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CHAPTER – 17

THE AHOM DYNASTY, THE MUGHALS AND THE MARATHAS

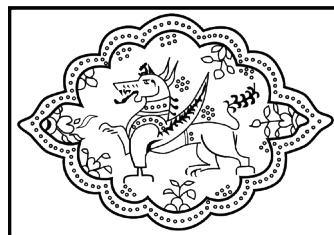


We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

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

AHOM DYNASTY

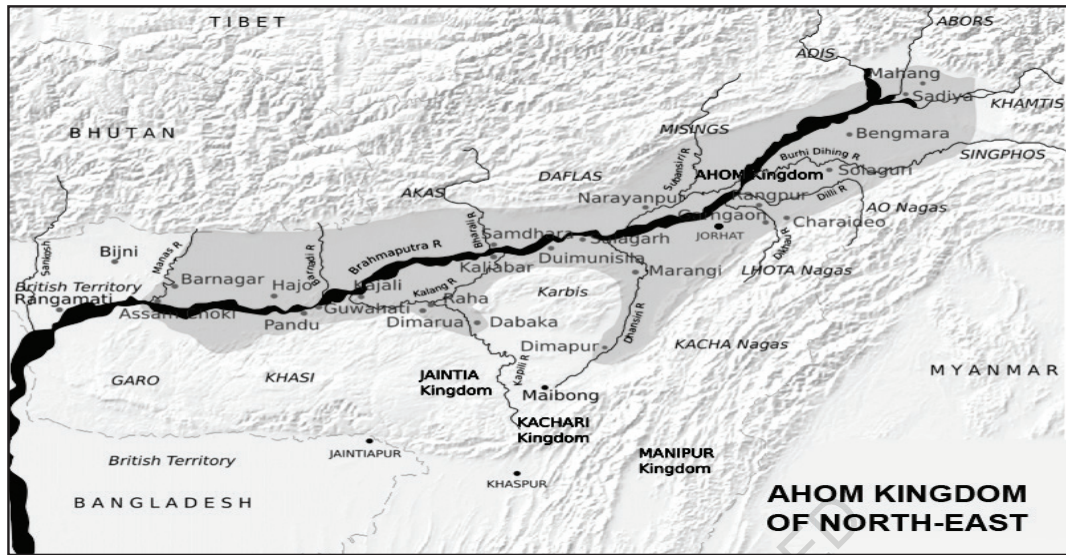
Ahoms were the descendants of Mongolian Shan (Tai) tribal community". "In the early 13th century, they migrated from Thailand and Myanmar, and settled in Assam". Despite their external origin, they quickly adopted Indian culture. The Ahom dynasty was founded by Sukaphaa in 1228. Their first capital was Charaideo. They successfully repelled the invasions by the Khaljis, the Lodis and the Bengal Sultans. However, Aurangzeb wanted to conquer the Ahom kingdom and launched an attack and conquered it. Bengal advanced towards the Ahom kingdom through the Brahmaputra valley, leading to a war in which the Ahoms lost a significant portion of their territory. Jayadhwaj Singha of the Ahom dynasty was compelled to sign a treaty under these circumstances.



**The Emblem of Ahom
Dynasty**



Sukaphaa Ahom founder



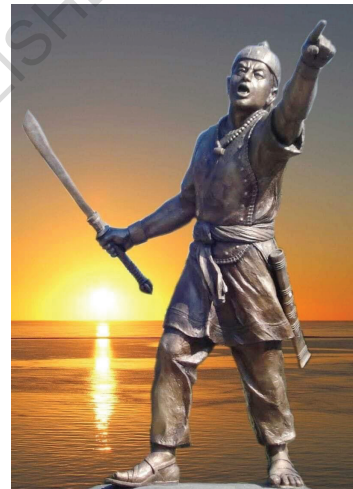
After the death of Jayadhwaj Singha, Chakradhwaja Singha, became the ruler of the Ahom dynasty. Lachit, became the commander-in-chief of the Ahom army. This post was called 'Borphukan'. So, he was called 'Lachit Borphukan'. He conducted strict training sessions for the army and introduced modern weapons. By driving away Mughal officers and army, he recaptured Itakhuli fort and consolidated his position. He also recaptured Guwahati.

Alboi Fight:

In the battle at Alboi, "Ahoms displayed great courage, by defeating the Mughals army". However, this victory came at the cost of many soldiers losing their lives.

Saraighat struggle

After the death of Chakradhwaj Singha, Udayaditya Singha ascended the throne in 1670. He confronted persistent Mughal attacks, and a significant naval attack took place at Saraighat in 1671, the Ahoms were victorious. In the same year, Lachit Borphukan passed away due to ill health.



Lachit
the great warrior

The last Ahom-Mughal struggle

In 1682, under the rule of Gadadhar Singha, the last battle took place between the Ahoms and the Mughals. Gadadhar Singha reclaimed lost territories, expelled the Mughal army from the Brahmaputra valley. "He extended the Ahom kingdom to the Manas River", meanwhile he conquered Kamarupa and added to the kingdom.

The Ahom kings established six capitals in their kingdom at different times. Over the course of 598 (1228-1826) years, the Ahoms defeated the Mughals 17 times, securing their rule over Northeast India.

MUGHALS IN INDIA (1526 – 1707)

Babur

Babur, who established Mughal rule in India, was originally from Turkistan. His father, Umar Sheikh Mirza, was the king of a small kingdom called Pharghana in Afghanistan. Due to the death of his father, Babur had to ascend the throne at the age of 11 years. When he lost his kingdom and was wandering aimlessly, he got the inspiration to attack India. He invaded India five times. He defeated the sultan of Delhi Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 and established the Mughal dynasty in India. This battle is known as the First Battle of Panipat. Delhi was his capital. Over a period of four years, he defeated Rana Sangramsingh of Mewar, the Rajput king Medini Rai of Chanderi and Ibrahim Lodi's brother, Mahmud Lodi. Babur conquered Panipat, Ghaghra and Khanwa. He laid the foundation of Mughal rule over large parts of North India.

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

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

Humayun

Humayun, the second emperor of the Mughal dynasty, was the eldest son of Babur. He had to face many tough problems when he came to power. Such as problems of unstable and dispersed kingdom, trouble from the Afghans, enmity of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat and the hostility of his own brothers. He conquered Kalinjar fort,

Daura, Jaunpur, Chunar Fort and Mandasaur. Humayun, who was defeated by Sher Shah, sought shelter in Sindh province and came back to power after the death of Sher Shah.

Sher Shah

Sher Shah originally belonged to the 'Sur' clan of Afghanistan. His original name was Farid Khan. He was the founder of the Sur dynasty. His childhood was not happy. Deprived of his Parents love, he wandered about for some years. When he was working under Bahar Khan Lohani, the ruler of South Bihar, he killed a tiger single-handed, and thus earned the name Sher Khan. When Babur took over the administration of India, Sher Shah worked under him and played a significant role.

Sher Shah defeated Humayun and conquered Punjab, Sindh, Multan, Gwalior, Malwa, Raisin durga, Marwar and Kalinjar. His kingdom comprised the whole of North India with the exception of Assam, Gujarat and Kashmir.

Sher Shah's administrative system

Sher Shah was the head of the administrative system. He had an efficient cabinet ministry, he had complete control over civil and military administration. There were nearly 25,000 infantry, 150,000 cavalry and 500 elephants in his army. The cavalry was very strong. The army was divided into various troops and commanders had been appointed to supervise them. Sher Shah himself paid attention to the organization of the army, its arms and ammunition and the discipline

Do you know this?

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

Do you know this?

Sher Shah built and improved four main highways.

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

of the soldiers. If there was damage to crops during the movement of troops, the government compensated the farmers. Sher Shah constructed new forts at Rohtas, Delhi, Kanauj and Patna.

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

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

Sher Shah introduced a new coin the Dam (Copper) and Rupiya (Silver) into circulation. This coin weighed 180 liquorice seeds. All the other Mughal kings continued this practice.

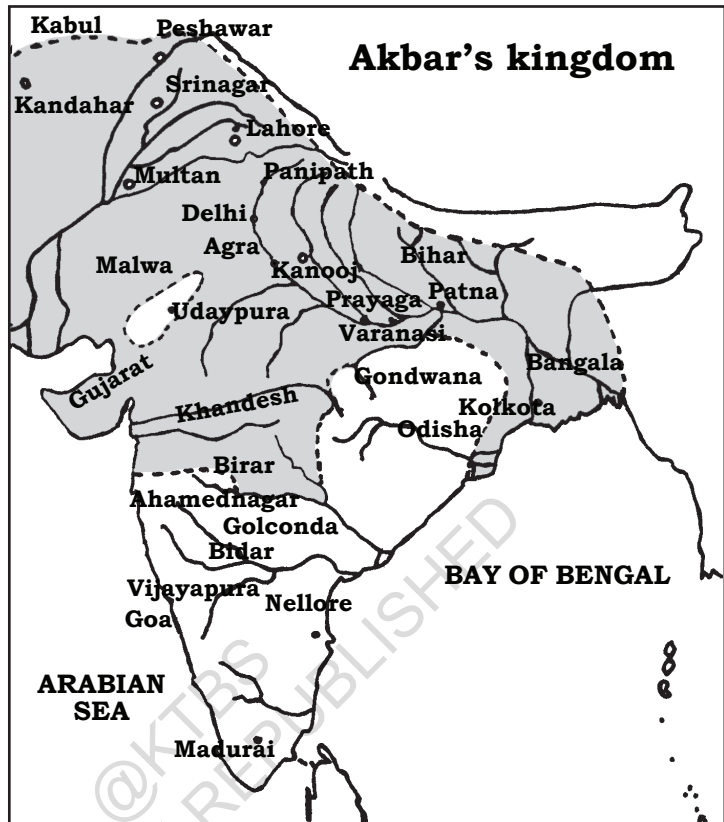
Akbar



Akbar

The most famous Mughal king, Akbar, was born in Amarkot in Sindh province. Humayun was his father. When Akbar assumed power, he was only 14 years old. Since he was minor his tutor and guardian Bairam Khan administered on behalf of Akbar. After the death of Humayun, Hemu, the military General of Bengal King Mohammad Shah Abdali, conquered Delhi and Agra. This led to the terrific battle at Panipat in 1556 between Hemu and the Mughals. This is known as the Second Battle of Panipat. Akbar emerged victorious in this battle. His Prime Minister and royal representative, Bairamkhan came to Akbar's assistance during the war. With the help of a mighty army, Akbar conquered Malwa, Jaipur, Gondwana, Chittor, Ranthambore, Kalinjar, Gujarat and Bengal. The Battle of Haldighat is the most significant battle in the history of

medieval India. After the death of the Chittor king, Rana Uday Singh, his son Rana Pratap Singh came to power and a large portion of Mewar came under his control. Akbar sent his powerful army under the leadership of Generals Man Singh and Asaf Khan to fight against Rana Pratap. In the battle at Haldighati, the Mughal army was victorious. The remaining states of Kashmir, Sindh, Orissa, Baluchistan, Kandahar and



Ahmednagar came under Akbar. Thus, for the first time, the Mughal kingdom expanded and laid a solid foundation for Mughal rule.

Din-e-Ilahi : Akbar in his childhood got inspired by his mother, teachers, sufi saints and adopted religious harmony. As a result, he assimilated the best aspects of all religions in his life. He established a new religious order named Din-e-Ilahi in 1582. Religious heads of Hinduism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity were invited and discussions were held at 'Ibadat Khana'. It resulted in the rise of a new religious order called 'Din-e-Ilahi'. This was based on the motto 'Peace with all' (sal-i-kul). This new religion contained the noble aspects of all religions. Abul Fazl was a court historian and advisor. This religion was an amalgamation of thoughtfulness, concern and worship of natural forces.

Akbar's Hindu policy : Akbar adopted a policy of tolerance towards Hindus. He permitted his Rajput wives to worship their gods in the palace itself. He abolished the 'Jizya tax' on Hindus. He contributed

towards the construction and renovation of Hindu temples. He had Hindu religious books translated into the Persian language. He showed respect towards qualified Hindus by appointing them to high positions. Raja Todarmal was a famous minister of finance. Bhagwan Das, Man Singh, Todar Mal and Rai Singh were governors. There were 8 Hindus among the 12 provincial finance ministers. Akbar directed that the festivals of Rakhi, Deepavali and Shivaratri should be celebrated in his court.

Akbar's administrative system : For administrative convenience, Akbar had divided his kingdom into the Central government, provincial government and parganas. The Mansabdari system was a unique feature of his administration. Akbar was the supreme head of his empire, the commander-in-chief of his army, head of the executive and judiciary. There were four ministers called Wakil, Diwan, Mir Bhakshi and Main Sardar to assist him in the administration. He had divided the kingdom into various provinces. They were called 'Subhas'. Akbar had established many hierarchies in his army. These were called 'Mansabs' and its supervisors were called Mansabdars. There were infantry, cavalry, elephant units and cannon units in the Mughal army. There was a separate department to stamp the horses known as 'dagh-mahali'.

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

Do you know this?

"By the end of Akbar's reign, there were 15 subahs (provinces), though the number varied earlier. Each subha had a Sipah Salar (Governor), a diwan, a bakhshi, a sadr, wagian navis (reporter/record keeper) Every district had a favi Jdar, an amalguzar and a bitikchi the administration of the parganas was carried out by shikdar, amil, Fotedar and kanungo.

Do you know this?

Nine gems or navratnas in Akbar's court

- 1) Abdul Rahim 2) Abul Fazal
- 3) Bribal 4) Faizi 5) Hamid Human
- 6) Raj Manshigh 7) Shaikh Mubarak 8) Tansen
- 9) Todar Mal

The Police system (kotwal) during Akbar's time was well organized and capable. The constables assisted in the districts whereas the

revenue officials assisted in the Parganas. Their duty was to preserve tight security on the highways of the district. There were police stations in the Parganas. In this manner, for the first time in the medieval age, Akbar had brought in a very efficient administrative system. Akbar encouraged art and architecture too. The important monuments in Fatehpur Sikri are Khwaja Bhaga, Daftara Khana, Jodhabai palace, Daulat Khana, Panch Mahal, Birbal House, Kabutar Khana etc.



Panch Mahal in Fatehpur Sikri

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

Shah Jahan

He constructed the famous, immensely valuable ruby-studded Peacock throne. He appointed his son Aurangzeb as the royal representative of Deccan. In 1636 he defeated the Portuguese and conquered Ahmednagar. He brought into practice measurement and evaluation of land in the Deccan region. Later events led Aurangzeb to become the emperor. During Shah Jahan's time, trade developed between India and the countries of West Asia and Europe. Shah Jahan constructed the famous 'Taj Mahal' in Agra in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz. The Red Fort at Delhi and the buildings in it are the contributions of Shah Jahan. Hence, his period is referred to as the 'Golden Age of Mughal Art and Architecture'.



Taj Mahal

Taj Mahal: The Mughal king, Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal on the banks of the river Yamuna at Agra in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The construction of this monument began around 1632 and was completed around 1653. It is built using white marble. "It is a UNESCO world Heritage site and is often listed among the new seven wonders of the world."

Aurangzeb

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

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

The contributions of the Mughals

Administration : The Mughal administration was hereditary, and absolute monarchy was in practice. The kings referred to themselves as Badshahs. There were ministers as well as officials to advise in matters of administration. Persian was the language of administration. In order to achieve efficiency in administration, the kingdom was divided into provinces, districts and cities. There were administrative

officers to supervise them. The Badshah was the head of the judiciary. The Mughal kings had the authority to appoint or dismiss military generals and ministers. The appointment of mansabdars, giving jagirs and framing laws were the duties of the king. Vakil, Diwan, Mir Bakshi and Mukhya sadar (Sadar-us-sudur) were the important ministers in the central government. The provincial administration was taken care of by the governor, Diwan, Bakhshi, Waqia navis, Kotwal, Faujdar, Amalguzar and Batikchi.

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

Society and the economic system: The king, ministers, officials and other employees enjoyed a dignified status in society. With the exception of Aurangzeb, all the rest used to engage in past-times like music, entertainment, drinking of alcohol and gambling.

Raja Todar Mal had implemented an efficient practice of measuring the land and classifying it. Since North India had many rivers, fertile land was naturally available. Irrigation encouraged development of agriculture. Establishment of industries led to the growth of international trade and relationships.

Do you know this :

There were government factories in Lahore, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Ahmedabad. The famous textile industries of that period were in Benaras, Patna, Dacca, Chabaspura, Sonar, Lahore, Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. The weaving of shawls and carpets developed during Akbar's time. Kashmiri shawls became popular. During the Mughal period, India had trade relations with many countries in Asia and Europe. Raw silk, metals, horses, perfumes, gold silver were imported whereas cotton cloth, pepper, saffron, opium, saltpetre and woollen clothes were exported.

Literature: During the Mughal period, many books were written in Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Hindi and Sanskrit languages. Babur and Jahangir were scholars and they wrote their autobiographies, Baburnama and Tuzk-i-Jahangiri. Abul Fazl, who was in Akbar's court, wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama in Persian. Badauni translated the Ramayana, Faizi translated the mathematical work Leelavati and Raja Todar Mal translated the Bhagavat Puran into the Persian language.

Great works were written like Ramacharitamahas by Tulsidas, Sursagar by Surdas.

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

After constructing the Red Fort, Shah Jahan also built the Diwan-i-Khas, Rang Mahal, Mumtaz Mahal, Moti Masjid, Nakkar Khana, Khas Mahal and other structures within its premises. In addition to this, it is one of the largest mosques in India. Jamia Masjid was also built in Delhi during Shah Jahan's period.

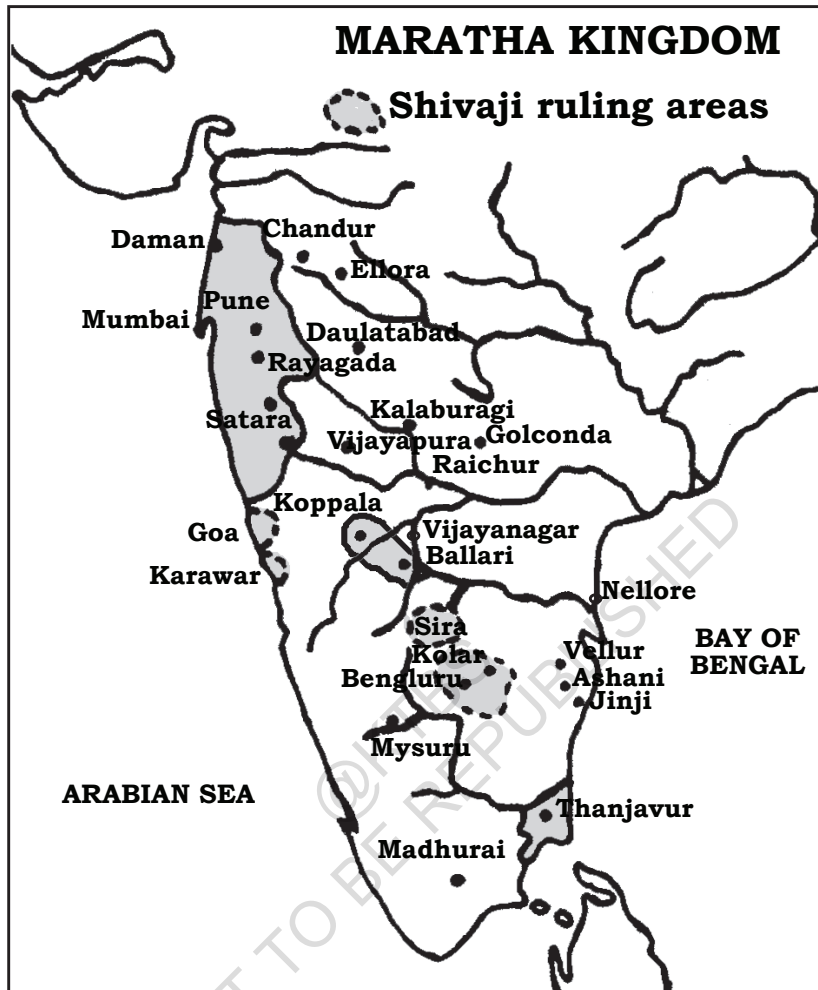


Red Fort

Painting : During the period of Humayun, the art of painting evolved. With the help of Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad of Persia, various painted canvases were created. Of the 17 artists in the court of Akbar, 13 artists were Hindus. Famous among them were Daswant, Basawan, Lala and Mukund. In Jahangir's court, Ustad Mansoor and Abdul Hassan were present. These artists mainly produced huge paintings of Mughal kings and their queens.

THE MARATHAS

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



Shivaji

The establishment of the Maratha kingdom opened up a new chapter in Indian history. The Marathas fought with the Mughals to protect the integrity of the nation and to save it from external aggression. Shivaji was the most famous of the Maratha kings. He was successful not only in expanding the kingdom but also in establishing an efficient administrative system. The teachings of famous saints of Maharashtra, influenced the revival and protection of Hindu religion and establishment of Maratha kingdom.



Shivaji

Shivaji was born in Shivneri of Pune district. His father, Shahaji Bhonsle, was in the service of the Vijayapura Sultan. His mother, Jijabai, was a pious woman who inculcated religious fervor, uprightness, honesty and sincerity in her son.

Dadoji Kondadeo was Shivaji's guru and he trained him in armed warfare and the scriptures. Shivaji achieved proficiency in physical training, fencing, horse-riding and other field events.

Do you know this?

Guerrilla warfare:
Hiding in hills, forests and shrubs, and attacking the enemies by surprise is called guerrilla warfare.

In his childhood itself, Shivaji had dreamt of establishing an independent kingdom. Therefore, he made Pune as his centre of operations and started the process of expansion of his kingdom. Towards this end, Shivaji assembled an army of the local Mavalas youths and trained them in guerrilla warfare. Shivaji conquered Torna fort, Purandar fort, Chakkankot, Sinhagad and Javali fort from the Vijayapura Sultan. He renamed Hosadurga near Torna fort as Raigad. He built a new fort called Pratapgad. Since Shivaji fought against Vijayapura Sultans, his father, Shahaji, was captured by the Sultan. On the assurance that he would not launch further attacks against the sultanate, Shahaji was released.

The relationship between the Mughals and Shivaji

Shivaji fought the Mughal sultan Aurangzeb, for many years. In addition to defeating the Shia ruled kingdoms in South India, Aurangzeb had determined to vanquish the Maratha kingdom completely. To achieve this, he appointed Shaista Khan and Jaisingh. Jaisingh defeated Shivaji and signed the Treaty of Purandar. As per the agreement, Shivaji surrendered 23 of his forts and the land yielding 16 lakhs income annually. He promised to be loyal to the Mughals and sent 5000 cavalry under the leadership of his son, Sambhaji, to Delhi. With an intention to stop Shivaji becoming intimate with Adil Shah of Bijapur and Qutb Shahi of Golconda, Jaisingh called Shivaji to Agra. Aurangzeb did not show proper respect to Shivaji in his court and insulted him. When Shivaji protested against this,

Shivaji and his son Sambhaji were kept in prison in Agra. But after a few days, Shivaji, along with his son, escaped from the prison by hiding in a fruit basket, and reached Raigad. Later he strengthened his army and conquered many of the forts that he had lost. Shivaji's coronation took place in the year 1674 at Raigad. There he was given the title Chatrapati and felicitated.

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

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

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

Army : The Maratha army had infantry, cavalry, elephant units and cannon units. There were important forts in Raigad, Rajgad, Toranagad, Pratapgad and Sinhagad. The Hawaldar was the supervisor of the fort. The army was divided into small units. Shivaji's soldiers were specially trained in guerrilla warfare.

The successors of Shivaji : After the death of Shivaji, Sambhaji by his own strength became the successor of the Maratha kingdom. Instead of protecting his kingdom, he himself became the victim of Aurangzeb's army. His wife and young son Shahu were captured.

Thus, Rajaram (Younger brother of Sambhaji) took over the administration as the royal representative. Rajaram fought against the Mughals again and recaptured Gujarat, Malwa, Khandesh, Berar and other forts. Since Rajaram died in 1700, his wife, Tarabai Mohite, made her 10-year old son, Shivaji II the king, and ruled over the kingdom on his behalf. She served as the royal representative from 1700 to 1708. She also waged war against Aurangzeb. Although initially, the Mughals were victorious, later on the Marathas recaptured their lost territory. Aurangzeb's successor, Bahadur Shah I released Sambhaji's son Shahu from prison and permitted him to collect Chauth and Sardeshmukhi taxes from Mughal lands in the South. This led to internal strife between Tarabai and Shahu, and Tarabai ceded power after internal conflict with Shahu. But Shahu was not competent enough. He handed over the administration to his Peshwa (Prime Minister). In this manner, the Peshwa rule began in the Maratha kingdom.

THE PESHWAS

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

Baji rao I : After the death of Balaji Vishwanath, his eldest son, Baji Rao I, was appointed as Peshwa. Although he was only 19 years old, he was an unparalleled warrior. With the intention of expanding the Maratha kingdom in North India, he conquered Gujarat, Malwa and gained the authority to collect Chauth and Sardeshmukhi taxes. He launched campaigns in parts of Karnataka including areas near

Chitradurga and Srirangapatna. When Baji Rao declared war against the Mughals, Nizam-ul-Mulk, with the intention of assisting the Mughals, tried to march towards Delhi. But he lost to the Marathas in a battle near Bhopal. Due to this, the vast stretch of land between the Narmada and Chambal rivers and 50 lakh rupees came to Baji Rao as war compensation. In addition to this, he conquered Salcet and Basin from the Portuguese and Janjira from the Siddhis. Pune became his administrative centre. At this juncture, the members of the Maratha union, Scindhia of Gwalior, Holkar of Indore, Bhonsle of Nagpur and Gaikwad of Baroda decided together to become independent. Baji Rao I not only ruled with efficiency but also re-established the glory of the Maratha empire. Hence he was called Shivaji II.

Balaji Baji Rao: Since he came to power at the age of 20 years, Balaji Baji Rao appointed his close relative, Sadashivrao Bhau, to guide him in the administration. He aspired to enhance the image of the Marathas. He took measures to improve the economic state of the kingdom. To establish the empire of Bundelkhand, he travelled with the armies of Holkar and Scindia in the year 1742. Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan attacked Mughal areas and captured Lahore, Multan and Kashmir. Then the Mughal King, Safdarjung, entered into an agreement with the Marathas. This agreement related to internal and external invasions. As expected, Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded India. Balaji Baji Rao fought with his army in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 and was defeated.

Madhav Rao I : He was the second son of Balaji Baji Rao and became the Peshwa after the death of his father. Since he was a minor, he appointed his uncle as the royal representative. After the defeat in the III Battle of Panipat, he recovered in an astonishing manner, and established his kingdom in South and North India. When the Nizam attempted to benefit from the defeat of Panipat, Madhav Rao I defeated him in the battle near Ahmednagar. He defeated Hyder Ali of Mysore also. He not only waged war against Mysore a second

time, defeating Shrirangapatna and acquiring all the area earlier occupied by Hyder Ali, but he also received a huge amount of money as war compensation. He curbed the influence of the Rajputs, Jats and Rohillas of North India. He helped the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II who had been banished as a traitor, to regain his throne at Delhi. In this manner, Madhav Rao re-established the lost glory of the Marathas in a very short period. After the British routed the Marathas in the Third Anglo-Maratha War, Maratha rule came to an end.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

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

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

7. Write briefly important achievements of Ahom dynasty.
8. Describe the military achievements of Babar.
9. Compare and contrast the present-day administrative system with that of Sher Shah.
10. Which are the areas won by Akbar ?
11. Why is the period of Shahjahan called 'The Golden Era of art and architecture' of Mughals?
12. Describe Shivaji's system of administration.
13. Explain the achievements of Bajirao I.

III. Activities :

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

IV. Project :

1. Write a report on the administrative system in your area.

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## CHAPTER – 18

# BHAKTI PANTHA



### We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- Development of Bhakti Pantha in India and Karnataka.
- Important Bhakti Saints and their contributions.
- The effects of the Bhakti Pantha.

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

### Ramananda (1360-1470)

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

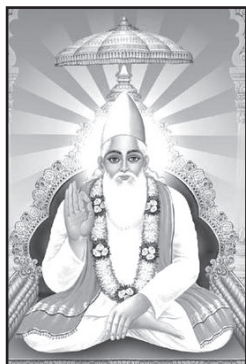


**Ramananda**

### Do you know this?

Ramananda gave this unique message to people:  
Think of the Lord and become one with Him.

**Kabir (1440 - 1510):** Kabir was another saint who lived in North



**Kabir**

India during this time. Kabir was brought up in a Muslim family of weavers called 'Julas' of Varanasi. He was a student of Ramanand and spent most of his time at Varanasi. He began to preach his new philosophy. He condemned the caste system and multiple idol worship and declared that God is one, and he is the same for both Hindus and Muslims. He tried to bring about harmony and tolerance between the two communities.

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



**Chaitanya**

**Chaitanya (1486-1533):** Chaitanya was one of the famous saints of the Bhakti movement. He was born in a Brahmin family in Nadia in Bengal. He preached that differences of caste can be removed by discipline, and man becomes pure through devotion. He popularized worship of Krishna. He composed many devotional songs in praise of Krishna. He opposed the caste system and attempted to bring about a sense of brotherhood among the people. His philosophical thoughts and teachings are collected in the book

called "Chaitanya Charitamruta".

**Guru Nanak (1469-1539):** Another advocate of the 'Bhakti movement' was Guru Nanak'. He was born at 'Talawandi' in Pakistan. He had religious learning right from his childhood. He preached that God was one and condemned idol worship. He emphasized good actions, a pure and moralistic life. He made his followers sit and eat together irrespective of caste and creed. He started 'Langar', a community kitchen

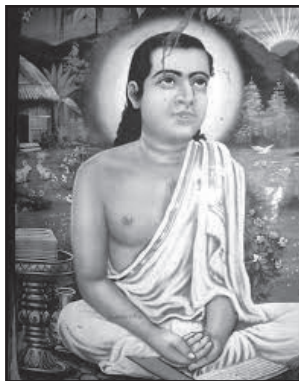


**Gurunanak**

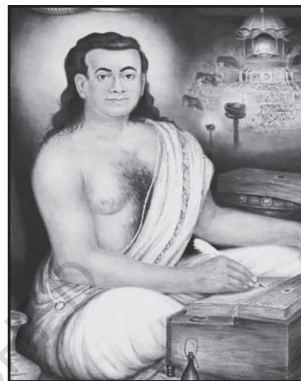
where food is prepared and catered to all. He had both Hindu and Muslim followers. They are called 'Sikhs'. His preachings are compiled in the Sikh holy book 'Guru Granth Sahib'. The sacred place of Sikhs is called 'Gurudwara'.

### **Srimantha Shankardeva and Madhavadeva**

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



**Srimantha  
Shankardeva**



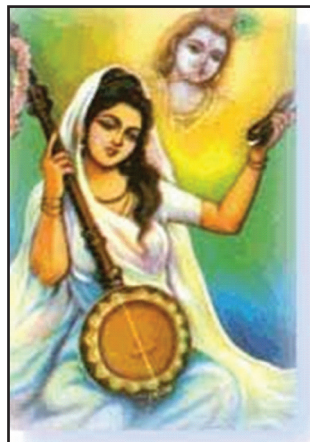
**Madhavadeva**

Bhagavatha of Shankaradeva is in Sanskrit, Assamese and Brijavali. The Bhakti movement started by him in Assam spread its influence to the other parts of India. The movement started by him was rightly called Ekasarana Dharma or the Vaishnava movement. He said that we must develop unstinted love for Krishna, sing songs about Him, and that by listening to it, we acquire devotion to the Lord. He must have good feelings as the servant of God. Like other Vaishnavas, this movement does not worship Radhe along with Krishna.

Srimantha Shankaradeva started the Sarniya system (a system of initiation into his movement). Which was a significant social revolution against the caste system. At that time, he brought together people from all religions and castes with this movement. He said that we should follow religious worship and have faith in Krishna. His disciple, Sri Madhavadeva belonged to the Shakta movement and was a multi-faceted personality. Madhavadeva was very popular in the Bhakti movement. The contributions of the two saints in Vaishnava movement, its spread and popularity is great.

**Meerabai (1498 - 1569) :** The other name for the Bhakti movement is Meerabai who was the princess of Mewad. She renounced a life of luxury and became the most devoted follower of Lord Krishna. She composed songs of devotion towards Krishna. These are called 'Bhajans' and they are very popular. Even today, these bhajans are sung throughout India.

Vithoba temple at Pandharpur, on the banks of the river Bhima in Maharashtra, was the centre of the Bhakti movement. Gnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram and Ramdas were the famous saints of the new sect.



**Meerabai**

**Purandaradasaru (1484-1564):**

Purandaradasa was praised by Vysaraya as a 'Dasa among the Dasas'. He has contributed immensely to the tradition of Bhakti poetry with his Vaishnava influenced Bhakti poems. He is called the founding father of 'Carnatic Music'.

Purandaradasa, apart from expressing the importance of devotion as per Vaishnava sect, expressed his concern over false worship and the philosophies of life. He criticized caste and creed based discrimination. He rejected false Bhakthi and insisted on inner reflections. He declared that without inner purity, external purity is of no use. He said 'What is the use of cleaning the external filth without cleansing the internal filth'. He also said that without faith, the mere dipping in a river is of no use.



**Purandaradasaru**

He said "One has to stay alive and emerge victorious", 'Human birth is great; never spoil it, oh fools". Like this, he sowed the seeds of faith in human life and its worthiness and became the beacon for a life of satisfaction. All his considerable knowledge has become the Upanishad of Purandaradasa and earned the fame "Dasa means Purandaradasa".

### **Kanakadasa (1509 - 1609):**

Kanaka was the local chieftain of Bada and Bankapura and was well-versed in war techniques. Once, he was mortally wounded in war and this led him to question the very existence of life and its meaning. It is said that this incident made him follow the Dasa path and he became Kanakadasa.

Kanakadasa made efforts to remove discrimination based on caste and creed as Bhakti saint. He criticized mere show off bhakti. He preached that people could attain Moksha through Bhakti. He broke the belief propagated by the priestly class that in order to attain Moksha one has to be born in a higher caste through his Keertanas.

Kanakadasa was a poet, who created literature along with his meaningful Keertanas. He wrote 'Mohanatharangini', 'Nalacharithre', 'Ramadhanya Charithre' and 'Haribhakthasaara'.

### **Shishunala Sharif (1819-1889)**

Imam and Hujuma were his parents. He was born in Shishunala of present Shiggavi taluk of Haveri district in 1819. Imam named his son 'Muhammed Sharif' as per the suggestion of a Khaji.

Sharif is a Parsee word. It means a man who has ideal goals or a man of worth and respect by all. Sharif grew up a worthy man, just like his name.

Sharif was influenced by Islam, Veerashaiva and Vedic philosophies from a young age. Govindabhat, a knowledgeable person, became his Guru. He opened a school for the children of Shishunala to provide education to them. His education provided a holistic vision of life for his students.

Sharif, who was always interested in moving around with people, participated in all the fairs, drama shows and various other religious festivals that were arranged around Shishunala. He became the harbinger of Riyawath literature, which is part of the Muharram celebration.



**Kanakadasa**



**Shishunala  
Sharif**

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

#### **Some Sufi Saints**

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

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

#### **Effects of the Bhakti movement**

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

#### **Do you know this?**

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

### **EXERCISES**

#### **I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:**

1. Bhakti means \_\_\_\_\_ to God.
2. The famous follower of Ramanand was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Kabir's followers are called \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The collection of Chaitanya's philosophical thoughts is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The poetic work 'Ramadhanya Charitre' was written by \_\_\_\_\_.

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

6. Who popularized worship of Rama and Sita? What are his services to society?
7. Who are Sikhs? Which is their holy book?
8. The role of Srimantha Shankardeva is prominent in the cultural and religious history of Assam. How? Explain.
9. Explain the concept of Bhakti by Purandaradasa.
10. What are the effects of the Bhakti movement?

**III. Activities.**

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

**IV. Projects:**

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



## CHAPTER – 19

# EUROPE: MEDIEVAL AND MODERN



### **We will learn about the following in this Chapter:**

- Feudalism in the Medieval age.
- Causes and effects of the Renaissance.
- Geographical Explorations and their effects.
- Reasons for Religious Reformation and its effects.
- Industrial Revolution and its effects.

### **Medieval Europe :**

The period from fifth to fifteenth century has been recognised as the Medieval age in Europe. It started with the decline of the Roman Empire and ended in 1453 after the capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks. Anarchy prevailed and there was no protection for life and property. At such a critical period of time, a new political and economic system took place in Western Europe, known as 'Feudalism'. It was a system based on mutual agreement between the powerful land owners and the weak farmers. The owners of the land were called 'Nobles', whereas the people who maintained the land were called 'Vassals'. During the Middle Ages, feudalism became popular in all the sections and institutions of the society in Europe. As a result of this system, a prominent ruling class emerged. Clashes took place amongst the ruling class, the feudal lords and the vassals. Due to these conflicts agreements feudalism broke down.

During the 15th century many incidents caused the decline of feudalism. The rise of powerful dynastic rule in England, France and Spain led to the downfall of the feudal system. The Development of regional languages, nationalism and lust for absolute power amongst the kings led to the downfall of this system. Europe entered a new age in the 16th century. The end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Modern Age have turned out to be two important events in

the history of Europe. The Capture of Constantinople by the Turks and increased trade activities were the causes of the Renaissance, Geographical explorations, the Religious reformation movement and the Industrial Revolution.

### **Modern Europe: The Renaissance**

The word Renaissance means rebirth or reawakening. This word sums up all the Intellectual transformations towards the end of the Middle Ages in Europe. The 14th and 15th centuries indicate the development of Western European art, architecture, religion, philosophy, science and political matters. The intellectual Renaissance began in Italy. Later on, it spread to other parts of Europe. Therefore, Italy can be called the **'Birthplace of the Renaissance'**.

### **Reasons for the Renaissance**

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

### **Features of the Renaissance**

1. The vision of the people during the Renaissance movement was quite different from that of the people in the Middle Ages. People's opinions towards the world and mankind changed. This was called 'humanism'. The humanists developed keen interest in great literature. Attempts were made to support actions related to human life.
2. The works written in English, Italian and German languages by the writers of the Renaissance period became very popular.
3. There were changes in the economic and social life. Agriculture gave place to commercial and industrial activities. Fundamental changes took place in social relations also.

4. The main feature of the Renaissance was the interest shown by people in great culture and their desire to cultivate it. This is called “Imitation of the best”.
5. The migration of Greek and Roman Scholars to Italy led to the Renaissance there.

### **Literature during the Renaissance Period**

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

#### **Petrarch: (1304-1374)**

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



**Petrarch**

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

## **Renaissance Art (Architecture and Sculpture)**

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

There were many artists in Italy during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Michaelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci and Titian were important artists. Michaelangelo's 'The Creation of Adam' and 'The Last Judgement', Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper' and 'Mona Lisa', Raphael's 'Sistine Madonna' and Titian's 'Assumption of the Virgin' were the famous paintings.



**Renaissance Painting**

## **Science during Renaissance (Birth of Modern Science)**

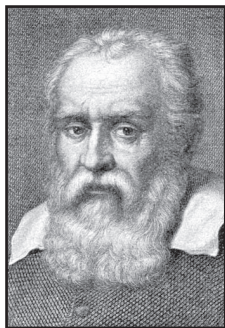
Modern science was born during the Renaissance period. Science set aside religious dogma and came out with new discoveries. Learning about humans became a precursor to new inventions. People during the Middle Ages accepted everything without any questions. As necessity and questioning attitude developed,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

### **Kepler**

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



**Kepler**



**Galileo**

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

**Newton :** Newton discovered the laws of gravitation and said that all heavenly bodies are controlled by this gravitational force. Keen interest

was shown in the study of chemistry, medical science and anatomy. Andreas Vesalius conducted human surgery and wrote a scientific book on the possibility of effective treatment of the skeletal system, muscular system, brain, liver and reproductive organs.



**Newton**

### **Effects of the Renaissance**

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

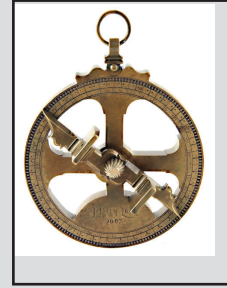
### **Geographical Explorations**

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



**Mariner's compass**

It is used to show distance and route to navigators



**Astrolabe**

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

### **Reasons for Geographical Explorations**

1. When the Turks conquered the city of Constantinople in 1453, it opened the trade gates between east and west. The greater share of the profits from importing spices from India went to the Turks. Due to this, the Europeans faced the inevitability of finding a new sea route to India.
2. Spain and Portugal were ambitious in competing with Arabs in sea trade.
3. Discovery of new countries opened up the possibility of spreading Christianity.
4. European curiosity was roused by the adventurous nature of sea voyage towards eastern countries.
5. Mariner's compass and astrolabe equipment were helpful to sailors. Charts and maps were available to sailors.
6. Europeans believed that China was a fertile place to make profit.

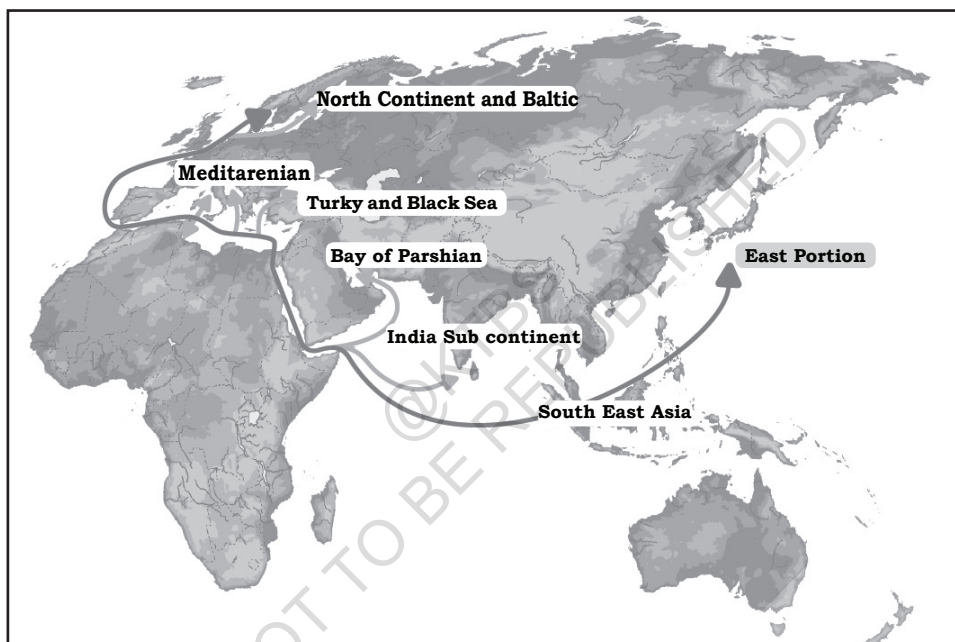
### **Land Explorations :**

The countries which engaged in geographical explorations after the Middle Ages were Portugal and Spain. The sailors sent by prince Henry moved around for a long period, explored the west coast of the

African continent and went a long distance towards the south. Bartholomew Dias reached the southern tip of the African continent and called it Cape of Good Hope. In 1498, Vasco-da-Gama of Portugal sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, crossed the Indian Ocean and reached Calicut in India. Thus, the dream of reaching India by Europeans came to be a reality.

***Do you know this?***

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



**Map of the world (New Sea route)**

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

While Portugal's Cabral reached Brazil in 1500, Balboa climbed a hill near Panama Strait and saw the vast ocean to the west. That was the Pacific ocean. Another Portuguese sailor, Ferdinand Magellan, was the first to go round the Cape. After travelling for 5 months, he reached South America in the year 1520. From there, he reached the

Philippines through the Indian Ocean. One ship passed between the Indonesian islands, went round the earth and reached Spain via the Cape of Good Hope.

### **Effects of Land Exploration**

1. Competition began between the countries of Europe to build colonies in the newly explored lands. The contest was severe for gaining strength in trade in America, Africa and Asia. This helped them gain a monopoly in trading in the countries they conquered.
2. Raw materials from the new colonies enriched the European countries.
3. Capitalism gained strength in European countries and led to the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.
4. Christian missionaries travelled far and wide and propagated Christianity.
5. Colonialism and imperialism led to hatred between the locals and the foreigners.
6. The African slaves were utilized for the economic development of North America and the slave trade came into existence.

### **Religious Reformation**

The biggest religious movement of the 16th century in Europe was the revolt against the monopoly of the Roman Catholic church, which led to the religious reformation movement. This movement was started by 'Martin Luther' in Germany.

#### **Reasons for Religious Reformation Movement:**

1. Many members of the Christian clergies and the Popes indulged in materialistic pleasures and showed interest in politics.
2. Corruption in the name of 'Letter of Pardon' by the Roman Catholic Church.
3. Clashes between the Emperor and the Roman Catholic Church.

4. Rise of scientific temperament.
5. The Church opposed the translation of the Bible from Hebrew to other languages.
6. Feelings of Nationalism became stronger than religion.

**Martin Luther: (1483 – 1546)**

The religious movement started by Martin Luther came to be known as 'Religious Reformation'. Martin Luther rejected the preachings of the Catholic church. In the year 1517, he expressed opposition against the Church for selling the confession letters. The Catholic church was of the view that God has bestowed the Pope with the authority of reducing the punishment of the sinners; this



**Martin Luther**

authority has been given to the Pope in return for the good deeds done by Jesus Christ and the missionaries. Normally, to be pardoned, a sinner had to do noble deeds. But on many occasions, instead of doing anything good, the sinners chose the easy way of paying money to the church and getting the pardon. Martin Luther vehemently opposed the sale of such letters of pardon. The followers of Martin Luther were called 'Protestants'. Around half of Germany's population became Protestants.

Religious reformation took a new turn in Europe. The religious atmosphere became vitiated. All over Europe, people gave up their lives for their religious beliefs, or they were put in prison or divested of their property. Wherever they were more influential, Roman Catholics harassed the Protestants. In retaliation the Protestants harassed the Catholics in places where they had government support. The long war of thirty years was a result of the hatred between the Catholics and the Protestants.

## **Effects of the Religious Reformation**

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

## **Counter Reformation Movement**

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

The leader of this counter-reformation was the Spanish aristocrat called 'St. Ignatius of Loyola'. He founded 'The Society of Jesus' in

the year 1540. Their main aim was to restore the glory and authority of the Roman Catholic church. The main objective was to impart good education to the followers of this organization and make them dedicate their lives to the service of society.

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

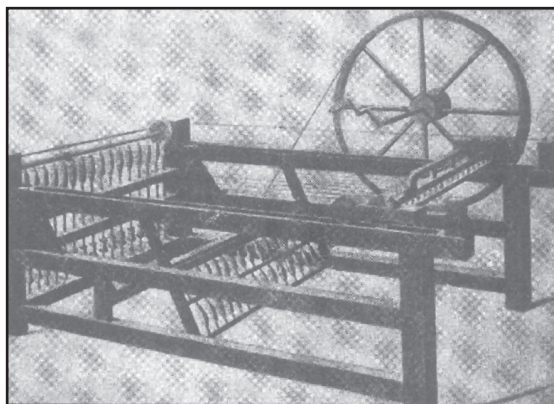
## **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

In the 18th Century, there was a phenomenal increase in the production of goods due to the rise in machine-based industries. This era is known as the ‘industrial revolution’, which began in England.

### **Reasons for the Industrial Revolution**

1. Scientific inventions which were made possible by the influence of the Renaissance led to the production of machines.
2. With the establishment of colonies, the trade increased and the demand for finished goods also increased.
3. Enormous supply of raw materials from the colonies at low cost.
4. The labour class which depended on the industries emerged.
5. Increase in capital investment.
6. The political stability in England.

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



**Spinning Jenny Machine**

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

During the period from 1760 to 1830, great changes took place in the textile manufacturing industry in England.

### ***Do you Know this ?***

*James Hargreaves invented a weaving machine called a spinning jenny in 1764. After a few years, Richard Arkwright improved this spinning jenny and in 1769, he invented the waterframe.*

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

*In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. All these inventions enabled spinning, weaving, ginning and producing textiles very fast.*

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

*In 1801, an American, William Symington, adapted Watt's engine to a boat and made it move. Another American, Robert Fulton, invented a steamship.*

**Effects of the industrial revolution :** Due to the innumerable changes in industries, demand for machines grew. Many changes took place in the economic and social fields too. New factories were established.

The cost of production came down and essential products were available at a low price. Cottage industries could not compete with the giant factories and, thus, they collapsed. The rich became richer and the poor remained poor. People had to migrate from villages to towns. A capitalist class emerged in society. Hostilities developed between the owners and the workers, and class conflict began.

**Discuss :**

*The Industrial Revolution is a supplement to today's economic development. Discuss.*

**EXERCISES**

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

1. Renaissance means \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The father of Renaissance is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Followers of Martin Luther are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The leader of the Counter Reformation movement was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Industrial Revolution started in \_\_\_\_\_.

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

6. What were the consequences of religious reformation?
7. What were the reasons for geographical explorations?
8. Which are the water-colour paintings of Leonardo da Vinci?
9. Explain the development of literature in the period of Renaissance with an example.
10. Describe the effects of the Industrial Revolution.

### **III. Activities:**

1. Learn about the scientists of the Renaissance period from your teacher.
2. Collect the pictures of machines developed during the Industrial Revolution.

### **IV. Projects:**

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

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## CHAPTER – 20

# REVOLUTION AND RISE OF NATION STATES



### **We will learn about the following in this Chapter:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**American War of Independence**

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

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

Quebec regulation, the Townshend taxes and the Boston Tea Party – all these led to the revolution in America.

**Do you know this?**

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

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

**Declaration of Independence :** To discuss the prevailing situation, representatives of the 13 British colonies of North America met in Philadelphia in 1774. They threatened to oppose with armed rebellion

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

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



**George Washington**

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

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

**Consequences of the American War of Independence :** The war acted as an inspiration for the French Revolution. Many of the French who fought alongside the colonial army became leaders of the French Revolution. Many of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies

in America were inspired to become free and hence, revolted against their motherland. The new nation, called the United States of America, was born.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

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

### **Know this**

*In the opinion of the historian, the European history merged into one nation, one event and one man.*

*The nation is France, the event is the French Revolution, the man is Napoleon.*

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

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

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

**Economic reasons :** France was an agriculturally-dominated nation. In spite of advances in agricultural practices, the yield from the land was very low. The farmers were the most affected. Famines were frequent. As a result, there used to be revolts and riots for food. Industries were under the control of trade unions. Due to internal

strife and interference from authorities, the development of these unions was sluggish. Hence, the industrial productivity was low.

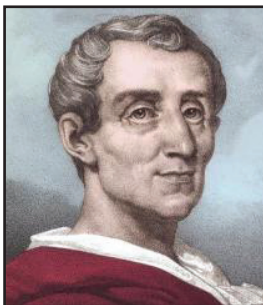
**Political reasons:** France was ruled by the Bourbon dynasty. Louis XVI became the king. He was an inexperienced king. He lived in the grand palace at Versailles with members of the royal family and courtiers. He led a life of luxury and wasteful expenditure. He was not bothered by the routine administrative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

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

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

**Rousseau :** Rousseau in his work ‘Social Contract’ observed, “Man is born free, but everywhere is in chains.”

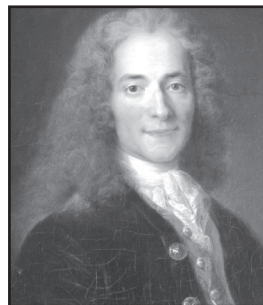
**Voltaire:** Voltaire condemned the traditions of French society, monotheism and blind beliefs. He also questioned the Roman Catholic Church.



**Montesquieu**



**Rousseau**



**Voltaire**

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

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

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

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

### **Consequences**

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

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

## UNIFICATION MOVEMENTS

### Unification of Italy

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

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



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

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



**Mazzini**

Garibaldi was a soldier and fighter. He joined the Young Italy army and assumed leadership of the revolution. After that, he constituted an army called “Redshirts” and with the help of Sardinia, fought against Austria. In 1860, he fought against the twin states of Sicily using his Redshirts. By conquering the same, he hastened national integration and pressed for democratic reforms.



**Garibaldi**

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

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



**Count Cavour**

Count Cavour made a secret pact with France. He provoked Austria to war, and along with France, defeated Austria and drove it away from Lombardy. He

merged Sardinia and Lombardy with Italy. There were revolutions in Tuscany, Modena, Parma and northern papal states, and they merged with Sardinia.

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

### UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

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

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

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

**Bismarck :** The architect of the Unification of Germany was Otto Von Bismarck, who was the chief minister of the king of Prussia, Wilhelm I.

Bismarck had begun his career as a government servant, member of the assembly, i.e., Diet, and as an ambassador in various nations, and had gained a lot of popularity. He was aware of the German states association under the leadership of Austria, and knew about the activities and weaknesses of this organization. Having worked in Austria, France and Prussia as an ambassador, he had a fair knowledge of their strengths and weaknesses. He knew that the German unification was possible only through Prussia and desired to do so under the leadership of



**Bismarck**

Prussia. To achieve this end, his aims were of two types: firstly, to drive out Austria from the German states' association. Secondly, instead of losing identity with Germany, convert Germany into Prussia. That meant inculcating the culture and traditions and spreading the administrative machinery and military power all over Germany.

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

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

Even after driving Austria from the German soil, the unification of Germany was not complete. Sixteen German states in the south, attached to France, were still out of this association. Keeping Germany as a weak state was the aim of the emperor of France, Napoleon III.

Bismarck realized that war was inevitable with France to achieve the unification of Germany. Bismarck began war preparations. When Napoleon declared war on Prussia, the southern German states defeated him. Due to this, he was able to merge the remaining states with the German states' association. With this, the unification of Germany was complete and the Prussian king, Wilhelm I, was bestowed the title of German emperor. The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were handed from France to Germany.

### **EXERCISES**

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

1. The 13 colonies established by England on the Atlantic coast were called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The representatives of the 13 colonies met in 1774 at \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The first President of the United States of America was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The writer of the 'Spirit of Law' was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The party 'Young Italy' was formed by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The philosophy of 'blood and steel' was advocated by \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **II. Answer the following questions.**

7. Mention the reasons for the American War of Independence.
8. Explain the significance of the American War of Independence.
9. How were economic factors responsible for the French Revolution?
10. What was the role of Garibaldi in Italy's unification?
11. Who was the architect of the Unification of Germany? Write a note on him.

### **III. Activities :**

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

### **IV. Projects :**

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

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER – 21

THE ELECTION SYSTEM



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- Election Commission of India.
- Election Process.
- Political Parties.
- Coalition Governments.
- Media and Democracy.

India is the largest democracy in the world. Free and fair elections are essential for a healthy democracy. In order to ensure free and independent elections in India, Part XV of the Constitution of India speaks about the Independent Election Commission from Articles 324 to 329. The Election Commission is an All-India institution responsible for conducting both central and state elections. The State Election Commission conducts local body elections under Article 243K and 243ZA.

Composition of the Election Commission of India

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

The President appoints the Election Commissioners on the advice of the Union Cabinet. Their tenure is for six-years or the completion of sixty-five years of age, whichever is earlier.

They can tender their resignation at any given time to the President of India. The Parliament can impeach them on the grounds of incompetence and unconstitutional behavior.

The Election Commission conducts elections for President, Vice President, Rajyasabha, Lokasabha, Vidhan parishad and Vidhan Sabha. It has the authority to declare election dates, announce results, and oversee the entire election process. This duration is called the **‘model code of conduct’**. The Election Commission does not have its own staff to conduct elections. Hence, it appoints the government employees for this work with the approval of the President. Elections to Panchayath Raj and Urban Local Bodies are conducted by the State Election Commission.

Electoral Constituencies

The nation and the state are divided into small electoral divisions for the purpose of elections. These electoral divisions are called constituencies. Constituencies are formed on the basis of population. Constituencies are mainly of two types : Lok Sabha Constituency and Legislative Assembly Constituency. The members elected from Lok Sabha constituencies become the members of Lok Sabha. They are called Members of Parliament (MPs). Similarly, the members elected from Assembly Constituencies become the Members of State Legislative Assemblies, and they are called Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs). In both these constituencies, reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After the enactment of 106th constitutional Amendment Act, (Narishakti Vandana Adiniyam) 33% seats in Loka sabha and Legislative assemblies must be reserved for women. These are called reserved constituencies.

Voters list: The voters list is a list containing the names and details of eligible voters. It is also called the Electoral Roll. The election commission prepares the electoral roll. The Electoral Roll is prepared by the Election Commission much before the elections. The Electoral Roll is revised every year. At the time of revision, the names of those who have attained the age of 18 are included, and the names of deceased voters are removed. The Electoral Roll helps polling officials to verify the identity of voters. At present four

eligibility dates have been fixed for inclusion of names in the role, namely 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October.

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

ಭಾರತ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
ಮತದಾರರ ಛಾಪುಚಿತ್ರವಿರುವ ಗುರುತಿನ ಕಾರ್ಡ್
Electors Photo Identity Card

ಲಿಂಗ/Gender: ಪುರುಷ / Male
ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕ/ವಯಸ್ಸು:
Date of Birth/ Age:
ವಿಳಾಸ:
Address:
ದಿನಾಂಕ/Date: 09-12-2019 ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
Electoral Registration Officer
ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು:
Assembly Constituency No. and Name:
ಭಾರತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು:
Part No. and Name:
Note 1: Mere possession of this card is no guarantee that you are elector in the current electoral roll. Please check your name in the current electoral roll before every election.
Note 2: Date of Birth mentioned in this card shall not be treated as a proof of age for any purpose other than registration in electoral roll.

ಹೆಸರು:
Name:
ಪಿತೃ ಹೆಸರು:
Father's Name:

Photo

Electors Photo Identity Card

Election Process

Election Notification: The election process begins with the issuance of the Election notification by the Election Commission about the date, time, counting of votes etc, on its official website as well as in newspapers, mass media like radio, Television, in the gazette published by the government.

Nomination of the Candidates: Since our country has a representative democratic system, the people have the right to contest the elections and elect their people's representatives. Candidates who wish to contest the election must fulfil certain qualifications. Candidates should submit their nomination papers and related documents to the returning officer (RO) appointed for that purpose within the stipulated time. A certain amount has to be paid as 'a Security Deposit' along with their nomination papers.

The political parties choose the candidates to represent the party. The authorization given by the political party to contest in the election is termed as a party ticket. The contestants getting the party tickets

have the advantage of using the party symbol and the party support in the campaign. Many times, the party ticket proves beneficial to secure a good number of votes from voters who owe allegiance to a political party. The contestants who are not identified with any political party are called 'independent candidates' and have been given a symbol by the election commission from its list of free candidates.

Scrutiny of Nomination: After the last date for submission of nomination papers election officials will verify the nomination paper and other documents. Names of eligible and ineligible candidates to contest the election after strict scrutiny of nomination papers of each candidate and necessary documents submitted with it.

Withdrawal of Nomination papers: After publication of the list of eligible candidates to contest the election. A date will be fixed and announced for candidates to withdraw their nomination if they so desire. If any eligible candidate withdraws his nomination paper, such a candidate will not be able to contest the election.

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

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



Ballot Unit (BU) Voter verifiable paper
audit trail (VVPAT) Control Unit (CU)
Electronic voting machine (EVM)

Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) will be used as an alternative to the current use of ballot papers for voting. The voters record their votes through EVMs by pressing a button in front of the candidates. Ballot papers are used only in Grama Panchayat elections. The ballot boxes or EVMs are sealed after the election and carried to the counting centres.

Necessary facilities for voting are provided in the polling booths for the disabled, also the symbols are printed in braille script on the electronic voting machines to make it easier for the visually impaired to vote.

Know This :

- **Returning Officer :** An officer is appointed by the election commission to manage the election process in each constituency. He is called the Returning Officer (RO). Election staff required to work in polling booths are appointed under this officer.
- **VVPAT (Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) :** Is attached to the voting machines. When a voter casts a vote in an Electronic Voting Machine, a slip is printed and shown to the voter for a specified period of time, showing who they have voted for. It assures the voter that his vote has been recorded for the candidate he has voted for.
- **NOTA (None of the above) :** The option of NOTA is being recognised as an important weapon of the electoral system. This voting has the NOTA allows voters to express disapproval of all candidates through voting. Voting is every one's right and duty, not an option to fulfill one's voting duty without voting for any candidate.
- **Mock Poll :** Mock polling is the process of ensuring that no votes have been recorded in the electronic voting machine and that the voting machine is working properly before voting officially begins on polling day.

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

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

National Political Parties: There are many political parties in India. These political parties are classified into national political parties and regional political parties. National political parties have their branches in many states of our nation. They have a respectable number of representatives in Parliament and also in State Legislatures. National political parties are recognised by the Election Commission of India. Currently, there are six national political parties in India. Indian National Congress party (INC), Communist party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), National People's party (NPP) and Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) with their own symbols.

Regional Political Parties: Regional political parties are also called state political parties. Political organizations securing a respectable minimum required number of votes or seats as prescribed by the Election Commission of India (ECI) in the assembly elections are recognized as state parties or regional parties. In many states, the regional parties by virtue of their majority, have formed the government. DMK, AIADMK (Tamil Nadu), Assam Gana Parishad (Assam), Telugu Desam Party (Andhra Pradesh) Shiva Sena (Maharashtra) Janata Dal (Secular) in Karnataka, Samajwadi party (UP) TMC in West Bengal

are a few major regional political parties. Regional political parties have their own election symbols.

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

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

Such a government formed with the co-operation of different political parties is called a 'Coalition Government'. The political parties of a coalition government share power by joining the Council of Ministers. At certain times, they do not share power but support the Coalition Government. This type of support is called 'outside support'. Since 1989, hung parliaments or legislative assemblies have become common. Coalition Governments have been formed many times, both at the centre and in some of the states.

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

Media and Democracy: The day-to-day information about the happenings is provided by the media to the people. It helps people to know about the plans and policies of the government. It provides

information about the functions of the government. In turn, it helps the government to know about the views of the people on important issues. The Media makes representatives accountable and answerable to issues raised by the people. The Media must provide truthful, fearless and unbiased views. The media, on the other hand, should not sensationalize the issues. It should present the issues in such a way that the principles of unity, secularism, democracy and harmony are not disturbed.

Print media includes newspapers and periodicals. In India the newspapers and periodicals must be registered with a body called the Press Registrar General of India (PRGI). In order to improve the standards of newspapers and to protect the freedom of press, a body called 'Press Council of India' was constituted.

Electronic media like television, Internet portals along with radio are active nowadays. These are governed by the 'Broadcasting Act of 1962'. These have become a meaningful platform for the exchange of information between the general public, officials and political leaders.

Do you know this :

1) Karnataka State Election Commission : *Karnataka State Election Commission was established on 26.05.1993 to conduct elections to panchayat raj bodies and urban local bodies of Karnataka in accordance with articles 243 K and 243 ZA of the constitution in accordance with the 73rd and 74th Amendment Act 1992. It is a constitutional body whose head office is in Bengaluru.*

2) National Voters Day (NVD) : *"National Voters Day has been celebrated since 2011 on 25th January, the day the Election Commission of India came into being.*

3) SVEEP : (Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation) *SVEEP is a program implemented by the Election Commission of India in 2009 for systematic voters education and electoral participation.*

4) Abbreviations of Political Parties :

INC - Indian National Congress

BJP - Bharatiya Janata Party

CPIM - Communist Party of India (Marxist)

BSP - Bahujan Samaj Party

AAP - Aam Aadmi Party

AIADMK- All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

DMK - Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

BRS - Bharat Rashtra Samithi.

YSRCP - Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party.

EXERCISES

I. Fill up the blanks :

1. The Election Campaign must end _____ hours before the closure of the election.
2. The recognition to political parties is accorded by _____.
3. The independence of journalism is protected by _____.

II. Discuss in group and answer the following questions briefly:

4. Write a note on 'Electoral Roll'.
5. What are the steps in the election process?
6. 'Political Parties are the link between elected representatives, government and the people'. Justify the statement.
7. Write a note on Coalition Governments.
8. What are the national political parties currently existing in India?

III. Activities:

1. Organize an essay competition on elections.
2. Make a list of the functions of the election commission.
3. Discuss 'NOTA' - its advantages and disadvantages.



CHAPTER – 22

DEFENCE OF THE NATION



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- The different wings of the defence system and their responsibilities.
- The posts and heads of the different units of the military.
- The contribution of the military to the security of the nation.
- The components of the secondary line of defence system.

Our country was under imperial rule of foreigners and only after many protests, struggles and sacrifices did we gain our independence on 15th August 1947. Hence it is our bounden duty to ensure our nation never comes under external aggression again. Our armed forces are to be prepared in such a manner that they are able to safeguard the sovereignty of the nation at all times.

India has nearly 15,200 km of land border and about 7,516.60 km including Islands and 6100 km excluding Islands has water bodies. We have border relations with Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka are India's seven neighbouring countries, while Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam and Maldives are India's maritime neighbours. Some neighbouring countries will not let us be at peace. Although India has made a sincere effort to find a solution to all the problems through peace talks, negotiations and agreements, it has not been very successful in this regard. So we have to protect our nation. The role of our defence forces is important in this regard.

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

Chief of Defence staff (CDS)

The post of chief of Defence staff was created in 2019 to provide high quality advice to the country's political leadership and matters related to India's military. The person appointed to this post will also be the principal military advisor to the Defence Minister. General Bipin Rawat was appointed as India's first Chief of Defence staff.

Ministry of Defence: The Ministry of Defence is the ministry which is responsible for the entire defence system of India. Its head office is in New Delhi. It is headed by the defence minister. Sardar Baldev Singh was the first defence minister of India. The Ministry of Defence consists of five departments. They are: 1) Department of Defence 2) Department of Defence Production 3) Department of Defence Research and Development 4) Department of Ex. Servicemen Welfare 5) Department of Military Affairs.

Indian Army

Let us introduce the Army which has played an important role in the defence of the nation. The headquarters of the Indian Army is in New Delhi. The motto is **Seva Paramo Dharma**, (service before self) the chief of the army is called General the Lieutenant general, Major General, Brigadier etc work as assistants to him. The ground forces consist of infantry, cavalry, battle tanks and artillery. It also has a supply and engineering unit. Administratively the Indian Army is structured into lower commands. Commands are divided into areas, and sub-areas. A lieutenant general heads the command, a Major General heads the area and a Brigadier heads the sub-area.

7 Commands of the Indian Army

Sl. No.	Name of command	Place and State
1.	Northern command	Udampur (Jammu and Kashmir)
2.	Southern command	Pune (Maharashtra)
3.	Eastern command	Kolkata (West Bengal)
4.	Western command	Chandimandir (Chandigarh)
5.	North and western command	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
6.	Central command	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
7.	Training command	Mhow (Madhya Pradesh)



Land Army

Army Training Centres

Sl. No.	Training Centre	Place and State
1.	National Defence Academy	Khadakvasla (Near Pune) Maharashtra
2.	Defence Service Staff College	Wellington - Tamil Nadu
3.	Indian Military Academy	Dehradun - Uttarakhand
4.	College of Defence Management	Secunderabad - Telangana
5.	National Defence College	New Delhi
6.	Officers Training Academy	Chennai - Tamil Nadu

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

January 15 is Indian Army day.

The main function of the army is to protect the territory of the nation from any foreign attack and to maintain the integrity of the country. The Land army also performs tasks like protection of the border area and dealing with natural calamity, which is a huge area of the country.

Humanitarian Activities of the Army

In addition to defence, the army also performs the humanitarian works of protecting the victims of natural calamities like earthquakes, floods, storms, cloudbursts etc.

Indian Navy :

The Navy is as important as the land army in the interest of national defence. So now let's get to know the Navy.

India's coastline is 7516.60 km. including Islands and 6100 km excluding Islands. It has a long coastline. The country has a strong navy to protect this coastline. Its head office is in New Delhi. **'Sham No Varunah'** (May the Water God Varuna bless us) is the motto of the Indian Navy. The chief of the Navy force is called Admiral.

Activity

Collect more information about our troops from former soldiers.

The Indian Navy is divided into three area commands. They are:

- 1) Western Naval command (Headquarters - Mumbai)
- 2) Eastern Naval command (Headquarters - Visakhapatnam)
- 3) Southern Naval command (Head office - Cochin). The Eastern and Western Naval commands are operational commands and the Southern Naval command is a training command. The Indian Navy also has two fleets, the Western fleet (Mumbai), the Eastern fleet (Visakhapatnam).



INS Virat

Ship Building Centres in India

Sl. No.	Name of Ship-Building Centre	Place and State
1.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Visakhapatnam-Andhra Pradesh
2.	Mazagon Dock shipbuilders Limited	Mumbai - Maharashtra
3.	Garden Rich shipbuilders and Engineers Limited	Kolkata - West Bengal
4.	Cochin shipyard Limited	Cochin - Kerala
5.	Goa shipyard Limited	Vasco da gama - Goa

Indian Navy Warships

The Indian Navy has warships such as frigates, air craft, carriers, corvettes, submarines, cruisers, destroyers etc. Prominent among them are : INS Shivalik, INS Godavari, INS Trishul and INS Brahmaputra (INS - Indian Naval Ship). India is the 7th nation in the world to have the most advanced warship.

Indian Navy Training Centres

Sl.No.	Name of Training Centres	Place and State
1.	Indian Naval Academy	Ezhimala - Kerala
2.	INS Shatavahana	Visakhapatnam - Andhra Pradesh
3.	INS Chilika	Chilika - Odisha
4.	INS Shivaji	Lonavala - Maharashtra
December 4th - Indian Navy day.		

Indian Air Force

Like the land force and the navy, the Air Force also plays an important role in the defence of the country. Let us learn about the Air Force. The Air force headquarters is located in New Delhi '**Nabah Sparsham Diptam**' (Touch the sky with glory) is the motto of the Indian Air Force. The Indian Air Force is modernized and equipped with the latest technology and equipment. It also has weapon systems, good communication systems, detection methods, anti-enemy and defensive capabilities. The most important equipment of the air force such as fighter planes and combat helicopters play an important role in protecting the country.

The Indian Air Force has served the country bravely and efficiently in times of war and peace. It has achieved success in maintaining comprehensive national defence, security and stability.



Indian Air Force

Indian Air Force Commands

The Indian Air Force has 5 operational commands and 2 functional commands.

Operational Commands

Sl. No.	Name of the Command	Place and State
1.	Eastern Air command	Shillong - Meghalaya
2.	Western Air command	New Delhi
3.	Southern Air command	Thiruvananthapuram - Kerala
4.	Central Air command	Prayagraj - Uttar Pradesh
5.	South Western Air command	Gandhinagar - Gujarat

Functional Commands

Sl. No.	Name of the Command	Place and State
1.	Training Command	Bengaluru - Karnataka
2.	Maintenance Command	Nagpur - Maharashtra

Indian Air Force Training Centre

Sl. No.	Name of Training Centre	Place and State
1.	Air Force Academy	Dundigal (Hyderabad) - Telangana
2.	Basic Flying Training School	Prayagraj - Uttar Pradesh
3.	Airmen training school	Sambra, Belagavi - Karnataka
4.	Air Force Technical College	Jalahalli, Bengaluru - Karnataka
5.	College of Air Warfare	Secunderabad - Telangana

Two important centres imparting training to the Air Force in Bengaluru and Hyderabad. Similarly, administrative and technical training centres are at Bengaluru and Coimbatore. Today our Air Force has more than one thousand airplanes and helicopters. The main types of aircraft are Canberra, Hunter, Ajeet, MiG 21, MiG 23, MiG 25, MiG 27, MiG 29, Mirage 2000 etc, Sukhoi - SU 30MKI, Tejas, Rafale and Jaguar etc. Major war helicopters are Rudra, Chinook, Dhruv etc.

Do you know this ?
The various cadres of the 3 defence forces

1. Army	2. Navy	3. Air Force
a. General	a. Admiral	a. Air Chief Marshal
b. Lieutenant General	b. Vice Admiral	b. Air Marshal
c. Major General	c. Rear Admiral	c. Air Vice Marshal
d. Brigadier	d. Commodore	d. Air Commodore
e. Colonel	e. Captain	e. Group Captain
f. Lieutenant Colonel	f. Commander	f. Wing Commander
g. Major	g. Lieutenant Commander	g. Squadron Leader
h. Captain	h. Lieutenant	h. Flight Lieutenant
i. Lieutenant	i. Sub-lieutenant	i. Flying Officer

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

When recruitments are made to the lower posts of the army, they are made according to the percentage of recruitable male population (RMP) of the State and Union Territories. Suitable candidates are recruited to the Air Force through selection and registration on an All-India basis. This is done by the Central Airmen Selection Board (CASB). Recruitment of sailors to the Navy takes place through the Naval Recruitment Organisation (NRO). Responsibility for this task lies with the Human Resource Project and the Directorate at the headquarters of the Navy. Recruitment of women to the three Armed Forces takes place through the Women Special Entry Scheme (WSES) which has been recently directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to allow women to serve long term instead of short-term service (limited to 14 years) in all branches of the armed forces.

Agnipath Yojana (Scheme): Agnipath Yojana is a scheme to enable the youth of India to serve in the Armed Forces. This scheme was started in 2022. Youths within the age limit of 17½-21 years can join the Armed Force by applying under the Agnipath scheme and fulfilling the eligibility criteria. He is known as Agniveera; they can serve in the Armed Forces for 4 years.

National Defence Academy and Naval Academy Exam : This exam provides admission to National Defence Academy and National Naval Academy. The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts this exam twice a year. Students who have completed PUC or equivalent qualification are eligible to take the exam. Candidates who pass this exam will hold the post of officers of the Army, Air Force and Navy.

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

Do you know this?

Publicly owned defence manufacturing enterprises

BEL (Bharath Electronics Ltd.) - 1954

HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.) - 1964

BEML (Bharath Earth Movers Ltd.) - 1964

BDL (Bharath Dynamics Ltd.) - 1970

Our Defence- Preparedness and Research and Development :

Today, our defence forces have to face many challenges. Ex: terrorism, Naxal attacks etc. Hence our soldiers are prepared to guard our borders all the time. Our Army is the 4th largest in the world, our Air Force is at the 3rd position and our Navy is at the 7th position.

Seabird Naval base has been opened at Karwar in Karnataka to strengthen our navy. In addition, the DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation) was established in 1958, with its headquarters in New Delhi. Surface to surface missiles like Agni I, Agni II, Agni III, Agni IV, Agni V, Pruthvi I, Pruthvi II, Dhanush Shourie and Prahar, air to air missiles include Astra and Novator K-100, land-based sky launching missiles like Akash, Trishul, Bark 8, Cruise missiles include Brahmos and Nirbhay, and Submarine ballistic missiles like Sagarika K-15, anti-tank missiles like Amog, Nag and

Helena missiles have been developed. Having developed submarine and anti-submarine technology, India has joined the ranks of elite countries like America, Russia, Britain, France and others.

Bofors cannons were effectively used in the Kargil war (India and Pakistan). The technology developed that could potentially counter a nuclear war was confirmed from the Pokhran I (1974) and Pokhran II (1998) tests. Also 60 defence laboratories have been established in different regions of the country. So, for the security of our nation and its bright future, we must join the Army and be ready to make all sacrifices like our soldiers.

Do you know this ?

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

Around 30,000 Indian soldiers had taken part in this war. It was estimated that 5,000 Pakistani soldiers had taken part. The Indian Air Force boosted the Indian Army through 'Operation Safed Sagar.' In the last week of July, the Indian Army began its final attack. The war ended on 26th July. The day India defeated Pakistan is celebrated as 'Kargil Vijay Divas' (or 'Kargil Victory Day') in India. Every year, this is celebrated on July 26th.

Second line of defence

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

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Territorial Army | 2. N.C.C. – National Cadet Corps |
| 3. Coastal Guard | 4. Border Security Force |
| 5. Civil Defence | 6. Home Guards |
| 7. Red Cross | |

Territorial Army: It is a voluntary part-time force. Its services are used only during emergencies like natural calamities. It was established by a Parliament Act in 1948. It has no professional soldiers, but only civilians who are eager to play a role in defence and are given military training in their spare time. Only a person who is gainfully employed and in the age group of 18 to 42 is eligible to join the force. During natural disasters and emergencies, this army renders their services. The Territorial Army day is celebrated on October 9th each year.

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



There are two units in N.C.C. – 1) The Senior unit at college level and 2) The junior unit at school level. These cadets are given various concessions :

- Special provisions for N.C.C. cadets to join defence forces.
- Reservation in professional courses for students who completed the training and awarded certificates.
- Cadets are given training in handling weapons.
- During training, cadets go on adventures like
 - Hiking
 - Trekking
 - Gliding
 - Scaling or mountaineering, sailing etc.

Activity

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

Indian Coast Guard: It is a para-military force. It is very important in the second line of defence and was created in 1978. It is a maritime and national interest security force. **Vayam Rakshamah** (We Protect) is its motto. It helps in the protection of about 7,5160 km of coastal area as well as prevention of activities like smuggling, drug trafficking etc. The ships of this Guard were given heroic names. They are Puthar, Vikram, Vighra, Vijay, Veera etc. Its headquarters is in New Delhi and is headed by a Director General. The organization has five regional headquarters at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Gandhinagar and Port Blair (Sri Vijayapuram) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Coast Guard has 1,402 state-of-the-art. Ships 381 aircraft and 60 helicopters. There are approximately 12,585 soldiers in the Coast Guard.

February 1 is Indian Coast Guard Day

Border Security Force: The Border Security Force was established in 1965. These soldiers safeguard India's border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. Its training centre is located in Yelahanka in Bengaluru. It helps in preventing infiltration, illegal entry across and smugglings.

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

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

Indian Red Cross Society: Red Cross is an International level organisation. Britishers in 1920 established the Red Cross Society in accordance with the Red Cross Society Act. Its headquarters is in New Delhi.

The Indian Red Cross Society is a humanitarian self-organization that includes over 700 branches in all State and Union Territories. It is presided (chaired) by the President of India and each state branch is presided over by the Governor. The Secretary General is the Chief Executive of this organisation. This organisation provides assistance to people in situations like calamity and emergency in the country. It serves the wounded and sick on the battlefield without discrimination.

Fundamental principles of the Indian Red Cross Society : 1) Humanity 2) Impartiality 3) Neutrality 4) Independence 5) Voluntary work 6) Oneness 7) Universality.

May 8th is World Red Cross Day

Gallantry Awards: The officers and personnel of the Indian Army, Navy, Air Force and Central Armed Police Force are honoured and encouraged with the following gallantry awards.

Wartime Gallantry Awards :

1) Param Vir Chakra 2) Mahaveer Chakra 3) Vir Chakra

Peace time Gallantry Awards :

1) Ashoka Chakra 2) Kirti Chakra 3) Shaurya Chakra

Along with our three defence forces, the nation is secured by the second line of defence forces. It is the duty of every citizen to support our soldiers.

National Security Guard: It lays great emphasis on suppression of terrorist activities within the country. The organization came into existence on 22.09.1986 '**Sarvatra Sarvottam Suraksha**' is the motto of this organisation.

Special Protection Group : This force was established in 1985 to provide security to the current and former Prime Ministers of India and their immediate family members. '**Shauram Samarpanam Surakshanam**' (Shaurya Bhakti and Protection) is the motto of this institution.

Defence forces and International peace: Our Armed Forces are not only limited to national defence but are respected world wide by doing peace-keeping operations abroad as part of the United Nations PeaceKeeping Force (UNPKF). The United Nations Peacekeeping Force

came into existence in 1948. Our soldiers have served in countries like Gaza, North and South Korea, Congo, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone etc. Under the supervision of the United Nations Bangladesh became an independent country in 1971 with the help of our soldiers.

Thus our defence forces are working for the country not only in wartime but also in peace time. When natural calamities such as floods, storms, earthquakes, landslides, cloud bursts etc. occur, they provide assistance to the needy.

Do you Know This ?

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF)

- 1) AR - Assam Rifles
- 2) BSF - Border Security Force
- 3) CISF - Central Industrial Security Force
- 4) CRPF - Central Reserve Police Force
- 5) ITBP - Indo-Tibetan Border Police
- 6) NSG - National Security Guard
- 7) SSB - Sashastra Seema Bal

May 29th is International Peace Keepers Force Day

Do you Know This ?

Indian Army, Air Force, Navy, NCC and Indian Coast Guard are subject to the administrative central defence ministry.

- AR - Protects the border between India and Myanmar.
- BSF - Protects the border between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- ITBP - Protects the border between India and China.
- SSB - Protects the border between India, Nepal and Bhutan.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The Commander-in-Chief of our three Armed Forces is _____.
2. The Chief of the Army is called _____.

3. The headquarters of the Defence Ministry is in _____.
4. The Hindustan Shipyard Limited is at _____.
5. The Border Security Force training centre is in _____.
6. The Indian Red Cross Society was established in _____.

II. Answer the following questions after a group discussion.

7. Which are the five divisions of our Defence Ministry?
8. Explain the structure of the Indian Army.
9. Which are the commands of the Indian Army?
10. What are the Indian Air Force training centers?
11. What are the qualifications required for recruitment to the Army?
12. What are the aims of N.C.C.? What are the facilities available to NCC cadets?
13. Write about the Chief of Defence staff?

III. Activities:

1. Organise an essay competition on how the country's security depends on our military forces.
2. Visit your nearest Red Cross Organisation. Familiarize yourself with the functions it performs.
3. Invite a retired ex-service man to the school and ask him to share his experiences.

IV. Projects:

1. Collect pictures of our Armed Forces and display them in your school.
2. Start a branch of the Indian Red Cross Society in your school and help the needy.
3. Collect pictures of war planes and warships.



CHAPTER – 23

NATIONAL INTEGRATION



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- The Meaning of Nationalism.
- The factors that enable unity in diversity in our country.
- The factors which enable national integration.

NATIONALISM:

The word nationalism is derived from the word nation. The deciding factors of 'nationalism' are :

1. "The people who consider their homeland to be their motherland."
2. The feeling of brotherhood among the people and equal participation of people in the nation's "joys and sorrows."

Such people are called 'nationalists' and the feeling is known as nationalism.

We can see the feeling of nationalism among Indians for a long time. The feeling of nationalism motivated the people to fight against the foreign invaders, particularly the Britishers.



The Republic Day parade that takes place on 26th January every year at the Kartavya Path, New Delhi, is a visual grandeur of national integration.

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

India is a vast nation; this country has people who speak different languages and dialects. According to the 8th schedule of the constitution, 22 languages have been recognised as official languages by our Constitution. A unique feature is the practice of several religions (Hindu, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Parsi) in our country. Similarly, despite different dress, food habits and social systems, we all have a sense of oneness. Although geographically diverse, each part is politically united and governed under a single constitution.

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

Factors which enable unity in diversity:

Geographical unity: The Himalayan Mountain Range, the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea separate India from the rest of the world. The singing of the national anthem by people living geographically signifies the unity of the nations.

Political unity: Homogeneous since time immemorial, India has achieved political unity through a single constitution, uniform laws, educational system, judicial system and strong central government

administrations. We have Indian political identification as well as universal standards in the fields of education, health, law and connectivity.

Religious unity: India is a multi-religious nation. There are religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Christianity, Islam, Parsi etc., Every religion celebrates its own festivals. People from different religions participate in each other's festivals, fostering unity and mutual respect. It creates unity. Universalism, or all religions in India have equal rights to practice their own religion.

Linguistic unity : India is home to many languages. Sanskrit is the root of most languages. There are people in India who speak different languages. Every state has its own language and literature. However, linguistic unity has not been affected. People of one language respect other languages.

Cultural unity: Although there are different races and religions in India, cultural unity can be seen everywhere. Although people from different parts of the country have their own cultural diversity such as different traditions, customs, costumes, food habits, lifestyles etc. similarities can be seen among them.

Factors promoting national integration

1. Secularism: India is a secular country. This means that every citizen of the Nation has the right to practice their own religion. There is interfaith harmony here. Hence, it encourages the unity of the Nation

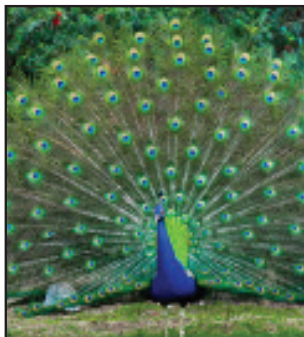
2. Democracy: India is a democratic nation and all citizens are equal before the law. All citizens of the state are considered equal in terms of fundamental rights and Directive principles of state policy. People cannot be discriminated against on the basis of different languages and cultures. From this, we can understand that India has unity in diversity.

3. National Festivals: National festivals of the country like Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti, etc., play an important role in uniting Indians. These festivals are celebrated by all Indian citizens in every part of the country. Our festivals remind us of one nationhood as, we celebrate without neglecting any language and culture.

4. Our National Symbols: Our national symbols are the National Emblem, the National Anthem, the National Flag, the National Animal, the National Bird, the National flower, etc. which are also helpful to identify us as one. This aspect also reminds us that we are all one in celebration or disaster.



National Emblem



National Bird - Peacock



National Flower - Lotus



National Animal - Tiger

5. Interdependence: The Central and the State Governments work through common objectives. One part of the nation is dependent on another part. The production of the respective sectors is complementary to economic growth. For example, coffee grown in Karnataka, saffron grown in Jammu and Kashmir, apples grown in Himachal Pradesh are sold all over India. One part of the nation is always dependent on other parts. No state is completely self-sufficient. This interdependence also means that we all belong to one nation.

Apart from this, there are other factors such as communication devices, mass media, natural factors, different cultures, regions, religions, languages, etc., but the feeling that the people of the entire nation are the same can be seen.

Activity :

Write a note on things that can promote national integration in your school.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Republic Day is _____ as one of the national festivals.
2. The Number of languages recognised as official languages in our constitution is _____ .
3. Our National Animal is _____ .
4. Our National Bird is _____ .

II. Answer the following questions after group discussion.

5. What is meant by 'Nationalism'?
6. What is 'National Unity'?
7. What are the factors that lead to unity in diversity?
8. What are the factors that promote national integration?

III. Activities :

1. Draw pictures illustrating unity in diversity and display in your school.
2. Prepare a report by collecting information from the people concerned about the festivals celebrated by different faiths in the surrounding areas of your place of residence.

IV. Projects :

1. Collect photographs that promote national integration.
2. Write an essay on National Festivals celebrated in your school.
3. Write an essay on "EK Bharath Shrestha Bharath" programme.

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## An Introduction to the Study of International Relations



### We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- Study of International Relations.
- Key Definitions of International Relations.
- Nature and Scope of International Relations.
- Importance of studying International Relations.

**Introduction:** There are 195 sovereign nations in the contemporary world. Although these nations are fully independent, they are not self-sufficient nations. Whether it is an individual or a nation representing them, it is imperative to connect with other nations to redress the grievances of its people. Imperatives like these preface the study of international relations.

**Meaning and Definitions:** The Literal meaning of international relations is the interrelation between nation and states. The term 'International relations' was first used by Jeremy Bentham in his book 'Principles of Morals and Legislation,' published in 1789.

Some scholarly definitions given below help in understanding international relations.

**Quincy Wright:** Defines International relations as “the study of the relations between different groups, states, nations, governments, peoples, regions, unions and religious, cultural and industrial organizations”.

**Hans J. Morgenthau:** He called international relations as international politics. “International politics is the struggle for power between nations and its use”.

**Nature:** The study of international relations has its own nature. It is discussed as follows:

**1. Nature of Change:** The nature of international relations is dynamic. It examines what has happened in world politics, what is currently happening and provides an analysis of what may happen next.

**2. Interdisciplinary Content:** The study of international relations is interdisciplinary in nature, like other social sciences. It has influenced and been influenced by other social sciences.

**3. Nation-state is the primary unit :** In the study of international relations, the behavior of the state is the driving force for the movement of relations between nations. Hence, the nation state is considered the primary unit in the study of international relations.

**4. National Interest and National powers are Fundamental Factors:** The Protection of national interest is the main objective of the state. Nations develop relations with other nations with this goal in mind. Also, the power of a nation plays an important role in fulfilling the interests of that nation.

**5. Struggle for power:** According to Hans J. Morgenthau international politics is a struggle for power among nations. Whichever country has more power influences other countries to fulfill its interests.

**6. Interaction and feedback among nations:** No nation in the present world is self-perfect. Every nation depends on another nation in some way. So, it is imperative that they engage in interaction and feedback to protect their respective interests.

**7. Use of Empirical and Analytical Methods for Theory Formation :** Theories are the basis for the study of all branches of knowledge. Accordingly, theories are also the basis for the study of international relations. These theories are normative and empirical in nature. Especially international relations scholars, in particular have used experimental and analytical methods (Analytical Approach) to make their study more scientific.

**8. Role of official and non-official institutions:** Both recognized and non-recognized organizations are influencing the study of international relations, Organizations like UN (United Nations), World Bank and IMF (International Monetary Fund) are official institutions. Violent organizations are illegitimate organizations that pose a threat to global peace and security. Both these institutions have their own influence on world politics.

**Scope :** The study of International Relations has its own scope. It can be described as follows:

**1. Study of International Relations:** The scope of study of International Relations is quite wide. It covers the subject matter, origin, meaning, nature, scope, importance and development of international relations.

**2. Study of International Politics:** Covers aspects like co-operation, conflict, negotiation and co-ordination between different countries for consolidation of power at international level. How and why were they sustained? What are its consequences? Help us on issues such as its scope extends to carrying out consultation and research.

**3. Study of International Role-Players (Actor's) :** Different types of international and Inter-governmental organisations are exerting their influence in the study of international relations. For example international intergovernmental organisations such as the Red cross, the World Trade Organisations (WHO), and the World Bank form an important part of the study of international relations.

**4. Foreign Policy :** The foreign policies of various countries are the cornerstones of international relations. They convey the aspirations, goals and achievements of the respective countries. This is why foreign policy is also an integral part of international relations.

**5. War and Peace:** This includes a systematic study of the causes and effects of conflict and war between nation-states is done here.

**6. Creation and Dissemination of International Relations Thoughts :** The main objective of the study of international relations is to establish peace between countries and end conflicts. Global peace, security and prosperity Creating and disseminating of edifying thoughts also come under its purview.

**7. Study of national centres of power :** International relations in its essence, is the study of conflict between the interests of nations.

A nation's power plays a vital role in safeguarding the nation's interests. Hence, the study of these power centres that give power to the country is a subject matter of international relations.

**Significance :** International relations have their own significance. The systematic study of international relations began after the First World War. Systematic study of international relations began in universities in countries such as America, Britain and Sweden. It was realized in 1919 by starting the Woodrow Wilson Chair at the University of Wales in Britain. Ekarth Jim led the bench as its first President. Also, in 1919, the former ambassador Edmond A. Walsh at Georgetown University in Washington, USA, founded the School of Foreign Service in his name to impart education related to foreign service.

Thus, the study of international relations has flourished with a history of more than a hundred years. It is determining the bright future of all the citizens of the world. That is why it is necessary to realize its importance.

### **Importance of Studying International Relations :**

**1. Introduces the real nature of world politics :** World politics helps to understand the dynamics of real power relations between different nations and organizations. The actions and reactions of different countries depend on the policy orientations of the respective countries. Therefore, international relations helps to realize the reality of world politics.

**2. Helps realize national interests :** National interests are the basic motivations of international relations. The nature of those interests determines the nature of international relations. It is for the fulfillment of these interests, that all nations develop their own relationships.

**3. Gives knowledge about the major challenges facing the world :** The study of international relations is the basis for dealing with the major challenges facing the world like hunger, malnutrition, poverty, diseases, illiteracy, unemployment, conflict, war, terrorism, climate change and biological problems.

**4. Awakens Universal Consciousness :** Although there are many differences due to different interests and beliefs between countries, the unity that arises from the fact that in the end, breaks down the boundaries between us. Such feelings contribute to world peace and awaken universal consciousness. The study of international relations is helpful in this regard.

**5. Upholds the Importance of Foreign Policy :** The Study of Foreign Policy is an essential Part of the study of international relations. As mentioned earlier, good relations between countries are very necessary for world peace, and for that to materialize, knowledge of foreign policy is required.

**6. Help to know the importance of international organizations:** Various international organizations have been formed to facilitate human life. In addition, many associations and unions operate at the global level, working for world peace. It is because of their efforts that the world enjoys peace to some extent. For example, the study of international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, UNESCO and UNICEF helps us understand their roles and functions comprehensively.

### **EXERCISES**

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

1. The study of international relations is called international politics said by \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Woodrow Wilson Chair was started at \_\_\_\_\_ University.
3. The word 'International Relations' is first used by \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **II. Answer the following questions after group discussion.**

4. What is the meaning of by international relations?
5. When did the systematic study of international relations begin?
6. Who was the first chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Chair for the systematic study of international relations, started at the University of Wales?

7. Explain the nature of International Relations?
8. What is the importance of International Relations?

### **III. Activities:**

1. Discuss in class the importance of interdependence in International Relations.
2. List the factors contributing to global peace with the help of your teacher.
3. Learn about the life and achievements of Woodrow Wilson.
4. List the material that constitutes the study of international relations.

### **IV. Projects :**

1. Discuss the importance of meeting and exchange of ideas between leaders of different countries in improving international relations.
2. Find out with help of your teacher how Kautilya's Arthashastra is useful for the development of international relations.

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# **SOCIOLOGY**

## **CHAPTER – 25**

### **SOCIALISATION AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS**



#### **We will learn about the following in this Chapter:**

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

#### **Socialisation**

Man is a social animal. When his/her child is born, it is just like any other animal. It develops into a social being over a period of time. This process of being born and slowly developing into a social individual is known as socialisation.

Socialisation is a universal process. It goes on throughout a person's lifetime. Animals follow only their basic instincts. There is no variety in their behaviour. They have a limited capacity for learning. But human beings are different. The instincts that are inborn in him/her and the culture around him/her influence them immensely. They utilise the natural capability for learning in a suitable manner. They attempt to adjust to his environment and situations, and live in a harmonious manner. They try to follow the cultural aspects of their society like the prevailing traditions, customs and moral principles. They assimilate them into social behavior. All this is enabled through socialisation. Hence, socialisation is a unique feature of human beings.

#### **The importance and functions of socialisation**

- 1) It makes man a member of a group
- 2) It enables the development of the personality
- 3) It inculcates discipline in life
- 4) It provides opportunities for the learning and assimilation of various skills
- 5) It helps cultivate the right kind of ambitions
- 6) It reduces social gaps and inequalities

- 7) It provides opportunities for shaping a bright future
- 8) It helps in the preservation and transmission of culture.
- 9) It supports the social system.

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

**1. Family :** The role of the family is very important in a child's socialisation. The parents are the direct blood relatives of the child. They say that the mother is the first teacher to the child and the family the first school of the child is literally true. The words, behavior, activities, and transactions of the parents have a deep impact on the moral and emotional development of the child. The child learns their first lesson in love, affection, trust, patience, kindness, co-operation and other values at home. The praise of their parents stimulates and encourages their activities. When the child makes mistakes, the parents bring it back onto the right path. As the parents are senior to children in age, experience and power, children behave in an obedient manner. They are influenced by the intimacy with their parents. The minds of the children, which are like small buds, blossom fresh and fragrant under the influence of socialisation.

**Activity :**

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

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

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

**4. School:** The school occupies an important place in the process of socialisation of the child. The child is influenced by their teachers and friends in addition to the influence of education. Through education, the child's behavior, knowledge, morality and attitude are shaped. The child's innate abilities and talents get exposure. By expanding the horizon of life, education prepares the children for the future. The role of teachers is very significant in the social development of the child. At that age, they are more influenced by their teachers. The good behaviour, noble thinking and sense of equality expressed in the teachers' behaviour make the children imbibe love, trust, patience, kindheartedness and other values of life. Teachers should encourage children to take part in extra-curricular and creative activities. The syllabus should include vocational training, sex education, spiritual education, physical education and life skills. When the child learns these aspects, their socialisation is complete.

**Think it over :**

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



**5. Mass Media:** In today's modern society, mass media play a vital role. Television, movies, newspapers, periodicals, dramas, radio and other media make use of literature on a large scale. Advertisements, radio programmes, stories, poems, novels, dramas, dance, music, posters, quotations from great

personalities, proverbs and words of wisdom influence children. The mass media can be used effectively through the news reports, quiz programs, introduction of great personalities, interviews, debates, travel reports and investigations. Programs of educational importance have a direct bearing on the personality and good conduct of the child. The adolescent and the youth are moving away from values and culture.

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

**Activity :**

*Analyse the relationship of your family with neighbourhood*

**Gender and Socialization:** As already described, socialisation is essential for every human being. Although all human beings become social beings through socialisation, the processes of socialisation are not the same in every family. Parents' customs, educational status, ambitions, interests and priorities influence the process of socialisation. In the process of socialisation, with or without their knowledge, parents teach their sons and daughters customs and morals in different ways. For example: There is a difference in the treatment of a boy coming home late after playing and a girl coming home late. The boy is treated with kind words whereas the girl is admonished for her delay. She is asked to reach home before dark.

Especially in India, daughters are expected to assist the mother in cooking whereas this is not expected of sons. In the same manner, daughters are given a musical instrument while sons are given sports materials. In this manner, the process of socialisation goes on in different ways based on the gender of the child. This difference in treatment is called gender discrimination.

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

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

**Activity :**

*Collect the information about special achievements of women.*

## **EXERCISES**

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

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

## **II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.**

4. Explain the role of peers in socialisation.
5. What are the values a child learns in a family environment?
6. What is the role of religion in the process of socialisation?
7. Write a paragraph on the importance of socialisation.
8. Explain the role of the school in the process of socialisation.
9. How does the mass media work as an agent of socialisation in modern society?

## **III. Activities :**

1. Conduct an essay competition on 'The Role of Mass Media in the Building of Society'.
2. Collect articles from newspapers on socialisation.

## **IV. Project:**

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

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CHAPTER – 26

COMMUNITY



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- The meaning of community.
- City - meaning and the features of urban communities.
- The relationship between industrialisation and urbanisation.
- The features of rural and tribal communities.

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

Community

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

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

What is the meaning of city?

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

1. Minimum population of 50,000
2. Population density of 1000 per sq.mile
3. Majority of the people occupied in non-agricultural activities
4. Availability of civic amenities
5. People identify communities as towns, cities and metropolitan cities.



City

Do this yourself :

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

Features of Cities:

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

Industrialisation and Urbanisation :

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

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

Activity :

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



Industry

Rural community and its features:

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

Do you know this :

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



Rural community

Features of a rural community:

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

Activity :

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

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

Problems of a rural community:

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

Tribal community and its features:

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

Features of a tribal community:

1. Common geographical area
2. Group of families/cluster of families
3. Interrelatedness

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



Tribal Community

Indian tribes have been geographically classified into three groups:

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

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

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

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

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

II. Answer the following questions.

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

III. Activities :

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

IV. Project:

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



GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER – 27

MINERAL RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA



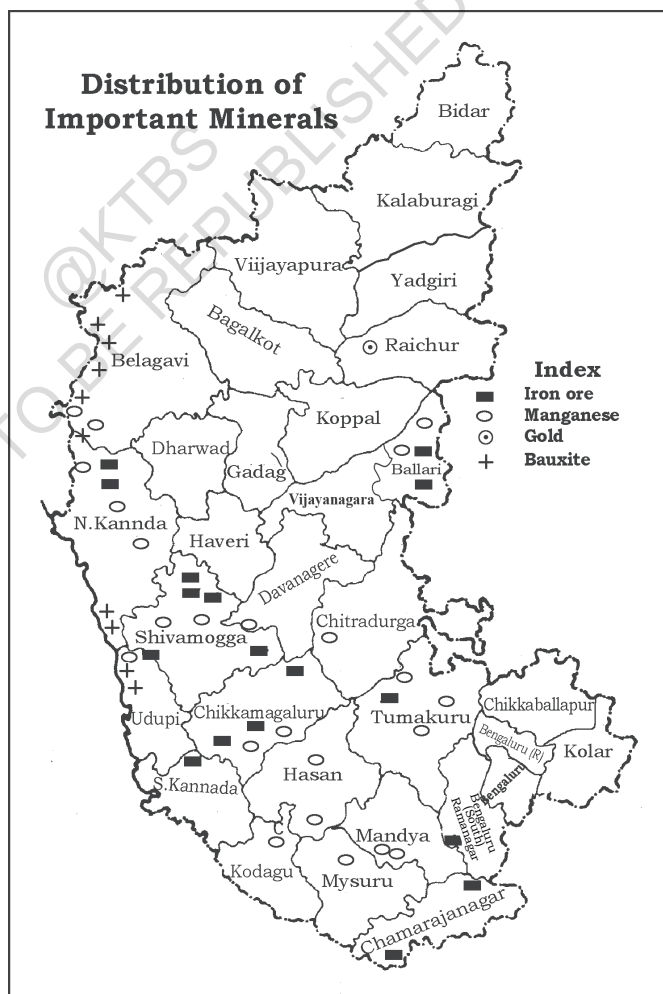
We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

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

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

Iron ore

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



Distribution : Iron ore is mainly found in the districts of Ballari, Chikkamagaluru, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Tumakuru, Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Gadag. Ballari has rich-iron deposits and they are mainly found in Hospet and Sandur areas. Iron ore is extracted at Donimalai, Vibhuti Gudda, Belagala, Kumaraswamy Hills, Thimmappana Gudi, Devadari Range and Ramadurga Hills.

Chikkamagaluru district occupies the second position. Iron ore is found in Baba Budan Giri hills (Inam Dattathreya Peeta), Kemmanagundi, Kudremukha, Gangamoola, Kallathigiri and Jenusuri hillocks. With a view to protecting bio-diversity, the Supreme Court has ordered mining to be stopped at Kudremukh which has a National Park. There are iron ore deposits in Hosadurga and Sasalu in Chitradurga district, Ameengadh in Bagalkot district, Huliya and Chikkanayakanahalli in Tumakuru district, and Kumsi, Shankaragudda and Siddarahalli in Shivamogga district etc.

Activity

List out the minerals available in your district.

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

Manganese

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

Distribution : Deposits of manganese ore are in Karnataka. It ranks second after Odisha in the production of manganese.

Manganese is often found in areas that are rich in iron. Sandur in Bellary district is an important producer of manganese. It accounts for about 90% of the manganese ore produced in the state. The other main manganese ore mining centres are Kumsi, Shankaragudda and Hosahalli in Shivamogga district; Sadarahalli in Chitradurga district; Chikkanayakanahalli in Tumakuru district; Sirsi taluk, Supa, Londa, Uscanda in Uttara Kannada district, and the districts of Dharwad, Vijayapura and Chikkamagaluru. A major portion of the

state's manganese production is exported to Japan, China and other countries.

Bauxite

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

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

Gold

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

Karnataka occupies the first position in the production of gold in India. It produces 80% of the total gold in India. Hence, Karnataka is known as the 'Land of Gold'. Gold has been mined in Karnataka since ancient times. However, gold mining was begun on a large scale in 1880 by John Taylor, and sons, this is the reason for the establishment of "Kolar Gold Fields (K.G.F.) in 1885. There were four important mines in the Kolar Gold Fields. They are Nandydorong, Urigaum, Champion Reef and Mysore Mines. Among them, Champion Reef was the deepest gold mine (3,217 Metres). The gold deposits in these mines are almost exhausted due to continuous mining for many years. Now they are not working. But mining continues at Hutti mines.

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Kudremukha in Karnataka is noted for _____ ore .
2. The best-quality iron ore is _____.
3. The leading producer of manganese in Karnataka is _____.
4. The metal that is produced from bauxite ore is _____.
5. The deepest gold mine in KGF is _____.

II. Answer the following questions in brief.

6. Why is Karnataka called the 'Land of Gold'?
7. Which are the important minerals available in Karnataka?
8. Which ore is used as an alloy?
9. Name the places in Karnataka where iron ore is available.
10. Which district is an important producer of bauxite ?
11. Name the important gold mines of Karnataka.

III. Match the following.

A

- i. Manganese
- ii. Hatti
- iii. Bauxite
- iv. Belagavi

B

- a. Aluminium
- b. Indian Aluminium Company
- c. KGF
- d. Karnataka's largest gold mine
- e. Most useful ore

IV. Activities.

1. Collect samples and write short notes on the minerals available in Karnataka.
2. On a map of Karnataka, mark and name the places where minerals are found.



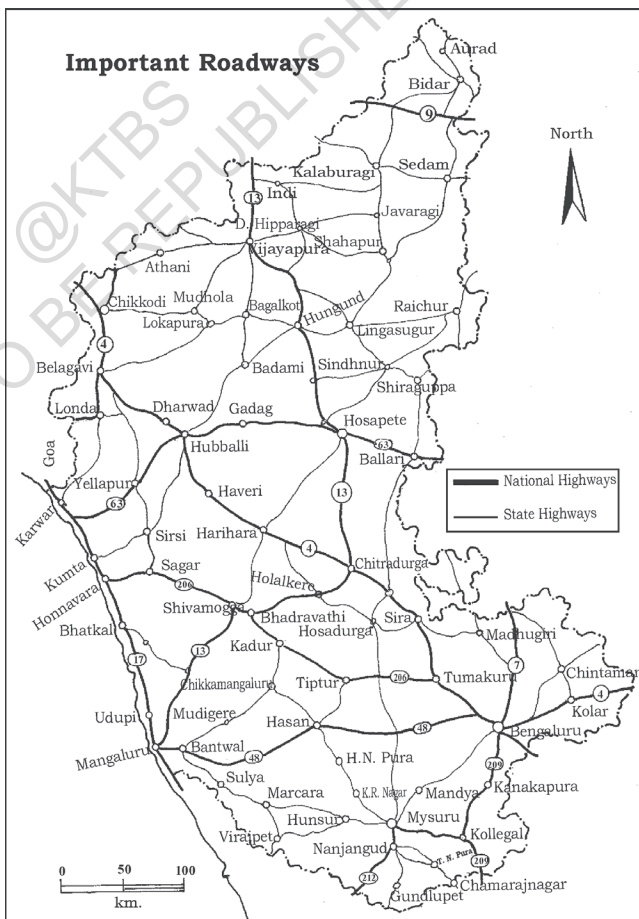
TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN KARNATAKA



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- The importance of the mediums of transport in Karnataka
- Road transport – types and important highways
- The importance of railways and important rail routes
- Water transport and air transport

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



ROAD TRANSPORT

Importance: A large number of people live in rural areas in Karnataka so, road transport plays a very important role in linking villages and towns. Roads can be constructed easily, at a low cost. They allow people and goods to be transported to any corner of the state. The development of roads determines the progress of the state's agriculture, industry, mining and commerce.

Development of road transport: Road transport has been in use since ancient times in Karnataka. Kings and emperors constructed roads for the use of their soldiers and for administrative purposes. They also set up travel shelters (where people could rest and drink water), resting shelters, orchards and choultries. Roads to connect the coastal regions to the inland areas had been constructed.

However, roads were not very developed in the pre-independence days in Karnataka. There were roads linking Bengaluru and the district centres in the old Mysuru province, but they were not well organised. After Independence, when the Vishala Mysuru State was formed in 1961, a total of 43,182 km of roads were laid. At present, the total length of the roads is 3,32,743.15 km. Of which, 35.70% are metalled (asphalted) roads, whereas 64.30% are unmetalled roads. There has been an improvement in the quality of roads constructed as well.

Try this :

Make a List of the national highways that pass through your district and list the names of the taluks through which they run.

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

1. National highways : Roads that link important cities, capitals of states and ports are called national highways. These roads are well-planned, wide and can be two- lane, four- lane and six- lane roads. They are under the authority of the Central Government and

are managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). At present, there are 14 national highways in Karnataka. Their total length is 7,332km. They have not been located equally among all the districts of the state. Uttara Kannada, Vijayapura, Belagavi, Shivamogga, Bengaluru Rural, Tumakuru, Dakshina Kannada and Ballari districts have more national highways. Raichur and Kodagu districts have no national highways.

National highway-48 (NH-48) and NH-44 passes through Karnataka comes under the National Highway Authority's 'Golden Quadrilateral Highway Project' as well as 'Corridor Project'. They have four, six and eight lanes.

2. State highways : Roads that link the capital city of Bengaluru with district headquarters, major towns and other highways are called state highways. The construction and maintenance of these roads is the responsibility of the State Government. Karnataka has 27,880 km of state highways. Belagavi has the longest state highway, whereas Bengaluru has the shortest.

3. District roads : Roads that link district headquarters with taluk headquarters, major towns, villages, railway stations and major highways are called district roads. The construction, maintenance and supervision of these roads is the responsibility of the Zilla Panchayath. Karnataka state has 56,115 km of district highways. Tumakuru district has the most district highways, and Raichur has the least.

4. Rural roads : Roads that link taluk headquarters with villages and district highways are called rural roads. The construction and maintenance of these roads are the responsibility of the Taluk Panchayat and Village panchayat. Karnataka has 1,97,331.61 km of village roads.

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

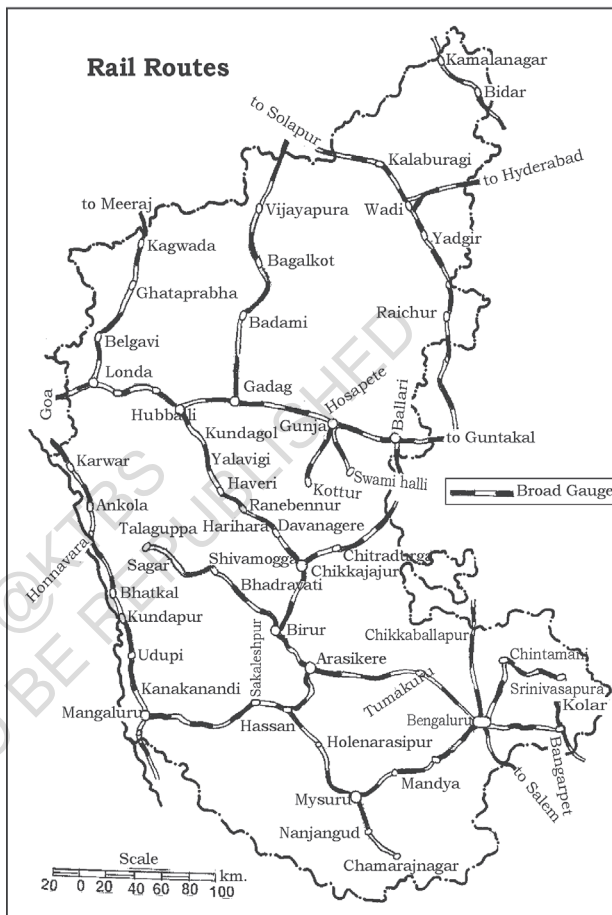
RAILWAYS

In Karnataka, railways are the second most important mode of transport after roadways. It helps in economical travel to distant places and transportation of goods.

The first railway line in the state was opened for traffic in 1864. It was laid between Bengaluru and Madras (now Chennai) by the Madras Railway Company. By 1956, the state had a total of 2595 km railway tracks belonging to the Southern Railway Zone. Now, the South-Western Railway Zone has come into existence with its Head Quarters at Hubballi. Today, Karnataka has 3,244 km of railway tracks.

In Karnataka, the distribution of railway tracks is not uniform across districts. Bengaluru Urban, Ballari, Belagavi, Hassan, Uttara Kannada, Chitradurga, Udupi, Bengaluru South (Ramanagara) and Dakshina Kannada districts have an average of 150 to 200 km long railway tracks. Kodagu district has no railway tracks.

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



Activity :

Discuss your experience of road and railway journeys. Come to the conclusion which mode of travel is better. How ?

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

Metro Rail: Bengaluru has grown tremendously as a metropolitan city. Transportation has become a major problem in the city. To overcome this problem, the Namma Metro Rail Transport Plan is being implemented. On October 20, 2011, the first Metro rail



between Baiyappanahalli and M.G.Road was started. Lakhs of people utilize this facility. Recently, the metro rail was extended to link Whitefield (Kadugodi) with Challaghatta and Madavara with Silk Institute. It takes much less time to travel from one place to another. Other Metro rail tracks are at different stages of completion.

AIR TRANSPORT

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

The first air travel facility was launched between Bengaluru and Hyderabad by Deccan Airways in 1946. In 1953, the Indian government nationalized all India airlines. After Indian Airlines was established, Bengaluru was linked with various places all over the country. In the year 1996 the state Airport of Bengaluru was declared as an International Airport. Mangaluru also has an international airport. Belagavi, Hubballi, Mysuru, Kalaburagi, Shivamogga, Bidar and Ballari (Jindal Vijayanagara airport) and Mangaluru have domestic airports. New airports are being established in Hassan and Kalaburagi.

The international airport in HAL was shifted to Devanahalli, about 34 km away, on 24th, May 2008. The HAL Airport is now being utilized for Pilot training. The Kempegowda International Airport in Devanahalli is the country's first green airport. It is a modern airport equipped with several facilities.

WATER TRANSPORT

Karnataka has inland as well as sea waterways. Their availability is limited and so, not very significant in transport. Earlier, the inland waterways were confined to small rowing boats, dinghies and rafts. At present, motorboats have become increasingly common. They are used in Udupi, Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts. These districts have the Kali, Sharavati, Nethravathi, Gangavali, Haladi, Chakra, Kolluru and Udyavara rivers, which help in inland water transport. Boats are used in some places to cross the Krishna River. With the development of road and railway transport, the use of water transport has become limited.

Ports : Coastal places where ships are sheltered are called ports. Ships are used for fishing, trade, passenger travel and transportation of goods. In Karnataka, there are many small and large ports. The Port Development Authority came into being in 1957, and there was an expansion in water transport. The New Mangaluru Port was declared the ninth major port of the country on 4th May 1974. It is called the 'Gateway of Karnataka.' Through this port, iron ore, coffee, spices, cashews, sandalwood, tiles, chromide, granite stone, canned fruit and fish are exported. Petroleum is also imported through the port. In addition to the Mangaluru port, 13 smaller ports have been developed in the state. These are Old Mangaluru Port, Malpe, Hangarakatte, Kundapura, Padubidri, Bhatkal, Honnavara, Tadri, Belekeri and Karwar. Of these, Karwar is the most beautiful port. being an all-weather port, iron ore, manganese, granite and agricultural products are exported through this port.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Villages and towns are linked by _____ transport.
2. The first railway line in Karnataka was established in the year _____.
3. The district with the least number of district roads in Karnataka is _____.
4. The port that is called the 'Gateway of Karnataka' is _____.
5. The West Coastal Railway is called _____.

II. Answer the following questions in brief.

6. Explain the importance of road transport.
7. Name the different types of roads in Karnataka.
8. What are the advantages of air transport?
9. Name the ports of Karnataka.

III. Match the following.

A

- i. Golden Quadrilateral
- ii. Sharavathi Bridge
- iii. Nationalization of air transport
- iv. Konkan Railway
- v. Namma Metro

B

- a. Mangaluru and Mumbai
- b. Bengaluru
- c. NH-44
- d. Airport
- e. Konkan Railway
- f. 1953

IV. Activity.

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

V. Projects.

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

INDUSTRIES OF KARNATAKA



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

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

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

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

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

manufacture of aeroplanes, engineering, machine tools, watches, iron and steel, aluminium, information technology, electronic biotechnology industry etc.

Iron and Steel Industry

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

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

Cotton Textile Industry

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

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

and Minerva Mills of Bengaluru, K.R. Mill of Mysuru, Cotton Mill of Davanagere etc. were established before independence itself.

After independence, cotton mills were set up in the Northern Maidan, where cotton was widely grown. Davanagere became the state's most important cotton textile industrial centre. It is called 'Manchester of Karnataka'. There are ginning and spinning mills in Hubballi, Ilkal, Guledgudda, Rabakavi, Bagalkot, Molakalmuru, Gadag-Betageri, Badami, Belagavi, Naragund, Gokak, Ballari, Hunsur, Nanjangud, Periyapatna and Chamarajnagar. At present, there are many cotton mills in the state.

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

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

Sugar Industry

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

established at Mandya in 1933. Until 1951, that was the only factory in the state. Now there are 71 sugar factories in the state. Their total annual production is 16%. Karnataka stands third in the production of sugar in the country.

Do you know:

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

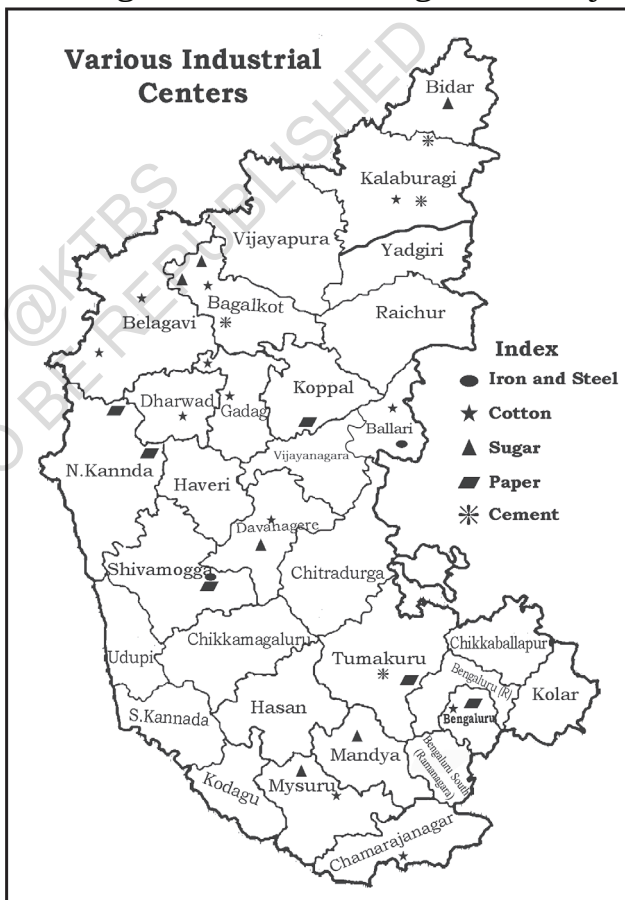
Distribution: The distribution of sugar industry in Karnataka is concentrated in the sugar growing areas, especially the districts in the catchment areas of the Cauvery, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers. There are more sugar factories in Belgavi and Bagalkot districts. Mandya, Mysuru, Bidar, Vijayapura,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

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

Paper Industry

Paper is of great importance in the modern world. It is essential for education, printing, newspapers and for propagation of culture. It is a forest based industry. Bamboo, wood pulp, grass, bagasse, cloth rags and waste are used as raw materials for the manufacture of paper. Keeping the thick forest area of Shivamogga and Chikkamagaluru in mind,

The first paper mill 'Mysuru Paper Mill Limited' was established in 1936 at Bhadravati. Later a private company 'West Coast Paper Mill' was started at Dandeli. Bamboo, eucalyptus tree pulp from



nearby forests, water from the Kali river and electricity from Jog are supplied to this mill. There are some more paper mills at Nanjangud, Krishnarajanagar, Satyagala, Mundagod, Munirabad, Yedyur and Bengaluru. Karnataka ranks fourth in the production of paper in the country.

Cement Industry

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

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

The first cement factory in the state was established at Bhadravathi in 1939. Later, factories were set up at Bagalkot, Ammasandra of Tumakuru district and Shahabad of Kalaburagi district. Other cement producing centres are : Wadi, Lokapura, Ittigehalli, Madakere, Kanchipura, Kaladagi, Kurkunta, Sedam, Chittapura, Muddapura, Ammasandra, Kudithini, Thondebavi and Kalluru. Karnataka produces large quantities of cement in the country.

Activity

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

Information Technology Industries

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

Bengaluru: India's most important Information Technology Centre

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

There are prestigious companies like TCS, Infosys, Wipro etc. in Bengaluru. They have established their branches in different parts of the state. For example : Mysuru, Hubballi, Kalaburagi, Shivamogga, Mangaluru etc. Information Technology plays a vital role in the functioning of sectors like banking, transport, administration, medicine field etc.

Activity

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

Industrial Regions of Karnataka

Karnataka is spread over five industrial regions, They are :

1. Bengaluru – Kolar – Tumakuru Industrial region. It has the highest number of industries.
2. Belagavi – Dharwad region.
3. Dakshina Kannada and Udupi region.
4. Ballari – Raichur – Koppal Industrial region.
5. Mysuru – Mandya Industrial region.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The first iron and steel Industry of Karnataka was established at _____.
2. The Manchester of Karnataka is _____.
3. West coast paper mills are at _____.
4. The Tondabavi is famous for _____ industry.
5. The _____ city is called 'Silicon Valley'.

II. Answer the following question in brief.

6. Name the iron and steel industries of Karnataka.
7. Mention the distribution of cotton textile industries in Karnataka.
8. What are the raw materials required for paper industries.
9. Mention the industrial zones of Karnataka.
10. Mention the reasons for centralization of the information technology industry in Bengaluru?

III. Match the following.

A

- i. Bhadravathi
- ii. Torangal
- iii. Sir. M. Vishveswaraiah
- iv. Mandya

B

- a. Mysuru Sugar Company
- b. Industrialization or loss
- c. Mysuru papermills Ltd.
- d. 1st Cotton textile industry of the state
- e. Jindal Vijayanagar steel Ltd.

IV. Activity

1. Collect information about the industries of your district.



MAJOR TOURIST CENTRES OF KARNATAKA



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- The importance of natural and cultural tourist centres in Karnataka
- The main tourist centres in the state and their national and international significance
- Important hills, waterfalls and historical places in the state

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

Travel has become an inevitable part of human life today. When we travel we gain knowledge about different places, their cultures, civilizations and lifestyles etc.

Karnataka has several famous tourist spots and scenic places, for instance, the evergreen Sahyadri ranges with their rivers, waterfalls, beautiful valleys, sandalwood forests, and wild animals. Its attractive coastline, historical places, temples with grand sculptures, religious centres and places of pilgrimage, attract people from all corners of the world. Realising the importance of tourism, the Karnataka Government established the ‘Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation’ (KSTDC) in the year 1971 to provide tourists with basic facilities like tourist homes, lodges and restaurants at important tourist spots.

As world heritage sites. This has made Karnataka world-famous. Consequently, the state attracts lakhs of tourists every year. UNESCO has recognized and declared Hampi, Pattadakal, and more recently, the Western Ghats and the Hoysala Temples of Beluru, Halebeedu and Somanathapura as ‘world heritage sites’. This has made Karnataka world-famous. “One state, many worlds”. this is the slogan of the Karnataka Tourism Department.

The Government of Karnataka has implemented a new tourism policy 2024-2029 and given opportunity and encouragement to private companies in tourism. Karnataka has won the award for 'Best Tourism Management' state in 1996-97.

Major Tourist places in Karnataka : Karnataka has several well-known tourist spots. They include

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

Nandi hill station in Chikkaballapur district, is about 1492 meters above sea level, and has a pleasant climate. As it is close to Bengaluru, it attracts lakhs of tourists every year. It has lodging and boarding facilities. "Mahatma Gandhi is known to have stayed here to improve his health. A memorial called Gandhi Bhavan marks his historic visit to the area".

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

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

The Jog Falls, one of India's highest waterfalls is located in Shivamogga. The water of Sharavathi falls nearly from a height of 253 meters in four streams. They are named Raja, Rani, Roarer and Rocket. During the rainy season, this waterfall has the maximum amount of water and presents a scene of unforgettable beauty.

The Cauvery river forms twin waterfalls named Gaganachukki and Bharachukki at Shivanasamudra in Mandya district. Near Mercara, there is the refreshing 'Abbe Falls'. Near Kemmanagundi hill station, there is Hebbe Falls. In addition to these, we have Kalhatagiri Falls, Unchalli Falls (called Loushington) in

Activity

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

Uttara Kannada district and Gokak Falls in Belagavi district. Gokak Falls is formed by the river Ghataprabha and is famous as the 'Niagara of Karnataka'. Magod Falls is also a famous waterfall.

Wildlife Sanctuaries of Karnataka

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

Activity :

Let us know this

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

There are five national parks in Karnataka. Nagarahole National Park (also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park) Bandipur National Park, Bannerghatta National Park, Kudremukh National Park and Anshi National Park.

For the conservation of wildlife in their natural habitat, 36 wildlife sanctuaries have been identified. Of these Melkote, Cauvery, Mookambika, Kappathagudda, Jogimatti, Bhimgad, Chincholi, Talakaveri wildlife sanctuaries are the main ones.

Karnataka also has beautiful beaches. They are: Om beach in Gokarna, Ullal, Murudeshwara, Maravanthe, and Malpe etc. These attract numerous tourists.

St.Mary's Island near Udipi has a special pillar-type rock formation and is very fascinating. Murudeshwar's Nethrani Island, and Devgad and Kurumgad islands near Karwar are also famous.

Historical Places : The ancient rulers of Karnataka, the Kadambas, Hoysalas, Chalukyas, and the kings of Vijayanagar have left behind very beautiful sculptural wonders. They can be seen at Hampi, Belur, Halebidu, Somnathpur, Badami, Pattadakal, Aihole, the Gol Gumbaz of Vijayapura, Lakkundi, Banavasi, Basaralu, Belagavi, Mysuru and Srirangapatna etc.

Places of Pilgrimage : Karnataka has many pilgrimage centres like Dharmasthala, Udipi, Sringeri, Horanadu, Kollur, Gokarna, Ulavi, Sirsi, Shravanabelgola, Kudalasangama, Melkote, Adichunchanagiri, Karkala, Devaragudda, Mylarakshetra, Bande Nawaz Dargah in Kalaburagi, Ibrahim Roza of Vijayapura, Mallik Rahan Dargha of Sira, St.Philomena's Church in Mysuru and Rosario Cathedral in Mangaluru etc.

Forts of Karnataka : There are many historic and strong forts in Karnataka, they are favourite tourist spots too, for example : the forts of Bidar, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Hampi (Vijayanagar), Keladi, Chitradurga, Madhugiri, Nandi Hills, Pavagada, Manjrabad, Uchangidurga, Kavaledurga, Parasgad, Srirangapatna, the state also have several coastal forts such as Bahadurgadha, Basavaraja Durga, and Devagadha Kurmagadha.

All the tourist centres above have added to the greatness of Karnataka. In recent days, the capital city of Bengaluru is attracting a large number of tourists. It has a pleasant climate, wonderful buildings like

Activity :

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

Vidhana Soudha, Vikasa Soudha, Udyoga Soudha, High Court, Jawaharalal Nehru Planetarium, Vishveshwaraiah industrial and technological museum, beautiful gardens like Lalbagh and Cubbon Park and hence it is called 'Garden City.' It is Karnataka's largest city and one of the megacities of the country. Similarly, Mysuru, is known as 'City of Palaces' Amba Vilas Palace and Jaganmohan Palace are there in Mysore. The Dasara festival of Mysuru attracts lakhs of tourists from all over the world. Millions of people visit Mysuru during the Dasara festival. Chamundi Hills, K.R.Sagar Dam and Brindavan Gardens, Mysuru Zoo, Kabini Dam, Nugu wildlife Sanctuary, Shuka Vana, Bylakuppe etc., are the other major tourist attractions of Mysuru.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

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

II. Answer the following questions in brief.

6. What are the advantages of tourism?
7. Name some sites included in the UNESCO's world heritage sites list.
8. List some tourist attractive places in Bengaluru.
9. Name the wildlife sanctuaries in Karnataka.
10. Name the importance of waterfalls in Karnataka.
11. What is the slogan of the Karnataka tourism department ?

III. Match the following:

A

- i. Biligirirangana Hills
- ii. Gandhi Bhavan
- iii. Nagarahole
- iv. Mysuru
- v. Udupi

B

- a. Rajiv Gandhi National Park
- b. Chamarajanagar district
- c. St. Mary's Island
- d. Nandi Hills
- e. Chamundi Hills
- f. Peacock sanctuary

IV. Activities :

1. Make a list of the hill stations and wildlife sanctuaries in Karnataka.
2. Write about your experiences during your visits to attractive tourist spots in Karnataka

V. Project :

1. Collect photographs of tourist places in Karnataka and prepare an album.



ECONOMICS

CHAPTER - 31

MONEY AND CREDIT



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

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

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

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

The word money is derived from the Roman word ‘Moneta Juno’. The Indian rupee is derived from the Sanskrit word Rupya which means silver coin.

Evolution of money : Today, we use paper notes and coins as money. But the evolution to this stage did not happen overnight. It took thousands of years to reach this stage. There are many stages in the evolution of money. The earliest and the most primitive stage is the barter system. Now, let us discuss the different stages of the evolution of money.

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

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

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

Metallic money : The precious metals especially gold, silver, bronze were used for metallic money. The standard weight and fineness of the metal, especially gold and silver, with a seal on it, became a medium of exchange.

Know this :

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

They were of different denominations, easily divisible, portable and were convenient for making payments. The next stage of development in money is paper money.



Metallic money

Paper money : Metallic money was unsafe to carry from one place to another. Hence, traders began to carry written documents issued by known financiers as evidence of the money at their command. The written documents were not actual money, but accepted as they were readily exchanged for money on demand.

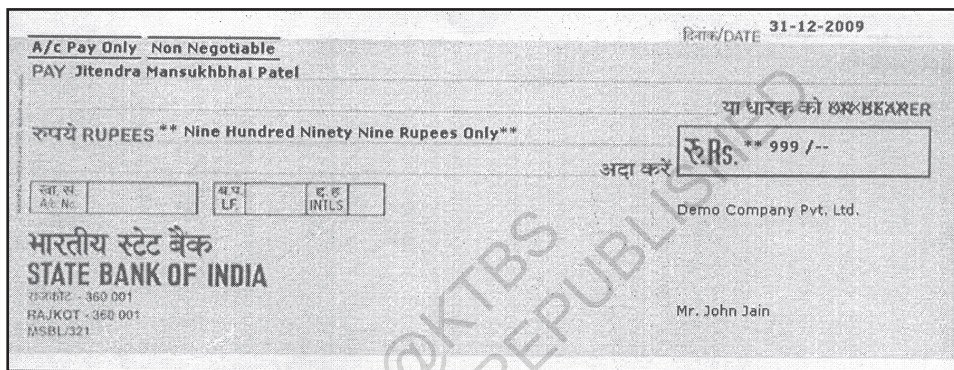


Paper money

People gradually became accustomed to bank notes and they were not used merely as substitutes, but as actual money. This happened as the respective governments of the economy gave the monopoly of note issue to their central banks. It became legal tender. No individual

can refuse legal tender in transactions in the respective country. In India, it is rupee. Similarly, in USA - dollar, UK-Pound, Germany - mark, Japan -Yen, China-Yuan Renmimbi etc.

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



Cheque leaf

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



Debit card

Functions of money: Functions of money are classified into

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

1) **Primary functions :**

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

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

- a) **Standard of deferred payments:** Money facilitates future payments too. A borrower borrowing today places himself under an obligation to pay a specified sum of money on a specified future date. Similarly, a person who buys on time agrees to pay a stated amount of money on a specified future date.
- b) **Store of value or store of purchasing power:** The introduction of money has helped save wealth for the future as it is not perishable.
- c) **Transfer of value or transfer of purchasing power:** The introduction of money has made the exchange of goods to distant places possible. It therefore became necessary to transfer purchasing power from one place to another. Borrowing and lending take place in terms of money. By this function of money man can use surplus money, for the purpose of production, lending loans and can earn interest.

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

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

Types of Credit

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

1) Informal credit sector : The system of informal credit by indigenous banking dates back to ancient times in India. The informal credit sector includes indigenous bankers who are called shroffs, mahajans, shets, sahuikars, chettis. They are basically money lenders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

improvements their land, such as drainage, irrigation, farm buildings and so on. They are also called land development banks.

Deposits of commercial banks : Collecting deposits is the principal function of commercial banks. The main types of deposits the commercial banks collect are current accounts, savings account deposits and fixed or term deposits.

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

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

3. Fixed deposits: Fixed deposits are meant for investors who want their principal to be safe and provide fixed yields, fixed deposits are also called Term deposits as they are fixed for a specified period.

Reserve Bank of India

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India. It was established on 1st April 1935, formally, it was started as a shareholder's bank. The RBI was nationalized on 1st January 1949, since then, it has been owned and controlled by the Government of India.



Reserve Bank of India

Know this :

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

Functions of the central bank or RBI

1) Monopoly of note issue : The RBI has the monopoly of issuing currency notes of Rs 2 and above, namely, Rs 5, Rs 10, Rs 100,

Rs 200 and Rs 500. One Rupee is issued and circulated by the RBI on behalf of the government, though the right of issue of one rupee coins is with the Central Government.

2) Acts as banker to the government : The RBI accepts deposits from the Central and State governments. It collects money on behalf of the government like taxes and other charges. On specific instruction, it also makes payments on behalf of the government. It issues government bonds and treasury bills and also acts as financial adviser to the Government.

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

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



Face Value of Notes

4) Acts as national clearing

house : The RBI acts as the clearing house for settlement of banking transactions. This function helps banks to settle inter-banks claims easily.

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

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

7) Publishes the economic statistics and other information:

The RBI collects statistics on economics and financial matters and publishes it periodically. It also publishes reports on currency and finance, financial conditions, Annual Report, Monetary policy committee Report, state finances, hand book of statistics on Indian Economy and others.

8) Promotion of banking habits : The RBI institutionalizes saving through the promotion of banking habits and expansion of the banking system in remote areas.

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

Do you know this ?

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

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

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

II. Answer the following questions.

- 7) What is the Barter exchange system ?
- 8) State the different means of money.
- 9) Which is the central bank of India ?
- 10) Explain the functions of money.
- 11) Mention the different types of banks.
- 12) Explain the functions of the RBI.

III. Activities:

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

IV. Project :

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



LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- Meaning, features, importance and types of labour.
- Advantages and Disadvantages of division of labour.
- Productive and Reproductive labour.
- Role of women and discrimination between men and women.
- Unemployment and its types.
- Abolition act of bonded labour and child labour system.

Labour is one of the most important and indispensable factors of production. Different types of jobs require different types of labour. Along with Land and Capital, labour is also an important factor of production. No production can be done without the help of labour, People cannot create wealth without labour.

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

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

Do you know this ?

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

— Alfred Marshall

Features of Labour :

1. Labour cannot be separated from the labourer
2. Labour cannot be accumulated
3. Labour supply varies over time
4. Labour is less mobile
5. Labour differs in efficiency
6. Labour is an active factor

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

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

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

Division of Labour

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

Know this :

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Monotony of work:-** Under division of labour, a worker has to do the same job time and again for years together. Therefore; after some time; the worker feels bored.
2. **Lack of responsibility :-** If the quality of the product is not up to the expected level, no one can be held responsible.
3. **Increased dependence:-** When the production is divided up into a number of processes and each part is performed by different workers, it may lead to dependence among workers.
4. **Unemployment:-** Division of labour leads to specialization. A worker, instead of completing the whole article, is specialized in making a small part of it. If he/she is removed from the job, he/she has to look for a job which is of the same type and till then he will be unemployed.

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

Gender dimension of labour : Women constitute nearly 31% of the labour force in rural areas and 20% in urban areas. The percentage of women in the labour force is low when compared to the male, but the share of women in the total labour force has been increasing gradually. Women are equally important, like men, for the growth and development of a country. With economic progress, women are emerging as a force of empowering in India. But it is unfortunate that the socio economic status of women labourers in India is not increasing. In one way or the other women are exploited in society.



Women working in different fields.

In India, gender concerns have gained prominence in gender bias and high gender inequality exists in the country. The Government has also resolved gender budgeting in the budget.

Gender bias : The term gender bias is commonly used to describe how women are far behind and remain with an absence of opportunities to improve their situation.

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

There is a widespread inequality between women and men in India. Women are treated as an unequal gender in several ways. viz unequal sex ratio, low level of female literacy rate, lower work participation rate for women, lower female economic activity rate, lower representation of women in the higher ranks of the Government

(IAS, IPS and IFS) as compared to male employees. The number of women in State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha is also very low.

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

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

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

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

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

Abolition of child Labour : The children working below the age of 14 years to work is called child labour. It is a serious problem in India. About 90% of the working children in the rural areas are employed in agriculture and allied activities. In urban areas they are working

in small industries, match factories, workshops, hotels, business establishments etc. It deprives the children from education, adversely affects their health and spoils the future of children.

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

Employment: Employment is a situation where a person is engaged in the work at the prevailing wage rate in the market, to maintain his/her livelihood as it brings regular income either in the private or public sector.

Unemployment :- Unemployment means inability to get work in spite of proper age, ability and interest.

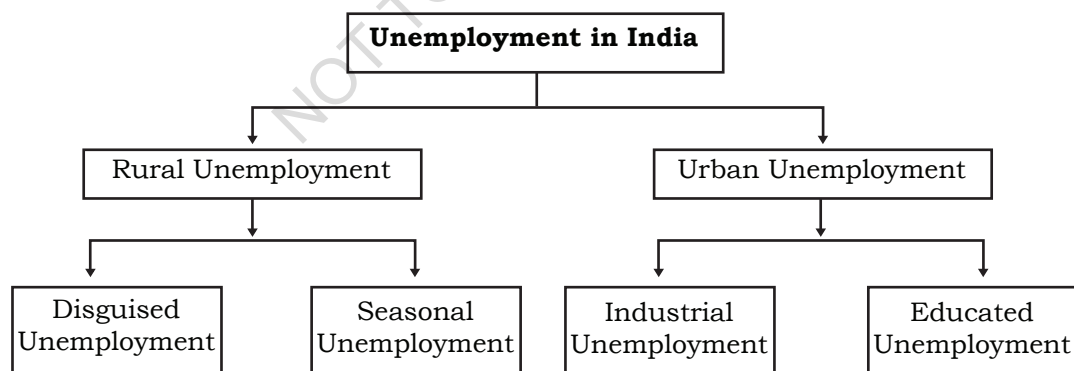
Do you know

*Labour force-work
force=unemployment*

In India, of late, the number of unemployed and jobless people is increasing. This includes the educated, skilled, rural and urban people.

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

Types of Unemployment :



Rural unemployment

1) Disguised unemployment : It is a situation of unemployment with surplus manpower than actual requirement and in which the marginal productivity of some workers is zero. So even removal of them

will not affect the volume of total production. It is also called under employment of labour. For eg:- suppose four people are working in a family farm which is properly organized and if two more workers are employed on the same farm and there is no change in output, we may say that these two workers are disguisedly unemployed. This type of unemployment is a common feature in the rural sector of underdeveloped countries like India. In short, overcrowding in an occupation leads to disguised unemployment. It is common in an over populated country.

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

Urban unemployment

1) Industrial Unemployment:- If a person remains unemployed for a given period due to the changes in the industrial sector it is called Industrial Unemployment. Eg. : People who migrate to urban areas in search of jobs fail to get jobs due to lack of special training and skill.

2) Educational Unemployment:- The condition of educated people not having a job though they are interested and capable of doing it.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

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

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following.

- 6) What is meant by division of labour ?
- 7) What is meant by child labour ?
- 8) Define unemployment.
- 9) Explain the advantages of division of labour.
- 10) List the disadvantages of division of labour.
- 11) State the meaning of productive and reproductive labour.
- 12) What are the types of unemployment ?
- 13) Identify the differences between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment.
- 14) How is industrial unemployment different from educational unemployment?

III. Activity :

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

IV. Projects :

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



BUSINESS STUDIES

CHAPTER - 33

MARKETING MANAGEMENT



We will learn about the following in this Chapter:

- Market - meaning and types.
- Marketing system, meaning, functions, importance.
- Marketing mix – Product - Price - Place - Promotion.
- Producer – middle men – consumers.
- Consumer rights and consumer forums.

Market – Meaning:

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

Types of Markets

1. On the basis of area

- **Local market:** This type of market is generally limited to a specific local area. Buying and selling is limited to the local area only.
- **Regional market:** This type of market is generally restricted to a particular geographical area or state.
- **National market:** These are the markets whose activities are restricted within the boundaries of a particular country.
- **International market:** These are the markets whose activities are carried out among countries.

2. On the basis of items

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

- **Money market:** It is a specialized market for availing short and term finance to business houses. Eg. : share market, banking systems.
- **Capital market:** It is a specialized market for providing long term finance to business houses, generally through financial institutions and stock exchanges. Eg. : Share Market.

3. On the basis of linkage:

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

4. On the basis of volume of business

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

5. On the basis of nature of transactions

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

6. On the basis of nature of goods

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

7. On the basis of Regulation

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

8. Traditional and Non traditional markets :

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

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

- Mail and order houses
- Teleshopping
- Virtual stores
- Catalogue market
- Online marketing

Marketing

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

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

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

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

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

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

price fixation. It also assures the consumers of standard quality, at a reasonable price.

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

IMPORTANCE OF MARKETING

- 1) Standard of living:** Availability and consumption of various types of products and services increase the standard of living of people.
- 2) Consumer satisfaction:** Marketing of a variety of goods and services provides the opportunity to consume many new types of products by consumers. It directly increases consumer satisfaction and encourages production also.
- 3) Employment opportunity:** Many institutions are involved in the process of marketing. For example, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, transport agencies, banks, insurance logistics, transcribing and supply chain management agencies etc., in the course of executing marketing activities. These activities create employment opportunities in the country.
- 4) Resources :** Marketing activities ensure optimum use of resources to produce goods and services. It enables us to satisfy various needs of the consumers.
- 5) International marketing :** Marketing involves not only domestic trade but also making the products available beyond the boundaries

of a nation. International marketing brings foreign exchange and also strengthens the relationship between nations.

6) Economic development : Planned allocation of resources creates job opportunities, which in turn raise the standard of living, increase people's income and savings levels and ultimately promote overall economic development.

Marketing Mix :

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

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

The elements of marketing mix consists of four components, namely

1) Product mix 2) Price mix 3) Promotion mix 4) Place mix

1. Product mix: It is vital element of the marketing mix. The producer aims to produce quality products while also placing emphasis on the variety of the product, design, packaging, colour and other features of the product under the product mix.

2. Price mix: Price is the value which a consumer spends in exchange for a product. It involves determining the product's price while considering its cost, any discounts or allowances to be offered, and the credit period and payment terms to be provided.

3. Place mix: This mix represents the various acts undertaken by the concern to make its product available in the market. It emphasizes the importance of distribution channels and includes the transfer of product ownership to the final consumers. The process of moving the product from one location to another to meet consumer demand also falls within the scope of the place mix.

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

Importance of Marketing Mix

Marketing mix is important because of the following reasons:

- 1) Marketing mix helps a firm improve its sales and profit.
- 2) Marketing mix serves as a link between the firm and its customers.
- 3) Marketing mix helps meet the needs of the customers.

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

Role of Producers - Middlemen and Consumers in the Exchange of Goods

Distribution channels play an important role in the place mix of marketing. The Distribution channels include the exchange of goods and transfer of ownership from the producer to consumers.

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

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

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

Ex : Bata shoes, Raymond outlets etc.

Under indirect selling, we have the following distribution channels:

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

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

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

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

Here the wholesalers provide strong promotional support.

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

4. Producer → Agent → Wholesaler → Retailer → Consumer : This channel of distribution is the longest and complete distribution channel. Under this channel, the goods are first sold to agents, who after adding their profit, sell to the wholesalers, who also add their profit and sell it to the retailers. Finally retailers sell the goods to the consumers.

Role of Middlemen in the Channel of Distribution

The distribution channel of a product begins with the producers and ends with the consumers. In between the producer and the final consumer, various middlemen are included. They either purchase and sell goods, or negotiate purchases and sales. However, transporting agents, banks and insurance companies, which also help in the movement of goods are not included in the distribution channel. This is because though these agencies perform certain functions of

marketing, they neither purchase nor sell the goods or negotiate the purchases and sales of goods. However there are many cases where customers are cheated. This is why the consumer protection act (2019) was enacted.

Consumer Rights and the Functions of Consumer Forums :

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

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

b) Consumer rights : Many Regulatory Acts have been passed in our country to provide an opportunity for consumers to seek redressal of their grievances. Some of them are

- (1) Indian Contracts Act-1872
- (2) The Sale of goods Act-1930
- (3) Indian Standards Institutions Act-1952
- (4) Essential Commodities Act-1955
- (5) The Consumer Protection Act-1986.
- (6) The Consumer Protection Act-2019.

To comply with the Guidelines adopted by the United Nations and to protect the interests of the consumers, the Government of India passed the Consumers Protection Act in 1986. It came into force in 1987. Present the Consumers Protection Act - 2019 is in force.

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

- **Right to protect :** Against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property.
- **Right to information :** Information about the quality, quantity, purity, standard, etc. to protect the consumers against unfair trade practices.
- **Right to choice :** Wherever possible, access to a variety of goods at competitive prices.

- **Right to be heard:** The interests of the consumers to be heard with due consideration.
- **Right to seek redressal:** Against the unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation.
- **Right to consumer education:** The consumers are to be educated about their rights.
- **Right to stop exploitation.**
- Right to a healthy environment and a good physical environment will enhance the quality of their life.

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

Consumer grievances disputes redressal Agencies

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

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

2) State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission: A person who is or has been a high court judge is its president. There shall be two other eminent members. Of the two members, one shall be a woman who has adequate knowledge of consumer affairs. It entertains complaints of more than one crore and less than ten crores.

3) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission: It is headed by a judge of the supreme court to be appointed by the Central Government as President. There shall be four other members of eminence, integrity and standing. Of them one shall be a woman. The National Commission shall hear of any complaints where the claim exceeds ten crores.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. The place where sellers and buyers meet to sell and buy goods is generally called _____.
2. The market that is generally restricted to a geographical region is called _____ market.
3. The markets that are regulated by statutory regulations are called _____ markets.
4. Storing of goods between the time of production and the time of sale is facilitated by _____.
5. The activities that persuade customers to buy products come under the scope of _____ mix.
6. The best example for the goods sold by the producers directly to the consumer is _____.
7. For all the brand registered products, on packages _____ is indicated.
8. The assurance of the standard quality of product to consumers is assured by _____ of goods.

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

9. Mention the four types of markets classified on the basis of area.
10. What are money markets? How are they different from capital markets?

11. What are producers markets and what consumer markets?
12. What is a spot market and how is it different from the future market?
13. Mention any four types of non-traditional markets.
14. What do you mean by marketing mix?
15. Why is consumer protection required?
16. What is branding of goods?

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

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

IV. Activities :

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

Sl. No.	Name of the product.	Particulars.	Date of manufacturing (MFG). Date of expiry Maximum Retail price (MRP)

- 2) Collect information from newspapers about consumer exploitation and Write how consumer forums have remedied them.

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