Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Revised - 2023)

PART - 1



SIXTH STANDARD

ENGLISH MEDIUM

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

Preface

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

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

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

The new books are produced based on three fundamental approaches namely, Constructive approach, Spiral approach and Intergrated approach.

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

Mathematics is essential in the study of various subjects and in real life. NCF 2005 proposes moving away from complete calculations, construction of a framework of concepts, relate mathematics to real life experiences and cooperative learning. Many students have a maths phobia and in order to help them overcome this phobia, jokes, puzzles, riddles, stories and games have been included in textbooks. Each concept is intoduced through an activity or an interesting story at the primary level. The contributions of great Indian mathematicians are mentioned at appropriate places.

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

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

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

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To The Teachers

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

- At the beginning of every Lesson there is short introduction. This is followed by a list of competencies to be attained by the students after the study of the Lesson. Lessons on History have been introduced by rousing the curiosity of the students through short and pointed questions or pictures of historical structures and sculptures. The teachers are expected to use the pictures given in the text as supporting effective learning. Teaching of History has to be done with reference to maps which are prepared in a clear and precise manner.
- Only important historical dates have been given in the text. For the benefit of the teachers, chronology pertaining to each Lesson has been given at the end so that the time perspective is not missed. Teachers are expected to eliminate the burden of dates, and not to ask any questions on chronology except the dates given in the text.
- At the end of the Lessons, Activities have been suggested. Teachers are required to guide and motivate the students to undertake as many activities as possible, if not all. For the sake of gifted children, additional information has been given in boxes. Teachers are expected not to ask oral or written questions on the material given in the boxes.
- It will be the duty of the teacher to use the items under 'Discuss' for a healthy intellectual interaction between the students and the teacher in order to bring out the hidden potentiality of the students.
- The emblems given at the very beginning of the Lessons on History may be effectively used to support the teaching process. In the Lessons on Geography, additional information has been given at the end. In order to create interest in Geography, pictures have been incorporated in the text.
- The actual material for study has been indicated by the icons at the beginning and the end. The Lessons have been spread over I and II Semesters keeping in mind the teaching periods available to the teachers.
- With all this, if any lapses are found, the parents may bring them to the notice of the teachers, so that the quality of the Textbook may be enhanced.
- We thank the Members of the Textbook Preparation Committee, Scrutinizers, Members of the Editorial Board, and the officers and staff of the Karnataka Textbook Society for their cooperation and support.

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About the Revision of Textbooks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Foreword

On review of text books

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) had to contain all subjects with deserving representation

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

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

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

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

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HISTORY

Chapter 1

INDIA - OUR PRIDE

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Introduction to the Chapter

One of the necessary dimensions of education is to develop an awareness in the student. Such awareness creates a sense of pride and respect for one's country and promotes emotional integration. This Chapter introduces the achievements of Indians and the values that they stood for.

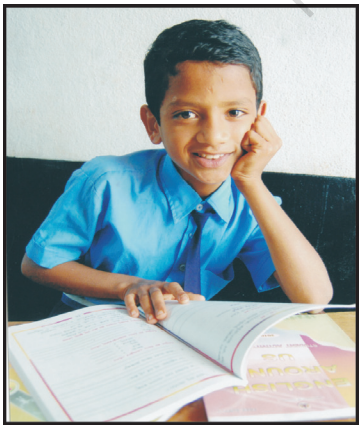
Competencies

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

2 Understanding and feeling proud about the achievements of Indians in the fields of science and the knowledge.

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

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Entry into the Chapter

Satish : Madam, why should we be proud of our counry?

Teacher : My dear children, haven't you heard of the line "Jananee Janmabhumischa Swargadapi Gariyasi". Do you know its meaning? Mother and the Motherland are superior even to the

heaven. Man, who was a nomad in early days of his life on the earth, gradually began to settle at convenient places. This was the beginning of village life. As he continued to live at a particular place he perhaps developed a sense of attachment to his village. Perhaps he considered that protection of his land was his sacred duty. As time passed, villages came together to form a kingdom (big or small) and kingdoms combined to create empires, and patriotism assumed a concrete shape. Worship of the country was elevated to the level of worship of God. One's land became the motherland. When we understand the past glory of our land, is it not natural for us to feel proud of our motherland.

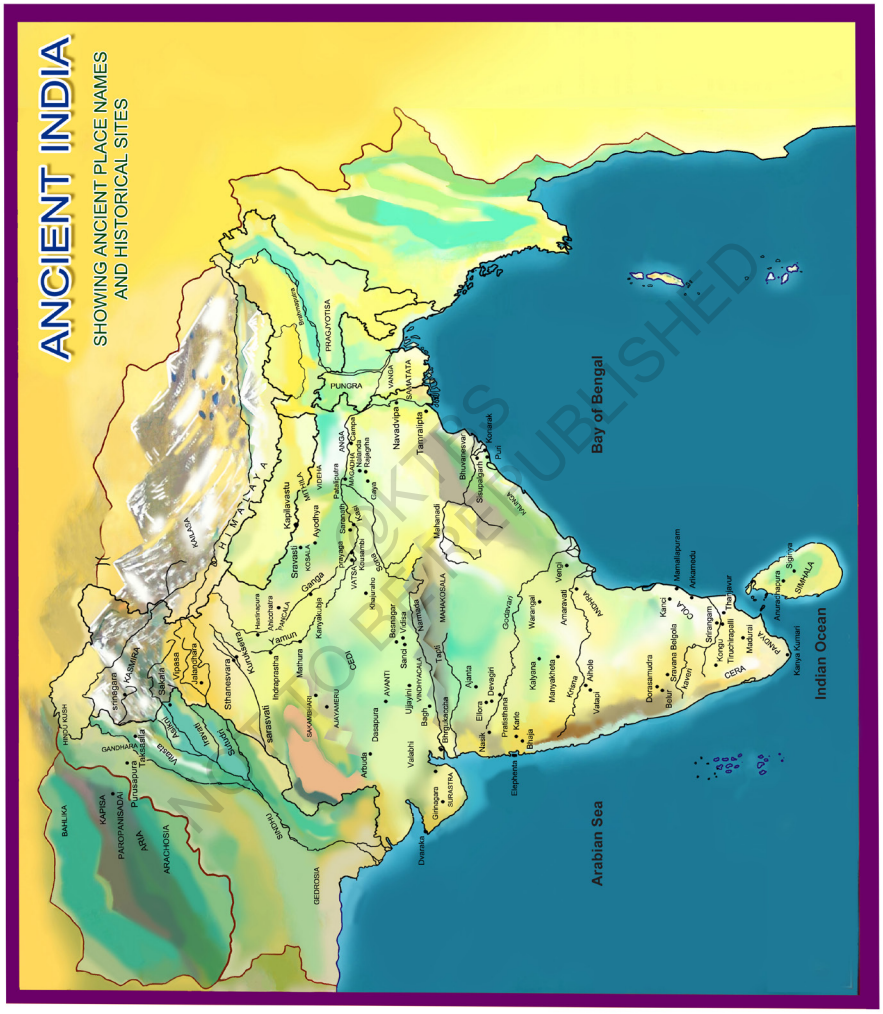
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Bharata Khanda, Hindustan, India

From very ancient times, our country was called *Jambudweepa, Bharata-Khanda* and *Bharata-varsha*. There are many stories which state why our country was called *Bharata*. One account states that since Bharata, the brave son of Emperor Dushyanta and Sankuntala, ruled here, the land was called *Bharata*. Other accounts point out the names of king Bharata, son of Vrishabhanatha and the well-known sage Jada Bharata.

About 3000 years ago, the Persians came in contact with the people of the Sindhu river valley. The Persians called the people 'Hindu' because they found it difficult to pronounce 'Sindhu'. Later the Greeks had contact with the Indians and they called the people 'Indu' instead of Hindu.

When Muslims invaded India, the word 'Hindu' gained much currency. They called our country 'Hindusthan' (Land of the Hindus) and the people and their religion 'Hindu'. The Europeans who came later called the country 'India' and our *Sanatana Dharma* 'Hinduism'.


ANCIENT INDIA
SHOWING ANCIENT PLACE NAMES
AND HISTORICAL SITES
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Indian Ocean
HIMALAYA
PUNGRA
PRAGJYOTISA
ANGA
TAMRALIPTA
Navadvipa
Tamralipta
Puri
Bhuvaneswar
Sisupalgarh
Konarak
KOSALA
Ayodhya
Kapilavastu
Sravasti
Ganga
Kausambi
Allahabad
Mahanadi
Kalinga
Yamuna
Mathura
Indraprastha
Hastinapura
Kanyakubja
Sankasya
Sankisa
Kampil
Ahichatra
Jalandhara
Kulutas
Kasmira
Simhapura
Sthanesvara
Saraswati
Kuru
Panchala
Matsya
Surasena
Chedi
AVANTI
Ujjayini
Dasapura
Vidisa
Sanci
Nasik
Ajanta
Ellora
Devagiri
Pratisthana
Kalyana
Mahyahsheta
Kolhapur
Vaijayanti
Banavasi
Vanavasi
Talakad
Gangas
Kanchi
Mamallapuram
Arkamedu
Thanjavur
Uraiyur
Kongu
Tiruchirapalli
Madurai
Korkai
Kanya Kumari
Sigiriya
SIMHALA
CERA
COLA
PANDYA
PALLAVA
Dorasamudra
Satiar
Belgola
Sravana
Kanci
Vengi
Amaravati
Nagarjunakonda
Warangal
Kakatiyas
Godavari
Vindhyachala
Narmada
Vidisa
Besnagar
Bharukaccha
Vatapi
Chalukyas
Aihole
Badami
Pattadakal
Kuntala
Asmaka
Mulaka
Vidarbha
Kundina
Ramagiri
Vakataka
Ajanta
Ellora
Elephanta
Kanheri
Sopara
Bharukaccha
Dwarka
Girnagara
SAURASTRA
Somnath
Vallabhi
Valabhi
Bagh
Bhinmal
Gurjara
Pratiharas
Rajputana
Ajmer
Pushkar
Chittaurgarh
Mewar
Sibi
Madra
Yaudheya
Trigarta
Jalandhara
Kulutas
Kasmira
Gandhara
Taxila
Purushapura
Peshawar
KAPISA
PARIYANEISENA
ARACHOSIA
ARIA
BAHLIKA
GEDROSIA
Dvaraka
Kalinga
Utkala
Mahameghavahana
Kharavela
Hathigumpha
Udayagiri
Khandagiri
Kosala
Ayodhya
Kapilavastu
Sravasti
Kausambi
Sankisa
Kampil
Kanyakubja
Sankasya
Jalandhara
Kulutas
Kasmira
Simhapura
Sthanesvara
Saraswati
Kuru
Panchala
Matsya
Surasena
Chedi
Mathura
Indraprastha
Hastinapura
Ahichatra
Kampil
Kanyakubja
Sankasya
Sankisa
Kausambi
Allahabad
Kosala
Ayodhya
Kapilavastu
Sravasti
Ganga
Yamuna
Kalinga
Utkala
Mahameghavahana
Kharavela
Hathigumpha
Udayagiri
Khandagiri
Mahanadi

Observe the names of ancient sites given in the map. These are found in the inscriptions of those days. Many names have changed, e.g., Magadha>Bihar, Kalinga>Odisha, Chera>Kerala, Indraprastha>Delhi, Prayag>Allahabad. But some of the names have remained the same even to this day. e.g., Kashmir, Nepal, Kailasa, Kurukshetra, Ayodhya, Kashi, Mathura. Place names change periodically, e.g., Madras>Chennai, Baroda>Vadodara, Bombay>Mumbai. The map is given in the begining itself in order to introduce such a phenomenon of change of place names.

European scholars discovered glory of India : Some English scholars were responsible for making the world know India's glory. Prominent among them was William Jones. He was the Judge of the Supreme Court of India (during British time). He was very intelligent. He learnt Sanskrit from scholars in Bengal. Jones remarked- "Vocabulary of Sanskrit language is wonderful". He established Asiatic Society, a scholars' group to study Indian texts. This group edited Bhagavad Gita with English commentary by Jones and published it. This was the first Sanskrit work published with commentary in English. William Jones got other works like '*Shakuntala*' ready for publication. Later, French and German scholars continued the study of Indian culture. During this time fifty Upanishads were translated into French and Persian languages.

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Contributions of Indians to Mathematics : Ashokan edicts use numbers profusely. These are 2300 years old. European nations did not know numerals even 1000 years later. Numerals, decimals, fractions and algebra are contributions of ancient India. The credit of using 'zero' as a numeral for the first time goes to Indians. Calculations became easy after zero was invented.

'Earth is round', 'Earth goes round the Sun' this is stated by Aryabhata the Indian astronomer and also Hypatia,

an ancient Greek scientist. Ten centuries later Copernecus is credited with the above discoveries in modern times.

Indians prepared longitudinal maps for sailors at Ujjain. Vasco-da-gama, the Portuguese sailor traced his route to West coast of India using such maps in 15th century.

Some more Indian contributions

- The famous Pythagoras' Theorem was known to Bodhayana centuries earlier.
- The indivisible unit of matter is called Atom (Anu). This was stated by an Indian sage Kanaada. The lesson on atom in Russia starts with the mention of Kanaada.
- Indians knew the manufacture of steel in ancient time.
- Indians were foremost in building ships. Surat in Gujarat was well - known place for ship building. After Indians identified the monsoon winds navigation picked up speed in Europe.
- Aeronautics, Yoga and Sanskrit are Indian contributions.

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Influences of Indian culture outside India

Indians were well versed in seafaring. But they did not occupy other's territories and did not impose their political authority over them. Cultural exchange took place freely.

Buddhism crossed Indian borders and spread in Afghanistan, Tibet, Mongolia, China, Korea and Japan. Srilanka embraced Buddhism. The tallest idol of Buddha was in Bamyan in Afghanistan. Are you not surprised by knowing this?



Buddha, Srilanka



Buddhist temple, Borobudur

Buddhism and Hindu cultures spread in many parts of Asia. The big Hindu temple at ***Angkor Wat*** in Cambodia has the best architecture in the world.



Hindu temple, Angkor Wat in Cambodia

Java has big Buddhist temple at Borobudur which is world famous. The Indian culture in South East Asia moulded the life and culture of the people for nearly nine centuries. Sanskrit was the official language in many countries. The *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* were the major themes in dance, drama and music and continues to be so even to this day.

SOME ETERNAL VALUES OF INDIA

Aacharya Devo Bhava

Education was not a matter of business in ancient Indian culture. The values the teachers taught the pupils three thousand years ago are relevant for all : (i) Tell the truth; (ii) Be righteous; (iii) Don't be complacent in learning; (iv) Don't be arrogant; (v) Consider mother, father, teacher and the guest as equal to Gods. These values are before us to emulate.

Non-violence and human effort

Indians are the best votaries of non-violence in the world. But they never disregarded man's effort. "Don't be a coward; face the adversary, fight him if necessary and die in pursuit of the cause you stand for" was the principle on which they structured their life. These values are relevant even today.

Sarve Janah Sukhino Bhavantu : Let all people be happy - was the purpose of life. *'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'*. 'The whole earth is one family' was also a common tenet.

Equality of all religions

India has believed in the fact that all religions are equal. They are different paths to lead us to the same goal - God. Let noble thoughts come to us from all directions. Knowledge is light. That can drive darkness away. Whatever be our religion we follow the same goal - journey towards God, Prayer is one. Practices may be different. God is one ; names can be different-These are Vedic injunctions.

These are the values propagated by the age-old religions borni in India.

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New Words :

Mother God - Divine form of motherlihood.

Bharata Varsha - It is an ancient belief that India was one of the seven parts of the surface of the earth. "*Sapta dweepa Vasundhara*"

Know these facts :

1. Vrshabhanath is the first Tirthankara of the Jains.
2. There is also an opinion that name Bharata is derived from Bharata, son of Shakuntala and Dushyantha.
3. The Buddhist, Jain and Sikh religions were given names - Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism later as an impact of the British.
4. Bharata in olden days meant larger than it means today. The sea at the south, Himalaya at the north are the southern and northern limits. The land spreading between these ends is called Bharatha. People who live there are Bharatheeyas - says *Vishnu Purana*.
5. Myanmar of today was referred to as *Brahmadesha*. Jawa, Sumatra and Bali which are included in Indonesia were called *Suvarna Dweepa* (Golden island). Vietnam was called '*Champa*', Cambodia was called '*Kambuja*'.

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Exercises

Answer the following questions :

1. How India is called in the Puranas?
2. What are the valuable contributions to Mathematics from Indians?
3. What is the great achievement of Aryabhata?
4. Where in the world the famous gigantic Buddha temple located?
5. Mention the three countries to which Indian culture had spread.
6. Mention any two Indian values.

Discuss

Equality of all religions is practised in India.

Activity

Point out the countries to which Indian culture had spread, on a map in Atlas.

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Chapter 2	OUR PROUD STATE - KARNATAKA

L4G5H2

Introduction to the Chapter

Karnataka is our state and Kannada is our language. It is important to know about the natural resources, agriculture, industries, and other aspects of our land. In order to facilitate this, in this chapter the four administrative divisions of Karnataka are introduced to you. In the previous years, you have already studied about the Karnataka Unification Movement and the freedom struggles that took place in Karnataka. The rivers, crops grown, products that are produced, banks, irrigation facilities, forests and wild life of our land are introduced here. For the better administration, our state is divided into four Revenue Divisions. All the four divisions are introduced here.

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Competencies:

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

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

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

4 Understanding the well-known people in the fields of sports, literature and arts.

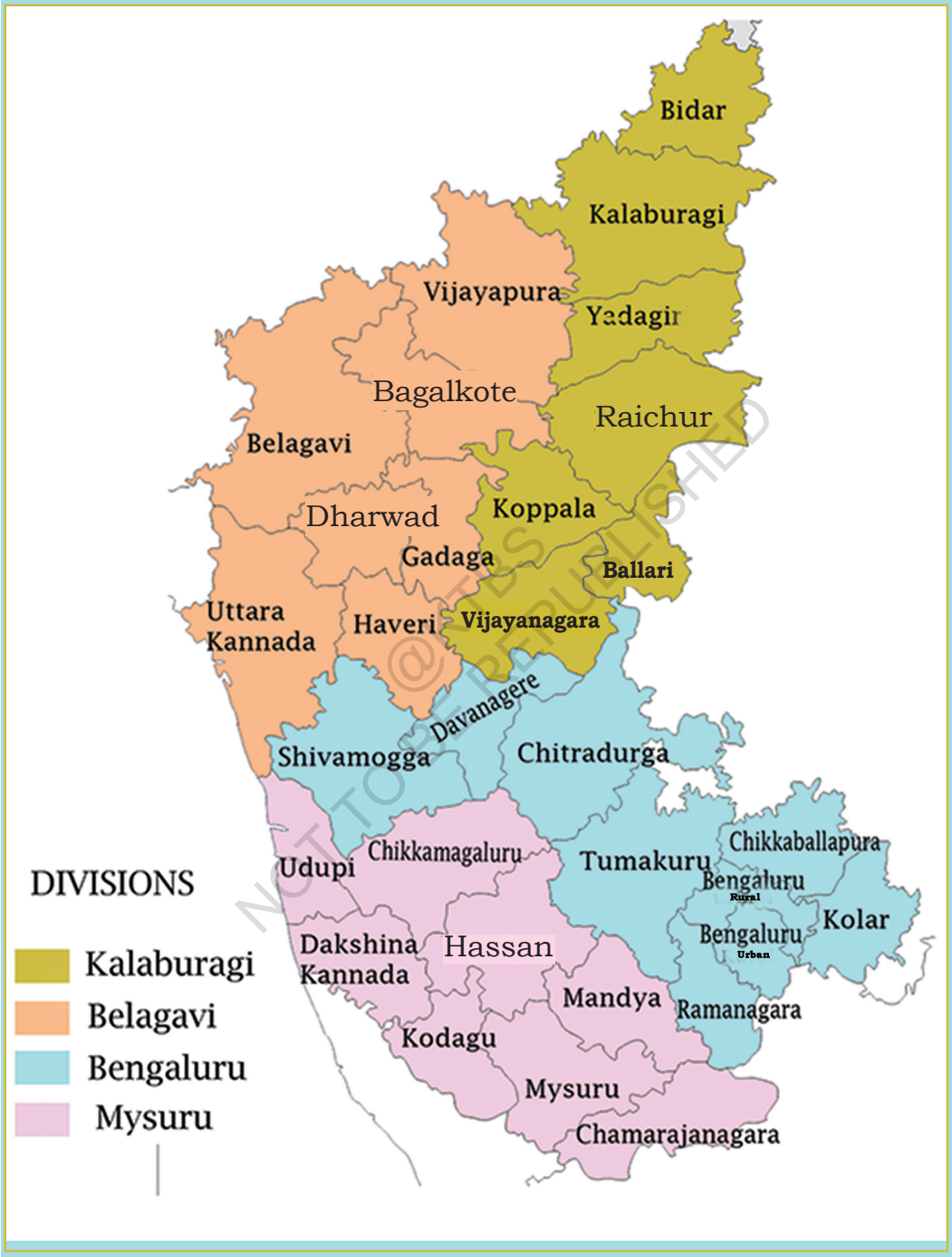
1. The Administrative Divisions of Karnataka:

Our land is Karnataka. Our state has a history of two thousand years. Many parts of our state have pre-historic stone age sites. Historians have identified such sites in the various parts of the state. The magnificent history of our state is further studied in higher classes by you. In this chapter, we shall study about the four administrative divisions of our state and their significance. We shall also learn about the districts in each division; the natural resources, agriculture, industries, education, literature, arts, tourist places and other aspects in detail.

Various districts were formed during the British rule. In many instances, the district headquarters have got changed. Some districts were made smaller and some others have been extended. For instance, the Vijayapura district had 'Kaladagi' as its district headquarters. Later, it was shifted to 'Vijayapura'. Many new districts have been formed after the Independence. Bigger districts have been divided to create smaller ones. In order to facilitate better administration, Karnataka is divided into four Revenue Divisions. They are: Bengaluru Division (Nine Districts), Mysuru Division (Eight Districts), Belagavi Division (Seven Districts) and Kalaburagi Division (Seven districts); thirtyone districts in total. Each district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner and the division is headed by a Divisional Commissioner. We shall know about the districts; their uniqueness, natural resources, agriculture, industries, rivers, resources, crops, forests, climate, art, literature, folklore, sports, festivals and fairs in brief.

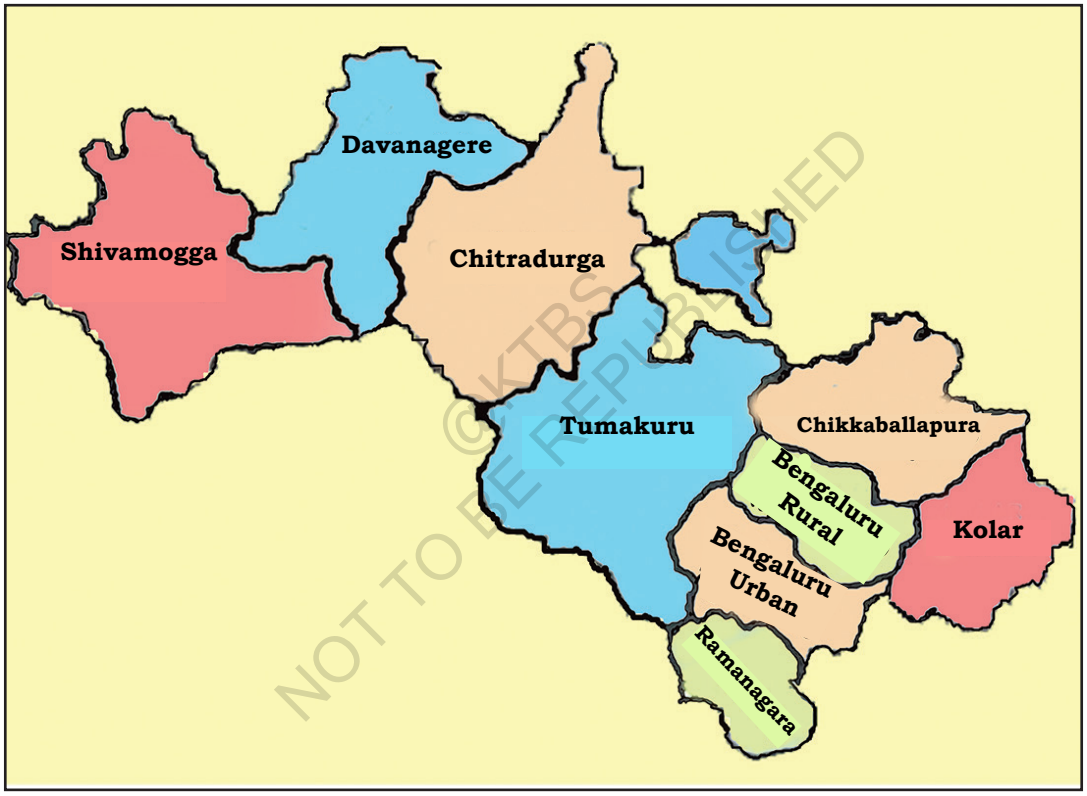
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Division wise Map of Karnataka State



1.1 Bengaluru Division

Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. It is one of the Administrative Divisions of Karnataka. There are nine Districts in Bengaluru Division – Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Ramanagara, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere and Shivamogga. This Division is in the Southern part of Karnataka.



District wise map of Bengaluru Division

1.1.1 History:

Bengaluru has a history as rich as Karnataka. The earliest rulers were from the Ganga Dynasty. Kuvalalapura was their capital (the present Kolar). After the decline of the Gangas, the area came under the rule of Cholas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagar

Kings, Marathas, Mysuru Kings and Bijapur's Adil Shahi. During the rule of Vijayanagar Empire 'Palegara' or Administrative Cheiftains were appointed to administer different regions. These regions were called 'Palepattu'. Palegaras were the leaders/nayaks and reported to the Vijayanagar Kings. They had to submit tax and gifts to the king. Some of the important 'Palepattus' were Keladi, Chitradurga, Yelahanka and Chikkaballapura.

1.1.2 Natural resources:

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

Many of the rivers in this division originate in the Western Ghats. Some of the important rivers are Uttara Pinakini, Dakshina Pinakini, Vedavathi, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Sharavathi, Varada and others. River Sharavathi flows in the western direction. World famous Jogfalls is in Shivamogga district. Water falls named Muthyalamadu is in Bengaluru district. Gajanur and Tunga dams are in Shivamogga. This division has numerous tanks. Mysuru Kings have constructed many dams. Vanivilas dam is one such irrigation project. This is in Hiriyur taluk of Chitradurga. Another dam is at Markonahalli of Tumakuru district.

Many of our rivers have dried out due to environmental pollution, deforestation, uncontrolled urbanization and many

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other reasons. Many rivers of Bengaluru Urban district are on the verge of extinction. As a result, severe scarcity of water is there. There is an urgent need to protect the water sources like tanks and save underground water.

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

1.1.3 Forests, Wild Animals and National Parks:

Shivamogga has the dense forest cover in Bengaluru Division. The forest cover of Bengaluru Urban district is the least. The districts of this division have forests ranging from Evergreen forests to Deciduous forests. The Sahyadri mountain range passes on the borders of Shivamogga district. These forests have Bamboo, Banyan, Tamarind, Sandalwood, Dindiga, Teak, Jali, Mango and Neem trees. Minor forest produce has been the means of livelihood for many people. The tallest mountain in this division is Halurameshwara gudda in Chitradurga district. Other famous mountains are Kavaledurga, Chandragutthi, kodachadri and Nandidurga.

This division has many wild animals. Wildcat, Tiger, Leopard, Bison, Wild Pig, Deer, Bear and wolf are some of the important wild animals. For the protection of the forest and animals, many Forest Reserves, Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks have been set up. Some of these are – Jogimatti Forest Reserve in Chitradurga, Bannerghatta National Park in Bengaluru; Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary, Sharavathi Wild

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Life Sanctuary, Shettyhalli Wild Life Sanctuary, Gudavi Bird Sanctuary and Mandagadde Bird Sanctuary in Shivamogga, Kaggaladu Bird Sanctuary in Tumakuru, Ramadevara betta Vulture Sanctuary in Ramanagara, Jayamangali blackbuck sanctuary in Tumakuru.

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



Tiger - Bannerghatta National Park

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1.1.4 Agriculture and Growth of Industries:

Agriculture is the main occupation of people in Bengaluru division. This division has more dry land agriculture. The agricultural activity is rain dependent. Shivamogga district is well irrigated. This division has sand mixed red soil. Black soil is also available in some parts. The main crops of this division are: Ragi, Maize, Paddy, Groundnuts, and various Pulses. Coconut, Arecanut, Cotton, Sugarcane and others.

Mulberry, which is the backbone of silk industry, is cultivated in Bengaluru and Ramanagar districts. Fruits like Sapota, Papaya, Jackfruit, Orange and Banana are grown in this division.

Ragi and Rice are the major staple food in this division. Rotis made of Ragi and Rice are consumed more. The usage of Chapathis made out of Wheat flour is more in recent times. Sweets like Payasa, Holige, Kichadi, Shavige are consumed during festivals.

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

Industries :



Sir. M. Vishveshwaraiah

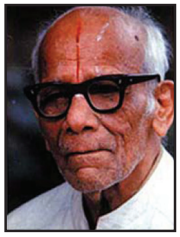
Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah is the founder of our state's industrial sector. He implemented the forethought of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV- "If we don't establish industries now, we cannot attain progress". Big industries have been established in places like Bengaluru, Bhadravathi, Tumakuru, Shivamogga and other places. Bengaluru is the most important industrial place in India. There is an Iron and Steel industry in Bhadravathi of Shivamogga district. It was established in the year 1923. It is now called as 'Vishveshwaraiah Iron and Steel Industries Limited'. There is a paper production factory here. It was established in 1936. The first cement factory of the state was established in Bhadravathi. The Birla Cement Factory is in Ammasandra of Tumakuru district. Bengaluru is known for Information Technology and Biotechnology industries. Industries are the main source of employment.

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

1.1.5 Art, Literature, Folklore, Theatre and Dance:

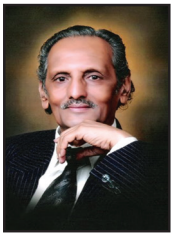
This division is known for its art and literature since ancient times. Akkamahadevi and Allamaprabhu, who contributed immensely to the twelfth century Vachana literature are from Balligavi of Shivamogga district. Similarly, Shripadarayaru, Purandaradasaru and other who were part of Dasa Parampare are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

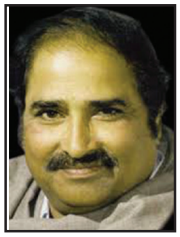

Masti Venkatesh Iyengar

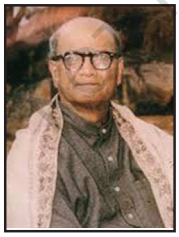

Kuvempu


U.R. Ananthamurthy


G.S. Shivarudrappa


Nisar Ahmed


P. Lankesh


D.V. Gundappa


Anupama Niranjana


M.K. Indira


Na. D'Souza

The modern literature has been enriched by *Rastra kavi* and *Gnanapeeth* awardee Kuvempu.

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The other two Gnanapeeth awardees of this division are Masti Venkatesh Iyengar and U.R. Anantha Murthy.

The following are the other prominent writers of this division: D.V.Gundappa (DVG), P.Lankesh, Nisar Ahamed, T.P.Kailasam, M.K. Indira, Ta.ra.su, Dr. Anupama Niranjana, Ha.Ma. Nayak, M.V.Seetharamaiah, B.G.L. Swamy, K.V.Subbanna, Baraguru Ramachandrappa, centinarian Venkatasubbaiah, G.S. Shivarudrappa, Siddalingaiah, Dr. D.R. Nagaraja, Ki. Ram. Nagaraja, Na. D'Souza, Dodda Rangegowda, Prathibha Nandakumar and others.

The achievement of this division in theatre field is equally notable like that in literature. The name of Gubbi Veeranna has remained eternal in the history of Karnataka theatre. He had titles like 'Natakarathna', 'Nataka Sarvabhouma'. The theatre company established by him, 'Gubbi Theatre Company' has completed one hundred years. Another name of importance is that of 'Subbaiah Naidu' in the history of Karnataka theatre. He was the hero of the first Kannada talkie Movie 'Sathi Sulochana'. The contributions of K. Hirannaiah and his son master Hirannaiah, known for their cultured comedy, are notable. Smt. Mayarao, who contributed immensely in the field of dance, is from Bengaluru. Now, Bengaluru, is an important centre of cinema industry. The film industry is growing positively due to the contributions from personalities like Dr. Rajkumar, Dr. Vishnuvardhan, Shankar Nag, Ambarish and others are worthy of memory.

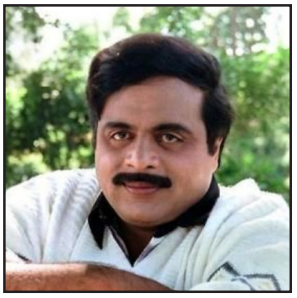
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Dr. Rajkumar



Dr. Vishnuvardhan



Ambarish



Shankar Nag



Mayarao



Subbaiah Naidu



Gubbi Veeranna

This division is also known for folklore and folk art. The famous folklore expert and writer Dr. H.L.Nagegowda has established a folklore centre 'Janapada Loka' in Ramanagar District. It is a wonderful folklore museum.

The famous folk arts of Bengaluru Division:



Karaga Utsava



Venkatappa Art Gallery

The 'Karaga Festival' that takes place every year in Bengaluru is a folk art. 'Somana Kunitha' which is famous

in South Karnataka, is another folk art. 'Mudalapalya Yakshagana' is the famous folk theatre of this division. 'Garudi Kunitha', 'Dollu Kunitha', 'Kamsale Kunitha' and others are the famous folk arts. The contributions of R.S. Naidu, Rumale Chennabasavaiah, Venkatappa in the field of visual art are unique.

1.1.6 Education and Health:

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



Sri Balagangadharanatha Swamiji

Bengaluru is an important centre of education. There are many famous public and private universities in this division. Apart from these, there are many central research and scientific laboratories too. Tumakuru, Bengaluru, Shivamogga and Davanagere have universities. There is an Agriculutral University in Bengaluru. The government is encouraging primary education since pre-independence period. Many religious institutions are providing education.

Siddhaganga Mutt, a religious institution, is providing food and education to thousands of students under the leadership of Sri Shivakumara Swamiji. Another Mutt Adichunchanagiri is being developed by Sri Balagangadharanatha Swamiji and it is still providing education in the field of basic and

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professional education. The contribution of Murugharajendra Mutt and Sirigere Taralabalu Mutt of Chitradurga are notable. Most of the districts of this division have engineering colleges and Medical colleges.



Sri Shivakumara swamiji



Siddaganga mutt

Bengaluru division has achieved considerable progress in the field of health. It has contained contagious diseases. Infant death rates have been reduced drastically. Small pox and polio have been eradicated completely. In spite of all these efforts, children and women in rural areas are still malnourished. In rural areas primary health centers and health sub centers provide needed medical facilities. Every district center has a well equipped district hospital. Bigger towns/villages have Community Health Centers. Taluk centers have taluk hospitals. The government has established Primary Health Centres which function 24x7 to ensure safe delivery. Mobile Health Facilities are there to provide better facilities to pregnant women.

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1.1.7 Cultural Resources:



Lalbagh

Bengaluru division is very rich culturally. It is rich with forests, wild animals, rivers, valleys, religious places, tourist centres, cultural festivals and others. Political stalwarts have also contributed to the development of the state. The Chief Architect of Karnataka Integration, Kengal Hanumanthaiah is from this division. The **Vidhana Soudha** building was built during his tenure as the Chief Minister. Another pioneer of Karnataka Integration Movement, S.Nijalingappa, also undertook many important programmes aimed at building a strong state. Shantaveri Gopal Gowda, who laid the solid foundation of Socialist Movement in Karnataka, is from Shivamogga district. Salumarada Thimmakka, is the synonym for environment protection. Anil Kumble has contributed immensely to Cricket. B.K.S Iyengar and Shri Ragavendra Swamiji from Malladihalli, who have contributed notably in the field of Yoga, are from this division. There are many scenic places in this division.

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1.1.8 Freedom Fighters:

Many prudent people from the Bengaluru division had taken part in the National Freedom Struggle. K.C. Reddy, the first Chief Minister of Mysuru state, the second Chief Minister Kengal Hanumanthaiah, another Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa, Socialist leader Shantaveri Gopala Gowda, Kadidal Manjappa, Thi. Tha. Sharma, Bageerathamma and many others had participated in the freedom struggle. Kengal Hanumanthaiah and S. Nijalingappa were also the architects of Karnataka Integration Movement. You will come to know more about these in the next chapters.



Kengal Hanumanthaiah



S. Nijalingappa

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Exercises

Answer the following questions:

1. Name any three kingdoms of ancient Karnataka?
2. How many districts are there in Bengaluru Division?
3. Name any two Palepattus, who ruled in this division.
4. What are Natural Resources? Give examples.
5. Which district in Bengaluru division receives the highest rainfall?
6. State the reasons for scarcity of water in Bengaluru division.
7. Name any two water falls in Bengaluru Division.

8. In which district is Bannerghatta National Park?
9. Name the highest mountain in Bengaluru Division
10. Name any two Bird Sanctuaries in Bengaluru Division.
11. Which bird does the Bird Sanctuary of Ramanagara protect?
12. Name the important crops of Bengaluru division.
13. For which industry, Mulberry is an important raw material?
14. In which year, the Iron and Steel factory in Bhadravathi was established?
15. Which cities of Bengaluru Division have Apparel Parks?
16. Name the three recipients of Jnanapeeta Award from Bengaluru division.
17. Who established the folklore museum 'Janapada loka'?
18. Which festival is held regularly in Bangalore city every year?
19. Name two Bengalureans who are the recipients of Bharat Ratna Award.
20. Name the first Chief Minister of Mysuru state
21. Name two architects of Karnataka Integration.

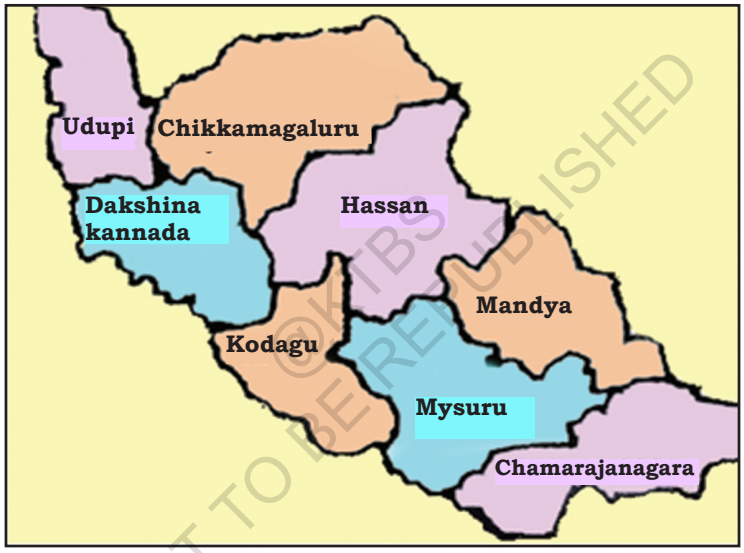
Activities:

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

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1.2 Mysuru Division

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



District wise map of Mysuru Division

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1.2.1 History:

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

Mysuru was under the rule of Wodeyars for many centuries. For some years, it was also under the rule of Hyder Ali and his son



Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

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

Tippu died in a war against the Britishers in 1799. Then, the British handed over the administration back to Wodeyars. Britishers took over the administration again in 1831 due to weak administration. In 1881, the administration was given back to Wodeyars. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, under took many people friendly developmental measures in the beginning of twentieth century. He gave prominence to education, culture and irrigation. Mysuru witnessed marvelous development under the administration of Dewans Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah and Sir Mirza Ismail. The Mysuru Kingdom got integrated into the republic of India after the independence.

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Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV



Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah



Sir. Mirza Ismail

The districts of this division also have history of being ruled by different dynasties. Kodagu was ruled by many dynasties. Haleri Dynasty ruled Kodagu from seventeenth

century. Bidanuru was their capital. Doddaveerappa is the most famous king of this dynasty. Chikkaveeraraja was the last ruler. He was very weak. The British took advantage of this and took over the administration. Kodagu remained an independent state after Indian independence. In 1956, it got integrated into then Mysuru State. Keladi is another dynasty.

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

The costal Karnataka was called Canara by the British. They took over this area in 1801. They divided coastal area into Uttara Kannada and Daksihna Kannada. Udupi district was created in 1997 by dividing Dakshina Kannada district.

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1.2.2 Natural Resources :

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

This division has extreme cold climate and moderate hot climate. The districts of Mysuru and Mandya have dry climate. The Udupi district of this division receives highest rainfall whereas the Mandya district receives the lowest rainfall. Since, the division has varied climatic conditions, mountain ranges, and forest varieties of crops are grown here. Ragi, Paddy, Greengram, Horsegram, Maize and other

crops are grown here. Coffee, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Areca nut, Cardamom, Orange, Cashewnuts and others are the major commercial crops. The first coffee in India was cultivated in Chikkamagaluru district. Betel leaves are grown in many parts of this division.

This division is rich with natural resources. There are many types of forests in Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Mysuru and Chikkamagaluru districts. Teak, Sandalwood, Honge, Nandi, Mathi and other trees are available here. The forest of this division are known for their quality minor forest produces like Honey, adhesive, wild berries and others.

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

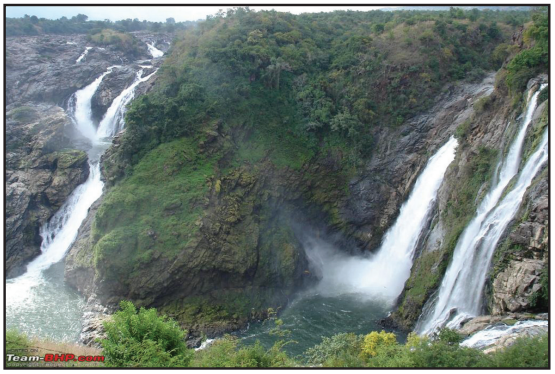
The Mysuru division is known for its dense forests and also famous for its vast biodiversity. Tiger, Leopard, Wild dogs, Deer, Fox, Bison, Snakes and other wild animals are present in these forests. The Bannur Sheep of Mandya district is very famous.

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

Bauxites, Felsite, Chromite Limestone, Manganese, Granite are the major minerals available in Mysuru Division. Felsite is available only in Mysuru district. The coastal districts of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada are known for their fishing and have many ports. Processed fish is exported in these

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districts. This has become the source of income for thousands of fishermen. Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru and Mysuru districts have become the centres of timber trade.



Gaganachukki-Bharachukki waterfalls



Fishing in Coastal Area

1.2.3 Forests, Wildlife, National Parks.



Tribal Community

Mysuru is a land of forests. Mysuru, Kodagu, Chikamagalur, and Hassan districts have dense forests. Bandipur, Nagarahole, Male Mahadeshwara betta, and Pushpagiri are famous forest areas. A variety of minor forest produce provide livelihood for many tribals in this division. The districts of Mysuru Division are home to many tribal communities. Jenukuruba is the biggest tribal community with highest population. They live in Mysuru and Chamarajanagar districts in large numbers. Dakshina Kannada and Udupi have Koraga tribal population and they are the most backward tribe. Malekudia tribals are found in Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada districts. Soliga tribe lives in Chamarajanagar district. Apart from these, Yarava, Hakkipikki, Halasa and Medara tribes are also present in this division.

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Tiger


Elephant


Indian Bison (Gaur)

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

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Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

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

division. Rajivgandhi Nagarahole National Park is in Mysuru district and Bandipur National Park is in Chamarajanagar district. Wild elephants are tamed using the technique called 'Kedda Operation'.

1.2.4 Agriculture and Industries:

Agriculture is the life line of our people. The districts of Mysuru are no exception to this reality. Mysuru district is famous for Silk whereas Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru and Hassan are known for their Coffee Plantations. Mandya district is known for Sugarcane, whereas Udupi and Dakshina Kannada are known for Cashewnuts, Pepper, Rubber and Cardamom. Chikkamagaluru is the highest coffee growing area in India. Agricultural activities are not only confined to crop cultivation only, but also they include dairying, poultry, sheep rearing and horticulture. Paddy, Ragi, Maize, various pulses are the major crops of this division. Tobacco, Coffee, Cashewnuts, Potato, Sugarcane, Cotton, Orange and Coconut are the major commercial crops.

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Dairying

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

Mysuru, Mangaluru, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru, Mandya and Madikeri are the major industrial centres in this division. Industries like pharmaceutical industries, Coffee Curing industries, Food Processing industries, Fertilizer industries, Petroleum industries, chocolate producing industries like Campco, Sugar industries, Cement manufacturing industries are the major industries of Mysuru Division. Though the number of major industries is less in this division, thousands of small scale and medium scale industries are active here.

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

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

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Mysuru Palace

The Mysuru Kingdom was always a patron of art, music and dance. Hence, Mysuru style of painting, dance and music evolved. A theatre repertory group Rangayana is in

Mysuru and it is founded by the government. This repertory produces and enacts plays throughout the year. The branches of Rangayana have been established at various parts of the state. There is a big auditorium 'Kalamandira' in Mysuru.

The districts of Mysuru Division are also the places of many writers. R.K. Narayan is a famous English novelist from Mysuru. Raja Rao of Hassan is a famous English Novelist. Shivaram Karanth, the Jnanapita award recipient is from Dakshina Kannada. K.S. Narasimhaswamy who enriched the kannada lyrical poetry, is from Mysuru. Many writers from this division like Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar, Dr. S.L.Byrappa, M. Gopala Krishna Adiga, B.M. Shrikantaiah, A.N. Murthyrao, Devanuru Mahadeva, Akbar Ali, Sara Abubakar, Alanahalli Krishna, Poornachandra Tejaswi, Kodagina Gowramma, Thirumalamba, Triveni, Niranjana and others enriched the Kannada literary world. Musical giants like R.K.Srikantan, Veene Sheshanna, Piteelu Chowadaiah, Veene Doreswamy Iyengar, Kadri Gopalanath and others are from this division. Cartoonist R.K.Laxman, Muhammad Peer, the theatre artist, K.K. Hebbar, a known painter, B.V. Karanth who enriched theatre and cinema have contributed a lot to the Kannada and world culture.

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Pre-modern writers like Sanchi Honnamma, Rathnakaravarni and Singaraya from Mysuru Division have enriched the cultural heritage of Kannada. Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa and Ganeral K.S. Thimmaiah have made the country proud through their contributions to Indian Military. The contribution of scientists like Rajaramana and U.R. Rao is noteworthy here. Devaraj Urus, the herbinger of social justice in Karnataka is from this division.



B M Sri



Piteelu Chowdaiah



K S Narasimha Swamy



Rajaramanna



K.K. Hebbar



R.K. Narayan



Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa



Devaraj Urs

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1.2.6 Education and Health care:

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



People being given Vaccination

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

1.2.7 Cultural Heritage.

Mysuru Division is rich in cultural heritage. The nature is at her best in this division. This division is home to dense forests, rivers, diverse wild animals, amazing water falls, marvelous art and architecture, and good literature. While Mandya is famous for Sugar, Hassan and Chikkamagaluru are famous for Coffee. While coastal districts are famous for Yakshagana, Chamarajanagar is famous for 'Kamsale'. The temples of Somanathapura and Belur are known for their 'Madanika' idols, Gommateshwara, a monolith idol of Shravanabelagola and the temples of Halebeedu, Moodbidre belong to this division and they are known for their artistic beauty. Many temples of this division are known for their architecture and stone carvings.

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Puttari Habba, Kodagu



Suttur Mutt

The districts of Mysuru division have huge potential for tourism. River Cauvery is the life line of Karnataka. It orginates in Talakaveri of Kodagu district. This division has coastal line running into hundreds of kilometers. Fishery, ports, sea based adventure sports, educational institutions are seen here. In nutshell, Mysuru division is culturally rich division.

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Gommateshwara, Shravanabelagola

1.2.8 Freedom Fighters:

The districts of this division were at the helm of the freedom struggle. Khadi, which was closer to Gandhi, production centres in the form of cottage industries were widely

available in this division. Kudmal Ranga Rao of Mangaluru, dedicated his life for the upliftment of untouchables. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, a staunch follower of Gandhiji, also worked for the upliftment of untouchables. H.C. Dasappa, Yashodara Dasappa, Karnad Sadashivarao, H.K.Veeranna Gowda, K.T. Bhasyam, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, K.V. Shankaregowda, K. Ramakrishna Karantha, C.M. Poonacha and others participated in the freedom struggle. Many were involved in the Karnataka Integration movement also. Like this, the districts of Mysuru have achieved national and international fame. The Mysuru Dasara Festival is popular internationally too.

Exercises

Answer the following questions.

1. How many districts are there in Mysuru Division?
2. How did the name Mysuru come into being?
3. Name the Wodeyar King who contributed to the development of Mysuru Kingdom during early part of 20th century.
4. What name did the Britishers give to the coastal region of Karnataka?
5. Name any two famous rivers in this division.
6. Name the districts which receive heavy and low rainfall in this division.
7. Name any two minerals available in this division.
8. What is the major occupation of people in the coastal areas?
9. Name any two famous forest areas in this division.

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10. Name any two tribal groups living in this division.
11. Name any two bird and wildlife sanctuaries of this division.
12. Name two national parks in this division.
13. Name any six crops grown in this division.
14. Name any two irrigation projects in this division.
15. Name any three major occupations in this division.
16. Write the name of the harvest festival celebrated in Kodagu.
17. Where is Rangayana, the repertory theatre based at?
18. Name any two famous Kannada novelists of this division.
19. Name any two famous English Novelists of this division.
20. Which university in Mysuru Division has celebrated one hundred years?
21. What is the name of the centers which provide health care in rural areas?
22. Name any two good health indicators.
23. Name any two English novelists from Mysuru Division.
24. Name any two freedom fighters who fought against untouchability.
25. What is Shravanabelagola famous for?
26. Name any four freedom fighters.

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Fill in the blanks.

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

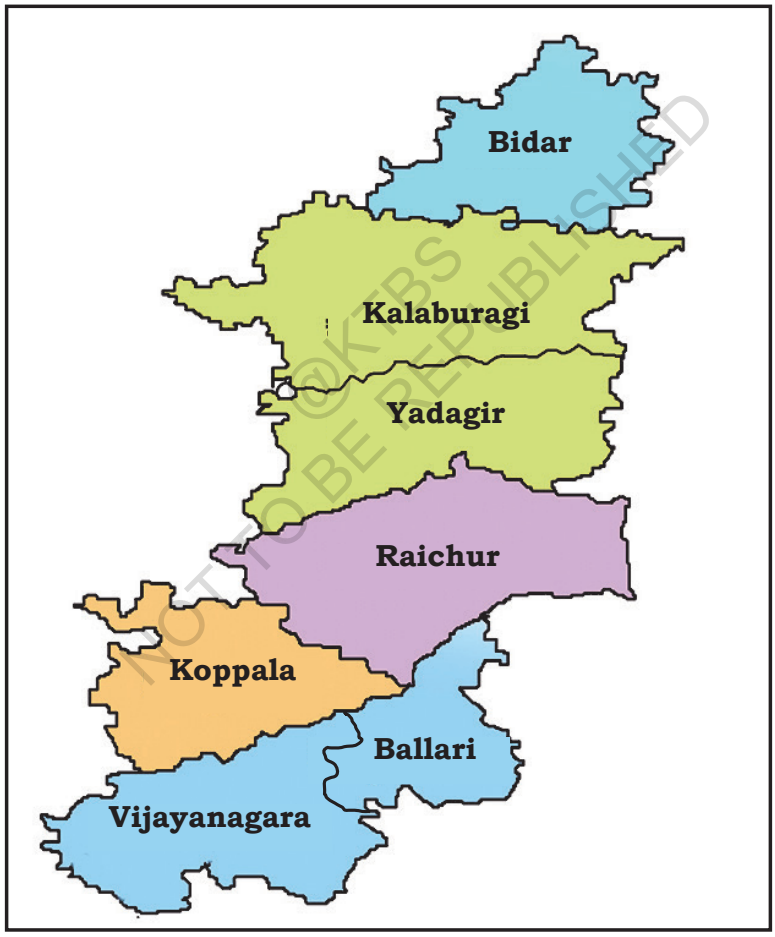
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Activities:

1. Make a list of ancient temples in this division along with the kings/kingdoms who constructed these temples. Collect pictures.
2. Make a list of Gommateshwara statues in different districts. You collect information on the height of these idols. Prepare a report with pictures of the statues.

1.3 Kalaburagi Division

Kalaburagi Division has seven districts. They are: Kalaburagi, Bidar, Ballari, Vijayanagara, Raichur, Koppala and Yadagir. In the beginning this division had four districts In 1997, Koppal district was created out of Raichur district. On April 10, 2010 Yadagir district was newly created out of Kalaburagi district. On October 2, 2021 Vijayanagar district was created by dividing Ballari district.



Districtwise map of Kalaburagi Division

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1.3.1 History:



Stone Inscription

Every district of this division has rich ancient history. Pre-historic relics can be seen here. In the beginning of the historical period, this area was under the rule of Mauryas. Then, it became part of Shatavahana rule. Many inscriptions of Ashoka are found here. During 8th century, Rashtrakuta Kings ruled here. Manyaketa, the capital city of Rashtrakutas is the present day Malakheda of Kalaburagi district. After them, Kalayana Chalukyas ruled over this area. Basavakalyana was their capital city. Hampi of Vijayanagara district was the capital city of Vijayanagara Kings.

The historic Vachana movement led by Basavanna took place in Basavakalyana which is part of Kalaburagi Division. Later, during medieval period, the Bahamani Kings came to power. Kalaburagi was their capital city. After the decline of Bahamani and Vijayanagara rulers, Kalaburagi came under the rule of the Hyderabad Nizam. The Hyderabad became part of independent India in 1948. During the reorganization of states in 1956, Kalaburagi, Bidar and Raichur districts, which were part of Hyderabad Nizam, were added to Karnataka state. Kalaburagi is the headquarters of Kalaburagi Division. Ballari which was part of Madras State was added to Karnataka state.

Many Palegaras became powerful after the decline of Vijayanagara and Bahamani sultans. Among them, Palegaras of Harapanahalli, Sandur, Jarimale and Surapura are well known. After the death of Krishnappa Nayaka of Surapura, his son Venkatappa Nayaka came to power. As he was aware

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of the first war of Indian Independence, he waged war against the British. But, the British captured Venkatappa Nayaka and imprisoned him. British gifted Surapura to Hyderabad Nizam. Like this, Bidar, Kalaburagi and Raichur became part of Hyderbad Nizam's state. They were merged into Karnataka in 1956.

The war for the Liberation of Hyderabad Karnataka:

When India attained independence, the Hyderabad Nizam was not ready to integrate his Kingdom with India. This enraged the common people who launched agitation against the Nizam. The leadership was provided by Swami Ramanandathirtha. Sardar Sharanagowda Inamdar, Shivamurthy Alavandi, Shiruru Veerabhadrappa, Prabhuraja Patil Sanganala, Pundaleekappa were leading the agitation against the Nizam. The government of Nizam started harassing the common people. The people revolted against the private army of the Nizam known as Razaks. The central government of India undertook direct action against the Nizam and annexed it to India on September 17th, 1948. Then, Sardar Vallabhabai Patel was the Home Minister and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India.

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1.3.2 Natural resources:

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



Tungabhadra Dam

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

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

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Iron Mining

1.3.3 Forests, Wildlife.

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



Daroji Bear Sanctuary

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1.3.4 Agriculture and Industries:

Agriculture is the main occupation in this division. The average rainfall is less. Crops are grown according to the rains. As the average rainfall is less, the division is prone to droughts often. Hence, the districts of this division are called as 'Drought Prone districts'. Iron and Steel industries, Sugar industries, Cement industries and thermal power plants are the major industries of this division. These have provided employment to both men and women here. The Bidari art of Bidar is very famous. Ballari, Vijayanagara and Koppala have larger Iron and Steel industries. Similarly, Yadgir and Kalaburagi have huge cement industries. The tourism of this place is slowly picking up. Hampi, Tungabhadra dam of Vijayanagara District,

Sannati of Kalaburagi district, Khwaja Bhande Nawaz Dargah, the fort of Bidar, Basava Kalyana, Hatti gold mine of Raichur are the major tourist centres of the division. Hatti gold mine of Raichur district produces the highest gold in India.



Hatti gold mine

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

Though the division is poor economically, it is very rich in literature, music, folklore, dance and other aspects. The history of literature of Kalaburagi division extends to ancient times as well. We should not forget the first literary work in Kannada 'Kaviraja Marga' was written during the reign of Rashtrakutas. The Adi Kavi Pampa wrote 'Vikramarjuna Vijaya' under the patronage of the King Arikesari. The three Gems of Kannada literature 'Pampa, Ponna and Ranna' are from this division. The writer of first Grammar book, 'Shabdhamani Darpana', Keshiraja, is from this division.

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Vachana Movement



Basavanna

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

Daasa Sahitya:



Purandaradasa

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

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

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Philosopher Poets (Tatva Padakaararu):

The poets who were influenced by the Vachana movement, Daasa Literature and ancient poetry wrote spiritual poems. The songs written by folklore artists, fakirs and other saints can be called as Philosophical lyrics (tatva padagalu). These lyricists fought against the evils of caste system during 18th and 19th century Karnataka. They have also made fun of liars and mad seeking of money. Chennur Jalal Saab, Hanumanthavva have written good lyrics. Many illiterates have constructed lyrics and sung them.

During the modern period, the literature of Kalaburagi was enriched by many writers. They are: Siddaiah Puranik, Jayateertha Rajapurohit, Shantarasa, Pandit Tharanath, Beechi, Mudenur Sanganna, Simpi Linganna, Shylaja Chadachan, Jayadevi thayi Ligade, Chenanna Valikara, Jambanna Amarachintha and many others. Kalaburagi division has contributed immensely to the field of music.

Musicians like Siddarama Jambaladinni, Pt. Tharanath, Gazal Gundamma, Subhadramma Mansoor and others contributed to music. S.M. Pandith of this division is famous in the field of painting. 'Doddata', 'Sannata', 'Togalu Bombe' are active in folklore theatre. Belagal Veeranna is known person in the field of Togalu Bombe theatre.

Nandi Kunitha, Alavai Kunitha, Choudammana Kunitha, Lambani Kunitha, Kolata, Veeragase, Durga-Muragi and others are the folk dance forms. Karadi Majalu, Killekyathara Aata, Hagalu Vesha are part of folk art. Bidari art of Bidar, toys of Kinnala and blankets of Koppala are the traditional arts.

1.3.6 Education and Health:

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

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



Buddha Vihar



Gulbarga University

1.3.7 Cultural Heritage:



Kinnala's Dolls

As already said, the Kalaburagi Division is culturally rich though it is poor in economical aspects. The districts of Kalaburagi Division have contributed more in the field of art, music, painting, theatre, folklore, dance and other performing arts. This division had four important ancient dynasties of Karnataka. They are: Rashtrakoota, Kalyana Chalukyas, Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kings. These dynasties have encouraged art and literature. This division is known for professional theatre.

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

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1.3.8 Freedom Fighters:

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

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



Sri Ramananda Teertha

The national spirit in this division was the result of movements like Arya Samaj and Vandematharam. Kalyan Shetty of Maregou built 'Tarun Sangh' to take part in freedom struggle. Chandrashekar Patil of Maregou led it as its president. Shri Ramananda Teertha of this division is the prominent freedom fighter. Apart from him, thousands of people had joined freedom struggle. Sardar Sharanagowda Inamdhar was the prominent person in the struggle 'Liberation from Nizam's rule Movement'. The Razakars, the private army of Nizam, harassed the people of Kalaburagi inhumanly. People resisted them ferociously. Though India got independence on August 15, 1947, the Kalaburagi Division became independent on September 17, 1948 when Nizam kingdom was annexed to India.

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Exercises

Answer the following questions.

1. Under which section of the Indian Constitution, Kalaburagi Division is granted special status?
2. In which year Nizam's province was annexed to India?
3. Hampi of Vijayanagara was the capital city of which Kings?
4. Name any two Palegaras who ruled after the fall of Bahamani and Vijayanagara Kings.
5. Which two rivers are the major rivers of Kalburgi division?
6. Write the name of one dam in Bidar district.
7. Name the dam which provides irrigation facility to Raichur, Vijayanagara and Ballari districts.
8. Which are the major industries in Kalaburagi district?
9. Which districts of Kalaburagi division have Iron ore deposits?
10. Name the famous Dargah in Kalaburgi.
11. Name two epic poems written during ancient times in this division.
12. Write a short note on Vachana Movement.
13. Name two people who are well known in the field of Daasa sahitya
14. Name the folk dances of Kalaburagi Division.
15. Name the university in Raichur of this division.
16. Name the university in Ballari district.

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17. Where is Kannada University located?
18. Apart from the freedom struggle two more movements took place in Kalaburagi Division. Name them.
19. What is the name of Nizam's private army?
20. Name any two national schools established in Kalaburagi division to support the freedom struggle.
21. When did Nizam province become part of India?
22. Name the important freedom fighter from Kalaburagi Division.

Fill in the blanks.

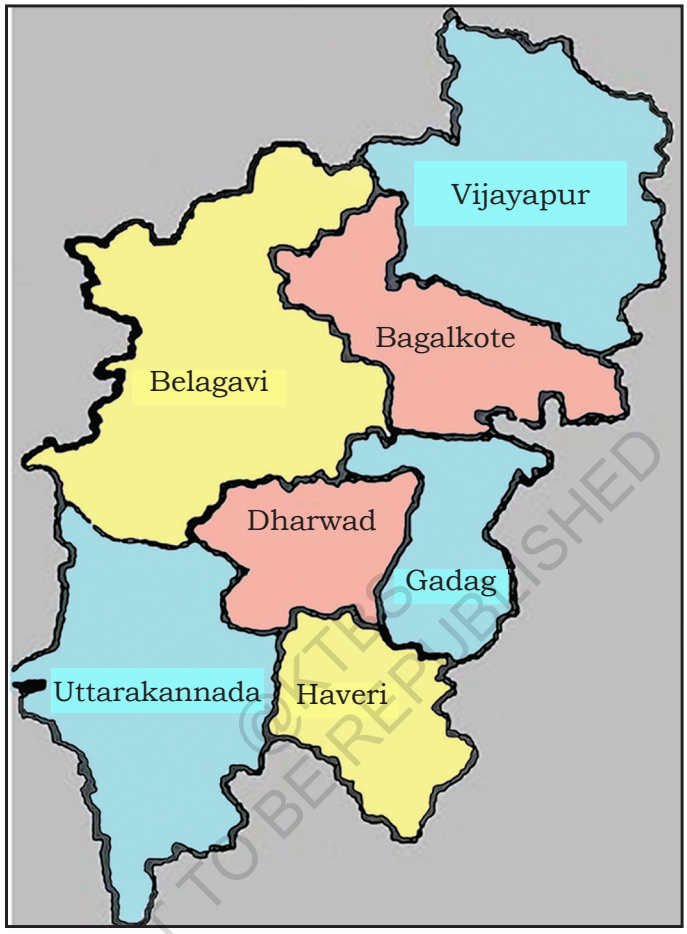
1. _____ in Vijayanagara District was the capital of Vijayanagara kings.
2. Districts of Kalaburagi division got independence in the year _____
3. There is a gold mine in _____ of this division.
4. Ballari district has _____ wildlife sanctuary.
5. Karnataka Central University is in _____ district
6.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

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Activity:

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

1.4 Belagavi Division



District wise map of Belagavi Division

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

1.4.1 History:

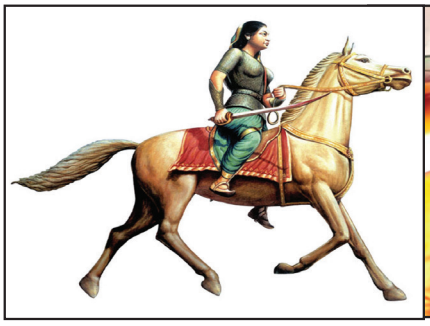
This area was ruled by Mauryas and Shatavahanas. Banavasi of this division was the capital of Kadambas. Badami, the capital of Chalukyas is in this division. World famous temples are there in Pattadakallu, Badami and Aihole. Badami caves have wonderful idols. Basavanabagevadi, Kudalasangama were the centres of Vachana movement. The final abode of Basavanna, the leader of Vachana Movement, is in Kudalasangama of this division. Rashtrakutas and later Bahamani rulers ruled this place.



Cave Temple, Badami

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

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Kittur Rani Chennamma



Sangolli Rayanna

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

1.4.2 Natural Resources:

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

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Ilkal Granite Industry

1.4.3 Forests, Wildlife:



Dense forest

Belagavi, Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts of this division have dense forest. Evergreen forests are here. These forests are found in tropical climate and remain green throughout the year. There is no drought here. Reserve, protected and open forest are here. Forest forms the 80% of Uttara Kannada district. Elephant, Bison, Deer, Tiger, Leopard, Bear, Wild cat and other wild animals are there.

Rosewood, Sandalwood, Matti, Nandi, Teak and other valuable trees are found in this division. Minor forest produce are the livelihood of the tribal communities of this division.

1.4.4 Agriculture and Industries:

This division has Black and Red soil. Paddy, Cotton, Maize, Pulses, Wheat, Groundnuts, Pearl millet, Chilly are the major crops of this division. Jaggery of Mahalingapura, Dried Chilly of Byadgi and Cashewnuts are the major products. Malaprabha Irrigation Project (*Navilu Tirtha*) and Upper Krishna Irrigation Project (*Alamatti*) are major irrigation projects. Kali, Varada, Sharavathi, Doni, Bheema are the major rivers.

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Almatti dam

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

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

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



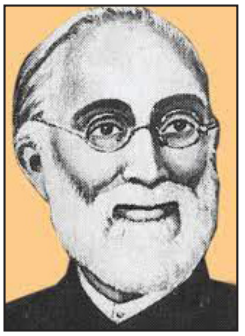
Kumaravyasa



Kanakadasaru



Shishunala Sharif



Fr. Ferdinand Kittel



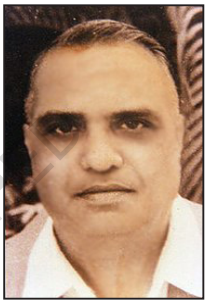
D.R. Bendre



D.C. Pavate



Mohare Hanamantarao



Dinakar Desai

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

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Karnatak University



Karnataka Vidhyavardhaka Sangha

1.4.6 Education and Health:

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

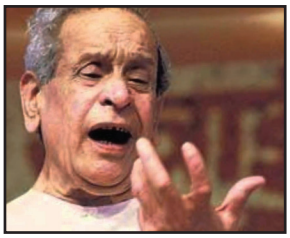
The literacy rates of the districts of this division are better placed. Medical and Engineering colleges are there in Belagavi, Hubballi, Vijayapura and Bagalkote. Kannada schools were started under the guidance of Deputy Chennabasappa during nineteenth century. Many private institutions have contributed to the field of education. Christian institutions have contributed a lot in the spread of education.

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

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1.4.7 Cultural Heritage:

Belagavi Division has rich cultural heritage. It has contributed a lot to Art, Music, Theatre and Literature. Musicians of this division have achieved national and international acclaim. Ganayogi Panchakshari Gavai has provided shelter to blind children and has encouraged their music education. Pt. Bhimsen Joshi has been awarded Bharath Ratna. There are three Jnanapeetha award recipients in this division. Hubballi is called as the Commercial Centre of Karnataka. Byadgi is the market for Chilly, Mahalingapura is for Jaggery and Vijayapura is for Grapes. Belagavi division has achieved a lot in the field of professional theatre.



Bhimsen Joshi



Mallikarjuna Mansur



Gangubai Hangal



Panchakshari Gavayi

Historical monuments of this division are world famous. Badami, Pattadakallu and Aihole are the symbols of Karnataka's heritage. Tourism is growing exponentially. Karwar of Uttara Kannada is emerging as the important base for Navy. The dense forests of this division are home to many wild animals. It is also the birth place of many rivers. Numerous waterfalls are attracting tourists. Sea beaches are other places of attraction.

1.4.8 Freedom Fighters:

As said earlier, the struggle against British had started in Kittur of this division as early as nineteenth century.




Patil Puttappa **P.G. Halkatti**

Mylara Mahadevappa became a martyr for the freedom of India. We shall not forget that freedom struggle started in Belagavi division. Thousands of people from this division have participated in the freedom struggle and also have faced imprisonment. Siddappa Kambali, Aluru Venkatarao, Na.Su. Hardikar, Hardikar Manjappa, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, R.R. Diwakar, Nadoja Patil Puttappa and others have participated in the freedom movement. Many had involved themselves in social reform along with freedom movement. R.H. Deshpande has given the *sapthakshari mantra "Sirigannadam Gelge"* which made the Kannadigas proud. P. G. Halakatti, who is also known as the father of Vachana, was in journalism. Mohare Hanumantharaya and Patil Puttappa motivated people to participate in freedom movement through their newspapers.

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Exercises

Answer the following questions.

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

6. Name wildlife sancutaries of Belagavi division.
7. Which natural resource is available in Ilkal?
8. What is the meaning of evergreen forests?
9. Name the water falls of Belagavi division.
10. In which district of Belagavi division iron ore is available?
11. What are the major crops of Belagavi division?
12. In which district fishing is the main occupation?
13. Which district has seed production centers?
14. Byadgi of Belagavi division is famous for?
15. Name four Jnanapeetha awardees from Belagavi division.
16. Name any three famous singers from Belagavi division.
17. Name any two forms of theatre from Belagavi division.
18. Which district of Belagavi Division has Law University?
19. What is the name of health care centers established in rural areas?
20. Which district of Belagavi division has Horticulture University?
21. In which place, the first women's university of Karnataka has been established?

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22. Who was the queen from Belagavi Division fought against British in 1824?

23. Name any three important freedom fighters.

24. Name two people who have worked and contributed to the field of Journalism.

Fill in the blanks.

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

Activities:

1. Make a list of all the thirty-one districts of Karnataka. Collect the district wise maps. Make another list of tourist spots in each district and prepare a report.

2. Make a list of places relevant to Vachanakaras in different districts. Make a list of Vachanakaras and prepare a report.

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Chapter 3

MAURYAS AND KUSHANS

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Introduction to the Chapter

The Mauryan kingdom was the first empire in India. Its contribution to various walks of life has been extra ordinary. Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka were the two outstanding emperors of the dynasty. You will learn the lives and achievements of these two Samrats in this chapter. After this we tell you some thing about Kanishka, the famous king of the Kushans.

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Competencies

1 Know about Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of Mauryan empire and his preceptor,Chanakya.

2 Understand the life and achievements of king Ashoka.

3 Understand the administrative system of Maurya kings.

4 Recognise the achievements of Kanishka the famous king of the Kushanas.

5 Appreciate the contribution of the Mauryas and the Kushans in the fields of art, sculpture and architecture of India.

Entry into the Chapter



Heena Kausar is an intelligent pupil. She has already noticed the parliament house and the photo of Mahatma Gandhi printed on the currency. But she does not know why the lion symbol is printed on notes and coins. She got the answer when the teacher taught her about Ashoka.

"My subjects are like my children" Do you know who uttered these words? He was king Ashoka the great. Let us know in this chapter some details about this king's dynasty.

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Chandragupta Maurya

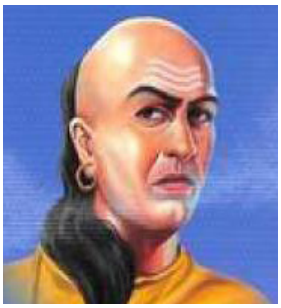
The credit of establishing Mauryan dynasty goes to King Chandragupta Maurya. When Chandragupta had lost his father and rendered an orphan, Vishnugupta (also know as Chanakya or Kautilya) a brahmin teacher took him to Takshashila and gave him good education. The objective of this step was to free north-west India from the occupation of the Greeks. Besides, it was the aim of Chanakya to free Magadha kingdom from the misrule of the kings.

After completion of education, Chandragupta organised an army at the motivation of Kautilya/Chanakya. He fought the Greeks and sent them out of the Indian border. Then he defeated and killed the king of Magadha and established an empire in North India. Pataliputra (Patna of today) became the capital of Magadha empire.



In the interim, Seleucus, a Greek officer invaded India. Chandragupta defeated him in a humiliating manner. Seleucus entered into a peace treaty with Chandragupta and surrendered Afghanistan and Baluchistan to Chandragupta. In return, Chandragupta gifted 500 elephants trained in warfare to Seleucus. Seleucus deputed Megasthanes as his ambassador to Chandragupta's court. Megasthanes studied

Indian conditions and wrote a book 'Indica'. It records Indian situation as he saw it.



Kautilya

Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' : Kautilya/ Chanakya was a minister of Chandragupta. His book is 'Arthashastra'. This is a practical guide to administrators and kings, their conduct and also how the education should be given importance to. 'As the king is, so will be his subjects'. King should give priority to security and prosperity of his subjects.

"In politics, none is trust-worthy. There should be spies working among the departments and the populace. King must assume great responsibility in financial matters. Corruption should be controlled diligently. The people's interest is King's interest. King can be happy if only his subjects are happy." These are some thoughts of Kautilya, relevant today in many respects.

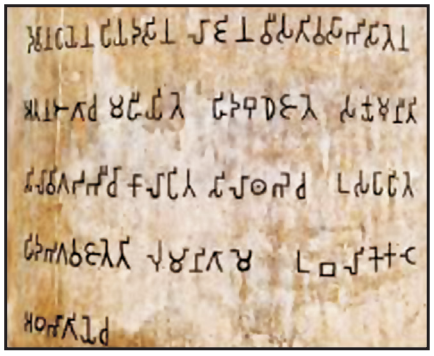
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Emperor Ashoka

After the demise of Chandragupta, his son Bindusara ascended the throne. Ashoka was son of Bindusara. Ashoka holds a unique place among benevolent emperors of the world.

Ashoka's Inscriptions/Edicts

There are many inscriptions/ edicts providing many details of Ashoka's life and achievements which are spread all over the country. Fourteen of his edicts are found in Karnataka. Some areas of Karnataka were included in Ashoka's rule.



Ashoka's Inscription

The Kalinga war

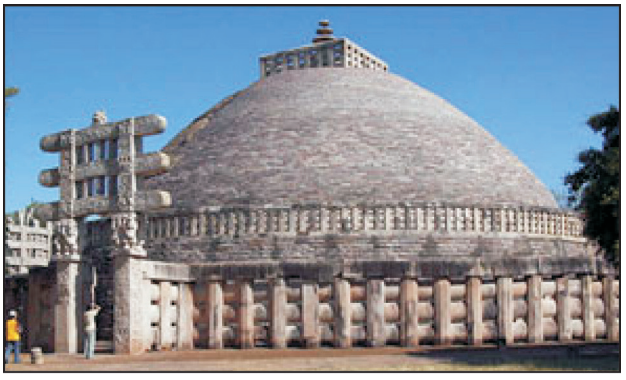
Kalinga war happened to be a turning point in Ashoka's personal life and his life as a king. About one lakh people died and one and a half lakh soldiers were taken prisoners.

The king who personally took part in the war was terribly shaken and moved by the fearful death and misery that war had brought. He was totally transformed. He at that very moment, determined to shun war. He realised Dharmic victory (conquering of the heart of the other side by consultation, argument and logic) was the real victory.

He was influenced by the Buddhist thought and tried to propagate it among his subjects. He emphasised good conduct more than empty religious practices. 'Elders and teachers must be respected. Non-violence is the highest virtue. Don't hurt even the smallest creature'. In this way he propagated universal love and brotherhood. Any other king so idealistic and inclusive in thought is hard to come across all over the world.

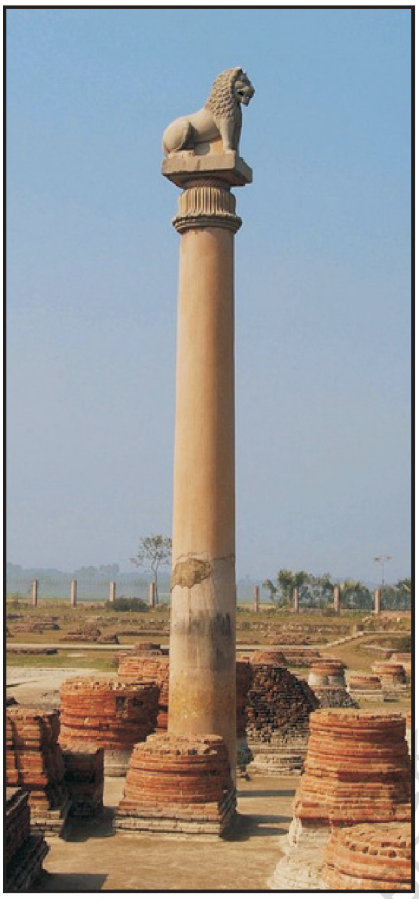
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Propagation of faith



Sanchi Stupa, Madhyapradesh

Ashoka convened a Buddhist conference at Pataliputra. He deputed ambassadors of faith to countries outside India. He got statement of his faith etched on rocks and pillars of stone. Those statements of faith were very broad based, all-inclusive and secular.



Monolith pillar



Lion capital - our National emblem

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MAURYAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

Central Government

King was the highest authority of governance. All powers were centered in the hands of the king. There used to be a cabinet of ministers who had advisory capacity. There were high profile officials to take care of departmental affairs. There would be a 'Dharma Mahamatra [special minister for Dharma (code of conduct)] who would take care of the orphans, widows, senior and aged persons. The kingdom was divided into many provinces for the convenience of administration.

Local Governance

Head of a village was called 'Gramika'. He would carry on the governance of the village with the help of village elders. Villages were self governed to a large extent. 'Gram Sabha' (village council) would decide village problems.

Architecture and Iconography

Some 'stupas' and 'viharas' built during Ashoka's time still survive. They present an idea of the high level to which architecture and iconography had developed: Viharas (Budhist or Jain monasteries) and Stupas (Buddhist monument/a place where Buddhist relics are housed) at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh caves in the rocks, Monolith pillars (they are 30 feet tall) known for the smoothness of their surface are examples of the glory of the times. Ashoka pillar has at its upper stair (abacus) the figures of a bull and statues of four lions facing four directions. At Saranath museum the lion capitol which is adopted as our National emblem is preserved.

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Decline of Maurya empire

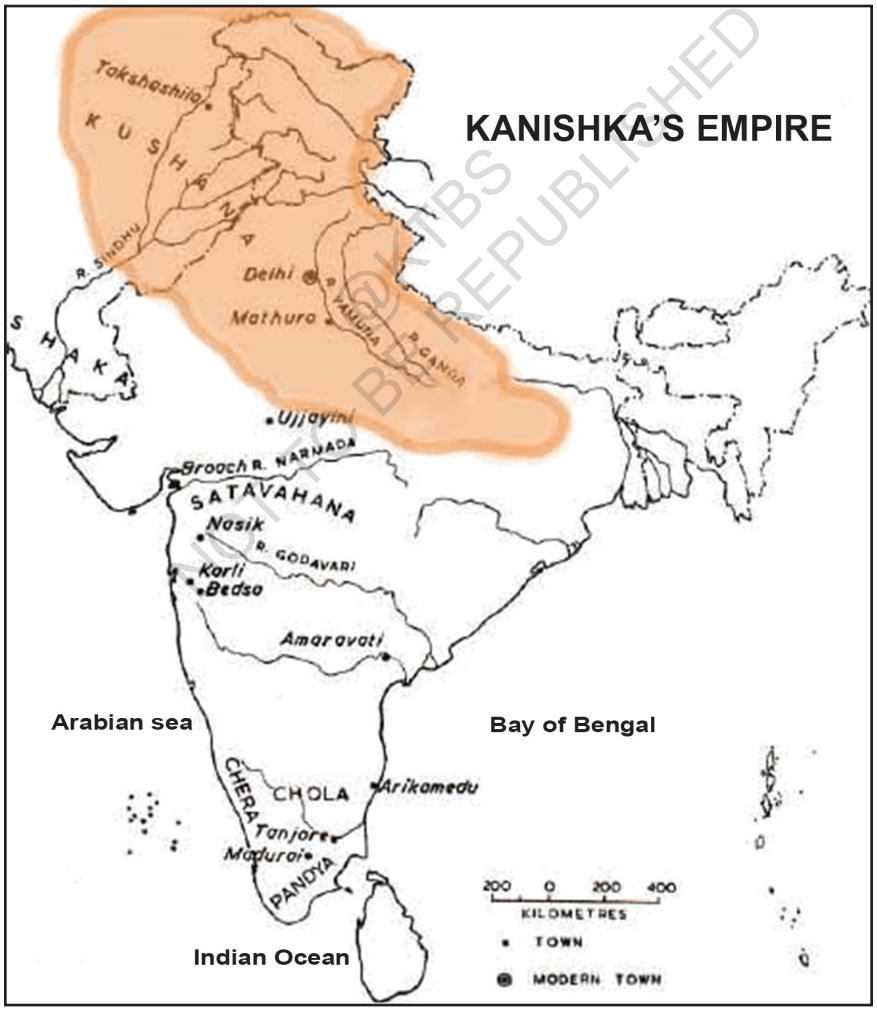
Maurya empire declined in 50 years after Ashoka's demise. Some reasons adduced for this to happen are:

• the vast empire was difficult to manage due to lack of facilities of communication and commuting • kings after Ashoka were weak • the empire fell apart because of internal squabbles • invasions on the north-western part of the country became frequent • the chief of the Mauryan military killed the last of the Maurya kings and occupied the throne.

THE KUSHANS

Kanishka : 2000 years ago Gandhara (now in Afghanistan) was ruled by the Kushan dynasty. As time passed, some parts of India came under their rule. Kanishka was the most powerful king. He carried on wars with neighbours and expanded his kingdom. His kingdom spread till Bihar in the north India.

Kanishka was a Buddhist. He built Stupas. He deputed missionaries to countries outside India. Besides he conducted a Buddhist conference in Kashmir.



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Art and Architecture



Icon of Buddha - Gandhara style

Kaniska built many stupas. The stupa that he built at 'Purushapura' had thirteen floors. Spire of the stupa was 400 ft. tall. This was considered a wonder during those days.

Kanishka was a patron of art. He invited artists from countries outside India. As a result, artefacts of various art-styles contributed to synthesise and evolved a new style called 'Mathura style'. Gandhara style also emerged during this period.

A stone image of Kanishka is discovered at Mathura. Its head is missing. Kanishka's name is etched on the pedestal.

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Stone image of Kanishka



Coins of Kanishka

Literature

Kanishka patronised scholars and litterateurs. Aswaghosha was a great poet and adorned Kanishka's court. He wrote 'Buddha Charita' an epic written in Sanskrit centered around Lord Buddha's life.

Nagarjuna was a great philosopher and scientist of Kanishka's court. Vasumitra, a scholar, was the head of the 'Bouddha Maha Sabha' (Buddhist conference).

Charaka was Kanishka's doctor. 'Charaka Samhite', a popular Ayurvedic work was written by him. Ayurveda is an ancient system of medicine in India.

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New words

Ambassador - representative of a state in other state.

Empire - large group of states under single authority.

Spy - a person secretly collecting information and reporting it to his superiors.

Corruption - influencing or being influenced by bribery, immorality, dishonesty, wickedness.

Inscription/Edict - stone, rock or metal plates, etc., on which a message is carved or embossed.

Stupa - A monument with half spherical dome where relics Buddha are preserved.

Know these facts :

1. Ashoka's edicts are found in Raichur, Koppala, Chitradurga, Ballari and Kalaburagi districts of Karnataka. Ashoka is referred to as "Devanam priya" and "Priyadarshini" in an inscription at Maski (Raichur).

2. Ashoka sent his Buddhist ambassadors not only to the states in India, but to countries outside India - Sri Lanka, Egypt, West Asia and Eastern Europe. Ashoka's eldest son Mahendra and Sangamitra, eldest daughter went to Sri Lanka. Mahadeva went to Mahishamandala (Karnataka) and Rakshita to Banavasi as propagators of Dharma.

3. Basic characteristics of Mauryan governance which was more than 2300 years old can be found even in today's Indian administration. The present hierarchy of administration is: Central → States → Divisions → Districts → Taluks → Hoblis → Villages as it was in Maurya times.

4. **Architecture and Iconography :** Stone, bricks and wood were the basic materials used for building structures. They have stayed for centuries.

5. Ayurveda is a popular system of medicine even today. UNO has recognised it. It is gaining popularity in other countries also.

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Exercises

Answer the following questions :

1. Who founded the Mauryan empire?
2. Which city was the capital of Mauryan empire?
3. Which book did Kautilya write?
4. Which book did Megasthenes write?
5. 'All subjects are like my children' - which emperor said this?
6. Who were 'Dharma Mahamatras'? What were their functions?
7. Where did Kanishka hold the Boudha Maha Sabha?
8. Which is the famous work of Aswaghosha?
9. Which is the ancient Indian system of Medicine?

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Discuss

"As is the king so are the subjects". - How is this statement of Kautilya relevant today?

Activity

Collect pictures of Mauryan architecture and Iconography and develop an album.

Chapter 4 GUPTAS AND VARDHANAS

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Introduction to the Chapter

The most important emperors among the Guptas were, Samudra Gupta, who went on a victory march in both northern and southern India and Chandra Gupta Vikramadithya-II who contributed their mite to the all round upliftment of the empire. While understanding their achievements, we will know the extra-ordinary development of literature, culture, architecture, iconography, art, ayurveda and science during the period. We also know the glorious achievement of India during the regimes of Harshavardhan and Chalukyas of Badami and Pallavas of Kanchi.

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Competencies

1 Understand the achievements of India during the times of Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta II.

2 Know the causes that contributed to make Gupta age a Golden Age.

3 Appreciate the extra ordinary contribution of the Guptas to: Literature, art, mathematics, science, metallurgy, ayurveda in India.

4 Grasp the picture of India depicted by Fahein and Hu-En-Tsang in their works.

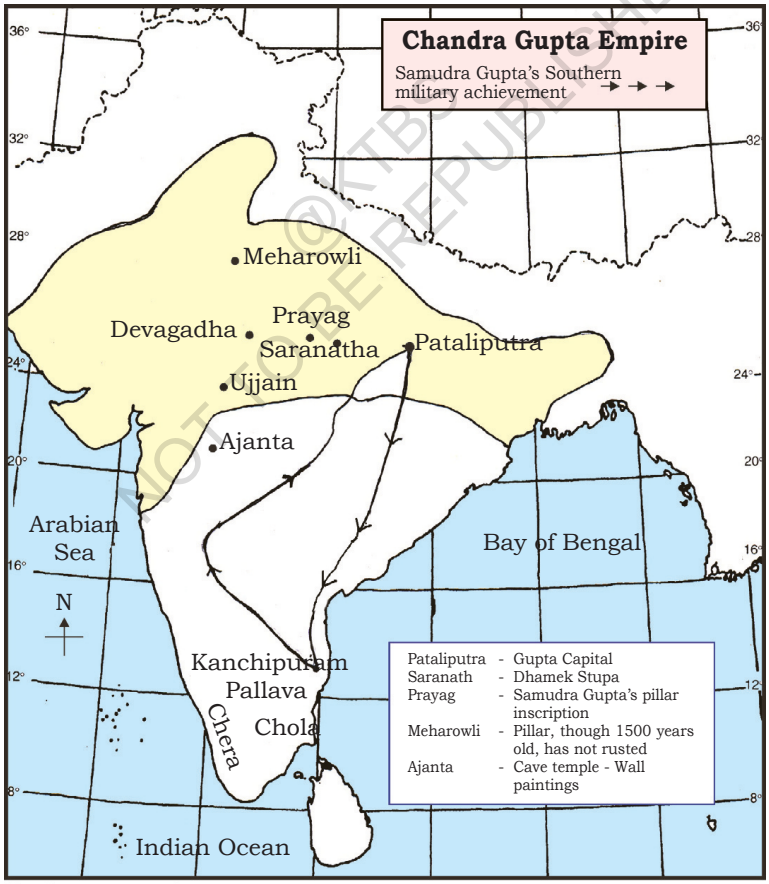
5 Understand the contribution of Chalukyas of Badami and Pallavas of Kanchi.



Entry into the Chapter

Shivamurthy, an enthusiastic student asked his teacher- 'Madam, members of my family have planned a pilgrimage to Prayaga. What is significant about Prayaga?'

The teacher : Prayag in Uttara Pradesh is the place where three sacred rivers of India - Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati unite. This place is called 'Tirtharaja (King of Pilgrimage centres). A festival - Kumbha mela - will be held once in twelve years. There is a famous inscription at Prayag.



Sketch map not to scale

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There is an old monolith pillar at Prayag. That goes back to Ashoka's time. The inscription referred to above is etched on this pillar. The inscription was written by Harishena, Commander of Samudra Gupta. The inscription records the achievements and adventures of Samudra Gupta.

Gupta dynasty had many famous kings. They were patrons of art and culture and also brave soldiers. Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta II are very important among them historically.

Samudra Gupta - His Expeditions



Gold coins of Samudra Gupta

Brave and heroic Samudra Gupta defeated many kings of north India as a first step. Many kings who knew his strength surrendered in advance. The Kushan kings of distant Afghanistan and Satraps (Shakas) of Gujarat acknowledged his supremacy.

Prominent military achievement of Samudra Gupta was his expedition to the South. He conquered many kingdoms and defeated the king of Kanchi. To commemorate his military conquests, he performed Ashvamedha (Horse sacrifice).

Samudra Gupta was a patron of education. Himself a poet and musician, Samudra Gupta was accorded the title 'Kaviraja' (king of poets). There are coins showing his picture as playing on the veena embossed on them. His minister Vasubandhu was a senior Buddhist monk and minister. Coins belonging to Gupta period show the prosperity, power and splendor.

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Chandra Gupta II

Chandra Gupta II, son of Samudra Gupta was an expert in warfare. He defeated Satrapas who were ruling Gujarat for more than three centuries. This ended foreign rule in Gujarat. This was a great military achievement which brought him the title 'Vikramaditya'. He minted new coins. Kalidasa, the great Sanskrit poet was in his court along with eight others. (Nine gems)



Gold coin of Chandra Gupta II

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People led a peaceful life during the Gupta period. The empire prospered well economically. Literature, iconography, architecture, painting, science, mathematics and other cultural aspects flourished unprecedentedly. That is why historians found it fit to call Gupta period as the Golden period in the history.

Fa-hein : He was a Buddhist pilgrim from China. He visited India to understand it as the birth place of Buddhism. He walked the distance from China to India with other Buddhist monks. That was during the period of Chandragupta II.

Fa-hein has written that peace and prosperity were prevalent in the Gupta period. Crimes were rare, governance was pro-people, travel was trouble-free.

Fa-hein travelled in India for many years, visited many Buddhist shrines, collected many Buddhist manuscripts, icons and mementos and took them to China. He translated the books he collected in India to Chinese language. He indicated that he wished to be born in India in his next birth.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF GUPTA PERIOD

Sanskrit literature

Sanskrit, during the Gupta times was not only a language of importance but also the official language. Sanskrit developed well due to royal patronage also. Kalidasa was a poet of the Gupta times. He is one of the best playwrights of the world. Nine great scholars and poets adorned the court of Chandragupta II. Kalidasa was one of these 'Navaratnas' (nine gems). Kalidasa has written four epics and three plays. One of his plays 'Abhijnana Shakuntala' is considered comparable with the best in the World. Kalidasa has a unique place among writers of India for all times. He is honoured with the honorific 'Kavi Kula Guru'.

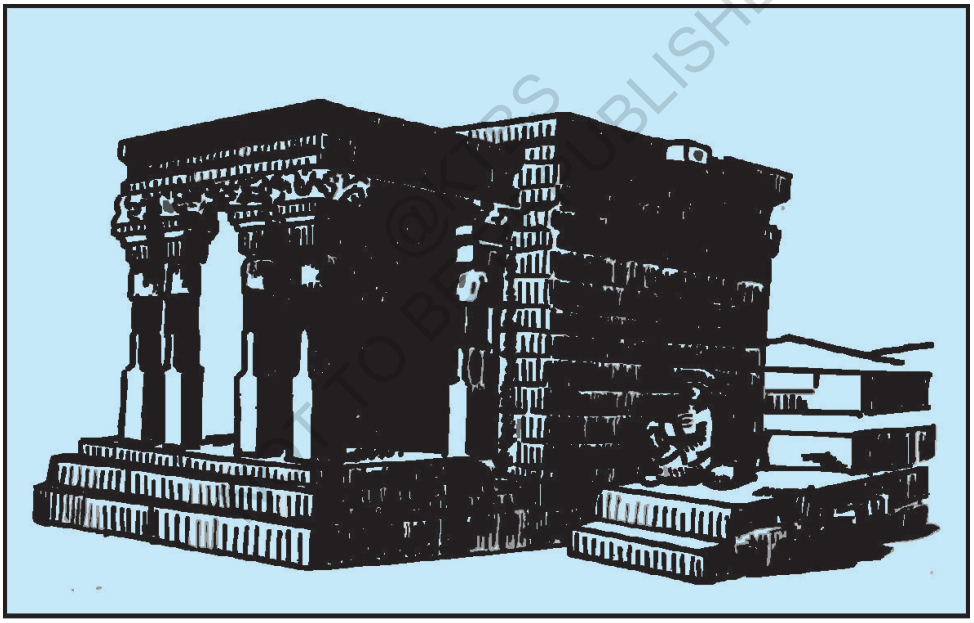
Shudraka and Vishakha Datta were other playwrights of the time. Shudraka's 'Mricchakatika' is a very famous play. Vishakha Datta wrote 'Mudrarakshasa'. Vishnu Sharma's 'Panchatantra' is still very popular and belongs to the same age. It is a major contribution of India to the treasure of stories of the world. It is translated into many languages of the world. Amara Simha wrote a Sanskrit dictionary in verses called 'Amara Kosa' which every student of Sanskrit knows well.

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Temple Architecture

Gupta period can be called **Golden age** especially in respect to temple architecture. A special branch of architecture called temple architecture developed during the times of the Guptas. The temple at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh is the most ancient in India.

Best temples of the Guptas are present at Bhitargaon and Devgarh. The icon of Lord Vishnu in the Dashavatar temple (ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu) at Devgarh is very beautiful.



Temple at Sanchi - Gupta period

Stupas and Chaityas

Dhamek Stupa, 128 ft. tall, at Saranath near Varanasi is an inimitable construction of the Gupta times.

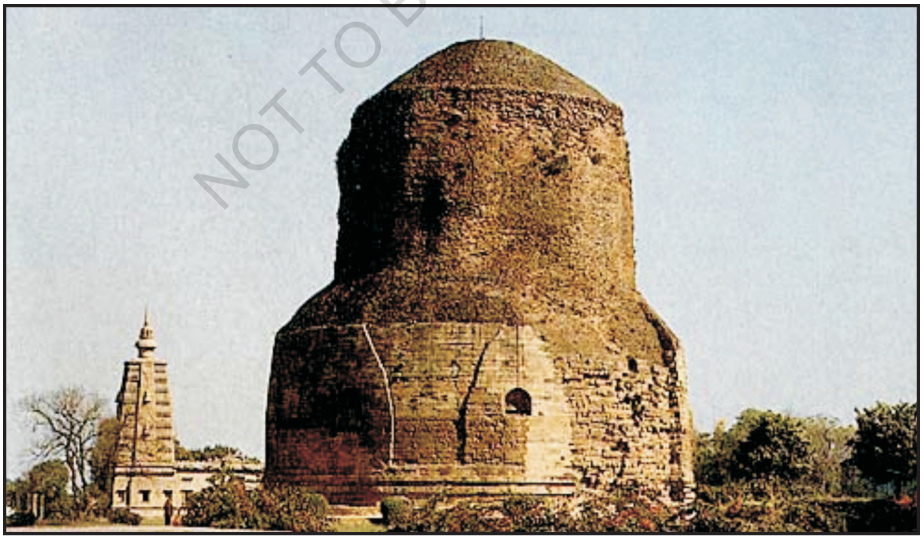


Vishnu in the Dashavatar temple at Devgarh, Madhya Pradesh

Paintings

Buddhist viharas and Chaityas of Gupta times carved into the big rocks are found in Ajanta and Ellora.

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Dhamek Stupa at Saranath

The pictures painted on the walls and ceilings of the caves are famous all over the world. These paintings include life situation, instances of the Buddha's life and sequences from Jataka tales.



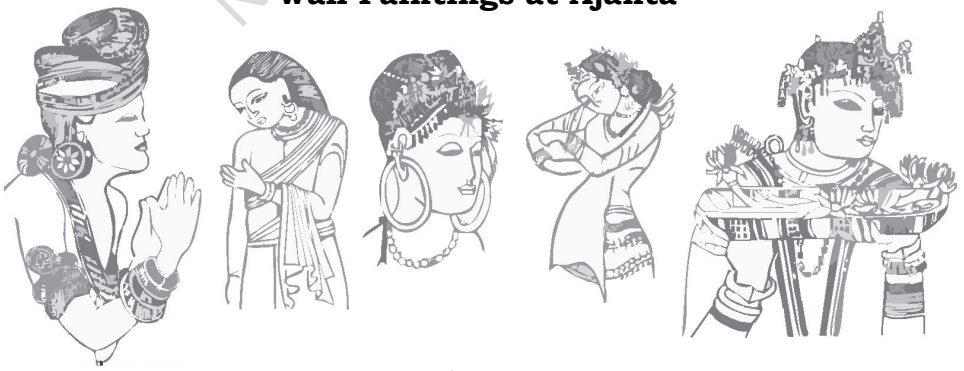
Ajanta caves, Maharastra

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Science-Mathematics and Astronomy

Science and technology got tremendous fillip during the Gupta period. Aryabhata of Pataliputra was a well-known mathematician of Gupta times (see picture). His work is

Wall Paintings at Ajanta



Prince **Minister** **Lady** **Dancer** **King**

'Arya Bhateeyam'. He wrote that the earth was round. His observations about eclipses are very close to modern scientists' calculations. He also contributed to the fields of algebra and trigonometry. He achieved all these great heights before he was twenty three years. Brahma Gupta was another eminent mathematician of the time. Varahamihira, the astronomer was also a contemporary of the Guptas.



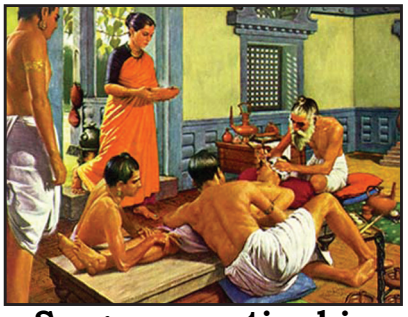
Aryabhata

Metallurgy : Metallurgy achieved great progress during the Gupta period. The iron pillar at Mehrouli near Delhi is an example of this progress. This pillar, though 1500 years old, has not rusted or suffered wear and tear. There is an eighty feet tall Buddha statue made of copper, of this time, at Nalanda.



Iron pillar at Mehrouli

Ayurveda : Vagbhata of the Gupta times prepared a paraphrase of the famous work 'Charaka Samhita'. i.e. 'Ashtanga Sangraha'. This is an authoritative work on Ayurveda and it is followed even today. Surgery was also practised in ancient India. Surgeons of those days would use 127 surgical instruments. They would remove foreign bodies like iron and stones. Mercury was used as a medicine for the first time in India. This credit goes to the physicians of India.



Surgery practised in ancient India

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New word : Trignometry : A branch of mathematics.

Know these facts :

1. Gupta dynasty commenced 1,600 years ago; it ruled for more than two centuries.
2. Plays of Kalidasa are: Vikramorvaseeyam, Malavikagnimitra and Abhijnana Shakuntalam. Kavyas : Raghuvamsha, Kumarasambhava, Ritusamhara, Meghaduta.
3. Temples during Gupta times were built on a square plinth. They had a sanctum sanctorum and a portico only.
4. Paintings done on walls are called frescos. They are found on walls of the caves of Ajanta and Ellora. They are painted with natural colours available from the vegetation around. These caves were hidden from view till 1819. They were discovered afterwards.
5. The weight of the iron pillar at Mehrouli is 6 tonnes, height 23 feet. Till the beginning of the 19th century no European black smith could cast such an iron pillar.

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Exercises

Answer the following questions :

1. Which emperor's details are found in Prayag pillar inscription ?
2. Which Gupta king had the title 'Vikramaditya' ?
3. Why is Gupta period called golden period ?
4. Who was the chinese pilgrim who visited India during Gupta rule ?
5. Name any one of the plays written by Kalidasa.
6. Who wrote Mricchakatika ?

7. Which is the dictionary composed by Amarasimha ?
8. Where is Dhamek stupa ?
9. Who was the famous mathematician of Gupta period ?
10. Who wrote 'Astanga Sangraha' ?

Activities

1. Collect 10-15 pictures of ancient Indian architecture with details.
2. Read about the lives of Samudra Gupa, Chandra Gupta, Vikramaditya, Kalidasa, Aryabhata, Varahamihira and Vagbhata (Ref.: Bharata Bharati Pustaka Sampada, Rashtrothana Sahitya) or from your library.

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VARDHANAS

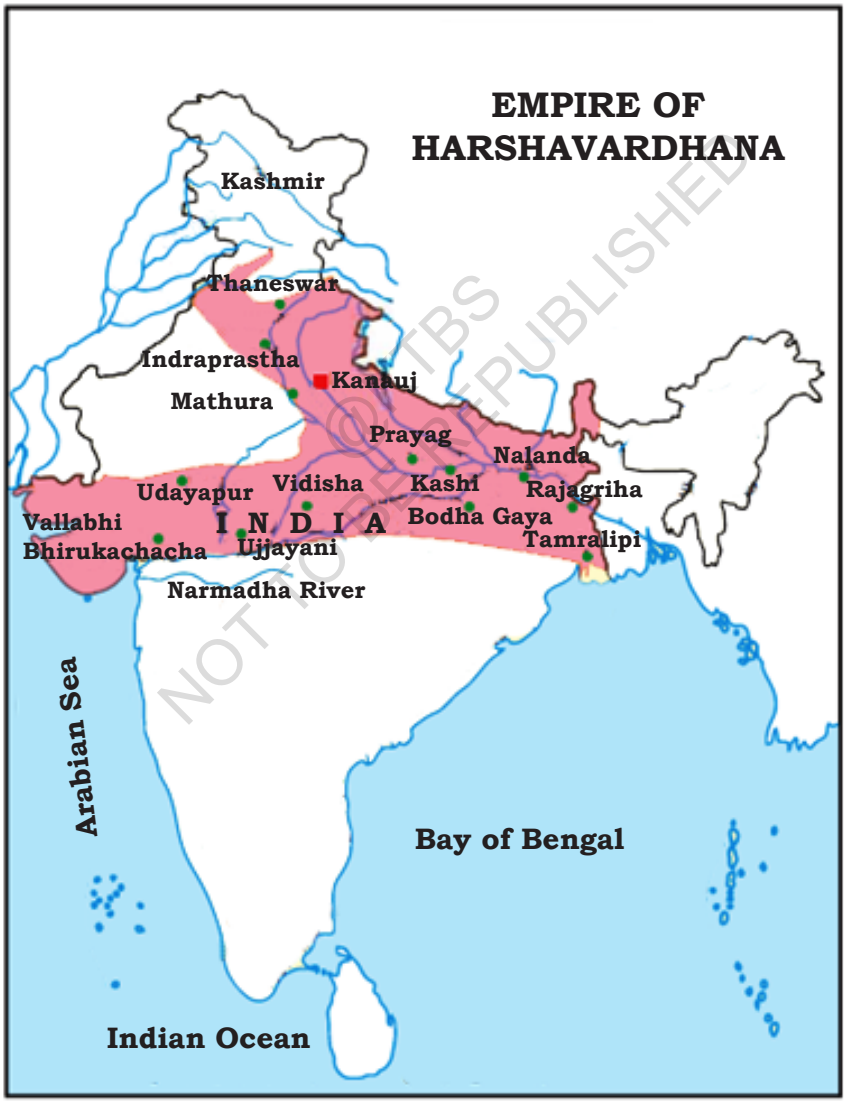
After the decline of the Gupta Empire, many independent dynasties arose in north India. Important among them was the Pushyabhooti dynasty. Harshavardhana was the most important king among other kings of the dynasty.

Harshavardhana's achievements : Harshavardhana was only sixteen when he ascended the throne. His kingdom was facing many problems. Harshavardhana did not have experience of administration. Enemies decided to take advantage of the situation. But Harshavardhana took notice of the conspiracy and attacked them with lightening speed and defeated them. He put away all obstructions and established a strong empire in north India.

Literature : Harshavardhana patronized scholars and men of letters. Banabhatta was the most important among them. Bana wrote 'Harshacharita', a biography of Harshavardhana himself. 'Kadambari' is a prose-work which has immortalized itself and the poet in the world of Sanskrit literature.

Harshavardhana has written three plays - Priyadarshika, Ratnavali and Nagananda. He gave munificent endowments to Nalanda University.

Dharma : Harsha was a man of dharmic and liberal nature. He strived after providing comforts to his subjects. He established centres to dispense medicine and food to the poor. He built rest houses throughout the country.



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Dharmic Conferences : Harsha would conduct dharmic conferences once in five years at his capital cities Kanauj and Prayag.

Hu-en-Tsang : Hu-en-Tsang a Buddhist pilgrim visited India during Harsha's time. He made a deep study of Buddhism travelling all over India. 'Si-yu-ki' (story of the western world) is the name of the book he wrote about his impression of India. Harshavardhana had deputed his ambassador to China before Hu-en-Tsang visited India. China also sent its ambassador to India in turn.



Hu-en-Tsang

Nalanda University : Nalanda university in Bihar had been reputed all over the world for more than 600 years. Thousands of students would visit India from Japan, China and other countries to continue their education. All of them would be given Indian names. Eight Mahapathashalas and three large libraries were in this campus. Buddhism was the main subject of study other subjects like Yoga, Veda and medicine were also being taught. Hu-en-Tsang spent many years studying Buddhism in this university.

Later foreign invaders launched violent attacks and destroyed the university. Libraries were set on fire too. Scholars were killed. Nalanda perished.

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Nalanda University

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Know these facts

There was no fee for either education, shelter or food. Revenues of a hundred villages were ear-marked for this purpose. Harshavardhana was a patron of this university. Students had lead a disciplined life. Great scholars were working as faculty members.

Exercises

Answer the following questions :

1. Who wrote Harshacharita?
2. Mention two plays written by Harshavardhana.
3. Which Chinese tourist visited Harsha's court?
4. Which is the most famous ancient Indian University?

Chapter 5

ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA

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Introduction to the Chapter

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

Competencies

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

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

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

4 Understand culture of the Kadamba period.

5 Understand Chalukyan art and architecture.

6 Contributions of Kanchi Pallavas to architecture.

7 Understand Ganga art and architecture.

8 Contribution of Rashtrakutas to kannada language and literature.

9 Understand language and literature of Kalyani Chalukyan period.

10 Ancient forts and monuments are our cultural symbols. we should protect them with this awareness.

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11 Appreciating the Hoysala and the Chola contributions to literature and architecture.

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



Entry into the Chapter

Mary and Mamatha are good friends studying in 5th Std. They are a beautiful duo. They enjoy their time with humour and telling stories to each other. When Mamatha requested Mary to tell a story related to her native place, Mary narrated the story of Kannagi: 'Kovalan was a rich merchant at Kaveripattinam. Kannagi was his very dear wife. Kovalan loses all his riches due to bad company of his servant maid Madhavi. But, Kannagi was so devoted to her husband that she never complained or was angry with him. They decided to leave Kaveripattinam and start their life afresh at Madhurai. Kannagi gives Kovalan one of her anklets (see picture) made of gold and ruby to be sold and to make a living out of the money they would get.

Kovalan approaches a gold merchant to sell the anklet. By that time queen of the Pandya king also had lost an anklet resembling Kannagi's. Kovalan was arrested and hanged to death. Kannagi's sorrow,



anklet

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anger spurt up and she approached the king by the roads of Madurai shouting 'Kovalan is innocent' with brandishing other anklet in her hand. She utters a destructive curse. The king and the queen perish as a consequence of the curse. Madurai catches fire. At last the goddess of the city appears and consoles Kannagi, who withdraws her curse.

The Sangam Literature, Sangam Age

Kannagi is the heroine of the Tamil epic 'Silappadigaram' which is one of the best epics of India.

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



Thiruvalluvar

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

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

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There are some old-time literary works other than Manimegalai, Silappadigaram and Tirukkural. All of them put together are called 'Sangam Sahitya (literature). Pandya kings established an association of men of literature called 'Tamil Sangam' at Madurai and encouraged literature. There was a practice of poets submitting their works to the 'Tamil Sangam' for the review.

Creation of Sangam literature continued for nearly five centuries. This period of time is called 'Sangam Age' which provides information about the dynasties of South India like: Chola, Chera and Pandyas and life during their times.

The Satavahanas

Centuries ago a dynasty called Satavahanas ruled some parts of Southern India. Prathishthanapura (Paithan) was their capital.

Gowthameeputra Saatakarni

He was the most important king among the Satavahanas. Being a very powerful king, he defeated foreign invaders and annexed their kingdom to his own.



Coins of Sathavahanas

Some parts of Karnataka were under his rule. An edict discovered near Nasik, describes him - very handsome, well-mannered, highly compassionate towards peoples' sufferings. Gowthameeputra brought many Vedic rites back to practice. He was tolerant of other faiths.

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Dharma and Society : Satavahanas were adherents of Vaidika dharma. They would perform sacrifices like Ashwamedha and other sacrifices (yagas). Under their rule the foreign citizens who chose to live in India, would voluntarily accept Hindu or Buddhist faiths and named their children after Hindu and Buddhist gods and great persons. They worshipped Shiva and Vishnu. Women were respected. They held properties and donated liberally to the dharmic centres.

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

These structures are carved into big rocks. The chaitya near Karle in Maharashtra is very big and beautiful. The Chaitya near Kanheri is famous. Viharas are carved into the rocks situated near a Chaitya. The Stupa at Amaravathi in Andhra Pradesh is built of marble and is artistic. We can see Sathavahana architecture at Sannati in Gulbarga district and at Banavasi in Uttara Kannada districts.

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Trade and Trade centres (cities)

Satavahanas' time was prosperous due to internal and external trading. Many cities were busy trade centres. Such cities were called 'Nigamas'.

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

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

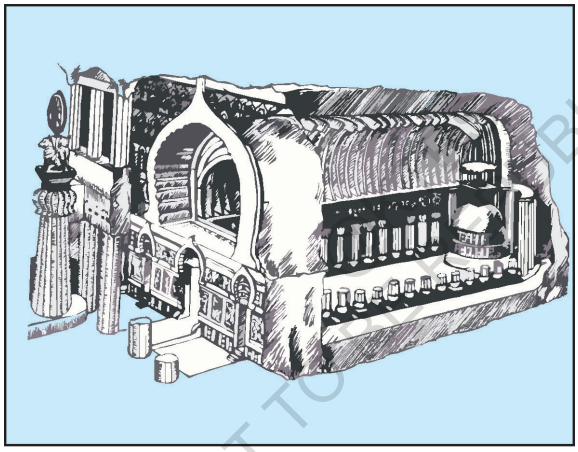


Shrenis functioned as modern banks do. They would support industrial and trade activities. Builder of the famous Chaitya at Karle was a Shreshti.

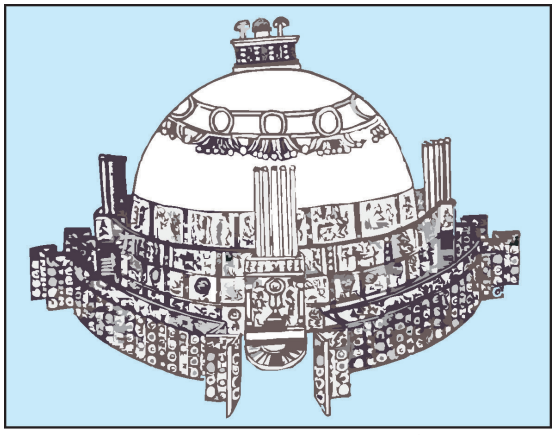
The East and West coasts of the empire had a number of ports. Bharukacha (present Broach), Sopara and Kalyana near Mumbai and there were many such ports on the West coast.

India's trade relations with the Roman empire of Europe was well-established during the Sathavahanas' period. As many commodities were exported to Europe from India, so in return, gold would be imported in large quantities !

Satavahana kingdom became much prosperous due to lucrative foreign trade.



Chaithya - Karle in Maharashtra



Stupa at Amaravathi

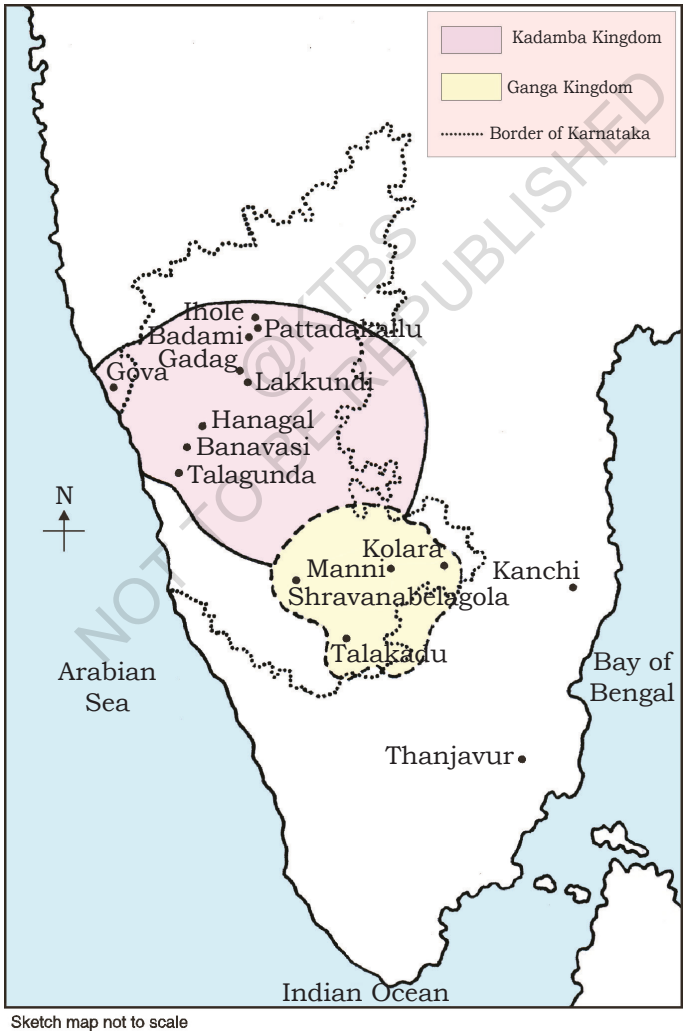
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The Kadambas of Banavasi

Mayura Sharma was the founder of Kadamba dynasty. As there was a Kadamba tree in front of his house, the family gained the name of the tree. Mayura Sharma was the famous king of the dynasty. Capital of the Kadambas was Banavasi, Uttara Kannada (see Map).



Royal Emblem - Lion



Sketch map not to scale

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- Prakrita, Sanskrit and Kannada languages were in use during this age. Later on, Sanskrit acquired greater importance than before. It was the state language and also medium of instruction. Kannada acquired great importance and recognition.
- An inscription written in Kannada is discovered at Halmidi village in Hassan district. This is the earliest inscription written in Kannada.
- An inscription written in Sanskrit is discovered at Talagunda in Shivamogga district belonging to Kadamba's times. A poet called 'Kubja' wrote it. He is the first Sanskrit poet of Karnataka.

Kadambas have contributed to architecture and iconography in Karnataka significantly. They built many temples at Banavasi. Lord Madhukeswara was the family deity of the Kadambas. There is an attractive icon of Parashurama at Banavasi.

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Madhukeswara temple, Banavasi

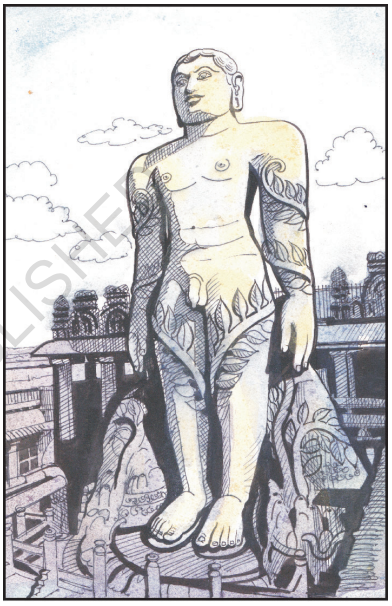
The Gangas of Talakadu



Royal Emblem - Elephant

Shravana Belagola reminds us of the great monolith statue of Bahubali (Gomateswara). Bahubali is the symbol of sacrifice and detachment. They are the noblest Indian values.

The word 'Gommata' means 'the beautiful'. Don't we feel pride when we remember that Gommateswara statue at Shravanabelagola is the tallest monolith statue in the World? Not only that, it is one thousand years old. The height of the statue standing majestically atop the hill (Dodda Betta) is 17.4 m. (58 feet). The credit of getting this statue sculpted and erected goes to Chavundaraya, a minister of the king Rachamalla-IV of the Gangas. There is an interesting story about erecting of Gommata statue.



Gommateswara

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Legend of Gullakayi Ajji

There is an episode that links Gullakayi Ajji with Chavundaraya:

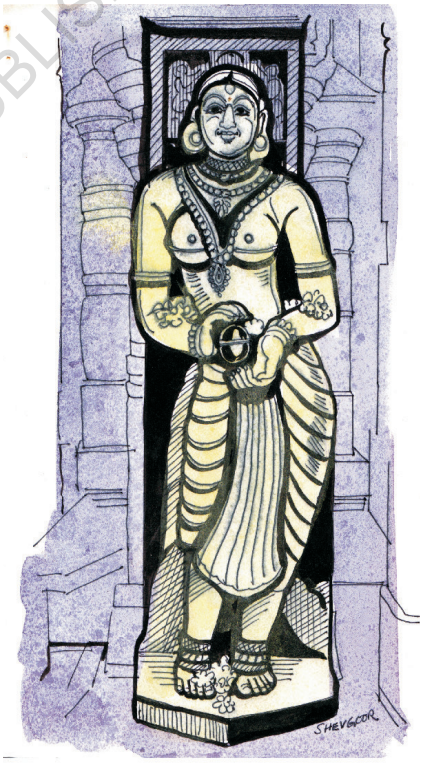
Chavundaraya arranged the celebration of Mahamastaka Abhisheka to the idol of Bahubali. He poured milk over the head of the icon. But the milk did not reach the thigh of the icon, whatever be the quantity of milk poured.

Disappointed, Chavundaraya asked his guru for the reason. Guru asked him to pour milk brought by an old woman in a hollowed round brinjal.Gullakayi is a round variety of brinjal.

When the guru's command was obeyed, the milk poured on the head of the idol drenched the whole body and flowed over. The word Gullakayi Ajji was coined. The milk that over flowed, filled the tanks and their water became white. So the place acquired the name Bel+Kola (white tank). As Jain saints (Shravanas) lived there it is called Shravana Belagola.

The statue of Gullakayi Ajji can be seen on the Big Hill. This five feet tall black stone statue is very artistic. This was also erected by Chavundaraya.

The Gangas built beautiful temples for Pathaleswara at Talakadu and Kolaramma at Kolara. Chavundaraya Basadi is on the small hill at Shravana Belagola. Hundreds of 'Veeragallus' (stone slabs erected in honour of a person who sacrificed himself) are the contribution of the Gangas. Description of deeds of valour of the person is etched on the stone slabs as monuments. Some writings or figures are also seen on the Veeragallus.



Gullakayi Ajji

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The Gangas ruled the land for a longer period than any other dynasty did. Talakadu in Mysuru district was their capital (see map). The kings have proclaimed in the inscriptions that they ruled for the welfare of the subjects.



Chavundaraya Basadi, Shravana Belagola

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Durvineetha was the most famous of the Ganga kings. Edicts describe him as equal to Shri Krishna, himself a great scholar, Durvineetha was a patron of scholars. He was one of the great kings of South India.

Literature : Literary works in Sanskrit, Prakrta and Kannada were produced in large numbers during his time. Kings themselves wrote books. Chavundaraya wrote 'Chavundaraya Purana', one of the significant works in Kannada prose.

Chalukyas of Badami



Royal Emblem- Varaha

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



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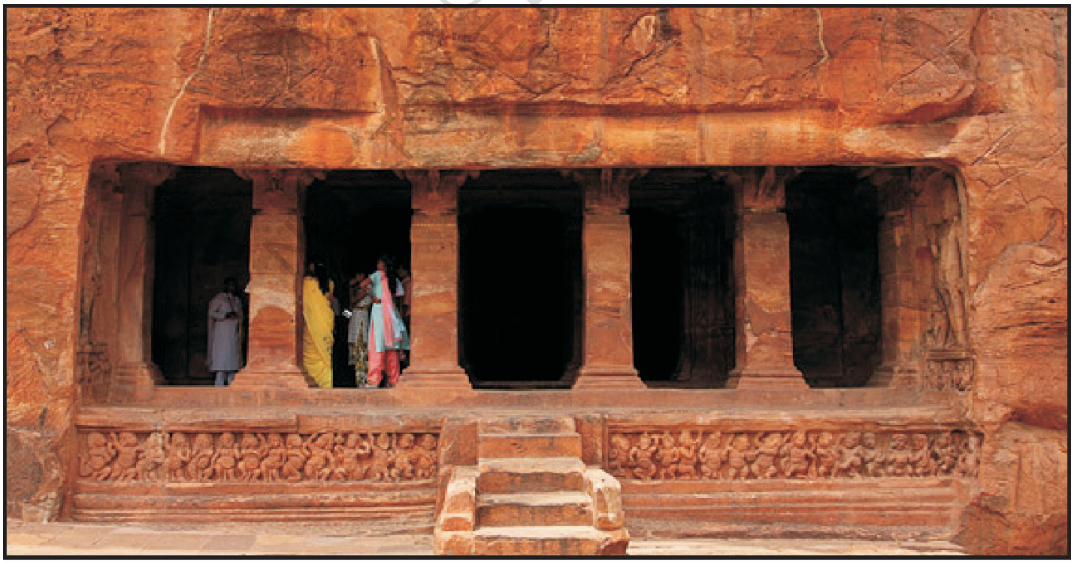
Pulikeshi II

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

Gangas and Kadambas surrendered to Pulikeshi II voluntarily. Pulikeshi defeated Harshavardhana in a battle held on the banks of the river Narmada. This is a great accomplishment. Kings of Kalinga and Kosal surrendered themselves without any fight.

Pulikeshi defeated Pallavas of Kanchi, crossed river Kaveri and defeated Cholas, Keralas and convinced the Pandyas to accept his authority in the south. Thus by establishing victory in all the directions, Pulikeshi returned to Badami. His kingdom extended from the east coast to the west.

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Badami cave

Reputation of Pulikeshi crossed the borders of India and reached foreign countries also. Pulikeshi sent a delegation to Khusro of Persia with a present of an elephant and valuable objects. Khusro sent in return, a friendly delegation to Pulikeshi. Ajanta cave has a painting wherein Khusro and his wife are welcoming Pulikeshi's ambassador.



Vishnu temple, Badami cave

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Architecture of Chalukyas of Badami

Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal, Mahakoota and Nagarala have architectures of Badami Chalukya's time. Aihole and Badami have caves and cave temples. Aihole has temples for Sun, (Ladkhan), Meguti, Karthikeya and Durga which are important. Aihole is called 'Cradle of temple architecture'. Embossed architecture of Nataraja and Vishnu at Badami temples are noteworthy. Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal is large and beautiful. Pattadakal is one of the world heritage centres.



Nataraja, Badami cave



Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakallu

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New word:

International Heritage Centre - UNO has recognized some important and significant places as internationally important places and added them to the world list of such centers. They are provided with special previleges and protection. Hampi, Pattadakal, Belur, Halebidu and Somanathapura from Karnataka have been included in this list.

The Pallavas of Kanchi

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

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

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Mahabalipuram Temple

Pallavas' contribution to architecture

There are eight chariot-like-temples at Mahabalipuram. Each of them is carved out of a single rock.

There is an embossed stone artefact called 'Gangavatharana' (descent of Ganga). It represents the efforts of Bhagiratha to get Ganga to the earth from the hair-knot of Lord Shiva. This is a great artefact of embossing on stone.

Pallavas built huge temples. One of them is the shiva temple on the coast of Mahabalipuram. The other two such temples are Kailasnath temple at Kanchi and Vaikuntaperumal temple.

The Rashtrakutas

The Rashtrakutas, who overthrew the Chalukyas of Badami, became masters of the whole of the Deccan. They are forever remembered on account of their association with: *Kavirajamarga, Adikavi Pampa* and the *Kailasa temple*. Let's take up these first.

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- *Kavirajamarga:* This is a work on poetics of the Rashtrakuta Age. Since it is the *earliest* Kannada work so far known to us, it occupies a unique place in Kannada literature. It was composed by *Srivijaya* in the 9th century.



Emblem of Rashtrakutas

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

- *Pampa:* What Valmiki is to Sanskrit literature, Pampa is to Kannada literature. Pampa being the first *Kavi* of Kannada literature is called *Adikavi*. Pampa wrote *Vikramarjuna Vijaya* which is popularly known as *Pampa Bharata*. This epic narrates the story of the Mahabharata. The influence that Pampa wielded on the later Kannada poets is indeed great.

Pampa was in the court of Arikesari, the governor of Vemulavada, a province of the Rashtrakuta empire.



Kailasa temple, Ellora

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• *Kailasa temple:* The magnificent temple of Kailasa at Ellora (in Maharashtra) was carved out of a single rock 100 feet high. It was built during the reign of the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna I. Only one of its kind in the world, the sculptural wealth of the temple is indeed marvellous. The sculputre depicting Ravana shaking the mount Kailas is remarkable.

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

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



Mahesha, Elephanta, also called Trimurti

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Great Rulers

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

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


MAP 3
THE RASHTRAKUTA EMPIRE
(9th century)
Ujjayini
Navasarika
Echalapura
Ajanta
Nasik
Ellora
Lattaluru
Gharapuri
Vemulavada
Malkhed
Aihole
Badami
Pattadakal
Goa
Gadag
Lakkundi
Hanagal
Banavasi
Talagunda
Sravanabelagola
Kolar
Kanchi
Talakadu
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
N
SKETCH MAP NOT TO SCALE
Indian Ocean
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Amoghavarsha Nripathunga was deeply concerned with the welfare of his subjects. He built the city of *Manyakheta* (Malkhed in Gulbarga district) which became the Rashtrakuta capital. Sulaiman, a foreign traveller who visited the Rashtrakuta empire, stated that it was one among the four mighty empires of the world. (The other empires being the Roman, the Arab and the Chinese).

Krishna III: Under Krishna III the Rashtrakutas once again became the supreme power. In the south, he defeated the Cholas and proceeded upto Rameshwaram securing victory all along. At Rameshwaram he built a tower of victory and a temple. Soon he defeated the Pandyas and the Cheras. From the ruler of Sri Lanka, Krishna III collected tributes. Krishna III was the last great monarch of the dynasty. He was a daring warrior and a capable administrator.

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

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Chalukyas of Kalyana

The Rashtrakutas were overthrown by the Chalukyas of Kalyana (also known as the Later Chalukyas). Their capital was Basava Kalyana (Bidar district).

Vikramaditya VI: The greatest emperor of the dynasty was Vikramaditya VI. His long rule of over fifty years witnessed remarkable progress in Karnataka. During his reign *Chalukya-Vikrama saka* was commenced.

Vikramaditya VI patronised several eminent scholars. Bilhana, who was one among them, wrote *Vikramankadeva-charita*, a biography of the emperor. Bilhana describes

Vikramaditya's empire as *Ramarajya*. *Vijnaneshwara* was another outstanding scholar patronised by the empire. His work *Mitakshara* is considered an authority on the Hindu law.

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

Literature: The Age of the Chalukyas was remarkable for the rich growth of literature. Ranna, called by the title *Kavi Chakravarti*, wrote *Gadayuddha*, a heroic poem (*vira-kavya*). It may be noted that Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are known as *Ratna-traya* (Three Diamonds) of Kannada literature.

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Mahadeva temple, Itagi

A special contribution of the Age is *vachana literature* written in a simple but effective style in Kannada.

The eminent vachana writers of the Age were Jedara Dasimayya, Basavanna, Allamaprabhu, Akka Mahadevi, Siddharama, Madivala Machayya and so on.

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

Chronology

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

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Hoysalas

The sixth standard students of Mavinakere school (Hassan) and their teachers finally decided to visit Belur and boarded the bus on a Sunday early morning. When they reached Belur, they saw an architectural wonder sparkling in the morning sunlight.



Emblem of Hoysalas

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

A student : Why is the temple built on a platform?

Teacher : Since the temple is in itself short, the platform makes it appear taller.

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

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



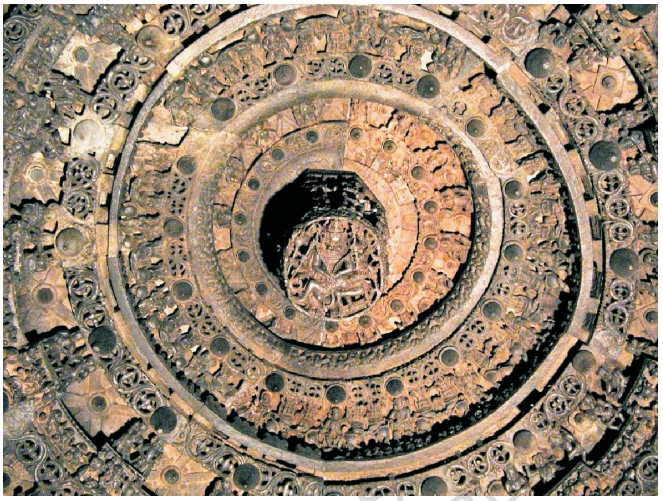
Chennakeshava temple, Belur

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

Student : Madam, may we enter the temple?

Teacher : Yes, let's go in. This is *Navaranga.* It is meant for rendering music and dance during *puja.* Note the four pillars of *Navaranga.* These are

lathe-turned. Don't they shine like mirror? Look up at the delicately carved ceiling of *Navaranga*. It is called *Bhuvaneshwari*. Isn't it marvellous?



Bhuvaneshwari, Belur

Children, follow me. We are in the sanctum (*garbhagriha*) of the temple. Here is the main deity of the temple, Vijayanarayana. Isn't it a beautiful sculpture?



Madanika

Listen, the main attraction of this temple are the *madanika* sculptures. *Madanikas* are delicately carved female figurines in different poses.

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

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

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Jakanachari: *Leaving his wife and young son, Jakanachari moved from place to place for years building temples. After some years his son Dakanachari, now a youth, came to the same place where Jakanachari was engaged in building a temple. By that time Dakanachari had become an adept in the art of sculpture. He saw a statue, sculpted by Jakanachari, ready to be installed. When Dakanachari pointed out a defect in the statue, Jakanachari responded by asserting that if the former were to prove it, he would chop off his hand. Dakanachari then applied sandalwood paste on the stomach of the statue. When the paste dried up, the place around the navel remained wet. When the navel area was ripped open, it was found to be hollow but for some water, sand and a frog. Seeing this Jakanachari quickly cut off his hand. Only after this tragedy the two came to know that they were father and son.*

The legend says that with just one hand Jakanachari undertook building Keshava temple at his birth place. As the work progressed Jakanachari gradually regained his hand.

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Teacher : Children, it is getting late. Shall we return?

Students : Yes, madam.



Keshava temple, Somanathapura

There are about 60 Hoysala temples found in Hassan, Tumakuru and Mandya districts. The most important among them are at Halebidu and Beluru (Hassan district) and Somanathapura (Mysuru district.)

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

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

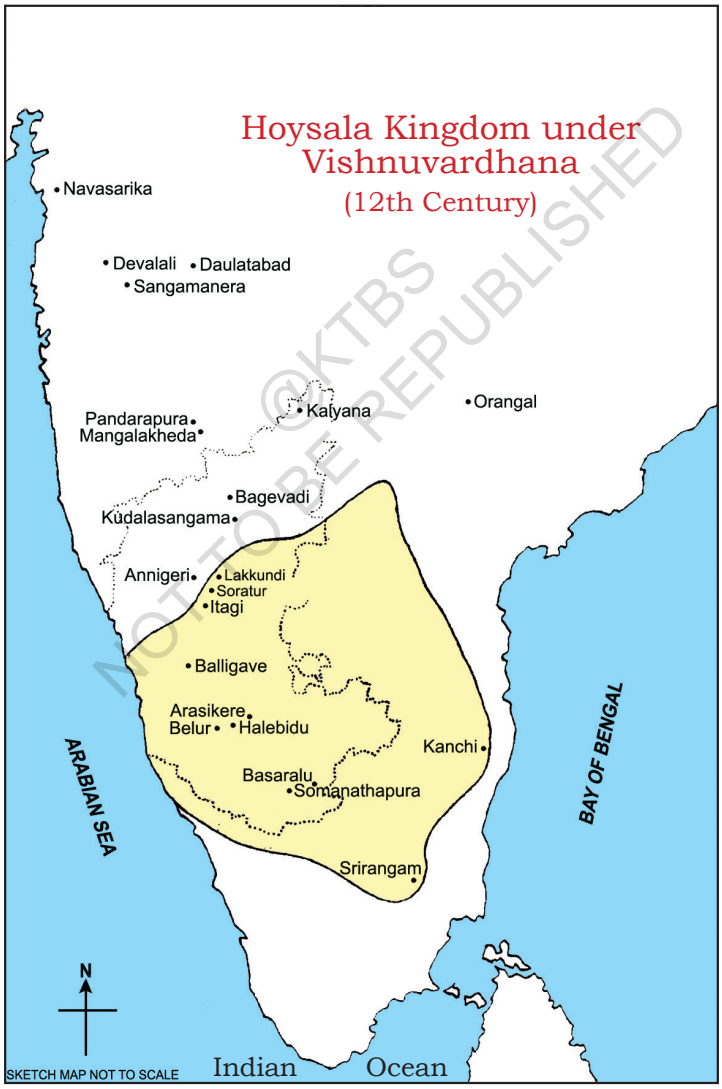
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Prominent rulers

- *Vishnuvardhana:* Vishnuvardhana was an outstanding ruler of the dynasty. He defeated the Cholas and the Pandyas and recovered Kannada territories which were under them. Vishnuvardhana, a follower of Jainism, later accepted Srivaishnavism. His queen Shantala, however, continued to follow Jainism. A tolerant ruler, he patronised Shaivism and Jainism.

- *Ballala III:* Ballala III was the last notable ruler of the dynasty. He ruled for a long period of fifty years. During his reign the sultans of Delhi repeatedly invaded the southern kingdoms, including the Hoysala. As a result the temples of south India were looted of their wealth and got destroyed. Except the Hoysala, all other dynasties disappeared. Hence Ballala III had to face single-handedly his opponents.

In the meantime, the sultan of Madurai became more and more aggressive. Hence, Ballala III, in spite of his advanced age, proceeded to punish him. However, Ballala III was taken captive by deceit and cruelly killed. Ballala III was the only one who illuminated like a bright star during the dark period of foreign invasion. After Ballala III, his son Ballala IV, was killed by the sultan of Madurai in 1346 and with this the Hoysala dynasty ended. But by then the Vijayanagara had already been established.



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Contributions of the Hoysalas to literature

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

Andayya was a puritan in his literary approach. Avoiding Sanskrit words altogether, he wrote in chast Kannada (*achha Kannada*). During the period, the *vachanas* enriched Kannada literature.

Poets and their works: Janna - Yashodhara-charita, *Harihara* - Girija Kalyana, *Raghavanka* - Harishchandra Kavya *and Andayya* - Kabbigara Kavam.

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The Cholas



Pic. 1



Pic. 2

Can you name the above Chola bronze sculptures?

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

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

The Chola contribution to architecture is also remarkable. The world-renowned Rajarajeshvara (now Brihadishvara) temple at Tanjavur is a Chola marvel.

Note the tall *vimana* of the temple. *Vimana* is the tower which is raised above the sanctum. The *vimana* rises in thirteen storeys as if touching the sky. Its height is 61 m (200 feet). The Brihadishvara is the largest and the tallest of all Indian temples. A 1000-year-old monument, it is a world heritage structure.



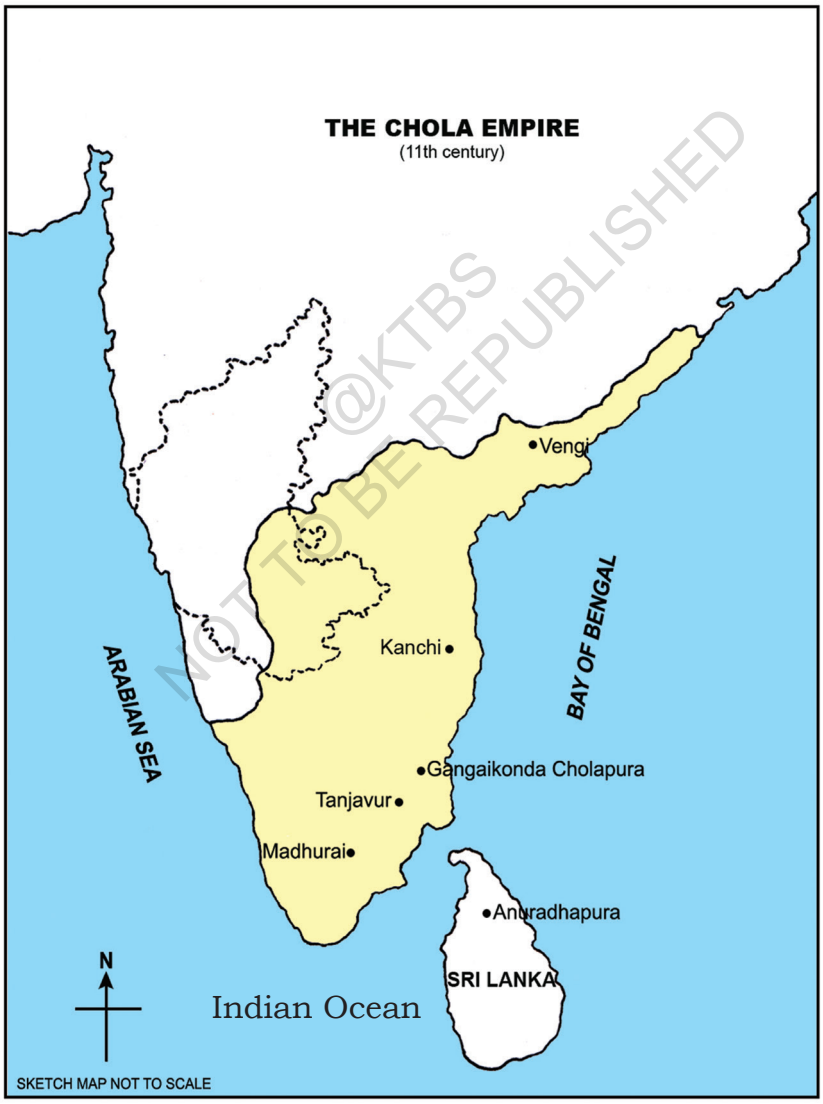
Brihadishvara temple, Tanjavur

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

The Reserve Bank of India has recently brought out a "1000 Years of Brihadishvara Temple" coin of Rs.1000 face value.

Notable Chola rulers

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



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Rajaraja Chola: Rajaraja Chola was a powerful ruler and an able administrator. His vast empire included all the regions south of the Tungabhadra as well as Sri Lanka and the Maldives. To keep his empire secure, he built a strong army and navy. The marvellous Brihadishvara temple is his contribution.

Rajendra Chola: Rajaraja Chola was succeeded by his son Rajendra Chola. His main achievement was a successful military expedition to northern India. In order to commemorate his victory, Rajendra assumed the title *Gangaikonda*. Besides, he celebrated this historical victory by building a new capital called *Gangaikonda-Cholapuram*. He also built a gigantic Shiva temple in the new capital. Near the capital he built a huge irrigation tank and named it *Cholaganga*. The Ganga water, brought all the way from northern India, was ceremoniously poured into the new tank. What a holy feeling on the part of our ancestors towards Ganga water!

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

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

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

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

Activity: *Compare the village administration of the Cholas and the present grama panchayat system.*

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

New words :

Anklet : Ornament worn at ankle.

Chronology

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

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Know these facts :

1. Thirukkural has 1300 stanzas. It has many cryptic statements like : •Dharma is having a spotless mind. •All human beings are equal by birth. •It is not the javelin that brings victory to the king but his impartial governance.

2. Sangam literature has its beginning about 2300 years ago and continued for 500 years.
3. Banavasi (Vyjayanthi) was the regional capital city of the Sathavahanas. Prakrta was the popular language during the time of Sathavahanas.
4. The rule of Sathavahanas started 2,300 years ago and it lasted till about four centuries.
5. The rule of Kadamba dynasty commenced about 1650 years ago. They were in power for 190 years. Halmidi and Talagunda edicts are 1550 years old.
6. Agricultural land was extended during the period of Gangas' rule. They helped agriculture by building tanks and lakes. 'One tank for a village' was the norm. Paddy, ragi, maize and cotton were common crops. Cattle wealth: she-buffaloes, cows, horse and poultry were in plenty.
7. There were women officers at some offices during the Ganga times. They would give charity on their own. Truthfulness, loyalty to the king, heroism, patience were values enshrined as very noble ones.
8. Chandragupta Basadi is on the small hill at Shravabelagola. That was built by Chandragupta Maurya. Small hill is called 'Chandra giri'. Big hill is called 'Indragiri'.
9. This story of Gullakayi Ajji is a historical one. It profounds the values.
10. Gommata statues are present in Karkala (Udupi district), Venuru (Dakshina Kannada), Gommatagiri (Mysuru district),Bastihalli (Mandya district) and other places. The architect of Gommata (Dharmasthala) was Renjala Gopala Shenoy.

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Exercises

Answer the following questions :

1. Who was the heroine of the epic 'Shilappadigaram'?
2. Name two epics of the 'Sangam Age'.
3. Who composed 'Thirukkural'?
4. Who is the significant poet of Sangam Age?
5. Who was the famous king among the Saathavahanas?
6. What was a 'Chaitya"?
7. Where do you find 'Chaityas' of Satavahana times?
8. Where do you find ruins belonging to Saathavahana times in Karnataka?
9. What was a 'Shreni'?
10. Name the ports of Saathavahanas' time.
11. Which was the capital city of the Kadambas?
12. Who was the famous king of the Kadambas?
13. Which is the earliest Kannada inscription?
14. Which poet wrote the Talagunda inscription?
15. Who is the earliest Sanskrit poet in Karnataka?
16. Which was the capital of the Chalukyas of Badami? In which district it is located?
17. Who was the emperor of north India that Pulikeshi II defeated?
18. Mention three places where Badami Chalukyan architecture is found.
19. Which place is called 'Cradle of Temple Architecture?'
20. Who was the most famous king of Pallavas? What was the title he had assumed?

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21. Where are the monolith chariots of Pallava times?
22. Which is the most important temple of the Pallava times?
23. Who got the Gommateswara statue sculpted and erected in Shravanabelagola?
24. Who was the famous king among the Gangas?
25. Which district has Talakadu, capital of the Gangas?
26. Which is the work of Chavundaraya?

Discuss

1. "All persons are equal by birth" - How is this saying of Thirukkural relevant even today?
2. "Factors that were responsible for prosperity during Saatavahanas' time"
3. What might have been the reasons for the decline of the ancient royal dynasties?
4. Write a short note on Pampa, Ponna and Srivijaya.
5. What is special about Kailasa temple and Elephanta cave?
6. State the military achievements of Govinda III.
7. Why is Amoghavarsha considered a notable emperor?
8. Why is Vikramaditya VI considered the greatest emperor of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty?
9. Write short notes on *Vikramankadeva-charita*, *Mitakshara* and *Manasollasa*.
10. Which temple is known as the *Emperor among the Temples.* Why?
11. Mention any two features of the Hoysala temples.

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12. What is meant by Bhuvaneshwari shown in the picture 4.2?
13. Where do we find the great temples of the Hoysalas?
14. Name the great poets of the Hoysala period.
15. Why is the Brihadishvara temple famous for?
16. What are the achievements of Rajaraja Chola?
17. What are the special features of the Chola village administration?

Activities

1. Collect pictures of artefacts of Pallava and Chalukya times.
2. Read life-stories of Harshavardhana and Pulikeshi-II (Source: Bharatha Bharati Pustaka Sampada).
3. Collect the pictures of the structural monuments of the Rashtrakuta and the Kalyana Chalukya Age with short description.
4. Mark on the map the capitals and architectural centres of the Rashtrakutas and the Kalyana Chalukyas.
5. Make a model of Bahubali using clay or any other material.
6. Enjoy the artefacts at Shravanabelagola.
7. Is there a 'Veeragallu' near your locality? Observe and collect information about it.
8. Collect the pictures of the Hoysala and the Chola sculptures and architecture with brief description.
9. Mark on the map the historical places associated with the Hoysalas and the Cholas.

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CIVICS

Chapter 6 CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP

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Introduction to the Chapter

This chapter tells you about 'citizen', citizenship, how one can be a citizen and how one can lose the citizenship. Qualities of a good citizen are given at the end.

Competencies

1 Tell the meaning of citizen' and citizenship'.

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

3 Tell the qualities of a good citizen.

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Entry into the Chapter



A **Mysuru palace** **B**

Observe the picture :

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

Saritha's doubts

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

Father : My child, who are you looking at?

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

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

Saritha : What do you mean by the word citizens?

Father : Our country is India. We are Indians. My father, his father, his father.... all of them were born and lived here. We are permanent residents of this country. Citizens are the permanent residents of a country. Citizens love the country of their birth and they are strongly attached to the country.

Saritha : What is the difference between a foreigner and us?

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

Saritha: What is citizenship, father? Father: We the citizens of India live like a family. We are like the members of the same family, India's family. Membership of a country is 'citizenship' of that country.

Saritha: How can one be a citizen of a country?

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Father: There are two ways of getting the citizenship of a country. First, a child born in a country will naturally become citizen of that country. Second, a citizen can give up the citizenship of the country of his birth and become the citizen of another country.

Saritha: When does a citizen lose his citizenship?

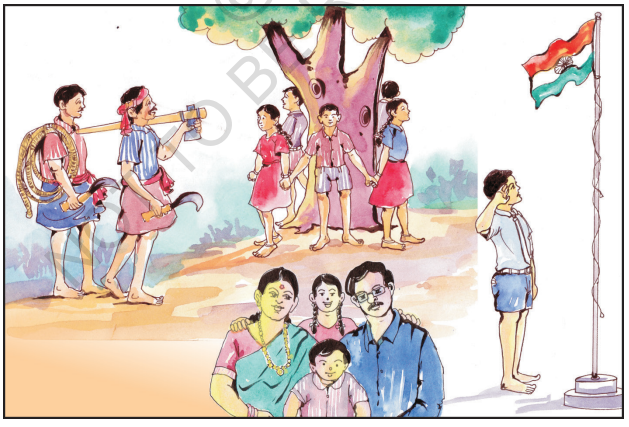
Father: There are some occasions when a citizen loses his citizenship. Ex.: If a citizen of a country takes up the citizenship of another country he automatically loses his previous citizenship. One cannot be the citizen of two countries at the same time.

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

Father: Very well, my child, come let us go inside the palace.

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Qualities of a good citizen



Every citizen enjoys certain rights in his country. Voting in elections, contesting election, serving in the government offices, joining defence forces - these are some of his rights. Duties of a citizen of India are -

- honouring the National anthem and the National flag.
- casting one's vote in elections;
- obedience to the laws of the country;
- participation in the defence of the country;
- paying taxes regularly;
- concerns for the environment of the country;
- not receiving and not paying bribes;
- helping the senior citizens;
- not participating in anti-social activities;
- supporting welfare measures including family welfare schemes;

These are not merely duties of a good citizen but his good qualities too.

Know this

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

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Exercises

Answer the following questions :

1. Who is a citizen?
2. Are you an Indian citizen? How?
3. Mention a few qualities of good citizen.
4. Mention two methods of getting citizenship of a country.
5. How can you help senior citizens?
6. Where do you notice queues? What are the benefits of following a queue?

Chapter 7 DEMOCRACY

A2M4T6

Introduction to the Chapter

In olden days, Kings would rule our country. Slowly, rule of Kings made way for the rule of the people - Democracy. Let us know how the changes took place, greatness of democracy, the role of election, the election process and few other details.

Competencies

1 Understand the differences between rule of Kings and rule of the people (democracy).

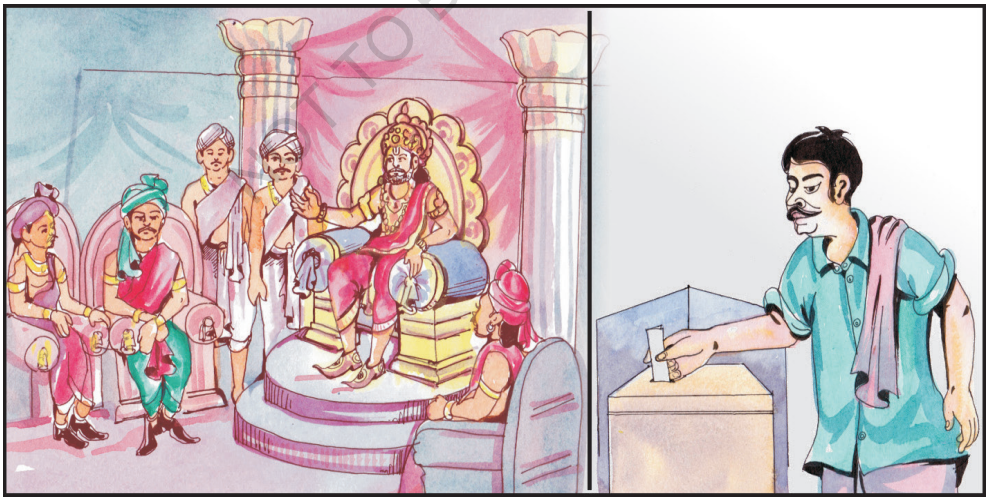
2 Appreciate the greatness of democracy.

3 Understand the role of elections and importance of voting in democracy.

4 Know the process of election.

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Entry into the Chapter



1. Look at the picture on the left. Who sits on the throne?
2. Who are sitting on either of his sides?

3. Can you tell me what the person on right side is doing?

4. Have you seen people casting votes any time?

Once upon a time King Chandrashayana was ruling over Ratnapura. His queen died after giving birth to a son. Later, the King married his court dancer. She also gave him a son in course of time. The brothers joined a gurukula (Teacher's house) and learned many things and became highly educated. The King became old and made his first son the heir apparent (Yuvaraja). The dancer queen became angry because her son could not be the King. She created differences between brothers. They began to quarrel. King died because he was unhappy.

The Kingdom became unruly as the brothers forgot ruling and started quarrelling between themselves. People were uncared for. They became unhappy. They met in an assembly and decided to rule their Kingdom themselves. They framed laws. They agreed to obey the rules they had framed. One day the princes were forced to leave the throne. King's rule ended. People's rule came into force. Ratnapura became a democratic state.

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1. Who did the King bring to the throne?

2. Who should naturally come to the throne after the King according to Indian tradition?

3. What happens if during the rule of the King there is a dispute for power?

4. Do you like hereditary (dynastic) rule?

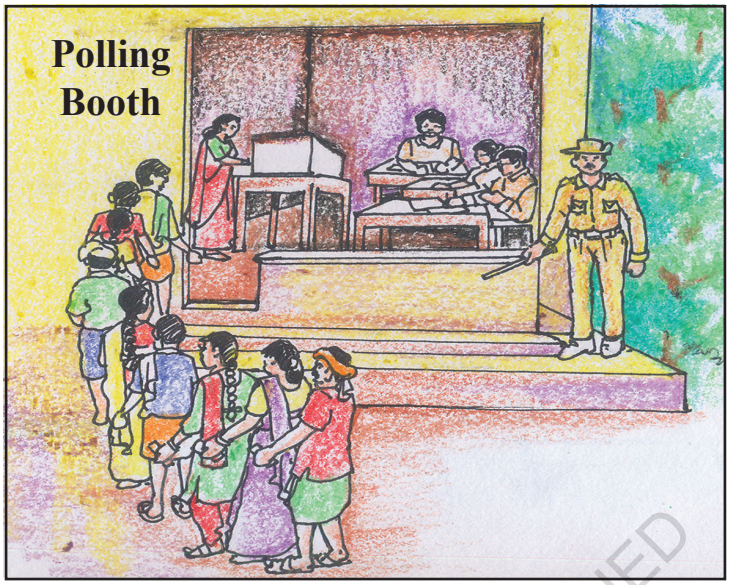
Rule by Kings : We can point out two types of administration in the story we studied just now. They are, rule by the King and the rule by the people. If all the powers of State is held by one person - usually the King - it is Rule by Kings. Everything runs according to his wish. There is no limit to the duration. If the King is good and brave, people will be happy. Otherwise people suffer and end the King's rule.

Democracy - meaning : Rule of a state by the elected representatives of the people is democracy. It is a political system. This is a Government by the people for the people and of the people.

Importance : This is a popular system of government. This has some good points in it. • Government will be run by the representatives elected by the people. • All people are equal before the law. • Elections will be held regularly and new representatives come to power. • Issues will be discussed and people-friendly decisions will be taken. • In Democracy the people need to take wise decisious.

Challenges of democracy. • Money and muscle power may be used to get votes. • Caste, community, language, religion, etc., may influence voting. • Some times elected members resort to defection from one party to the other. Government may become unstable due to defection. • There is a possibility of anti-social getting elected.

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Voting

1. Why are people moving in a line?
2. Have you seen any such occasion?
3. Why do they print symbols on ballot papers and ballot boxes?

Election

The process of choosing people's representatives is election. Polling is an important part of the election process. Persons aged 18 years and above are eligible to vote and contest election. People give their votes in a method called secret ballot.

Each candidate is given a symbol. Even illiterates can vote with the help of the symbol to the candidate of their choice.

Importance of voting : Voting is an important means of expression of a voter's will. It makes representation of all people possible. It is a citizen's duty.

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Election processes : Election is held according to a calendar of events (Time-table). • Filing of nomination by the candidates. • Scrutiny of the nominations by the electoral officers. • Date for withdrawal of nominations. • Canvassing by candidates and their supporters. • Voting on a date already fixed. • Announcement of results on a day fixed in calendar of events. • Publication of the list of successful candidates.

New words

Polling - Voters go to the polling booth and record the choice of their candidates on the ballot paper.

Hereditary (dynasty) rule - Members of the same family come to power by succession (not election).

Ballot paper - A paper containing list of candidates' name and their symbols and used to record voter's choice.

Secret ballot - Secrecy about the voter's choice is maintained even after election results are announced.

Polling booth - Place where voters of a particular area go and cast their votes.

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Know this

1. Electronic voting machines are used now to record the voter's choice.
2. The responsibility of conducting elections rests with Election Commission of India. It functions independently.

Exercises

Answer the following questions :

1. What is democracy?
2. What is the importance of democracy?
3. What is the lower age limit in India for voters?
4. Why is voting important?

Discuss

1. The methods the candidates follow while canvassing.
2. Our role in the success of democracy.

Activity

Collect the election symbols of various political parties.

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Chapter 8 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

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Introduction to the Chapter

India is a vast country. Population is also large. It is not possible for the Central government to administer the whole Nation efficiently. One apporch to efficient administration is the decentralization of the administration and distribution of power and authority. That is why the county is divided into small units and power is given to villages.

Karnataka State is made up of many small units. Basic unit of administration is the village. Many villages make a taluk, many taluks make a district, many districts make a division and divisions complete a State. There are village, taluk and zilla panchayats at the respective levels. They provide administration locally. Urban areas have town Panchayats, Nagar Panchayats and City Corporations (Mahanagara Palikas).

Karnataka State Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 has the objective that by organising grama sabhas the local administration must be able to manage rural and urban development. In view of this, Government has provided some powers and funds for the Panchayat organisations. This Chapter gives an idea of the importance of local administration, their formation, function and sources of income.

Competencies -

1 Understand the formation, function and sources of income of gram, taluk and zilla panchayats.

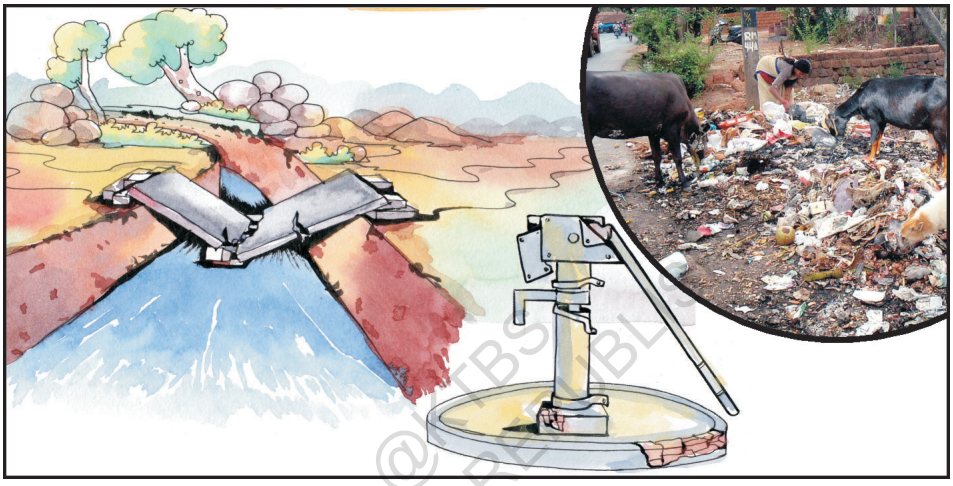
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2 Know the role of citizens in the local administration.

3 Know the formation, function and sources of income of Pattana Panchayats and Nagara Panchayats.

4 Appreciate local administration system.

Entry into the Chapter



1. What do you observe in these pictures?
2. Do you have the problems shown in this picture in your village/town?
3. What do you suggest to solve these problems?

Local Self-Government : People of the locality know the problems in their area very well. They are always aware of the developmental activities that are necessary for them. Should not the local people need some financial support if they could involve in such works? The Panchayat Raj Act has been in force in our country to make this arrangement work. Under this act Panchayat Institutions have been established at rural and urban areas and they are provided with funds and power. Objectives of local self-government are -

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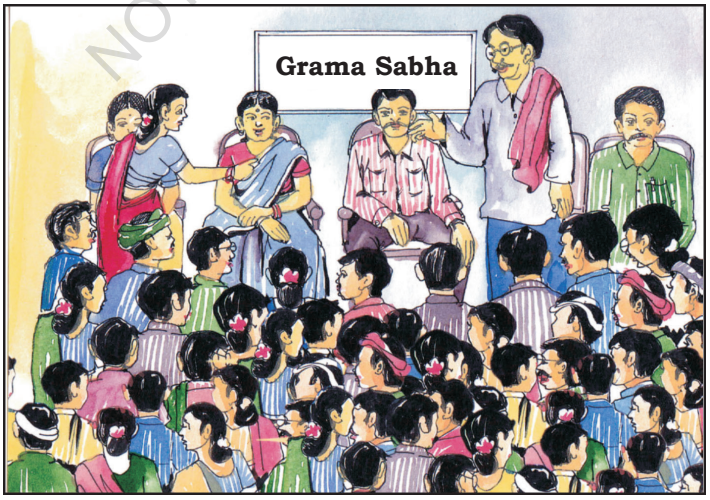
- to establish self-governance in villages/towns
- the empowerment of SC, ST, Backword classes and women by providing reservations of seats implementation of development programmes by the local people themselves for their locality
- to activate administration by delegation of power.

Panchayat system requires that there should be 'Gram Panchayat at village level, "Taluk Panchayat at the taluk level and 'Zilla Panchayat at the district level.

Gram and Taluk Panchayats

Formation : Persons living within panchayat limits and aged 18 years and above will be the voters. SC, ST other backward communities and women have reservations of seats. Elected members will elect one of them as President and another as Vice President. Term of the panchayat is five years. Every panchayat has its own office. There will be an executive (chief) officer to look after day to day administration.

Main function of a panchayat is to take up development works in the area. Sources of income for a panchayat are the grants from Government and Zilla Panchayats, taxes and rent from the people of the locality.



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Gram Sabha : Gram Sabha forms the first step of the panchayat system. Strengthening of this level of administration is an aim of panchayat Raj system. All those aged 18 years and above will be panchayat members. It meets at least two times in a year. All important decisions about the village improvement will be taken in these meetings.

It also identifies the stake-holders for its welfare schemes. Gram Sabha assists the panchayat in carrying out the programmes.

Zilla Panchayat

Formation : This consists of elected members from every taluk of the district. Loksabha, Rajyasabha, Legislative assembly, Legislative council members belonging to the district are members of the Zilla Panchayat. In addition, all Presidents of Taluk Panchayats also are members. As in the case of Village Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats, SC, ST, Backward communities and women have seats reserved. Term of the Zilla Panchayat is five years.

Zilla Panchayat members meet on a certain day, elect one of them the Chairman/President and another of them the Vice-Chairman. Zilla Panchayat will have many standing Committees. One of the members will be chairman for each committee. Ex.: Standing Committees for Education, for Health, etc. Chief Executive Officer (C.E.O.) will be the officer of the Zilla Panchayat. He/she is appointed by the state government.

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Main functions : • Preparing annual plan for the development of Zilla Parsihat area. • Providing relief to victims of natural calamities. • Monitoring of the comprehensive development programmes of the district. • Monitoring of Government schools in the Zilla Panchayat.

Sources of income : • Grant from Government received for district development works and loans raised for a purpose. • Taxes, rent and service taxes/fees.

Urban Administration

Town Panchayats and Nagara Palikas

Formation : There are three local bodies for the urban areas : Town Panchayat, City Municipal Councils (Nagara Palikas), Corporations (Mahanagara Palikas) and Municipal Corporation. People elect members for Purasabhas and Nagara Sabhas. Members are known as Councillors. SC, ST, other backward communities and women have their seats reserved. Legislators belonging to the area of a local body will also be members. Term of office of the Panchayats and Palikas is five years.

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Members meet on a certain day and elect one of them the President/Chairman and another the Vice President/ Vice Chairman. Municipality will be administered by the Chief Officer, Commissioner will be the Chief Officer for Corporations. These officers are appointed by the Government.

Mahanagara Palike - City Corporations : There are eleven City Corporations/Mahanagara Palikas in Karnataka.

Formation : As in other local bodies reservation exists in Corporations also. Members of Loksabha, Rajyasabha, Legislative assembly, Legislative council will also be members of the Corporation in which their constituencies lie. Members of these local bodies are 'Corporators'. Their term will be for five years.

Corporators assemble on a particular day and elect one among them as the 'Mayor' and another as the 'Deputy Mayor'.

Functions : Municipalities and Corporations look after the developmental work of their jurisdiction: Health, Street lights, Sanitation, Sewage, Water supply, Road Building, Development of parks are some welfare works that the Corporation takes up. For the improvement of the city, town planning and other developmental functions, there is an independent body. For example, Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) is for Bangalore city.

Sources of Income : Government gives grants. Property tax is another major source of income, water cess, health cess, education cess, reading room cess, beggary cess, fire cess, garbage cess and rents are the sources of income.

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New words :

Empowerment - giving support to politically, socially and financially weaker persons.

Reservations - keeping certain seats for some special groups.

Grant - money given by government for a purpose. Natural

calamity - Floods, cyclones, fire, earthquake and such other disasters.

Exercises

Answer the following questions :

1. What is the purpose of self-government?
2. Who are the members of the gram sabha?
3. What categories of people have reservations in Panchayat Institutions?
4. What are the sources of income for Panchayat Raj Institutions?
5. Which cities in Karnataka have City Corporations?
6. Mention the sources of income of City Corporations.

Discuss

"Important developmental activities necessary for our place"

Activities

1. Go round your place with your elders. Observe the development activities going on there.
2. Observe the functioning of your local administration with your elders.
3. Develop the habit of attending special gram sabha meetings meant for students.
4. Contact the members of the local-self government of your place and know the ratio of reservation of seats.

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Chapter 9 OUR CONSTITUTION

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Introduction to the Chapter

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

Competencies

1 Understanding the meaning and importance of the Constitution.

2 Understanding the importance of the Preamble of the Constitution.

3 Appreciating the main features of the Indian Constitution.

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

5 Understanding the concept of Republic.

6 Understanding the essence of secularism and imbibing its spirit.

7 Developing the attitude of respecting the Constitution.

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

Meaning of Constitution

Constitution is the *fundamental law* of a country. It describes the organs of the government and their powers and functions. The Constitution specifies the rights and duties of the citizens. It provides guidelines to the government.

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

- The Constitution reflects the ideals and aspirations of the people.
- It regulates the policies and functions of the government.
- It protects the rights of the citizens and treats everybody as equal before the law.

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

Framing of the Indian Constitution

The Indian Constitution was framed by a special body called the *Constituent Assembly* which composed of elected members. At its first session, the Assembly elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as its Chairman.

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

In order to speed up its work, the Constituent Assembly formed several committees. One of the committees was given the task of drafting the Constitution with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as its Chairman.

• The members of the Assembly, after examining the Draft Constitution, suggested 2473 amendments to it. The Assembly held detailed discussions on both the Draft Constitution and the amendments. It took almost three years for the Assembly to finalise the Constitution.

• Dr. Ambedkar was Law Minister of India from 15th August 1947 to 6th October 1951.

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The Constitution, which came into force on January 26, 1950, declared India as a Republic. This day is being observed every year as *Republic Day* and celebrated as a national festival.



Republic Day Parade, New Delhi

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

Preamble

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship:

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUTENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

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Size of the Constitution: *The Constitution has 444 Articles and 12 Schedules. It has seen 105 amendements till January 12, 2022.*

The Constitution begins with a *Preamble* which is significant in several respects. It narrate the ideals and aspirations of the Indian People. The ideals include Justice, Liberty, Equality, Individual Dignity, Fraternity and Nationality.

Main Features of the Constitution

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

- *A written constitution:* India's Constitution is a written one and is the lengthiest of all the constitutions in the world. It explains the structure, power and jurisdiction of three wings of government-legislature, executive and judiciary.

- *Republic:* The Constitution has declared India as a Republic. A Republic is ruled by the elected representatives of the citizens. Hence India has a political system known as *Democratic Republic*.

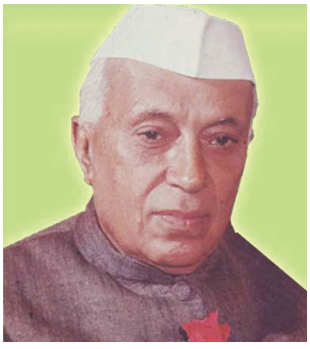
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Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and the first President of Republic of India



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



Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India

- *Fundamental Rights and Duties stated:* The Indian Constitution has conferred six Fundamental Rights on every citizen. These rights cannot be taken away. When citizen's rights are violated, the Judiciary has the power to protect them. By exercising the rights in the way they like, the citizens should not cause social disturbance or break law and order. The Constitution also states eleven Fundamental Duties of the Citizens.

- *Secularism:* The Constitution has upheld the principle of secularism (*sarva-dharma-samabhava*). Accordingly, the Government must be impartial towards all religions followed by its citizens. There shall be no "State religion". The Government guarantees freedom of faith and worship to all citizens. However, the Government has the right to restrict the religious freedom when it disturbs public peace, and law and order. Secularism does not mean atheism or anti-religion.

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

- *Universal adult franchise:* This is a sysem under which all adult citizens of India, without any discrimination, elect their representatives. An adult citizen is one who is above the age of 18.

- *Eradication of untouchability:* Untouchability, solely based on birth, is a social evil. For centuries several great reformers have tried to eradicate it. But it still parsists. Our Constitution has abolished untouchability.

On the whole the Indian Constitution ideally seeks to establish a Welfare State.

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

- *Elections:* India is the biggest democracy in the world in terms of its population. For the last six decades elections have been held from time to time, showing that democracy has taken deep roots. In spite of having certain shortcoming in its functioning, the democratic system may be considered satisfactory.

New words

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

Article - a paragraph of the Constitution.

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

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Exercises

Discuss in groups and answer

1 What is Constitution?

2 Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

3 What was the role played by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar in the preparation of the Constitution?

4 On what day was India declared a Republic?

5 What is meant by universal adult franchise?

6 What is meant by Republic?

7 What is meant by secularism?

Discuss

Discuss the principles and ideals stated in the Preamble.

Activities

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

2 *Collect the pictures of the Members of the Constituent Assembly.*

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GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 10

GLOBE AND MAPS

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Introduction to the Chapter

Study of the globe and maps as good teaching learning aids for the better understanding of geography.

The meaning and uses of the globe, the meaning, types and uses of maps.

The important Geographical symbols required for the preparation of maps and map reading.

Competencies :

1 Understand the importance and uses of the globe.

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

3 Understand the symbols and keys contained in the maps.

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

5 Master the art of map reading.

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1. GLOBE

Meaning

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

Features of a Globe

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



Globe

Uses of a Globe

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

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

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



Satellite picture of the Earth

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

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

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2. MAPS

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

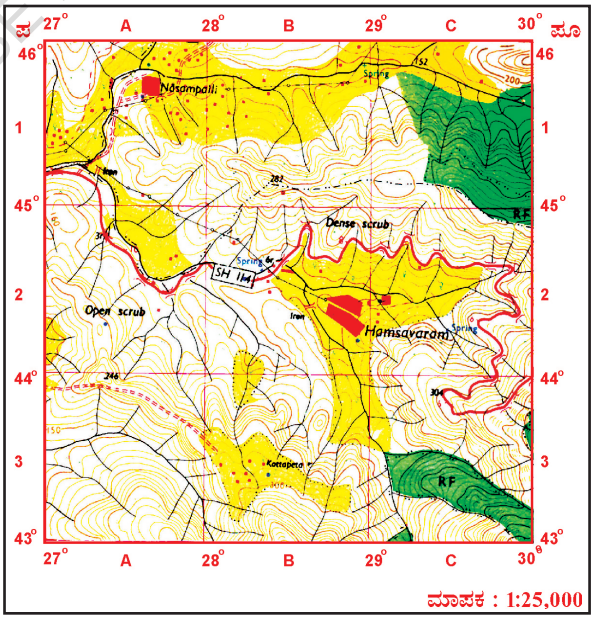
A diagrammatic representation of the whole Earth, or a part of it, on a flat surface according to scale is called a **map**. The science and art of map making is known as **'cartography'**. The collection of various types of maps, bound as a book, is known as an **atlas**.

Types of maps

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

1. **Maps based on scale:** There are two types of maps based on scale.

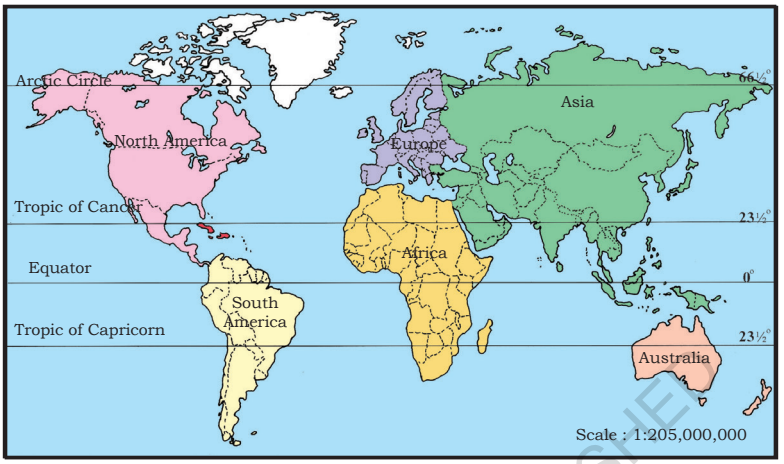
   a. Large-scale maps: These maps represent small areas. They can be divided into Cadastral maps and Topographical maps. Cadastral maps show individual property. Topographical maps show detailed surface features.



Large Scale Map

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



Small Scale Map

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

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

2. Maps based on purpose: They are also known as thematic maps. They can be classified as follows:

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

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

c. *Distribution maps:* These maps are used to show the distribution of definite features such as land

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use, temperature, rainfall, population, soils, natural vegetation, crops, minerals, industries, railways, roads, waterways, etc.

Components of a map

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

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

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

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

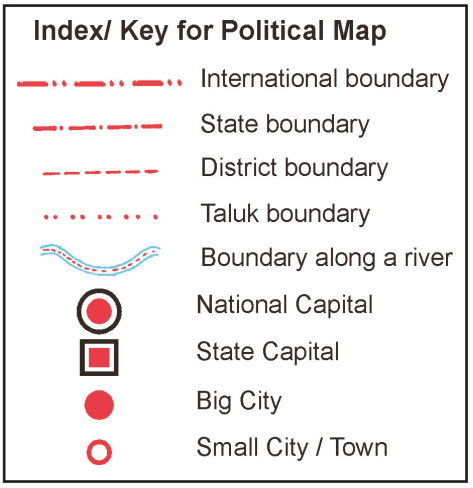


North Direction

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

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5. *Index or key:* A symbol used to represent any feature is called index. The index is an important component and represents all the features shown on a map. Various colours and symbols are used in the index, e.g. blue colour for water bodies, green for lowlands, etc.



Index or key

Uses of maps : Maps help us in many ways:

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

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3. Geographical Symbols

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

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

Blue colour for water bodies like oceans, seas, lakes and rivers.

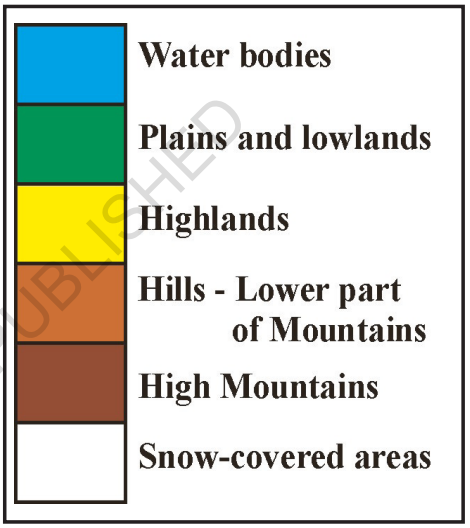
Green colour for lowlands or plains

Yellow colour for highlands or land higher than the plains.

Brown colour for hills and lower parts of mountains.

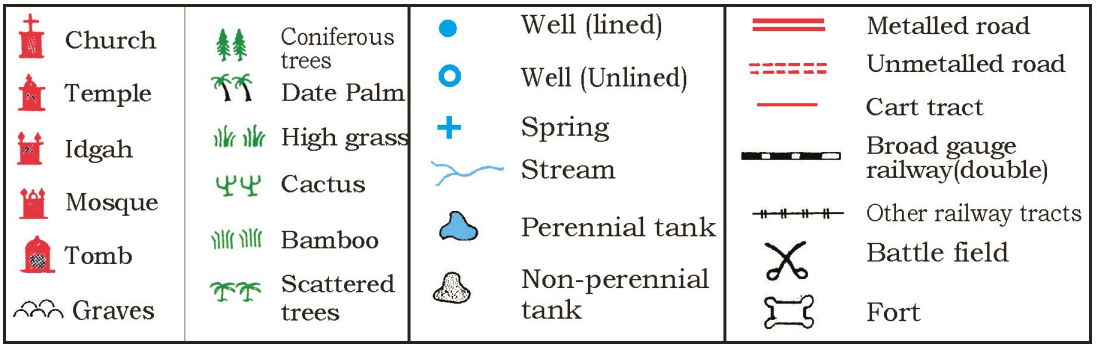
Dark brown colour for high mountains

White or purple colour for snow-covered areas .



Colour Symbols

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Symbols used in Topographical maps

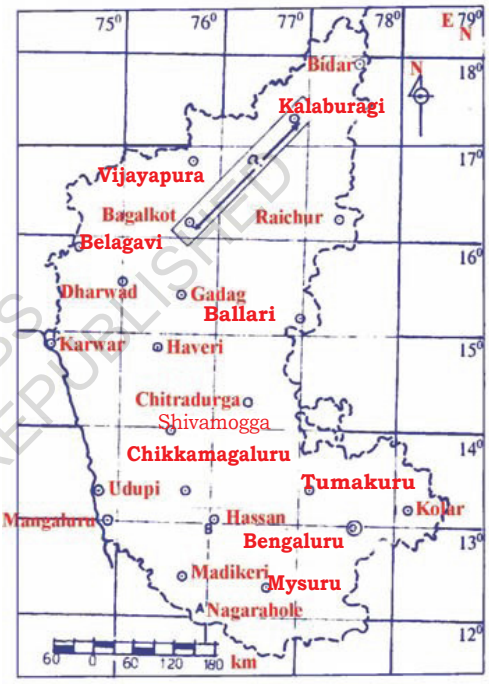
Besides different colours are used for political maps, to show the different political divisions.

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

4. Map Reading

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

Map reading is a skill. We must know the 4 skill of map reading and we need certain general directions. They are given below.



Method of Map Reading

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

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

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3. **To find the distance :** The scale given on the map helps us to know the distance between two places.

New terms

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

Do you Know?

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

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Exercises

Answer the following questions :

1. What is a globe?
2. Mention any two uses of a globe.
3. What is a map?
4. Which are the different types of maps?
5. Mention any two uses of maps.

6. What is an Atlas?
7. What is a scale?
8. What are geographical symbols?
9. Which are the major components of a map?
10. What colour is used to show the water bodies in the map?

Activities

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

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Chapter 11

MAJOR LANDFORMS

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Introduction into the Chapter

Study of the Earth's surface, its various relief features - mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts and islands, their meaning, formation and significance of relief features.

The important natural regions of the world

Competencies :

1 Understand the meaning of landforms

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

3 Know about the important landforms of the Earth

4 Understand the natural regions of the world.

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1. Major Landforms

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

The landforms are not permanent. They are changing. The landforms that you see today were not there some years ago. The land surface changes due to the work of internal and

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

Types of landforms

There are three major types of landforms. They are i. Mountains ii. Plateaus iii. Plains.

Mountains

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

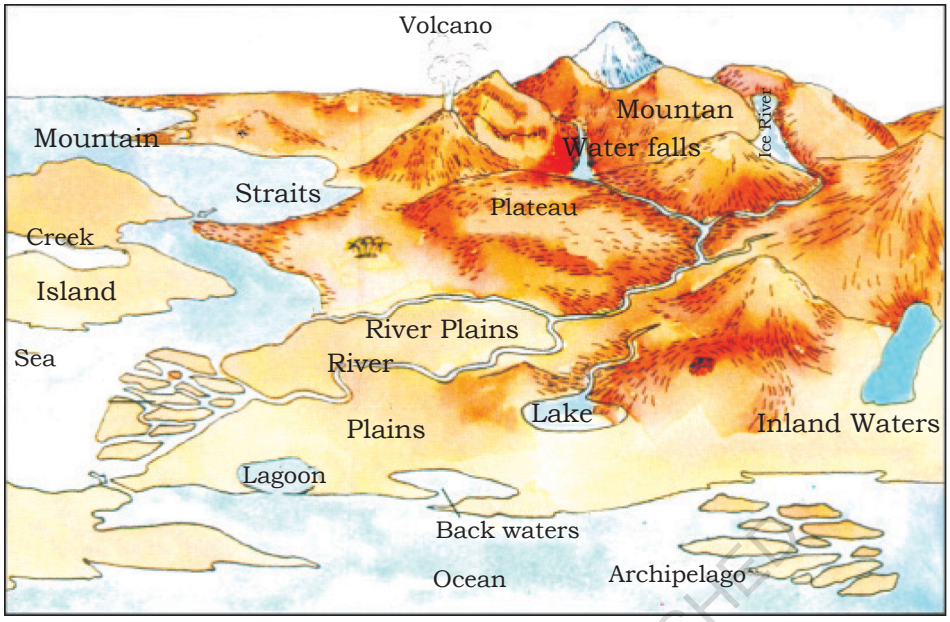
A hill is also an elevated area, but it is not as high as the mountain. Hills are normally 600 metres high. Their slopes may not be very steep.

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

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Types of mountains

The mountains have been mostly formed by internal forces such as folding of rock layers and volcanoes. They are generally made up of hard rocks. They may be young or old mountains. The Himalayas and the Alps are young mountains. The Appalatian (N. America) and the Aravallis (India) are old mountains. The higher slopes of the high mountains are covered with snow. On the basis of formation, mountains are divided into three types-fold mountains, block mountains and volcanic mountains.



Geographical features and terms

Fold mountains are formed due to the folding of rock layers. They are the highest mountains The Himalayas and the Alps are fold mountains.

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

Volcanic mountains are formed due to the accumulation of volcanic material. They have a broad base and **conical** peaks. Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fujiyama in Japan are examples of volcanic mountains.

Importance of mountains

Mountains are of great importance. They:

- form natural boundaries between countries
- are storehouse of resources
- provide water for the generation of hydro-electricity

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- are sources of rivers
- have good effect on climate
- have scenic beauty, hence they are tourist centres
- are ideal for plantation crops

Plateaus

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

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Types of Plateaus

Plateaus can be divided into three types: Intermontane Plateaus, Piedmont Plateaus and Continental Plateau.

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

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

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

Importance of plateaus

Plateaus are of great importance. They:

- are a storehouse of minerals.

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

Plains

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

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

There are three types of plains. They are Structural Plains, Erosional Plains and Depositional Plains.

i. ***Structural Plains*** are formed due to the uplift of the sea floor or due to the submergence of an area, e.g. the South-eastern Plain of the USA.

ii. ***Erosional Plains*** are formed due to the erosion of mountains or plateaus, e.g. Western Siberia.

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

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Importance of plains

Plains are of great importance. They:

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

Deserts

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

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

Importance of deserts

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

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Islands

An island is an area of land surrounded by water. Islands are found in oceans, seas, lakes or rivers. Very small islands are known as **islets.** A group of islands is known as 'archipelago', e.g. Tierra-del Fuego, Indonesian Islands.



Deserts



Oasis

Types of islands

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



Islands

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

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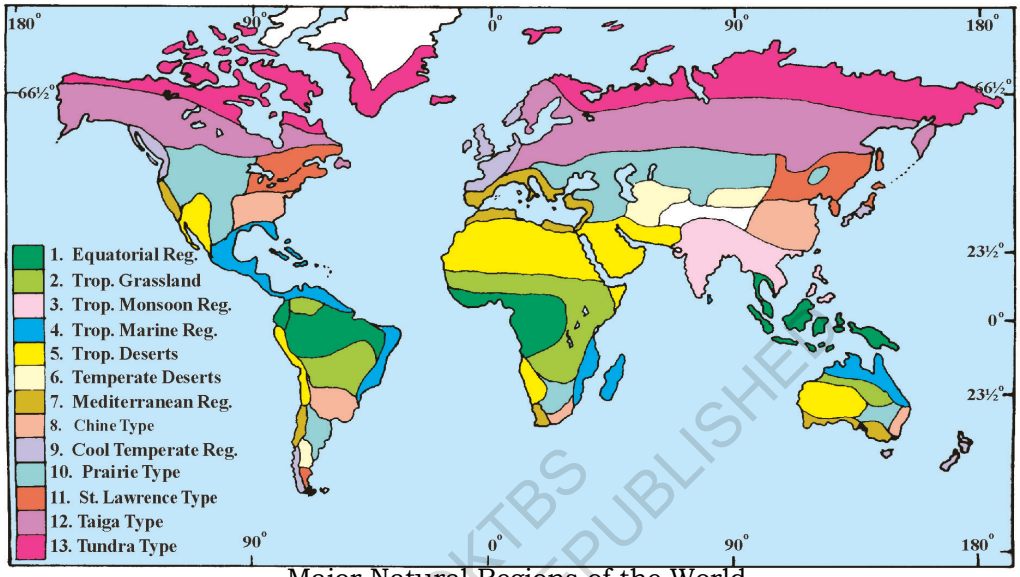
Importance of islands

Some islands have pleasant climate. They are tourist attractions. Some have plantation agriculture. Fishing is a very important occupation of the people.

2. Major Natural Regions of the World

Meaning of natural regions : Areas having similar natural features are called 'Natural Regions". Every natural region has its own distinct characteristics. They have similar climatic conditions, relief features, soil, vegetation, animal life, human

occupations, etc. The variations within the regions are less than the variations between the regions. There is no definite boundary separating one region from another. There is a gradual change from one region to another.



Major Natural Regions of the World

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

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

1. Equatorial Region or Amazon type
2. Tropical Grassland Region or the Sudan type
3. Tropical Monsoon Regions
4. Tropical Desert Regions or the Sahara type
5. Tropical Deserts or the Sahara type

6. Temperate Deserts Regions
7. The Mediterranean Regions
8. The warm Temperate Regions or China type
9. Cool Temperate Oceanic Regions
   (West European type)
10. Temperate Grassland Regions or Prairie Type
11. Cool Temperate East Coastal Regions or St. Lawrence type.
12. The Cold Continental Region or Taiga Type
13. The Cold Desert or Tundra type.

New terms

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

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Do You know?

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

Exercises

Answer the following questions.

1. What are landforms?
2. What is a mountain?
3. What is a mountain range?
4. What is a plateau?
5. Which is the highest plateau in the world
6. What is a plain?
7. What is a desert?
8. Name any island that belongs to India.
9. What are natural regions?

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Activities

1. Prepare models of different types of landforms.
2. Collect pictures of the different mountains, plateaus or plains of the world.
3. With the help of the teacher mark the major landforms of every continent on a world map.