



Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PART - II
ENGLISH MEDIUM
(Revised)

6

SIXTH STANDARD

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY (R.)

100 Feet Ring Road, Banashankari 3rd Stage,
Bengaluru - 560 085.

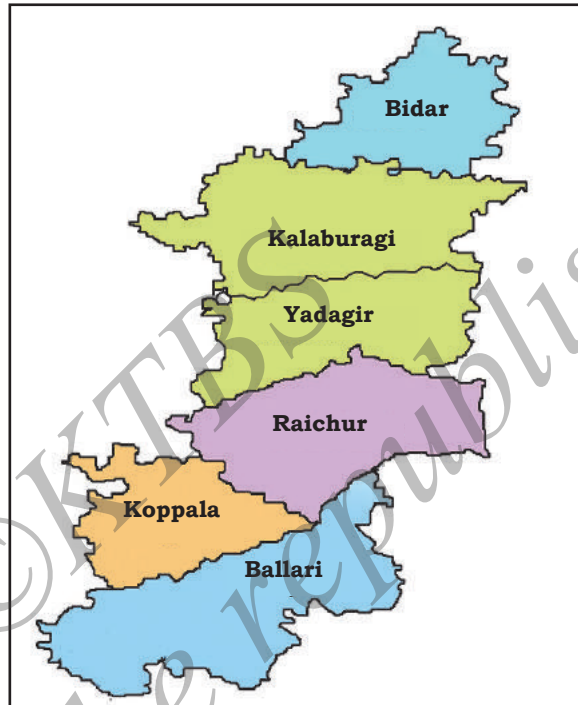
CONTENTS

Sl.No.	HISTORY	Page No.
01	OUR KARNATAKA (CONTINUED)	01
02	IMPORTANT DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA	46
03	KOGADGU, KITTUR, TULUNADU AND HYDERABAD - KARNATAKA	85
04	RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS	104
05	RAJPUTS IN INDIAN HISTORY	111
	CIVICS	
06	GOVERNMENT	119
07	THE UNION GOVERNMENT, STATE GOVERNMENT AND JUDICIARY	126
08	HUMAN RIGHTS	141
	GEOGRAPHY	
09	EUROPE-PENINSULA OF ASIA	145
10	AFRICA - THE CENTRAL CONTINENT	167

LESSON
1

OUR KARNATAKA (CONTINUED)

Kalaburagi Division



District wise map of Kalaburagi Division

Kalaburagi Division has six districts. They are: Kalaburagi, Bidar, Ballari, Raichur, Koppala and Yadagir. The Kalaburagi division has the lowest place with regard to literacy, per capital income, yield per hectare and life expectancy in the state. In order to understand the reasons for this backwardness, the government of Karnataka had formed a High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances under the chairmanship of Dr Nanjundappa in 2000. As per its report the least developed part of Karnataka state is Kalaburagi Division. In order to provide special grants to the districts of this division, the central government accorded special status to this division under article 371(J) of the constitution.

History

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. Then, it became part of Shatavahana rule. Many inscriptions of Ashoka are found here. During 8th century, Rashtrakuta Kings ruled here. Manyaketa, the capital city of Rashtrakutas is the present day Malakheda of Kalaburagi district. After



Stone Inscription

them, Kalayana Chalukyas ruled over this area. BasavaKalyana was their capital city. Hampi of Ballari district was the capital city of Vijayanagara Kings. The historic Vachana movement led by Basavanna took place in Basavakalyana which is 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. During the reorganization of states in 1956, Kalaburagi, Bidar and Raichur districts, which were 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, 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 Hyderabad Nizam's state. They were merged into Karnataka in 1956.

The war for the Liberation of Hyderabad Karnataka:

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 Veerabhadrapa, Prabhuraja Patil Sangana, 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. Then, Sardar Vallabhabai Patel was the Home Minister and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India.

Answer the following questions

1. Under which section of the Indian Constitution, Kalaburagi Division is granted special status?
2. In which year Nizam's province was annexed to India?
3. Hampi of Ballari was the capital city of which Kings?
4. Name any two Palegaras who ruled after the fall of Bahamani and Vijayanagar Kings.

Fill in the blanks

1. _____ in Ballari District was the capital of Vijayanagar kings.
2. Districts of Kalaburagi division got independence in the year _____

Natural resources

The important rivers of this division are Bhima, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Mullamari and Bennetora. Karanja dam is a boon to Bidar district. Red, black and alluvial soils are found in this division. 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.



Tungabhadra Dam

The minerals available in this division are: Silver, Silica, Gold (Raichur district), Iron ore, limestone, Manganese ore (Ballari). Granite stone is available in all the districts of this division. This division is not rich from natural resources perspective.

Tungabhadra Dam provides irrigation facilities to Raichur and Ballari districts of this division. Basavasagara dam built across river Krishna provides irrigation facility to Raichur and Kalaburagi districts. Karanja project provided irrigation facilities to Bidar district.



Iron Mining

Answer the following questions

1. Which two rivers are the major rivers of this division?
2. Write the name of one dam in Bidar district.
3. Name the dam which provides irrigation facility to Raichur and Ballari districts.

Forests, Wildlife

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



Daroji Bear Sanctuary

Answer the following questions

1. Write the names of any two major rivers in this division.
2. Write the names of few wild animals found in this division.
3. Name any two persons who fought against the Nizam's of Hyderabad.
4. Name the crops grown in this division.

Agriculture and Industries

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. Hence, the districts of this division are called as 'Drought Prone districts'. Iron and Steel industries, Sugar industries, Cement industries and thermal power plants are the major industries of this division. These have provided

employment to people here. The Bidari art of Bidar is very famous. Ballari and Koppala have larger Iron and Steel industries. Similarly, Yadgir and Kalaburagi have huge cement industries. The tourism of this place is slowly picking up. Hampi, Tungabhadra dam, Sannathi of Kalaburagi district, Khwaja Bhande Nawaz Dargah, the fort of Bidar, Basava Kalyana, Hatti gold mine of Raichur are the major tourist centres of the division. Hatti gold mine of Raichur district produces the highest gold in India.



Hatti gold mine

I. Answer the following questions

1. Name the important industries in Kalaburagi Division.
2. Which districts of Kalaburagi division have Iron ore deposits?
3. Name the famous Dargah in Kalaburgi Division.
4. Which is the major industry in Kalaburagi district?

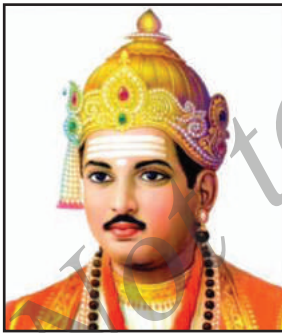
II. Fill in the blanks

1. There is a gold mine inof this division.
2. Ballari district has _____ wildlife sanctuary.

Art, Literature, Music, Folklore, Theatre and Dance

Though the division is poor economically, 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. We should not forget 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 this division. The writer of first Grammar book, 'Shabdhamani Darpana', Keshiraja, is from this division.

Vachana Movement



Basavanna

The leading social reform movement of twelfth century Karnataka, the 'Vachana Movement' took place in Kalyana of Kalaburagi division. Many Vachanakaras like Basavanna, Allamaprabhu, Akkamahadevi, Jedara Dasimaiah, Siddarama are from Kalaburagi division. Vachana movement launched a war against untouchability. Many men and women who belonged to suppressed castes wrote Vachanas as part of this movement.

Daasa Sahitya



Purandaradasa

Raichur district of Kalaburagi division is the land of Daasa Sahitya. The 'Daasakoota' was formed under the leadership of Shri Vyasaraaya. It rejected the concepts of 'profane and sacred'. Keerthanas were written by Kanakadasa, Purandaradasa and Raghavendrathiertha. They criticized the caste system in their keerthanas. They have also criticized the ego emerging out of money mindedness.

Philosopher Poets (Tatva Padakaararu)

The poets who were influenced by the Vachana movement, Dasa Literature and ancient poetry wrote spiritual poems. The songs written by folklore artists, fakirs and other saints can be called as Philosophical lyrics (tatva padagalu). These lyricists fought against the evils of caste system during 18th and 19th century Karnataka. They have also made fun of liars and mad seeking of money. Chennur Jalal Saab, Hanumanthavva have written good lyrics. Many illiterates have constructed 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, 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, Alavai Kunitha, Choudamma Kunita, Lambani Kunita, Kolata, Veeragase, Durga-Muragi and others are the folk dance forms. Karadi Majalu, Killekyathara Aata, Hagalu Vesha are part of folk art. Bidari art of Bidar, toys of Kinnala and blankets of Koppala are the traditional arts.

Answer the following questions

1. Name two epic poems written during ancient times in this division.
2. Write a short note on Vachana Movement.
3. Name two people who are well known in the field of Daasa sahitya
4. Name the folk dances of Kalaburagi Division.

1.3.6 Education and Health

The most educationally backward districts of our state, Raichur and Yadagir, 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 Central University are in Kalaburagi city of this division. Kannada University is in Hampi, Shrikrishnadevaraya University is in Ballari and Agriculture University is in Raichur of this division. Bidar has Animal Husbandry and Fisheries University. There is a Buddha Vihara in Kalaburagi.

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



Buddha Vihar



Gulbarga University

I. Answer the following questions

1. Name the university in Raichur of this division.
2. Name any two universities in Ballari district.
3. Where is Kannada University located?

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Karnataka Central University is in _____ district
2. The name of the University in Ballari's Hampi is _____

Cultural Heritage

As already said, the Kalaburagi Division is culturally rich though it is poor in economical aspects. 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: Rashtrakoota, Kalyana Chalukyas, Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kings. These dynasties have encouraged art 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.



Kinnala's Dolls

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)



**Sri Ramanand
Teertha**

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 Ramanandatheertha of this division is the prominent freedom fighter. Apart from him, thousands of people had joined freedom struggle. 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 annexed to India.

Answer the following questions

1. Apart from the freedom struggle two more movements took place in Kalaburagi Division. Name them.
2. What is the name of Nizam's private army?
3. Name any two national schools established in Kalaburagi division to support the freedom struggle.
4. When did Nizam province become part of India?
5. Name the important freedom fighter from Kalaburagi Division.

The Uniqueness of the districts of this Division

Though the division had four districts in the beginning, now the total number of districts is six. In 1997, the district of Raichur was divided to create Koppala district. And in the year 2010, Kalaburagi district was divided to create Yadagir district. The Islamic art flourished during the reign of Bahamani rulers. The district has many ancient monuments and Sannathi is the most famous of them. There are many Buddha vihara monuments. Manyakheta is on the banks of river Kagina.

Kalaburagi district

This is a border district. It is said to have been in existence since 10th -11th century CE. It was the capital city of Bahamani rulers during 13th century CE. This district was divided in 2010 to create Yadagir district. The major crops of this district are: Pulses, Maize, Cotton and horticultural

crops. The longest cannon in the world measuring twenty seven feet belonging to Bahamani period is in this district. The fair of Sharanabasaveshwara temple of Kalaburagi city attracts thousands of devotees every year. Similarly, the Urus of Khwaja Bandhe Nawaz Dargah attracts thousands of devotees. The Gumbazes of this district have paintings on them painted, using natural dyes. The fort built by Bahamani rulers in 1347 CE is attractive. Recently, Siddartha Buddha Vihara has been built in Kalaburagi which was inaugurated by Tibetan leader Dalai lama. Ganagapur, the Dattathreya centre is on the banks of river Bheema, a pilgrimage centre.

The district has two universities: Kalaburagi University and Central University.

There is fifty two feet pillar in Sedam taluk which is called 'Bananthi Kamba'. This pillar is not fixed into the ground. One can pass a thin cloth across its base. Marathur is another historical place of this district. It is the birth place of Vignaneshwara who wrote 'Hindu Samhithe'. There are many cement factories in this district.



Kwaja Bande Nawa Dargah

Yadagir district

This is a small district with three taluks: Yadagir, Surapura and Shahapura. This district was established in the year 2010. This area was ruled by Shatavahanas, Chalukyas, Rastrakutas, Adil shahi and Nizam. The rare mineral Uranium is available here. The processed Uranium is used for electricity production and for military purpose also. Core Green Sugar and Fuels private Limited is the biggest factory of this district. This is a useful industry. It produces sugar, electricity, organic manure and industrial chemicals. The mountain range in Shahapura taluk appears like sleeping Buddha.

Bidar district

This district has a rich history. It was ruled by Mauryas, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, kalchuri, kakatiya, Khilji, Bahamani and Baridshahi kings. This forms the Northern most tip of Karnataka and a border district. Rainfed agriculture is practiced here.



Bidri work

Manjra, Karanja, Mullamari, Chulakinala are the major rivers that flow here. Kalyana, the centre where the social reformer Basavanna worked, is here. It is said that Gurunanak, the Sikh guru visited Bidar. There is a huge Gurudwara and it is called as 'Gurunanak Jhira'. A sacred place called Narasimha Jharni is here.

This district has a forest cover of 435 sq kms. This forest is divided into reserve forest, protected forest and open forest. A big medicinal garden has been established to grow medicinal plants.



Gurudwara

There is a spacious fort in the middle of Bidar city. Many separate buildings are there in this fort of which Rangeen Mahal is of prominence. This was the capital city of Bahamani rulers after 1424 CE. Huge arches, Masjids and flower gardens are the biggest attraction of this city. It has a unique water distribution system.



Bidar Fort

Raichur District

Raichur district is called Doab region as it falls between two rivers. River Tungabhadra flows to the South whereas River Krishna flows to the North of Raichur. It is called as a

Granary of Paddy. There are more than hundred rice mills here. Food products are exported to European countries from here. A cold storage facility of five thousand tons has been established. It is known for poultry. The Thermal Power Plant of Raichur produces nearly 48% of the electricity consumed by Karnataka state.



Thermal Power Plant



Ashoka's Inscription, Maski

The railway line that passes through Raichur connects every part of the country. The railway line connects Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai and Bengaluru. An inscription of Ashoka has been found at Maski of Raichur. This proves that this area was a developed area during ancient times also. Agriculture is the major occupation of people here.

Sindhanur and Raichur taluks of this district are developed taluks. Lingasuru taluk is a moderately developed taluk, whereas Devadurga and Manvi taluks are the most backward taluks.

Koppala District

Koppala city is called the Kashi of Jains. This is a sacred place of Jains. Inscriptions of Ashoka are found in Gavimutta and Palkigundu. Bheemarao, a soldier from Mundaragi of Koppala, had participated in the first Indian Freedom Struggle. He became a martyr. Paddy, Maize, Cotton, Sorghum and wheat are the crops cultivated in this district. The climate and soil of this district suits horticultural crops. Mango, Sapota, Pomegranate, Banana and Grapes are grown in huge quantities. This district has least forest cover and one can safely say there are no wild animals here.



Mahadeva Temple, Itagi

Bruhath Mahadeva temple, a huge temple built by Kalyana Chalukyas, is in Itagi. It is called as the Emperor of temples.

Kinnala, which is few miles away from Raichur city, houses artists who produce world renowned 'Kinnala Wooden Toys'.

Artisans of this art have preserved this art form. A dam is built across river Tungabhadra at Munirabad here. Anegondi, the first capital city of Vijayanagar Rulers is in Koppala. Recently, many Iron and Steel Industries have been established in this district. The Kannada of Koppala is called as 'Thirulgannada'.

Ballari district

Hampi, the capital city of Vijayanagar Kings, is in Ballari. This empire ruled from 1336 CE to 1565 CE. There are many places in this district that is part of mythological stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata. Kanakachala temple is in Kanakagiri. Ballari, is a goddess found in Durgamma temple of Ballari city. It is said the name Ballari came from this Goddess. During British period, this district was part of Madras State. It was integrated into Mysuru State in 1953 after independence. Later, it was added to Kalaburagi Division in 1956.



Hampi



Toranagal factory

Numerous monuments are there in Hampi. Ugranarasimha, Hazara Rama temple, Kamalmahal, Virupaksha Temple attracts thousands of tourists every year. Apart from these,

Kumaraswamy temple of Sandur, Mallikarjuna Temple of Kuruvatti and Kalleshwara temple of Bagali are famous. A thermal Power Plant is established near Ballari city. Toranagal of this district that is emerging as a major industrial hub. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) present in Donimalai, is a major public sector enterprise engaged in mining of iron ore. Ballari is a district of historical prominence. Tungabhadra irrigation project has revolutionized agriculture. The Iron and Steel industries of Toranagal are the symbol of modernization.

The district has two universities: Kannada University of Hampi and Vijayanagara Krishnadevaraya University.



Kannada University, Hampi

Answer the following questions

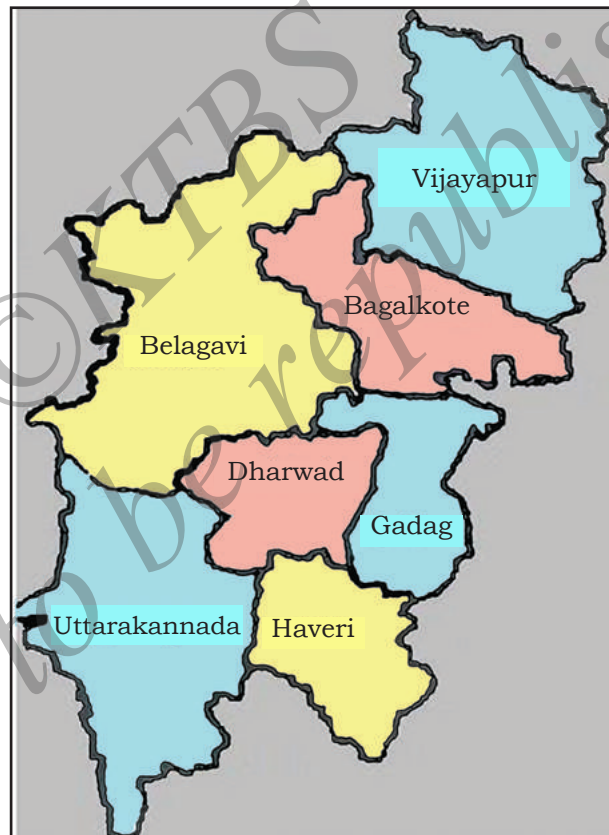
1. How many districts are there in Kalaburagi Division?
2. Name any three kingdoms who ruled in Kalaburagi Division.
3. What is the name of the Gold mine in Raichur district?
4. Which are the two districts that have Thermal power plants in this Division?

5. Hampi was the capital city of which kingdom?
6. In which district is Khwaja Bandhe Nawaz Dargah?

Activities

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

Belagavi Division



District wise map of Belagavi Division

The four districts of this division were in Bombay region till 1956. They were integrated into Karnataka during reorganization of states process. Dharwad district of this division was divided in 1997 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.

History



**Cave Temple,
Badami**

This area was ruled by Mauryas and Shatavahanas. 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. Rashtrakutas and later Bahamani rulers ruled this place.

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 CE. This is a historical incident. Sangolli Rayanna's struggle is an unforgettable one. The National Convention of Indian National Congress was held at Belagavi under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi in 1924 CE. Tax denial movement took place in Uttara Kannada district.

The districts of this division were part of Bombay state. They were integrated into Karnataka during 1956. 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.



Kittur Rani Chennamma



Sangolli Rayanna

I. Answer the following questions

1. Name the Queen who fought against the British.
2. In which year, Haveri, Gadag and Bagalkote district were formed?
3. In which year and in which district did the Indian National Congress convention under the presidentship of Gandhiji take place?
4. Badami was the capital of which kingdom?

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The districts in Belagavi division were integrated into Karnataka in the year _____.

Natural Resources

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, Magodu waterfalls, Devamala waterfalls, Apsarakonda waterfalls are the 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

Answer the following questions

- 1) Name any two rivers of this division.
- 2) Name wildlife sanctuaries of this division.
- 3) Which natural resource is available in Ilkal?

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. There is no drought here. Reserve, protected and open forest are here. Forest forms the 80% of Uttara Kannada district. Elephant, Bison, Deer, Tiger, Leopard, Bear, 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.

Answer the following questions

1. What is the meaning of evergreen forests?
2. Name the water falls of this division.
3. In which district of this division iron ore is available?

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 and Upper Krishna Irrigation Project 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, Kodashahalli and Nagajari are the centres of power generation. Vijayapura and Bagalkote districts are known for their horticulture crops. Grapes are grown more in these districts. Many grape processing units are there. Pomegranate, Orange, Sapota, Mosambi and other fruits are grown here. 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.

Answer the following questions

1. What are the major crops of this division?
2. In which district fishing is the main occupation?
3. Which district has seed production centers?
4. What is Byadgi of this division famous for?

Art, Literature, Music, Folklore, Theatre and Dance



Shishunala Sharif



D.R. Bendre

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



Karnataka University

Many poets who composed poems in Kannada during Medieval period are from this division. They are: Ranna, Nagachandra, Nayanasenana, Kumaravyasa, Chamarasa, Basavanna, Kanakadasa and Shishunala Sharif. The father of Vachana Studies P.G. Halakatti, Rev. Kittel, Bhoosanoormutt, V.K.Gokak, Jnanapita awardees Da.Ra. Bendre, Chandrashekara Kambar and Girish Karnad; Dinakara Desai, Basavaraj Kattimani, M.M.Kalburgi and Adya Rangacharya (Sriranga) are from this division. These writers have enriched the modern literature. Folklore singer Hukkeri Balappa, Nadoja Sukri Bommanagowda and others have earned laurels for their achievement. Shrikrishna Parijata, Badaguthittu Yakshagana, Sannata, Dodddata and other theatre forms have evolved here. Appalal Jamakandi, Koujalagi Ningamma, Lokapure Deshpande and others have shone in acting.

Answer the following questions

1. Name three Jnanapeetha awardees from this division.
2. Name any three famous singers from this division.
3. Name any two forms of theatre from this division.

Education and Health

Dharwad, Belagavi and Vijayapura are the educational centres of this division. Karnataka University is in Dharwad. Hubballi has Karnataka Law University, Belagavi has Rani Chenamma University and Vishveshwaraiah Technical University, Vijayapura has Karnataka State Women's University, and Bagalkote has Horticulture University.

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

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. Women and Children suffer from anemia. Rural areas have Primary Health Centres. There are many sub health centres in villages. Medical colleges are also running their own hospitals.

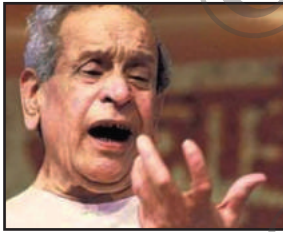
Answer the following questions

1. Which district of Belagavi Division has Law University?
2. What is the name of health care centers established in rural areas?

3. Which district of this division has Horticulture University?
4. In which place, the first women's university of Karnataka has been established?

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 Panchakshri Gavai has provided shelter to blind children and has encouraged their music education. Pt. Bhimsen Joshi has been awarded Bharath Ratna. There are three Jnanapeetha award recipients in this division. Hubballi is called as the Commercial Centre of Karnataka. Byadgi is the market for Chilly, Mahalingapura is for Jaggery and Vijayapura is for Grapes. Belagavi division has achieved a lot in the field of professional theatre.



Bhimsen Joshi



**Mallikarjuna
Mansur**



**Gangubai
Hangal**



**Panchakshari
Gavayi**

Monuments of this division are world famous. Badami, Pattadakallu and Aihole are the symbols of Karnataka's heritage. Tourism is growing exponentially. Karwar of Uttara Kannada is emerging as the important base for Navy. 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 are other places of attraction.

Freedom Fighters

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



Patil Puttappa P.G. Halkatti

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, R.R. Diwakar, Nadoja Patil Puttappa and others have participated in the freedom movement. Many had involved themselves in social reform along with freedom movement. 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.

Answer the following questions

1. Who was the queen from Belagavi Division fought against British in 1824?
2. Name any three important freedom fighters.
3. Name two people who have worked and contributed to the field of Journalism.

Districts

In this section, the uniqueness of every district of Belagavi division, their agriculture, industry and natural resources are explained.

Dharwad district

Dharwad is known as the Cultural centre of Karnataka. It is a land of literature, music and education. A sweet meat named Dharwad Peda is well known. When this district was part of Bombay state, Marathi was the official language. But, due to the forethought of education experts, many Kannada schools were started during the early part of twentieth century.

Many industries belonging to Tata group are here. Bhoruk Textile Mill is here. Murudeshwara Ceramics industry has given employment to many. Unkal lake is between Hubballi and Dharwad cities. Kundagol, a place which is few kilometers from Dharwad has played a pivotal role in the development of Hindustani Music. It is the birth place of Savai Gandharva, who had achieved marvellous achievements in Hindustani Music.

Haveri district

This district was formed in 1997. Dharwad district was divided to form this district. This is an agriculture based district. 70% of the labour force is dependent on agriculture. This district grows improvised hybrid seeds on a large

scale. Farmers produce the seeds and sell them to the seed companies on the basis of pre-existing contracts with a fixed price. Earlier, more farmers were involved in agriculture using inorganic fertilizer, insecticides and hybrid seeds. Now, most of them are moving towards organic agriculture and are using traditional seeds more.

There are many historical temples in this district. Nagareshwara temple of Bankapura, Malatesh temple of Devaragudda and Siddeshwara temple of Chalukya period attract the attention of more people. The rock garden of Gotagodi has achieved international fame. Here life size statues and idols are created. It has been constructed by employing modern sculpture techniques. The artist Solabakkanavar is the creator of this garden.



Kanakadasa

Haveri is home to writers and artists. It is said the poet Sarvagna was born here. Shishunala Sharif belonged to this place. The birth place of Kanakadas, Bada , is in this district. Ranebennur Wildlife Sanctuary is in this district. There are many temples in Kaginele, where Kanakadasa institution is housed.

Grasim industry is there in Kumarapatnam of this district. Harihara Polyfibre industry is here. Synthetic chemical industry is flourishing here. Apart from this, poultry farms are also there. The demand for cold storages are high here.



Sarvagna

Gadag district

Gadag district was created by dividing Dharwad district in 1997. This is a major market for agricultural produce since olden days. The history of this district can be traced back to 11th and 12th century CE. The Veeranarayana temple and Thrikuteshwara temples built by Chalukyas are the Art and Architecture wonders. There is a Jumma Masjid built two hundred years back here.



Kumaravyasa

An attempt is being made to grow medicinal plants in Kappat Gudda, a hill known for its biodiversity. Karnataka Power Corporation has installed Wind Powered power generation units here. The forest department is developing Magadi Bird Sanctuary. A city corporation of Gadag-Betageri is formed by joining Gadag and Betageri cities.



Sri Veeranarayana Temple, Gadag

India's first cooperative institution started one hundred years back in Kanaginahal. The modern touch to cooperative movement was given by prudent K.H.Patil. Kumaravyasa created poetry by remembering the Veeranarayana of Gadag. The poetry written by Kumaravyasa 'Karnataka Bharatha Kathamanjari' is famous as 'Kumaravyasa Bharatha'. Thonta Dharya Swamiji of Gadag is involved in social service.

Maize, Groundnut, Wheat, Green gram and other pulses are grown in this district. Fruits like Mango, Pomegranate, Grapes are grown here. This district is the major market for food crops. Many printing presses operate in Gadag. The Gadag Cooperative Textile Mills of Hulakoti, Shri Vijayanagara Sugar Factory of Ganagapura and Shri Someshwara Farmers' cooperative Spinning mill are engaged in production.

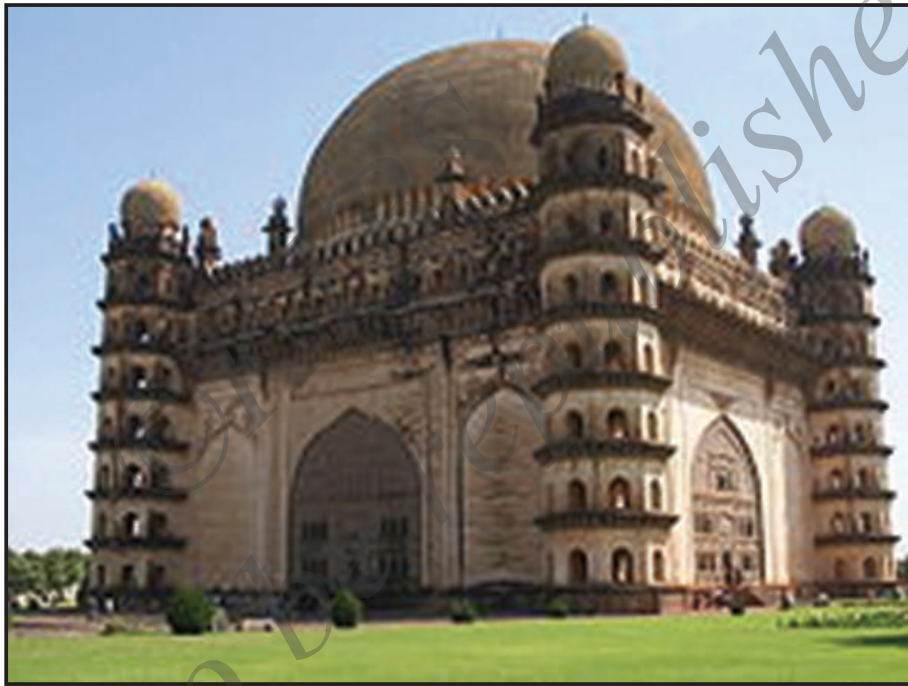
Vijayapura District

The world famous Golgumbaz is in Vijayapura. This is called as 'Whispering Dome'. As we already know, this area was under the Adilshahi rule. The reign of Adilshahi ended due to the invasion of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Later in 1724 CE, it became part of Hyderabad Nizam. In 1760 CE, Marathas captured this from the Nizam. It also ended in 1818 CE when the British took over it. After the independence, in 1956 it became part of Karnataka.

During the rule of Chalukya, this was named as Vijayapura. Delhi Sultans were invading this again and again. Apart from this, the Adilshahis had to fight with Vijayanagar Kings too.

Adilshahi kings built Golgumbaz in 1656 CE. Based on the circumference of this dome, it is considered as the

largest dome in India and second largest dome in the world. Ibrahim Roza is another beautiful building of Vijayapura. It is compared with Tajmahal by many. Ibrahim Adilshahi tried to bring harmony among Hindu and Muslim. He was a famous poet. In his book 'Kitabe Navaras' he has written on Saraswathi and Ganapathi.



Golagummata (Golgumbaz)

Many places related to Basavanna, the leader of Vachana movement are in this district. Basavakalyana, his place of activity. Kudalasangama is the confluence of Malaprabha and Krishna rivers. Basavanna became one with God here.



Kudalasangama Aikya Mantap

The major occupation of Vijayapura is agriculture. Maize, Sorghum, Green gram and Pearl Millet are the major crops of this district. Sugarcane and Cotton are the major commercial crops. Oil crops like Groundnut and Sunflower are grown here. The climate is conducive for fruits cultivation. Pomegranate, Sapota, Papaya, and Watermelon are the fruits grown here.

Vijayapura is evolving as a good educational centre. Karnataka State Women's University is here. There are many engineering and medical colleges here.

Bagalkote District

Bagalkote district was created in 1997 by dividing Vijayapura district. Badami, the capital city of Chalukya is here. Badami, Aihole and Pattadakallu are called as the

laboratory of temple architecture. The temples here are formed by cutting the rocks and forming caves. These have been identified as World Heritage Site. Banashankari temple and Shivayoga temple of this district are popular. Pallavas, Vijayanagar Kings, Adilshahi Rulers, Nizam, Marathas and Britishers have ruled over this place.



Abubakar dargah, Jamakhandi

The blouse pieces of Guledagudda are famous. The Muharram festival of Bilagi is well known. The Hindustani singer and actress Ameerabai Karnataki is from Bilagi town. The Mahantheshwara Mutt of Ilkal attracts thousands of devotees. The Hazarath Syed Mutharza Dargah of this district is famous. The Ilkal Saree is another important product of this district. Jamakhandi was a state under the rule of Patavardhans. Abubakar Dargah of Jamkhandi is well known. Rabakavi and Banahatti are the known weaving centres. Both handlooms and mechanized looms are active here.



Aihole Temple, Bagalkote

Krishna, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha rivers flow in this district. The inflow of water in river Krishna was reduced when a dam came up at Koyna in Maharashtra. This resulted in drought, poverty and forced migration in this area. The people wanted a barrage across river Krishna and put pressure on the government. As nothing turned out positive of this, the farmers formed a co-operative society and collected materials and money to build a barrage. They built a barrage at Chikkapadasalagi. This is the first barrage built by private people. The Almatti Dam is famous in the name of Lalbahadur Shastri.

Minerals found in this district are Limestone, Granite, Red Granite and Dolomite. There are many sugar factories and cement industries here.

Belagavi district

Belagavi is the most famous border district of Karnataka. It borders Goa and Maharashtra. It was called as Venugrama which means bamboo village. Halasi is the oldest village of this district. A branch of Kadamba dynasty had it as its capital. This area was ruled by Chalukya, Rashtrakuta, Devagiri Yadavas and Dehli Sultans. The Britishers captured this by defeating Rani Chenamma in 1824 CE. Later it was added to

Bombay state. As a result, the influence of Marathas became more which has resulted in border dispute which is still alive. The Veerabhadra temple of Yaduru on the banks of river Krishna is a popular temple. The British had their military regiment stationed here permanently.

The Gokak Falls of this district is very famous. The Gokak Mill has given employment to many. Shantinatha temple of Shedabala which was built during twelfth century attracts more visitors. The Yellammna Gudda is known for Renukadevi Goddess. The district is evolving educationally. Rani Chennamma University is here. Vishveshwaraiah Technical University is housed here. There are many engineering and medical colleges here.



Sugar Factory

This district is one of major industrial centres of Karnataka. There are many Sugar factories here. Hidalgo industries, Textile mills, Leather industries, Tata Power Unit and Hindustan Latex unit are housed in this district.

The Government of Karnataka has built 'Suvarna Soudha' on the lines of Vidhana Soudha of Bengaluru here. The Legislative body of the Karnataka Government holds one session in a year here.

Uttara Kannada District

Uttara Kannada is a famous coastal district. Karwar is its center. Because of its strategic position, the Government of India has built a large naval base here called as 'Seabird' naval base. The total forest cover of this district stands at 70%. Fishing is the main livelihood of people. It has a huge tourism potential. There are many attractive waterfalls in this district.



Kaiga Nuclear Power Station

This district is divided into two based on its geographical nature: the coastal area and the hilly area. Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honnavar and Bhatkal form the coastal area. Sirasi, Siddapura, Yellapura, Haliyala, Joida and Mundagod form the hilly area. This district receives yearly average rainfall of 3000 mm. Evergreen forests are there.

Banavasi of this district was the capital of Kadambas. Kadambas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakootas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagara Kings, Marathas and the Britishers have ruled this area. It is said that this place was a commercial centre since ancient

times. It is said that the Morocco tourist Ibn Battuta lived here. The district was captured by Marathas in 1750 CE. Later, it became part of Mysuru state. But, the British took over it in 1799 CE. The Britishers added this to the Madras State in the beginning, but in 1860 CE, added this to Bombay state.

This has been a trade centre for Arabs, Dutch and Portuguese since ancient times. Spices like Clove, Pepper and Cinnamon were the major goods for trade. The nobel winning author Rabindranath Tagore had once visited this place in 1882 CE. He has written a chapter on his visit to Karwar in his autobiography. The epic poet Pampa is from Banavasi of this district.



Naval base 'Seabird'

Kaiga Atomic Power Centre is established here. Sugarcane, Coca, Cashewnut, Paddy, Banana, Sapota are the major crops of this district. The important ports of this district are: Batkala, Honnavara, Karwara, Thadi, Belikeri. Konkani language is used here along with Kannada. Aghanashini, Sharavathi, Kali, Gangavati are the major rivers that flow in this district.

Answer the following questions

1. How much rainfall does this division gets on average in a year?
2. Name the important ports in this division.
3. What is the name of the naval base set up by the Indian government?
4. Name the rivers that flow in this division.
5. Apart from Kannada, which is the other language spoken in this division?

Activities

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

* * * * *

**LESSON
02****IMPORTANT DYNASTIES OF
SOUTH INDIA****Introduction:**

In this lesson the achievements of the famous kings from Shatavahana, Kadamba, Ganga, Chalukya, Pallava, Chola, Rashtrakuta, Kalyana Chalukya and Hoysala Dynasties are described. The contribution of these dynasties to art, architecture, religion, literature, education, economic and social fields is also discussed.

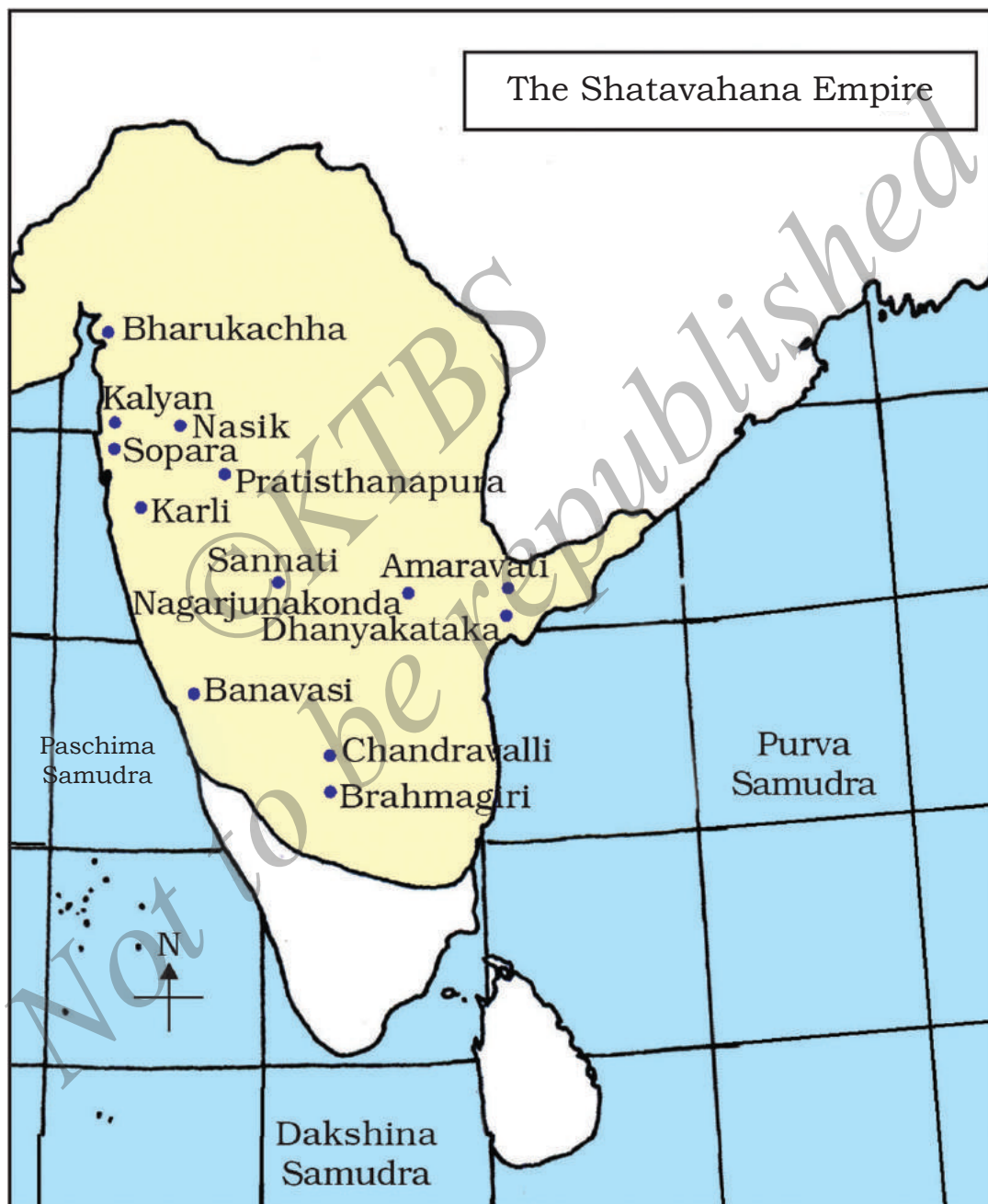
Competencies

- 1] To recall the achievements and contributions of Gautamiputra Shatakarni and Shatavahanas.
- 2] To appreciate the adventures and contributions of Mayurvarma and Kadambas.
- 3] To know the contributions of Durvineeta and Gangas.
- 4] To know the contributions of Pulikeshi and Chalukya.
- 5] To know the military and cultural contributions of Chalukyas and Pallavas.
- 6] To appreciate the military and cultural achievements of Rashtrakuta kings.
- 7] To relish the art and architecture of Kalyana Chalukyas and Hoysala.

Shatavahanas

The most important dynasty that ruled in South India is Shatavahanas after Mauryas. Shatavahanas are believed to be Kannadigas, and the names of these kings are said to be in Kannada. (For example, Hala, Pulanvi, Naganika etc.) The capital of Shatavahanas is Paithan or Prathisthan of Maharashtra. The greatest king of this dynasty was

Gautamiputra Shatakarni. He brought back the glory of Shatavahanas which was on brink of decline.



Gautamiputra Shatakarni

He defeated many foreign dynasties like Shaka, Yavana, Pahlava etc. He reprinted his name on the coins of Shaka's Nahapana. His empire was extended to the regions of Konkan, Saurashtra, Malwa, Bihar etc. He was given the title, 'Thrisamudratoya Peethavahana' (The one who has a horse for riding that has drank the water of three seas).

The contributions of Shatavahanas:

Religion: They followed Vedic religion. As per the information in an inscription, it is known that they were worshipping the God Pranaveshwara of Talagunda in Shivamogga district. They extended their patronage to Buddhists also. They built Buddhist religious centres in Nasik, Karle, Kanheri and Amaravathi. During their period, worship of Gods like Ganesha, Vishnu and Surya were in practice.

Literature and Education: 'Prakrit' was the administrative language of Shatavahanas. Their inscriptions are also in Prakrit language and Brahmi script. King Hala wrote a book called 'Gaatha Saptasati', in Prakrit. Gunadhya wrote 'Vaddakatha' and Sarvavarma wrote "Kaatantira Vyakarana." Agraharas were established to provide education. Talaagunda (Sthanakundur) of Shivamogga district was a major educational centre.

Architecture: Shatavahanas have contributed a lot to the field of architecture. Many chaityas, viharas and stupas were built in this period. Chaitya is a prayer hall of Buddhists. Vihara is a place where Buddhist monks stay. Big rocks were cut to create Chaityas and Viharas. The Chaitya at Karle

of Maharastra is big and beautiful. Rock cut Viharas are next to the Chaitays. A whitemarble Stupa at Amaravathi of Andhrapradesh is known for its artistic carvings. The architectural creations of Shatavahanas can be found in Kanaganahalli of Kalaburagi district and Banavasi of Uttara Kannada district.



Trade and Towns: The period of Shatavahanas enjoyed economic prosperity. The main reason for this is the trade that took place within the country and outside the country. Many towns of the empire were the centres of trade. The towns were called as 'Nigamas'. Paithan, Karle, Kanheri, Junnar and Nasik of Maharashtra, Dhanyaketa of Andhrapradesh and Vyjayanthi of Uttara Kannada district were the main centres of trade.



The towns had societies named 'Shreni'. They were the groups formed by professionals and traders to protect their interests. For example the 'Dhaanik Shreni' was society of grocery merchants. Similarly, smiths, potters and others had their own societies. Each Shreni had a senior who was called as 'Shresti'. The Shrestis were usually rich. One such Shresti had built a Chaitya at Karle. Bullock carts, horses and donkeys were used for inland cargo movement.

The foreign trade was through the ports on the West and East coasts of the Empire. There were trade links with Rome during Shatavahana period.

You should know this

1. Banavasi known as Vijayanthi was the regional capital of Shatavahanas. Prakrit was the popular language.
2. Shatavahanas rule started over 2300 years ago and lasted for four Centuries.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. _____ were established for providing education during the period of Shatavahanas.
2. The administrative language of Shatavahanas was _____
3. The societies formed by traders and skilled labourers were called _____
4. Gautamiputra Shatakarni inscribed his name on the coins of _____

II. Answer in a single sentence.

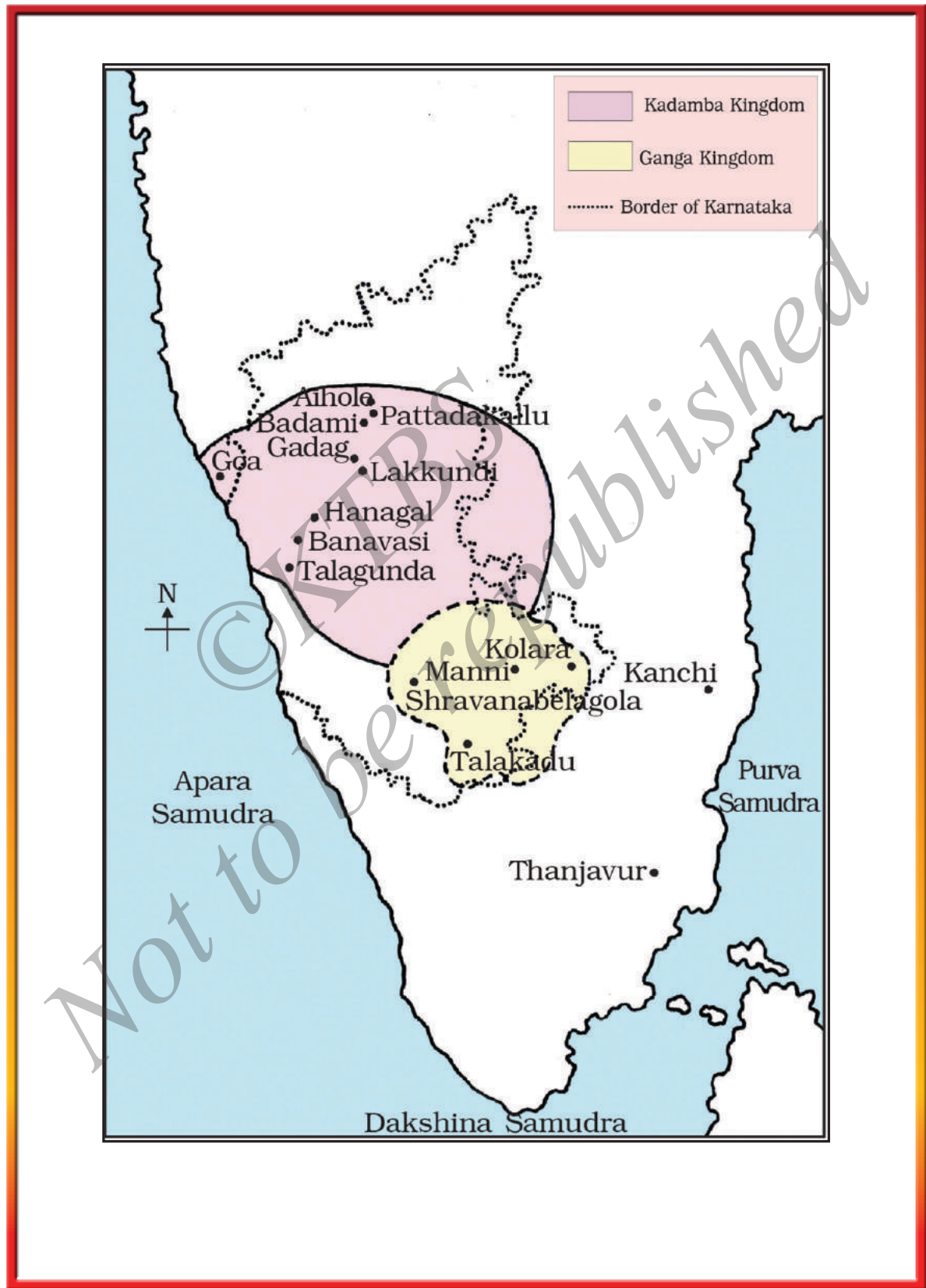
1. Who was the greatest king of Shatavahanas?
2. What was the title given to Gautamiputra Shatakarni?
3. What is a 'Chaitya'?
4. Name the book written by Hala.
5. Name the important Nigamas/towns of Shatavahanas.
6. What is a 'Shreni'?

III. Discuss in a group and answer the following.

1. Discuss about the trade and towns of the Shatavahana period.
2. The factors responsible for the economic progress of Shatavahanas.

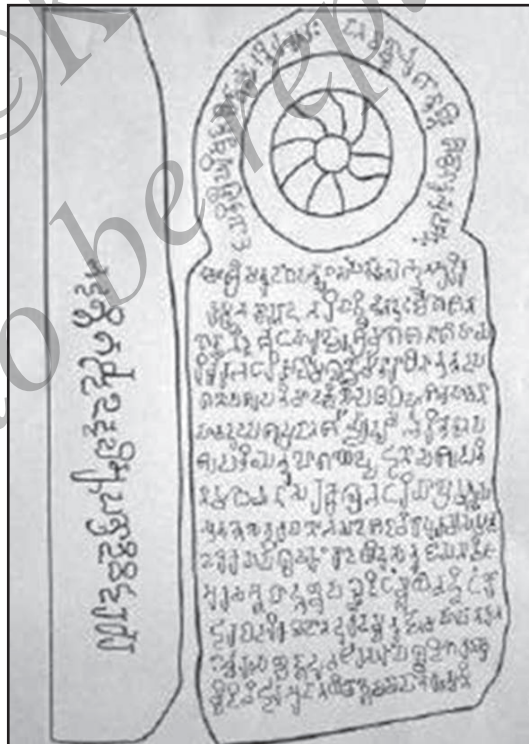
Kadambas

Kadamba is the first Kannada dynasty of Karnataka. After Shatavahanas, Kadambas prospered in the North-East Karnataka. The founder of Kadamba dyansty is Mayur Varma. Banavasi of Uttara Kannada district was the capital of Kadambas. The emblem of this dynasty was a lion.



Mayur Varma

He was a Brahmin and had been to Kanchi for his higher education. There he was insulted by a Pallava military officer. Mayur Varma felt so offended that he decided to become a Kshatriya. He gathered the tribal people and attacked Pallavas. Finally the King of Pallavas accepted Mayur Varma as King and gave away many places of Karnataka to him to rule. Mayur Varma got the Chandravalli Lake repaired near Chitradurga. Kakusthavarma is famous among all the Kadamba rulers that ruled after Mayur Varma. Halmidi inscription belongs to his reign. This is first know inscription in Kannada till now. It is said that Kakusthavarma had marital relationship with the Guptas of North India.



Halmidi Inscription



Chandravalli Lake



Pranaveshwar linga of Thalaagunda

Contributions of Kadambas

Religion: They were shaivas and worshiped Pranaveshwar of Talagunda as well as Madhukeshwara of Banavasi. Pranaveshwar linga of Talagunda is the most ancient Shivalinga of Karnataka. Kadambas respected Buddhism and Vaishnava religions. Thereby they established religious tolerance.

Literature and Education: Prakrit, Sanskrit and Kannada were used. Kannada was only a spoken language and was gradually developed into a literary language. This change can be seen in Halmidi inscription. Agraharas and Ghatikasthanas were educational centres. Talagunda was a famous Agrahara and Kanchi was a famous Ghatikasthana.

Architecture: Jain basadi of Halasi, Shankaradeva temple of Banavasi are the famous constructions of Kadambas and depict their architectural style.



Madhukeshwara Temple

New words

- Agrahara – Place where Brahmins reside.
Ghatikasthanas – Centres of higher Education like universities of the present time.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The first dynasty of Kannada is_____
2. Kakusthavarma had marital relationship with the _____ dynasty of North India.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who was the founder of Kadamba dynasty?
2. Which was the capital of Kadambas?
3. Which is the first Kannada inscription?
4. Name the educational centres of Kadambas.

III. Activities

Make a list of universities of Karnataka and the places in which they exist.

Gangas

When the Kadambas were ruling in North-West of Karnataka, Gangas prospered in South Karnataka. They belonged to an agricultural community. They ruled Karnataka for a long duration, for about 650 years. Kolar (Kuvallapura) and Talakadu (Talavanapura) were their capitals. Konkanivarma was the founder of this dynasty. A royal elephant was their emblem. Durvinita was the famous king among the Gangas.



Emblem of Gangas

He ruled about 1500 years ago. He was a brave warrior and also a scholar. His mother Jeshtadevi belonged to the Punnata dynasty. Because there were no male children in Punnata dynasty, Durvineeta became the heir for that empire too. He defeated the neighbouring kings and expanded his empire. He built many lakes for the purpose of irrigation.

He was a scholar in Sanskrit and Kannada languages. He wrote the criticism for Sanskrit poet Bharavi's 'Kiratarjuniya's 15th sarga. He translated **Gunadhya's** 'Vaddakatha' into Sanskrit. Sreevijaya has mentioned in 'Kavirajamarga' that Durvineeta was a famous Kannada prose writer. "Kavirajamarga' is the first available book in Kannada.

After Durvineeta, Shreepurusha, Rachamalla and others ruled Karnataka. Shreepurusha also built many lakes like Durvineeta. Among them the most famous one is the big lake at Kunigal. "Mudal Kunigalkere" famous folk song is based on this lake. After Shreepurusha, Rachamalla ruled

Karnataka. His minister Chavundaraya got the world-famous Gommateshwara statue built at Shravanabelagola of Hassan district. He also built a basadi there in his name.



Kunigal Lake

The contributions of Gangas

Religion : Ganga rulers encouraged Jain as well as Vedic religions. Some kings accepted Vaishnava religion. Buddha, Kalamukha and Lokayatha sects of religions existed during the period of Gangas.

Literature: Some of the Ganga rulers were scholars. Durvineetha was a famous Sanskrit and Kannada scholar. Shreepurusha wrote 'Gajashastra'. Ganga's minister Chavundaraya wrote "Chavundaraya Purana".

Architecture and sculpture : Gangas contributed a lot to architecture and sculpture. Kapileshwara of Manne (Nelamangala Taluk), Pataleshwara of Talakadu, Kolaramma of Kolar, Jain basadi of Shravanabelagola Panchakuta basadi of Kambahalli (Nagamangala Taluk) etc are the examples of Ganga architecture. The 58 feet monolith statue of Gommateshwara at Shravanabelagola is the greatest contribution of Gangas in the field of sculpture.

New words:

1. Kalamukha: A Shiva sect where the followers apply dark ash to their faces.
2. Lokayathas : They were also called Charvakas. They believed in the practical aspects of life.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Durvineeta's mother Jeshtadevi belonged to _____ dynasty.
2. Shreepurusha wrote _____

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Name the capital of Gangas.
2. In which languages was Durvineeta considered a scholar?
3. Who built the lake at Kunigal?
4. Where is the statue of Gommateshwara? Who built it?

Activity:

- Collect the folk song 'Mudal Kunigal Kere' and try to sing it.
- Make a list of the uses of lakes.
- Visit Shravanabelagola and write an essay about the sculpture of Gangas based on your experience.

Chalukyas of Badami

For about two centuries Chalukyas of Badami ruled in Karnataka. Badami (Vatapi) of Bagalkot district was the capital of Chalukyas. Boar (Varaha) was the royal emblem of

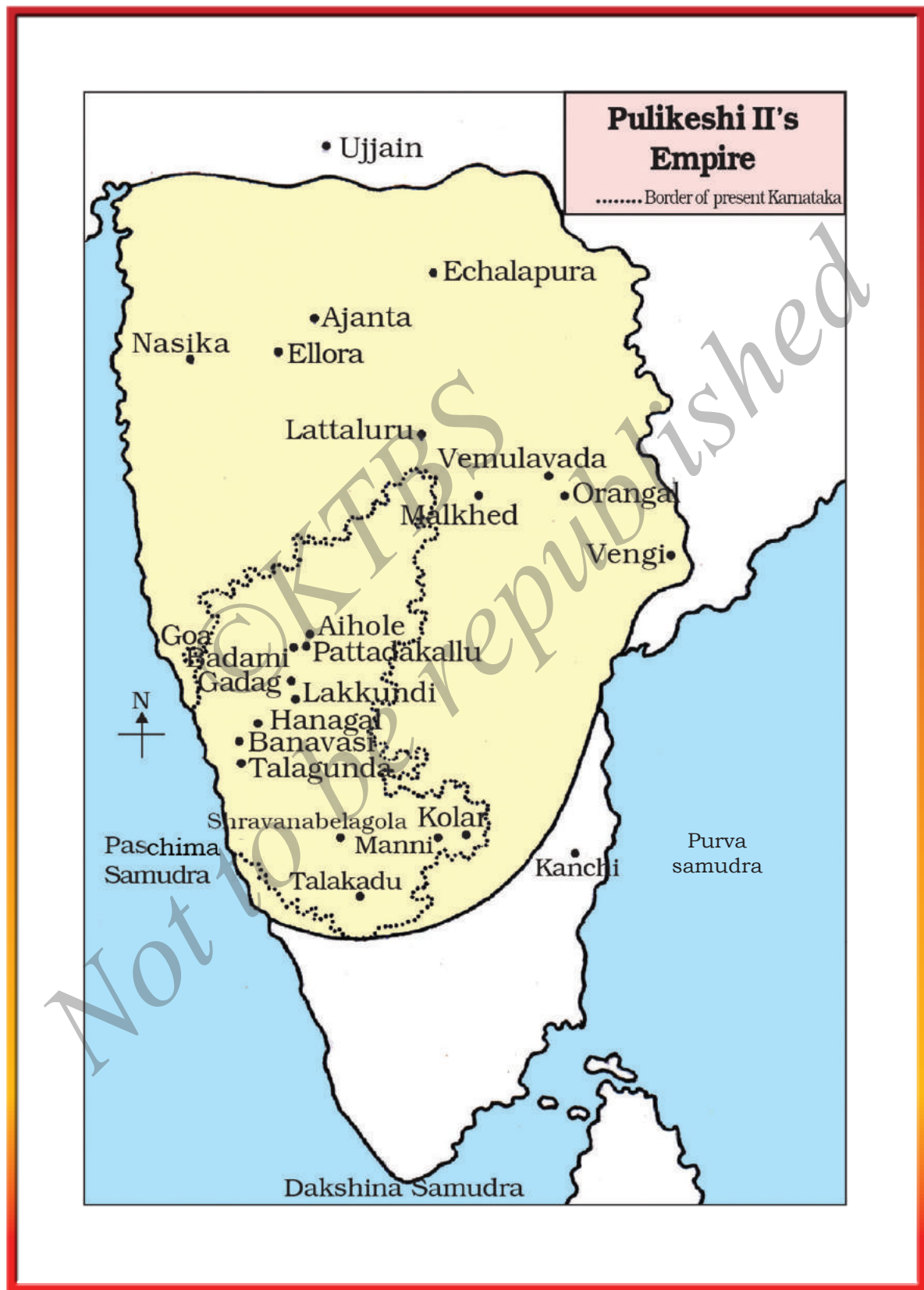
Chalukyas. Immadi Pulikeshi is the famous king among the Chalukyas.



(Varaha) Royal Emblem of Chalukyas

Immadi Pulikeshi

Immadi Pulikeshi is the bravest king among Chalukyas. Though he was the heir of his father's kingdom, he had to fight with his uncle Mangalesh to get it. He started a conquest to expand his kingdom. Kadambas and Gangas surrendered to Pulikeshi. Rashtrakutas who were his feudals rebelled against him but he defeated them. Then he defeated Lata, Malwa and Gurjaras at the north and proceeded towards Gujarat. In East kings from Vengi, Kalinga and Kosala surrendered to him. He defeated the Pallavas of Kanchi in the south. Crossing the Cauvery river, he made contracts with Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas. His famous war with Harshavardhana, who was a prominent king in northern India has historical importance. This war took place on the banks of river Narmada. In this severe war, Pulikeshi defeated Harshavardhana.



Because of this he received the titles 'Parameshwara' and 'Dakshinapatheshwara'. Like this he had conquered many kingdoms in all four directions and expanded his kingdom. His kingdom spread from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. His fame had spread beyond India. He had sent a commission to the Persian king Khusru. In response to this Khusru had sent an ambassador to the court of Pulikeshi. The painting at the first cave of Ajantha is said to be of Pulikeshi welcoming the ambassador of Khusru.

Contributions of Badami Chalukyas towards architecture and sculpture:

Badami, Aihole, Pattadakallu and Mahakutas are the major centres of Badami Chalukyas architecture. There are cave temples in Badami and Aihole. Ladkhan temple, Durga (Surya) temple, Meguti temple, Huchchamalli temple etc are the famous temples at Aihole that represent Badami Chalukyas architectural style. Aihole is called 'The cradle of Temple Architecture'. At Badami caves the embossed statues of Nataraja and Vishnu are wonderful.



Badami cave

You should know this

Among the temples of Aihole, Ladkhan temple is the most famous one. It's a temple of Lord Shiva. A saint called Ladkhan stayed here some years ago and thereby it got this name. The Sun temple here is also called Durga temple. Because it is in the premises of a fort it is also called the Fort temple. (Fort is called 'Durga' in Kannada).

Among the temples of Pattadakallu, Virupaksha temple is very beautiful and big. Mallikarjuna temple is another important one. It is said that the crowning ceremony of the Chalukya kings took place in Pattadakallu. It is considered as a World Heritage Site.



Vishnu, Badami Cave



Nataraja, Badami Cave



Pattadakallu, Virupaksha Temple

New Words:

World Heritage Centre – Some of the rare, wonderful historical places are listed by UNO (United Nations Organisation) and are declared as ‘World Heritage Sites’. Special attention is given to preservation of these places. In Karnataka, Hampi and Pattadakallu belong to this list.

I. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Which was the capital of Chalukyas? In which district is it now?
2. Name the king from North India who was defeated by Pulikeshi?
3. Which are the famous centres of Chalukyan architecture?
4. Which place is called as ‘The Cradle of Temple Architecture’?

II. Discuss in group and answer the question.

1. Describe the military achievements of Immadi Pulikeshi.

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

A	B
Aihole	World Heritage Site
Pattadakallu	Royal emblem of Chalukyas
Varaha	Cradle of Temple Architecture

Activities:

1. Make a list of World Heritage Sites of India and give a brief description of them.
2. Collect the pictures of Chalukya temples and make an album with description.

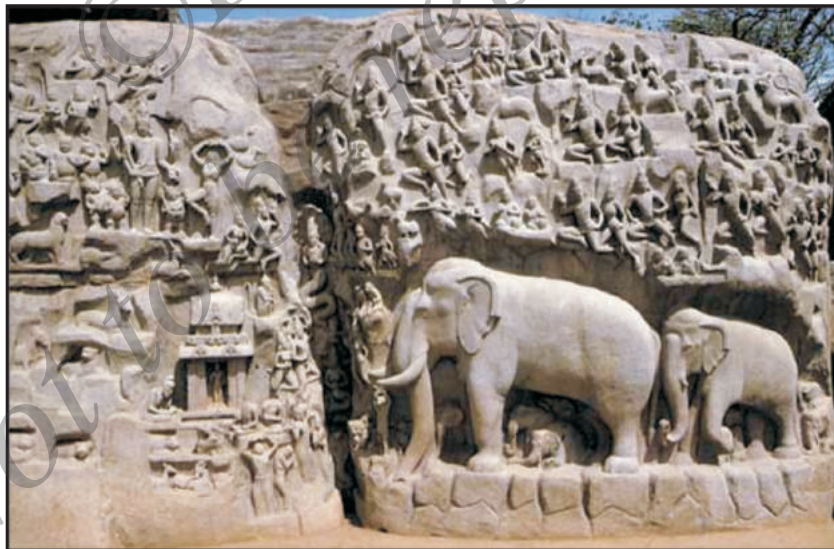
PALLAVAS

Pallava dynasty is one of the famous dynasties of south India. Kanchi of Tamilnadu was the capital of Pallavas. They ruled for about 300 years. Narasimhavarman is the most famous king among the Pallavas.

Narasimhavarman :

Narasimhavarman had the title 'Mahamalla'. He invaded Chalukyas and defeated Immadi Pulikeshi of Badami. To mark this event, he assumed the title 'Vatapikonda'. Narasimhavarman developed Mamallapura (Mahabalipura) a port town as a beautiful town.

Contribution of Pallavas to Sculpture



The contributions of Pallavas in the field of sculpture are very precious. There are seven stone chariots of Narasimhavarman's period at Mahabalipuram. In Mahabalipuram there is also an embossed sculpture called 'Gangavathara' which shows Bhagiratha bringing the river

Ganga to the earth after penance. This is a famous embossed sculpture.

Pallavas built very big temples. One of them is the temple of Lord Shiva built on the beach of Mahabalipura. Two more famous temples of Pallavas are Kailasanatha temple and Vaikunta Perumal temple of Kanchi.

New Words:

Embossed Sculpture – A raised part of a flat surface.

I. Answer the following in one sentence each.

1. Which was the capital of Pallavas?
2. Who was the famous king of Pallavas of Kanchi? What was the title that he gained?
3. Where are the stone chariots of Pallava period?
4. Which are the famous temples of Pallava period?

Activity:

1. Collect the pictures of Pallava architecture along with information.

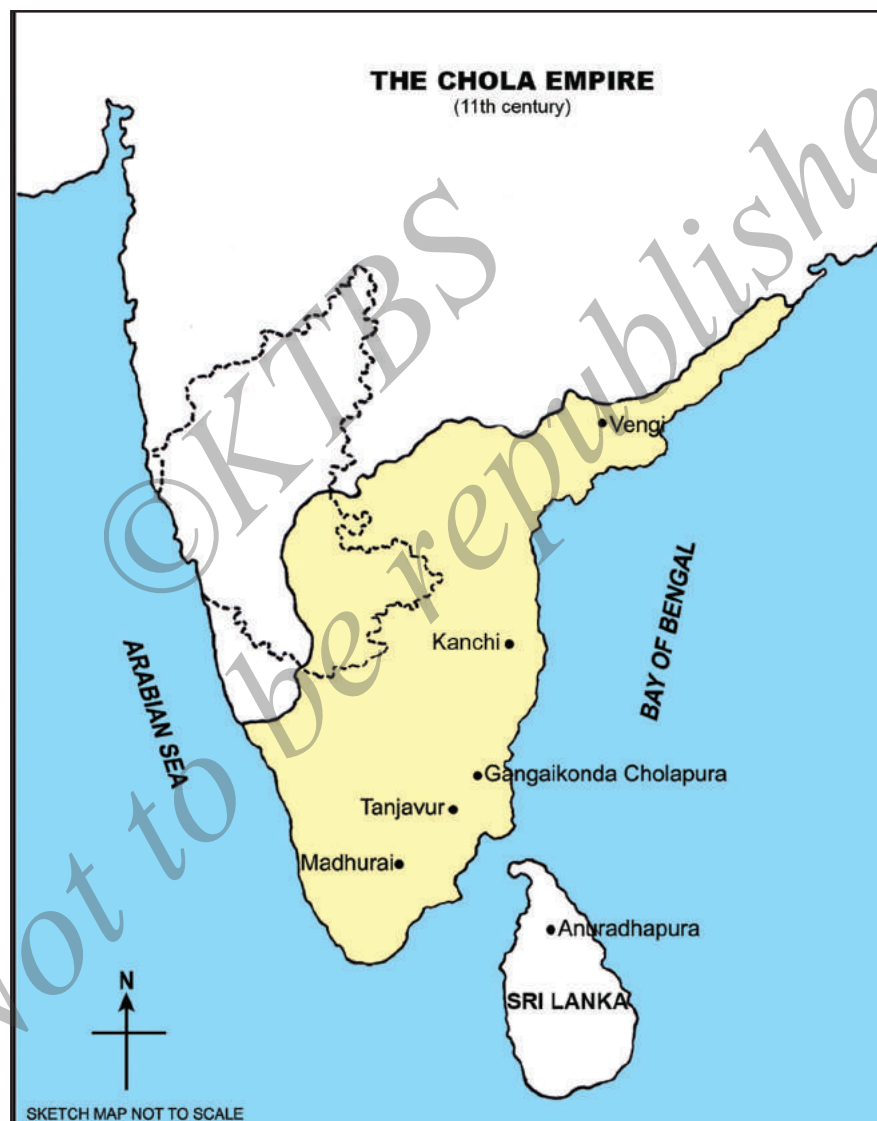
CHOLAS

Cholas ruled South India for about four centuries as the supreme political rulers. Tanjavuru of Tamilnadu was the capital of Cholas. Rajaraja Chola and Rajendra Chola were the famous kings of Chola dynasty.

Rajaraja Chola: He was a brave and efficient administrator. His Empire included all those areas towards the south of river Tungabhadra, Srilanka and Maldive islands. He had a powerful land army and navy. Bruhadeshwara temple is the contribution of Rajaraja.

Rajendra Chola: He was the son of RajarajaChola. His conquest of North India was his prominent achievement.

In memory of this conquest he assumed the title 'Gangaikonda'. He also built a new capital by name 'Gangaikonda Cholapuram' and built a very big temple of Shiva. For the purpose of irrigation to the capital he built a tank called 'Cholagangam'.



He also won the Shreevijaya kingdom of Sumatra (Asia) and this was another of his famous achievement.

Literature: The period of Cholas was a golden period for Tamil literature and culture. Devotional literature reached its height during this period. 'PeriyaPuranam' finds an important place in devotional literature. 'Kamba Ramayana' was written by Kampan during this period is popular even now.

Rural administration: Rural administration of Cholas was ideal. Administration was done by the respective Gramasabhas. The members of Gramasabhas were elected. Committees of a few members were formed and definitive functions were assigned to them. These committees had to give account of their expenditures. The ineligible members were kept out of Gramasabha. The rural administration of Cholas was similar to the present Panchayat system.

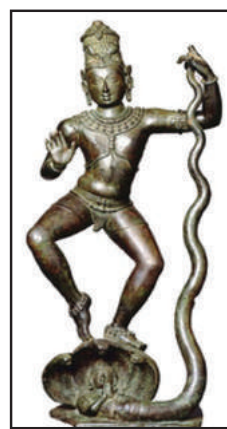
British officers who were in India appreciated the efficient administration of Cholas. They have described the villages of Cholas as small republic states.

Architecture and Sculpture:

Cholas have contributed a lot to the field of architecture and sculpture. Statue of Nataraja and Kalingamardhana Nruthya made in bronze are the precious gifts to Indian sculpture.



Nataraja



Kalingamardhana Nruthya

Bruhadeshwara temple of Tanjavur is a world famous Chola architectural display. It was built a thousand years ago. The tower of the sanctum sanctorum of this temple is 200 feet high. This is the biggest and highest temple in India. It has been accorded the status of World Heritage Site. Another big temple of Cholas is the Shiva temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram.



Bruhadeshwara Temple

On the occasion of the completion of thousand years of the construction of Bruhadeshwara temple, Reserve Bank of India has brought out a 1000 rupees coin.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The capital of Cholas was _____
2. _____ built Bruhadeshwara temple.

II. Answer the following in one sentence each.

1. Which are the famous literary works of Cholas?
2. What was the speciality of the rural administration of Cholas?
3. What are the contributions of Cholas to Indian sculpture?
4. Why Bruhadeshwara temple is so famous?

III. Discuss in a group and answer the questions.

1. What are the achievements of Rajaraja Chola?
2. Write a short note on Rajendra Chola.

Activities:

1. Write about the similarities between the rural administration of Cholas and the present Panchayat system.
2. Try to make a clay model of some statues of Cholas sculpture style.

RASHTRAKUTAS

When Chalukya Empire declined, Rashtrakutas reign started. The word Rashtrakuta brings the memory of Kavirajamarga, Pampa and Kailasanatha temple of Ellora.

● **Kavirajamarga:** This is the first available book in Kannada (we have come across it while studying Durvinitha of Gangas).

It is a book of criticism. It was written 1200 years ago during the reign of Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga. It was written by Shrivijaya. This is the oldest Kannada literary work till today.

A book of criticism analyses the language, style, metre etc.

Pampa: Pampa is a great Kannada poet. He wrote epic poetry in Kannada for the first time. Therefore he is called 'Adikavi'(the first poet) of Kannada. The poetries written before Pampa are not yet available. Pampa was in the court of Arikesari of Vemulawada. Arikesari was a feudal king of Rashtrakutas. Pampa has written two famous poems namely Adipurana and Vikramarjuna vijaya. Vikramarjuna vijaya is also called Pampa bharatha and narrates the story of Mahabharatha. This has influenced the other poets very much. Ponna who belonged to the same period is also a famous poet of Kannada literature.



Kailasa Temple of Ellora



Mahesha, Elephanta also called Trimurthi

● **Ellora and Elephanta:** The Kailasa temple of Ellora is built by cutting a hundred feet tall single rock. Krishna-I, a Rashtrakuta king built it. We cannot see such a wonderful architecture anywhere else in the world. It is a feast to eyes. Among the statues there, Ravana lifting the kailasaparvatha is very beautiful.

Many parts of present Maharashtra belonged to Rashtrakuta empire. Ellora and Elephanta caves are in Maharashtra.

We can see the grandeur of Rashtrakuta sculpture in Elephanta cave temple. Elephanta is a small island near Mumbai port where one can see the huge and wonderful statue of three faced Maheshamurthy.

Famous Kings: Dhruva is the first famous king of Rashtrakutas. He made a conquest over north India. His son was Govinda-III.

Govinda-III: Govinda – III is the most famous among the Rashtrakutas. He had mastered complete South India. He stretched his military power till the valleys of Himalaya. His achievements are mentioned in the inscription of that time. It is mentioned that his war elephants tasted the water of river Ganga.

Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga: Nrupatunga is the son of Govinda-III. He was coronated when he was only 14 years old. He ruled for more than sixty years. He himself was a great scholar and he had Shrivijaya, another scholar in his court.

Nrupatunga was much interested in the welfare of his subjects. He built Manyaketa city [present Malakheda of Kalaburagi district] and this became the capital of Rashtrakutas. A traveller from Arabia, Sulaiman has described that Rashtrakuta Empire was one of the four large empires of the world. [The remaining are Roman, Arab and Chinese empires].

Krishna-III: During the reign of Krishna-III the Rashtrakuta empire attained a very important position in Indian politics. Krishna defeated the Cholas and stretched his empire till Rameshwaram. There he built a pillar of success and a temple. He defeated Pandyas and Cheras. He collected ransom from the king of Simhala. He did his conquest even in north India. A famous poet called Ponna was given shelter by Krishna. After Krishna-III the Rashtrakuta empire started declining.



Religion: Rashtrakutas were Vaidikas and followed Shaiva and Vaishnava trends. Inscriptions give information

about Rashtrakuta kings giving donations to Buddhism at Kanheri. Even Jainism was very popular at that time. Amoghavarsha encouraged Jainism very much. Because Rashtrakutas had trade relations with Arab, Islam religion was popular in coastal areas. Rashtrakutas appointed Muslim officers in their court. Religious tolerance was maintained by Rashtrakutas.

I.Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. First available book in Kannada is _____
2. Adikavi of Kannada is _____
3. _____ temple of Ellora is built in single stone.

II. Answer the following in one sentence each.

1. Name the famous poets of Rashtrakuta period.
2. Which were the important centres of Rashtrakuta architecture?
3. Name the works of Pampa.
4. Make a list of the famous kings of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
5. What has Sulaiman written about Rashtrakutas?

III. Discuss in group and answer.

1. Write a short note on Amoghavarsha.
2. Describe the military achievements of Krishna-III.

Activities:

1. Collect small books about Shrivijaya, Pampa, Ponna etc.
2. Collect pictures about the sculptures and architectures of Rashtrakutas and prepare an album.

CHALUKYAS OF KALYANA

After the decline of Rashtrakutas, the Chalukyas once again gained power and made Basavakalyana near Bidar as their capital. Because of this they are called Kalyana Chalukyas. Thailapa II is the first king of this dynasty. Vikramadithya-VI is the famous king of Kalyana Chalukyas.

Vikramadithya-VI: He ruled for a long time and the Chalukya Empire progressed a lot during his reign. He started Chalukya Vikramashake in memory of his power. He gave shelter to many scholars. One of them was Pandit Bilhana who wrote 'Vikramankadeva charitha'. This is the biography of Vikramadithya. Vignaneshwara was another famous scholar who wrote Mithakshara samhite this gives description about Hindu law system.

Someshwara-III: He was the son of Vikramadithya. He was interested in literature and arts. He wrote a famous Sanskrit encyclopedia called 'Manasollasa'. It deals with different aspects of life. As Someshwara was a great scholar he was called Sarvagna Chakravathy but during his time the size of the kingdom got reduced.

Literature: Kannada literature was encouraged much by Kalyana Chalukyas.

- Ranna who had the title Kavi Chakravathy wrote 'SahasabhimaVijaya or Gadhayuddha'. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are called Ratnathrayas (Three diamonds) of Kannada literature.
- Vachana literature is the special contribution of Kalyana Chalukyas. Vachanakaras wrote vachanas in simple Kannada.

Jedara dasimmaiah, Basavanna, Allamaprabhu, Akkamahadevi, Channa Basavanna, Siddarama, Madiwala Machaiah, Sule Sankavva were the famous Vachanakaras.

Architecture: Lakkundi, Itagi, Bagali, Bandalike, Balligavi were the architecture centres of Kalyana Chalukyas. They were also centres of fine arts. Mahadeva temple of Itagi (Koppala district) is the best example of Kalyana Chalukyas architecture. One of the inscriptions says that it is the emperor of temples. The architecture of Kalyana Chalukyas influenced Hoysala architecture.



Mahadeva Temple of Itagi

New Word:

Encyclopedia - A book which gives information systematically about all issues of general knowledge.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.

1. The king who started Chalukya Vikramashake is _____
2. The king who had the title Kavi Chakravarthi is _____
3. The author of Mithakshara Samhite is _____

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

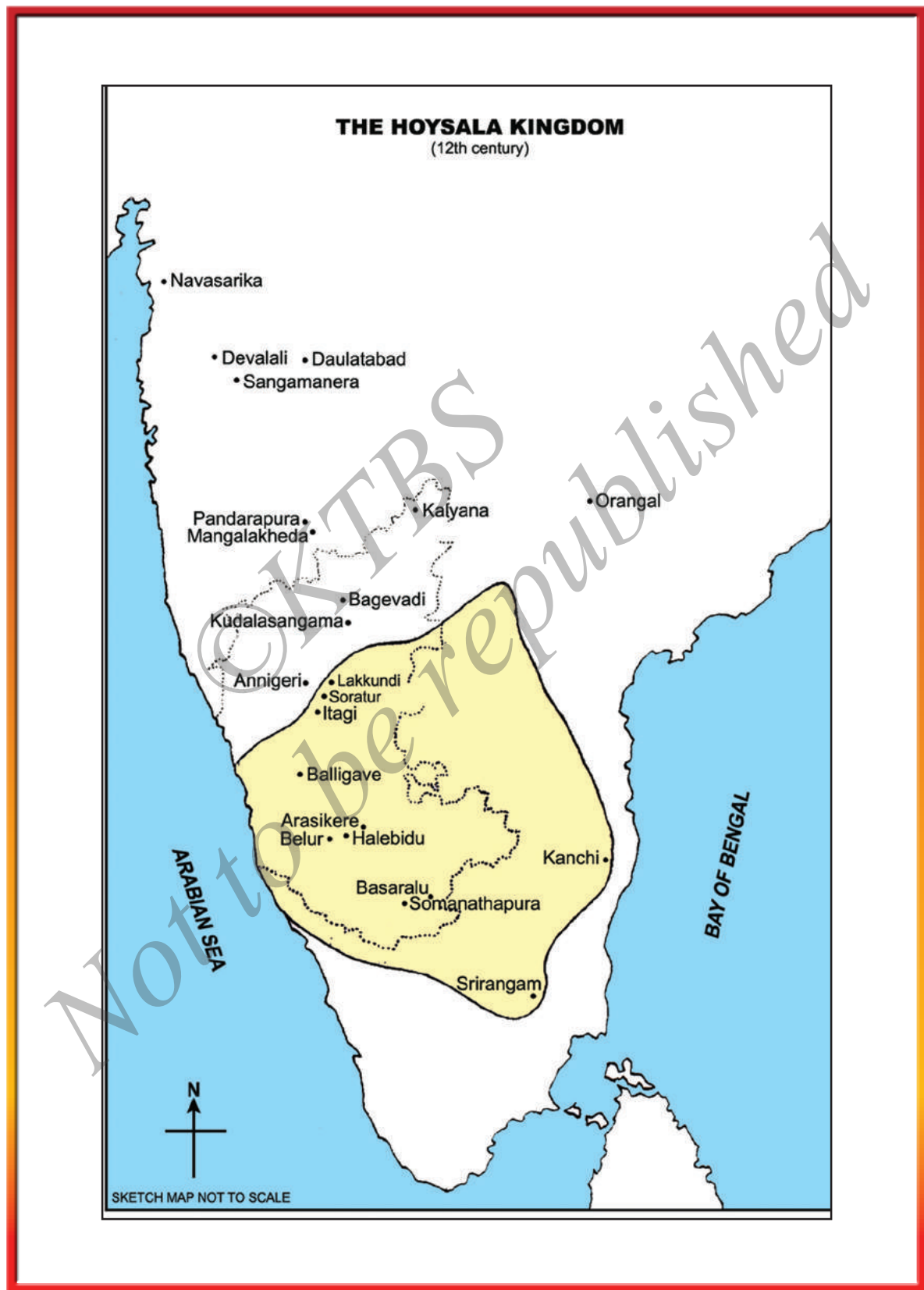
1. Who was the famous king of Kalyana Chalukyas?
2. Name the famous scholars who were in the court of Vikramaditya -VI.
3. Name the famous work of Mummadi Someshwara. What is its speciality?
4. Name the Ratnathrayas of Kannada literature.
5. Which temple is called the Emperor of temples? Where is it?

Activity:

1. Visit your school library and read Balaprapancha of Shivarama Karanth or encyclopedias for children.

HOYSALAS

Hoysalas ruled vast empire including South Karnataka and Tamilnadu for more than three centuries. In the beginning, Belur and later Dwarasamudra were their capitals. Dwarasamudra is now called Halebidu. Sala was the founder of Hoysala dynasty. Sala killing a tiger is the royal emblem of Hoysalas. Among Hoysalas Vishnuvardhana and Ballala-III are famous kings.



Vishnuvardhana defeated Cholas and Pandyas and conquered their regions. He was a Jain but later on accepted ShriVaishnava sect. His queen Shantala continued to be in Jain religion. She was famous as Natya Saraswati. Vishnuvardhana who was tolerant towards religion encouraged both Shaiva and Jaina religions.

Ballala-III: He was the last famous king of Hoysala dynasty. He ruled for fifty years. During his time, Sultans of Delhi attacked southern states very often. They destroyed the temples and looted the wealth. Because of their attacks many famous dynasties of South India including Hoysalas disappeared. Ballala-III had to face this disaster alone. The Sultan of Madurai who was the representative of Delhi Sultans increased his cruelty. Ballala was old but still continued to fight with Sultans. He was killed by Sultan. After him his son Ballala-IV came to power but died very soon. Thus Hoysala dynasty ended 670 years ago.

Architecture: The contribution of Hoysalas to architecture and sculpture is incomparable. Hoysala temples are famous for fine carvings. The common features of these temples are

- They are built on a star shaped basement.
- The Navrang pillars inside the temple are very smooth.
- On the outside wall of the temple episodes of mythology are depicted.

The famous temples of Hoysala are Hoysaleshwara of Halebidu, Channakeshava of Belur, Keshava of Somanathapura are important.



Madanike

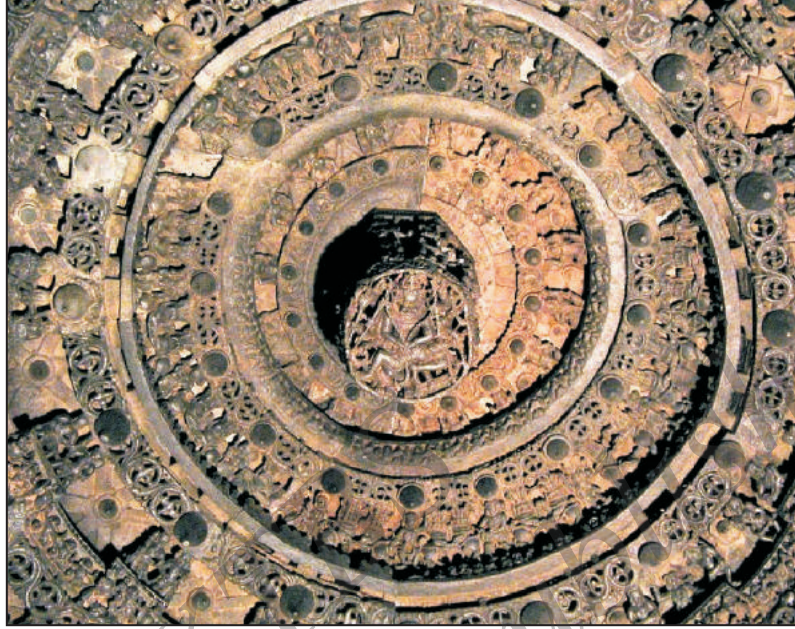


Symbol of Hoysala



Hoysaleshwara Temple, Halebidu

Vishnuvardhana built the most attractive Channakeshava temple in memory of his victory over Cholas. The sculptors who built it are Dasoja of Balligavi and Nadoja of Gadag. The Salabhanjikes or Madanikes are very attractive. Keshava temple of Somanathapura is also very attractive. Kuvempu has written a poem 'Bagilolu Kaimugidu' in its praise. He says that "The temple is not only a temple; it's a web of art. Hence, Oh Traveller, enter it with folded hands at the entrance".



Architecture of Channakeshava Temple, Belur

Literature: Janna, Harihara and Raghavanka are the famous poets of Hoysala period. Janna wrote Yashodara Charithe. Harihara wrote Girija Kalyana and Raghavanka wrote Harishchandra Kavya. Harihara started a new form of poetry called Ragale. Andaiah wrote Kabbigara Kavya in pure Kannada.

New word:

Salabhanjike/Madanike – the feminine statues arranged as decorative pillars.

Ragale – A form of poem.

I. Answer the following in a single sentence.

1. Name the capitals of Hoysalas.
2. Name the famous kings of Hoysala dynasty.

3. Who was the queen of Vishnuvardhana? What was the title given to her?
4. Which Hoysala king was ruling when Sultans of Delhi attacked?
5. Name the famous poets of Hoysala period.
6. Which are the famous temples of Hoysalas?
7. Name the sculptors who built Channakeshava temple of Belur.

II. Discuss in a group and answer the questions.

1. Write a short note on Ballala-III.
2. What are the common features of Hoysala temples?

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

A	B
Sala	Halebidu
Shantale	Kabbigara Kaava
Belur	Founder of Hoysala dynasty
Andaiah	NatyaSaraswati
Dwarasamudra	Channakeshava temple

Activity:

1. Collect the pictures of Hoysala temples and write their description.

* * * * *

**LESSON
03****KODAGU, KITTUR, TULUNADU AND
HYDERABAD - KARNATAKA****Introduction**

Understanding the history of smaller regions is as important as the study of kingdoms and empires of Karnataka mainly for two reasons: the regional history touches the people more closely, and it helps us to get a comprehensive view of Karnataka history. Keeping this in mind, this lesson takes up regional history of Kodagu, Kittur, Tulunadu and Hyderabad - Karnataka.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the important events in the history of Kodagu.
- 2] Appreciating the courageous fight of Rani Chennamma of Kittur and her follower Sangolli Rayanna against the British.
- 3] Understanding the history, culture and contributions of Tulunadu.
- 4] Appreciating the revolts of the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka against the British, the local zamindars and the Nizam.

Kodagu

Kodagu district lies on the slopes of the Western Ghats. Most people in the district speak Kodava and Arebashe languages.

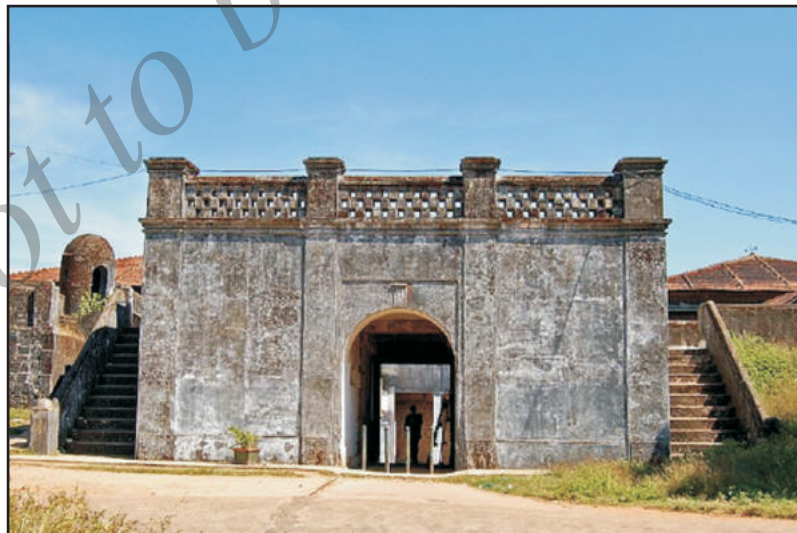
River Kaveri is the lifeline of Karnataka. It takes birth at Talakaveri in Kodagu. Talakaveri is worshipped by lakhs of people. Kodagu is rich in forest wealth. The Nagarahole National Park is in Kodagu.



Talakaveri

The Haleri Dynasty:

The Haleri Dynasty is the major dynasty that rules Kodagu. In the beginning of 17th century, Veeraraja founded this dynasty. Later, Mudduraja built Muddurajakeri and made it his capital. Muddurajakeri became Madikeri.



The Madikeri fort

Kodagu was ruled by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan during the second half of 18th century. During this time, Veeraraja of Kodagu was the prisoner of Tippu Sultan. After escaping from Tippu Sultan, Veeraraja regained his Kingdom with the help of the Britishers. After the death of Tippu Sultan, the Kings of Kodagu and Britishers remained in good terms.

Kodagu and the British: Later on, the British captured Kodagu (1834) and deported Chikkaveerarajendra from Kodagu and started their direct rule. They divided Kodagu by making Amarasulya which was part of Kodagu a part of Canara district.

The Revolt of Amarasulya: Since the peasants of Amarasulya found it hard to bear the heavy burden of land tax, they rose in an armed revolt against the British. They resolved to drive out the British from Kodagu. The revolt, which broke out in 1837, is known as the Amarasulya revolt. The rebels held Sulya, Puttur, Kasaragod and Mangaluru for thirteen days. However, the British succeeded in suppressing the revolt, and sent several rebels to the gallows. The main leaders of the revolt were Puttabasappa, Kalyanaswami, and Guddemane Appayya Gowda.



Statue of Guddemane Appayya Gowda, Madikeri

Freedom struggle in Kodagu: The Nationalists of Kodagu actively participated in freedom struggle. After Independence, for a while, Kodagu remained as a separate State. In 1956 Kodagu was merged with Karnataka.

Two outstanding sons of Kodagu: Kodagu is known outside India mainly on account of its illustrious son General Kodandera Madappa Cariappa. During the British rule Cariappa was the first Indian General of the Indian Army. He was also the Chief of Indian Army, Navy and Air Force of Independent India. Known for his administrative acumen, courage and bravery, he was the recipient of the highest rank Field Marshal.



Field Marshal K.M.Cariappa



General K.S. Thimmayya

Another great patriot of Kodagu was General Kodandera Subbayya Thimmayya. He brought victory to the nation in the war between India and Pakistan. These are the two outstanding sons of Kodagu. Though Kodagu is generally identified with its military prowess, it is also well-known for sports, adventure, folklore and scenic beauty.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. Name the place of origin of the River Kaveri.
2. Name the important dynasties that ruled Kodagu.
3. Why did the Amarasulya rebellion break out?

Activity: Collect information about the life and achievements of Field Marshal Cariappa and General Thimmayya

Kittur

Kittur of Belagavi district was a powerful state two centuries ago. It was known for its agriculture and commerce.

Rani Chennamma

Rani Chennamma of Kittur was the younger wife of Mallasarja, the Desai of Kittur. Both Mallasarja and his son died. Rani Chennamma, adopted Shivalinga Sarja and started administering Kittur.

The Collector of Dharwad, Thakeray objected to the adoption as improper. He recommended the British Government to take over the administration of Kittur. On hearing this Chennamma became extremely angry. She opposed the British policy of suppressing Kittur, and decided to fight for the freedom of her land. Thakeray with an army of 500 soldiers attacked Kittur.



**Statue of
Chennamma, the
brave Rani of Kittur**

A fierce battle took place. Chennamma led her army and fought valiantly. The British army was shattered, and Thakeray, hit by a bullet, died in the battle.

The British army, after a while, besieged the fort of Kittur. Though Kittur had an army of just 6000 soldiers, Rani fought against the huge British army for three days. Meanwhile a few traitors of Kittur betrayed her. Thus Kittur was defeated. Chennamma was taken captive and imprisoned at Bailahongal. She continued to be in the prison for five years, secretly guiding and inspiring the people to carry on the freedom struggle.

Rani Chennamma has earned immortal fame as the first Indian woman to have fought against the British in India. The valiant queen is remembered through folk songs which are sung even today.

Sangolli Rayanna: Sangolli Rayanna was a loyal follower of Rani Chennamma. A brave freedom fighter, he emerged from the rank of common people. After Chennamma's imprisonment he assumed the leadership of Kittur province and organised an army. He attacked British offices and looted their treasuries. Adept in guerilla warfare, Rayanna was like a frightening dream to the British.

As the British could not defeat him, they resorted to foul means. They bribed a few persons who turned traitors. They captured Rayanna by deceit and handed him over to the British. Soon Rayanna and his associates were hanged. Before being



Sangolli Rayanna

hung, Rayanna fell at the feet of his mother Kenchavva who had come to see him for the last time, and got her blessings. Then he walked to the scaffold and, with a smile on his face, embraced death. All the martyrs were buried nearby. After the death of Sangolli Rayanna, several others continued the revolt of Kittur.

One of Rayanna's followers Bichhugatti Channabasappa planted a seedling of banyan tree on the grave of Rayanna. For many years thereafter, it is said that Channabasappa remained near the grave as a bairagi. The banyan tree that he planted is seen even today. After Rayanna, many young people continued the spirit of Kittur's revolt.

Chronology (CE)

Kittur Chennamma	-	1824
Sangolli Rayanna	-	1829

New word

betray - act of treachery, by helping the enemy.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. Why did Rani Chennamma of Kittur fight against the British?
2. Who is Sangolli Rayanna? How did he meet his end?

Activity

Collect the folklore related to Kittur Chennamma.

Tulunadu

In ancient times, the part of coastal Karnataka was called Tulunadu. It comprised more or less, the present Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. In the Puranas, the western coast is referred to as Parashurama Kshetra. Most people of Tulunadu speak Tulu language. A number of people also speak Kannada, Konkani and Byari languages.

During historical times, Tulu Nadu was ruled by the Kadambas, the Alupas, the Hoysalas, the Vijayanagara and other smaller dynasties. The Alupa rule was the longest. Udyavara (Udayapura), Mangaluru (Mangalapuram), Barakuru and other places were the capitals of Tulu Nadu.

Abbakka Rani (16th Century) of the Chauta family had fought with the Portuguese and defeated them.

Religions: Most of the rulers of Tulu Nadu were Jains. Others followed Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, Veerasaivism, Natha Pantha, Islam and Christianity. The two popular forms of worship in Tulu Nadu are the Naga and Bhuta worships.

The founder of the Dvaita Philosophy sect Madhvacharya belonged to Tulu Nadu. Sri Manjunatha temple at Kadri in Mangaluru is an ancient temple of Tulu Nadu.

- By starting educational institutions, the Christians have made their contributions in the field of education. They started printing press in Mangaluru. The Kannada dictionary compiled by Ferdinand Kittel was printed at the Basel Mission Press in Mangaluru. A German by name Manner compiled a Tulu dictionary. Foreign missionaries were the earliest to propagate their religion in Tulu Nadu. Later their work was continued by the Indian missionaries. There are several impressive churches in Tulu Nadu.
- From ancient times Tulu Nadu had commercial contacts with Arabia. As a result Islam began to spread here. Muslims have built several attractive mosques.

Architecture and sculpture: At Kadri Manjunatha temple, there is a huge bronze statue of Avalokiteshvara which is about a thousand years old. The Thousand-Pillared

Basadi, the gigantic Gommata statue at Karkala, Venur and Dharmasthala represent Jain culture.



Avalokiteshvara, Mangaluru



Thousand-Pillared basadi, Moodabidri

The popular daivas of Tulu Nadu are Koti-Chennayya whose shrine is called the Garodi.



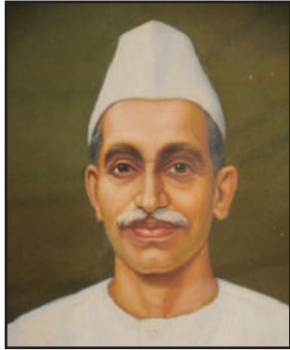
**Yakshagana
artist**

Folklore: Kambula (Kambala), cock-fight, and chenne are some of the folk sports and games. Yakshagana and Talamaddale are the famous ancient arts of Tulunadu.

British rule in Tulunadu: The British rule in coastal region commenced from the beginning of the 19th century. The coastal region was then called Canara district. Later the Canara district was divided into North Canara (northern part) and South Canara (southern part) districts.

Freedom Struggle: Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, the people of Tulunadu actively participated in the freedom struggle. The foremost among the freedom fighters were Karnad Sadashiva Rao and Attavara Yellappa.

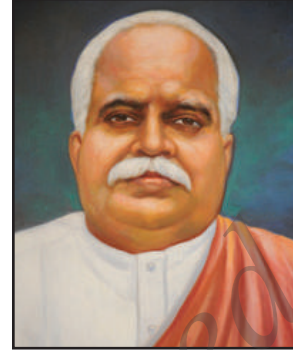
- Called as the Deshabhakta, Karnad Sadashiva Rao rendered unforgettable service to the cause of the Harijans. He offered meals to the Harijan children in his home. He sacrificed everything for the freedom of his motherland.
- Born in Mangaluru, Attavar Yellappa, a London-returned Barrister, was a Member of the Council of Ministers of the Azad Hind government founded by Nethaji Subhash Chandra Bose. He was a military officer for fifteen years in Nethaji's Indian National Army.
- Kudmul Ranga Rao led a social reform movement for the upliftment of the Harijans. He actively worked for the education of the Harijan girls and removal of untouchability. While in Mangaluru, Gandhiji saw the social activities of Kudmul Ranga Rao and appreciated them.



**Karnad
Sadashiva Rao**



Attavara Yellappa



**Kudmul
Ranga Rao**

In the field of Banking, the record of Tulunadu is remarkable. Canara, Corporation, Syndicate, Karnataka and Vijaya Banks were established here prior to the attainment of Independence. Thousands of branches of these banks, spread over the length and breadth of the country, have made a special contribution to India's economic growth. They have also created thousands of job opportunities.

In 1956 the North and South Canara districts were merged with Karnataka State. (Prior to this South Canara was under the Madras Presidency). Udupi district was later created out of South Canara district (1997).

Chronology

Rule of the Alupas - 7-16th century

British rule in Tulunadu - 1801-1947

New word

missionary - a person sent by a religious organisation to spread its faith.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. Name the royal family which ruled for the longest period in Tulunadu.

2. Who was Ullala Abbakka Rani?
3. Who was Ferdinand Kittel?
4. Where is the Thousand-Pillared basadi located?
5. What are the ancient popular arts of Tulunadu?
6. Why is Karnad Sadashiva Rao remembered?
7. What was the social work undertaken by Kudmul Ranga Rao for the upliftment of the Harijans?
8. Name the major banks of India established in Tulunadu.

Activities

1. Read the biographies of Kudmul Ranga Rao and Karnad Sadashiva Rao.
2. What are the contributions of the coastal districts of Karnataka in the economic development of India? Organise a seminar and prepare a report.

Hyderabad-Karnataka

Revolts of the Bedanayakas: After the decline of Vijayanagara the Bedanayaka paleyagars became dominant in Hyderabad-Karnataka. They were brave warriors. After 1800 they revolted against the British several times.

Causes: • Exploitation by the local zamindars. • Oppression by the British, and the passing of the Arms Act and the Forest Act. Provoked by the oppressions, the local rulers, the paleyagars and common people revolted. After 1800 there were more than twenty-five revolts. In most of these, the Bedanayakas played a major role. The aim of the revolts was to drive out the British.

The revolt of the Bedanayakas of Halagali

Halagali is a village in Mudhol taluk of Bagalkot district. Well-known for its wrestlers even today, the village rose to fame during the Freedom Movement. In Halagali most of the villagers were Bedanayakas who possessed arms for hunting and self-defence.

The Arms Act passed by the British in 1857 had put a condition that the Indians could own arms only with the prior permission of the Government. The brave and self-respecting Bedanayakas could never accept such a condition. In order to impose the condition, the British resorted to force. The leaders who fought valiantly against the British were Jadaga, Baala, Rami and others. In the conflict, several died, 290 taken captives and 19 hanged. Though the revolt was suppressed, it occupies a permanent place in the history of Freedom Struggle.

Rami: Rami was a valiant Bedanayaka woman who actively participated in the revolt. She shot dead three British soldiers and became a martyr.

A ballad on the Halagali revolt begins thus:

ಹಲಗಲಿಯ ಬೇಡರು ಹುಲಿಗಿಂತ ಶೂರರು
ಚಲಿಸದೆ ನಿಂತು ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಮಡಿದವರು
ಕುಲಹಿರಿಮೆ ಮರೆಸಿ ಹೋಗ್ಯಾರ ॥

The Bedas of Halagali are braver than the tiger; without looking back they moved forward fighting and died: they brought glory to their clan and went away.

Sindhura Lakshmana

Sindhura Lakshmana was a remarkable leader who fought against the British.

Lakshmana was born in Sindhura village of Jat taluk in Sangli district. His parents were Bedara Sabu and Narasavva. His tomb is at Bilagi.

Sindhura village was under the firm hold of the local Inamdar (Gowda). Lakshmana openly challenged him. Soon he became the enemy of the British.

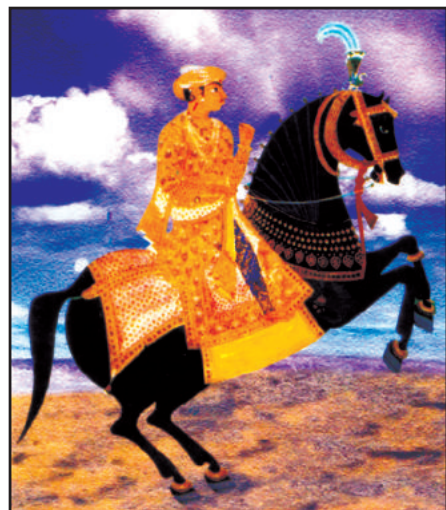
Lakshmana was plundering money from the rich and the British treasury, and distributing it to the poor. He was also helping the oppressed. Meanwhile the village assembly accused him of robbery. Greatly hurt, Lakshmana went into hiding.

The British tried their best to capture him on charge of murdering a police officer. Later, in an encounter he was shot dead. A martyr, Sindhura Lakshmana will be ever remembered in history as a revolutionary who passionately fought for freedom.

The Nayakas of Surapura

Surapura in Yadgiri district was a settlement of the brave Bedanayakas. After the death of Krishnappa Nayaka, the ruler of Surapura, Venkatappa Nayaka, a boy of eight years, became his successor. The Nizam and the British were waiting for an opportune time to annex Surapura to their territories.

Though Venkatappa Nayaka received English education, the love of independence and patriotism



**Surapura Raja
Venkatappa Nayaka**

were deep-rooted in him. Meanwhile, strong waves of the First War of Independence (1857) also began to reach Surapura. Venkatappa Nayaka immediately decided to join the war. The young ruler received support from Mundargi Bhimaraya, Baba Saheb of Naragund and others.

The British army laid siege to the fort of Surapura. A terrible fight ensued. On the second day a senior officer of the British army died in the battlefield. This was a setback to the British. Hence the British decided to take the fort by fraud. An important officer of the Nayaka revealed to the British the secret approach to the Surapura fort, thereby helped them to gain victory.

Venkatappa managed to escape to Hyderabad. His aim was to recruit more soldiers with the help of the Nizam. But Salar Jung, the Nizam's Prime Minister, expecting some reward from the British, made Venkatappa Nayaka a captive and handed him over to the British. The British awarded a death sentence to Venkatappa Nayaka. Later the punishment was reduced to four years of imprisonment. When under captivity Venkatappa Nayaka was shot dead by the British. Not only this, the British spread the rumour that it was a suicide on the part of Venkatappa Nayaka. He was 24 at that time. Thus the life of an extraordinary freedom fighter who sacrificed everything for his motherland, ended.

The British transferred Surapura to the Nizam as a reward. Thus Kalaburagi, Bidar and Raichur were merged with the Hyderabad Princely State.

Struggle for Liberation of Hyderabad-Karnataka

The Struggle for liberation in Hyderabad-Karnataka is a shining example of a glorious revolt of the people against an oppressive and anti-people ruler. It is also a saga of remarkable sacrifice and courage.

Prior to 1947, there were 562 kingdoms, big and small under the British. They were called the princely states.

Hyderabad was the largest among the princely states.

Background of the struggle:

- The condition of the Hindus was extremely miserable in Hyderabad state. No religious festival could be celebrated by them in public.
- Education was neglected in the state. Everywhere Urdu dominated and Kannada language and literature received a great blow.
- The Nizam brought into force 53 rules called the kalagapti which took away the fundamental freedom of the people.

Course of the struggle:

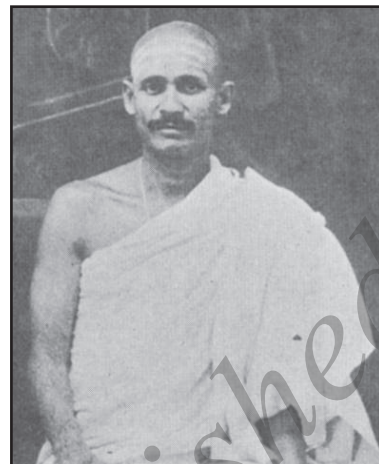
One of the popular leaders of the freedom struggle in Hyderabad was Swami Ramananda Tirtha. He travelled all over Hyderabad state organising peaceful satyagraha. Another famous leader was Hardikar Manjappa. He was popularly known as Gandhi of Karnataka. He undertook such constructive programmes as khadi, prohibition and removal of untouchability and popularised them.

Vande Mataram movement:

In the meantime, the Government banned the singing of Vande Mataram. It was Ramachandra Rao, a brave leader, who led the struggle against the ban. He was popularly called Vande Mataram Ramachandra Rao. Soon the Vande Mataram movement began to spread rapidly. Thousands of those who sang Vande Mataram were imprisoned.



Swami Ramananda Tirtha

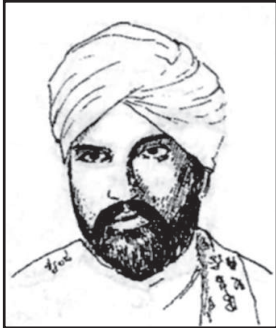


Hardikar Manjappa

In the liberation struggle, the Arya Samaj played a prominent role. The Muslim fundamentalists formed an organisation known as Ittehad-ul-musalmeen. Under the leadership of Kasim Rizvi, it followed the policy of terrorism.

In the Hyderabad state, the Congress Party had been banned. The Congress demanded that Hyderabad should merge with the Indian Union. On August 15, 1947 the people decided to hoist the Indian National Flag in Hyderabad. The Nizam's government imposed more restrictions on the people. At the same time, the Razaks started looting and killing the people in the state. They enjoyed the support of the Nizam. In spite of the terror let loose by the Razaks, Vande Mataram was heard all over the state.

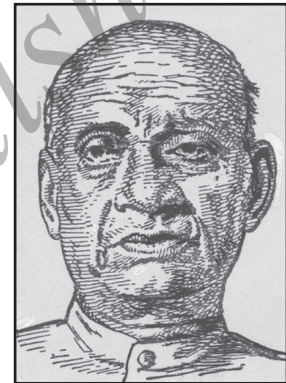
Sharanagowda Inamdar : It was Sharanagowda Inamdar, the young leader, who organised the under- ground activities by enrolling the youths. They made lightning attacks on the Razaks. As a result, many villages were freed from the atrocities of the Razaks. The people called Sharanagowda as Sardar out of great respect.



**Sharanagowda
Inamdar**

On account of the atrocities of the Razaks, lakhs of people left Hyderabad state and migrated to the nearby territories of the Indian Union. Thousands of young men set up camps along the borders of Hyderabad state and carried on armed struggle against the Razaks.

Even after India attained Independence, Hyderabad state did not join the Indian Union. The terrorist activities of the Razaks were continuing. Finally, the Government of India authorized the Union Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to resolve the problem of Hyderabad. As directed by the Home Minister, the Indian Army units entered Hyderabad on September 17, 1948. The Nizam, seeing no way out, surrendered. Immediately the Hyderabad state was merged into the Indian Union.



**Sardar
Vallabhbhai Patel**

In 1951, elections to the Lok Sabha were held in Hyderabad Province and the people elected their representatives for the first time. Swami Ramananda Tirtha, the most beloved leader, was elected from Kalaburagi Constituency.

Chronology

1857

- British aggression on the Bedanayakas of Halagali. Death of Rami.

1857-58

- Surapura Venkatappa Nayaka's struggle for independence and his end.

- 1922 July 22 - Sindhura Lakshmana shot dead by the British.
- 1948 September 17 - Surrender of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the integration of Hyderabad state with the Indian Union.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. What were the causes for the revolt of the Bedanayakas?
2. What was the act that the Bedanayakas of Halagali opposed?
3. Who was Rami?
4. Who was Sindhura Lakshmana?
5. What was the role played by Surapura Venkatappa Nayaka in the First War of Independence, 1857-58?
6. What was kalagapti?
7. Who was Swami Ramananda Tirtha?
8. Who is called Karnataka Gandhi?
9. Who was the brave leader of the Vande Mataram movement?
10. What was the role played by Sharanagowda Inamdar in the Hyderabad Liberation Struggle?

Activity

1. Collect the ballads and songs related to the revolts of the Bedanayakas.
2. Organise a symposium on "The Role of Sardar Patel in the unification of India". Prepare a report.

* * * * *

**LESSON
04****RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORM
MOVEMENTS****Introduction**

Between the 8th and 16th centuries many religious and social reform movements were witnessed in India. These were led by religious leaders who aimed at regeneration of religious and social life of the people.

In this lesson the life, teachings and reforms of Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Basaveshvara and Madhvacharya, who were in the forefront of the reform movements, have been briefly stated.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the teachings and reforms of the religious leaders.
- 2] Appreciating the importance and relevance of their reforms.

The saints of India have not only guided the people through their teachings but also undertook active religious and social reforms. Their reforms eradicated ignorance and evil practices among the people. Their impact is felt even at present.

Sri Shankaracharya

Shankaracharya was born at Kaladi in Kerala. An extraordinary boy, by the time he was eight, he had studied the four Vedas. Shivaguru and Aryamba were his parents. He propounded Advaita philosophy.



Shankaracharya

Shankaracharya's Contributions:

- He established four monasteries (mutts) at Badari (Uttarakhand), Dwaraka (Gujarat), Puri (Odisha) and Sringeri (Karnataka). These served as Dharmic centres for uniting Indians.

• **Shankara** wrote Ananda Lahari and Soundarya Lahari. Among all his hymns 'Bajagovindam' is very popular. All these achievements were achieved by Shankaracharya in a life span of 32 years.

Sri Ramanujacharya

Ramanujacharya was born at Sriperambudur near Chennai. He studied religious scriptures (shastras) at Kanchi. His parents were Keshava Dikshit and kantimathi. He propounded Vishishtadvaita philosophy.



Ramanujacharya

Ramanujacharya travelled to different parts of India and spread Srivaishnavism, the religious sect founded by him. He declared that salvation (mukti) can be attained through devotion (bhakti) and surrender (prapatti) to God. The Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhana welcomed him to his kingdom.



Cheluvanarayana Temple, Melukote

Reforms of Ramanujacharya

- Ramanuja condemned casteism.
- He enabled people from lower classes to enter temple in Melukote.

Ramanujacharya lived for one hundred and twenty years.

Sri Basaveshwara

The role of Basaveshwara in the social and religious reforms in Karnataka was indeed revolutionary. He hailed from Basavana Bagewadi in Vijayapura district. Refusing to undergo upanayana ceremony, he was given linga diksha. After his early schooling, he went to Kudalasangama for further studies. His parents were Maadarasa and Madalambike and belonged to Bagewadi Agrahara. He propounded Shakthivishishtadvaita philosophy.



Basaveshwara



Kudalasangama

Basaveshwara became the Treasury officer of the Kalachuri dynasty's Bijjala King, who was ruling from Kalyana. He started sharing his revolutionary thoughts in Kalyana. Traditionalists opposed these ideas. Pained by these oppositions, Basaveshwara left Kalyana and went to Kudalasangama. It is believed that he became one with the God (Ikya) there.

Reforms of Basaveshwara

- Basaveshwara aimed at building the society on a casteless basis. 'Work is Worship' (Kayakave Kailasa) was one of his important teachings.
- Basaveshwara condemned caste system, idol worship and yajna-yagas. He stated that one's body is itself a temple.
- By upholding the greatness of women, he gave self-confidence to womanhood which had lost its voice.
- Basaveshwara started an assembly known as Anubhava Mantapa which served as a forum for the Vachanakaras.
- Basaveshwara composed more than a thousand vachanas which concluded with the word 'Kudalasangamadeva'.

'Kayaka' means work done with total dedication (Bhakthi). Sharing the outcome of the Kayaka equally is called as 'Dasoha'. Basaveshwara aimed at instilling a culture of work in people.

Vachana literature: The vachana is a distinct literary form. The vachanas can be read like prose or sung like poems. The vachanas were also composed by Jedara Dasimayya, Allamaprabhu, Channabasavanna, Akka Mahadevi and others. These sharanas came from different communities. The thoughts expressed in vachanas are relevant in the present.

Sri Madhvacharya

Madhvacharya was born at Pajaka (Belle) village near Udupi. Madhva's parents were Madhyagheha Bhatta and Vedavati. He propounded Dvaita philosophy.

After accepting sanyas, Madhvacharya toured different parts of India twice for the purpose of spreading his teachings. He worshipped Lord Vishnu.



Madhvacharya



Sri Krishna Temple, Udupi

Reforms of Madhvacharya

- Madhvacharya composed a total of 37 works in Sanskrit like 'Githa-thaathparya Nirnaya', Mahabharatha thaathparya Nirnaya and others.

- He established eight monasteries (Ashtamutts) at Udupi.
- He preached a simple path of Bhakti.

Apart from Ashta mutts (eight mutts), Uttaraadi Mutt, Vysaraya Mutt and Raghavendra Mutt are the centers of Madhava Philosophy.

Chronology

Shankaracharya	-	Lived 11 centuries back.
Ramanujacharya	-	Lived 8 centuries back.
Basaveshwara	-	Lived 8 centuries back.
Madhvacharya	-	Lived 6 centuries back.

I. Discuss in groups and answer

1. What were the reforms made by Shankaracharya?
2. What were the social reforms made by Ramanuja charya?
3. What are the teachings of Basaveshwara?
4. State the importance of Vachana literature. Name some vachanakaras.
5. What are the contributions of Madhvacharya?

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

A	B
1. Shankaracharya	Shakthivishishtadvaita
2. Ramanujacharya	Dvaita
3. Basaveshwara	Advaita
4. Madhvacharya	Vishishtadvaita

III. Discuss in group and answer the following:

1. Which are the reformations advocated by Basaveshvara?

IV. Activities

1. Read the biographies of Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Basaveshvara and Madhvacharya.
2. Collect any ten vachanas and sing.
3. Collect ten Vachanakaras and their end names in Vachanas.

* * * * *

**LESSON
05****RAJPUTS IN INDIAN HISTORY****Introduction**

The Rajput dynasties played an important role in Indian history from 650 to 1200 CE. This Lesson describes the contributions of the Rajput Age to art, architecture and literature. It also briefly narrates the history of some prominent Rajput dynasties such as the Gurjara Pratihara, the Pala, the Chauhan and the Guhila, besides social and economic conditions of the Age.

Competencies

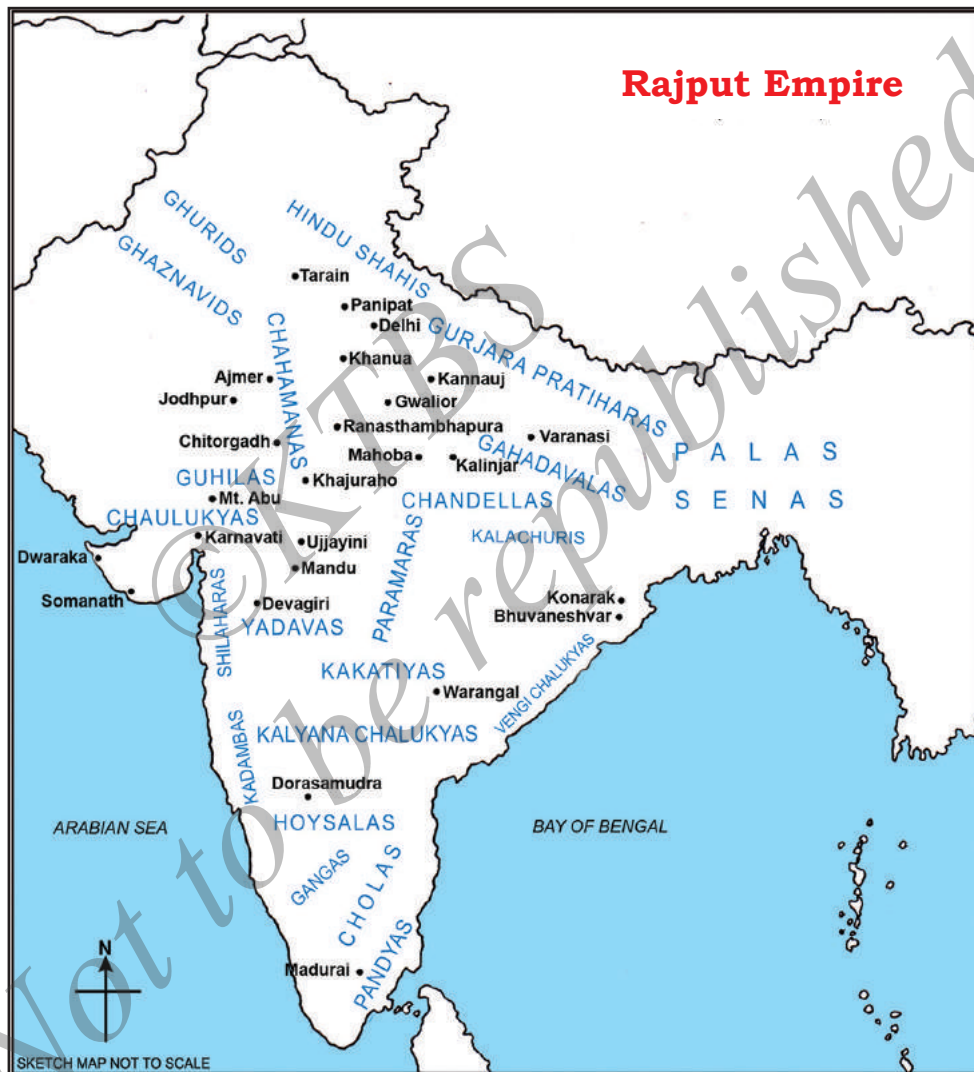
- 1] Understand some of the important achievements of the Rajput dynasties.
- 2] Appreciate the contributions made by the Rajput dynasties to art, architecture and literature.
- 3] Mark the historical places of the Rajput Age on the map.

Who are Rajputs? Rajputs are known for their valour and adventurous spirit. The Rajputs, who were warriors, claim their descent from the ancient Kshatriya dynasties such as Suryavamsha and Chandravamsha. The Rajputs ruled over a period of 500 years in North India. This was a glorious period in the history of India. They fearlessly fought against the invasions of the Arabs, the Turks, the Afghans and the Mughals.

Rajput Dynasties

Several Rajput dynasties played an important role in Indian history. The prominent Rajput dynasties namely, the Pala, the Pratihara, the Paramara, the Chauhan, the Gahrawal, the Guhila and the Solanki are among thirty six royal families. Among these, the achievements of the Pratiharas, the Palas, the Chauhans and the Guhilas are analysed in this unit.

The Pratihara: Pratiharas were ruling from Avanti (Ujjayini in Madhya Pradesh). The famous ruler of the dynasty was Nagabhata. The credit for defending India from the Arab invasion goes to Nagabhata. He built a vast empire.



King Bhoja was a great ruler of the dynasty and also a good writer. He captured the famous city of Kannauj. He defeated the Palas of Bengal. The Arab traveller Sulaiman, who visited the kingdom stated that King Bhoja was, “a noble king, the enemy of Arabs and commanded an efficient cavalry”.

The Palas: The Palas ruled for about four centuries. Dharmapala was the most competent ruler of the dynasty. His kingdom was one of the notable republican states of North India. The conquest of the famous city of Kannauj was his memorable achievement. The Pala dynasty was overthrown by Vijayasena, a ruler of Karnataka origin and established Sena dynasty.

The Palas were the followers of Buddhism. They patronised Hindu Dharma. They showed special interest in the spread of education. They founded the universities of Uddandapura and Vikramshila.

The Chauhans: Prithviraj III was the well-known ruler among the Chauhans. He ruled from Delhi.

The fascinating story of Prithviraj Chauhan marrying Samyukta, the daughter of Jayachandra, the king of Kannauj, has been narrated in several literary works of the period. Samyukta was known for her bewitching beauty. There was enmity between Jayachandra and his relative Prithviraj.

Jayachandra had not invited Prithviraj for the swayamvara of Samyukta. He placed a statue of Prithviraj at the entrance of the palace in order to project him as a palace guard and insult him. Samyukta, who was deeply in love with Prithviraj, ignored all the princes assembled for the swayamvara, went to the palace gate and garlanded the statue of Prithviraj.

Prithviraj, who was hiding all the time behind the statue, carried her away on his horseback to his palace and married her. This episode intensified the enmity between the two royal families.

When Mohammad Ghori invaded India, Prithviraj opposed him. He garnered the support of several Rajput rulers against the common enemy. However, Jayachandra of Kannauj refused to join him. In the battle that took place Prithviraj defeated Mohammad Ghori. But he granted him mercy and let him off. Next year Mohammad Ghori challenged Prithviraj. In the second battle that ensued Prithviraj was defeated and killed. Soon Delhi was captured by Mohammad Ghori. This paved the way for the establishment of the rule of the Sultans of Delhi. Prithviraj was known for his chivalry and valour. Chand Bardai's "Prithviraj Raso" is an epic which expounds his prowess.



Vijayastambha at Chittorgarh

The Guhilas: Guhilas (Guhilots) belonged to a lineage of great warriors. Khommana, a ruler of the dynasty, defended his kingdom from the Arab military expedition and conferred on himself the title of 'BappaRawal'. Another notable ruler of the dynasty was Rana Kumbha who fought against the Sultans of Delhi and defended his kingdom. He built 32 forts to safeguard his kingdom. He erected a magnificent Vijaya sthambha at Chittorgarh. These are some of the notable achievements of Rana Kumbha.

The well-known ruler among the Guhilas was Rana Sanga or Rana Sangram Singh. He was a hero of hundred battles, who bore 80 scars of war on his body. He constantly fought against the Sultans of Delhi.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RAJPUTS

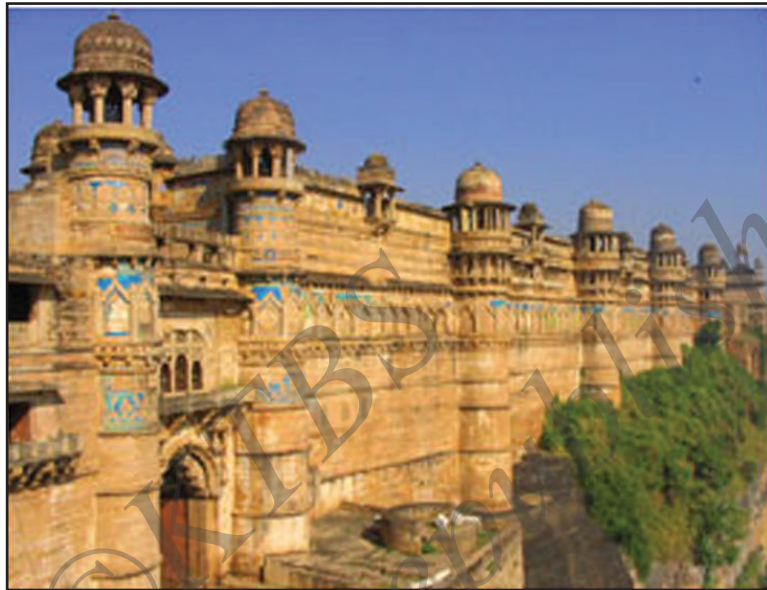
Economic conditions: The Arab merchants had more foreign trade than any other nation with India. Spices, cotton, silk fabrics, perfumes and costly diamonds were exported. Horses were imported from Central Asia and Arabia. The income of the kingdom was mostly spent on building forts and temples. This provided employment to the thousands of people.

Social conditions: There were several social classes in society. These were based on hereditary professions. Women were held in high esteem. They had studied literature, Sanskrit language, and experts in dance, music, painting and embroidery work. Child marriage and sati prevailed. Pushkar, the centre of worship of Brahma near Ajmer, was an important place of pilgrimage. The camel fair which was annually organised is famous even now.

Literature: Sanskrit literature flourished during the Rajput Age. Gujarati, Hindi and Rajasthani languages developed. Chand Bardai's 'Prithviraj Raso' is a famous Hindi work of the period. Many of the Rajput rulers were themselves scholars. They patronised poets. Jayadeva, who wrote Gita Govinda, was in the court of the Sena rulers. The Rajput dynasties supported Nalanda, Kashi, Vikramashila, Ujjayini and other ancient higher centres of learning.

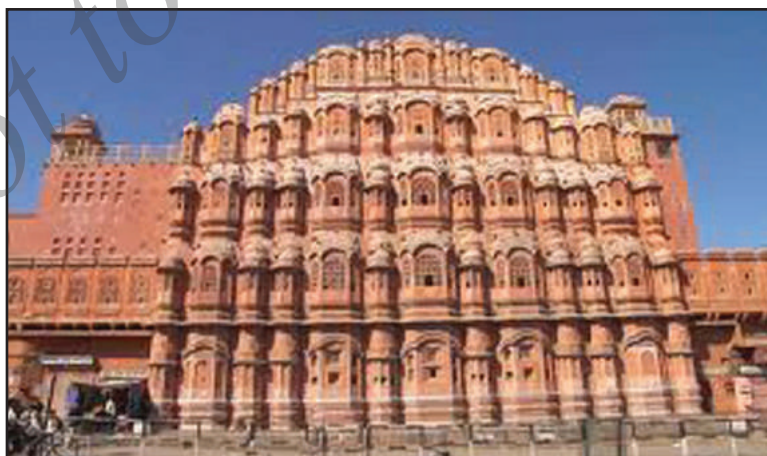
Art and Architecture: The contributions of the Rajput Age to art and architecture is quite rich. Their beautiful temples, magnificent palaces and formidable forts have survived even now. Kandariya Mahadeva temple at Khajuraho and Dilwara temple at Mount Abu are renowned temples. Gulabi Nagar, Pushkar, Hawa Mahal at Jaipur and huge palaces at Udampur are the fine specimens of palace and fort

architecture. The Gwalior fort in Madhya Pradesh is unique among the Indian forts. This gigantic fort has been described as “the pearl among the Indian forts”.



Gwalior Fort

Rajputs encouraged wall-paintings and miniature-paintings. The paintings were done on the walls of palaces, temples, inner chambers of the forts and on the books as decoration.



Hawa Mahal, Jaipur

Now-a-days we are using CE (Common Era) and BCE (Before the Common Era) synonymously with AD (Anno Domini / year of our Lord) and BC (Before Christ). This change has occurred from a secular point of view.

Chronology

The Age of the Rajputs	-	650 – 1200 CE
Nagabhata	-	8 th century
Dharmapala	-	8 th -9 th century
Prithviraj Chauhan	-	12 th century

New Words:

1. Miniature Paintings : Delicately drawn small paintings. These are very sensitively drawn with the intention of projecting minute details.
2. Wall-paintings : The paintings drawn on walls.

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. The Pratihara king who defended India from the military expedition of Arab is _____.
2. The king of Sena dynasty who ended the rule of Palas was _____.
3. _____ was the capital of Prithviraj Chauhan.

II. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Name the important Rajput dynasties.
2. Who are the prominent Pratihara kings?
3. Which were the commodities exported from India during the reign of Rajputs?
4. Where is the camel fair held?

5. Name some of the important literary works of Rajputs?
6. Which were the ancient learning centres promoted by Rajputs?
7. Name some of the important temples and palaces of Rajputs?

III. Discuss in groups and answer.

1. Write a brief note on Prithviraja Chauhan?
2. What are the achievement of Rana Kumbha?

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

A	B
Chand Bardai	Gita Govinda
Khommana	Prithviraja Raso
Jayadeva	Camel Fair
Pink city	BappaRawal
Pushkara	Jaipura

V. Activities:

1. Collect the pictures of temples, forts and palaces built by Rajputs.
2. Mark the popular Rajput centres of architecture on a map of India.
3. Make a list of writers and their writings of Rajput period.

* * * * *

CIVICS

LESSON 06

GOVERNMENT

Introduction

In this chapter, the meaning of Government, types of government are discussed. Governments like Democratic government, Dictatorial government and the Communist government are explained.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the meaning of government
- 2] Understanding the types of government
- 3] Understanding the democratic government
- 4] Understanding the dictatorial government
- 5] Understanding the communist government
- 6] Understanding the differences between the three types of Governments.

Meaning of Government:

In order to ensure comfortable and happy life to people of a nation, a systematic administration is needed. An organization that has the legal sanction to run the administration is called Government. This institution has the responsibility to formulate laws and implement them in order to ensure order and peace in the life of the citizens.

Types of Government:

There are many types of governments. The following are the important types:

1. Democratic government
2. Dictatorial government
3. Communist government

1. Democratic government : Democratic government is a type of government. Democratic government functions through the elected representatives of the people. Since, people rule themselves through their representatives, this is called as People's Government. The freedom that people have to

choose their representatives is the basic trait of democracy. Democracy is a system that ensures individual freedom, freedom of expression and freedom of forming associations. It also facilitates the relationship between the individual and the state. Abraham Lincoln has said “Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people”.

There are three organs in the Government:

1. Legislature 2. Executive 3. Judiciary

Legislature forms the laws, the executive implements the formed laws. The Judiciary deals with issues of justice.

Fundamental Principles of Democracy

1. Freedom : Freedom is the basic tenant of democracy. Citizens have the freedom to participate in governance, express their opinions and travel in the nation. They also have the right to participate in social functions and gatherings. They also have many other freedoms.

2. Equality : Democracy is based on the belief that all are equal. It facilitates equal opportunity for all. It considers all equal irrespective of caste, creed, race, language, sex and financial status like poor and rich.

3. Fraternity : Fraternity means all are one irrespective of differences like language, caste, creed, religion, race and other things. The sense of oneness is fraternity. Democracy fosters fraternity.

4. Welfare of all : Democracy aims at establishing a welfare state where the citizens can achieve political, economical and social development.

5. Government of the people : Democracy is a government by the people. The representatives elected by the people in the elections that are held as per schedule run the government. The administration is run in accordance to the will of the people. If the elected representatives fail to run the administration as per the will of the people, they would lose power in the next election.

6. Majority Government : In a democratic system, many political parties contest in the elections. Among them,

the party which gets the highest number of representatives forms the government and run the administration..

7. Opportunity for public Criticism : Democracy ensures freedom of speech and expression. Therefore, the people have the right to review and criticize the policies and programmes of the government. Therefore, the government needs to manage the work properly. Moreover, the democracy gives importance to public opinion.

8. Decentralization of power : Decentralization of power is another principle of democracy. The power is distributed among the central, state and local self governments. The centralized administration fails to grasp the needs of people at local levels. And also, people cannot have their voice heard in the centralized systems.

9. Adult Franchise System : Elections are inevitable to form the democratic government. Elections are held on the basis of adult franchise. Citizens who are 18 years of age and above take part and vote in the elections. Democracy aspires for a better government through this method. Apart from these there are many other features of democracy.



Polling booth

2. Dictatorial Government



Dictatorial Government

The power of the entire state is concentrated in one individual or with a group of individuals in this form of government. The will of one individual or one group is the principle of a dictatorial government. While Democracy upholds freedom, the Dictatorial governments reject it. The administration is run in accordance to the whims and fancies of the ruler. His wish becomes the law. In this type of government, all social, economical, religious, and other principles are nothing but the orders of the ruler. Citizens have no right to oppose it or criticize it. There would be law that makes mandatory to fulfill the needs and wishes of the citizens. The dictator's wish is final in questions of lawful or unlawful issues.

One can see dictatorial rules in the world from time to time. It was present in 16th century Europe and in countries like France, Spain, Russia and England during 18th century.

Features of dictatorial government

1. Single party, single leader and single political agenda:

In a dictatorial system, there is an opportunity only for one party. It is the party of the dictator. Other political parties, associations and institutions are not allowed to function. They are cancelled in this system. Those who oppose the dictator will be suppressed without mercy.

a. Single leader : The government is run by a single leader. Complete faith is expected in the dictator. The dictator represents the unity of the country. The dictator takes decisions in all the matters. His decision is final.

b. Single political agenda : There is a single political agenda for the complete nation. It is the agenda of the party that belongs to the dictator. In accordance to the agenda, the administration of the dictator runs.

2. No individual freedom: In dictatorial system, individuals will not have any rights or freedom. The respect towards the law is considered as equal to individual freedom. The citizens will have no right to form associations, organize meetings and express their will. They have no right to criticize the administration. The citizens have to accept and approve the administration of the ruler.

3. Glorification of Nationalism : Nationalism is given extreme importance in dictatorial government. It seeks to increase the sense of nationalism in the people. It expects people to undergo any sacrifice for the sake of the country.

4. Totalitarianism : The dictatorship is totalitarian and it regulates the social, political, economic, educational and cultural factors. There should be nothing against the government and everything should be in favour of the nation.

5. Racial Superiority : The dictatorship accepts the racial superiority. It believes that their race is superior to the races living in other nations. For example - Hitler believed that the German race was superior to the races living in other nations.

The dictatorship is against the democratic system. The Second World War is the result of dictatorship. Most of the modern nations are adopting the democratic system.

Communist Government

The communist government is a government that believes in the principle that all basic means of production like land, labour and capital belongs to the community. And it also believes that one should work as per his capacity and one should get as per his needs. There is no provision for private property in this government. Communism is based on the principle of equality and seek to foster a society that has no discrimination based on caste, creed, rich and poor. According to Communist philosophy, Private property widens the differences between poor and rich and leads to struggles between the rich and the poor. Finally, the working class majority wins in the struggle. After this, a society that has no discrimination forms. Here, the culture of all working for all leads to happiness of all. This system of government was advocated by Karl Marx, the German Philosopher.

Features of Communism

The communism has certain features.

1. Community Owns the Property : If the means of production like land, labour and capital are in the hands of private individual, the exploitation starts. Hence, all the means of production are to be owned by the community. All should work as per their capacities. And all should get as per their needs. This is the principle of communism.

2. Equality : In communism, every citizen is equal in all the ways. It treats everyone equal without discriminating on the basis of class, caste, religion and race

3. Classless Society : There are no rich and poor classes in communism. Therefore, it creates the classless society. The principle of communism is that there should be only working class.

4. Power to Workers : The existence of private ownership leads to exploitation in the name of profit which in turn creates class system. There would be struggle between the rich and poor, which would ultimately give the power to the working class.

5. Revolutionary Change : The social system is changed drastically in a short period of time. Then equal political, economic and social benefits are given to everyone equally. Everyone can lead a comfortable and happy life.

In nut shell, communism is government in favour of human beings. Every citizen can lead an exploitation free life.

Discuss in groups and answer:

1. What is Government?
2. Mention the types of Government.
3. What is democracy?
4. Write the meaning of dictatorial government?
5. What is Communist government? Explain.

Activity

List out the differences between the democratic, the dictatorial and the communist governments.

* * * * *

**LESSON
07****THE UNION GOVERNMENT, STATE
GOVERNMENT AND JUDICIARY****The Union Government**

The structure and functions of the Legislature and the Executive of the Union Government (Central Government) have been introduced. In addition, the qualifications and functions of a Member of Parliament; the power and functions of the President and the Prime Minister; and the composition and functions of the Cabinet have also been explained.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the structure and functions of the Union Government.
- 2] Analysing the structures of the Legislature and Executive, and their powers.
- 3] Understanding the functions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- 4] Understanding the powers of the President and the Prime Minister.

The Union of India: The Union of India consists of twenty-nine States and Six Union Territories. The Union Government is called the Central Government. The Central Government has three organs:

Legislature : The function of this organ is to make laws. Besides, it checks the Executive.

Executive : This organ implements the laws through the administration.

Judiciary : This organ gives judgements.

Union Legislature

The Union Legislature is called the Parliament. The Parliament of India consists of the President of India and

the two Houses. The two Houses are the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The sessions of the Parliament are held in the Parliament House at New Delhi. Here the Members of the Parliament discuss on various issues and make laws which are applicable to the whole of India.

Lok Sabha: The Lok Sabha is the Lower House of the Parliament. The Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the citizens who are above the age of 18. The maximum number of seats in the Lok Sabha is 552

Members of the Lok Sabha: The Lok Sabha Members are elected for a term of five years. They should have the following qualifications:

- (1) To become a Member of the Lok Sabha, one should be a citizen of India.
- (2) They must be at least 25 years of age.
- (3) They should not have been sentenced to imprisonment.
- (4) They should not be insolvent (i.e., not having enough money to pay one's debts).

Lok Sabha Speaker: The Members of the Lok Sabha elect one among themselves as the Speaker. The powers and functions of the Speaker are: deciding the matters that needs to be discussed in the House; maintaining the discipline and dignity of the House; and conducting the discussion in a proper manner, and taking decisions.

Rajya Sabha: The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament. The maximum number of seats in the Rajya Sabha is 250. The Members are not directly elected by the citizens. 238 Members are elected by the Members of the State Assemblies. The remaining 12 Members are nominated by the President of India.

Members of the Rajya Sabha: To become a Member of the Rajya Sabha, one must not be less than 30 years of age. The term of the Rajya Sabha Members is six years. The Vice-President of India is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Rights of the Members: The Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are called M.Ps (Members of Parliament). The Members enjoy freedom of speech in the Parliament. The opinions expressed by them in the Parliament cannot be questioned in a court of law.

The Role and function of the Leader of the Opposition:

The Leader of the Opposition occupies a respectable place. His role and functions are: pointing out the lapses, if any, on the part of the Government; reviewing the policies and programmes of the Government; and giving timely advice to the Government, Cabinet and administrators.

The Powers and Functions of the Parliament

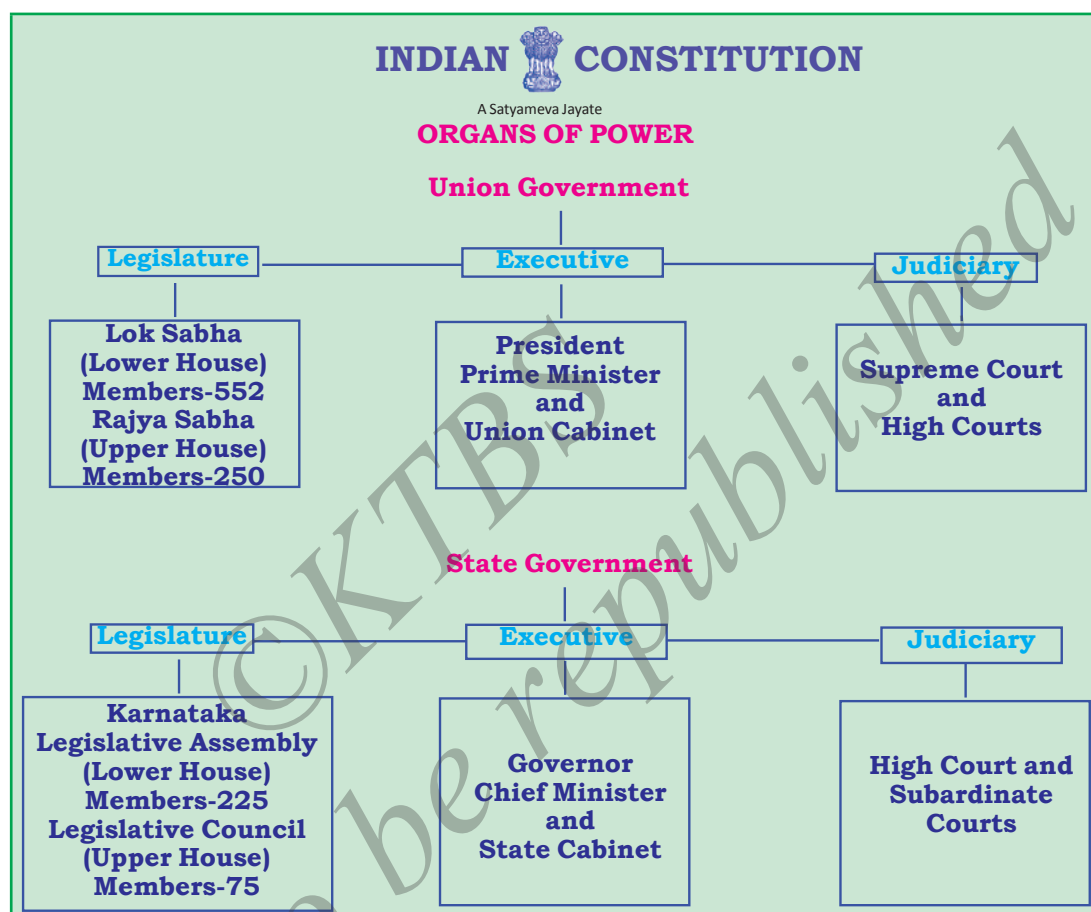
The important powers and functions of the Parliament are as follows:

1. Legislative powers: The main function of the Parliament is to make laws. Whenever necessary, the Parliament can also amend or revoke the existing laws. The main function is to make the Council of Ministers (including the Prime Minister) accountable to it. If the functions and behavior of the council of ministers is not conducive, remove it through no-confidence motion is another important function of the parliament.

2. Financial powers: The Financial Bill must be presented and discussed first in the Lok Sabha. The Union Government cannot collect taxes or spend money without the approval of the Parliament. Thus, the Parliament has full control over the financial matters of the country.

3. Administrative powers: The Ministers are responsible to answer the questions asked by the members of the Parliament. The members can criticize the omissions and commissions of the ministers in the house.

4. Authority to amend the Constitution: The Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution.



The Union Executive

The Union Executive is composed of the President, Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.

President: The President is the head of the Indian Republic. He is called the first citizen of the country. His official residence is the Rashtrapati Bhavan. The elected Members of both the Houses of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assemblies of all States elect the President of India.

A person must have completed 35 years of age to become the President of India. He must possess all the qualifications

necessary to become a Member of Lok Sabha. His term of office is five years.



The Parliament House, New Delhi



**The Rashtrapati Bhavan,
New Delhi**

Powers:

(1) The President appoints the Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister. On the advice of the Prime Minister, he appoints the other Ministers. (2) The Assent of the President is necessary for any Bill to become an Act. (3) The Supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested with the President. He has the power to declare war or peace. (4) The President has the power to appoint the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. (5) He has the power to grant pardon or confirm the punishment.

Vice-President: The Members of both the Houses of Parliament elect the Vice-President. The Vice-President must be over 35 years of age and should have all the qualifications that are required to become President. His term of office is five years. He is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He will

discharge the functions of the President during the absence of the President.

The Prime Minister

Importance of the Prime Minister: The Prime Minister plays an important role in the Parliamentary system of Government. He has the prime responsibility of protecting the national security. The powers and functions of the Prime Minister are:

1. He is the Leader of the Lok Sabha.
2. He allocates the portfolios of the ministers.
3. He has the power to reshuffle the Cabinet.
4. He has the power to recommend the appointments of ministers to various departments to the President.
5. He has the power to recommend the removal of the Ministers to the President.

Let's know

- The magnificent structures such as the Parliament House, Rashtrapati Bhavan and others in New Delhi were built during the British period. The construction of Rashtrapati Bhavan, which has 340 chambers, was completed in 1929.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. Which are the three organs of the Union Government?
2. What are the qualifications required to become a Member of Lok Sabha?
3. Who is the Head of the Indian Republic?

Activities

1. Conduct a model Parliament Session in your school.
2. Prepare a list of the Prime Ministers of India and display it in your school.

TERRITORIES OF INDIA

29 States and 6 Union Territories

(Capitals given in brackets)

States			
1	Andhra Pradesh (Amaravathi)	19	Panjab (Chandigarh)
2	Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar)	20	Rajasthan (Jaipur)
3	Assam (Dispur)	21	Sikkim (Gangtok)
4	Bihar (Patna)	22	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)
5	Goa (Panaji)	23	Tripura (Agartala)
6	Gujarat (Gandhinagar)	24	Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow)
7	Haryana (Chandigarh)	25	West Bengal (Kolkata)
8	Himachal Pradesh (Shimla)	26	Chattisgarh (Raipur)
9	Jammu and Kashmir (Summer-Srinagar, Winter-Jammu)	27	Jharkhand (Ranchi)
10	Karnataka (Bengaluru)	28	Uttaranchal (DehraDun)
11	Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram)	29	Telangana (Hyderabad)
12	Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal)	Union Territories	
13	Maharashtra (Mumbai)	1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Port Blair)
14	Manipur (Imphal)	2	Chandigarh (Chandigarh)
15	Meghalaya (Shillong)	3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Silvassa)
16	Mizoram (Aizawal)	4	Daman and Diu (Daman)
17	Nagaland (Kohima)	5	Lakshadweep (Kavaratti)
18	Odisha (Bhubaneswar)	6	Puducherry (Puducherry)
		7	Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi)

The State Government

The organs of the State Government – the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary – are introduced. The Bicameral system and the importance of the Lower House and Upper House have been explained. The qualifications and functions of the Legislators, and the qualifications and powers of the Governor have been described.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the structure and functions of the State Government.
- 2] Understanding the qualifications and powers of the Governor, and the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.



Joint session of the Legislature



**Vidhana Soudha,
Bengaluru**



**High Court of Karnataka,
Bengaluru**

The state have their own governments. Though, their extent of power is limited, they have autonomy in their matters. The states are formed on the basis of languages. The state of language of Karnataka is Kannada.

Our constitution has laid down uniform system of administration in all states. The state governments have similar government structure of the Union Government of India.



Suvarna Soudha, Belagavi

The State Legislature

The three organs of the State Government are the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The State Legislature is composed of the Governor and the legislature. The Legislature makes the laws.

Legislative Assembly (Lower House)

Composition: The Legislative Assembly (Lower House) is the House of the elected representatives of the people. There are 224 seats in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

The Members of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.As) elect one among themselves as the Speaker of the House. The M.L.As are elected for a term of five years. However, the Assembly is not a permanent body. The qualifications of the Members of the Assembly are as follows:

- Should be a citizen of India.
- Should not be less than 25 years of age.
- Should not hold any office of profit under the Government.
- Should not be an insolvent.

The powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly are:

- The Legislative Assembly is, in reality, the Legislature of the State.
- In all financial matters, the decision of the Assembly is final.
- The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Assembly. When the majority of the Members of the

Assembly find the Government policies unsatisfactory, they may, through a No-confidence motion, make the Council of Ministers resign.

- The Members participate in the election of the President of India.

Legislative Council (Upper House)

Composition: The membership of the Legislative Council is not more than one-third of the membership of the Legislative Assembly. The number of Members in the Karnataka Legislative Council is 75. A few Members are nominated by the Governor. Others are elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly, Local Bodies, Registered Graduates and Teachers.

The M.L.Cs are elected for a term of six years. They should not be less than 30 years of age.

The State Executive

The State Executive consists of the Governor of the State, the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers. Generally, its composition and functions are similar to the Union Executive.

The Governor

The Governor is the Constitutional Head of the State Executive. But in actual working, the Chief Minister is the chief executive. The President nominates the Governor whose term of office is five years.

Qualifications of the Governor: • Should be a citizen of India. • Should have completed 35 years of age. • Should not be a Member of either Parliament or State Legislature.

Powers of the Governor: • The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and, on his advice, appoints the rest of the Ministers. • The bill approved by the legislative houses needs

the Assent of the Governor to become a Law. • When the President dissolves the State Government and imposes the President's rule in the State, and the Governor takes charge of the administration of the State.

The Chief Minister

The Chief Minister is the Head of the State Government. The Governor appoints the leader of the party or the group that gains majority in the election for legislative assembly as the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister's powers and functions

- The Governor appoints the Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- The Chief Minister has the power to allocate the Departments to the Ministers, or change the Departments.
- The Chief Minister has the power to drop the Ministers.
- He plays an important role in maintaining good relationship between the Centre and the State.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. Name the House whose Members are directly elected by the voters.
2. In which house will be the elected representatives of the teachers?
3. Who is the M.L.A. of your Constituency?
4. Who is the Minister-in-charge of your district?
5. What are the main powers and functions of the Chief Minister?

Activities

1. Visit Vidhana Soudha along with your parents and watch the Assembly in Session, or watch the Session on the Doordarshan.
2. Form a Council of Ministers in your school under the guidance of your teacher.

Our Judiciary

The qualifications and the functions of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Court; and the functions of the Subordinate Courts and the Lok Adalat are explained.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the role of the Judiciary in the administration of the State.
- 2] Understanding the Indian Judicial system.
- 3] Understanding and Collecting information about courts at different levels.

The independent system that interprets law and passes its judgment is called Judiciary. Law and Judiciary play an important role in administration of the state.

The functions of the courts: The courts interpret the laws framed by the Legislature. They give judgments relating to disputes between individuals; and between individuals and the Government. They perform the important task of protecting the life, property, dignity and rights of the citizens. The courts are not controlled by either the Legislature or the Executive; they function impartially and independently.

The Supreme Court

Under our Constitution, we have a common judicial system for the entire country. This promotes national unity. The highest court of law in India is the Supreme Court. It consists of the Chief Justice of India and 25 other Judges. They are all appointed by the President of India. The Supreme Court is in New Delhi.



Supreme Court, New Delhi

The High Courts

The High Court is the highest court of law in a State. The High Court of Karnataka is in Bengaluru. It consists of the Chief Justice and other Judges. There are 24 High Courts in our country.



Karnataka High Court, Bengaluru

Qualifications of a High Court Judge

• Must be a citizen of India; • Must have served under the Indian Judiciary for at least ten years; or • Must have served as an advocate of the High Court for ten years.

The Courts at various levels

Supreme Court	... National level (New Delhi)
High Courts	... State level
Subordinate Courts	... District Court, Magistrate's Court, Sub-Magistrate's Court, Lok Adalats.

I. Discuss in groups and answer

1. What are the main functions of the Judiciary?
2. Which is the highest court of law in our country?
3. What are the qualifications necessary to be a High Court judge?

II. Activities

1. Arrange a Moot Court in your school.
2. Pay a visit to the nearest court.

* * * * *

LESSON 08

HUMAN RIGHTS

Introduction

In this chapter, the meaning and definition of human rights, its importance and types of human rights are provided.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the meaning of human rights
- 2] Understanding the importance human rights
- 3] Understanding different types of human rights
- 4] Understanding the Children rights

Meaning and Importance of human rights

The Human Rights are the opportunities provided for an individual to live a life of dignity and have space to evolve as individual. The opportunities provided for an individual to live with equal opportunity, freedom to express with dignity is called Human Rights. All human beings are eligible for independent living and they can never be restricted for any reason. The Human Rights concept evolved along with the Human Rights. Rights are necessary for a human being to live as a full individual. To lead a life of dignity is a basic right. Moreover, the human rights are non discriminatory.

The Human Rights gained importance along with the increase in democratic governments of the world. Many countries of the world included the Fundamental Rights in their Constitution in order to protect Human Rights. With this development, the Citizens got an opportunity to experience fundamental rights. Later, due to two world wars, the human rights were violated and the exploitation for socio-economic and political reasons became more. This made the governments to form standardized yardsticks to provide a

life of dignity to their citizens. As a result of this process, the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization (UNO) accepted the Human Rights that were prepared by experts in the field on **December 10, 1948**.

Types of Human Rights

The Human Rights approved by the UNO, accepts that human beings are born free with dignity to live irrespective of race, religion, language, colour of the skin and others. No discrimination can be made on these issues. There should be a feeling of fraternity in one.

No human being can appoint another human being as his slave. No one can be subjected to inhuman punishment and torture. No one has the liberty to arrest, imprison and deport another person.

Every individual has a right to have his opinion and the freedom of expression. All individuals have the right to have rationality, consciousness and religious freedom. One has the right to change his religion in accordance to this faith. All have the right to meet peacefully and create associations. No one can force others to join an association. All have the right to participate in the government of their land either directly or indirectly.

Right to Employment : Everyone has the right to have equal pay, duration of work, paid leave and rest. And also have the right for food, shelter, cloth, health, protection, and necessary social services. All have the right for free and compulsory primary education.

Child Rights : The Child Rights are included under the Human Rights. All children need certain facilities naturally. Every child has the right to spend its childhood with its parents, and have physical protection, food, education and health facilities as its right. The children have the right to

have civic rights without any discrimination based on physical disabilities, religion, race, colour of the skin and sex. Indian Constitution has mandated compulsory and free education for children below the age of fourteen. A situation where children stay out of school and engage in labour is a violation of Child Rights. Child labour is a violation of Human Rights. Whether the labour is paid or unpaid, it becomes child labour.

The Child Labour Prohibition Act - 1986

According to this Act, a child below the age of fourteen years age, cannot be employed in any kind of labour. Any person who hires such children for labour, is liable for imprisonment of one year or fine or both.

Major employments which are prohibited under Child labour system

Works and civil works related to railways, automobile workshops and garages, looms, mines, units dealing hazardous chemicals and explosives, hotel and bars, entertainment places, circus, glass making units, beedi making, polish works, carpet weaving, and units that produce cement, gums, paint, match boxes, crackers, soaps, lead, mercury, tyre and insecticides. It is punishable crime to use children in these units of production.



Protection of Human Rights

The Human Rights, Women Rights and Child Rights are crucial for healthy human life. Since, human rights are violated often, measures are needed to protect them. International Human Rights Commission at international level, National Human Rights Commission at National level and State Human Rights Commission at state level are monitoring human rights violations and protecting them.

As a complement to this, a healthy environment is needed for all to lead a good life. Only healthy natural environment can ensure food, water, shelter and health of all. Hence, the UNO declared that the Protection of Environment is also a Human Right in the year 2012. It is the duty of the governments to implement this right effectively.

I. Discuss and answer

1. What are Human rights?
2. Why are human rights necessary?
3. Mention the types of human rights.
4. Which are the Child rights?
5. Which are the commissions meant to protect human rights?

II. Activity

1. Arrange a discussion on the Child rights
2. Write a note on any human rights violation that you come across.

* * * * *

GEOGRAPHY

LESSON 09

EUROPE - PENINSULA OF ASIA

Introduction

Study of location, extent and physical setting - Physiographic and climatic divisions - Natural vegetation, farming, dairying and fishing - Mineral and industries - Population growth, distribution and density of Europe.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the location, size and physical setting of Europe.
- 2] Identifying the physical and climatic divisions of Europe.
- 3] Understanding the influence of climatic regions on natural vegetation.
- 4] Knowing how the minerals determine the industries of Europe.
- 5] Interpreting the factors affecting the uneven distribution, density and migration of population.

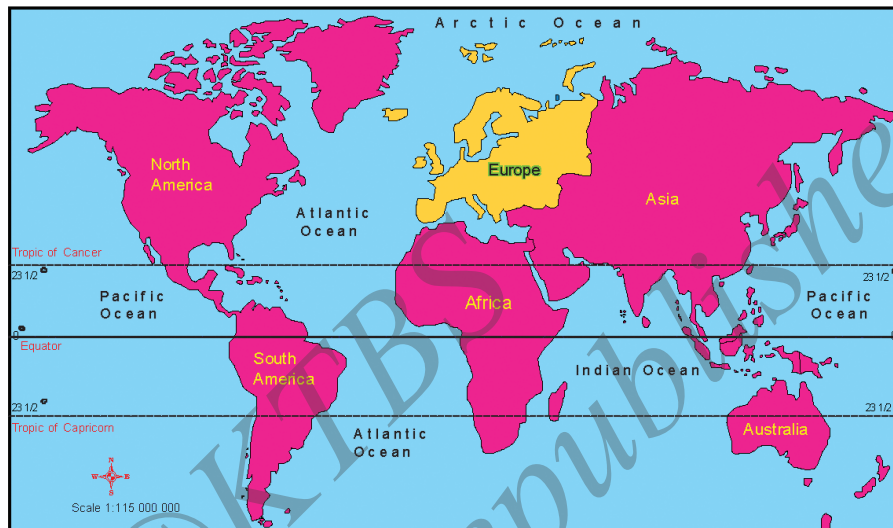
Introduction: Europe is one of the most densely populated and urbanized continents of the world. It is also a prosperous and highly industrialized continent. In area, it ranks sixth among the continents. It has a complex and diverse physical setting and socio-cultural and political situation. Europe has 56 large and small countries.

1. Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Location: Europe lies between 10° West and 60° East longitude and from 36° North to 72° North latitude.

Extent: Europe (including the European portion of Russia) is the second smallest continent with a total area of 10.4 million Km². It is about three times the size of India. This continent occupies about 7% of the Earth's surface, but it has a quarter of the world's total population.

Physical Setting: Europe is a peninsula of Asia. Water bodies surround Europe on three sides: to the north is the Barents Sea, to the west is the Atlantic Ocean and to the south is the Mediterranean Sea.



Location of Europe in the world



Location, extent and physical setting

To the east of Europe lies the continent of Asia which is separated from it by the Ural mountains, the Caucasus mountains, and the Caspian Sea. To the south of it lies Africa.

The above mentioned boundaries are not barriers between the Asia and Europe. Hence together Asia and Europe are known as Eurasia.

2. Physiography

The physiography of Europe is unique. The western and southern parts are mountainous, characterized by snow covered peaks, gorges, valleys, plateaus and plains. But the eastern part of the continent consists largely of a stable platform with limited change in relief.

The highest point of Europe is Mt. Elbrus (5633 mt.) in the Caucasus mountain. The lowest point of the continent is the shore of the Caspian Sea which is 28 meters below sea level.



Mount Elbrus

Actually, Europe is a large peninsula of the Asiatic land mass. It has numerous peninsulas, such as the Scandinavian, the Iberian, the Jutland, the Balkan Peninsula, etc. Thus, very often Europe is known as the 'Peninsula of Peninsulas'.

Europe has a highly indented irregular coastline of 80,500 km, which is longer than that of Asia. Thousands of islands lie off the coast of the continent. Two of the largest islands are Britain and Ireland. Other important islands are

Shetland, Foeroes, Orkneys, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Crete and Channel island.

Physiographic Divisions

On the basis of topography the continent of Europe is generally divided into four major divisions. They are -

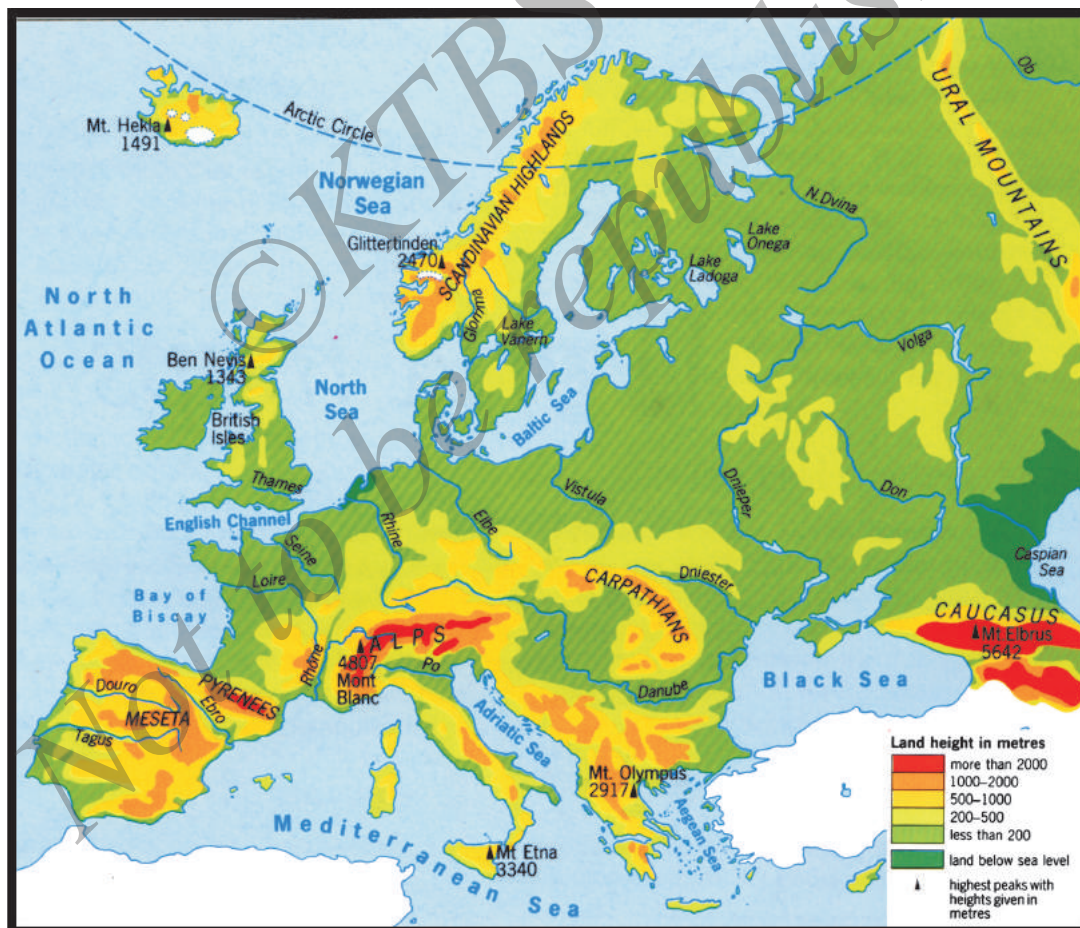
1. The Northwestern Highlands.
2. The North European Plains.
3. The Central Uplands.
4. The Southern Mountains.

1. The Northwestern Highlands: This region includes the oldest mountains located in Finland, Sweden, Norway and extending to Britain and Iceland. These are really the relic mountains which have undergone glacial erosion and become low mountains. They are made of ancient rocks. The general elevation is 2000 m. in Scandinavia and 600 m. in Ireland and Scotland. Goldho Piggen (2469 m) in Norway is the highest peak in Northern Europe. The Ben Nevis (1343 m) in Scotland and Snowdon (1085 m) in Wales are the other peaks. This region has gentle slope in the north and are crossed by many rivers.

2. The North European Plains: It is also known as the 'Central Lowlands'. It extends from the Ural Mountains in the east to the Atlantic Coast in the west. It occupies a greater part of Europe. It includes European Russia, Poland, Northern Germany, the Netherlands (Holland), Denmark, Belgium, Northern France and the eastern parts of England.

It is broad in the east and narrow in the west. In the Netherlands and Belgium, some parts of this plain are below sea level. It is a depositional plain formed by the deposition of sediments brought by various rivers.

This region is not flat like the Indo-Gangetic plain of India. In certain places there are gently rolling areas and at other places it is broken by low mountain chains and hills. It has some of the world's most fertile farmlands.



Physical divisions

3. The Central Uplands: This upland consists of old rocks, eroded old mountains, hills and high plateaus. Their average height is not more than 600 mt. above the sea level.

The uplands extend from Ireland in the west to Russia in the east. They include the Meseta plateau in Spain and Portugal, the Massif Central and Vosges in France, the Black Forests in Germany and several low ranges in Czech and Slovakia Republics.

Some parts of this region are forested. Most of the land is rocky and has poor soil for farming. But river valleys provide the best farm lands.

4. The Southern Mountains: They are also known as the 'Alpine Mountain System'. It includes several mountains - the Sierra Morena in Spain as well as the Pyrenees which form the boundary between France and Spain.

These mountains run parallel to one another from the Atlantic Coast in the west to the Caspian Sea in the east. They are young folded mountains like the Himalayas.



Mount Blanc

The famous Alps are the most important. Mount Blanc is the highest peak (4807 m) in the Alps. The Alps cover parts of Southeastern France, Northern Italy, most of Switzerland and a part of Germany, Austria and Slovenia. The Apennines, cover much of Italy, the Dinaric Alps cover Croatia, Bosnia and Yugoslavia and the Balkans of Bulgaria, the Carpathians are in Northern Slovenia.

3. Climatic Regions and Natural Vegetations

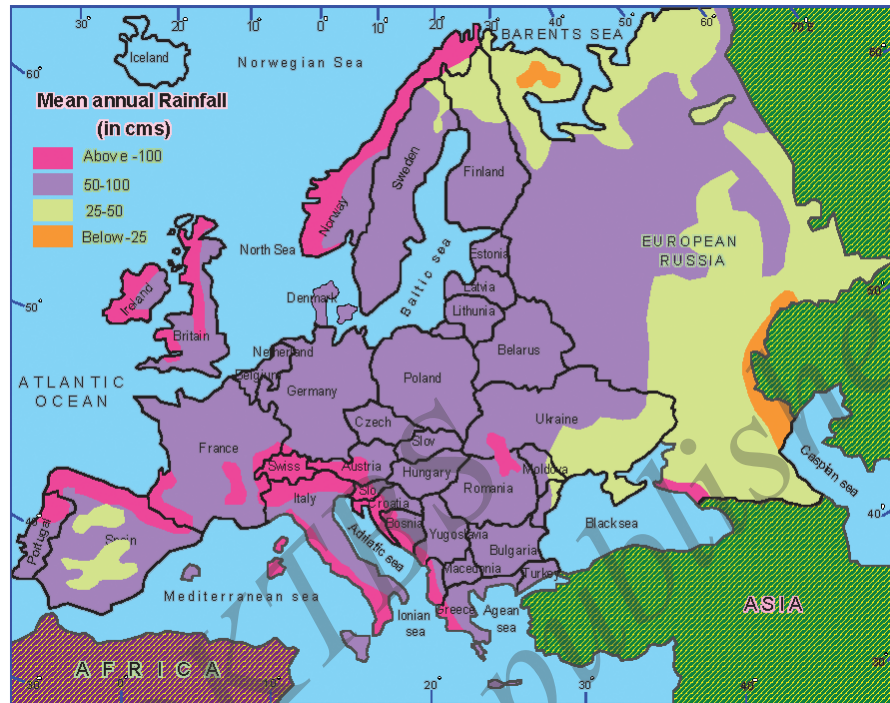
Most of the continent of Europe has 'Temperate Climate'. The main factors affecting the climate are latitude, relief, winds and position. However, the winds that blow across the continents from the Atlantic Ocean have great effects on the climate of the continent. This is because of the Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current and also the strong westerlies.

In general, Northern Europe has longer but colder winter

Climatic regions

1. Maritime Northwest Europe: This climatic region extends from the coast of Norway to northern Spain and inland towards Central Europe. The mild winters, cool summers, and ample rainfall, cloudy and foggy days are the main characteristics of this type of climate. There is moderate temperature in both summer and winter (18°C and 10°C) and well distributed rainfall (75 cm.)





Distribution of Annual rainfall

2. Continental Climate: This climate mainly prevails in Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. This climate is characterized by cold winters and warm summers (-12°C and 10°C). The average rainfall is 50 cm. Rainfall is maximum in early summer as convectional rain.

3. Mediterranean climate: This type of climate is characterized by hot, dry, sunny summers and mild winters with some rain. The average winter temperature is 8°C and summer temperature is 22°C . The average annual rainfall varies from 75 to 100 cms. This type of climate is mainly found in southern-most part of Europe adjoining the Mediterranean Sea.

4. Mountainous Climate: The Alps and Caucasus mountains have this type of climate. It is controlled by altitude, angle of the sun rays, and winds. The temperatures range from -4°C in winter to 16°C in summer. The average rainfall is 50 cm on the leeward side and above 200 cms on the windward side of the mountains. At high altitudes the temperature is below freezing point.

Natural Vegetation

Europe has been occupied by man for a long time and is very densely populated. Hence, the natural vegetation has been almost entirely removed, except in the higher and more unfavourable areas. There are six types of vegetation in Europe as given below.

1. Tundra vegetation consists of lichens and mosses. It occupies a narrow zone in Iceland and northern parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland. Vegetation of similar type is found at higher altitude in the Alps and northern Urals.

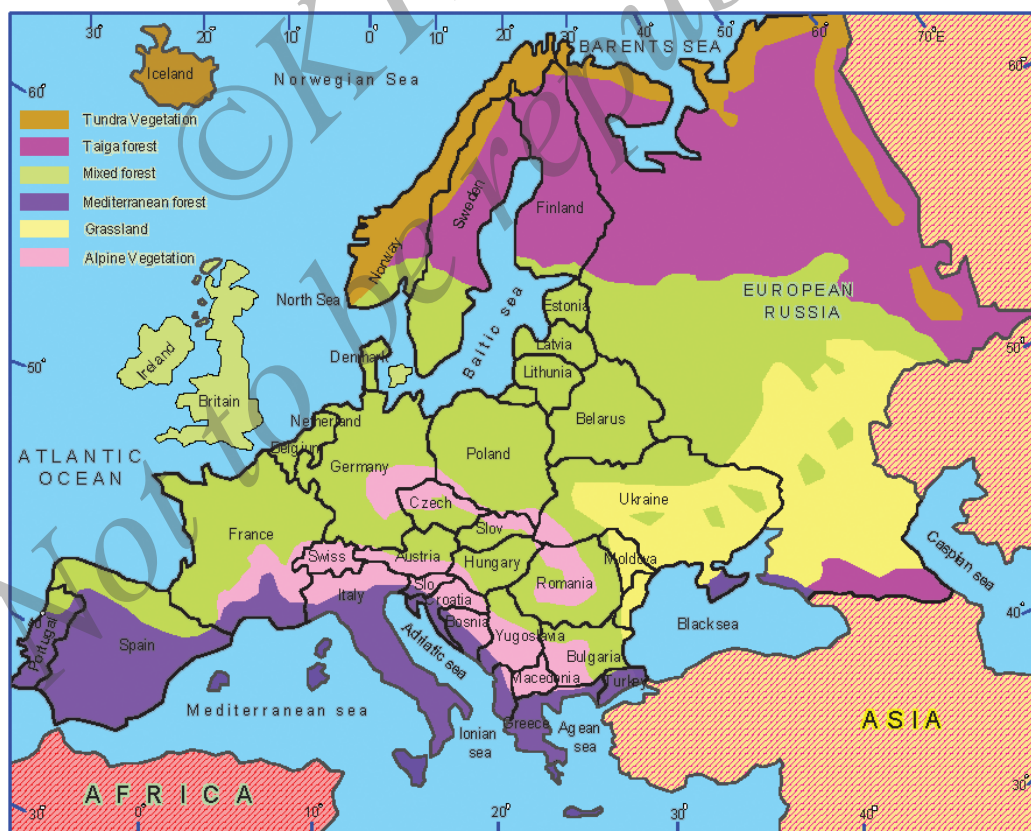
2. Taiga forests is also called 'Coniferous'. It occurs mainly in high latitudes, covering Norway, Sweden and Finland. Only a few varieties of trees are found here, e.g., Scots pine, spruce and larch. They are cone - shaped trees and have needle-shaped leaves.

3. Mixed forests are found in the south central regions. These include deciduous and coniferous trees. The main species are oak, ash, elm, poplar, willow, beech etc.

4. Mediterranean vegetation is common along the Mediterranean Sea coast. This is broad leaf evergreen type. The trees do not shed their leaves in autumn. Trees of this type include the cork oak, olive, laurel etc.

5. Grasslands are found in the areas south of the deciduous forests, e.g. in Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and European Russia. It is scattered wooded and steppe type grass.

6. Alpine vegetation covers the highlands of Southern Europe such as the Alps, Pyrenees, Balkan, Carpathian and the Dinaric mountains.



Natural vegetation

4. Farming, Dairying and Fishing

Farming : Agriculture is still a very important occupation in Europe even after industrialization. The continent is fortunate in having a vast level, fertile and well irrigated land. The climatic condition is also favourable for agriculture.

Most of the countries have more than 50% of their land under farming except the Scandinavian countries. The average size of holdings in Europe is 10 hectares.

Mixed farming is practised in West European countries. It involves the cultivation of crops and the keeping of livestock. The arable land is used for growing fodder crops for cattle, poultry farming, piggery and the growing of a variety of fruits and vegetables. The cultivation of food grains is also very important. Intensive farming is practised.

In southern Europe, because of Mediterranean climate, the type of farming is different. There is a combination of cereals, fruits, vegetables and livestock farming.

Depending upon a vast market specialized type of farming has developed. The agriculture is commercial and well organised near densely populated urban areas. On the whole less than 10% of the people are engaged in agricultural activities.

Depending upon relief, soil and climatic conditions, the availability of market and farm labour a great variety of crops are grown in different parts of Europe.

Wheat is the important staple food crop of Europe. The Paris basin, the great plains of Europe, the plains of Hungary, the lowland countries and the Po river basin in Italy are the main wheat producing areas of Europe.

Maize is the second major cereal crop of Europe. France, Romania, Italy, Hungary, Germany and Spain are the major producers of maize. Rye is another food crop, which is largely used for making bread and liquor. The leading producers of rye are Poland, Germany, Czech and Slovakia Republics. Europe is an important producer of barley. It is used as food grain, feed for cattle and for liquor. Oats is also grown in some nations. Rice is grown to a small extent as a summer crop.

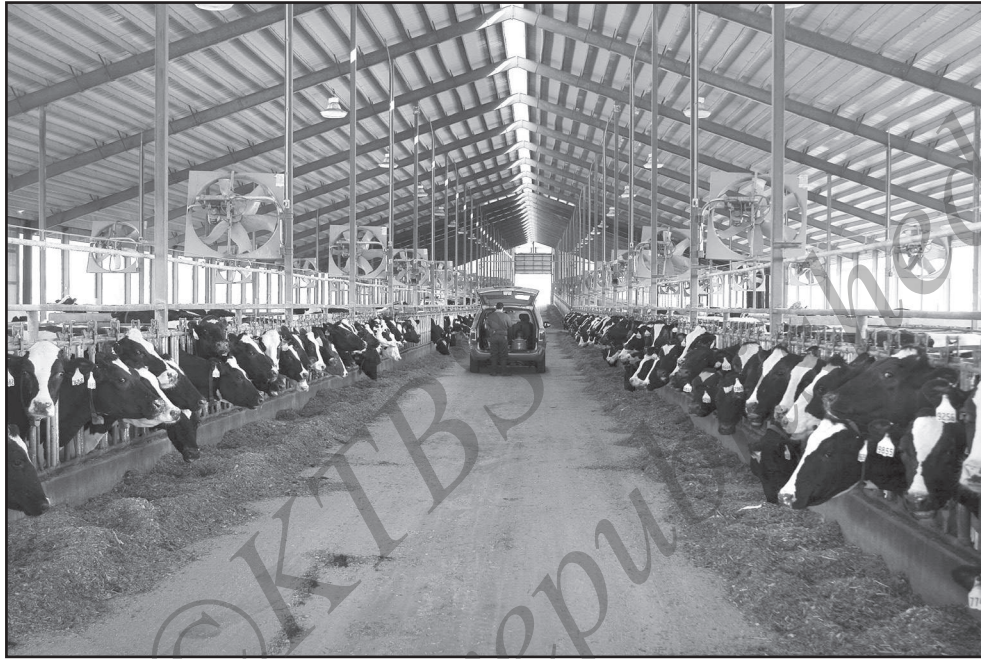
Sugar beet and **potatoes** are the two root crops of Europe. Sugar beet is used both for the production of sugar and as fodder for cattle.

Potatoes grown mainly in the plains of Central and Eastern Europe. Europe is leading producer of potatoes in the world. Flax is the fibre crop of Europe.

Fruits such as grapes, apples, figs, oranges, lemons, plums, pomegranates, chestnut etc. are grown on the hill slopes. Bulgaria is famous for roses, vegetables and horticultural crops.

Dairying: It is highly organised in the mixed farming system of Europe. The cool humid climate, dense urban population, good means of rail and road transportation, great bio-technological development, refrigeration, mechanization

of commercial dairying and ample pastures have encouraged the development of dairying in Europe.



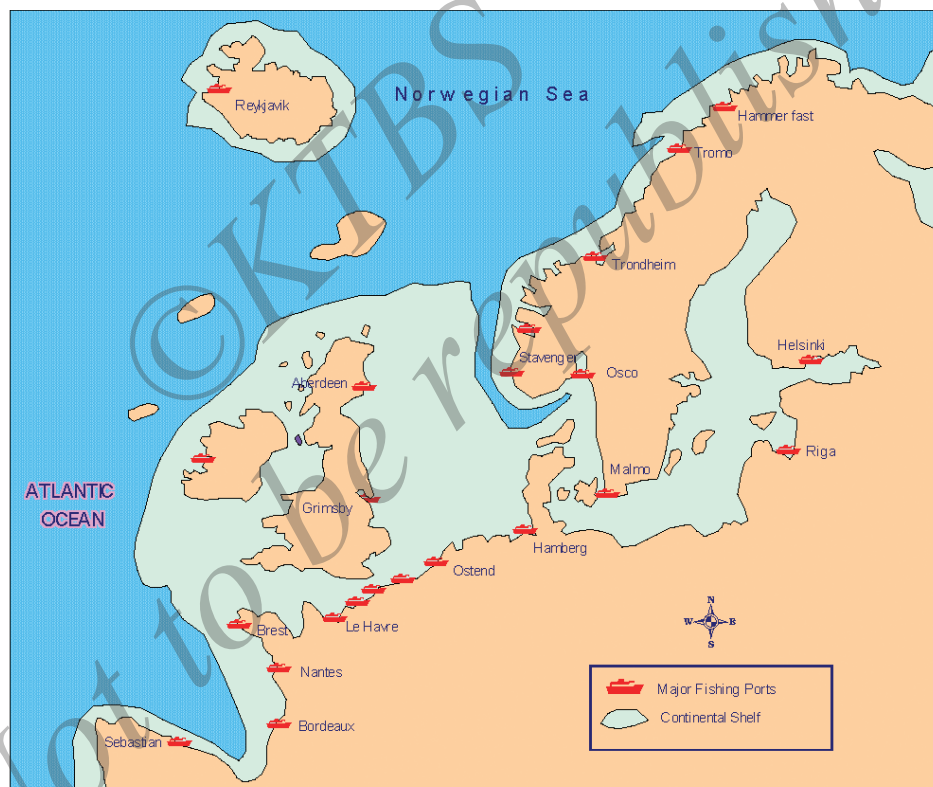
Dairying

Dairying is greatly developed in Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany and Britain. But Denmark is more important for dairying. The European countries export their dairy products, e.g., cheese, condensed milk, butter, chocolate. etc.

Fishing: Throughout history fish has been an important part of European diet. Fishing is particularly important in the shallow seas. The main fishing grounds are near North-West Europe. They extend from northern part of Arctic circle to Mediterranean sea. The most intensively fishing region is the North Sea and the countries include Norway, Britain,

Denmark, Sweden and Germany. The two most famous fishing grounds of the North Sea are the Dogger Bank and the Great Fisher Bank. The people of Norway are great fishermen.

Seals and whales are caught in the polar regions. Norway is the largest producer and exporter of fish in Europe. The shortage of farm land and food grains have encouraged fishing in Europe.



Fishing grounds of Europe

5. Minerals

Europe has a variety of minerals and power resources.

Europe produces a large amount of *iron ore*. Nearly all European countries have iron ore reserves. It has 5% ore

resources of the world. France, Germany, Spain, Britain and Sweden are the outstanding iron ore producing countries.

Copper is mainly produced in Bulgaria and Poland.

Europe is poor in petroleum and natural gas. The major oil producing areas of Europe are the North Sea, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Germany.

Coal is the major source of power in Europe. Its deposits are found all over the continent, except in Scandinavian and the Mediterranean countries. High quality of bituminous coal is found in European Russia, Germany and Britain. *Bauxite* and *Potash* are also found in same places.



Distribution of Important minerals

Important Industries

Iron and Steel Industry: Modern age is the age of iron and steel. This heavy industry produces iron and steel which is basic for a large number of subsidiary industries. The important iron and steel producing areas are - (1) Germany: Ruhr, Saar, Weser river basins and Berlin area; (2) Britain: Black country, Sheffield, North-eastern Coastal and South Wales area; and (3) France: Lorraine, North Western and Eastern border areas, and upper Silesia of Poland, Po Valley and Lombardy plain of Italy.

Cotton Textile: Europe has also developed many agro-based industries. Cotton textile industry is one of them. It is widely distributed throughout Europe using raw cotton which is imported from other countries. Britain is the birth place of modern cotton textile industry. Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire are important centres of cotton textiles. Germany and France are other major producers of cotton textiles.

Britain, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy are famous for high quality silk and woollen textiles and synthetic fibres.

Ship - building: This is a branch of heavy engineering and essentially an assembling industry. The main favourable factors for ship - building are: technological excellence, good harbour sites, industrial progress etc.

Germany is Europe's leading ship - building country. Sweden, Britain, and France are the other ship - building countries of Europe.

Automobile Industry: The industry includes manufacturing of cars, trucks, buses, scooters etc., and any other vehicles which are run with a motor engine. Automobile industry is an assembling industry. It is highly technical and expensive industry. Germany, France, Italy and Britain are the major producers of automobiles in Europe.

6. Major Industrial Regions of Europe

There is a sort of triangle in which the major industries of Europe are located. It is known as the Industrial Heart of Europe.

This triangle extends from the North Sea to the middle of Poland and from the Po valley of Italy in the South to Sweden in the north. Following are the industrial regions of Europe:

1. The Industrial Regions of Britain.
2. The Western Triangular Industrial Region.
3. The Paris Industrial Region known as the Industrial Heart of Europe.
4. The Lorrain-Saar Industrial Region.
5. The Upper Rhine Region.
6. Eastern Germany to North-West Czech and Slovakia.
7. The Upper Silesia, includes Western Poland and middle part of Czech Republic area.
8. Southern Scandinavia consists Stockholm.
9. Northern Italy situated in Po Valley.

7. Population

The population of Europe is quite large as compared to its size. It has 11% of the world's land area (excluding Russia) but has one fifth of the world's population. Its total population is 738.2 million (2010). The population is mostly urban.

Distribution: The pattern of population distribution in Europe is not uniform. The most populous countries are Germany, Britain, Italy and France. Northwest Europe has low density of population. The Alps, Caucasus and the semi - dry land of the South Eastern parts are also sparsely populated.

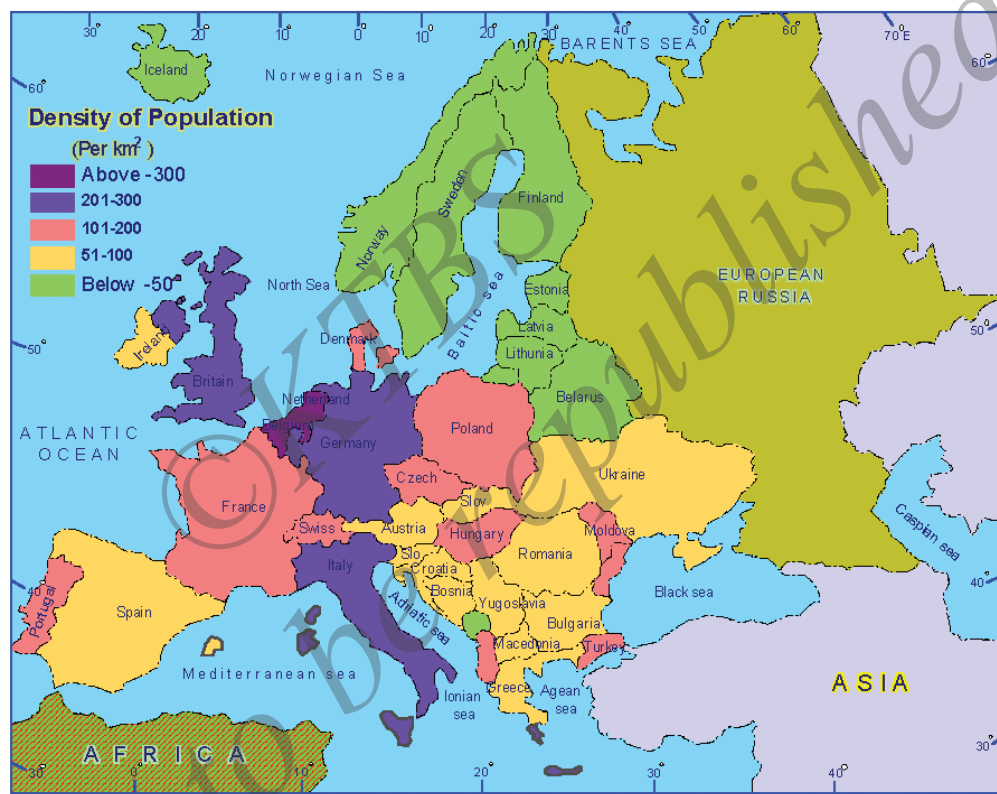
The densely populated countries among the countries of Europe are Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands etc. This is due to industrialization, transportation facilities, natural resources and technological progress.

Growth: European countries are characterized by low and declining growth of population. The growth rate varies from place to place.

Migration: During the last 200 years, some Europeans have left for the other countries. And the people of other countries have migrated to Europe for various reasons and settled here.

After the Second World War people from other continents and countries started immigrating to the Britain. Most of the immigrants have been Italians.

Germans had migrated to many countries before the Second World War. Germans can be seen as a minority in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czech and Slovakia Republics and Yugoslavia.



Density of population

Density: The average density of population in Europe is 76 persons per km². The Density of Population varies in Europe. High developed netherland contents 950 persons per km². It is only 3 persons per km² in Iceland. High density of population is found in lowlands of North Europe.

The most densely populated areas in Europe are - the industrial districts, Belgium and German coal fields, the Greater London, the Netherlands, the Rhine Valley, North Italy and the coastlands of Spain.

The sparsely populated areas are - Central France, mountainous areas, Balkan belt and the highlands of Scotland.

New terms

Alpine, Alps, automobiles, flax, foggy, maritime, Massif, Meseta, migration, peninsula, textiles.

Let's know

- **Scandinavia:** region of North Europe, usually defined as comprising of Norway, Sweden and Finland.
- Britain or Great Britain is the largest island in Europe comprising of England, Scotland and Wales. With Northern Ireland, it constitutes the United Kingdom (UK).
- For more than 500 years Europe has been the heart of the world.
- Black Forest is not a forest, it is a mountain region in southwestern Germany. Its name comes from its dark interior, the higher parts being thickly forested.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. What is the geographical location of Europe?
2. 'Europe is known as a Peninsula of Asia'. Why?
3. Name the physiographic divisions of Europe.
4. Mention the names of important mountains and peaks in Europe.
5. What are the major climatic regions of Europe?
6. Mention the major types of natural vegetation of Europe.

7. Name the countries which are famous for dairying in Europe.
8. What are the staple food crops of Europe?
9. Mention the major fishing grounds in Europe.
10. Mention the important minerals in Europe.

Activities

1. On the outline map of Europe mark the physiographic divisions of Europe.
2. With the help of your teacher locate the important mountains and peaks of Europe.
3. Observe your surroundings and list out the landforms, vegetation and crops cultivated.
4. On the outline map of Europe show respective nation's capitals, places of tourism and Industrial areas.

* * * * *

**LESSON
10****AFRICA - THE CENTRAL CONTINENT****Introduction**

Study of location, extent and physical setting of Africa - Physiography of the continent - Water resources: Rivers - Climate, natural vegetation and animal life - Agriculture and industries - Precious minerals - Growth, distribution and density of population.

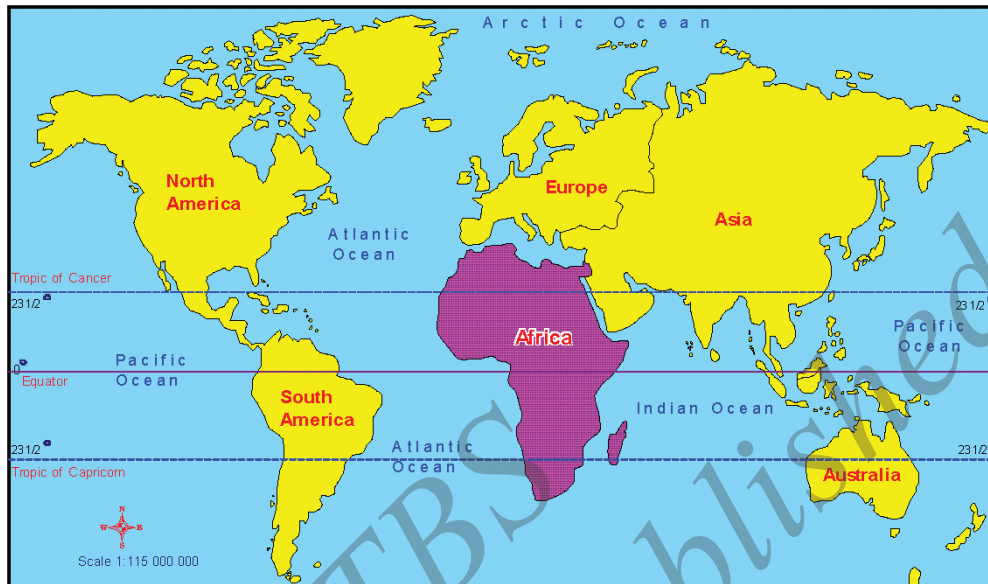
Competencies

- 1] Understanding the location, size and physical setting and physical divisions of Africa.
- 2] Highlighting the major river systems, climatic regions, natural vegetation and animal life of Africa.
- 3] Describing agriculture, industries and precious minerals.
- 4] Knowing the growth, distribution and density of population.

Introduction: Africa is the second largest continent after Asia. It is also second in respect to population. It was called 'dark continent', not because of the predominance of black people (Negroes), but because of the obstacles to explore its interior. The plateau rim extends to the coast and in the north, the Sahara desert was a formidable obstacle to reach the interior. There are 52 countries in Africa.

1. Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Location: Africa lies between 37° North and 35° South latitude and 17° West and 50° East longitude. It is very interesting to note that the Equator almost passes through the centre of Africa. Hence, it is known as 'the Central Continent'. Both the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn passes through Africa. The prime meridian cuts across Africa on its western side.



Location of Africa in the world



Location, physical setting of Africa

Extent: The total area of Africa is 30.4 million km². The continent measures about 8000 km from north to south and about 7400 km from east to west. Its northern extremity is Al-Ghiram point (Tunisia) while its southern-most point is Cape Agulhas (South Africa).

Physical Setting: Africa is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

In the northeast, Africa is joined to Asia by Sinai Peninsula, though it is now separated by the Suez Canal. Africa is separated from Europe by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Arabian Peninsula by the Red sea. The coast line of Africa is 30,500 Km. long.

2. Physiography

The physiography of Africa is largely a reflection of its geological structure. The whole continent can be considered as a vast plateau made of ancient crystalline rocks. It rises

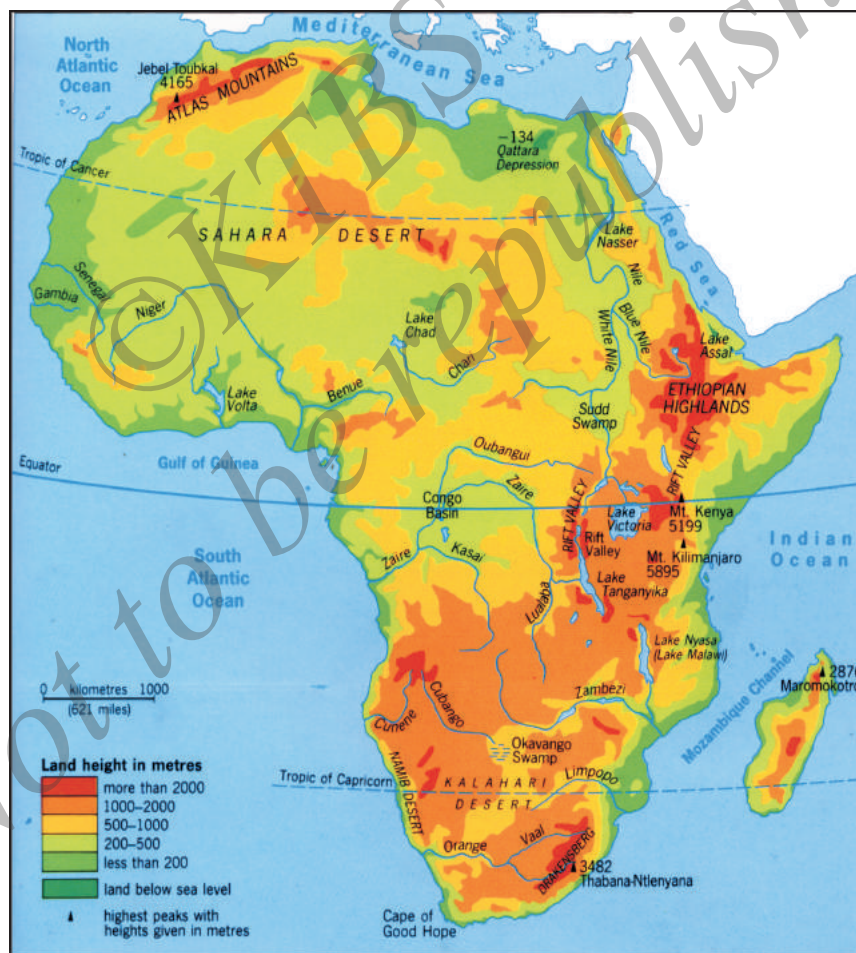


The Great Rift Valley

steeply from narrow coastal fringe. Hence it is difficult to enter the interior of the continent. The plateau is higher in the southeast and slopes gently towards northeast. When compared to its size Africa has fewer high mountains and fewer lowlands than any other continents.

The coast line of Africa is almost straight and it includes a few large basins, estuaries and natural harbours. There are no bays and inlets that cut deeply into the coast.

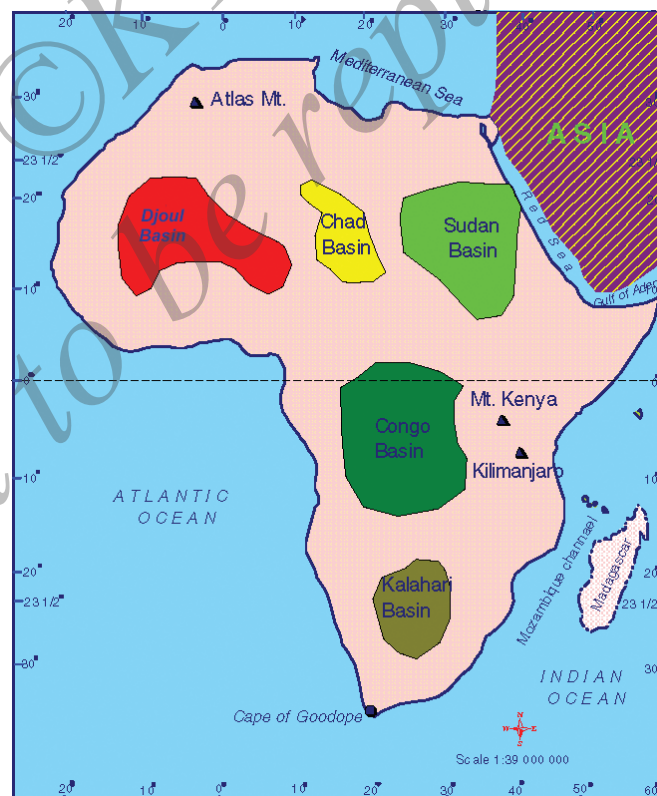
The Great Rift Valley : A flat-bottomed valley formed by the sinking of the land between two normal faults or deep slopes is called Rift Valley. The rift valley of Africa (Map:15.3) is long (6900 km.) and therefore, known as the Great Rift Valley. It is in Y-shaped and is one of the most striking and distinct topographical features of Africa. It stretches from Mozambique in the south, through Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia into the Red Sea, Gulf of Aquaba, the Dead Sea, the Sea of Galilee and ends in the Valley of Jordan in Syria.



Physiography of Africa

The Basins of Africa: There are five important basins in Africa. They are as follows:

1. The Sudan basin is drained by the White Nile and Blue Nile rivers. This is world's most extensive marshland known as Sudd.
2. The Chad basin is occupied by Lake Chad. This basin is a swampy area and the Sahara desert encroaches upon it.
3. The Djouf basin consists of Western Sahara Desert and is found along Mauritania-Mali boundary. It is drained by River Niger.
4. The Congo (Zaire) basin is a great structural basin and occupied by a plateau. River Congo and its tributaries flows across it. It is a forested area.
5. The Kalahari basin is mostly a desert and steppe area. It is surrounded by plateau rims.



Major basins of Africa

Lakes: Africa has numerous lakes of great economic potential. There are eight large lakes. These lakes are of aesthetic attraction to the tourists. The largest and deepest lakes are found in East Africa. These lakes are generally associated with the Great Rift Valley. Lakes Albert, Edward, Kivu, Tanganyika and Nyasa lie to the west of the rift valley. And lakes Rudolf (Turkana), Natron and Eyasi are to the east of the rift valley.

Lake Tanganyika is the second deepest lake in the world. It is about 1,436 m deep. Lake Victoria, which lies between the two limbs of the Great Rift Valley, is the largest lake of Africa with an area of 69,481 km². River Nile has its source from it.

Mountains: The continent of Africa does not have many mountains. However some small ranges break the monotony of the flatness of Africa. Atlas Range, Drakensberg and Kilimanjaro range are major mountains of Africa.

Atlas range: These are fold mountains like the Himalayas and a continuation of the mountains of southern Europe. They stretch across parts of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Its highest peak is Mt. Toubkal.

Drakensberg mountain: They are found along the southeastern coast. They are not true mountains but the tilted edge of the plateau.

Kilimanjaro range: It is in East Africa. It has the highest peak of Africa with a height of 5,895 m. Although situated close to the Equator its peak is always snow covered because of its great height. Besides these the Ahaggar,



Mount Kilimanjaro

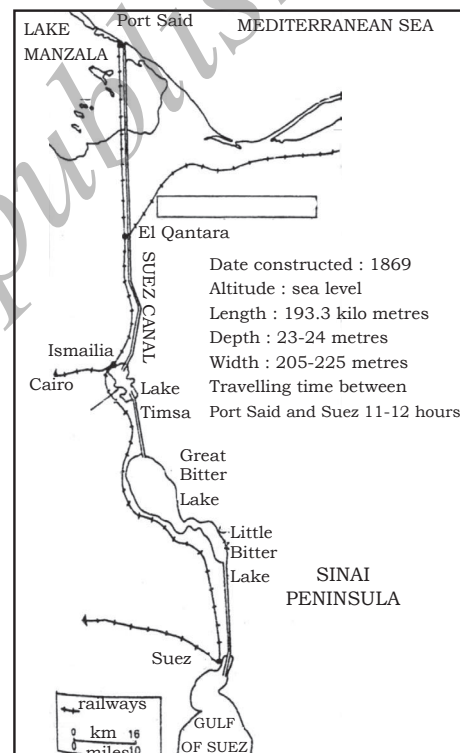
the Tibesti, the Ruwenzori, the Cape range and the east African mountains are other mountain ranges in Africa.

The highest point of Africa is Mt. Kilimanjaro and lowest point is Lake Assal, Djibouti.

Isthmus of Suez: A narrow strip of land joining two large landmasses is called 'Isthmus'. The isthmus of Suez is very important. It lies between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, linking the continents of Africa and Asia.



Isthmus of Suez



Suez Canal

It is located in Egypt (Africa) and the famous Suez Canal is cut through it. This is the biggest man made canal linking the Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea. The Suez Canal is one of the busiest ocean routes in the world and connecting Europe with Asia by short distance.

3. Water Resources

Rivers of Africa

The river systems of Africa have their own peculiarities. Most of the rivers have cut deep gorges in their upper courses. There are water falls, rapids etc. Many rivers are nonperennial due to seasonal variations in rainfall. This makes river navigation difficult. Few rivers are perennial. Inland rivers are many.

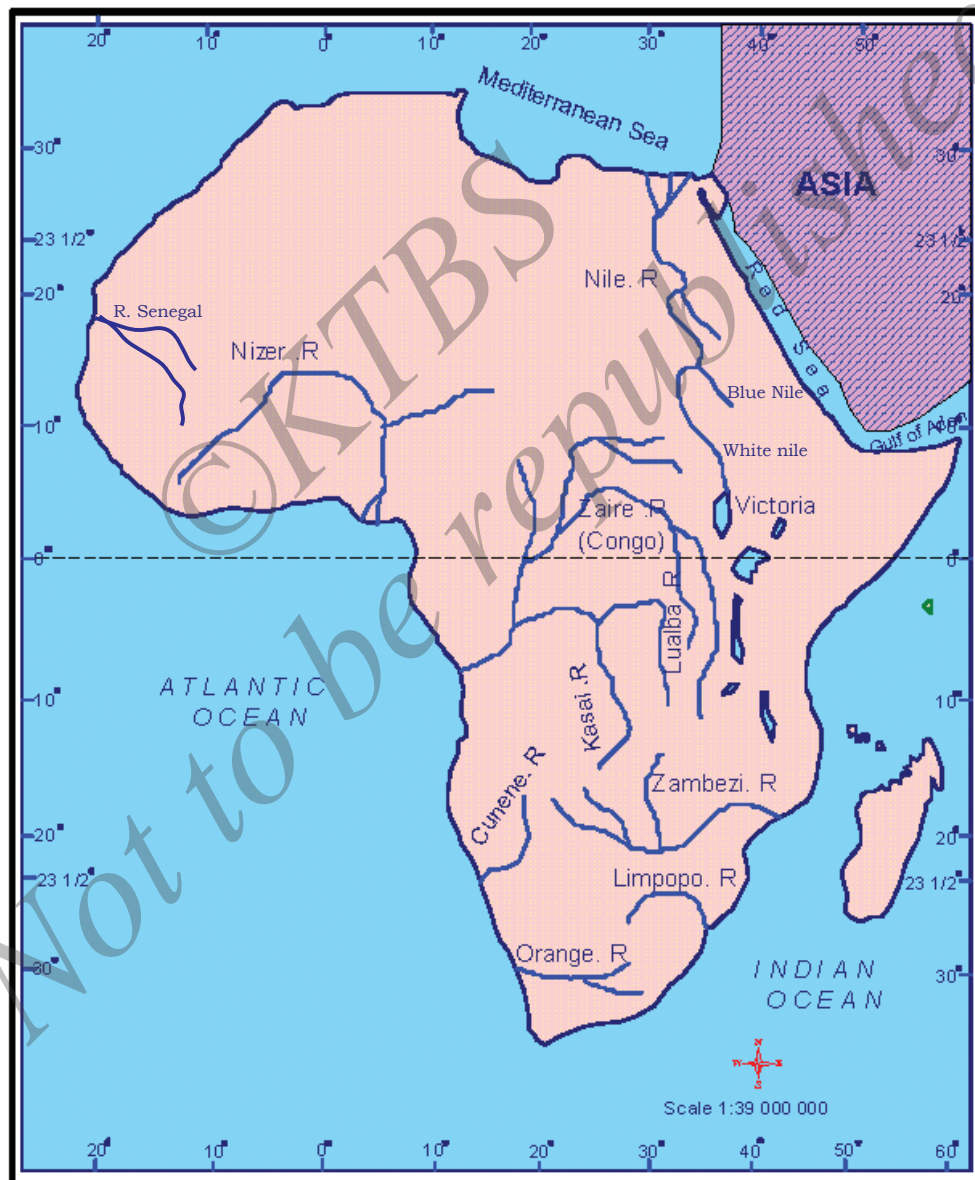
Africa has four mighty rivers: the Nile, the Congo, the Niger, and the Zambezi. The Senegal, the Orange and the Limpopo are the other important rivers of Africa.

The Nile: The Nile is the longest river in the world with a length of 6,650 km. It originates in Lake Victoria as White Nile flows northwards through the Sahara Desert and empties into the Mediterranean Sea. The basin of the Nile is very fertile. It provides life for millions of people who use its water for irrigation. Its major left bank tributary is the Al-Ghazal and the largest right bank tributaries are the Sobat, Blue Nile and Atbara.

The Blue Nile rises in Lake Tana (in Ethiopia) and joins the White Nile at Khartoum. Among the dams constructed across river Nile, the longest is the Aswan dam. The Nile forms the world's famous delta.

The Congo: Congo (Zaire) is the second longest river in Africa. The people of Africa call it by different names. At its head waters it is called Luapula and elsewhere it is known as Lualaba. It flows for about 4640 km. across the middle of Africa through the huge equatorial forest. It empties into the Atlantic Ocean without creating a delta. It has the famous Livingstone Falls.

The Niger: It is the third longest river in Africa. The source of this river is in the highlands on the West Coast. It also empties into Atlantic Ocean. It is non-perennial river. It is about 4000 km. long.



Rivers of Africa

The Zambezi: It is the fourth longest river in Africa and one of the major rivers in the southern part of Africa. It rises in central Africa and flows southeastwards. It empties into the Indian Ocean. It has numerous rapids and waterfalls along its course. The most spectacular of which is the Victoria Falls. The river flows through many deep gorges of which Kariba Gorge is the most famous. This river is about 3500 km. long.

The Senegal river rises in the Fouta Djallon plateau of Guinea. Then it flows northwestward for about 1640 km. and joins the Atlantic Ocean. It marks the border between Mauritania and Senegal.



Victoria Falls

4. Climate, Natural Vegetation and Animal Wealth

Climate

Africa is called central continent. It lies both in the Northern and the Southern hemisphere. The Equator passes through the middle of the continent and divides Africa into two parts. Because of the direct rays of the sun, the climate of Africa is predominantly tropical.

A number of factors influence the climate of Africa, i.e., ocean currents, the absence of mountains, east-west extent and location. The cold ocean currents that flow along the western Sahara (Canaries current) and on the western coast of the Kalahari (Benguela currents) modify the temperature of the adjoining coastal lowlands. These two cold currents do not pick up much moisture. But the southeast coast is washed by the warm Mozambique current, would carry more moisture and causes rainfall.

The absence of high mountains and other weathers divides permit the free circulation of tropical air. Hence change in climate occurs very gradually.

Rainfall also plays a dominant role in Africa's climate. Rainfall is heaviest along the Equator. Here the mean annual rainfall exceeds 200 cm. and decreases away from the Equator. In the Sahara, the Kalahari and the Namibia deserts, the rainfall is only 15 cms whereas Cameroon is the wettest place of Africa, with 1016 cm of rainfall.

Climatic Regions

On the basis of climatic condition, Africa can be divided into eight climatic zones. They are given below:

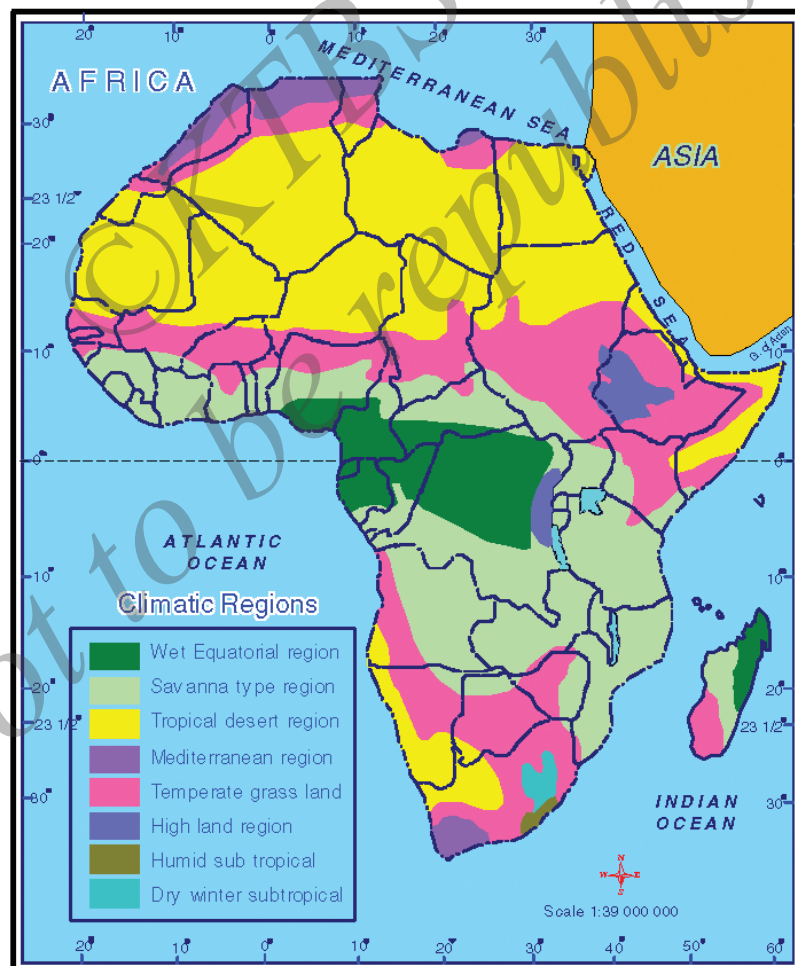
1. The Wet Equatorial Climatic Region.
2. The Savanna Type Climatic Region
3. The Tropical Desert Climatic Region.
4. The Mediterranean Climatic Region.
5. The Temperate Grassland Type
6. The Highland Climatic Region.
7. Humid Sub-tropical Climatic Region.
8. Dry winter Subtropical Region.

1. The Wet Equatorial Climatic Region: It is found in the low lands, on either side of the Equator and extends from the Congo basin to Guinea. The climate of this region is hot and wet throughout the year. There is heavy downpour of rain every afternoon. Rain is of convectional type. Hot and humid conditions result in unpleasant climate.

2. The Savanna Climatic Region: It covers parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad and Niger. Because a large

area of Sudan is in this region, it is also known as Sudan type. It has high temperature and heavy rainfall in summer. Temperature is lower in the eastern highlands than in the lowlands.

3. The Tropical Desert: Africa's Northern and Southern hemispheres have deserts. In this region summers are hot and winters are cool. There is great difference between day and night temperature than between summer and winter seasons. Climate is too dry. Rainfall is scanty. There are rarely any clouds.



Climatic Regions of Africa

4. The Mediterranean Climatic Region: Northern coast and southern tip of Africa has this type of climate. It includes Morocco, Northern Algeria and Cape Province. It is hot and dry in summer and wet in winter. This is the only climatic region which gets rain only in winter.

5. The Temperate Grassland Region: It is also known as 'High Veldts'. In Dutch, Veldts means field. It is situated in the interior of South Africa. Because of the distance from the sea it experiences great difference between the summer and the winter temperature. Summers are hot and winters are cold, both seasons have scanty rainfall.

6. The Highland Region: This region, is found in the Ethiopian highland and East Africa. Due to high elevation the climate is cooler in this region. Rainfall is scanty and occurs mainly in summer.

7. Humid Sub - tropical Region: It is situated along the Drakensberg mountains and extends upto the coast, including Madagascar. Summers are very hot and rainy where as winters are wet and dry.

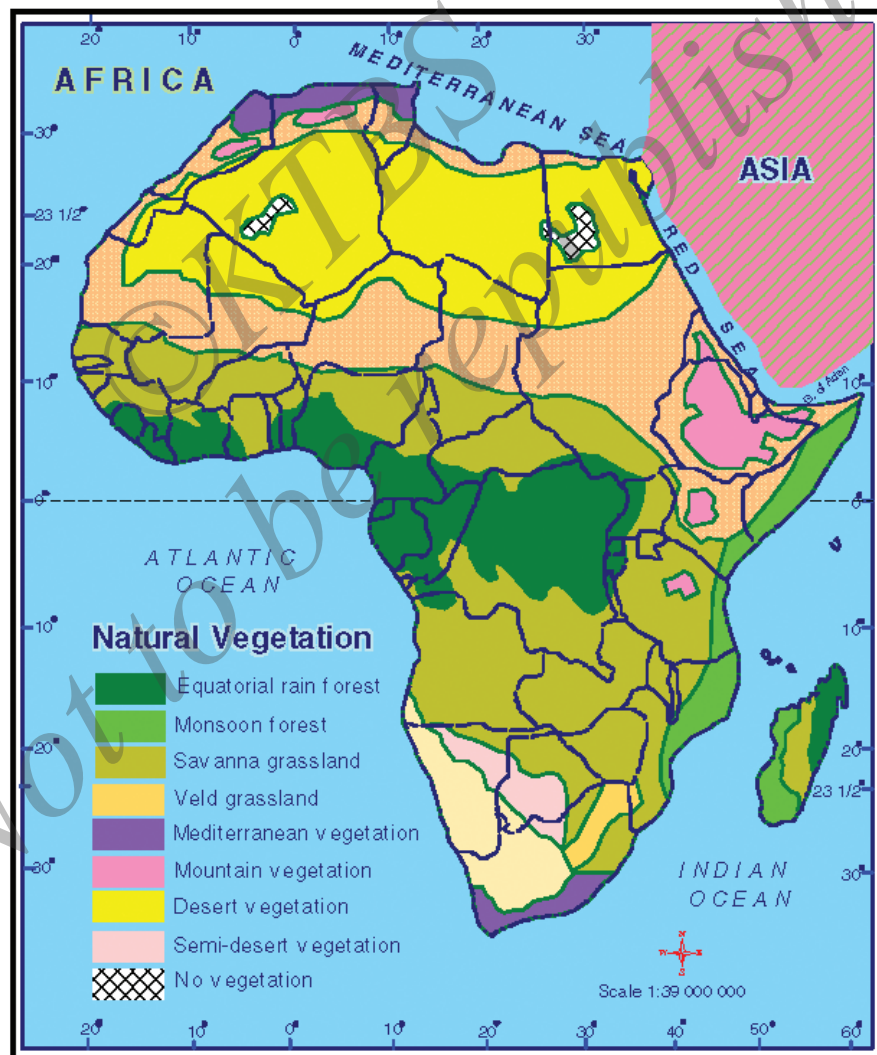
8. Dry Winter Sub - tropical Region: It is found in South east Africa. Summers are hot and wet whereas winters are mild and dry. Rainfall is similar to that of the Wet Equatorial Climate. But temperatures are modified by altitude and frost.

Natural Vegetation

There is great diversity in the natural vegetation of Africa because of differences in climate, soil, topography and interference of human beings. In many parts of the continent natural vegetation has been modified by human interference. Most of the forests and grasslands have been cleared and burned for many purposes. So, at present, in Africa natural vegetation is not all 'natural'.

Due to the hot and wet climatic conditions, the Equatorial region has dense forest. Trees grow to greater heights. The salient characteristics of Equatorial evergreen forests are its broad leaves and epiphytes.

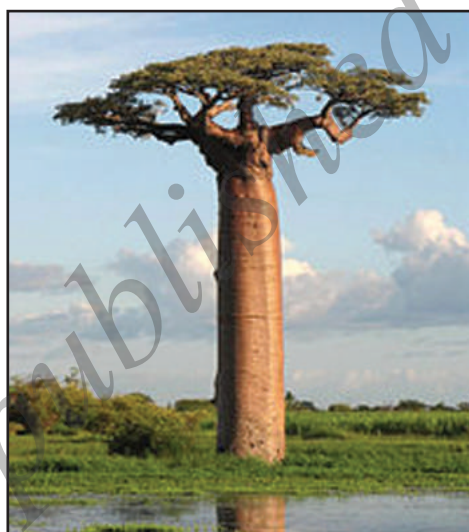
Individual species of trees are scattered but among them are valuable tropical hardwood, tree such as rubber, rose wood, ebony, cinchona, oil-palm, teak and silk cotton. Mangrove swamps clog many estuaries.



Natural Vegetation

To the north and south of the Equatorial evergreen forests are the Savannas with their acacia trees and baobabs. As a rainfall decreases, the Savannas give way to scrubby grassland, thorn bush and eventually in the Mediterranean climatic zone to pine, juniper, cork, cedar, fig and olive trees.

Mountain vegetation is found in the higher parts of the plateau and desert vegetation is mainly found in the Sahara and the Kalahari deserts. The Karoo area of South Africa is famous for shrub land. A special type of vegetation called Sudd (means barrier) is found in the river valleys of the Nile and other rivers.



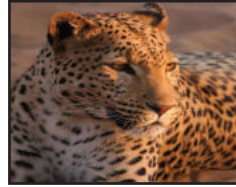
**Bottle - shaped tree
(Baobab)**

Animal Wealth

Africa is best known for the enormous diversity and richness of its wild life. This is due to the great variation in climatic conditions, soils, relief features, forests and land connections with Asia and Europe.

The rain forest is the home of many animals. Chimpanzee, a variety of monkeys, Gorillas, Bison, Leopard and other hoofed animals are found here.

Crocodiles and Hippopotamus are found in rivers, swamps and bright colourful birds, e.g., kingfishers, ostrich, shoebill, eagles, etc. are commonly found here.



Important wild animals

The zebras, wilder beasts, giraffes, rhinoceros, elephants, impala, cheetahs, and African lions are found in the tropical grassland. A large number of aquatic life is also found in Africa.

In desert areas scorpions, lizards, desert fox, various kinds of insects, donkeys, horses and addax are found.



Impala and Addax

The camel is the most important and the best known desert animal. It is often called the **ship of the desert**.

Ostrich

This is the native species of South Africa found in the plains and the Kalahari desert, and is the largest living bird. Its egg is large. It cannot fly. But, it is the fastest running bird. It is the only bird that has only two toes on each foot.



Ostrich

5. Agriculture and Industries

Agriculture is one of the most important economic activity in many countries of Africa. Nearly 75 per - cent of the work force is engaged in agriculture.

Other than the Equatorial region, agriculture in most of the countries of Africa is of subsistence type. The use of modern gadgets like machines, chemical fertilizers and pesticides is limited. Most of the agricultural activities are done by manual labour. The yield per hectare is also low.

The staple food crops occupy most of the cultivated areas. Maize, millets, rice, cassava, sweet potato, peanuts and starch crops dominated the cropping pattern. Plantation agriculture is important in the countries with Equatorial climate. Coffee, for example, is a major export item of Burundi, Cocoa of Cote-D-Ivoire, Ghana and peanuts of Gambia. Other major cash crops includes cotton, sugarcane, banana, tea, oil-palm, tobacco and citrus fruits. These are produced on large estates and plantations.

The countries of Sahel (Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Northern Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia) frequently suffer from droughts and starvation.

Africa has large varieties of fruit crops. In the tropical and Mediterranean regions citrus fruits like olives, lemon, orange, grapes are common. In East Africa cashew trees are grown. Zanzibar islands and Tanzania are the largest producers of cloves.

Maize is the only cereal which is important here. Rice and sugarcane are grown in small areas. Cash crops like coffee, palm tree, groundnut are grown in Central, Eastern and other parts of Africa. Coffee has been cultivated in Ethiopia for thousands of years. Egypt produces good quality cotton.

Commercial cattle rearing is most advanced in the areas of European settlements, such as South Africa, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. Africa possesses about 15% of the total cattle population.

Reasons for the backwardness of agriculture in Africa are: old methods of farming, which is purely subsistence in nature, outdated implements, illiteracy, tribalism, lack of capital and foreign investment.

Industries - Reasons for poor development

The continent of Africa is rich in water, forest and mineral resources. But the distribution of these resources is, however, not uniform. The economy of most of the countries is agrarian in character.

The process of industrialization is slow. In fact up to the middle of the last century the resources of Africa used to be drained from Africa by the Europeans. This is the major reason for the poor development of industries.

The countries in which the process of industrialization has accelerated during the few decades are Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Egypt, Algeria and South Africa.

The inadequacy of infrastructural facilities, insufficient capital, technology, unskilled labour force, a small purchasing power and political turmoil are the main barriers in the

development of the industrial sector in most of the African countries.

After achieving independence, most of the African countries have concentrated on light industries including textile, pharmaceuticals, food processing, leather products and beverages.

Heavy industries including manufacture of petro-chemicals, iron and steel, rubber products and cement are concentrated in South Africa. There are integrated iron and steel plants in Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Zimbabwe. Other industries of Africa include electric motor, transport equipments, tractors and battle aeroplane assembling.

6. Precious Minerals

Gold and Diamond

Africa is very rich in minerals. It is the world's largest producer of diamond, gold and platinum.

Diamonds: Nearly 80% of the diamonds found in the world come from Africa. Botswana, Zaire and South Africa are the producers. The other leading producers of diamond are Angola, Namibia and Ghana. Diamonds are divided into two types - Gem diamonds and industrial diamonds. Industrial diamonds are mainly used for abrasive purposes and cutting tools.

Gold: South Africa has about half of the gold reserve of the world. The main area is Witwatersrand (Transvaal) and in Orange Free State. More than 50% of the world's gold production comes from South Africa, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Important minerals

7. Population: Growth, Distribution and Density

Africa is considered as the birth place of human beings and the use of tools. According to the anthropologists and scientists, the Homosapiens appeared for the first time in the continent of Africa to the east of Lake Victoria in Kenya and Ethiopia. At present Africa has people of diverse races and ethnic groups. In fact Africa contains mostly Negroid race and its sub - groups. It has also many different people of Negroids and their languages and cultures.



Distribution of Population

Nearly 1051 million people live in Africa. Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Zaire and South Africa are the most populous states. The death rate has declined in most of the countries of Africa during the last few decades due to improvement of food and medical facilities and sanitary conditions. But the birth rate is fairly high. Consequently there is explosion of population. The population of Africa is now increasing at a rate equal to or perhaps slightly above, the average for the world as a whole.

In some of the countries like Ethiopia, Somalia, Chad, Niger, Mali etc., the life expectancy is even less than 50 years.

The outstanding feature of the population of the continent is that it is most unevenly distributed. The highest densities occur along the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, in the lower valley of river Nile (Egypt), in the highlands of East Africa and Madagascar, along the northern coast and in the urban and mining areas of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zaire.

The lowest densities are found in the deserts, high mountains and thick equatorial forests. In the deserts of Sahara, Liberia and Algeria, the density of population is 15 persons per km².

The People of Africa belong to four groups: (1) Pygmies, Bushmen and Masai who live to the South of Sahara desert. (2) The Arabs who live in North Africa. (3) The Indians who live in South Africa and East Africa. (4). The Europeans who live in the fertile land of river basins.

New terms

Precious, Swamp Bay, Desert, Rift Valley, Capricorn, Cancer, Isthmus, Savanna, Prime Meridian, Life expectancy, Sudd, Sahel.

Let's know

- Though the Nile river flows mostly in the Sahara Desert, the water never dries up in its course because of plenty of rain in its catchment areas.
- The Sahara is the largest desert in the world, covering northern part of Africa.
- The highest temperature recorded has been 58⁰c in El Azizia, Libya.

- Addax is a kind of antelope with long and twisted horns. It never drinks water. It gets water from the plants and the food its eats.
- The Baobab tree is a bottle shaped tree. The trunk of this tree is swollen to store water. It can store water from 1000-12000 litres. Thirsty travelers often drink waters from this tree.
- Africa produces 24% of the world's coffee.
- More than 50% of world cocoa is produced by Africa.
- Pygmies are among the shortest people in the world. They live in the Congo basin.
- Africa has the highest fertility rate and the lowest life span in the world.
- There are more than 800 languages in Africa.
- Africa is rural in nature. It is the least urbanized continent.

Discuss in groups and answer

1. Why is Africa called *the Dark Continent*?
2. Africa is known as the *Central Continent*. Why?
3. What is Isthmus?
4. Name the basins of Africa.
5. Which is the highest peak of Africa?
6. Mention the types of natural vegetation of Africa.
7. Which is the longest river of Africa?
8. Name the important food crops of Africa.
9. Which African countries are rich in diamond reserves?

Activities

1. On outline map mark the important lakes found in the Great Rift Valley of Africa.
2. On outline map show the important rivers and mountains.
3. Collect pictures of Baobab trees found in Karnataka.
4. Compare the African addax and our Indian deer.

* * * * *