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CONTENT

Chapter No.	Chapters	Page No.
	HISTORY	
17.	THE AHOM DYNASTY, THE MOGHULS AND THE MARATHAS	1
18.	BHAKTI PANTHA	18
19.	MODERN EUROPE	23
20.	REVOLUTION AND RISE OF NATION STATES	34
	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
21.	THE ELECTION SYSTEM	45
22.	DEFENCE OF THE NATION	53
23.	NATIONAL INTEGRATION	64
	SOCIOLOGY	
24.	SOCIALISATION AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	68
25.	COMMUNITY	74
	GEOGRAPHY	
26.	MINERAL RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA	80
27.	TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN KARNATAKA	84
28.	INDUSTRIES OF KARNATAKA	91
29.	MAJOR TOURIST CENTRES OF KARNATAKA	98
	ECONOMICS	
30.	MONEY AND CREDIT	103
31.	LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	113
	BUSINESS STUDIES	
32.	MARKETING MANAGEMENT	122

CHAPTER - 17

THE AHOM DYNASTY, THE MOGHULS AND THE MARATHAS



We learn about the the following in this chapter,

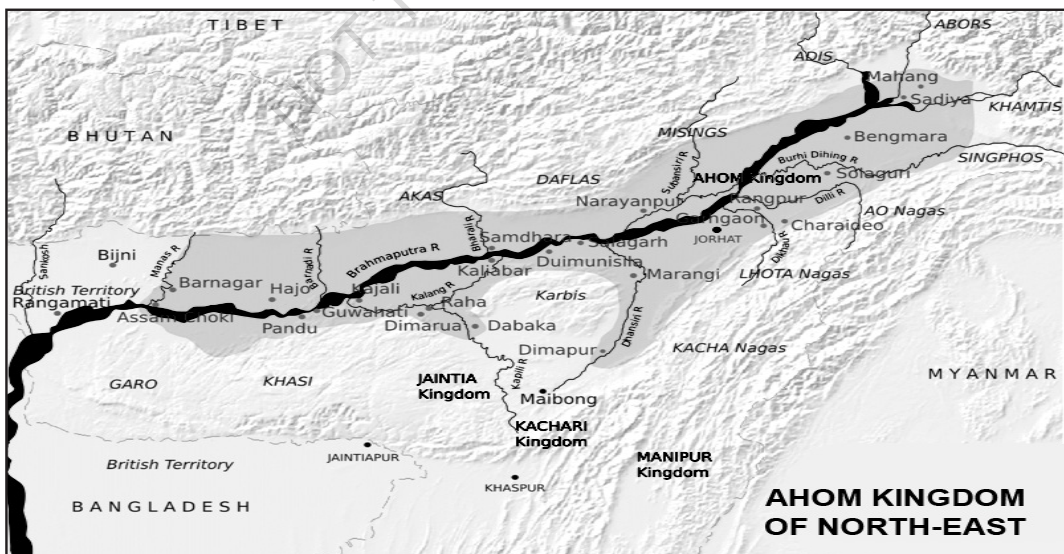
- Ahom Dynasty and their achievements.
- The Moghul rulers.
- The contributions of the Moghul sultans to literature, art and architecture
- The rise of the Maratha kingdom and Shivaji's administration

AHOM DYNASTY

It has been said of the Moghuls- undaunted, undefeated brave Kings. Under Aurangzeb the vast areas of India came under his control. Aurangzeb was very powerful although he was cruel and religious bigot. But there were Kings and rulers in India whom the Moghuls could neither capture nor defeat them. The Moghuls were driven out from the Indian rulers on many fronts. Less has been focused on this aspect in Indian history. Such a kingdom was ruled by Ahom Dynasty in the north-east.



**The Emblem of Ahom
Dynasty**





Sukapha

Ahom founder

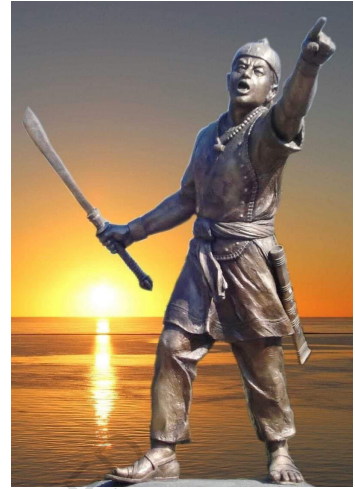
The descendents of Ahom dated back in the early 13th century came from Thailand and Myanmar and settled in Assam. It is said the name Assam came from Ahom. Although they came from outside very soon, they adopted Indian culture. Ahom was founded in 1228 by Sukapa. Their early capital was Cheroydoy. By 1300 Khaljis of Delhi attacked Ahoms but were defeated and driven away. Ahoms defeated Thoghluks and Ilmasshahi army in 1350. By the end of 15th century Lodhis were also defeated by Ahoms. Later the sultans of Bengal also met their defeat by Ahoms. Aurangzeb sent his army under Mir Jumla and Dilerkhan to Ahoms to acquire Bengal and Ahom.

Jayadwaja Singha: The Moghul army which consisted of 70000 soldiers with elephants, horses made their attack first on Bengal. Later they moved to Ahom Kingdom along the Brahmaputra coast. The army captured Guwahati, Simalguri and Gargham. There was a dreadful bloodshed loss on the part of Ahom kingdom. Jaydwaja was forced to sign a pact with the Moghuls. With the effect, the Ahoms had to part a large sum of money as a part of war loss. Hundreds of elephants were also given. Even the daughter of Jayadwaja was handed over to the enemies. With all the loss occurred to the king, he lost his mental balance. He breathed last.

Chakradwaja Singha:

Chakradwaja Singha became the ruler. The treasury was empty, the enemies surrounded all over, and losing confidence everywhere kept the kingdom at a low esteem. But Chakradwaja had an intent desire to reestablish Ahom. He was in search of an able commander for his army. He found Lachith (Pronounced as Lasith). He was born in 1620. His father occupied a good position in Rajasthan. Lachith was well-versed in warfare. Soon he became the chief of the army. Lachith came to be known as Borphukan Lachith. Strict training sessions were conducted to the army men. Built warships and strong forts around Ahom. The warfare materials were modernized. No clues reached the ears of Moghuls as Lachith kept sending gifts to the moghuls and pretended friendly with them.

Guwahati captured: In 1667 Phiroz khan came to power. He was cruel. He ordered Chakradwaja to send Assamese young women. This aroused the Assamese to fight the Moghuls out and tried to capture the fort of Itekuli. Climbing over the fort, unknowingly to the Moghuls poured waters to their war materials. The next day Lachith with his huge army drove away the Moghul officials and army men from Guwahati. Thus, Guwahati was recaptured.



Lachith
the great warrior

Alboi Fight:

Auranzeb was furious. This time he sent 70000 soldiers to fight with Ahom. Both armies fought at Alboi. The Moghul army was stronger than the Ahoms. But the Ahoms defeated the Moghuls at last. Ahoms army fought very bravely on the battlefield. Lachith was wounded badly. Chakradwaja won the battle, but died later in the next year.

Saraighat struggle

Udayadithya Singha succeeded. The Moghuls wanted to take revenge of their defeat. They got such an opportunity in 1671. They understood Ahoms had kept less armymen in certain parts. They planned to get into such parts. The news reached Ahoms. Immediately Ahoms gave importance to building navy. They built 40 ships. Both the Moghuls and Ahoms came face to face at Saraighat in 1671. Ahom's army were fighting back. Lachith was ill but jumped out of his bed to keep his men encouraging. Munnawar Khan, the chief of Moghul army was killed in the battle. 4000 Moghul men were also killed and their dead bodies were thrown into Brahmaputra waters. Ahoms won the battle.

The last Ahom-Moghul struggle

Lachith died due to ill health. The Moghuls did not turn to the Ahoms for the next 11 years. In 1682 They came back when Gadhadhara Singha was the Ahom's King. Gadhadhara Singha drive out Mansur Khan, the chief of the Moghul army. He captured all the Ahom

provinces that went to the Moghuls before. He extended his empire till Manasa River. This is the famous Itakuli Battle. This was also the last battle between Ahoms and the Moghuls.

Ahom kings developed Six capitals in their kingdom at different times. They combined together the tribal groups to keep Assam Strong and united. Vijayanagara in the South, Marathas in the Deccan, Rajputs in the northwest, Karkota in Kashmir and so Ahoms in the north east. They defeated the Muslim rulers in 17 battles. They ruled the north-east for 598 (1228-1826) years.

The Moghul dynasty was established in the early part of 16th century. As already mentioned in Chapter 3, when the administration of the Delhi Sultans was weak, Babar established the Moghul dynasty and rule in 1526.

MOGHULS IN INDIA (1526 - 1707)

Babar

Babar who established the Moghul rule in India, was originally from Turkistan. His father, Umarsheikh Mirza, was the king of a small kingdom called Pharghana in Afghanistan. Due to the death of his father, Babar had to ascend the throne at the very tender age of 11 years. When he lost his kingdom and was wandering aimlessly, he got the inspiration to attack India, and he invaded India five times. He defeated the Delhi sultan Ibrahim Lodhi in the battle of Panipat in 1526 and established the Moghul dynasty in India. This battle is known as the first battle of Panipat. Delhi was his capital. Over a period of four years, he defeated Rana Sangramsingh of Mewad, the Rajput king Mediniraya of Chanderi and Ibrahim Lodhi's brother, Mohammad Lodhi. Babar conquered Panipath, Goghra and Kanwa. He established Moghul rule over a Capital letter area in North India.

Do you know this? Babarnama - (Tuzuk - e - Babari)

Babar wrote his autobiography in the Turkish language. In addition to dealing with the political events, he has also described the natural features, beauty, the flora and fauna and gardens of the various areas. Babar was a poet and a talented artist. Abdul Rahim Khan translated Babar's book into Persian.

Humayun

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

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

Sher Shah

The original name of Sher Shah was Farid, he was the founder of the Sur dynasty. His childhood was not happy. Deprived of parents' love, he wandered about for some years. When he was working under Baharkhan Lohani, the king of South Bihar, he killed a tiger single-handed, and thus earned the name Sher Khan. When Babar took over the administration of India, Sher Shah worked under him and played a significant role.

Sher Shah defeated Humayun and conquered Punjab, Sindh Multan, Gwalior, Malwa, Raisindurga, Marvad and Kalinjar.

Sher Shah's administrative system

Sher Shah's kingdom comprised the whole of North India with the exception of Assam, Gujarat and Kashmir. There were 25,000 infantry, 1,50,000 cavalry and 500 elephants in his army. The cavalry was very strong. The army was divided into various troops and Commandants had been appointed to supervise them. Sher Shah himself paid attention to the organization of the army, arms and ammunition and the discipline of the soldiers. If there was damage to crops during the movement of troops, the government compensated the farmers. Sher Shah constructed new forts at Delhi, Rohtas, Kanauj and Patna.

Do you know this?

To look after the administration, there were four main departments known as Diwan-e-Insa, Diwan-e-Arij, Diwan-e-Raslat and Diwan-e-Vajarat, and two subdivisions called Diwan-e-Khaja and Barid-e-Mamalik.

Do you know this?

The four main highways:

- 1. From Sonargaon to the banks of river Indus through Agra, Delhi and Lahore. This route was called Sadak-e-Azam*
- 2. From Agra to Burhanpur*
- 3. From Agra to Chittor*
- 4. From Lahore to Multan. On either side of the highway, shade-giving trees were planted and 1700 sarais (shelters for relaxation of travellers) were constructed.*

The land in the kingdom had been classified as excellent, average and bad according to their level of fertility. The farmers gave $\frac{1}{3}$ of their income as land tax to the government.

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

Sher Shah brought a new silver coin known as ‘daam’ into circulation. This coin weighed 180 liquorice seeds. All the other Moghul kings continued this practice.

Akbar

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



Akbar

came to Akbar’s assistance during the war. With the help of mighty army, Akbar conquered Malwa, Jaipur, Gondavan, Chittor, Ranathambhor, Kalinjar, Gujarat and Bengal. The Battle of Haldighat is the most significant battle in the history of medieval India. After the death of the Chittor king, Rana Uday Sing, his son Rana Pratapsingh came to power. Akbar sent his powerful army under the leadership of Generals Mansing and Asaf Khan to fight against Rana Pratap. In the battle at Haldighat, the Moghul army was victorious. The remaining states of Kashmir, Sindh, Orissa, Baluchistan, Khandhar and Ahmednagar came under Akbar. Thus, for the first time, the Moghul kingdom expanded.

Din-e-Ilahi : Akbar was influenced by traditional broad-minded principles in his childhood. As a result, he assimilated the best aspects of all religions in his life. He established a new religious order named Din-e-Ilahi in 1582. This was based on the motto ‘Peace with all’ (sal-i-kul). This new religion contained the noble aspects

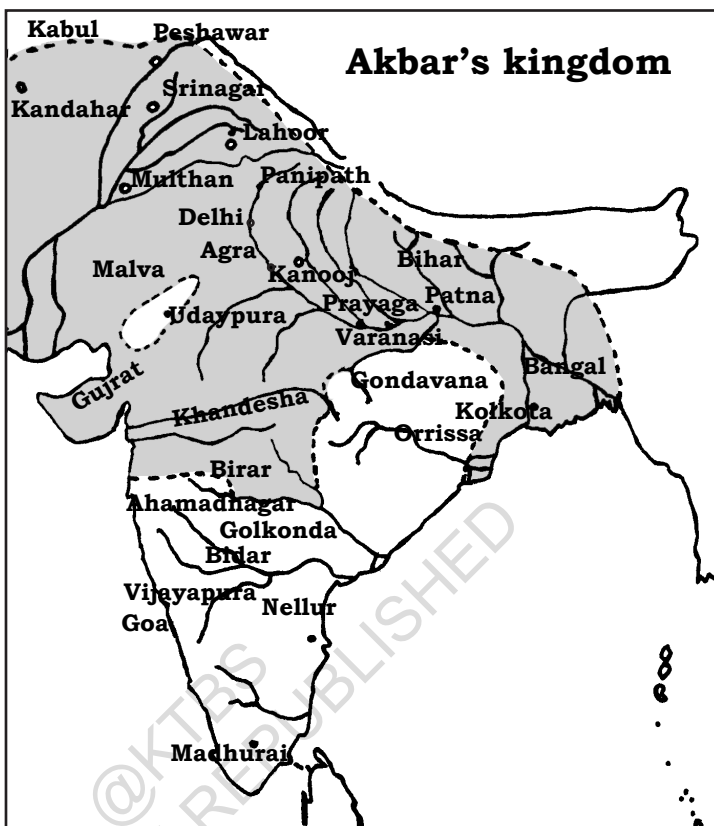
of all religions. Abul Fazal was the high priest of this religion. This religion was an amalgamation of thoughtfulness, concern and worship of natural forces.

Akbar's Hindu policy :

The Sultan adopted a policy of tolerance towards Hindus. He permitted his Rajput wives to worship their gods in the palace itself. He abolished the jezia tax on Hindus. He contributed towards the construction and renovation of Hindu temples. He

translated the Hindu religious books into persian language. He showed respect towards qualified Hindus by appointing them to high positions. Raja Todarmal was a famous minister of finance. Bhagavandas, Mansingh, Todarmal and Raysingh were governors. There were 8 Hindus among the 12 provincial finance ministers. Akbar directed that the festivals of Rakhi, Deepavali and Shivaratri should be celebrated in his court.

Akbar's administrative system : For administrative convenience, Akbar had divided his kingdom into Central government, provincial government and paraganas. Mansabdari system was a unique feature of his administration. Akbar was the Emperor of a vast kingdom, the Commandant of his army, head of the Executive and head of the Judiciary. There were four ministers called Vakil, Diwan, Mirbhakshi and Main Sadar to assist him in the administration. He had divided the kingdom into various provinces. They were called subhas. There were altogether 15 subhas. Each subha had a "Sipaha-Salar" (governor), a diwan, a bhakshi, a sadar, a priest, a constable and a vakiya navis.



Every district had a faujdar, an amal gular and a batikchi. The administration of the paraganas was carried out by shikdar, amil, potdar and kanungo. Akbar had established many hierarchies in his army. These called Mansab and its supervisor was called Mansabdar. There were infantry, cavalry, elephant units and cannon units in the Moghul army. There was a separate department to stamp the horses known as daag mahali.

Do you know this?

The nine gems or navratans in Akbar's court :

Todarmal, Abul Fazl, Faizi, Birbal, Tansen, Abdur Rahim, Khan-e-Khanana, Hamim Humam, Mulla do Payaz and Mansingh.

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

The Police system (kotwal) during Akbar's time was well organized and capable. The constables assisted in the districts whereas the revenue officials assisted in the paraganas. Their duty was to preserve tight security on the highways of the district. There were police stations in the paraganas. In this manner, for the first time in the medieval age, Akbar had brought in a very efficient administrative system. Akbar encouraged art and architecture too. The important monuments in Fatehpur Sikri are Kwajaha Bhaga, Daftara Khana, Jodhabai palace, Daulat Khana, Panch Mahal, Birbal House, Kabutar Khana etc.

After Akbar, his elder son Jahangir ruled with good admistation. Shahjahan became the king after the death of his father.

Shahjahan

He constructed the famous, immensely valuable ruby-studded Peacock throne. He appointed his son Aurangzeb as the royal representative of Deccan. In 1636, he defeated the Portuguese and conquered Ahmednagar. He brought into practice measurement and evaluation of land in the Deccan region. Later events led Aurangzeb to become the Sultan. During Shahjahan's time, trade developed

between India and the countries of West Asia and Europe. Shahjahan constructed the famous 'Taj Mahal' in Agra in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz. The Red Fort at Delhi and the buildings in it are the contributions of Shahjahan. Hence, his period is referred to as the 'Golden Age of Moghul Art and Architecture'.



Taj Mahal

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

Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb received good military training in his childhood and became a capable soldier. He imprisoned his father, Shahjahan, and seized power. In memory of this feat, he earned the title Alamgir, and ascended the throne. Aurangzeb put the principles of Quran into practice. To supervise the implementation of the Quran, he appointed muhtasibs in important cities. He banned practice of sati, music concerts, gambling, drinking and cultivation of ganja in his kingdom.

The Jats, Satnamis, Bundelas and the Sikhs in North India rose in rebellion against the despotic rule of Aurangzeb. The ninth Sikh Guru Tej Bahadur was imprisoned, tortured and killed. Aurangzeb developed hostilities against the powerful Rajput forces which led to the downfall of the Moghul dynasty. Intolerant of the Maratha kingdom, he waged wars against Shivaji perpetually. After Shivaji died, he imprisoned Sambhaji, tortured and killed him. He fought against the South Indian kingdoms of Adil Shahi of Vijayapura and Nizamshahi of Golconda, defeated them and merged their kingdoms with his own.

Please Note : (BCE - refer to before common era)
Wherever BCE is not mentioned it is CE-Common era

The contributions of the Moghuls

Administration : The Moghul administration was hereditary, and absolute monarchy was in practice. The kings referred to themselves as Badshahs. There were ministers as well as officials to advise in matters of administration. Persian was the language of administration. In order to achieve efficiency in administration, the kingdom was divided into provinces, districts and cities. There were administrative officers to supervise them. The Sultan was the head of the judiciary. The Moghul kings had the authority to appoint or dismiss military generals and ministers. The appointment of mansabdars, giving jagirs and framing laws were the duties of the king. Vakil, Diwan, Mirbakshi and Mukhya sadar were the important ministers in the central government. The provincial administration was taken care of by the governor, diwan, bakshi, vakiya navis, kotwal, faujdar, amal gujar and batikchi.

Revenue system: Agriculture was the main occupation of majority of the people in the Moghul kingdom. Land tax was collected according to the fertility of the soil. The agricultural land was measured meticulously and only then the tax was fixed.

Society and the economic system: The king, ministers, officials and other employees enjoyed a dignified status in society. They used expensive cloths, with the exception of Aurangzeb, all the rest used to engage in past-times like music entertainment, drinking of alcohol and gambling. There were many maid-servants to look after the queens in the palaces. People wore jewellery made of pearls, rubies and other metals.

Raja Todarmal had implemented an efficient practice of measuring the land and classifying it. Since North India had many rivers, fertile land was naturally available. Irrigation encouraged development of agriculture.

There were government factories in Lahore, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Ahmedabad. The famous textile industries of that period were in Benares, Patna, Dacca, Chabaspura, Sonar, Lahore, Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. The weaving of shawls and carpets developed during Akbar's time. Kashmiri shawls became popular. During the Moghul period, India had trade relations with many countries in Asia and Europe. Raw silk, metals, horses, perfumes, gold and silver were imported

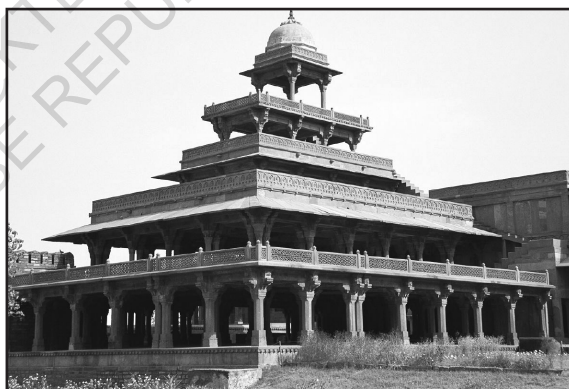
whereas cotton cloth, pepper, saffron, opium, salt petre and woollen clothes were exported.

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

Art and Architecture : The emperors who contributed the most to Moghul art and architecture were Akbar and Shahjahan. The wonderful monuments built by them are in Fatehpur Sikri, Agra and Delhi. These were the capitals of the Moghuls. Shahjahan built Akbari Mahal, Taj Mahal Jehangir Mahal and a fort at Agra. He built forts in Lahore and Allahabad similar to the one at Agra.



Red Fort



Panch mahal at Fatehpur Sikri

After constructing the Red Fort, Diwan-e-Khas, Rang Mahal, Mumtaz Mahal, Moti Masjid, Nakkar Khana, Khas Mahal and other structures were accommodated. In addition to this, the country's largest mosque, Jamia Masjid, was also built at Delhi during Shahjahan's period.

Painting : During the period of Humayun, the art of painting evolved. With the help of Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdus Samad of Persia, various painted canvases were created. Of the 17 artists in the court of Akbar, 13 artists were Hindus. Famous among them were Daswant,

Basavana, Lala and Mukunda. In Jehangir's court, Ustad Mansoor and Abdul Hassan were present. These artists mainly produced huge paintings of Moghul kings and their queens.

THE MARATHAS

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

Shivaji

The establishment of Maratha kingdom opened up a new chapter in Indian history. The Marathas fought with the Moghuls to protect the integrity of the nation and to save it from external aggression. Shivaji was the most famous of the Maratha kings. He was successful not only in expanding the kingdom but also in giving a good administration. The teachings of famous saints of Maharashtra influenced the protection of Hindu religion and establishment of Maratha kingdom.



Shivaji

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

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

The relationship between the Moghuls and Shivaji

Shivaji fought the Moghul sultan, Aurangzeb, for many years. In addition to defeating the Shia kingdoms in South India, Aurangzeb had determined to vanquish the Maratha kingdom completely. To achieve this, he appointed Shahista Khan and Jaisingh. Jaisingh defeated Shivaji and made an agreement in Purandargadh. As per the agreement, Shivaji surrendered 23 of his forts and the land yielding 16 lakhs income annually. He promised to be loyal to the Moghuls and sent 5000 cavalry under the leadership of his son, Sambhaji, to Delhi. With an intention to stop Shivaji becoming intimate with Adil Shah of Bijapur and Kutub Shahi of Golconda, Jaisingh called Shivaji to Agra. Aurangzeb did not show proper respect to Shivaji in his court and insulted him. When Shivaji protested against this, Shivaji and his son Sambhaji were kept in prison in Agra. But after a few days, Shivaji, along with his son, escaped from the prison by hiding in a fruit basket, and reached Raigadh. Later he strengthened his army and conquered many of the forts that he had lost. Shivaji's coronation took place in the year 1674 at Raigadh. There he was given the title Chatrapathi and felicitated.

Administration : Shivaji had organized an efficient administrative system in his vast kingdom. He had divided his kingdom into many provinces. They were called Swaraj and Moghul areas. Marathi was the language of administration. There were ministers known as Asthapradhans in the central government to assist the king. In addition to them, there were other officials. Province, district and village were the administrative units.

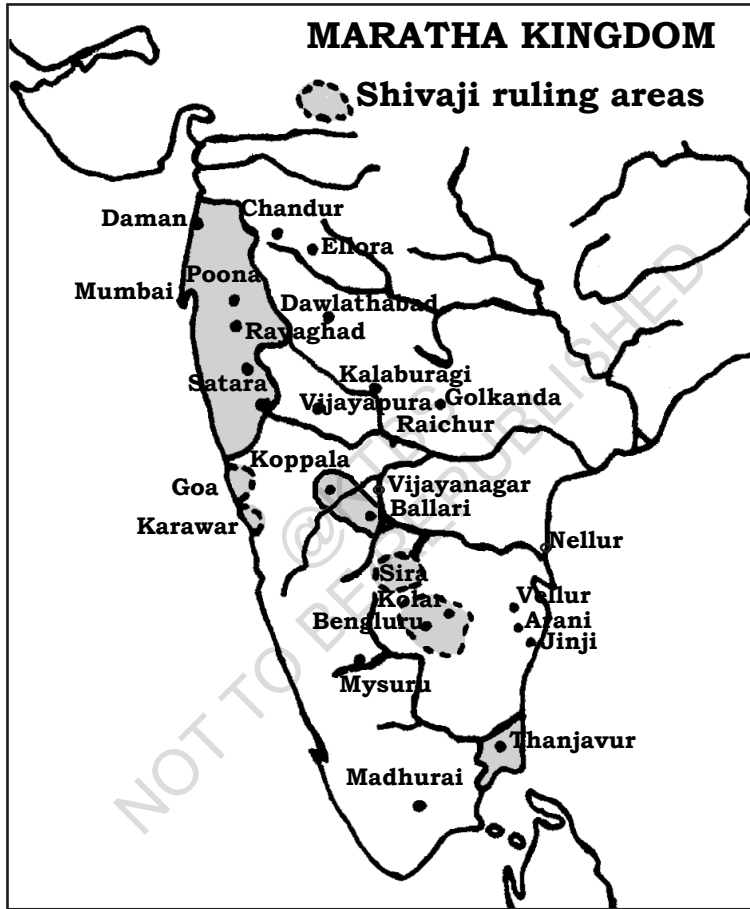
Revenue system: Shivaji's system of revenue collection was Ryotwari system, favorable to farmers. He abolished the jahagir revenue system. The tax was collected in the form of money or material. Chauth ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the land tax) and sardeshamukhi ($\frac{1}{10}$ of the land tax) types of land taxation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

Do you know this?

Guerilla warfare: *Hiding in hills, forests and shrubs, and attacking the enemies abruptly is called guerilla warfare.*

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

Army : The Maratha army had infantry, cavalry, elephant units and cannon units. There were important forts in Raigadh, Rajgadh, Toranagadh, Pratapgadh and Simhagadh. The hawaldar (constable) was the supervisor of the fort. The army was divided into small units. Shivaji's soldiers were specially trained in guerilla warfare.



The successors of Shivaji : After the death of Shivaji, Sambaji by his own strength became the successor of the Maratha kingdom. Instead of protecting his kingdom, he himself became the victim of Aurangzeb's army. His wife and young son Shahu were captured. Thus, Sambhaji's step-brother, Rajaram Shahu, became the royal representative and took over the administration. Rajaram fought against the Moghuls again and recaptured Gujarat, Malwa, Khandesh, Berar and other

forts. Since Rajaram died in 1700, his wife, Tarabai Mohite, made her 10-year old son, Shivaji II the king, and ruled over the kingdom on his behalf. She served as the royal representative from 1700 to 1708. She also waged war against Aurangzeb. Although initially, the Moghuls were victorious, later on the Marathas recaptured their lost territory. Aurangzeb's successor, Bahadur Shah I released Sambhaji's son Shahu from prison and permitted him to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi taxes from Moghul lands in the South. This led to internal strife between Tarabai and Shahu, and Tarabai gave up. But Shahu was not competent enough. He handed over the administration to his Peshwa (Prime Minister). In this manner, the Peshwa rule began in the Maratha kingdom.

THE PESHWAS

Balaji Vishwanath : Balaji Vishwanath was nominated as Peshwa for his efficient and loyal service as a commander of Shah. He played a decisive role in successfully getting Sahu and his mother free from the captivity of the Moghuls. He gained the friendship of Sayyed brothers of the Moghul dynasty and under the employment of Shivaji, earned the responsibility of collecting land taxes on the areas captured by the Moghuls during their administration. He was able to bring together the members of the Maratha Union: Bhonsle, Gaikwad, Holkar, Scindhia and the Peshwas. Thus he established the fame of the Marathas.

Baji rao I : After the death of Balaji Vishwanath, his eldest son, Baji Rao I, got appointed as Peshwa. Although he was only 19 years old, he was an unparalleled warrior. With the intention of expanding the Maratha kingdom in North India, he conquered Gujarat, Malwa and gained the authority to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi taxes. He invaded Chitradurga and Srirangapatna of Karnataka. When Baji Rao declared war against the Moghuls, Nizam-ul-Mulk, with the intention of assisting the Moghuls, tried to march towards Delhi. But he lost to the Marathas in a battle near Bhopal. Due to this, the vast stretch of land between the Narmada and Chambal rivers and 50 lakh rupees came to Baji Rao as war compensation. In addition to this, he conquered Salcet and Basin from the Portuguese and Janjira from the Siddhis. Pune became his administrative centre. At this juncture, the members of the Maratha union, Scindhia of Gwalior, Holkar of

Indore, Bhonsle of Nagpur and Gaikwad of Baroda decided together to become independent. Baji Rao I not only ruled with efficiency but also re-established the glory of the Maratha empire. Hence he was called Shivaji II.

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

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The founder of Ahom dynasty _____.
2. The founder of the Moghul dynasty was _____.
3. The most famous emperor among the Moghuls was _____.
4. The king who built the Taj Mahal at Agra was _____.
5. The Moghul emperor who established the new religion Din-e-Ilahi was _____.
6. Shivaji's mother was _____.

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

1. Write briefly important achievements of Ahom dynasty.
2. Describe the military achievements of Babar.
3. Compare and contrast the present-day administrative system with that of Sher Shah.
4. What are the areas won by Akbar ?
5. Describe the contributions of Shahjahan to art and architecture.
6. Describe Shivaji's system of administration.
7. Explain the achievements of Bajirao I.

III. Activities :

1. Mark on a map of India the areas conquered by Akbar.
2. Write an essay on how Shivaji's mother Jijabai was successful in inculcating patriotism in Shivaji.
3. Mark on a map of India the Ahom Kingdom and its places.

IV. Project :

Write a report on the administrative system in your area.



CHAPTER - 18

BHAKTI PANTHA



We learn about the following in this chapter,

- Ramanand, Chaitanya, Guru Nanak.
- The Bhakti Pantha in Karnataka.
- The effects of the Bhakti Pantha.
- The main features of Bhakti Pantha.

The development of the Bhakti Pantha is an important feature of the Delhi Sultanate period. The religious reformers and philosophers of this age advocated a life of devotion. Bhakti or Devotion means pure trust in God. The reformers upheld devotion and surrender to God. They attempted to develop feelings of brotherhood and preached the philosophy of religious harmony. They used to worship God by different names like Rama, Krishna and Allah. They suggested the path of Bhakti to achieve moksha or mukti. Pure mind and complete surrender to God was the main philosophy of the reformers. The Bhakti pantha became the Sufi pantha in Islam.

Ramananda

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



Ramananda

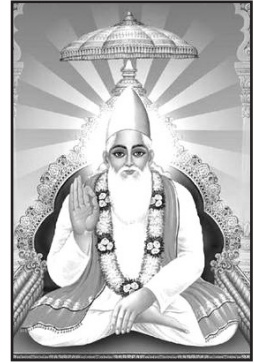
Do you know this?

Ramananda gave this unique message to people:

Do not question caste or creed

Think of the Lord and become one with Him.

Kabir : Kabir was another saint who lived in North India during this time. He was a student of Ramanand, and spent most of his time at Varanasi. He began to preach his new philosophy. He condemned caste system and multiple idol worship, and declared that God is one, and he is the same for both Hindus and Muslims. He tried to bring about harmony and tolerance between the two communities.



Kabir

Kabir composed couplets known as Dohas. Hindus and Muslims recite these Dohas even today in North India. The followers of Kabir are known as “Kabirpanthis”, meaning travellers who go on the path of Kabir. Kabir was the main religious and social reformer of India.

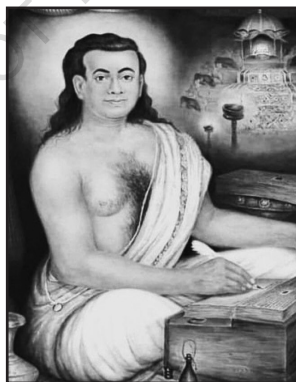


Chaitanya

Chaitanya : Chaitanya was one of the famous saints of the Bhakti movement. He preached that differences of caste can be removed by discipline, and man becomes pure through devotion. He popularized worship of Krishna. He composed many devotional songs in praise of Krishna. He opposed caste system and attempted to bring about a sense of brotherhood among the people. His philosophical thoughts and teachings are collected in the book called “Chaitanya Charitamruta”.



**Srimantha
Shankaradeva**



Madhavadeva

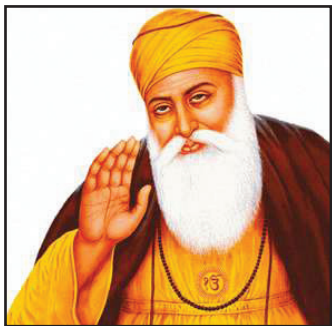
Srimantha Shankaradeva and Madhavadeva

The role of Srimantha Shankaradeva in the cultural and religious history of Assam is very important. (Srimantha does not mean the rich but Honorary Sri). His name is associated with bringing a newness in the culture and the music in

India. The Bhagavatha of Shankaradeva is in Sanskrit, Assamese and Brijavali. The Bhakti movement started by him in Assam spread

its influence over the other parts of India. The movement started by him was rightly called Ekasarana Dharma or Vaishnava movement. He says we must develop unstinted love for Krishna, sing songs on Him, and by listening to it we acquire devotion to the Lord. He must have good feelings as the servant of God. Like other Vaishnavas this movement does not worship Radhe along with Krishna.

Srimantha Shankaradeva started Sarniya system (a system of initiation into his movement). He waged against the inequality in the society. He associated with all people to bring in the movement. He says follow religious worship, have faith in Krishna. His disciple Sri Madhavadeva belonged to Shakta movement was a multi-faceted personality. Madhavadeva was very popular in the Bhakti movement. The contributions of the two saints in Vaishnava movement, its spread and popularity is great.



Gurunanak

Guru Nanak : Another advocate of the Bhakti movement was Guru Nanak who had religious learnings right from childhood. He preached that God was one and condemned idol worship. He emphasized good actions and pure, moralistic life. He had both Hindu and Muslim followers. They are called 'S ikhs'. His teachings are collected in the Sikh Holy book 'Guru Granth Sahib'.

Do you know this?

Guru Granth Sahib is called the Holy Book of the Sikhs. It is kept in the gurudwaras and worshipped.



Meerabai

Meerabai : The other name for the Bhakti movement is Meerabai who was the princess of Mewad. She renounced a life of luxury and became the most devoted follower of Lord Krishna. She composed songs of devotion towards Krishna. These are called 'Bhajans' and they are very popular. Even today, these bhajans are sung throughout India.

Many reformers tried to bridge the gap between Hindus and Muslims in different parts of India.

Vitthoba temple at Pandharapur on the banks of the river Bhima in Maharashtra, was the centre of the Bhakti movement. Gnaneshwar and Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram and Ramdas were the famous saints of the new sect. Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa were foremost among the reformers in Karnataka. Purandaradasa composed 'keertanas' and Kanakadasa composed 'Mohana Tarangini' and some keertanas in Kannada.

Some Sufi Saints

Mohin-Ud-Din chisti, Baba Farid, Nizam-Ud-Din Oulia, Malik Mohammed and Kwajha Bande Nawaz and Others,

Sufi Saints : The Sufi saints arrived from Persia and settled in different parts of India. They are called peer (teacher). Since they wore coarse woolen clothing called suf, these Muslim saints were called 'Sufis'. They preached that it was possible to reach God or Allah through love and devotion. They emphasised the importance of respecting people of all classes. They believed that dance and music filled with devotion take us closer to God. They composed many songs in Urdu and Hindi to proclaim the importance of devotion. The poetic works of 'Mrigavati' of Kutuban and 'Padmavat' of Mallik Mohammed Jaisi uphold Sufi philosophy.

Effects of the Bhakti movement

Reform of the Hindu practices and bringing about harmony between Hindus and Muslims were the two main purposes of the Bhakti movement. The reformers were successful in removing many weaknesses in the Hindu society. The regional languages of India flourished since the reformers wrote in these languages. This enabled development of Indian culture.

Do you know this?

The saints of the Bhakti movement composed keertans and bhajans in the languages they spoke. As a result, all these Indian languages flourished. In Hindi, Surdas composed 'Sursagar' and Tulsidas composed 'Ramacharitamanas'. Abhangs and Gnaneswari were written in Marathi by Gnanadeva.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Bhakti means _____ to God.
2. The famous follower of Ramanand was _____.
3. Kabir's followers are called _____.
4. The collection of Chaitanya's philosophical thoughts is called _____.

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

1. Who popularized worship of Rama and Sita? What are his services to society?
2. Who are Sikhs? Which is their holy book?
3. The role of Srimantha Shankardeva is prominent in cultural and religious history of Assam. How? Explain.
4. What are the effects of the Bhakti movement?

III. Activities.

1. Read the life histories of the Bhakti panth reformers.
2. Collect more information about the reformers from your teachers.

IV. Projects :

1. Prepare a detailed project about one of the reformers of the Bhakti panth. His life, work and achievements.
2. In groups, prepare a project about one of the reformers.
3. Discuss with the help of teachers about the values contained in the keertanas of Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa.
4. Practise and sing Kanakadasa and Purandaradasa's keertanas.

CHAPTER – 19

MODERN EUROPE



We learn about the following in this chapter,

- Causes and effects of Renaissance.
- Geographical explorations and their effects.
- Reasons for Religious Reformation and effects.
- Industrial Revolution and its effects.

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

Europe entered a new age during 15th & 16th centuries in the world History. The end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Modern Age have turned out to be two important events in the history of Europe. Capture of Constantinople by the Turks and increased trade activities were the causes of the Renaissance, Geographical explorations, religious reformation movement and industrial revolution.

The Renaissance

The word Renaissance means rebirth or reawakening. This word sums up all the Intellectual transformation towards the end of the middle ages in Europe. The 14th and 15th centuries indicate the development of Western European art, architecture, religion, philosophy, science and political matters. The intellectual renaissance started first in Italy. Later on, it spread to other areas. Therefore, Italy can be called the birthplace of Renaissance.

Reasons for Renaissance

The fall of Constantinople in the year 1453, end of slavery, development of Guttenberg's printing machine in Germany and geographical explorations were the important reasons for Renaissance. The patronage given to scholars, artists, scientists and philosophers by the princes of Europe, aristocrats, merchants and clergy also contributed to the Renaissance.

Features of Renaissance

1. The vision of the people during the Renaissance movement was quite different from that of the people in the Middle Ages. People's opinions towards the world and man changed. This was called 'humanism'. The humanists developed keen interest in great literature. Attempts were made to support actions related to human life.
2. The works written in English, Italian and German languages by the writers of Renaissance period became very popular.
3. There were changes in the economic and social life. Agriculture gave place to commercial and industrial activities. Fundamental changes took place in social relations also.
4. The main feature of Renaissance was the interest shown by people in great culture and their desire to cultivate it. This is called "Imitation of the best".
5. The migration of Greek and Roman Scholars to Italy, led to the Renaissance there.

Literature during Renaissance Period



Petrarch

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

Petrarch : (1304-1374)

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

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

Renaissance Art (architecture and sculpture)

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



Renaissance Painting

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

Science during Renaissance (birth of Modern science)

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

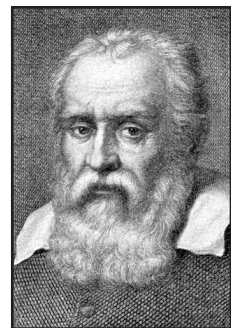
Keppler



Keppler

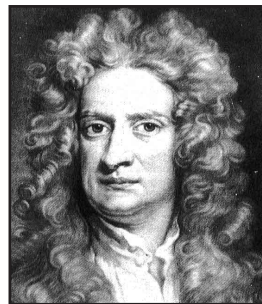
Kepler was a German scientist and explained that planets revolve around the sun on an oval orbit.

Galileo : Galileo discovered the telescope. When he supported the theory of Copernicus, he was summoned to Rome and admonished by it.



Galileo

Newton : Newton discovered the laws of Gravitation and said that all heavenly bodies are controlled by this gravitational force. Keen interest was shown in the study of chemistry, medical science and anatomy. Andrew Vesolius conducted a human surgery and wrote a scientific book on the possibility of effective treatment on the skeletal system, muscular system, brain, liver and reproductive organs.



Newton

Effects of Renaissance

During the Renaissance period, a humanitarian approach to life gained popularity. Scientific knowledge grew about the world. Knowledge of movement of astronomical bodies expanded and geographical exploration was possible by using sea routes. As a result of scientific discoveries and technological advances, industrial revolution became a reality. Dogmas were condemned. Progressive thinking gained momentum. This led to changes in the Catholic church and paved way for religious reformation movement.

Geographical explorations

The 16th century has been called a century of geographical explorations. Till the end of the Middle Ages, Europeans were not much aware of geography. In the later developments, Europeans found new sea routes to various parts of the world. The new continents of North America, South America and Australia came to light.

Reasons for geographical explorations

1. When the Turks conquered the city of Constantinople in 1453, it opened the trade gates between east and west. The greater share of the profits from importing spices from India went to the Turks. Due to this, the Europeans faced the inevitability of finding a new sea route to India.
2. Spain and Portugal were ambitious in competing with Arabs in sea trade.
3. Discovery of new countries opened the possibility of spreading Christianity.
4. European curiosity was roused by the adventurous nature of sea voyage towards eastern countries.



Mariner's compass

Instrument used to show distance and route to navigators



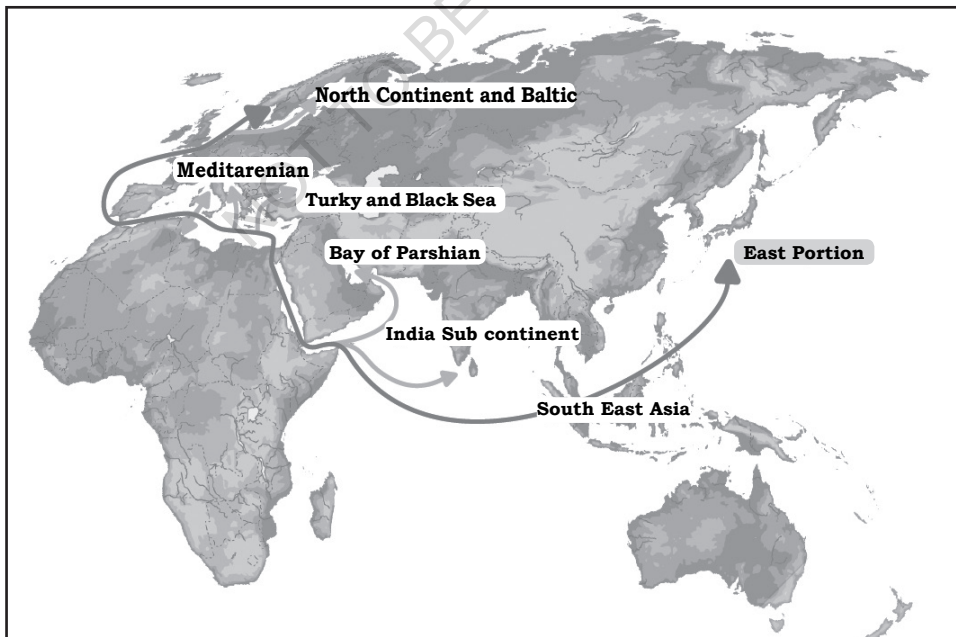
Astrolabe

Instrument used to show time and distance of sun, planet and stars from earth

5. Mariner's compass and astrolabe equipment were helpful to sailors. Charts and maps were available to sailors.
6. Europeans believed that China was a fertile place to make profit.

Geographical explorations

The countries which engaged in geographical explorations after the Middle Ages were Portugal and Spain. The sailors sent by Henry moved around for a long period, explored the west coast of the African continent and went a long distance towards the south. Bartholomew Dias reached the southern tip of African continent and called it Cape



Map of the world (New Sea route)

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

Do you know this?

Amerigo Vespusi discovered the mouth of Amazon river and called it the New Continent. This came to be known as America.

Christopher Columbus of Genoa city, crossed the Atlantic ocean with the help of the king of Spain, reached the Bahamas in West Indies (Caribbean islands).

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

Effects of land exploration

1. Competition began between the countries of Europe to build colonies in the newly explored lands. The contest was severe for gaining strength in trade in America, Africa and Asia. This helped them gain monopoly in trading in the countries they conquered.
2. Raw materials from the new colonies enriched the European countries.
3. Capitalism gained strength in European countries and led to the beginning of the Industrial revolution.
4. Christian missionaries travelled far and wide and propagated Christianity.
5. Colonialism and imperialism led to hatred between the local and the foreigners.

Religious Reformation

The biggest religious movement of the 16th century in Europe was the revolt against the monopoly of the Roman Catholic church which led to religious reformation. The church was probably the most powerful institution in the Middle ages.

The religious reformation heralded the beginning of a new age. The movement started by Martin Luther is known as Religious reformation. This movement led to the Protestant sect in the Christian religion. There were many reasons for this movement:

1. Many members of the Christian clergy and the Popes instead of leading a chaste life, indulged in materialistic pleasures. Many of them committed immoral acts. The Popes, instead of reforming the religion, showed interest in politics. Italy's Bocacchio, Holland's Erasmus and England's John Wycliffe condemned these acts.
2. Not all the members of the clergy were scholars. They were unable to win over those who questioned the faith and methods of the church.
3. Clashes during the Middle Ages between the Emperor and the Pope, wounded the pride and self respect of the Emperor.
4. Nationalism grew in strength. They did not like the intervention of Roman Catholic church or the Pope.
5. Scientific approach and curiosity inspired by Renaissance made Europeans to contemplate application of these approaches to religious problems also.
6. The church opposed the translation of the Bible which was originally in Hebrew to other languages.



Martin Luther

Martin Luther: (1483 – 1546)

The religious movement started by Martin Luther came to be known as “Religious Reformation”. Martin Luther rejected the preachings of the Catholic church. In the year 1517, he expressed opposition against the Church for selling of the confession letters. The Catholic church was of the view that God has bestowed the Pope with the authority of reducing the punishment of the sinners; this authority has been given to the Pope in return for the good deeds done by Jesus Christ and the missionaries. Normally, to be pardoned, a sinner had to do noble deeds. But on many occasions, instead of doing anything good, the sinners found the easy way of paying money to the church and getting the pardon. Martin Luther vehemently opposed the sale of such letters of pardon. The followers of Martin Luther were called ‘Protestants’. Around half of Germany’s population became Protestants.

Religious reformation took a new turn in Europe. The religious atmosphere became vitiated. All over Europe, people gave up their lives for their religious beliefs, or they were put in prison or divested of their property. Wherever they were more influential, Roman Catholics

harassed the Protestants. In retaliation, the Protestants harassed the Catholics in places where they had government support. The long war of thirty years was a result of the hatred between the Catholics and the Protestants.

Effects of the Religious Reformation

1. As a result of the religious reformation, the solidarity of Christian religion received a severe blow. Christianity was divided into three sects: Catholic church, Orthodox church and Protestant church.
2. Many of the European kings got liberated from the hold of the Church and the Pope.
3. Religious reformation led to rise of nationalism.
4. The confiscated wealth of the Church was utilized for the economic development.
5. Patriotic feelings became strong and the kings of Europe developed religious tolerance.
6. Due to this movement, the literary field saw progress. Local languages influenced the European minds.
7. The Catholic church itself underwent reformation and this came to be known as "Counter Reformation".

Counter Reformation Movement

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

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

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

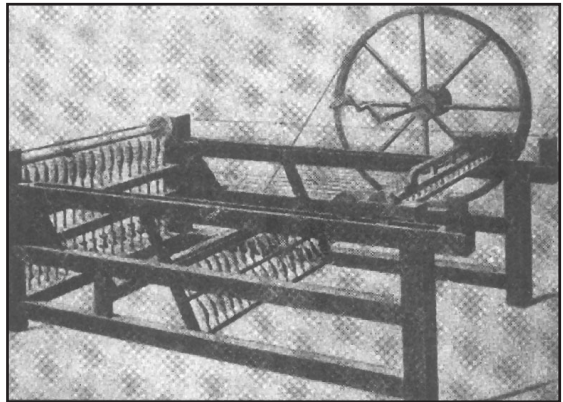
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

With the establishment of colonies, trade increased and demand for finished goods rose. The traditional processes of production could not meet the demand. It was at this time that there was intellectual awakening and the expectation of profit took root. Due to this, the people engaged in industries were encouraged to find better processes of production. In the early part of the 18th century, new methods in the fields of industry and transport brought about change. The changes that took place in the industrial field between 1760 to 1830 are called the Industrial Revolution.

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

Although England was primarily an agricultural country before 1760, woollen textile and cotton textile industries had developed well. As trade increased, the demand for finished goods too increased.

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



Spinning Jenny Machine

Discuss :

Industrial revolution is suppliment to Today's Economic development. Discuss.

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

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

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

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

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

Effects of the industrial revolution

Due to the innumerable changes in industries, demand for machines grew. Many changes took place in the economic and social fields too. New factories were established. The cost of production came down and essential products were available at a low price. Cottage industries could not compete with the giant factories and, thus, they collapsed. The rich became richer and the poor remained poor. People had to migrate from villages to towns. A capitalist class emerged in society. Hostilities developed between the owners and the workers, and class conflict began.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Renaissance means _____.
2. _____ is called the father of Renaissance.
3. Followers of Martin Luther are _____.
4. The leader of the Counter Reformation movement was _____.
5. Founder of the spinning jenny machine was _____.

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

1. What were the consequences of religious reformation?
2. What were the reasons for geographical explorations?
3. Which are the water-colour paintings of Leonardo da Vinci?
4. Explain the development of literature in the period of Renaissance with an Example.
5. Describe the effects of Industrial Revolution.

III. Activities :

1. Know about the scientists of Renaissance period from your teacher.
2. Collect the picture of machines developed during Industrial revolution.

IV. Projects :

1. Collect pictures of artists of the Renaissance period and their works.
2. List out the names of scientists and their discoveries.
3. Discuss with your art teachers and collect the life histories of present-day artists.
4. Make a list of discoveries of the Indian scientists who lived before the time of European scientists.



REVOLUTION AND RISE OF NATION STATES



We learn the following in this chapter :

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

The emergence of modern age is a Sign of the downfall of National Monarchy, In 15th, 16th and 17th Century. There was no logical support for the establishment of these states. They varied from large empires to small city-states. The people living in these states were of different nationalities, spoke different languages and followed different cultures.

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

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

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

**North America's
13 British
Colonies:**

1. *New Hampshire*
2. *New York*
3. *Pennsylvania*
4. *Massachusetts*
5. *Rhode Island*
6. *Connecticut*
7. *New Jersey*
8. *Delaware*
9. *Maryland*
10. *Virginia*
11. *North Carolina*
12. *South Carolina*
13. *Georgia*

American War of Independence

After the discovery of America, many European countries started establishing colonies there. The four major countries colonizing North America were France, Spain, Holland and England. Along the Atlantic coast of North America, 13 colonies were established by England. These were called the “New English colonies”. France and England competed with each other to establish the colonies in North America. The intense desire of the American colonies for independence led them to rise in rebellion against England.

Reasons : The rise of nationalism among the people of the colonies, the desire for independence among the colonies, the effects of the 7 years’ war, the naval regulations, influence of writers like Thomas Paine, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Edward Coke and Benjamin Franklin, the

Quebec regulation, the Townsend taxes and the Boston tea party – all these led to the revolution in America.

Do you know this?

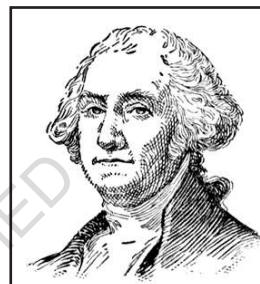
The Seven years’ war (1756 – 63) : This war was fought between France and England. The Naval Act was passed in 1760. The British colonies acquired monopoly of sea trade. The Molasses Act which came into existence in 1764 helped the American liquor manufacturers to transport molasses. The Quebec Act of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

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

Declaration of Independence : To discuss the prevailing situation, representatives of the 13 British colonies of North America met in

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

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



George Washington

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

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

Consequences of the American War of Independence : The war acted as an inspiration for the French Revolution. Many of the French who fought assisting the colonial army became leaders of the

French revolution. Many of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in America got inspired to become free and hence, revolted against their motherland. The new nation called the United States of America was born.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

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

Know this

In the opinion of the Historian, the European History merged in, one nation, one event and in a man.

The nation is French, event is French revolution, a man is Napolian.

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

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

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

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

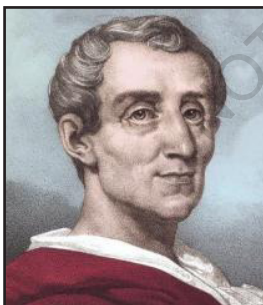
Political reasons: France was ruled by the Bourbon dynasty. Louis XVI became the king. He was an inexperienced king. He lived in the grand palace at Versailles with members of the royal family and courtiers. He led a life of luxury and wasteful expenditure. He was not bothered about the routine administrative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

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

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

Rousseau : Rousseau in his work ‘Social Contract’ observed, “Man is independent at birth, but is found chained everywhere.”

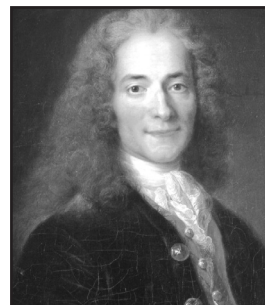
Voltaire: Voltaire condemned the traditions of French society, monotheism and blind beliefs. He also questioned the Roman Catholic church.



Montesque



Rousseau



Voltaire

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

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

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

This process assumed a violent form. A group called Jacobians who wanted harsh reforms came to power. The leader of this group Robispeare subjected all those supported the king to a machine called the guillotine which was invented for massacres.

Consequences

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

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

UNIFICATION MOVEMENTS

UNIFICATION OF ITALY

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

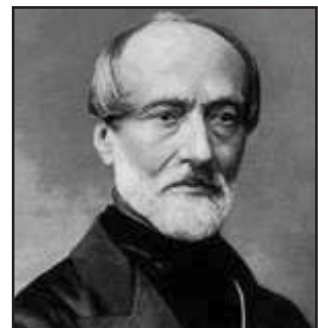
Italy had disintegrated into small states during the early part of 19th century. Of these, Lombardi, Venetia, Sicily, Naples (both Sicilian states), the Pope's states, Tuscany, Parma and Modena were important. Pidmont state included Sardinia, Pidmont and Genoa.



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

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

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



Mazini

In 1860, he fought against the twin states of Sicily using his Red Brigade. By conquering the same, he hastened the national integration and pressed for democratic reforms.



Garibaldi

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

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

Count Cavour made a secret pact with France. He provoked Austria to war, and along with France, defeated Austria and drove it away from Lombardi. He merged Sardinia and Lombardi with Italy. There were revolutions in Tuscany, Modena, Parma and northern Pope's states, and they merged with Sardinia.



Count Cavour

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

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

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

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

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

Bismarck

The architect of the Unification of Germany was Otto-Von-Bismarck, He was the chief minister of the king of Prussia, Williams I. He had begun his career as a government servant, member of the assembly, i.e., Diet, and as an ambassador in various nations, and had gained lot of popularity. He was aware of the German states' association under the leadership of Austria, and knew about the activities and weaknesses of this organization. Having worked in Austria, France and Prussia as an ambassador, he had a fair knowledge of their strengths and weaknesses. He knew that German unification was possible only by Prussia and desired to do so under the leadership of Prussia. To achieve this end, his aims were of two types: firstly, to



Bismarck

drive out Austria from German states' association. Secondly, instead of losing identity with Germany, convert Germany into Prussia. That meant inculcating the culture and traditions, and spread the administrative machinery and military power all over Germany.

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

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

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The 13 colonies established by England on the Atlantic coast was called _____.
2. The representatives of the 13 colonies met in 1774 at _____.
3. Declaration of America's independence was on _____.
4. The writer of 'Spirit of Laws' was _____.
5. The party 'Young Italy' was formed by _____.
6. The philosophy of 'blood and steel' was advocated by _____.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Mention the reasons for American War of Independence.
2. Explain the significance of the American war of independence.
3. How were economic factors responsible for the French revolution?
4. What was the role of Garibaldi in Italy's unification?
5. Who was the architect of unification of Germany? Write a note on him.

III. Activities :

1. Discuss in detail with your teacher about the philosophers of the French Revolution period.
2. Discuss in groups the factors responsible for Italy's unification along with your teacher.

IV. Projects :

1. Collect the pictures of the thinkers during the French revolution and prepare an album.
2. Prepare a project showing the revolutionaries of Italy's unification.



POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER - 21

THE ELECTION SYSTEM



We learn about the following in this chapter,

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

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

The Structure of Election Commission:

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

The President appoints the Election Commissioners. Their tenure is for six years or the completion of sixty five years of age, whichever is earlier. They can tender resignation at any given time.

The Parliament can impeach them on the grounds of incompetency and unconstitutional behaviors.


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

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

Election procedure

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

Voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) or verified paper record (VPR) is a method of providing feedback to voters using a ballotless voting system.

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 ಮತದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು : Elector's Name : ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು : Father's Name : ತಂದೆ / ಸಹೋದರ / ತಾಯಿ / M	Photo	Date: 25/04/2008 165, ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ Facsimile Signature of Electoral Registration Officer 165, Rajajinagar Assembly Constituency
ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕ / Date of Birth: 01/03/1973		ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸೂಕ್ತ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ಅದರ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಬೇಕು. In case of change in address, mention this Card No. in the relevant form for including your name in the roll at the

The electoral photo identity cards (EPIC)

In both these constituencies reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These are called reserved constituencies.

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

“None of the above”, or NOTA short, also known as “against all” or a “scratch” vote, is a ballot option designed to allow the voter to indicate disapproval of the candidates in a voting system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Election Campaign: The election campaign starts after the announcement of the final list of the candidates. The campaign must end 48 hours before the closure of election. During the campaign the political parties announce several policies and programmes and promise the people to fulfil those if voted to power. Such kind of promises are given in the 'Election Manifesto'. Public meetings, door to door campaigns, banners, cut-outs, posters, pamphlets, flags and catchy slogans are common during propaganda. All the contesting candidates have to follow the 'model code of conduct' announced by the Election Commission.



Voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT)



Picture of Electronic voting machine (EVM)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coalition Government: Many political parties participate in the elections to secure power. If they get the majority they form government. Many a time no party gets the required majority to form the government. Such a situation is called 'Hung Parliament' or 'Hung Assembly'. In such a situation some of the political parties join together and make alliances to get the required majority to form the government. Such alliance is called 'Post-poll alliance'. At certain times two or more than two parties join together and make alliance before the elections. This type of alliance is called 'Pre-poll alliance'. Pre-poll or Post-poll alliance helps political parties to join together to form the government when there is a hung parliament or assembly. Such a government formed with the co-operation of different political parties is called 'Coalition Government'. The political parties of Coalition

Government share power by joining Council of Ministers. At certain times they do not share power but support Coalition Government. This type of support is called 'outside support'. Since 1989, hung parliament or legislative assemblies have become common. Coalition Governments have been formed many times both at the centre and in some of the states.

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

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

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill up the blanks:

1. The Electoral roll is revised _____ year.
2. The Public Election Campaign comes to end before _____ hours to election day.
3. The recognition to political parties is accorded by _____.
4. The Independence of Journalism is protected by _____.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

- 1 Write a note on 'Electoral Roll'.
- 2 Justify that "Political Parties are the link between elected representatives and people".
- 3 Write a note on Coalition Governments.

III. Activities:

1. Organize an essay competition on Elections.
2. Make a list of functions of Election Commission.
3. Make a list of Political Parties.
4. Discuss 'NOTA' - its advantages and disadvantages.



CHAPTER – 22

DEFENCE OF THE NATION



We learn about the following in this chapter,

- The different units of the defence system and their responsibilities;
- The posts and the heads of the different units of the military;
- The contribution of the military to the security of the nation;
- The secondary defence system, apart from the military.

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

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

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

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

Indian Army

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

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



Land Army

Each command is under the charge of a general officer (commander-in-chief) of the rank of a Lt.General. These army commands are

divided into Areas and Sub-areas which are headed by Major General and Brigadier respectively. The important training centers are the National Defence Academy in Khadakvasla near Pune, the Defence Personnel College in Wellington near Ooty, the National Defence College in New Delhi, the Indian Military Academy in Dehradun and the Officers' Training School in Chennai.

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

There are 12,37,117 soldiers in the Land Army and 9,60,000 Reserved soldiers.

Indian Navy

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



Naval Force

Our Navy has been organized into three Naval commands which are: 1. Western Naval command (Mumbai) 2. Eastern Naval command (Vishakapatnam) 3. Southern Command (Cochin). The navy has two fleets – the Western Fleet and the Eastern Fleet. Indian Navy is huge

and to expand it further, Hindustan Ship Yard has been established at Vishakapatna. Besides, ship building work also goes on in Kolkata and Goa. Ships, submarines and small boats are also built in these ship yards.

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

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

Indian Air Force

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

Activity

Collect more information about our defence forces from ex-serviceman.



Indian Air Force

The Indian Air Force works effectively and courageously both during war times and peace times. It has succeeded in ensuring safety, security and stability. The headquarters of the Air Force is in New

Delhi. The head of the Airforce is Air Chief Marshall. It is organized into five Operational Commands and 2 Functional Commands. They are as follows :

Operational Commands

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

Functional Commands

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

Our Airforce has the most modernised war planes like Jaguar, Raphael. It has 1,00,000 soldiers and 1330 war planes. We are proud that we have a strong Airforce.

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

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

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

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

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

Do you know this?

Public Sector Industries

BEL – Bharath Electronics Ltd. - 1954;

HAL - Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. - 1964;

BEML – Bharath Earth Movers Ltd. - 1964, and

BDL – Bharath Dynamics Ltd. - 1970.

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

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

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

Do you know this ?

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

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

Second line of defence

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

1. Territorial Army
2. N.C.C. – National Cadet Corps
3. Coastal Guard
4. Border Security Force

5. Civil Defence

6. Home Guards

7. Red Cross

Territorial Army : It is a voluntary part-time force. Its services are used only during emergencies like natural calamities. It was established by a Parliament Act in 1949. It has no professional soldiers, but only civilians who are eager to play a role in defence and are given military training in their spare time. Only a person who is gainfully employed and in the age group of 18 to 42 is eligible to join the force. Every year, the third Saturday of November is celebrated as 'Territorial Army Day'.

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

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

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



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

Activity

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

Our Coastal Guard has 1402 most modernised ships and 381 Naval planes and 60 Helicopters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In this way, our Armed Forces are working for our country both during war-times and peace-times. They are also rendering invaluable service during natural calamities like floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, storms etc.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The main objective of our defence policy is protecting _____.
2. The Commander-in-Chief of our three Armed Forces is _____.
3. The Chief of the Army is called _____.
4. The headquarters of the Defence Ministry is in _____.

5. The Hindustan Ship-building yard is at _____.
6. The border security force training centre is in _____.
7. The Indian Red Cross Society established in _____ .

II. Answer the following questions after group discussion.

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

III. Activities :

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

IV. Projects :

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



NATIONAL INTEGRATION



We learn about the following in this chapter,

- Meaning of Nationalism.
- The factors which enable unity in diversity in our country.
- The factors which enable National Integration.

NATIONALISM :

The word Nationalism is derived from the word Nation. The deciding factors of Nationalism are :

1. The people who think their living land is their motherland.
2. The feeling of brotherhood among the people and equal participation of people in nations Joy and Sorrows.

Such people are called Nationalists and the feeling is known as Nationalism.

We can see the feeling of Nationalism among Indians since olden days. The feeling of Nationalism motivated the people to fight against the foreign invaders particularly Britishers.



National Integration :

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

India is a vast nation, ranking second in the world with regard to population. Nearly 1652 languages and dialects are spoken by the people of this country. Among these, 22 languages have been given official language status by our Constitution. There are many facilities provided to every citizen to learn his mother tongue in the area he

resides. One unique feature of our nation is the freedom citizens enjoy to practise the religion they desire (ex:Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Zorostrianism). Similarly, citizens have the freedom to dress, eat and interact with each other in the way they want. Further, though there is geographical and natural diversity, politically we are all united and follow the same Constitution.

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

Factors which enable unity in diversity:

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

Political unity : We have a common Constitution, uniform law, similar educational system, uniform judicial system, and a strong Central Government. These factors have enabled us to enjoy a sense of unity.

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

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

Cultural unity : Though there are different religions and people of different areas practise their own customs, traditions, have their own style of dressing, cooking and living, there is harmony among people of India.

Thus, amidst diversity there is unity among Indians. The feeling of 'We are all one' is deep-rooted in the mind of every Indian. Indians promoting national integration.

Factors promoting national integration

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

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

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

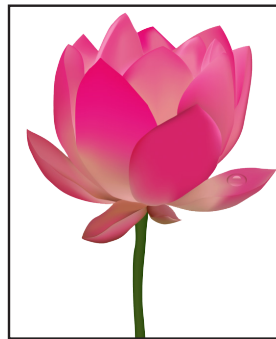
4. Our National Symbols : Our national symbols or emblems like the National Anthem, National Flag, National Animal National Bird. National flower etc. enable us to identify ourselves as belonging to one nation. During times of emergency or threat to the country, these symbols unite the people and build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



National Symbol



National Bird - Peacock



National Flower - Lotus



National Animal - Tiger

5. Interdependence : The Central and the State Governments work together to achieve common goals of the nation. Produce grown in one part of the country helps in its economic development when that produce is sold in another part of the country. Ex: The wheat grown in Punjab is sold in Tamil Nadu. Cotton grown in Gujarat is marketed in Bihar. This shows that no part of the country can find

development without depending on other parts of the country. This fact proves that all of us belong to one nation.

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

Activity :

Write a note on improving the national integration in your school through different programmes.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. India is a secular country and so does not oppose any _____.
2. Communalism is a major obstacle to _____.
3. Republic Day is a _____ festival.
4. India considered _____ languages as National languages.
5. Our National Animal is _____.

II. Answer the following questions after group discussion.

1. What is meant by 'Nationalism'?
2. What do you mean by 'National Integration'?
3. Which are the factors that lead to unity in diversity?
4. Which are the factors that promoting national integration?

III. Activities :

1. Draw pictures illustrating unity in diversity and display in your school.
2. Collect information about the manner in which festivals are celebrated among people of different religion in your area and write about them.

IV. Projects :

1. Collect photographs that promote national integration.
2. Collect religious texts which encourage national unity.



SOCIOLOGY
CHAPTER – 24
SOCIALISATION AND FAMILY
RELATIONSHIPS



We learn about the following in this chapter,

- The meaning of socialisation and its importance
- The influence of socialisation on an individual
- Agents of socialisation

Socialisation

Man is a social animal. When his/her offspring takes birth, it is just like any other animal. It evolves into a social being over a period of time. This process of taking birth and slowly evolving into a social individual is known as socialisation.

Socialisation is universal. It goes on throughout a person's lifetime. Animals follow only their basic instincts. There is no variety in their behaviour. They have a limited capacity for learning. But man is not like them. The instincts that are inborn in him/her and the culture around him/her influence them immensely. He utilises the natural capability for learning in a suitable manner. He attempts to adjust to his environment and situations, and live in a harmonious manner. He tries to follow the cultural aspects of his society like the prevailing traditions, customs and moral principles. He assimilates them in his social behavior. All this is enabled through socialisation. Hence, socialisation is a unique feature of man.

The new-born infant is not capable of participating actively in society. Its mind cannot be understood by us. However, we do learn that the baby has no interest in controlling its bodily movements. It has not yet learnt to talk about its body or to express its desires. It is not aware of itself yet. Gradually, the baby goes on developing its relationships in society and learning about itself. The learning which motivates the child to participate in society and gives it capability to do so is known as socialisation. Culture is the result of what is learnt through socialisation.

The importance and functions of socialisation

- It makes man a member of a group
- It enables development of the personality
- It inculcates discipline in life
- It provides opportunity for the learning and assimilation of various skills
- It helps to cultivate the right kind of ambitions
- It reduces the gap in society
- It provides opportunity for shaping a bright future
- It is helpful in perpetuation of culture
- It provides support to the social system.

The agents of socialisation : Two kinds of influences can be identified among the agents responsible for socialisation. Firstly, age, experience and the influence of elders. Secondly, the influence of peers. Parents, teachers, elders and officials can be included in the first group. Friends and peers can be included in the second group. On the basis of this, we can identify the following agents of socialisation:

- 1. Family :** The role of the family is very important in a child's socialisation. The parents are the direct blood relatives of the child. The saying that the mother is the first teacher to the child

Activity :

List out the activities of grand mother, father, mother, brother, sister, sister-in-law in your family.

and the family the first school of the child is literally true. The words, behavior, activities, and transactions of the parents have a deep impact on the moral and emotional growth of the child. The child learns its first lesson in love, affection, trust, patience, kindness, co-operation and other values at home. The praise of its parents stimulates and encourages its activities. When it errs, punishment by the parents brings it back onto the right path. As the parents are senior to children in age, experience and power, children behave in an obedient manner. They are

influenced by the intimacy with their parents. The minds of the children which are like small buds, blossom fresh and fragrant under the influence of socialisation.

2. Peers : Peers, playmates and friends form a very important factor of socialisation. This relationship is based on co-operation and mutual adjustment. They are mostly of the same age. As a result, the child learns from its peers what it cannot learn from its parents and teachers. This kind of knowledge is important from the view point of society.

3. Religion : Religion also plays an important role in socialisation. Religion provides a foundation of ideals to social life. It preaches a life of morality. Children observe parents, elders and relatives visiting places of worship. They participate in poojas, festivals, fairs and other religious celebrations. They learn religious practices. Through these, they develop an interest in social service, charity etc. and enable social welfare.

4. School : The school occupies an important place in the process of socialisation of the child. The child gets influenced by its teachers and friends in addition to the influence of education. Through education, the child's behavior, knowledge, morality and attitude



are shaped. The child's innate abilities and talents get exposure. By expanding the horizon of life, education prepares the children for the future. The role of teachers is very significant in the social development of the child. At that age, they are more influenced by their teachers. The good behavior, noble thinking and sense of equality expressed in the teachers' behavior make the children imbibe love, trust, patience, kindheartedness and other values of life. Teachers should encourage children take part in extra-curricular and creative activities. The syllabus should include vocational training, sex education, spiritual education, physical

education, life skills etc. When the child learns these aspects, its socialisation is complete.

Think it over :

In the background of socialization, think about the effectiveness of your role in the school.

- 5. Mass Media :** In today's modern society, mass media play a vital role. Television, movies, newspapers, periodicals, dramas, radio and other media make use of literature on a large scale. Advertisements, radio programmes, stories, poems, novels, dramas, dance, music, posters, quotations from great men, proverbs and words of wisdom influence children. The mass media can be used effectively through the news reports, quiz programs, introduction of great personalities, interviews, debates, travel reports and investigations. Programmes of educational importance have a direct bearing on the personality and good conduct of the child. The adolescent and the youth are moving away from values and culture.

- 6. Neighbourhood :** The people living in houses close to the child's house form the neighbourhood.

Activity :

Analyse the relationship of your family with neighbourhood

It is a small group having the characteristics of a community. The neighbourhood is a small group. People have mutual relations. They render various services to the people of their area. The role of neighbourhood is seen in both villages and cities. But the nature and type of neighbourhood is different. The role of neighbourhood is very significant in villages. Neighbours share one another's happiness and sorrow, and live like members of the same family. They interact with each other with regard to their tastes, religious functions, marriages and other events. In villages we see people solely depending on their neighbours in every difficult situation. But such trust and confidence in the neighbourhood cannot be seen in cities. Normally, in cities, neighbours are identified as individuals rather than our own people.

Sex and socialization : As already described, socialisation is essential for every human being. Although all human beings become social beings through socialisation, the processes of socialisation are not the same in every family. Parents' customs, educational status, ambitions, interests and priorities influence the process of socialisation. In the process of socialisation, with or without their knowledge, parents teach their sons and daughters customs and morals in different ways. For ex: There is a difference in the treatment of a boy coming home late after playing and a girl's coming home late. The boy is treated with kind words whereas the girl is admonished for her delay. She is asked to reach home before dark. Especially in India, daughters are expected to assist the mother in cooking whereas this is not expected of sons. In the same manner, daughters are given a musical instrument while sons are given sports materials. In this manner, the process of socialisation goes on in different ways based on the gender of the child. This difference in treatment is called gender discrimination.

In the modern complex society, the status of women is undergoing remarkable change. It varies from time to time and nation to nation. In India, nationalistic and democratic awareness, new economic system and modern education have liberated women and given a new dimension to their status. The positions which were enjoyed only by men are now being made available to women. However, the division of labour according to the gender continues even today. Nowadays, women are slowly getting opportunities in strenuous jobs like mining, steel factories, digging tunnels and excavating wealth from the ocean depths. Women are entering fields like medicine, judiciary, doctoral research, industrial work, military service and production of ammunition.

After independence, the principle of equality and the decisions taken by the Indian government for education of women, specific programmes, economic development, urbanisation and the changes in the attitude of society have enabled removal of gender inequality.

Activity :

Collect the information about special achievements by women.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The process of evolution of man as a social being is called _____.
2. Mother is the child's first _____.
3. The tender minds of children blossom through _____.

II. Discuss in group and answer the following questions.

1. Explain the role of peers in socialisation.
2. What are the values a child learns in a family atmosphere?
3. What is the role of religion in socialisation?
4. Write a paragraph on the importance of socialisation.
5. Explain the role of the school in the process of socialisation.
6. How do the mass media work as an agent of socialisation in the modern society?

III. Activities :

1. Have an essay competition on 'The role of mass media in the building of society'.
2. Collect articles from newspapers on socialisation.

IV. Project :

Collect information about the women of Karnataka who have great achievements to their credit.



CHAPTER – 25

COMMUNITY



We learn about the following in this chapter,

- The meaning of Community
- City - meaning and the features of urban communities
- The relationship of industrialisation and urbanisation
- The features of rural and tribal communities

The meaning of Community - A group of people living in a specific geographical area with common rules and regulations, values and common identity is called community. It is a Social Unit.

Community

Man cannot live alone. He is a social animal. He establishes various relations with the members of the group he lives in. Not only does he settle down to live with the members of a specific area, but he also develops gregariousness and social concern. Due to this, a sense of togetherness develops. This type of living in a specific area and leading a simple social life is called a community. A community has the following features :

1. Group of people
2. Limited specific area
3. Feelings of togetherness
4. Common vision of life
5. Not established by law

What is the meaning of city ?

A city is the permanent settlement of people having high population density and variety of social strata. The census of India 2011 prescribed the following norms to identify a place as a city:

1. minimum population of 50,000
2. population density of 1000 per sq.miles
3. majority of the people occupied in non-agricultural activities
4. availability of civic amenities
5. People identify community as town, city and metropolitan city.



City

Do this yourself :

Make List of the differences between the city and village near your place (population, area, civic amenities)

Features of cities:

1. Variety of social strata
2. Anonymity
3. Increased social movement
4. Greater emphasis on individualism, materialistic comfort and privacy
5. Development of associations and unions
6. Families of small size
7. Fast pace of social reforms

Industrialisation and Urbanisation :

Industrialisation means the change in technology used in production of materials and service. To be specific, this term is used to indicate the development of the manufacturing industry.

Because of the monopolistic attitude of the British Government, till I World War, they did not establish any industry in India. Subsequently, establishment of industries resulted in destruction of old cottage industries. Villagers were brought to cities and industrial centers. Not only did the villagers desert their villages and take shelter in cities, but they also accepted the available opportunities to work. Geographical and industrial movement brought people closer. Railways and surface transport like buses brought people together. More than anything else, industrialisation changed our social environment and created cities.

Do this yourself :

List the names of huge industries in your district and note down the products they manufacture.



Industry

Rural community and its features

Rural community is the cornerstone of Indian society. Location of this community is the village. Villages occupy a very important place in the development of Indian culture and history. Organised groups leading a social life in a specific area is called a community. A group of people leading a simple life in a limited land area is called a village. The village is a small group of people who not only engage in agriculture for their livelihood but also follow it as a way of life.

Activity :

What do you know about your neighborhood relationship? Meet elders and collect information.



Rural community

Features of a rural community

Each village differs from the other in terms of population, area and way of life. The village in the plains is different from the village in the coastal area. There may be differences in the lifestyle found in villages in deserts or mountains and hills. In spite of variations, there are some characteristics which are common to all villages. They are :

Do you know this :

Based on the fairs conducted in your area, observe the features of rural community and prepare a report.

1. Small community
2. Harmonious relationships
3. Social unity
4. Informal system of control
5. Prominence of undivided families
6. Prominence of agriculture
7. Influence of nature
8. Influence of the neighbourhood
9. Simplicity
10. Increased religious involvement
11. Traditional opinions
12. Wide-spread caste system
13. Illiteracy, poverty etc.

Problems of rural community :

1. Agricultural problems
2. Problems related to cottage industries
3. Illiteracy, poverty and unemployment
4. Lack of proper health facilities
5. Lack of civic amenities

Tribal community and its features :

The group of people who live far away from urban communities in forests, valleys and hills is called tribal community. They are the same throughout the world and are in a significant number in some countries. After Africa, India has the largest number of tribal people. Anthropology defines a tribe thus: 'a group usually restricted to a specific geographical area, having its own language, cultural harmony and social organization'. The Indian tribes can be classified under three groups: Negrito, Mongolian and Mediterranean.

Features of tribal community:

1. Common geographical area
2. Group of family/cluster of families
3. Inter-relatedness

4. Common language
5. Simplicity and self-contained nature
6. Common religion
7. Common culture
8. Common name
9. Sense of unity
10. Illiteracy



Tribal Community

Indian tribes have been geographically classified into three groups:

Tribals of the North East region: These people who belong to the Mongolian race can be seen in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura and Manipur. They speak languages that belong to the China-Tibet family of languages. The different sects among them are Gurung, Limbi, Leppa, Aka, Mishi, Garo, Khasi, Chakma, Naga, Sema and Kachari.

Tribals of the Central region : These people can be seen in the mountains and valleys to the south of river Ganga and to the north of river Krishna. Tribals like Santhals, Munda, Bhil, Gonda, Oran, Baiga, Khariya, Khonda, Kola, Bhumi, Savar etc. are settled in these areas. They are more developed when compared to other tribes in the country.

The Southern tribes: The southern region comprises the area to the south of river Krishna and to the north of Kanyakumari. Tribes are found in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. These tribes are Soliga, Yerava, Todava, Kota, Chenchu, Paniya, Kadar, Siddhi, Jenukuruba etc.

In addition to the above, the tribes living in Andaman and Nicobar islands can be considered the fourth group. The important tribes of this region are: Jwara, Onge, Senthneli, Andaman and Nicobaris.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. _____ means a group of people living in a specific area and leading a common, social life.
2. The cornerstone of Indian society is _____ community.
3. The tribes of the eastern region belong to the _____ race.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is meant by a 'city'?
2. What does industrialisation suggest?
3. Explain the term 'village'.
4. How does anthropology define 'tribe'?
5. Explain the features of a city.
6. List out the features of a rural community.
7. What are the problems of rural communities?
8. Identify the unique features of tribal communities.
9. How are the Indian tribes classified?

III. Activities :

1. Have a debate on the advantages and disadvantages of city and village life.
2. Collect information about the life style of a tribal community near your place.

IV. Project :

Collect information from members of a tribe about the steps taken by the Gram Panchayat/Town Council to provide civic amenities in the tribal village.



GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER - 26

MINERAL RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA



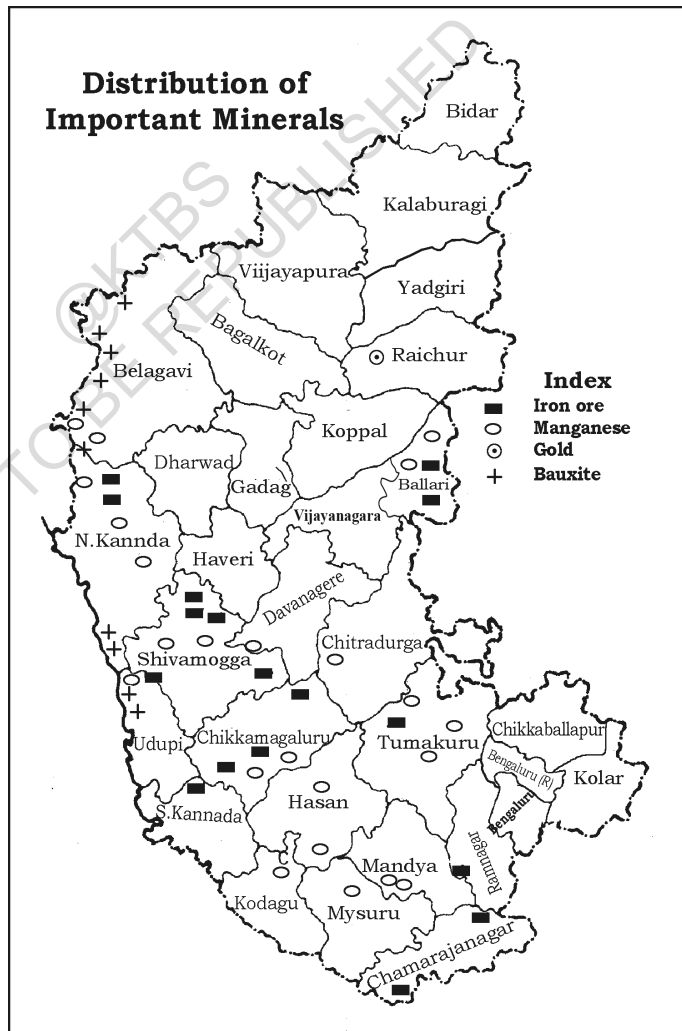
We learn about the following in this chapter,

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

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

Iron ore

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



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

Chikkamagaluru district occupies the second position. Iron ore is found in Bababudangiri hills (Inam Dattatreya Peeta), Kemmannugundi, Kudremukh, Gangamula, Kalhattagiri and Jenusuri hillocks. With a view to protecting biodiversity, the Supreme Court has ordered mining to be stopped at Kudremukh which has a National Park. There are iron ore deposits in Hosadurga and Sasalu of Chitradurga district, Ameengadh of Bagalkot district, Huliyaara and Chikkanayakanahalli of Tumakuru district, Kumsi, Shankaragudda and Siddarahalli of Shivamogga district etc.

Activity

List out the minerals available in your district.

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

Manganese

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

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

The distribution of manganese is found in the areas where iron ore is found. Sandur in Bellary district is an important producer of manganese. It produces about 90% of the manganese ore of the state. The other main manganese ore mining centers are Kumsi, Shankaragudda and Hosahalli in Shivamogga district, Sadarahalli in Chitradurga district, Chikkanayakanahalli in Tumakuru district, Sirasi taluk, Supa, Londa, Uscanda in Uttara Kannada district, and

the districts of Dharwad, Vijayapura and Chikkamagaluru. A major portion of the state's manganese production is exported to Japan, China and other countries.

Bauxite

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

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

Gold

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

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

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Kudremukh in Karnataka is noted for _____ ore .
2. The best-quality iron ore is _____.
3. Sandur in Ballari district has _____ mines.
4. The metal that is produced from bauxite ore is _____.
5. The deepest gold mine is _____.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.

1. Why is Karnataka called the 'Land of Gold'?
2. Which are the important minerals available in Karnataka?
3. Which is the ore used as an alloy?
4. Name the places in Karnataka where iron ore is available.
5. Which district is an important producer of bauxite ?
6. Name the important gold mines of Karnataka.

III. Match the following.

A

1. Supa
2. Hatti
3. Kumsi
4. Khanapur

B

- a. Manganese
- b. Bauxite
- c. Limestone
- d. Iron ore
- e. Gold mine

IV. Activities.

1. Collect samples and write an account of the minerals available in Karnataka.
2. On a map of Karnataka mark and name the where minerals are found.



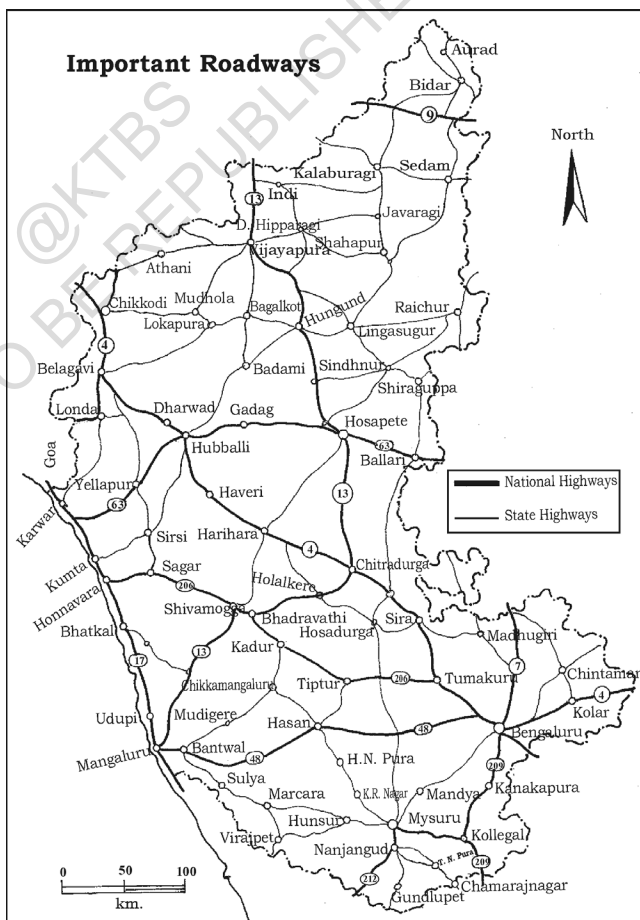
TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN KARNATAKA



We learn about the following in this chapter,

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

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



ROAD TRANSPORT

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

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

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

Try this :

Make a Lists of the National highways that pass through your district and list the names of the taluks through which they pass.

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

1. National highways : Roads which link important cities, capitals of states and ports are called National highways. These are well-planned wide roads and are two- lane, four- lane and six- lane roads. They are under the authority of the Central Government, and are managed by the 'National Highways Authority of India' (NHAI). At present, there are 14 national highways in Karnataka. Their total length is 4491 kms. They have not been located equally among all the districts of the state. Uttara Kannada, Vijayapura, Belagavi, Shivamogga, Bengaluru

Rural, Tumakuru, Dakshina Kannada and Ballari districts have more National highways. Raichur and Kodagu districts have no National highways.

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

NH-13 is the longest national highway of Karnataka

From Mangalore it enters Mudabidri, passes through Koppa, Shivamogga, Chitradurga, Hosapete, Ilkal, Vijayapura and reaches Solapur.

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

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

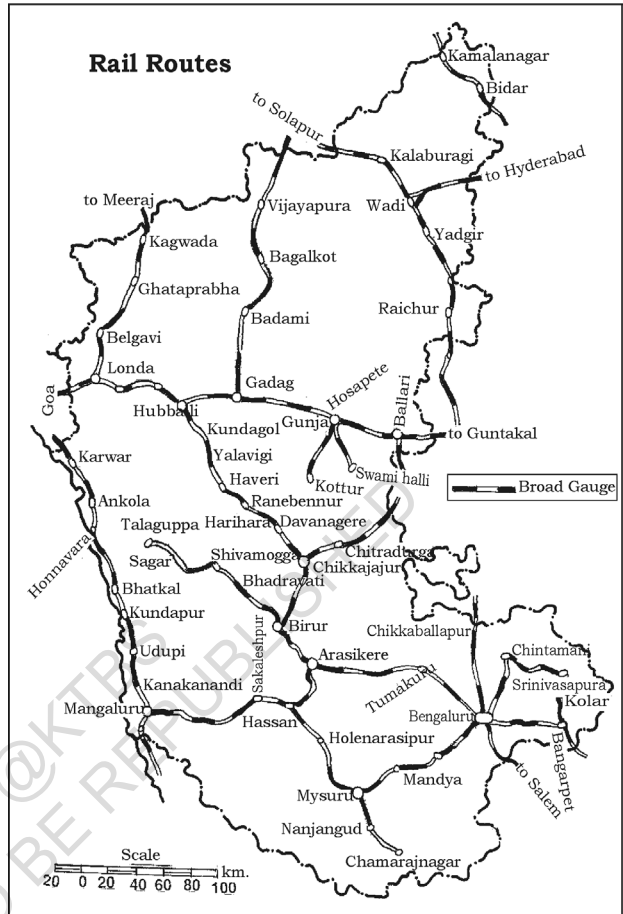
4. Village roads : Roads which link taluk headquarters with village and district highways are called Village roads. The construction and maintenance of these roads is under the taluk panchayat and village panchayat. The quality of these roads is not good, and in some parts, it is very difficult to travel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

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

RAILWAYS

In Karnataka, railway is the second most important mode of transport next to roadways. It helps in economical travel to distant places and transportation of goods.

The first railway line in the state was opened for traffic in- 1864. This was laid between Bengaluru and Madras by the Madras Railway Company. By the year 1956, the state had totally 2595 kms of railway track belonging to the Southern Railway Zone. Now, the South-Western Railways Zone has come into existence with its administrative center at Hubballi. Today, Karnataka has 3244 kms of railway track.



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

Activity :

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

Konkan Railways : This is the most important railway route of West Coast. It links Mangaluru and Mumbai, and has reduced the time for travelling from 41 hrs to 18 hrs. Its length is 273 kms with 13 main and 310 other bridges. Of these, Sharavathi river bridge

(2.2kms) the longest bridge and Kali river bridge (1.2 kms) are the important bridges. Since this railway passes through many tunnels and across bridges, one can enjoy the natural beauty and scenery.

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

AIR TRANSPORT

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

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

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

WATER TRANSPORT

Karnataka has inland as well as sea waterways. Their availability is limited and so, not very significant in transport. Earlier, the inland waterways were confined to small rowing boats, dingies and rafts.

At present, motor boats have come into existence. They are used in Udupi, Uttara Kannada and Dhakshina Kannada districts. These districts have Kali, Sharavathi and Nethravathi rivers which help in inland water transport. Boats are used in some places to cross the Krishna river. With the development of road and railway transport, the use of water transport is limited.

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Villages and towns are linked by _____ transport.
2. There are _____ national highways passing through Karnataka.
3. The city railway system of Bengaluru is called _____.
4. The port that is called the 'Gateway of Karnataka' is _____.
5. The Coastal Railway of Karnataka is called _____.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.

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

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Activity.

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

V. Projects.

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



INDUSTRIES OF KARNATAKA



We learn about the following in this chapter,

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

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

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

After independence, the industrial policy of the Central Government enabled further industrial development in the state. As a result, many more factories were established, for instance; manufacture of

aeroplanes, engineering, machine tools, (HMT, BEL, BHEL), watches, iron and steel, aluminium, information technology, electronic biotechnology industry etc.

Iron and Steel Industry

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

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

Cotton Textile Industry

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

The modern cotton mills were established towards the end of the 19th century. Ginning and spinning mills were set up in the northern districts. The first, M.S.K. cotton mill, was set up in 1884 at Kalaburagi. Later, cotton textile factories were started in Hubballi. After 1900, big cotton textile mills were established. Among them, Binny Mills and Minerva Mills of Bengaluru, K.R. Mill of Mysuru,

Cotton Mill of Davanagere etc. were established before independence itself.

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

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

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

Sugar Industry

The sugar industry is one of Karnataka's important large-scale industries. It is also an agro-based industry. All factors necessary for the development of this industry are favour in the state. Sugarcane production requires humid climate, power supply, local market, transport system etc. This industry plays an important role in the economic development of Karnataka. Sir Francis Buchanan mentions in his writings that in the early part of the 19th century itself, sugar was produced in Palalli (Ashtagrama) of Srirangapatna and Chikkaballapura. Records show that these towns were producing sugar in 1847 and had won prizes in the London Exhibition. The first modern sugar industry, 'Mysuru Sugar Company' (Mysugar)

was established at Mandya in 1933, until 1951, that was the only factory in the state. Now there are 47 sugar factories in the state. Their total annual production is 339 lakh tonnes. Karnataka stands third in the production of sugar in the country.

Do you know :

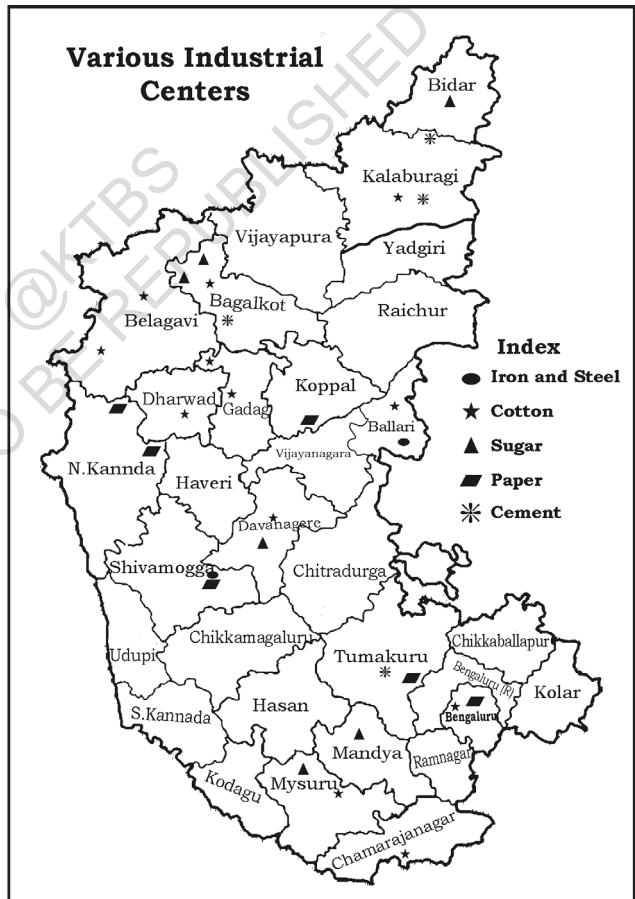
- Sugar city in Karnataka is Mandya
- Sugar district is Belgavi.

Distribution : The distribution of sugar industry in Karnataka is concentrated in the sugar growing areas, especially the districts in the catchment areas of the Cauvery, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers. There are more sugar factories in Belagavi and Bagalkot districts. Mandya, Mysuru, Bidar, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Ballari and Davangere districts also are significant for sugar industry.

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

Paper Industry

Paper is of great importance in the modern world. It is essential for education, printing, newspapers and for propagation of culture. It is a forest based industry. Bamboo, wood pulp, grass, bagasse, cloth rags and waste are used as raw materials for the manufacture of paper. The first paper mill ‘Mysuru Paper Mill Limited’ was established in 1936 at Bhadravati. Later a private company ‘West Coast Paper Mill’ was started at Dandeli. Bamboo, eucalyptus tree pulp from nearby forests, water from the Kali river



and electricity from Jog are supplied to this mill. There are some more paper mills at Nanjangud, Krishnarajanagar, Satyagala, Mundagod, Munirabad, Yedyur and Bengaluru. Karnataka ranks fourth in the production of paper in the country. Karnataka produces 3.6 lakh tonnes of paper products per year.

Cement Industry

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

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

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

Activity

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

Information Technology Industries

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

Bengaluru : India's most important Information Technology Center

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

There are prestigious companies like Infosys, Wipro etc. in Bengaluru. They have established their branches in different parts of the state. For example : Mysuru, Hubballi, Kalaburagi, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Mangaluru etc. This industry is more suitable for Human resource, information, appointment, training, etc.

Activity

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

Industrial Regions of Karnataka

Karnataka is spread over five industrial regions, They are :

1. Bengaluru – Kolar – Tumakuru Industrial region.
2. Belagavi – Dharwar region.
3. Dakshina Kannada and Udupi region.
4. Ballari – Raichur – Koppal Industrial region.
5. Mysuru – Mandya Industrial region.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The first Iron and Steel Industry of Karnataka was established at _____.
2. The Manchester of Karnataka is _____.
3. _____ is obtained from sugarcane.
4. _____ industry is in Ammasandra.
5. _____ city is called 'Silicon Valley'.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following.

1. Write a note on the industrial development in Karnataka.
2. Explain the iron and steel industry of Karnataka.
3. Give an account of the distribution of cotton textile industry in Karnataka.
4. What factors are essential to start sugar industry?
5. Mention the reasons for centralization of information technology industry in Bengaluru?

III. Match the following.

A

1. Dandeli
2. Torangal
3. Molakalmuru
4. Shahabad
5. Infosys

B

- a. Cement
- b. Cotton Textiles
- c. Paper
- d. Computers
- e. Iron and steel



MAJOR TOURIST CENTRES OF KARNATAKA



We learn about the following in this chapter,

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

“See places, read books is a proverb.” People travel for curiosity, or religious celebrations, or peace of mind or relaxation, to see picturesque places, seeking happiness or improving health. Tourist centres have facilities for accommodation and food.

Tourism has become an inevitable part of the human life today. We gain knowledge about the place, culture, civilization and life style etc.

Karnataka has famous tourist spots, natural scenic places, the evergreen Sahyadri ranges with their rivers, waterfalls, beautiful valleys, wild animals, sandalwood forests etc, The attractive coastlines, historical places, temples with grand sculpture, religious centers, places of pilgrimage etc. attract people from all corners. Realising the importance of tourism, Karnataka Government has established the ‘Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation’ (KSTDC) in the year 1974 to provide tourists with basic requirements like tourist homes, lodges and restaurants at important tourist spots.

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

The Government of Karnataka has implemented a new tourism policy and given opportunity and encouragement to private companies in tourism. Karnataka has won the award for ‘Best Tourism Management’ state in 1996-97. The following are the well-known tourist spots :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activity

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

Wildlife Sanctuaries of Karnataka

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

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

For the conservation of wild life in their natural habitat, eighteen wildlife sanctuaries have been identified. Of these, Muthodi, Bandipur, Nagarhole, Dandeli, Bhadra animal sanctuaries and Ranganathittu, Kokkare Bellur, Mandagadde, Gudavi bird sanctuary are the main ones.

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

Let us know this

Every place in our state has its own significance. Learn about the history and significance of our state from your elders.

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

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

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

Forts of Karnataka : There are many historic and strong forts in

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

All the mentioned tourist centres above have added to the greatness of Karnataka. In recent days the capital city of Bengaluru is attracting large number of tourists. It has a pleasant climate, wonderful buildings like Vidhana Soudha, beautiful gardens like Lalbagh and Cubbon Park and hence it is called 'Garden City'. It is Karnataka's largest city and one of the megacities of the country. Similarly Mysuru is the 'City of Palaces'. Millions of people visit Mysuru during Dasara festival. Chamundi Hills, K.R.Sagar Dam and Brindavan etc., are the other major tourist attractions of Mysuru.

Activity :

Collect information about the historical places and temples in your place and near by village.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Nandi Hill Station is in _____ district.
2. Abbe falls is near to _____ town.
3. _____ waterfall is called Niagara of Karnataka.
4. _____ beach is near Gokarna.
5. _____ city is called the 'City of Palaces'.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the advantages of tourism?
2. Name the basic facilities needed in a tourist spot.
3. Write a note on the Kudremukh hill station.

4. Name the wildlife sanctuaries of Karnataka.
5. Name the places of historical importance in Karnataka.

III. Match the following.

A

1. Biligirirangana hills
2. Jogi Betta
3. Yana
4. Anshi
5. Ranganthittu

B

- a. Uttara Kannada district
- b. Chamarajnagar
- c. Bird sanctuary
- d. Chitradurga
- e. National Park
- f. Peacock sanctuary

IV. Activities :

- 1) Make a list of the hill stations and wild life sanctuaries of Karnataka.
- 2) Write an account of your experiences during your tour of Source of the important tourist spot of Karnataka.

V. Project :

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



ECONOMICS

CHAPTER - 30

MONEY AND CREDIT



We learn about the following in this chapter,

- Importance, evolution and functions of money.
- Indigenous bankers and types of credit.
- Evolution of banks and their types.
- Introduction of different types of bank deposits.
- Establishment and functions of Central Bank of India.

Money is fundamental discovery. It has eased the day to day transactions, valuing goods and services and has allowed us to store the wealth and trade in future.

Money buys goods and services. It is generally accepted as means of payment, measure and store of value. According to Robertson 'Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods or in discharge of other business obligations'.

The word Money is derived from Roman word 'Moneta Juno'. The Indian rupee is derived from Sanskrit word Rupya which means silver coin.

Evolution of Money : Today we use paper notes, coins as money. But the evolution of this stage has not happened overnight. It took thousands of years to reach such a stage. There are many stages of evolution of money. The earliest and primitive stage is Barter system. Now let us discuss the different stages of evolution of money.

Barter system : In the primitive stage, man exchanged goods for goods without the use of money. Barter was extremely difficult method of trade involving lots of time and energy. For example if A had cow and wanted Sheep in exchange A had to search an individual who not only had a sheep, but also who needed cow in exchange. If finally, A comes across one such individual then the question is how many sheep are equivalent to one cow? Hence Barter system had many deficiencies like lack of double coincidence of wants, common measure of value, indivisibility of commodities, difficulties of storing wealth. The next stage of evolution was commodity money.

Commodity money : A commodity with a prescribed size and weight was adopted as money and everything else was measured in terms of the standard commodity. Different commodities were regarded as commodity money at different economies. For example; cattle in Greece, Sheep in Rome, teeth in China.

The introduction of money as unit of account didn't solve all the difficulties of barter. The next stage of development is metallic money.

Metallic money : The precious metals especially Gold, Silver, Bronze were used for metallic money. The standard weight and fineness of metal especially gold and silver with a seal on it became medium of exchange. They were of different denomination easily divisible, portable and were convenient in making payments. The next stage of development in the money is paper money.

We already know different types of coins used by different kings in history.



Metallic money

Paper money : The metallic money was unsafe to carry from one place to another. Hence traders began to carry the written documents issued by known financiers as evidence of the quantity of money at their command. The written documents were not actual money, but accepted as they were readily exchanged for money on demand. People gradually became accustomed to bank notes and they were not used merely as substitutes, but as actual money. This happened as the respective governments of the economy gave the monopoly of note issue to their central banks. It became legal tender.

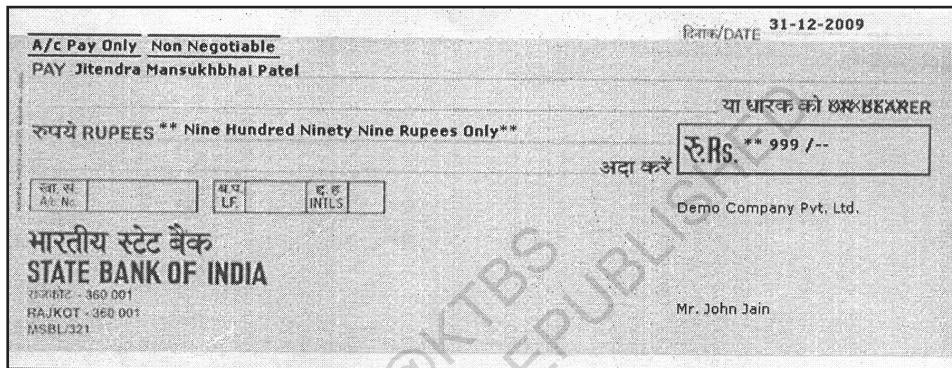


Paper money

No individual can refuse the legal tender in the transaction in the respective country. In India it is rupee, similarly in USA - dollar, UK-Pound, Germany - mark, Japan -Yen, China-Yuan, etc



Bank money : As trade and commerce flourished bank money came into existence. Cheques, drafts, credit and debit cards etc are some of the examples. The money can be transferred from deposit to deposit or from deposit to cash with the help of cheques. Cheques are used for transactions of goods and services.



Cheque leaf

Credit card and Debit card : Credit card enables the holder to buy goods and services on credit at specified suppliers. Credit card is swiped on the electronic machine and the payment will be made to seller account from the buyer credit account. The debit card also works in a similar fashion, but in the debit card the money will be deducted from the buyer's savings account.



Debit card

Functions of money : Functions of money are classified into

- 1) Primary functions
- 2) Secondary functions
- 3) Contingent functions

1) Primary functions : They are :

- a) **Medium of exchange or means of payment :** Money is used to buy the goods and services. It is obtained by selling the commodities in the market and the goods and services are purchased from market using the money.
- b) **Measure of Value :** All the values are expressed in terms of money it is easier to determine the rate of exchange between various type of goods and services.

2) Secondary functions : The three important secondary functions are :

- a) **Standard of deferred payments :** Money helps the future payments too. A borrower borrowing today places himself under an obligation to pay a specified sum of money on some specified future date. Similarly, a person buys on time agrees to pay a stated amount of money on a specified future date.
- b) **Store of value or store of purchasing power :** The introduction of money has helped to save it for future as it is not perishable.
- c) **Transfer of value or transfer of purchasing power :** The introduction of money has made the exchange of goods to distant places as well as abroad possible. It was therefore felt necessary to transfer purchasing power from one place to another. Borrowing and lending takes place in terms of money.

3) Contingent Functions : In addition to primary and secondary functions, money also performs certain contingent functions. They are

- a) **Basis of Credit :** Money forms the basis of credit. The cheque system has further allowed the credit creation by banks.
- b) **Increase productivity of capital :** Money in form of capital is put to several uses. The Liquidity feature of money has helped the capital to be transferred from the less productive to more productive uses.

Types of Credit

Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. In India, we have two different forms of credit namely formal credit sector and informal credit Sector.

1) Informal Credit Sector : The system of informal credit by indigenous banking dates back to ancient time in India. The informal credit Sector includes the indigenous bankers who are called as Shroffs, Mahajans, Shets, Sahukars, Chettis. They are basically the money lenders.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century indigenous banks were the central part of the financial system in India. The advent of the European bankers disturbed the monopoly of these indigenous bankers, as they enjoyed government patronage in India. But despite this the money lenders were playing the major role in the credit system. Post independence, Government of India took series of initiatives to free the credit system free from the clutches of money lenders. Government nationalized 14 commercial banks in 1969, 6 in 1980, established Regional Rural Banks exclusively for rural India credit needs. But unfortunately money lenders still cater to sizeable share in rural credit.

2) Formal Credit : The formal credit sector is distributed by banks and cooperatives. They do not charge the exorbitant interest rates. Their intention is not just earning profits, but also has the social responsibility which is regulated and supervised by the Reserve Bank of India.

Banks and Deposits : Banks play a vital role in the process of economic development. There is no unanimity in the derivation of the term banks. Few believe the English term bank is derived from Italian word '**Banco**' which means a **Bench**. For others it is derived from German word 'Banck' which means joint stock fund or a common fund.

The Indian Banking Regulation Act of 1949 defined the term "Banking Company" as "any company which transacts the business of banking in India", and the term "banking" as "accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the

public, repayable on demand or otherwise withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise”.

Importance of banks : Banks play very significant role in economic development. Bank mobilizes the savings of the public by offering attractive interest rates and help in the process of capital formation. Banks provide the convenient way of payment through the cheque system. Banks give higher rates of interest on fixed deposits. Banks give loans to the borrowers at the prevailing market rate of interest. They help in the development of agriculture industry and services, banks also discount the bills of exchange. They also offer demand drafts, credit cards, debit cards. The banks also invest the funds on securities. The bank play the major role in the credit creation.

Types of Banks : There are many types of Banks; each type usually specializes in a particular kind of business.

- 1. Industrial Banks :** Industrial banks cater to both short-term and long-term loans for industries. The Industrial banks lend money for long periods and provide fixed capital to industrial concerns. For Example :- Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial credit and Investment Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India, and various State Finance Corporations.
- 2. Exchange Banks :** These banks finance the foreign trade of a country and deal in foreign currency. The main credit instrument here is the bill of exchange and their main function is to discount, accept and collect foreign bills of exchange. They also carry on ordinary banking business but their share is less.
- 3. Savings Banks :** These banks encourage saving habit even among with less income. They are concerned with mobilization of small savings of the individuals. They are found in American and European countries. In India savings bank business is performed by post offices and commercial banks.
- 4. Co-Operative Banks :** Co-operative banks run on the principle of co-operation. They are registered under the Co-Operative Societies' Act. They confine their activities to members only. They accept deposits from them and advance loans to them at reasonable rates.
- 5. Land Mortgage Banks :** They are also co-operative banks. They give long-term loans to agriculturists to carry out permanent

improvements on land, such as drainage, irrigation, farm buildings and so on. They are also called as Land Development Banks.

Deposits of commercial banks : Collecting deposits are the important and principal function of commercial banks. The main type of deposits the commercial banks collect are current accounts, savings account deposit, Fixed or term deposits.

Current account deposits : Current accounts are generally opened by business firms, traders and public authorities. They are opened for the convenience of making payments by cheques rather than earning interest. The current accounts help in frequent banking transactions as they are repayable on demand.

Saving Deposits : Saving deposits are opened by customers to save the part of their current income. The customers can withdraw their money from their accounts when they require it. The bank also gives a small amount of interest to the money in the saving deposits.

Fixed deposits : Fixed accounts are meant for investors who want their principle to be safe and yield them fixed yields. The fixed deposits are also called as Term deposit as, normally, they are fixed for specified period.

Reserve Bank of India

Reserve bank of India is the central bank of India. It was established on 1st April 1935, formally it was started as a share holder's bank. RBI was nationalized on 1st January 1949, since then it is owned and controlled by Government of India.

Know this :

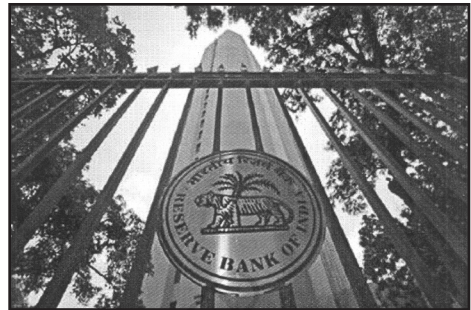
The Preamble of the Reserve Bank of India describes the basic functions of the Reserve Bank as : "...to regulate the issue of Bank Notes and keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage."

Functions of central bank or RBI

1) Monopoly of Note issue : RBI has the monopoly of issuing currency notes of Rs 2 and above namely Rs 5, Rs 10, Rs 100, Rs 500, and Rs 1000. One Rupee is issued and circulated by RBI on behalf of the Government, though the right of issue of one rupee notes or coins is with the Central Government.

2) Acts as Banker to Government : The RBI accepts the deposits of Central and State Governments. It collects the money on behalf of the Government like taxes and other charges. On specific instruction, it also makes the payments on behalf of the Government. It issues Government bonds, Treasury bill and also acts as financial adviser to the Government.

RBI also extends ways and means advances to Central and State Governments. “Ways and Means Advances” (WMA) is not a commercial bank credit. This facility is provided to meet temporary mismatches between revenue collections and revenue expenditures of governments. The maximum volume and period of such advances are governed by agreements between RBI and the concerned government.



Reserve Bank of India

3) Bankers bank : It acts as bankers bank. It controls all the banks of the country. All the banks of the country have to keep one part as reserve out of their deposits in the RBI. Whenever banks need additional money RBI provides credit to them. It guides the banks in monetary management.

4) Acts as National Clearing House : RBI acts as the clearing house for settlement of banking transactions economically. This function helps banks to settle their inter banks claims easily.

5) Acts as the controller of Credit : The RBI controls or expands the credit creation of commercial banks, according to desired monetary situation in the economy. The RBI uses both quantitative and qualitative methods to control or expand the credit.

6) Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves : The RBI acts as the custodian of foreign exchange reserves. Adequate reserves will help to maintain foreign exchange rates. In order to minimize the undue fluctuations, depending upon the situations, it may resort to buying and selling of foreign currencies.



Face Value of Notes

7) Publishes the Economic Statistics and Other Information :

The RBI collects statistics on economics and financial matters and publishes it periodically. It also publishes report on currency and finance, Financial conditions, State finances, Hand book of statistics on Indian economy and others.

8) Promotion of Banking Habits : The RBI institutionalizes saving through the promotion of banking habit and expansion of the banking system in unbanked areas.

9) Facilities for Agriculture : The RBI extends indirect financial facilities to agriculture regularly. Through NABARD it provides short-term and long-term financial facilities to agriculture and allied activities.

- *The oldest existing central bank is Sweden's "Riks Bank" established in 1668.*
- *Britain Central Bank "Bank of England" was established in 1694.*
- *USA Central Bank "Federal Reserve System" was established in 1913.*

RBI is playing an important role in the development strategy of Indian Economy. The Reserve Bank has a rich tradition of data collection, generating sound economic research, and knowledge sharing. The Reserve Bank's measures have helped the nation to come out of many financial crises.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 1) Indian rupee is derived from _____ .
- 2) Cheque is an instrument from _____ .
- 3) The banks which deal with foreign currency are called _____ .
- 4) The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year _____ .
- 5) The money of Japan is _____ .
- 6) Government of India nationalized 14 commercial Banks in _____ .

II. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is Barter exchange system ?
- 2) State the means of money
- 3) Which is the central bank of India ?
- 4) Explain the functions of money
- 5) Mention the different types of banks
- 6) Explain the functions of RBI

III. Activities :

- 1) Give a report on the functions of commercial banks with real observation.
- 2) Visit your nearest bank, observe their functions.

IV. Project :

- 1) Explain the evolution of money with pictorial information.



LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT



We learn about the following in this chapter,

- Important role of labour and its types.
- Advantages and Disadvantages of Division of labour
- Productive and unproductive labour.
- Role of women and discrimination to men.
- Employment and its types.
- Abolition act of bonded labour and child labour system.

Labour is one of the most important and indispensable factors of production. Different types of jobs require different types of Labour. Along with Land and Capital.

Meaning of Labour : *By 'Labour' we mean the capacity to exert physical or mental effort for the purpose of producing goods or a service. It is only 'Human Labour' that is considered in this context. The exertion of non-human animals is not called Labour.*

Labour includes all manual and mental effort made in order to earn a living. It results in the production of either goods or services or both. It does not include any work undertaken for one's pleasure or out of charity. The services of a nurse who receives payment are regarded as Labour, but the services of a mother who cares for her sick child are not regarded as Labour.

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

— Alfred Marshall

Features of Labour :

1. Labour cannot be separated from the Labourer
2. Labour cannot be accumulated

3. Labour supply varies over time
4. Labour is less mobile
5. Labour differs in efficiency
6. Labour is an active factor.

Importance of Labour : Labour is a productive factor of production. It is considered to be important not only because it is productive but also because it activates other factors and makes them useful for production purposes. Therefore the size of Labour force in a country is determined by the number of people in the age group of 15 to 60 years. Generally, the children below 15 years and aged people above 60 years do not participate in productive activity. In India 40% of population constituted the Labour force in 2011.

Types of Labour : Labour can be of many types. It can be categorized as-

1. Nature of work done :- Physical and mental Labour
2. Skill :- Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Labour
3. Training :- Professional and Administrative Labour
4. Income earned :- Productive and unproductive Labour.

Division of Labour

Division of Labour is as old as mankind. Even in the life of Primitive man, we find an elementary division of Labour between man and woman. Man hunted and fished while the woman cooked, made clothes and looked after the children.

You Know :

Adam smith's illustration : Adam smith is the father of economics. In his famous book 'The wealth of Nations (1776) he gives an example of the advantage of division of labour. " One man draws out the wire, another straightens it, a third cuts it, a fourth points it, and a fifth grinds it at the top for receiving the head-the important business of making a pin. According to him, with the division of Labour 10 persons help to produce 48000 pins a day where as without specialization they can produce only 10 pins a day per person.

By division of Labour we mean the allocation of different parts of the production process to different workers or to different groups of workers. Any modern economy is characterized by the phenomenon of division Labour. In fact, in most cases, a person or a group is engaged in just one line of production. Specialization is the rule rather than the exception.

Advantages of Division of Labour : The important advantages of the division of labour are,

1. **Efficiency of Labour :** The basic advantage of division of Labour is that it increases the efficiency of Labour
2. **Quality of production :** The increase in the efficiency of Labour leads not only to an increase in the quantity of output but also to an improvement in the quality of the produced goods and services.
3. **Profit :** The increase in quantity and quality of output brings greater Profit.
4. **Average cost :** Since Division of Labour increases the total output the average cost of producing a commodity falls, then consumers get goods at cheap rate.
5. **Research and Development :** Division of Labour at a longer period helps in research and innovation which leads to produce variety of new products.

Disadvantages of Division of Labour : The important disadvantages of division of labour are,

1. **Monotony of work :-** Under division of Labour, a worker has to do the same job time and again for years together. Therefore; after some time, the worker feels bored.
2. **Lack of responsibility :-** If the quality of the product is not up to the expected level, none can be held responsible
3. **Increased dependence:-** When the production is divided up in to a number of process and each part is performed by different workers, it may lead to dependence among workers.
4. **Unemployment:-** Division of Labour leads to specialization. A worker instead of completing the whole article is specialized in making a small part of it. If he/she is removed from the job, he/she has to look for a job which is of the same type

5. **Class conflict** :- Division of Labour facilitates large scale production which helps the producers to earn huge profits. The producers thus become rich by paying less wages to the workers. This divides the society into haves and have nots (rich and poor).

Gender Dimension of Labour : Women constitute nearly 30% of the labour force in rural area and 20% of in urban areas. The percentage of women labour force is low when it is compared to the male, but the share of women force in total labour force has been increasing gradually. Women are equally important, like men for the growth and development of a country. With economic progress, women are emerging as a force of empowering India. But it is unfortunate that the socio economic status of women labour in India is not increasing. In one way or the other women are exploited in the society.



Women working in different fields.

In India, as per the 2011 census, there are 587 million women. Gender concerns have gained prominence in gender bias and high gender inequality exists in the country. Government has also resolved for gender budgeting in the budget.

Gender bias : The term Gender bias is commonly used to describe how women is far behind and remained with absence of opportunities to improve their level.

Gender bias is exposed in the form of gender inequality. When women do not enjoy the same status and opportunities as men, it is called gender inequality.

There is a wide spread inequality between women and men in India. Women are treated as unequal gender in several ways. Viz unequal sex ratio, low level of female literacy rate, lower work participation rate for women, lower female economic activity rate,

representation of women in the higher rank of Government (IAS, IPS and IFS) as compared to male employees. The number of women in Assemblies and Loka sabha is also very low.

Violence against women, both domestic and at workplace is continuing. Early marriage of girls and early pregnancies though have reduced are still in existence.

Women carry a disproportionately greater burden of work than men. Since women are responsible for a greater share in the home-based work, they enter the Labour market over burdened. The dual work is neither recognized in the data nor considered in social policy making.

Productive Labour : Productive Labour is that which creates some utility or which has undergone for earning an income. The anti social activities are not considered productive Labour because they try to rob the wealth of others. According to Adam smith 'productive Labour is only that Labour, which leads to the creation of material goods or assets'.

Reproductive Labour : Reproductive Labour us the work at domestic place, at house. It can also be called as Domestic Labour. It is unpaid work, performed by women in home. Child rearing and caring, cleaning, cooking etc. are the examples for Reproductive labour. Domestic labour is labeled with in a feminine gendered sphere and recognized as the basis for inequality between male and female. Exploitation of women by men which is supported by male dominance, illiteracy, ignorance and blind beliefs.

Abolition of Bonded Labour : Bonded labour is one who is bound to work in the house of the land lord for a fixed amount up to a fixed period or till the repayment of the borrowed money. He will be pledged himself to the land lord for the loan amount. The land lord will exploit the workers by paying low wages and extracting more work. It is the other form of slavery. The Government of India abolished bonded Labour system in 1976. This social evil though has declined, is alive in few pockets of the country.

Abolition of child Labour : The children working below the age of 14 years to work is called child Labour. It is a serious problem in India. About 90% of the working children in the rural areas are

employed in agriculture and allied activities. In urban areas they are working in small industries, match factories, workshops, hotels, business establishments etc. It deprives the children from education, it adversely affects on their health and spoil their future of children.

Child Labour prohibition act was passed in 1986 by the Government of India. It prohibits the children less than 14 years of age from hazardous jobs.

Employment : Employment is a situation where a person is engaged in the work at the prevailing wage rate in the market, to maintain his/ her livelihood as it brings regular income either in private or public sector. In other words employment is a situation where people are engaged in various productive activities to earn their normal income or livelihood.

Un employment :-An unemployed is one who is willing to work at the prevailing market rate, but still does not get the work. In other words it is a situation where able people who are capable of working both physically and mentally at the existing wage rate do not get job opportunities.

In India, of late, the number of unemployed and jobless persons is increasing. They include the educated, skilled, rural and urban people. The total number of unemployed persons increased from 5 million in 1951 to 40.47 million by 2007-08. At present about 9.79% of our working force is unemployed.

NSSO classification: National Sample Survey organization (NSSO) developed three concepts to measure unemployment. They are – usual status , weekly status and daily status of unemployment.

1) Usual Status:- If a worker is unable to work 183 days in a year then he is considered as unemployed. The workers remain unemployed for a major part of the year. This applies to educated people who will be searching regular or permanent job and they may not accept casual work. This concept is used to measure open unemployment and chronic unemployment.

Do you know

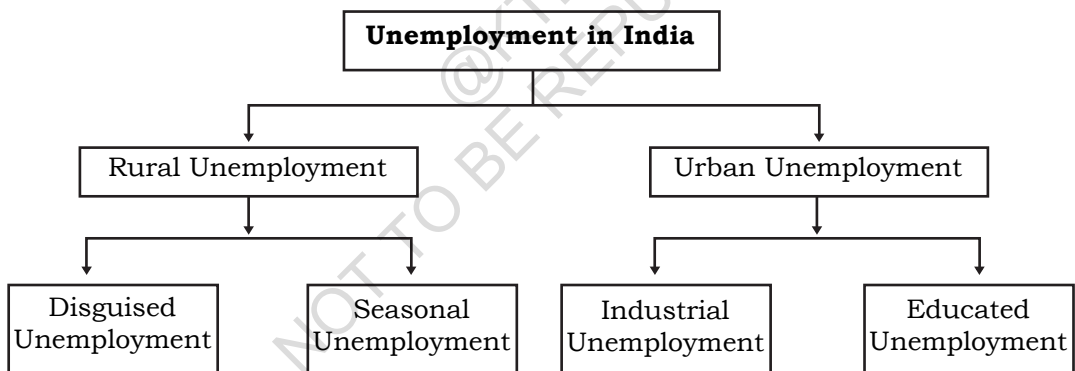
*Labour force-work
force=unemployment*

2) Weekly Status:- On current weekly status basis a person is considered as unemployed if he or she has not worked even for one hour during the survey week. It is a measure of seasonal unemployment.

3) Daily status :- Daily Status of unemployment is measured if a person is unable to work even at least one hour in a day he will be treated as unemployed. If he/she works one hour and less than 4 hours he will be treated as under employed or half a day employed. If he/she works for more than 4 hours in a day, he will be considered as employed for the whole day i.e., one man day's of work. It helps to measure casual unemployment.

Youth unemployment : Unemployment among the people between the age group of 15-30 years is called youth unemployment. It is found in rural and urban areas and more among educateds who are waiting for white-collar job

Types of Unemployment :



Other types of unemployments :-

1. Frictional unemployment
2. Casual unemployment
3. Structural unemployment
4. Technical unemployment
5. Cyclical unemployment
6. Chronicle unemployment

Disguised unemployment : It is a situation of unemployment with surplus manpower than actual requirement and in which the marginal productivity of some workers are zero. So even removal of them will not affect the volume of total production. It is also called under

employment of Labour. For eg:- suppose four persons are working in a family farm which is properly organized and if two more workers are employed on the same farm and if there is no change in output, we may say that these two workers are disguisedly unemployed. This type of unemployment is a common feature in rural sector of under developed countries like India. In short, overcrowding in an occupation leads to disguised unemployment. It is common in an over populated country.

Seasonal unemployment :- Some occupations of agriculture and industries are seasonal in nature. They, offer employment for only a certain period of time in a year. People engaged in such a type of work or activities may remain unemployed during the off season. This is called Seasonal unemployment.

Voluntary Unemployment :- It is the unemployment of once own choice. It refers to the unemployment of the leisured classes. The classes, those who have vast properties and who can afford comfortable living without any Labour is called leisured class. In every society there are some people who are unwilling to work at the prevailing wage rate and there are some people who get a continuous flow of income from their property or other sources and need not work. All such people are voluntarily unemployed.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 1) The famous book of Admsmith is _____ .
- 2) Abolition of bonded labour act was passed in the year _____.
- 3) When the marginal productivits of a labour is Zero is know as _____.
- 4) Division of labour increases _____.
- 5) Abolition of child labour act was passed in the year _____.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following.

- 1) What is meant by division of labour ?
- 2) What is meant by child labour ?

- 3) Define unemployment.
- 4) Explain the advantages of division of labour.
- 5) List the disadvantages of division of labour.
- 6) State the meaning of productive and unproductive labour.
- 7) What are the types of unemployment ?
- 8) Identify the differences between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment.

III. Activity :

- 1) Visit a firm and observe the real work with division of labour then prepare a report of your practical experience.

IV. Projects :

- 1) Prepare a project on different types of unemployment and state its position in today's India.
- 2) Write a report on gender dimensions of laboring

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BUSINESS STUDIES

CHAPTER - 32

MARKETING MANAGEMENT



We learn about the following in this chapter,

- Market - meaning and types
- Marketing system - meaning - functions - importance
- Marketing mix – PRODUCT – PRICE – PLACE - PROMOTION
- Producer – Middle men – Consumers
- Consumer rights and Consumer Forums.

Market – Meaning : The term market is derived from the Latin word 'Marcatus', which means trade or a place of business. In ordinary language, the term market refers to a certain place where buyers and sellers personally meet each other and make their purchases and sales. In other words, it is a place where goods are bought and sold.

1) On the basis of area

Local market : This type of market is generally limited to a specific local area. Buying and selling is limited to local area only.

Regional market : This type of market is generally restricted to a particular geographical area or state.

National market : These are the markets whose activities are restricted within the boundaries of a particular country.

International market : These are the markets whose marketing activities are carried out among a number of countries.

(2) On the basis of items

Commodity market : In this type of markets different types of commodities such as raw materials, semifinished goods, capital goods and consumer goods are bought and sold.

Money market : It is a specialized market for availing short term finance to business houses.

Capital market : It is a specialized market for availing long term finance to business houses, generally through financial institutions and stock exchanges.

(3) On the basis of Link

- **Primary market :** In this type of markets the producers sell their goods to wholesalers (basically agricultural products)
- **Secondary market :** This is the market where wholesalers sell their goods to the retailers.
- **Terminal market :** This is the market where retailers sell goods to the ultimate consumers.

4. On the basis of volume of business

- **Wholesale market :** In this type of market goods are sold in huge quantities to the retailers.
- **Retail market :** In this type of market goods are sold in small quantities to the ultimate consumers.

5. On the basis of nature of transactions

- **Spot market :** In this type of market goods are sold to the buyers on the spot where the sellers agree to sell their products and buyers agree to buy them for consideration.
- **Future market :** In this type of market goods are transferred at a later date.

6. On the basis of nature of goods

- **Consumer market :** In this type of market goods are purchased for personal consumption.
- **Producers markets :** In this type of markets goods are purchased for the use in the further process of production.

7. On the basis of Regulation

- **Regulated markets :** These markets are regulated by statutory regulations.
- **Non-regulated or free markets :** These markets are not controlled by statutory measures. They operate freely.

There are a few other kinds also. You will learn about them in higher classes.

8. Traditional and Non Traditional markets :

Traditional markets : refer to oldest form of marketing under which the goods are exchanged on some predetermined basis. It generally reflects to traditional place concept. It includes market on the basis of area, potential buyers and sellers, volume and nature of goods.

Non-Traditional markets : These markets do not have a fixed place, the purchases and sales are carried out from different places. They generally include

- Mail order houses
- Tele shopping
- Virtual stores
- Catalogue market
- Online marketing

MARKETING

Meaning : It involves all the activities which results in the flow of goods and services from the producers to the consumers.

American Marketing Association defines marketing as “Marketing is the performance of business activity that directs the flow of goods and services from producers to consumers or users.”

From the above definitions, it is clear that marketing does not confine itself to physical distribution of goods and services but it is the consumer orientation of all the marketing activities.

Functions of marketing : Marketing involves many functions. Some of the major functions of marketing are :-

1. Buying and assembling.
2. Selling.
3. Transportation.
4. Storage and warehousing.
5. Market research.
6. Standardization.
7. Grading.
8. Branding.
9. Insurance.

- 1. Buying and assembling :** Buying in marketing implies buying of goods by the manufacturers for use in production or buying of goods from middle men for resale. It is not buying of goods by the consumers for consumption. Assembling is a function which starts after buying is over.
- 2. Selling :** It is concerned with disposing or transferring of goods by sale from the seller to the buyer at a profitable price.
- 3. Transportation :** Transportation is an integral part of marketing. It creates time and place utility and adds the value to the goods.
- 4. Storage and ware housing :** It refers to preserving of the goods between the time of production and the time of sale. Storing of goods is facilitated by ware housing.
- 5. Market research :** It is a method of discovering all potential trend and demand.
- 6. Standardization :** Standardization is determining the quality and setting of standards for manufactured products. Standards convey ideas relating to the uniformity to the external appearances and internal content of the product. It facilitates purchase and sale of goods.

- 7. Grading :** It is a process of sorting out products on the basis of some established criteria. Grading widens the market, helps in price fixation. It also assures the consumers the assured standard quality at a reasonable price.
- 8. Branding :** This is the act of fixing a symbol or some letter to a product to distinguish it from the products of others. Branding brings down selling costs, widens the market and creates a demand for a particular or branded 'product'. Brand should be duly registered under the Trade Marks Act. The letter 'R' within a circle on each product and package indicates that the selected brand is duly registered. Others cannot use this brand name. If used legal action can be taken. e.g. : Reebok shoes, Rin soap, Parker pen etc.
- 9. Insurance :** This is another important function of marketing. There are many risks involved in marketing. Insurance provides security against all types of insurable risks and helps them to overcome uncertainty in business, It protects the businessman against losses

IMPORTANCE OF MARKETING

Standard of living : Availability and consumption of various types of products and services increase the standard of living of the people.

Consumer satisfaction : Marketing of variety of goods and services provides opportunity to consume many new types of products by consumers. It directly increases the consumer satisfaction and encourages production also.

Employment opportunity : Many institutions are involved in the process of marketing. For example manufacturers wholesalers, retailers, transport agencies, banks, insurance logistic, transcribing and supply chain management agencies etc., in the course of executing marketing activities. These activities create employment opportunities in the country.

Resources : Marketing activities ensure optimum use of resources to produce goods and services. It enables to satisfy various needs of the consumers.

International Marketing : Marketing involves not only domestic trade but also making the products available, beyond the boundaries of a nation, International marketing brings foreign exchange and also strengthens the relationship between nations.

Economic development : Planned allocation of resources add job opportunities which leads to higher standard of living and increases income and savings level of the people and bring overall economic development.

MARKETING MIX

Meaning : Formulation and implementing the methods of marketing is referred as 'Marketing Mix'. The concept of Marketing Mix was first introduced by Prof. N.H. Borden of Hardware Business School of America. According to him the marketing mix refers to two lists :

- List of important elements that make up the marketing programme.
- List of forces having the marketing operations.

The elements of marketing mix are made up of four forces namely

Product mix, Price mix, Promotion mix and Place mix.

Marketing mix is important because of the following reasons:

- Marketing mix helps the firm to increase its sales and profit.
- Marketing mix represents the integral approach to marketing by maintaining balance among various elements which are interrelated.
- Marketing mix serves as a link between the firm and its customers.
- Marketing mix helps in pursuing customer oriented marketing. There by increases the satisfaction of the customers.
- Marketing mix helps to meet the needs of the customers.

Let us know in brief about the four forces of marketing mix.

1. Product Mix : It is a very important and vital element of the marketing mix. It means the different alternative combinations of the features relating to the product to be offered for sale. It includes service mix also. The producer aims at producing quality products but emphasis is also given to the variety of the product, design of the product, packaging, colour and other features under the product mix. Consumer satisfaction is also aimed at through product mix. Grading , Branding and labeling are also included in product mix.

2. Price Mix : Price is the value which a consumer spends in exchange of a product. It is the combination or process of facing the price of a product keeping in mind, the cost of the product. The discount if any to be offered, allowances and also the credit period and terms of payment to be allowed.

3. Place Mix : This mix represents the various acts undertaken by the concern to make its product available in the market. It gives emphasis on all distribution channels. It includes transfer of ownership of the product to the actual consumers. Moving of the product from one place to another for the consumer's choice also comes under the scope of place mix.

4. Promotion Mix : it is also called communication mix. This mix refers to the activities undertaken by the sellers to promote the product among the prospective buyers. Promotion mix includes advertising, salesmanship, sales promotion and publicity. In simple words all the activities done to pursue customers to buy the product come under the scope of Promotion mix.

Role of Producer - Middlemen and Consumers in the exchange of Goods

Distribution channel plays an important role in place mix of marketing. Distribution channel includes the exchange of goods and transfer of ownership from the producer to consumers.

The distribution channel can be classified mainly into two categories. They are :

- Direct distribution or Direct selling
- Indirect distribution or indirect selling.

Under direct selling the goods are sold by the producer directly to the consumers.

Ex : Bata shoes, Raymond outlets etc.,

Under Indirect selling, we have the following distribution channels.

1. Producer → Retailer → Consumer
2. Producer → Wholesaler → Retailer → Consumer
3. Producer → Agent → Wholesaler → Retailer → Consumer
4. Producer → Wholesaler → Consumer

1. Producer → Retailer → Consumer : Under this system of distribution, producer sells goods to the retailers, who in turn sells them directly to consumers. Generally under this channel of distribution goods of high value and durable articles are included. Ex : Ready made garments, automobile accessories. Retailers are only the middlemen here.

2. Producer → Wholesaler → Retailer → Consumer : Under this channel of distribution, two middlemen come into picture. Goods are sold in huge quantities to the wholesalers, who sell the products to the retailers in small quantity and then the retailers sell the products to the consumers in small quantities.

Ex : Distribution of groceries, drugs, hardware, stationery etc.

Here the wholesalers provide strong promotional support.

3. Producers → Agent → Retailers → Consumers : Under this channel of distribution, there are limited number of retailers. The producers appoint agents who go to the retailers and sell the products directly to them. In return the retailers sell them to the consumers. This type of channel is used to distribute industrial products or agricultural products.

4. Producer → Agent → Wholesaler → Retailer → Consumer :

This channel of distribution is the longest and complete distribution channel. Under this channel, the goods are first sold to agents, who after adding their profit sell to the wholesalers, who also add their profit and sell it to the retailers and finally retailers sell the goods to the consumers.

Role of Middlemen in the channel of distribution

The distribution channel of a product begins with the producers and ends with the consumers. In between producer and the final consumer various middlemen are included. They either purchase and sell goods or negotiate purchases and sales. However transporting agents, banks, insurance companies which also help in the movement of goods are not included in the distribution channel. This is because though these agencies perform certain functions of marketing, they neither purchase nor sell the goods or negotiate the purchases and sales of goods.

Consumer rights and the functions of Consumer Forums :

Consumer : Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or wages.

a) Consumer protection : It refers to protection to consumers against the exploitation by the producers and traders. There is a great need for consumer protection. To safeguard the interests of consumers, consumer rights are assured.

b) Consumer rights : Many Regulatory Acts have been passed in our country to provide an opportunity for the consumers to seek redresses of their grievances. Some of them are (1) Indian Contracts Act-1872 (2) The sale of goods Act-1930 (3) Indian Standards Institutions Act-1952 (4) Essential Commodities Act-1955 (5) The Consumer Protection Act-1986.

To comply with the Guidelines adopted by the United Nations, to protect the interests of the consumers, the Government of India passed the Consumers Protection Act in 1986. It came into force from 1987. It was amended in 1992, 1993 and 2002.

The Consumer Protection Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. It applies to all goods and services. The Act promotes the rights of consumers as follows :

- The right to be protected against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property.
- The right to information – information about the quality, quantity, purity, standard etc. to protect the consumers against unfair trade practices.
- Right to choice : Where ever possible access to variety of goods at competitive prices.
- Right to be heard : The interests of the consumers to be heard with due consideration.
- Right to seek redressal : Against the unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation.
- Right to consumer education : The consumers are to be educated about their rights.
- Right to stop exploitation.
- Right to healthy environment that is good physical environment will enhance the quality of their life.

The Consumer Protection Act provides for the establishment of Central Protection Council, at National level, State Consumer Protection Council at State level. District Consumer protection council at the District level. These councils are formed in accordance with the jurisdiction and the minister in charge of consumer affairs in the Central Government is the chairman of National council. The minister in charge of consumer affairs is the chairman at the state level. The District Collector is the Chairman at district level.

Consumer grievances disputes redressal Agencies

The Consumer Protection Act provides for the establishment of consumer disputes redressal agencies such as :

- (1) District forum
- (2) State Commission
- (3) National Commission.

1) District Forum : There shall be a forum at each district. A qualified district judge nominated by the state government is its president. It entertains the complaints where the value of goods or services is less than 20 lakhs. There shall be two members of whom one shall be a woman.

2) The State Commission : A person who is or has been a High Court Judge is its president. There shall be two other eminent members, who have adequate knowledge relating to consumer affairs. It entertains complaints of exceeding 20 lakhs but not more than one crore. Of the two members one shall be a woman.

3) The National Commission : It is headed by a Judge of Supreme Court to be appointed by the Central government as President. There shall be other four members of eminence, integrity and standing. Of them one shall be a woman. National Commission shall dispose of any complaints where the claim shall exceed one crore.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. The place where sellers and buyers meet to sell and buy the goods is generally called _____.
2. The market that is generally restricted to a geographical region is called _____ market.
3. The markets that are regulated by statutory regulations is called _____ Markets.
4. Storing of goods between the time of production and the time of sale is facilitated by _____.
5. The activities that pursue customers to buy the products come under the scope of _____ mix.
6. The best example for the goods sold by the producers directly to the consumer is _____.

7. For all the brand registered products, on packages _____ is indicated.
8. The assurance of the standard quality of product to consumers is assured by _____ of goods.

II. Answer each of the following questions in a sentences or two.

1. Mention the four types of markets classified under the basis of area.
2. What are money markets? How are they different from capital markets?
3. What are producers markets what are consumers markets?
4. What is a spot market and how is it different from future market?
5. Mention any four types of non-traditional markets.
6. What do you mean by Marketing mix?
7. Why is consumer protection required?
8. What is branding of goods?

III. Answer each of the following questions in about eight to ten sentences.

1. What are the functions of marketing? Explain any one function briefly?
2. What are the main elements of marketing mix? Explain any one of them?
3. What is the importance of marketing? How does marketing help in improvement of standard of living ?

IV. Activities :

- 1) Collect labels of about ten items and list out the particulars under the following columns.

Sl. No.	Name of the product.	Particulars.	Date of manufacturing. Date of expiry. Maximum Retail price.

- 2) Collect any two consumer disputes which appear in Newspapers. Write about the decision pronounced by the consumer forum.

