Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PART - 2

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SEVENTH STANDARD

ENGLISH MEDIUM

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HISTORY

CHAPTER 15 — SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMS

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Introduction

Implementation of the western system of education brought about a new awakening among the Indians. The Indian reformers started finding new ways and means to bring social reforms in India. Now let us learn about the socio - religious reformers of the 19th Century who strived towards reforming the Indian society by establishing various organizations.

Competencies

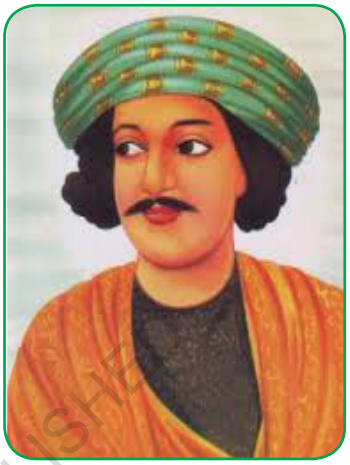
1. To gain knowledge about the factors that led to the awakening of the Indian society in the 19th century and the efforts of thinkers.
2. To recall the contributions of the reformers and their organizations towards social awakening.
3. To gain knowledge of the effects of the social reformation movement.

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As a result of the introduction of modern Western philosophy, there was a new awakening in India. Western culture, clothing, behaviour, society, religious ideas, beliefs and British social ideals had a profound effect on Indians. Indians were influenced, especially, by the western scientific thought, humanism and rationalism. All these formed the cause of Indian Renaissance at the time of British colonization. Renaissance was the awareness of aspirations of equality. This was also known as 'Social and Religious Reformation'. This movement laid emphasis on social empowerment of dalits and women. There has been discussions that the British imposed imperialism, maintaining that English education was the only path towards liberation for Indians.

Brahma Samaj (1828 C.E)

In modern times, Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the foremost among those who created social awareness among Indians. He was rightly called 'The Father of Indian Renaissance' by Rabindranath Tagore.



Raja Ram Mohan Roy

With an intention to revive the sluggish Indian society, Raja Ram Mohan Roy established an organization known as 'Atmiya Sabha' in 1814 C.E. It closed down in 1819 C.E. In 1828 C.E he established 'Brahma Sabha'. This organization was renamed as 'Brahma Samaj,' the following year. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the representative of harmonious blend of Eastern and Western philosophies. Brahma Samaj vehemently opposed practices of sati, caste system, idol-worship, polygamy, child marriage and all kinds of superstitions. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his followers appealed to the British Government to eradicate the meaningless practice of sati. Thus, the then Governor General William Bentinck declared that practice of sati was illegal (1829 C.E.). Raja Ram Mohan Roy firmly believed that inhuman practices could be eradicated through western education. Raja Ram Mohan Roy who advocated widow marriage and monotheism, began his social reformation movement by starting a newspaper named 'Samvada Kaumudi'.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy attempted to cleanse the Hindu religion through rationalism. In order to justify his stand, he translated five Upanishads from Sanskrit to Bengali.

Ram Mohan Roy was one of the earliest persons to advocate English education. He ran an English school using his own funds. He also established a College of Vedanta. He was one of the pioneers in the field of Journalism too. He

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published many magazines. To sum up, he dedicated his life to fight against social injustice. Devendranath Tagore and Keshab Chandra Sen continued his social reformist activities.

Let's know: `Raja' was the title given to Ram Mohan Roy by the Mughal emperor in 1829 C.E.

Prarthana Samaj (1867 C.E)

Prarthana Samaj was started by Atmaram Panduranga. After the Bramha Samaj, this was a prominent social reformist organisation that started in the Bombay (present Mumbai) province.Bal Wagle, N.G. Chandavarkar, M.G.Ranade and others were its main leaders. They paid attention to widow marriage, intercaste marriage, upliftment of women and development of the deprived classes. They also started ashrams for the destitutes and orphans. They opened educational institutions for the welfare of widows.



Mahadev Govind Ranade

Satya Shodak Samaj (1873 C.E)



Mahatma Jyotiba Phule

A non-Brahmin movement was started by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890 C.E.) in Maharashtra. With an intention to create awareness among the lower strata of the society in Maharashtra, he established the Satya Shodak Samaj. He started schools for untouchables, orphans and widows. He condemned the Brahmin priestly class and explained his philosophy in the form of a dialogue in his book 'Gulamgiri' (Slavery). Along with his wife Savitribai, he opened a school for girls in Pune. In 1863 C.E he attempted

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to put an end to the incidents of female infanticide by starting rehabilitation centres for child widows. He encouraged widow remarriages. B.R. Ambedkar had considered Mahatma Jyotiba Phule as his spiritual mentor.

Young Bengal Movement

The reformist concerns of Raja Ram Mohan Roy inspired many young intellectuals in Bengal. This paved the way for the 'Young Bengal Movement'. The Anglo-Indian youth, Henri Vivian Derozio was the leader of this movement. He gave a call to the youth to be independent and wise in their thinking. However, Indians did not respond appropriately to his call.

Arya Samaj (1875 C.E.)



Swami Dayananda Saraswati

Swami Dayananda Saraswati (1824-1883 C.E.) established the Arya Samaj. His original name was Moolashankar. He wished that an ideal society which existed during the Vedic times in India, should be re-established in the present times too. In this context, he gave the call: 'Return to the Vedas'. He condemned idol-worship, untouchability, child marriage and caste system. He encouraged intercaste marriage and widow remarriage. He also advocated monotheism.

Dayananda Saraswati has expressed his thoughts in his famous work 'Satyartha Prakasha'. Arya Samaj not only worked towards development of education in India, but also gave an impetus to the national movement. The Arya Samaj leader Lala Hamsaraj established the 'Dayananda Anglo-Vedic School' in Lahore (D.A.V.–1886). National leaders like Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and others were profoundly influenced by the philosophy and teachings of Arya Samaj.

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Dayananda Saraswati's disciple, Shraddananda began 'Shuddhi Movement' (Purification Movement) to bring back to the Hindu religion, all those who had got converted to other religions.

Dayananda opposed the acquisition of authority by Brahmins only on the basis of their birth. He declared that everybody including women, had the right to study the Vedas. He supported worship of cows. To sum up, Arya Samaj was a movement that inspired feelings of Swarajya and Swadeshi.



Centres of social and religious reformist movement

Ramakrishna Mission (1897 C.E)

"Arise! Awake! and Stop not till the goal is reached" This was the call given by Swami Vivekananda to the Indian youth. His original name was Narendranath Dutta. He was born on 12 January 1863 C.E. at Kolkata. He was a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and later became a monk. After the demise of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, the responsibility of bringing together all his disciples and guiding them fell on Narendranath's shoulders. In 1892 C.E., heeding the suggestion of the king of Khetri, Ajith Singh, Narendranath Dutta was renamed as 'Swami Vivekananda'. He participated in the first Parliament of World Religions (1893 C.E.) at Chicago, by representing the Hindu religion. The speech that he gave there, about Vedanta, made him famous, world-wide. He was attracted by the many achievements of the western culture and equality shown to women.

Vivekananda toured the length and breadth of India on foot and was moved by the plight of the society in the country. He used to say that, as long as there is starvation, poverty and ignorance in the world, he would repeatedly take birth to alleviate all those problems.

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Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa



Swami Vivekananda

Pandit Eshwarchandra Vidyasagar started a Sanskrit College for non-Brahmin students. In 1856, for the first time, a widow remarriage in the upper class took place legally in Kolkata, under his leadership.

Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission in order to continue his humanitarian work and social service. Having a lot of respect and concern for women, he emphasized, "Upliftment of women is upliftment of the nation." He urged everyone to help the poor. To sum up, he dreamt about excellence of India.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak described Swami Vivekananda as 'The True Father of Indian Nationalism". Many national leaders including Subhash Chandra Bose were influenced by the writings of Swami Vivekananda.

Before going to the Parliament of World Religions, Swami Vivekananda paid a visit to the Mysore province. Chamarajendra Wodeyar X, who invited Vivekananda to his palace, provided financial assistance to him to attend the Conference. On the advice of Vivekananda, the king started three separate schools for dalits.

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Activity: *Collect information about the speech, Vivekananda made at the Parliament of World Religions at Chicago.*

Theosophical Society (1875 C.E.)

Theosophical Society (Brahmavidya Samaja) was established at New York by the Russian lady, Madame H.P. Blavatsky and an American colonel, H.S. Olcott. They came to India and established the Society's International Office at Adyar, near Chennai. Later, Dr. Annie Besant became

its President. She was influenced by the Indian culture and translated the Bhagavadgita into English. She published the newspapers 'New India' and 'Commonweal'. She became a powerful force in taking the Indian Theosophical movement forward.

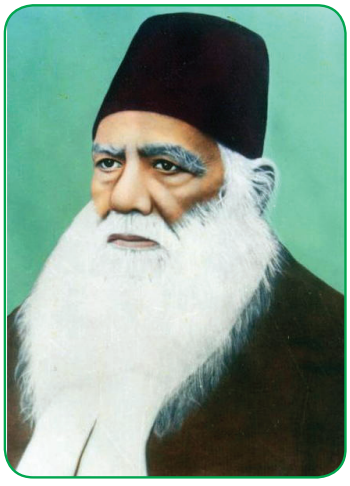
Objectives of the Theosophical Society:

1. *To establish Universal Brotherhood, irrespective of all differences.*
2. *To do a comparative study of Religion, Philosophy and Science.*
3. *To investigate the unexplained laws of Nature and the powers latent in man.*

Annie Besant established the Central Hindu College at Benaras. This institution later came to be known as Benaras Hindu University (B.H.U.). She began the Home Rule Movement too. She was the first lady President of the Indian National Congress (1917 C.E.).

ALIGARH MOVEMENT AND SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

Majority of the muslims viewed the western education with suspicion and believed that it was against their religious interests. In the beginning, in 1863 C.E., Nawab Abdul Latif established the 'Mohammedan Literary Society'. He attempted to spread English education through this organization. In addition to this, he tried to promote harmony between Hindus and Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

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Khan was the one who gave the nature of a movement to these attempts. Born in 1817 C.E. at Delhi, he was appointed as the Judicial Officer in the British East India Company. He saw that his community had lost economic and social opportunities due to lack of English education. Hence, he desired that his community would find suitable representation in the government, by getting educated.

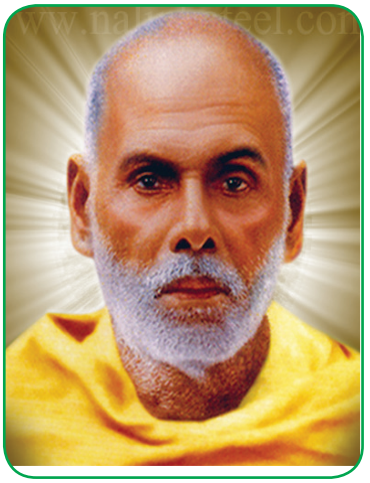
As a social reformer, he opposed the purdah system, polygamy and the system of talaq. He began 'Translation Society' in order to enable translation of English scientific and literary works into Urdu. Later on, the society was renamed as 'Scientific Society'. In order to spread scientific thinking among Muslims, he started the magazine 'Aligarh Institute Gazette'. This magazine was published in both English and Urdu.

In 1875 C.E, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the 'Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College'. This institution got transformed into 'Aligarh Muslim University' in 1920 C.E.

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SRI NARAYANA GURU

Sri Narayana Guru is well-known as a saint and social reformer. He was born in 1854 C.E. in a family of the 'Ezhava' community in Tiruvankur. In 1903 C.E. he established an organisation named 'Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam'. Through that organization, he strived to achieve social, economic and cultural progress of the Ezhava and other



Sri Narayana Guru

backward communities of Kerala. He opposed caste system and animal sacrifice. He started Sanskrit schools and gave admission to everybody, irrespective of their caste and religion. He built around 30 temples. All the people of Kerala including untouchables, were allowed to enter these temples. He wanted every temple to have a good library with the holy books of all the religions. Sri Narayana Guru's vision is evident in this statement: "One God, One Religion and One Caste". Even Karnataka came under his influence. Sri Narayana Guru passed away in 1928 C.E.

Activity: *Collect more information about Sri Narayana Guru.*

WOMAN SOCIAL REFORMERS :

Madam H.P.Blavatsky, Annie Besant, Savithribai Phule, Tharabai Shinde, Pandith Ramabai are the main women social reformers of India.

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Savithribai Phule :

Savithribai Phule was a prominent social and educational reformer and a poetess. She started a school for girls in Pune along with her husband Jyotiba Phule and also worked as a teacher in that school. She tried to stop infanticide by opening a rehabilitation centre for child widows. She fought against gender discrimination and caste system. Due to this reason she had to face resistance from the society.



Savithribai Phule

She shouldered the responsibility of social struggle waged by her husband Jyotiba Phule. She led 'Sathya Shodhak Samaj' after the death of her husband, Jyotiba Phule. While treating the patients of plague along with her son, she died of plague. Her friend Fatima Sheikh, accompanied her in all her struggles.

Tharabai Shinde :

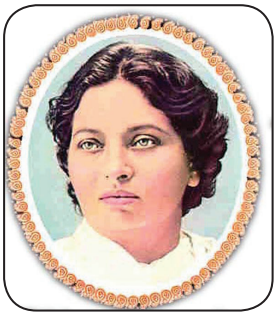
Tharabai Shinde is the first woman freedom fighter of Maharashtra. Being a member of Sathya Shodak Samaj of Jyothiba Phule, she participated actively in the social struggles. She backed the protection of child widows and widow remarriages. She has strongly opposed the exploitation of women in her book 'Stri Purush Tulana'.



Tharabai Shinde

Panditha Ramabai :

Panditha Ramabai was a famous Christian Reformer of India. She was born in Gangamoola of Western Ghats as the daughter of Anantha Shastri Dongre and Lakshmibai. She received education, against the practice of the times. She accepted Christianity while studying in England. She dedicated her life for the betterment of women of India and established an organisation 'Mukti Mission' in 1889 C.E. This institution is active till today and provides rehabilitation to widows, orphans and alcoholics.



Panditha Ramabai

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EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with a suitable word.

1 _____ started Samvada Koumudi.

2 _____ wrote the book Gulamagiri.

3 Dayananda Anglo Vedic College in Lahore was started by _____ .

4 _____ started 'Mukti Mission' for the upliftment of women.

II Answer the following in a word or sentence each.

5 Who is called 'The Father of Indian Renaissance'?

6 Who is Mahadev Govind Ranade?

7 Who is the founder of Satya Shodak Samaj?

8 "Arise! Awake! Stop not till the goal is reached". Who gave this call?

9 Who is Annie Besant?

10 Who was the leader of the Aligarh Movement?

11 Name the institution started by Sri Narayana Guru.

12 Who was the author of 'Stree Purusha Tulana' ?

13 Who was the famous Christian social reformer of India.

III Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

14 Write a note on social and religious reformation measures of Raja Rammohan Roy.

15 What is the role of Jyotiba Phule in social reformation?

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16 What are the objectives of the Theosophical Society?

17 What is the role of Syed Ahmad Khan in reforming the muslim community?

18 What were the measures taken by Sri Narayana Guru in reforming backward communities?

19 What was the role of Panditha Ramabai in the reformation of women?

IV Match the following names in column A with related words in column B.

A	B
1. Swami Vivekananda	(a) Aligarh Movement
2. Swami Dayananda Saraswati	(b) Sathya Shodhak Samaja
3. Syed Ahmad Khan	(c) Theosophical society
4. Jyotiba phule	(d) Ramakrishna Mission
5. Annie Besant	(e) Arya Samaja

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V Discuss.

"Upliftment of women is upliftment of the nation". Is this statement of Swami Vivekananda relevant even to this day? Discuss in groups.



Activity

Read the biographics of M.G. Ranade, Jyotiba Phule, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Sri Narayana Guru. (Refer Bharata Bharati series)

CHAPTER 16

FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857 – 58 C.E)

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Introduction

1857 C.E. is a milestone in the history of modern India. While this historical event of 1857 C.E. is considered only as a Sepoy Mutiny by the British, patriotic Indians declared it as India's First War of Independence. It was basically a fight against British Imperialism. Soldiers and citizens desired to root out the colonial rulers from the country. In the present lesson, the causes, nature and effects of this event have been explained.

Competencies

1 Students understand the factors responsible for India's first war of independence, in 1857 C.E.

2 They recall the details of the struggle of the freedom fighters in this event.

3 They understand the effects of the first war of independence.

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NATURE OF THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE OF 1857 C.E.

The British historians considered the Indian struggle of 1857 C.E. only as a Sepoy Mutiny. However, Indian historians declared that it was a major rebellion of the people, and called it 'The First War of Indian Independence'.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was the first one to refer to the struggle as the first war of independence. Even Pattabhi Sitaramaiah called it the first battle for freedom. Jawaharlal Nehru was of the opinion that a mere soldiers' mutiny turned into a major people's revolt, within a short time. It was a fight carried out by majority of the country's population.

The 1857 C.E. struggle awakened a new political awareness among the Indians. As a result, anti-imperialistic protest took various forms. The people who died in the struggle and became martyrs, quickly became the talk of the town. We must constantly remember their sacrifice.

CAUSES FOR THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE OF 1857 C.E.

India's economy had weakened due to the long period of British rule. People of different classes were subjected to great suffering. Farmers were crushed under the burden of taxes. Cottage industries had been destroyed and the professions being followed traditionally had lost their relevance. People had become destitutes. The causes for the revolt can be classified into political, economic, social, religious, administrative and military in nature. Some of these were direct causes whereas others were indirect.

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1 Political causes



Bahadur Shah II

The British conquests and deliberate aggression deeply hurt the sentiments of the ruling class and the common people. The doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance implemented by Lord Wellesley and Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse made many kings and Nawabs lose their positions. Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Oudh and other princely states had been occupied by Dalhousie. Due to this problematic situation and political pressures, the Mughal king, Bahadur Shah had been reduced to a name-sake king. The pension of some kings had been withheld. Royal titles of a few kings were cancelled.

2 Administrative causes

The British restructured their administrative system in such a manner that all the high civil and military posts were reserved only for the Europeans. It exposed the failure of the system to respond to the needs of the common people. Middlemen played an important role in the administration. Rule of law hastened the collapse of the social hierarchical system. English became the language of the courts instead of Persian and it was not understood either by the Indian ruling class or the common people.

3 Economic causes

The British used their political authority to usurp India's wealth and economic resources in order to gain profit for themselves. Due to the trade interests of the British, cottage industries and other indigenous industries became extinct. The land tax policy was highly exploitative. The position and income of many talukdars and zamindars were taken away. It created a huge outflow of wealth. Commercialization of agriculture made the farmer economically weak. Severe droughts took the lives of thousands of people. All these factors pushed India towards poverty.

4 Social and Religious causes

Many social and religious factors were also responsible for the outbreak of revolt. The British were intoxicated by their sense of racial superiority. They propagated the theory of 'The White Man's Burden'. They were proclaiming that they

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had come only to civilize Indians. They described Indians as savages untouched by culture and civilization. They used to address Indians as 'pigs' 'blacks man' etc. Indians could not enter hotels or clubs managed by Europeans. Boards with the message 'Dogs and Indians are prohibited' used to be hung there. Besides, they encouraged the prohibition of Sati system and child marriage and encouraged widow re-marriage. This move was not easily acceptable to conservative Indians. To add to this, propogation of Christianity resulted in triggering anti-British movement in the society. Hindus considered this as an inteference in their social system, by the British. The construction of railways and telegraph by the British, made the Indians view them with suspicion.

The phrase 'White Man's burden' meant that Indians were uncivilized and the British had come to civilize them. It was their responsibility. 'The burden' of the whites was to civilize the uncivilized. This was a cunning technique of the imperialists. The person who propagated this theory was Rudyard Kipling.

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5 Military cause

There was dissatisfaction in the Indian army. The soldiers were prohibited from wearing their religious symbols and headgear. Indian soldiers were paid paltry sums and denied opportunities for promotion. The British soldiers were given higher salary and other facilities. Indian soldiers were sent to far-flung areas without any additional remuneration. According to Lord Canning's 'Common Military Service Act', every soldier had to go and work wherever the British ordered them to.

6 Immediate cause

The period of 1857 C.E. was ripe for revolt by the people. Only a spark was needed to start a raging fire. In 1857 C.E. a new kind of gun (Enfield Rifle) that was brought into the army became the immediate cause for the revolt. Before the cartridges were loaded into these guns, the paper covering them had to be torn off with their teeth. A news spread like wild fire that pig and cow fat were smeared on this paper. This hurt the religious sentiments of both Hindu and Muslim soldiers. When the soldiers showed reluctance to use such cartridges, they were punished by the British.

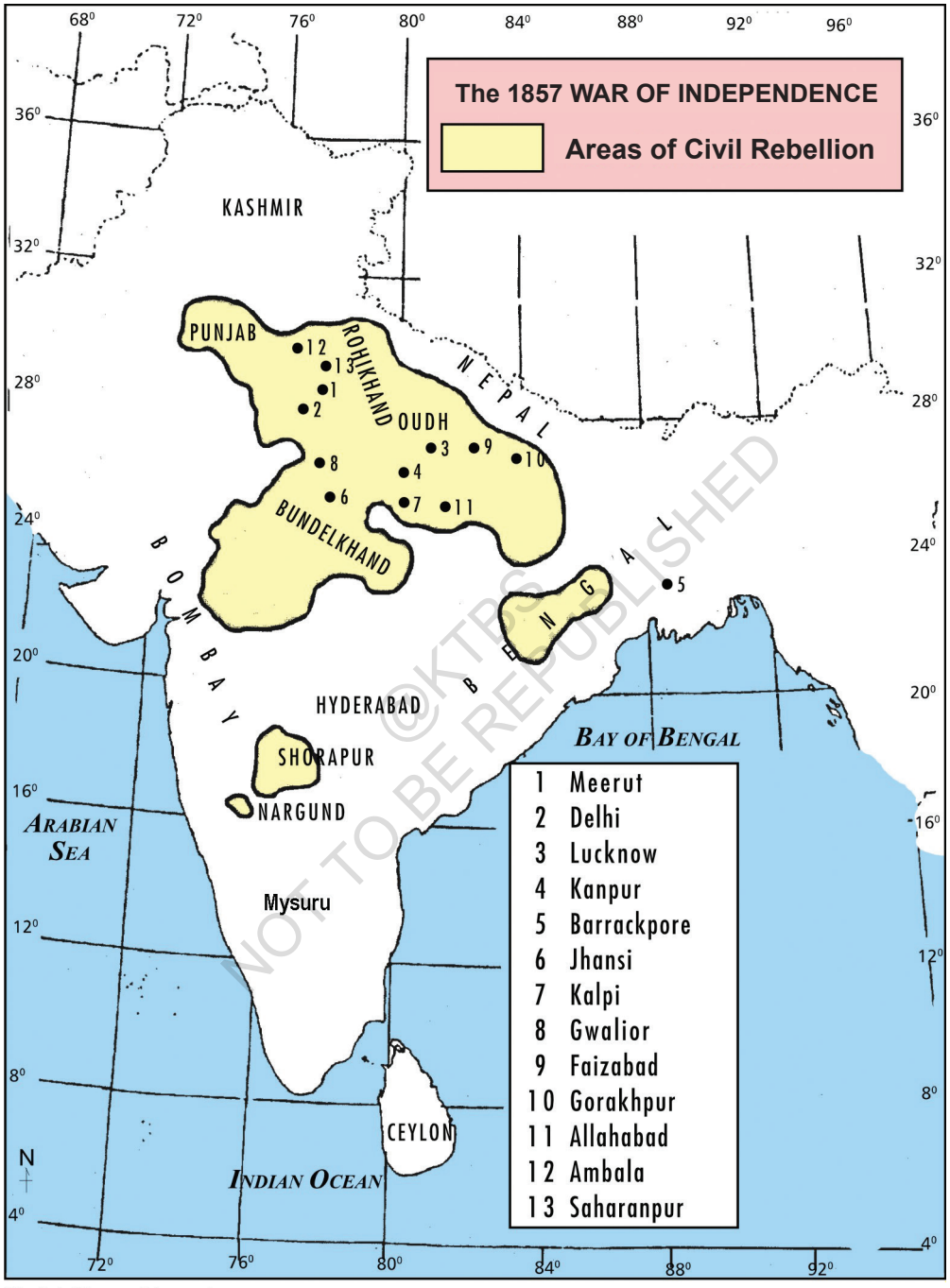
COURSE OF THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

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Mangal Pandey

The revolt began on May 10, 1857 C.E. at Meerut. Later, it spread widely throughout the provinces of North India and gathered strength. Even before the revolt erupted in Meerut, an Indian soldier named Mangal Pandey refused to use the fat-smeared cartridge and killed a British official in broad daylight in Barackpore. Later, he was also killed. In Meerut, soldiers killed each and every European they set their eyes on. The enraged mob screamed 'Maro farangi ko' (Kill the foreigners!) and advanced towards Delhi. In Delhi, they declared the old and the last Mughal King, Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor of India.



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Sketch Map not to scale

Areas of Civil Rebellion

Farangi : This word is of Persion origin. It is further used in Urdu and Hindi to derogatively address the Europeans.

The revolt spread throughout North India within a short time. The important revolutionary centres were Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi and Arrah of Bihar.



The Indian struggle against the British



Jhansi Rani Laxmibai

The riots took place under the leadership of Commander Bakht Khan in Delhi, Nana Saheb and Tatya Tope in Kanpur, Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, Laxmibai in Jhansi and Kunwar Singh in Bihar. The British crushed each of these riots. Not being restricted to North India, the revolt spread to Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa and Pondicherry. In Karnataka, Mundargi Bhima Rao, the hunters of Halagali, Venkatappa Nayaka of Surapura and Baba Saheb of Nargund were the prominent leaders of the revolt. Though the revolt took place in various places of

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North and South India, the British suppressed it within no time.

Activity: *Collect information about the fight of Jhansi Rani Laxmibai against the British.*



Kunwar Singh



Nana Saheb

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CONSEQUENCES

Though the struggle failed, it had long-lasting effects. It had serious consequences on India's political, economic and cultural fields. As a result of this revolt, the rule of the East India Company ended and the British Queen took over the administration of India. In 1858 C.E. Queen Victoria issued a 'Proclamation'. This proclamation promised to respect the rights, customs and traditions of the Indians. It also emphasized that there would be no interference in the religious life of the people.

The 1857-58 C.E. war paved the way for the modern national movement for independence. It became a constant source of inspiration for the freedom struggle.

EXERCISES

I Fill up the blanks with a suitable word.

1 Common Military Service Act was enforced by _____ .

2 The Indian soldier who refused to use the fat-smeared rifle in Barackpore was _____ .

3 The mutiny was lead by _____ in Bihar.

4 1857 protests were called the First war of Independence by _____ .

II Answer the following in a word or a sentence each.

5 What was the immediate cause of the 1857 C.E. struggle for Independence?

6 Mention the results of the 1857 C.E. struggle for Independance.

7 Which were the states that were occupied by the British, under the doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance?

III Write short notes on.

8 The causes for freedom struggle.

9 Jhansi Rani Laxmibai

10 Bahadur Shah II

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Activity

Read the life histories of Mangal Pandey, Jhansi Rani Laxmibai, Tatya Tope, Nana Saheb, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Kunwar Singh, Mundargi Bhimrao and other revolutionaries. (Refer to the Bharata-Bharati series of books).

CHAPTER 17

FREEDOM MOVEMENT (1885 C.E - 1919 C.E)

B5G4W2

Introduction

In the later part of the 19th Century, as a result of the policies of exploitation of the British, spirit of nationalism developed among the Indians. The new English-educated class of Indians began to understand the true objectives of the British rule. Farmers, tribals and other classes were subjected to a lot of suffering by the British. They were waiting for an opportunity to protest against the British. In this lesson, the main factors responsible for awakening of nationalism among Indians, the establishment of Indian National Congress, the role of moderates and extremists in the national movements and other facts are explained.

Gandhijis political and economic philosophy was respected all over the world. The period of his leadership during the freedom movement (1919 C.E. – 1947 C.E.) is called 'The Gandhian Age'. In this lesson, the period between 1919 C.E. and 1947 C.E. of the freedom struggle is dealt with.

During freedom struggle, women not only involved themselves actively in the struggle but also showed that they too had a share in the freedom. In this background, women freedom fighters of Karnataka played a unique role. He dedicated himself completely to the removal of untouchability and exploitation and Hindu-Muslim harmony.

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Competencies

1 Students learn about the important factors that led to the development of nationalism in the 19th Century.

2 They understand the policies and ideologies of moderates, extremists and revolutionaries.

3 They become aware of how the British ruled India through their 'Divide and Rule' policy.

4 They appreciate and take pride in the principles of non-violence and satyagraha that Gandhiji adopted against the British.

5 They appreciate Gandhiji's leadership, goals, truthfulness, simplicity, humanitarian attitude and humility.

6 They appreciate the qualities of Subhash Chandra Bose and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.

7 They became aware of the role of women in freedom struggle.

8 They become aware of the role of women in the development of Karnataka after Independence.

GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

Our land is a country of diverse cultures. We have an prolonged cultural and historical heritage. This laid an ideological foundation for the growth of nationalism in the later part of the 19th Century. Nationalism is the feeling of "We are One" in the minds of the people who live in a particular geographical area. In addition, they show respect and feel proud of their region.

The First War of Indian Independence in 1857 took place only in certain parts and not in the whole of India. Due to lack of proper organization, the struggle failed. However, it developed an awareness of the importance of being organized in the minds of Indian intellectuals. Thus it developed into a national struggle. Many factors have contributed to the growth of nationalism. They are:

1. Western Education and Introduction to Modern Science and Knowledge : The Indians who received English education studied European philosophical works and developed a sense of nationalistic political outlook.

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The concepts of freedom, equality and brotherhood that took birth in Europe, motivated them to enter politics. They falsified the expectation of the British that the English educated Indians would support them.

2. Uniform system of administration : The British introduced uniform system of administration in India. As a result, the Indians who were subjected to the same rules and regulations, developed a feeling of 'We are all equal'. In the same manner, they felt troubled by the inhuman policies of the British and opposed them in one voice. These experiences helped Indians to feel the oneness and to develop a sense of nationalism.

3. Economic exploitation : Through their economic policies, the British caused the destruction of Indian trade, agriculture and industry. They treated land as a commodity. Through his 'Theory of Drain of Wealth', Dadabhai Naoroji drew the attention of the Indians to the manner in which the British were looting the country.

4. Awareness of Tradition : Foreign scholars like Sir William Jones, H.T.Cole Brook, Max Muller, Cunningham and others introduced the Indians to the Indian historical traditions through their research. This revealed the fact that Indian culture was no less than Greek and Roman cultures. This revelation enabled the sense of nationalism to grow deeper and stronger.

5. Social and Religious reform movements : Social reformers of the 19th Century like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Swami Vivekananda and others advocated the importance of education for the deprived and exploited communities of India. Swami Dayananda inspired the people with messages

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of Swarajya and Swadeshi, whereas Swami Vivekananda performed the task of awakening the lethargic society. This gave a new dimension to the growth of nationalism. It made the educated Indians proactive.

6. Inspiration of the First War of Indian Independence: This event emphasized upon everyone that it was essential for all Indians to get politically better organized. Moreover, leaders like Mangal Pandey, Laxmibai, Hazrat Mahal and others became martyrs in this war, inspiring the leaders of the future generations.

7. Racial discrimination : British considered themselves superior to Indians, whom they considered uncivilized. The higher posts in the administration were reserved for the British. The opposition of the British in India to the Ilbert Act (1884 C.E.) stands testimony to this statement.

In this way, the Indians who were exploited under the same laws, felt that they were one. They united in opposing the draconian rules and regulations of the British. The above mentioned factors led to the growth of the feeling that all Indians were one.

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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (1885 C.E.)

The Indian National Congress was the dream child of the retired British civil servant Allan Octavian Hume. It was established in 1885 C.E. at Mumbai. Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee was the first President of the Congress. 72 representatives participated in the first session of the Congress. Most of them were lawyers, journalists and members of the upper class of society. Truly, the Congress was the first political forum to encourage the national movement.



A.O.Hume -
Founder of the Congress



Wyomesh Chandra Bannerjee
President of the First Congress Session

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The objectives of the Indian National Congress were:

- to bring together and forge friendship among all the political activists in various parts of the country;
- to promote national unity;
- to place the demands of the people in front of the government and to shape public opinion;.
- to develop nationalism in place of provincialism.

ERA OF MODERATES (1885 – 1905 C.E.)

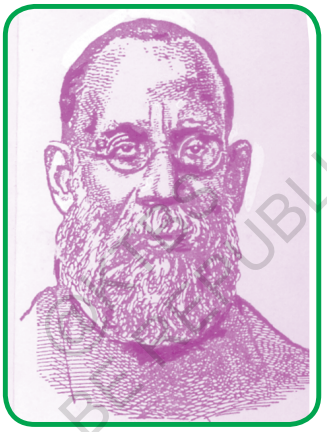
The early leaders of the Indian National Congress are called Moderates. The period between 1885 C.E. and 1905 C.E. is known as the 'Age of Moderates'. They believed in the principles of the constitution. Being loyal to the British rule, they followed a path of praying, appealing and protesting in order to achieve what they wanted. In addition, they attempted to persuade the British to bring about reforms in the political, social and economic fields.

The prominent moderate leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, Mahadev Govind Ranade and others.

It was due to the struggle of the moderates that the Indians could enter the legislative assemblies. Moreover, it was their attempts which revealed that the British were the reason for India's poverty. With Indians getting trained in political principles and practices, the anti-British protest spread throughout the nation.



Dadabhai Naoroji



Surendranath Bannerjee



Gopalakrishna Gokhale

Important Moderate Leaders

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The demands of the Moderates

Freedom of speech and publication, separation of the judiciary from the executive, reduction of military expenses, implementation of primary, high school and technical education, cancellation of Ban on Weapons Act, provision of banking, irrigation, medical and health facilities, complete cancellation of tax on salt, conducting I.C.S. examinations simultaneously both in England and India, providing representation to Indians in Central and Provincial legislative processes, appointment of Indians to high posts, etc.

ERA OF EXTREMISTS (1905 – 1919 C.E.)

The moderates did not reach the common people. The extremists contemptuously referred to their ways of getting facilities through prayers and requests as 'Policy of Mendicancy'. The youth were not impressed by the methods of the moderates. A new group emerged within the Congress which questioned the moderates' methods of waiting for things to happen. This was the group of the extremists. Lala Lajpat Rai, Balagangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were the leaders of the extremist group and were popularly known as 'Lal - Bal – Pal'. The period between 1905 C.E. and 1919 C.E. is known as the 'Age of Extremist Politics'.



Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal)



Balagangadhar Tilak (Bal)



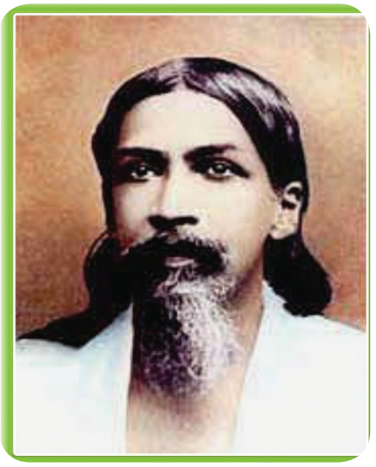
Bipin Chandra Pal (Pal)

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Causes that led to the growth of Extremists

- *Ignoring Indians in the appointments to high positions.*
- *The attempt of Lord Curzon in 1905 C.E. to indulge in communalism by dividing Bengal.*
- *The defeat of Russia in 1905 C.E. by a small country, Japan, which gave the message and the confidence that Europeans could be defeated by Asians.*
- *The inspiration given by the revolutionary movements in Ireland, Russia, China, Turkey, Egypt and other countries.*

Balagangadhar Tilak was an unparalleled patriot. The intense desire to achieve freedom could be understood in his declaration: "Swaraj is my birthright; I shall have it". Tilak introduced the Ganesha and Shivaji festivals in order to bring Indians together. He published the newspapers 'Maratha' in English and 'Kesari' in Marathi to politically encourage the people. Bipin Chandra Pal published 'New India' whereas Aurobindo started the newspaper 'Vande Mataram'. Lala Lajpat Rai was famous as 'The Lion of Punjab'. He declared: "We will achieve Swarajya as a right, not as alms". Bipin Chandra Pal organized 'mass protests' in Bengal. Another extremist leader, Aurobindo Ghosh, advocated boycott of foreign goods and use of only swadeshi goods. He started many national schools. Extremists added fervour to the freedom struggle.



Aurobindo Ghosh

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PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905 C.E.)

The important event which inspired the national struggle of the extremists was the partition of Bengal in 1905 C.E.

The British were worried on observing the feelings of nationalism become intense in Bengal. Hence, to curb the nationalistic fervour, Lord Curzon decided to divide Bengal on the basis of religion, and separate the Hindus and Muslims. Opposing this division, on 16th October 1905 C.E. a 'National Mourning Day' was observed throughout Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore sang 'Amar Sonar Bangla' as the national song. Everyone shouted 'Vande Mataram' In order to symbolize Bengal's unity, Hindus and

Muslims exchanged 'Raakhis'. When the protests turned vociferous, the Bengal paritition was cancelled in 1911 C.E.



Lord Curzon



Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSLIM LEAGUE (1906 C.E.)

The British tried to continuously alienate the Muslims from the national movement through the use of 'Divide and Rule' policy. When the Indian National Congress was formed, in order to protect their own selfish interests, they encouraged the Muslims to form a separate organization. In 1906 C.E. a Muslim committee met the Viceroy of India, Minto. This meeting resulted in the formation of Indian Muslim League in Dhaka (in present-day Capital of Bangladesh) in 1906 C.E. by Sir Agha Khan, along with Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and others.

SURAT SPLIT (1907 C.E.)

In the backdrop of the controversial partition of Bengal, the extremists held wide-spread protests and demanded swadeshi goods. However, the moderates desired to restrict the protest only to Bengal. Besides, they did not want any

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direct conflict with the British government. The differences of opinion between the moderates and the extremists became more intense and caused a political break-up in the Congress. The Congress got divided between the moderates and the extremists in the session held at Surat in 1907 C.E. Later, the Indian national movement progressed mainly under the leadership of extremists until 1919 C.E.

After the break-up of the Congress in 1907 C.E. the government took severe punitive measures against the extremists. Many among them were sent to prison; some were banished out of the country. Tilak was given blackwater punishment and sent to Mandalay (Burma/Myanmar) jail. Consequently, political activities slowed down for a while. During his imprisonment, Tilak wrote 'Gita Rahasya' ('The Mystery of the Gita').

In order to alienate the extremists, the British tried to placate the moderates and Muslims by giving greater representation to them in the legislature. Towards this end, they brought about the Minto-Morley reforms in 1909 C.E. Through this Act, they provided a 'Separate Election Constituency' for the Muslims. In the meantime, the First World War broke out (1914 C.E.). This development gave new impetus to the national movement. In 1916 C.E. Lokamanya Tilak and Annie Besant started the Home Rule movements.

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ROWLATT ACT (1919 C.E.)

In December 1917 C.E. a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Justice Rowlatt. Its purpose was to stop the revolutionary activities in India. Ultimately, the Rowlatt Act was implemented in February 1919 C.E. According to this Act, any person could be arrested by the government

just on the basis of suspicion. Any place could be searched without any warning. The arrested person did not even have the right to consult a lawyer. Indians opposed this Act vehemently. Anger raged in everyone's heart. Even Gandhiji went on a fast against this Act.

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (1919 C.E.)

As a result of the satyagraha launched by Gandhiji against the Rowlatt Act, many agitations began in various parts of Punjab. On 13th April 1919 C.E. a meeting was arranged at a garden called Jallianwala Bagh near the Golden Temple at Amritsar, Punjab. This meeting was being held in order to protest against the arrest of leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal.

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The gruesome scene of the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre

The Security Officer at Amritsar, General Dyer, decided to teach the protesting people a lesson, and closed the only exit of the park. He then ordered his men to shower a hail of bullets on the unarmed people gathered there. Taken by surprise, the crowd panicked. According to government reports, only 379 people had been killed. However, the actual figures were much more than what was reported. Even today, the marks of the bullets made on the walls of the park can be seen. This inhuman act has been severely condemned.

REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM

Some among the extremists wanted to engage in armed revolution. These were called 'Revolutionary Nationalists'. British officers called them terrorists. They desired to get complete freedom for India. Intense patriotism and a readiness to sacrifice oneself for the sake of the country were the basic principles of revolutionary nationalism.

Vasudev Balavant Phadke was the first revolutionary to form a secret organization. The Chapekar brothers, Damodar and Balakrishna, were the pillars of this organization. Both of them were arrested and hanged.

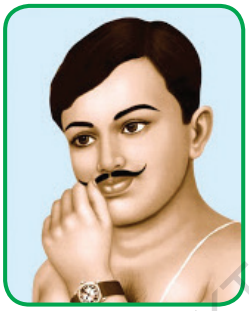
The other noteworthy revolutionaries of our country were Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekar Azad and Bhagat Singh. Khudiram Bose was the first martyr who was hanged in the Indian freedom struggle (1908 C.E.). At that time, his age was just 19 years. The whole country shed tears on seeing the sacrifice of such a young boy.

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Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was a revolutionary. In 1899 C.E. he formed the first secret organization called 'Mitramela'. Later that organization was called 'Abhinava Bharat'. He was sentenced to life time imprisonment by the British government and sent to Andaman jail. The Indian government has erected a memorial in his name at the Andaman jail where he had to endure severe physical torture.



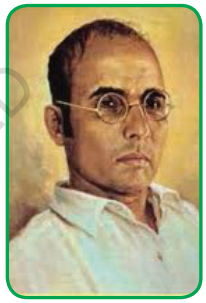
Khudiram Bose



Chandrashekar Azad



Bhagat Singh



Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

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Chandrashekar Azad joined 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Association' and took part in many events like the Kakori conspiracy, bomb attack on the legislative assembly, armed attack on British official, Sanders, at Lahore and others.

Activity: *What is 'Kakori Conspiracy'? Collect information about the event with the help of your teacher.*

In order to escape from the British soldiers, Azad fought all alone with the help of a small pistol. When only one bullet remained, he aimed the pistol at his temple and shot himself dead. In this manner, he kept his vow of never

allowing himself to be arrested by the British. Many noble martyrs like Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Bhagavati Charan Wohra and Gayaprasad sacrificed themselves so that India would be free from the British.

Bhagat Singh joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and became its principal secretary. In 1929 C.E. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev threw bombs at the Central legislative assembly at Delhi. All the three were hanged at Lahore Central jail. Bhagat Singh was the first Indian to give the call of 'Inquilab Zindabad' (Long live the revolution!). To sum up, the revolutionaries were successful in bringing about political awareness in the people. The Indian youth were inspired by them.

Even the Indians who had settled abroad began indulging in revolutionary activities. Sohan Singh Bhakna started Gaddar Movement at San Francisco in 1913 C.E.

The Congress Party which was founded by the moderates, gradually became a popular movement. It was influenced by various political developments. Extremists gave it an emotional intensity. The British hated the Congress and tried to break it down. They attempted to bring down the fervour of the national struggle by resorting to narrow, communal and political manipulation. This caused a temporary hindrance to the freedom struggle but could not stop it entirely. After 1919 C.E. the Congress took a new path under the leadership of Gandhiji.

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GANDHIAN AGE (1919 C.E. – 1947 C.E.)

MAHATMA GANDHI

Perhaps no other Indian is as well-known to the modern world as Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Non-violence and peaceful agitation were the weapons of Gandhiji. He transformed the freedom struggle into a people's movement. Simplicity, goodness and truth were the strong points of his success. These were the main principles that inspired all social classes to participate in the freedom movement including women.

Early life: Gandhiji was born on 2nd October at Porbandar in 1869 to Karamchand Gandhi and Putalibai. His father was the Diwan (Chief Minister) of Porbandar and Rajkot provinces. His mother was a deeply pious woman. Gandhiji's moral values were inculcated in him mainly by his mother.

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Mahatma Gandhi is fondly remembered as 'Bapu'. He was a great leader in India's freedom struggle. He dedicated himself to the cause of elimination of untouchability, fight against exploitation and to bring in Hindu-Muslim unity.

The period of the political struggle (1919-1947 C.E.) led by him is known as 'Gandhian era'.

The major books which influenced Gandhiji's life were 'The Bhagavadgita, John Ruskin's 'Unto this last', Leo Tolstoy's 'The kingdom of God Lies within you' and the play 'Sathya Harishchandra'.

Gandhiji in South Africa

Gandhiji's initial education was completed in Porbandar. He went to England for his higher education. He got his law degree in Britain. He returned to India in 1891 C.E. and started his law practice in Mumbai and Rajkot. In the

beginning, his law practice was not very successful. After some time, he went to South Africa as a law consultant on the invitation of a company called Dada Abdullah. There he fought against the injustice to Indians using satyagraha and non-violence as his weapons. His experiments in South Africa refined his skills and sensibility. Today Gandhiji's method of opposition is becoming popular as 'Gandhigiri'.

Gandhiji was shocked to see Indians leading a life as second-class citizens in South Africa. He protested against the practice of apartheid. He achieved considerable success in changing the racial prejudices by using satyagraha and non-violent means.

The word 'satyagraha' is composed of two Sanskrit words: 'satya' which means 'truth' and 'agraha' which means 'persuasion'. The meaning of the word is 'Stand firm on the side of truth'.

Activity: *Collect more information about satyagraha and the non-violent agitation carried out by Gandhiji in South Africa.*

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After returning to India in 1915 C.E. Gandhiji established Sabarmati Ashram (1916 C.E.) at Ahmedabad. On the advice of his political guru Gopala Krishna Gokhale, he toured the whole country and understood the pitiable life of the Indians. This was his first social experience. In this manner, Gandhiji began to learn about the actual social structure in India.

Early political career

In the history of Indian freedom struggle, the year 1919 C.E. is seen as a milestone. This was the year of Gandhiji's entry into the political arena. He had realized the truth that the British could not be thrown out of India using

might. In principle, he was against use of any physical force. In 1919 C.E. Gandhiji staged a protest against the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwallah Bagh massacre. Besides, he assumed the leadership of the Khilafat movement. Bringing harmony between Hindus and Muslims through this movement was his main objective.

What is Khilafat Movement?

The Turkish Empire was under the rule of the Caliph. Many muslims believed that the Caliph was their religious leader. In the First World War, Turkey fought against England and lost. Arabia, Jordan, Iraq and other states which were part of the Turkish Empire became independent. During 1919 C.E. a leader called Kamal Pasha ascended the throne rejecting the Caliph's right to the throne. The Indian Muslims reacted to this by supporting the Caliph and fighting against Britain. This movement is called Khilafat Movement. Gandhiji accepted the leadership of this movement. Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali (Ali brothers) were the leaders of this movement.

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NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT (1920 – 22 C.E.)

Under the leadership of Gandhiji, the non-co-operation movement started in the year 1920 C.E. He asked the people not only to show non-cooperation with the government but also force the British to give us Swaraj. As a fall-out of this agitation, courts, educational institutions, assembly elections and British goods were boycotted. In addition to this, government programmes were boycotted and the awards and titles given by the government were returned. Gandhiji formulated 'positive activities' to take the freedom struggle to its peak. This activity emphasized the need for spinning, weaving, removal of untouchability and promoting Hindu-Muslim unity.

During this period, the prominent leaders, C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Subhash Chandra Bose and many others joined the freedom movement. Attracted by the non-violent and peaceful satyagraha, all sections of the society joined the freedom struggle. This movement had students, peasants and women. This was a new experience to Indians. Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhiji surrendered their titles of knighthood and Kaiser-e-Hind respectively to the British. At this juncture, the government started using violent means to suppress the agitation. In Chowri-Chowra area of Uttar Pradesh, an irate group indulged in arson and burnt 22 policemen alive (1922 C.E.). Gandhiji viewed this incident seriously and was very unhappy to see people following violent means. He withdrew his non-co-operation movement.

Major work and papers of Gandhiji

"My Experiments with Truth" 'Hind Swaraj' 'Sathyagraha is South Africa' are Gandhiji's works. 'Harijan' and 'Young India' were weekly newspapers published by him.

Although the non-cooperation movement failed to get freedom, it was a special and the first of its demonstration of the people. Due to this, nationalistic feelings spread to every nook and corner of the country. Between 1924 C.E. and 1929 C.E. Gandhiji, engaged himself in creative programs like making khadi popular and in striving to improve the lives of Harijans. The national struggle continued under the leadership of other leaders like C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru.

Motila Nehru Report (1927 C.E.)

Motilal Nehru was Jawaharlal Nehru's father. The British challenged the Indians politicians to frame a constitution

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which could satisfy all communities. A committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Motilal Nehru, at the Indian All-Party Convention. The committee prepared a constitution which astonished the British. The constitution advocated a position under the British which enabled self-rule, and also expressed a desire of ultimately attaining complete freedom.



Motilal Nehru

Simon Commission (1928)

Due to the suspension of the non-cooperation movement, the political struggle temporarily lost its fervour. In 1928 C.E. the British government sent the Simon commission to India to study and report the effects of the implementation of the 1919 C.E. reforms in various provinces of India. The commission had only British representation and no Indian representation.

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Boycott of the Simon Commission

Indians boycotted the Simon Commission by urging 'Go back, Simon'. The public demonstration held at Lahore took a violent turn. In the lathi-charge that ensued, Lala Lajpat Rai got injured and succumbed to death (1928 C.E.). People lost their patience with his sacrifice.

Lala Lajpat Rai's words about sending the British away from India: "The lathi beats on my body shall in futures be the nails in the coffin of the British".

COMPLETE FREEDOM (1929 C.E.) 'PURNA SWARAJYA'

The leaders representing the youth in the Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose, did not approve of the points discussed in the Nehru report of self-rule within the framework of British Empire's rule. As a consequence, they supported the declaration of 'Complete Freedom' in Congress convention of 1929 C.E. at Lahore. It was decided in the Lahore convention to observe 26th January 1930 C.E. as 'Purna Swarajya Divas'. To keep the memory of the historical celebration evergreen, the constitution of independent India was accepted and adopted on the same day (26th January,1950). That day is being celebrated every year as Republic Day.

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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT



Picture of the Dandi March

Civil Disobedience Movement was started on 12th March 1930 C.E. with the historic Dandi march by Gandhiji. With selected 78 supporters, Gandhiji travelled a distance of 375 kms from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on foot. Production of salt by people in violation of tax laws was the objective of this march.

The civil disobedience movement spread to other parts of the country very fast. People indulged in agitations, boycotted foreign goods, propagated the use of khadi, protested against sale of liquor, and participated in forest satyagraha and boycott of tax. Ankola Salt Sathyagraha gained much importance throughout India.

At the same time, in North-western India, the 'Frontier Gandhi', Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan established an organization called 'Khudai Khidmatgar' (God's Servants). In Nagaland, the thirteen-year old Queen Gaidinliu revolted against the British. Thus, the British came forward to offer certain political concessions to Indians.

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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES (1930 – 32 C.E.)

After the Dandi march, the British organised three Round Table Conferences in London. Gandhiji and the Congress Party participated in the 2nd Round Table Conference. However, these conferences failed to provide any solution for Indian political problems.

The British government in 1935 C.E. with a view to enhance equal participation of Indians in the governance of the country, brought into force, the Government of India Act.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942 C.E.)

The failure of Cripps' Mission enraged the Indians. On 8th August 1942 C.E., Gandhiji convened a meeting

of the Congress at Mumbai. There they adopted the resolution 'Quit India!' They called upon the Indians to 'Do or Die'. The very next day, Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested.

The news of Gandhiji's arrest triggered nation-wide agitations against the British in schools and colleges by students and boycott of factories by workers. There were many attacks on police stations, post offices and railway stations. Students, workers and farmers supported the revolt.





The innumerable people who participated in the Quit India Movement

In Ballia of Uttar Pradesh, Tamluk of Bengal, Satara of Mumbai province and other parts of India, the revolutionaries established parallel governments. Meanwhile, Isuru village of Shivamogga district in Karnataka declared itself, independent.

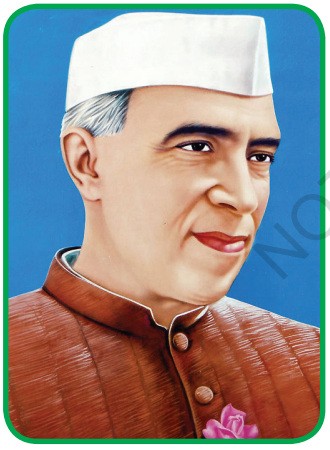
Quit India movement also failed to achieve the immediate political objectives. But the message that Indians were determined to achieve independence, was clear. This was a major People's Movement of the Gandhian age.

Einstein's observation on Gandhi : *'Future generations will find it impossible even to believe that such a human being in flesh and blood, ever walked on this earth.*

SOCIALISTS

During the 1930s, socialist thinking started inside and outside the Congress. During the 1934 C.E. Congress convention, a distinct socialist group emerged within Congress. Most of the socialists were youth. Within a short span of time, they established the Congress Socialist party. The General Secretary of that organization was Jayaprakash Narayan. Acharya Narendra Dev was another prominent leader of the party. Most important of the socialist leaders in Congress were Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose. Although Nehru identified himself as a socialist, he was ideologically with Gandhiji.

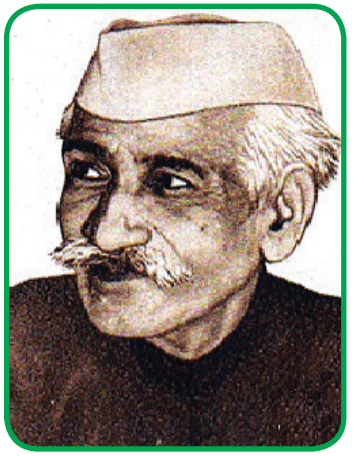
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Jawaharlal Nehru



Jayaprakash Narayan



Acharya Narender Dev

The socialists, struggled to strengthen the weaker sections of the society by establishing many farmers and labour organizations. Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram

Manohar Lohia, Aruna Asaf Ali and other socialist leaders participated in the Quit India Movement and emerged as popular leaders.

Jayaprakash Narayan (J.P.)

Jayaprakash Narayan was born in Bihar in 1902 C.E. He had his higher education from various American universities for seven years. While studying in America, he came to know about socialism. After returning to India, guided by Jawaharlal Nehru, he joined the Congress party. He established the Congress Socialist party in 1934 C.E. He was arrested in 1941 C.E. and imprisoned in Hazaribagh prison. The following year he escaped from prison and went undercover. From the place of hiding, he supported the Quit India movement. Subsequently, he travelled across the country in disguise. But he was again arrested in 1944 C.E. and imprisoned in Lahore fort. He was later released.

In post-independent period, Jayaprakash Narayan identified himself with Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement. During the 1970s, India was politically, economically and socially subjected to severe turmoil. The emergency of 1975 C.E. changed the political face of India. Corruption became a serious topic of discussion. Having joined active politics in 1974 C.E. he launched an agitation called 'Total Revolution'. As a result of his movement, Janata Party came to power in 1977 C.E. He was disillusioned when the Janata party split due to internal conflicts. He died in the year 1979 C.E. People called him 'Lokanayak' affectionately.

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TRIBAL AND FARMERS' MOVEMENTS

Tribals were originally farmers. Since they continuously suffered in the field of agriculture and organized their agitations, their fight is seen as an integral part of farmers' agitation. Under the British rule, the farmers suffered very badly. They were exploited by the government, landlords, middlemen, local traders and officials. Their pitiable condition incited them to revolt against landlords and the government.

The first community to courageously fight against the British were the Indian tribals. In most of their fights, British officers were not their only enemies. The people who came from outside and exploited them continuously like the Christian missionaries, local landlords and rich contractors were all their enemies. Violence followed by bloodshed was the main feature of the Adivasi agitations. The main groups of tribals who revolted were Kola, Santala, Munda and Naga. The emergence of leadership from their own community was the main feature of the agitation.

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During the 19th Century, farmers exhibited their rage through agitations and revolts. During the 20th Century, they took the support of political powers and enhanced their strength through national movements.

The main farmers' agitations were Champaran, Kheda (Khaira), Bardoli, Bengal's Indigo farmers' agitation and Mapillai revolts. Let us now learn about three of these agitations.

CHAMPARAN, KHEDA AND MAPILLAI REVOLTS

Champaran

The Champaran (Bihar) farmers' dissatisfaction and protest against the planters has a long history. The planters were forcing the farmers to grow Indigo. Gandhiji started Champaran Satyagraha in 1917 C.E. Finally, the farmers' problem was solved satisfactorily. Babu Rajendra Prasad emerged as a prominent leader after this movement.

Kheda Farmers' Fight

Kheda is a prominent district of Gujarat. In 1918 C.E. the farmers were subjected to extreme financial problems due to crop failure. They urged the government to waive of the payment of taxes. But the government not only rejected their demand, but insisted on tax payment. As a result, the farmers' struggle started in Kheda. Gandhiji not only supported this agitation but also urged the farmers not to pay any tax. Finally, the government changed its stand and asked those farmers who could, to pay tax. Agreeing to this, Gandhiji withdrew his satyagraha. Through this agitation, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel grew politically as a national leader.

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Mapillai Revolt (1921 C.E.)

Among the farmers' agitations, the Mapillai revolt (1921 C.E.) that took place in Malabar is famous. The Muslims of Malabar were called Mapillais (Moplas). Besides agriculture, they were working in tea and coffee plantations as labourers. Many agriculturists were on tenancy. The frequent increase in the lease amount was the main reason for their revolt. They had provided resistance, several times, in the 19th century itself. The Khilafat movement infused new strength in the mapillais. The local mapillai leaders assumed the leadership of the revolt. They indulged in

arson and violence against the landlords and looted their belongings. To contain the violence, the British government ordered army rule in South Malabar. Within a short time, the agitation turned into a communal conflict. However, over a period of time, the fight lost its intensity.

WOMEN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Rani Abbakkadevi


Rani Abbakkadevi

During the pre-Gandhian freedom struggle, along with Rani Chennamma, Keladi Chennamma, stands Rani Abbakkadevi. She belonged to Chowta dynasty that ruled Ullala. Her uncle Thirumalaraya trained her in warfare and brought her to power as the queen of Ullala. Abbakka was married to Lakshmappa Arusu of Bhanga region of Mangaluru. As her marriage did not last for long, she returned to Ullala. She rejected the demands of Portuguese for taxes. They declared war on Rani Abbakkadevi in 1555 C.E. Abbakka won this battle. Again, in 1568 C.E. the viceroy of Portuguese Antonio Noronha entered Ullala. Abbakkadevi escaped from there and attacked the Portuguese with a band of 200 soldiers. General Peixoto died in this attack. Many Portuguese soldiers were taken as prisoners. In another battle, a Portuguese admiral, Mascarenhas was killed. Rani Abbakka demanded the Portuguese to vacate the Mangaluru fort. But, the Portuguese continued to attack Ullala as they were attracted by its wealth. In 1570 C.E. Abbakka entered an agreement with Sultan of Vijayapur and Zamorine of Calicut. Kutty Pokar Markar, the general of Zamorine was killed by Portuguese while returning after winning the Mangaluru fort. Finally, with the help of Abbakka's

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estranged husband, Portuguese defeated Abbakka and imprisoned her. She died in the prison. In memory of Rani Abbakkadevi, 'Veerarani Abbakkana Utsava' is organized every year at Ullala. Veerarani Abbakkadevi award is conferred on woman achievers every year. On January 15, 2003, the postal department brought out a postage stamp envelope which had her picture on it.

Ballari Siddamma (1903-1981 C.E.)

Ballari Siddamma was born in 1903 C.E. in a traditional family, in today's Haveri district's Dundasi village. Her father was Kottege Basappa. Though he was a businessman by profession, he was interested in freedom struggle. Her father used to bring news papers and periodicals for Siddamma. These made her to develop nationalist thoughts. As she was married to another freedom fighter Murugappa, it became easy for her to participate in the freedom struggle. By 1930s, freedom struggle was at its peak in the old Mysuru state. It was led by Sardar Veeranna Gowda, S. Nijalingappa and T. Siddalingaiah. Ballari Siddamma participated in the convention of Congress party at Shivapura in 1938 C.E. She courted arrest by hoisting the flag on April 13, 1938 C.E. She was imprisoned for a month. She was the first woman to participate in hoisting the flag in the state of Mysuru. The newspapers of the state highlighted her commitment towards the freedom struggle. She continued her participation in the freedom movement after she was released from the prison. She participated in the Aranya Sathyagraha of Chitradurga in 1939 C.E. She was imprisoned in jail from September 29, 1939 C.E. to September 9, 1940 C.E. for cutting wild date trees in Mayakonda and Anagodu forests of Davangere. She also

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took part in Quit India movement. When the Mysuru state did not declare its decision to join the Indian union after the declaration of independence, Mysuru Chalo or Aramane Sathyagraha was organized. She took active participation in this. As a result, the Mysuru state joined the Indian union. In 1947 C.E. a new government came into power under the leadership of K.C. Reddy. She became the MLA of Davangere. She established Mathrumandir to protect the health of rural women. The state government honoured her with copper plaque. Ballari Siddamma took part in the freedom struggle and brought laurels to women in general.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay (1903-1988 C.E.):



Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay was born in a rich family on April 3, 1903 C.E. Her father was Dhareshwara Anantharay and mother was Girijabai. Her father was a higher officer in the colonial government. She was educated in Catholic Convent and St. Mary's school. She was married at the age of fourteen and became a widow very early. When her father was transferred to Madras, she continued her education there. She went to London School of Economics and returned to India. She engaged herself reforming the society. She came to know the poet, writer and theatre personality Harindranath Chattopadhyay. She married him and became Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay is a multi-talented person from Karnataka who played an important role in national politics. Influenced by Gandhiji and Sarojini Naidu, she participated in the national non - cooperation movement.

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She walked the streets of Allahabad by holding the flag and raised slogans against the British government. As per the Lahore Congress Convention's declaration, Gandhiji decided to launch Dandi Salt march on March 12, 1930 C.E. from Sabarmathi with 78 followers. On reaching Dandi on May 5th, Gandhiji prepared salt on May 6th, thus breaking the law of British. He gave a call to the nation to participate in this salt agitation. Kamaladevi met Gandhiji and sought his permission to participate in the Dandi march. Kamaladevi and Avantibai Gokhale were the first women to participate in the salt agitation and break the law of British.

She was arrested when she sold salt telling, "You buy this Gandhi salt and the price is six months imprisonment" and was imprisoned for six months in Yerawada jail. After being released from the prison, she went to Bombay and sold swadeshi clothes. Kamaladevi undertook the responsibility of the women's unit of Sevadal at national level and toured the entire nation organizing Sevadal camps. Women Volunteers training facilities were opened at Bombay and Borivili. The British government arrested Kamaladevi and imprisoned her at Arthur Jail for sevadal activities. The Sevadal was also banned. Kamaladevi met Meerabhen in the jail. Later, she was shifted to Vellore jail.

There were many divisions within National Congress party. Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Acharya Narendradeva and others had established Congress Socialist Party within Congress under the influence of Socialistic philosophy. Kamaladevi took the membership of this inner group. She visited Karnataka and delivered public talks on Socialist principles to motivate people. She had to undergo a lot of hardships due to these activities. She was not only a freedom fighter but was also a social reformer, feminist,

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writer and a film actor. She was awarded Padma Bushan in 1955 for her services. She also received Watumull Foundation award in 1962 C.E. Ramon Magsasay Award in 1966 C.E. Shanti Bharath Desikottam award, Central Academy award, and Padma Vibushan in 1987 C.E. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is the pride of Karnataka. She died in the year 1988 C.E.

Yashodharamma Dasappa (1905-1980 C.E.) :

Yashodharamma was born in Bengaluru on May 28, 1905 C.E. Her father was Ramaiah and mother Revamma. Her father was a social reform-oriented person. After finishing her primary studies at Bengaluru, she finished intermediate in Madras at Queen Mary's college. On returning from Madras, she was married to Dasappa, the third son of Rao Saheb Chennaiah, in 1926 C.E. Both Yashodharamma and Dasappa were social workers. On being influenced by Gandhiji, they became the members of Indian National Congress. The couple stayed at Wardha Seva Grama for few years and returned. They participated in the freedom struggle of Mysuru princely state. They witnessed the inclusion of Mysuru state into Indian federation.

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Even though her husband H.C. Dasappa contested elections for Mysuru state assembly and won under the Praja Samyuktha Party, Yashodharamma remained in congress. She participated in the Shivapura Flag Sathyagraha in 1938 C.E. In 1942 C.E. Yashodharamma's house was the base of underground activities for Quit India Movement. She published articles on the movement in 'Jwale' newspaper that was printed secretly.

Yashodharamma was instrumental in organizing an agitation demanding the establishment of people's

government in Mysuru State in 1947 C.E. Picketing and protest marches were held in front of Mysuru Palace. On seeing the intensity of the agitations, the Maharaja of Mysuru handed over the governance to people. She became the Member of Legislative Assembly in the independent Mysuru State. She also became the Member of Parliament. She also served as the Minister of Social Welfare in the cabinet of S. Nijalingappa. This multi-faceted Yashodharamma Dasappa died in 1980 C.E. due to cancer.

Umabai Kundapur (1892-1992 C.E.):



Umabai Kundapur

Umabai Kundapur was born in 1892 C.E. in Kundapur of Udupi district. Her father was Golikere Krishnaraya and mother Tungabai. She married Sanjeev Rao who was active in the freedom movement at the age of thirteen. With the support of her husband, she participated in the freedom struggle after 1921 C.E. She wore Khadi and undertook the work of spreading the message of Indian National Congress. Unfortunately, she lost her husband in 1923 C.E. and settled down in Hubbali.

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She was influenced by the nationalist ideologies of Tilak, Gandhiji and Hardekar. She wrote a drama in Marathi 'Swadeshi Vrath' to carry the message of Swadeshi and its importance. She took over the responsibility of Saraswat Sahityik Samaj, Bhagini Mandal and Tilak School of Bombay. These institutions sensitized people about the need for Swadeshi clothes like Khadi and nationalist education. Apart from taking part in

freedom struggle led by Tilak, she also participated in the movements led by Gandhiji. She assumed the leadership of women unit of Sevadal, which was started by N.S. Hardekar in 1923 C.E. She played a pivotal role in National convention of Congress at Belagavi of 1924 C.E. She participated in the Salt agitation. She was imprionsed for four months at Yeravada and Hindalga jails for this. After being released from the jail, she participated in agitations that took place in Ankola, Sirsi, Siddapur and other places and underwent imprisonment for these participations. Umabai Kundapur became the guardian for many destitute women. Though she could not participate in Quit India movement due to health reasons, she provided shelter to many who were participating in the movement. As per Gandhiji's suggestion she undertook the responsibility of Kasturba Foundation and continued her social work. Umabai Kundapur, who had dedicated herself to the cause of the nation, died in the year 1992 C.E.

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TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

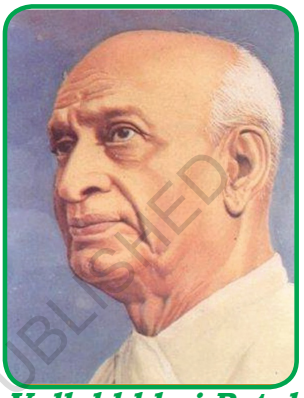
As a result of the pressure from nationalists and the situation resulting from the Second World War, the British prepared themselves to find a suitable solution to India's problem. At this juncture, the economic position of Britain was bad and the army had taken a severe beating during the World War.

The Labour party which came to power in England in 1945 C.E. after the world war, wanted to sign a political treaty with India. In this final phase, the most important decisions pertaining to India's future were taken by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel.

To find out the ways to hand over power to India, the British government sent a Cabinet delegation in 1946 C.E. But Jinnah-led Muslim League insisted on a separate nation for Muslims. Thus division of India became inevitable. On 3rd June 1947 C.E. the 34th and last Governor General and Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, declared that power would be handed over to Indians after the division of India.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad



Vallabhbhai Patel

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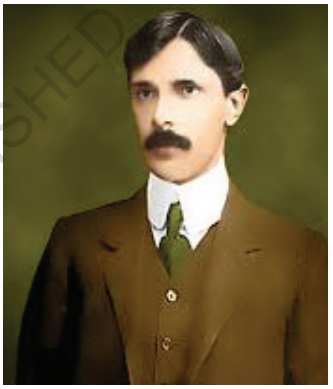
On the 14th August 1947 C.E. Pakistan was separated from India. India became independent on 15th August 1947 C.E. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India. The British who came to India initially to trade, weakened India politically and economically by ruling it for almost two centuries. As a result of the struggle by Indians, ultimately the imperialists had to leave the country. 15th August became a memorable day for Indians because it put an end to a long freedom struggle. This day is etched permanently in the minds of millions of Indians.



Lord Mountbatten

MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH (1876 C.E. – 1948 C.E.) AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mohammed Ali Jinnah played a decisive role in the political developments of pre-independent India. He was a lawyer by profession and a liberal nationalist leader. Initially, he did not identify himself with the Muslim League and was ideologically, its opponent. He was considered to be a representative of Hindu-Muslim integration. In 1913 C.E. he joined the Muslim League as a member and gradually turned into a leader of the Indian Muslim community.



Mohammed Ali Jinnah

In 1929 C.E. Jinnah put forth a charter of fourteen demands in response to Nehru's report. This is called the 'Delhi Declaration'. These demands added fuel to communalism. These fourteen demands finally got merged in the Charter of demands prepared by Jinnah in 1928 C.E. This '14-demand document' became the ideological guide for communal politics of the Muslim League. After 1936 C.E. Jinnah became the proponent of the 'two-nation theory'. This proposal of the Muslim League in 1940 C.E. was accepted and adopted in the Lahore convention. The political developments following this convention led to the division of India and the creation of Pakistan.

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Chaudhary Rahamat Ali and three of his friends proposed the creation of separate Muslim state in a letter written during 1933 C.E. The first letters of Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan areas were used to create the word 'Pakistan'. The last three letters of the word 'P-A-KI-Stan' indicate Baluchistan province.

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

The role of Subhash Chandra Bose is very significant in the freedom struggle. He was the most intelligent student of Calcutta University. He got 4th rank in the I.C.S. examinations in London. He was attracted by the personality of 'Deshabandhu' Chittaranjan Das and entered politics. He was especially inspired by the life and writings of Swami Vivekananda.



Subhash Chandra Bose

Subhash had great respect for Gandhiji, but he was critical about the political stand of Gandhiji. Ultimately, due to the severe differences of opinion with Gandhiji, he resigned from the post of President of Congress and came out of the Congress in the year 1939 C.E. Subsequently, he established a party called Forward Bloc.

The World War II (1939-1945 C.E.) was in progress at this time. The British observed the revolutionary ideology of Bose and considering him to be dangerous, kept him under house arrest. However, Bose cleverly escaped from custody and took up the dangerous journey of going to Moscow through Peshawar and Kabul (Afghanistan). From there, he went to Germany's Berlin by plane. He reached an agreement with the German dictator, Hitler. Throwing the British out of India was his sole objective. (At that point of time, the British were engaged in war with Germany.).

At this time, Japan entered the World War II and fought against Britain. On the British side, there about 40,000 Indian soldiers who became war prisoners of Japan. They were organized under the leadership of Mohan Singh as

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Indian National army (INA) or Azad Hind Fauj. In spite of ideological differences with the Congress, Gandhiji and Nehru, he named his army squads as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar lal Nehru and Moulana Azad. This fact reveals Subhash Chandra Boses character and holds a mirror to the standard of Indian freedom struggle. In the year 1943 C.E. Bose came to Singapore and took up the leadership of INA. Subhash was called 'Netaji'. Soon Netaji established a 'Temporary government of Independent India' in Singapore. Germany, Japan and Italy accorded recognition to that government. With the slogan 'Chalo Delhi', the INA, under the leadership of Bose advanced from the border of Burma (present-day Myanmar) into India (present-day Manipur) for about 150 miles. There they hoisted the Indian tricolour on Indian soil. Shortly, the British captured Burma's capital Rangoon and this was a setback for the INA. Soldiers of INA were disarmed and treated as criminals. After the surrender of Japan in 1945 C.E. Netaji is said to have died in a plane accident while travelling to Tokyo.

In fact, INA failed to achieve its immediate purpose. But it played a significant role in the history of the Indian freedom struggle. Nataji's bold call to the country was: "Give me blood, I will give you freedom!" INA stands as a testimony to Netaji's excellent organizing capabilities. His journey from Kolkata to Moscow and from Germany to Japan in those critical days have been the most adventurous ones, in the history of India. Freeing India from the British with the help of their enemies was his objective. He left a legacy of courage, adventurous attitude and unparalleled patriotic tradition.

Though INA could not succeed in its mission, it has left a benchmark in the history of India's freedom movement.

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Subash Chandra Bose's fights have given him a permanent place in the history of India.

AMBEDKAR AND HIS REFORMS



Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (1891-1956 C.E.) was a great leader who fought for the welfare of dalits and other deprived sections of the society. He was born on 14th April, 1891 C.E. in village Mhow in Indore district, Madhya Pradesh to Ramji Maloji Sakpal and Bhima Bai Sakpal. He was an extremely talented person and through his constant hard work and studies, he developed a strong personality. He obtained a Ph.D. degree and L.L.D. degree from the prestigious London School of Economics, Columbia University, America. He obtained Bar-at-law too. These degrees reflect his lofty intellectual capabilities. Bringing about social change within the constitutional, that framework was his goal and sincere hard work was his special quality. He believed that it was only through the constitution, that social justice could prevail. He was of the opinion that the Dalits and the oppressed would find emancipation only when they would get political representation. For this reason, he staged many protests against untouchability. Some of the agitations like Mahad Satyagraha, Kalaram temple entry in Nasik and so on, were successful ones. Thus, he gave a sense of self esteem and created awareness among dalits. Through his publications 'Mooka Nayak' and 'Bahishkrith Bharath', he became the voice of the dalits, the oppressed and the untouchables. He also established the Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha.

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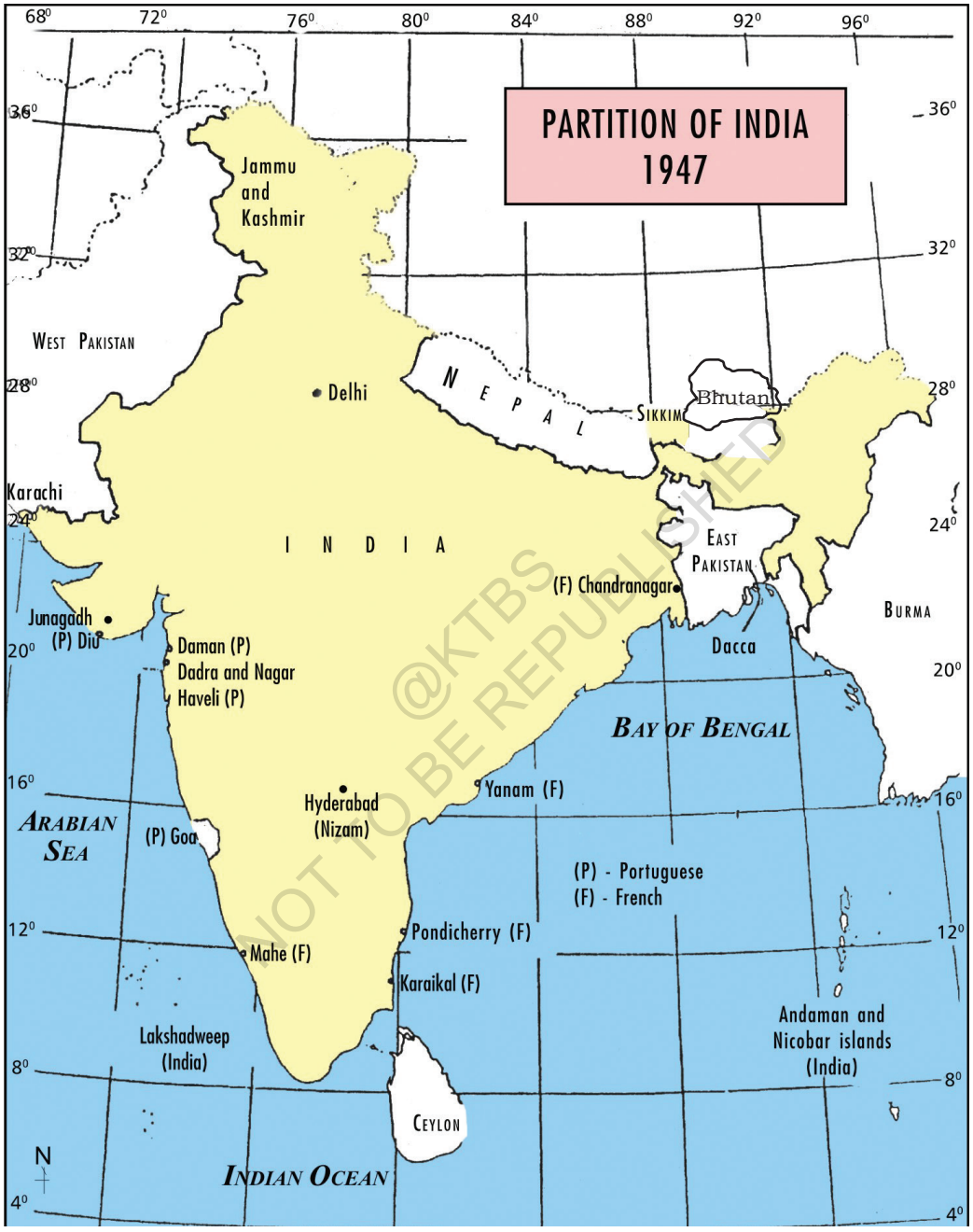
Subsequently, he fulfilled the responsibility of creating a draft of the Indian Constitution as the President of the Draft Committee. He was called 'the Architect of the Indian Constitution'.

Ambedkar was the representative of a slightly different type of Indian nationalism. If political freedom was the priority for Gandhiji, social freedom was the priority for Ambedkar. He argued that the socially-oppressed should come up politically, in a democratic system. Thus, he was a representative of the millions of voiceless Indians. Since he himself belonged to the untouchable class, he had suffered all kinds of insults and social humiliations. He firmly believed that only when dalits and the oppressed got political representation, their liberation would be a reality.

Activity: *Make a list of the books written by B.R.Ambedkar and collect information about the 'Hindu Code Bill' framed by him.*

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar efficiently represented the deprived classes in all the three Round Table Conferences held at London. The 'Communal Award' declared by the British in 1932 C.E. secured separate electoral constituencies for the dalits. Gandhiji who did not approve of this decision, went on a fast-unto-death at Yerawada (Pune) jail. Finally, the difference of opinion got settled with the signing of the Poona Pact (1932 C.E.) between Gandhiji and Ambedkar. Ambedkar was the first Law Minister of independent India. He died on 6th December 1956 C.E. Only a few months before his death, he had got converted to Buddhism. In 1990 C.E. he was given the Bharat Ratna award, posthumously.

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Partition of India 1947 C.E.

Important Dates (C.E.)

Establishment of Indian National Congress	-	1885
Era of Moderates	-	1885-1905
Era of Extremists	-	1905-1919
Division of Bengal	-	1905
Establishment of Muslim League	-	1906
Surat Split	-	1907
Jallianwallah Bagh massacre	-	1919
Gandhiji's date of birth	-	2nd October, 1869
Non-cooperation movement	-	1920 – 1922
Chowri-Chowra tragedy	-	1922
Declaration of complete freedom	-	1929
Complete Swarajya Day	-	26th January, 1930
Salt agitation	-	12th March, 1930
Second World War	-	1939 – 1945
Quit India movement	-	1942
Declaration of Transfer of Power to India	-	3rd June, 1947
Formation of Independent Pakistan	-	14th August, 1947
Formation of Independent India	-	15th August, 1947

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EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.

1 In 1938, Yashodamma participated in _____ .

2 The writer of the play 'Swadeshi Vrata' was _____ .

3 Gandhiji's political guru was _____ .

4 Chowri-Chowra incident took place in the year_____.

5 The declaration of 'Complete Freedom' was adopted in the year _____.

6 The first Prime Minister of free India was _____.

7 Indian National Congress was started by _____ .

8 Home rule movement was started by _____ .

9 The leader of the Indian National Army was _____.

10 The Chairman of the Constitution Framing Committee was _____.

II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence each.

11 Who said these words: “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”?

12 Name any one secret revolutionary organization.

13 Who started the ‘Forward Bloc’?

14 Who gave the call 'Give me blood, I will give you freedom'?

15 Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution?

16 Who was popular as the ‘Iron Man of India’?

III Answer in two or three sentences each.

17 Describe Abbakkadevi's fight against the portugese in her attempt to protect Ullala.

18 'Multi-talented Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay is Karnataka's pride'. Justify.

19 List out the contributions of Umabai Kundapur to freedom struggle.

20 Write any two objectives of the Indian National Congress.

21 Who were the national leaders popularly known as ‘Lal, Bal and Pal’?

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22 When did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place? Who was the British police official responsible for it?

23 What is the significance of Gandhiji's Dandi march?

24 Write about the Quit India movement.

25 Name the important tribal and farmers' movements.

IV Write short notes on.

26 The factors responsible for the rise of Indian Nationalism

27 Rowlatt Act.

28 Subhash Chandra Bose

29 Dr.B.R.Ambedkar



Activities

1 *Read the life histories of Dadabhai Naoroji and Balagangadhar Tilak.*

2 *Collect pictures of and information about the revolutionaries, and prepare an album.*

3 *Read the life histories of the revolutionaries named below. Write an article about them and put it on the notice board.*

Vasudev Balavant Phadke, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Madame Cama.

4 *'Collect more information about 'Dandi March' and 'Quit India Movement'.*

5 *Make a list of the names of Presidents and Vice Presidents of India.*

6 *Read about the women who played a major role in the freedom struggle.*

7 *Arrage a speech competition on the topic 'Role of women in the post - Independent development of Karnataka'.*

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CHAPTER 18 UNIFICATION OF KARNATAKA AND BORDER DISPUTES

U8D5S1

Introduction

The land of Karnataka has a history of more than 2000 years. Historically, Kannadigas have lived under different political regimes. After the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the areas of Kannada-speaking people were scattered under more than 20 different administrations like the Maratha Peshwas, Chieftains, the British, the Sultans, Nawabs etc. Due to this separation, Kannadigas felt alienated in their own land. The British divided the land only for the sake of convenience of collecting taxes, and not on the basis of language or culture. In this lesson, the various stages of the Karnataka integration movement have been introduced. The border disputes created by the Unification is also explained.

Competencies

1 Student understands the background and the important stages of the Karnataka Unification movement.

2 Gets to know about great personalities who have contributed to Karnataka Unification movement.

3 Learns about the border disputes that sprang up after 1956, and suggest solutions to the disputes.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE UNIFICATION MOVEMENT

In the ancient work 'Kavirajamarga', the land of Kannada has been described as having stretched from Cauvery to Godavari. Many Kannada royal dynasties ruled this area. But after the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the areas of Kannada-speaking people came under many political dispensations. Forces which were politically more powerful at the time reduced Kannada and Kannadigas to

a subordinate states. After the death of Tippu, the British transferred the Kannada areas to the control of political powers with different languages. Kannadigas experienced the suffering of being forced to live under the Marathas, Nizams etc. with a feeling of alienation. Kannadigas started a movement in order to escape from such a situation and built their own state to have their own administration. This movement is called the Unification Movement.

The first call for Unification was given by the people of Mumbai Karnataka. The 'Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha', started in the year 1890 C.E, under the presidentship of R.H. Deshpande, gave the organizational form to the concept of integration. Leaders like Venkata Rango Katti have rendered great service to the cause of integration in the initial stages.

Activity : *Collect information about Deputy Chennabasappa who worked hard for the establishment of kannada schools in Mumbai - Karnataka region.*

The Unification movement was carried on by Kannada Sahitya Parishat which was started in 1915 C.E, and the Karnataka Sabha which was started in 1916 C.E.

In the Congress session of 1924 C.E at Belagavi, Huyilgol Narayan Rao gave the much needed impetus to the Unification movement by singing a welcome song 'Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannadanadu'. The President of the session, Gandhiji, expressed his solidarity to the integration. The Unification movement progressed parallel to the freedom movement, supplementing it.

Activity: *1) Make a list of the names of writers who strived for the cause of integration. 2) Collect more information about B.M. Srikantaiah*

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TWENTY ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES OF KARNATAKA

1 Madras – Karnataka	:	Ballari, South Canara, Niligiri districts and other taluks (British Administration)
2 Mumbai – Karnataka	:	North Canara, Dharwad, Vijayapura, Belagavi Districts and other three taluks (British administration)
3 Coorg	:	Chief Commissioner Administration (British administration)
4 Cantonment Karnataka	:	Belagavi and Bengaluru (They are military stations or Cantonments (British administration)
5 Mysore	:	Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Kolar and Bengaluru (Mysore Province)
6 Hyderabad province	:	Kalaburgi, Bidar and Raichur districts (Hyderabad province)
7	:	14 Small provinces Totally 20 administrative centres

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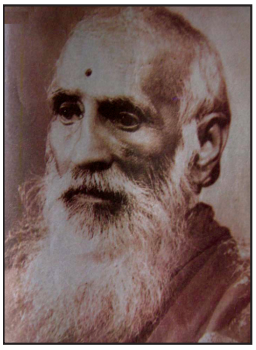
ROLE OF NEWSPAPERS AND LITERATURE IN THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT

Daily newspapers, weekly magazines and literary works inspired the unification movement. In Mumbai - Karnataka, Mysore province and Coastal Karnataka many newspapers were being published.

Famous Newspapers:

Bombay Karnataka: 'Vijaya', 'Rajahamsa', 'Kannada Kesari', `Karnataka Vaibhava', 'Karnataka Vrutta'.

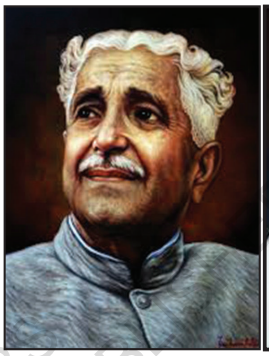
Mysore Province : 'Suryodaya Prakashika', 'Hitabodhini', `Vrittanta Chintamani', 'Mysore Herald'.



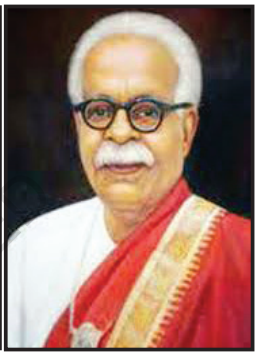
'Karnataka Kulapurohita' - Alur Venkata Rao



Huyilagola Narayan Rao



Rastrakavi Kuvempu



'Rashtrakavi' Govinda Pai

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The most prominent person who struggled for the progress of Karnataka state, Kannada language and Kannada culture was Alur Venkata Rao. Seeing the sorry plight of Karnataka, he had exclaimed: “Where is Karnataka?... Who will sew up Karnataka into a single piece which is now like a ragged cloth torn in many places? Who has so much pride in his state?”

Making Kannada people understand the glory of their land and language was the objective of Venkata Rao. He wrote and published the book ‘Past Glory of Karnataka’ with his own funds. It was an inspiring book. Hyderabad - Kannadigas felicitated him (1941 C.E) and gave him the title, ‘Karnataka Kulapurohita' (family saint).’ The contribution of poet Shantakavi was immense in bringing about the awakening among Mumbai Kannadigas. In order

to collect funds for the Kannada Sahitya Sammelana, he went on singing the song 'Bedalu kannada dasayya bandiha, Neediramma tadamaadadale' from door to door and collected money. Kuvempu's poems 'Jayahe Karnataka Maate', 'Nee mettuva nela ade Karnataka' touched the hearts of lakhs of people. Huyilgola Narayan Rao's poem 'Udayavagali namma cheluva Kannada nadu' became very popular. The first Rashtrakavi (National Poet) of Karnataka, Manjeshwar Govinda Pai fought for Kasargod's inclusion in Karnataka till the end of his life. Many more poets and writers inspired the Kannadigas greatly.

POST-INDEPENDENCE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT

More than half a century's dream of integration became a reality only after the country's independence, that too in three stages.

1 I Stage (1947 C.E – 48 C.E)

Before 1947, there were two types of states in our country: British-ruled Indian provinces and 562 princely kingdoms. The Constituent Assembly, instead of dividing India on the basis of language, divided India into four types of administrative blocks. They were A, B, C and D blocks. According to this, the twenty administrative provinces of Karnataka were reorganized into five divisions. These five divisions were Mumbai, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Coorg. This was the first stage in the Unification of Karnataka.

2 II Stage (1953 C.E)

In 1951-52 C.E, the first general elections to the Lok Sabha were held. After the elections, revolutionary party 'Akhanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishat' emerged

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(1952). This party staged a satyagraha for the Unification, and about 5000 people were imprisoned. The then Chief Minister, Kengal Hanumanthaiah supported this Unification movement. He travelled across the state in connection with Unification.

In 1952 C.E, an Andhra leader, Potty Sriramulu, demanded formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh and went on a fast for 58 days and later, died. There were wide-spread riots in Andhra. After Sriramulu's death, Prime Minister Nehru declared that the Central government had decided to create the state of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly, the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1953 C.E.

When the state of Andhra Pradesh was created, seven taluks of Ballari district were merged with Mysore province. This was the second stage of Unification.

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3 Final Stage (1956)

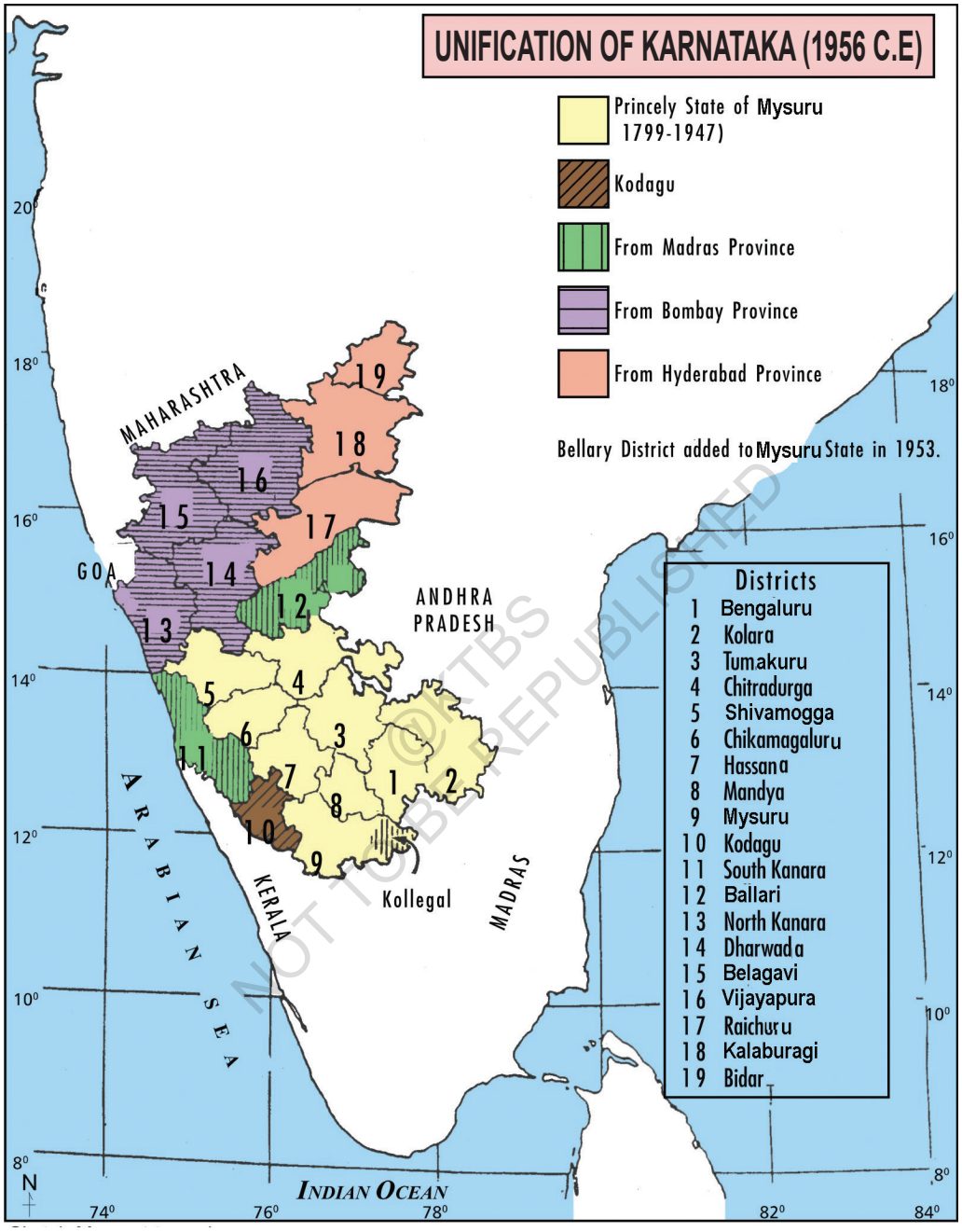
After the creation of Andhra Pradesh, there was a demand for reorganizing of India based on languages. The Central government appointed a committee called State Re-Organisation Committee to give a report. The President of the committee was S. Fazal Ali and the committee was called Fazal Ali Committee. Other members of this committee were H.N. Kunzru and K.M. Panikkar. This committee gave its report in 1955 C.E. Accordingly, the reorganization of states was based on the language and convenience of administration. All the parties of the state accepted and respected the committee report. But, Kannadigas vociferously protested against the inclusion of Kasaragod in Kerala state and suggestions about Ballari district. Mysore assembly decided that Ballari should not be separated from Mysore and that the new state should be called 'Mysore State'.

Fazal Ali report had recommended that most parts of Ballari be handed over to Andhra State. The Central government accepted the suggestion of the State Reorganisation Committee (SRC). The integrated Karnataka State came into existence on November 1st, 1956 C.E, in the name of 'Unified Mysore State'.

The integrated Mysore State had the following districts

1. 9 districts from old Mysore	Mysore, Mandya, Bengaluru, Kolar, Hassan, Tumakuru, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga and Chitradurga.
2. Four districts of Mumbai province	Belagavi, Dharwad, Vijayapura, North Canara.
3. Hyderabad province	Gulburga (Kalaburgi), Raichur and Bidar
4. Coorg district	Coorg
5. From Madras province	South Canara district, Kollegal (Taluk, Ballari (Bellary was included in 1953 C.E when Andhra Pradesh was formed)

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Unification of Karnataka (1956 C.E)

Activity : *List out the names of Thirty - One Districts*

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAKA:

Kengal Hanumanthaiah, the former Chief Minister of Mysore State tried to bring the people of the state, together. S.Nijalingappa was the first Chief Minister of Mysore state, formed in 1956 C.E. On November 1st, 1973 C.E, the then Chief Minister, D.Devaraj Urs, named Mysore State as 'Karnataka' State.



Kengal Hanumanthaiah Chief Minister



S.Nijalingappa First Chief Minister of Mysore State



D. Devaraj Urs Chief Minister

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BORDER DISPUTES

As the formation of states were done based on the languages, with a national viewpoint, Kannadigas of some border areas had to suffer injustice. Though linguistically they were a majority, as their area had been merged with a state of another language, they became a minority there. Thus, even today, the Karnataka government and Kannadigas have been fighting with the hope of getting these areas back to Karnataka. Mainly, frequent conflicts have been taking place with Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu over these issues. However, the

authority to settle these matters rests with the Central government.

Activity: *Collect poems that inspire love for Kannada.*

1 Dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra

There are many areas in Maharashtra which have a majority of Kannadigas. Among these, Akalkote, South Sholapur and Jat taluks are important. But the main struggle is being fought for Belagavi city. Maharashtra government has been continuously pressurising to make Belagavi, its territory.

The Karnataka government and pro-Kannada organizations have been rejecting Maharashtra's demands, categorically. Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti has been maintaining that Belagavi and a few other areas should be given back to Maharashtra.

In 1966 C.E, a one-man committee under the Chairmanship of Meherchand Mahajan was appointed by the Central Government to study the border areas between Maharashtra and Karnataka and make recommendations. The Mahajan report recommended that Belagavi should remain a part of Karnataka. The recommendations by the Mahajan report is the ultimate for Karnataka. Upholding the suggestions of the Mahajan report, the Karnataka government has built Suvarna Soudha in Belagavi and is conducting the sessions of the legislature there, once every year. Belagavi remains an integral part of Karnataka.

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2 Dispute between Karnataka and Kerala

The main dispute here is regarding the Kasargod area. Historically, Kasargod was under the reign of the Kannada kings. The provincial king of Keladi, Shivappa Nayaka and others had established their control over this area.

Records prove that the Bekal fort was built by the Ikkeri kings. Thus, Kasargod which is culturally connected with Karnataka, is caught in a dilemma. The main reason for this is the recommendation of the State Re-Organization Commission (1955 C.E) to merge Kasargod with Kerala. Many organizations including Karnataka Committee and others were formed to protest against this decision. People of all sections like students, women, government workers and others went on strikes demanding that Kasargod should be given to Karnataka. Even today, this fire of protest is burning bright. Kaiyara Kinhannarai and his associates have kept the struggle to unify Kasaragod with Karnataka alive, through their intellectual and physical efforts.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blank with a suitable word:

1 The first chairman of Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha was _____ .

2 _____ was called the Karnataka Kula Purohita.

3 The first Kannada National poet was _____ .

4 The first Chief Minister of unified Karnataka was _____ .

II Answer in one word or sentence each.

5 Name the Kannada districts that were in Hyderabad province.

6 Name two organizations that contributed to the unification of Karnataka.

III Answer in two or three sentences each.

7 What were the recommendations of the Fazal Ali Commission that the Kannadigas protested?

8 List out the names of the great personalities who fought for unifying Karnataka.

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IV Write short notes on.

9 Alur Venkatrao.

10 Fazal Ali Commission.

V Discuss.

Suggest solutions for the border disputes between Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. (Take the help of your teacher)



Activities

1 Mark the boundaries of unified Karnataka (1956 C.E) on the map of India.

2 Sing in groups the songs 'Udayavagali namma cheluva Kannada nadu' and Govinda Pai's 'Kannadigara tayi'.

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CHAPTER 19 PRO-SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OF KARNATAKA

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Introduction

When the authorities come forward to implement decisions, programmes or projects detrimental to the society or environment, people have the right to protest against them. Whenever such occasions arose in Karnataka, alert citizens have carried out agitations against them. At the same time, the weak, suppressed and backward classes have fought for their own economic, social and cultural development. In this lesson, the movements carried out by Karnataka environmentalists, women, farmers, dalits and pro-Kannada organizations have been described.

Competencies

1 To understand the environmental movement with the help of examples.
2 To appreciate the measures taken by the government to empower women.
3 To know about the struggle of the farmers to protect their self-interests.
4 To learn about dalit movements.
5 To learn about the movements which began to protect the Kannada language, and develop interest in them.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS

Humans, along with other living beings, have to depend on light, air, water and soil which are all part of the earth. In nature, there is an in-built balance and harmony. As man is growing more civilized, he is exploiting nature for his limitless ambitions and greed. He is treating this nature as a raw material instead of realizing that it is a marvel of creation. In order to see sparrows, which were previously seen in every house, man has to go out of the town to find one.

The living and the non-living entities together form the environment.

Industrial revolution, trade and commercial revolutions have severely affected the environment. Big industrialists are desperately trying to establish their control over the natural wealth. As a result, new problems have cropped up. Communities are becoming victims of newer health problems. In a nutshell, millions of people are facing serious problems because of the destruction of natural wealth. During the second half of the 20th Century, environmental awareness movements started, in order to enlighten people about the importance of the environment. In the 1970s, the environmental movement started as a global campaign and reached Karnataka.

As Gandhiji says: 'Nature has enough for everybody's need, not everybody's greed.

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With the beginning of mining in the Western Ghats, environmental protection movements became inevitable. 'Sahyadri Mining Protest Forum' started opposing the mining operations in Kudremukh and surrounding areas. The Central government had started an iron-ore mining company. Due to this, the Bhadra river got polluted at its very source. As a result of this struggle, the government was forced to take certain environmental protection measures.

Salumarada Thimmakka: *Salumarada Thimmakka who is fighting for afforestation, is the 'mother' of 284 trees. Though illiterate, she has educated everyone around her about environmental protection. In 2019 she was awarded with the fourth highest civilian award, 'Padmashri'.*



The 'Tunga River Protection Drive' started after people realized that the river was getting polluted. The forests of Sahyadri mountain ranges slowly started depleting. To grow and protect trees and to prevent their destruction, movements like 'Chipko' or 'Appiko' started in various regions of India. We cannot forget the role of Sunderlal Bahuguna, who dedicated his whole life to the Chipko Movement.

Activity : *Make a list of the objectives and aims of Appiko movement.*

The forest department started planting exotic plants like Nilgiri and Acacia. This project is called Social forestry. Environmentalists protested against the planting of Nilgiri as it would reduce the groundwater level.

Due to the discharge of the waste into Tungabhadra river by the Harihar Polyfibres Industry in Davanagere, the river got polluted. An agitation was started against the company. Some of the other protests are those against the Karwar Naval base, 'Sea bird', the Nagarjuna power project of cogentrix in the east coast, Save the tanks movement; protest against Bhadra upper canal project; 'Save Cubbon Park' agitation, fight against the Kargil seed company and fight against many industrial cities.

The movements which made headlines in the recent past at national and international levels were the movements against mining in Karnataka. Agitations were held against mining and looting the natural wealth of Ballari, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Chikkamagaluru, North Canara, Davanagere, Bengaluru South (Ramanagara) and other districts. The Supreme Court of India has taken environmental issues very seriously and is passing its judgements, accordingly.

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The Karnataka Lokayukta's serious consideration of the various public interest litigations and detailed investigations in the public interest are certainly exemplary and worth mentioning. As a result of such serious attempts, exploitation of nature is reducing. Even today, many agitations are going on. The agitation against the use of chemical fertilizers and replacing it with organic fertilizers has assumed the proportion of a revolution. This has brought in relief. In Karnataka 'Organic Farming Mission' was established, leading to encouragement of organic farming. Many farmers are benefitting from organic farming. In this regard Karnataka is the forerunner in the entire country. Yet, it has a long way to go.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS

The women's movement, specifically laid emphasis on women's education. In Karnataka, Srirangamma and Rukminamma were the first women to get B.A.Honours degree. Indiramma was the first woman Mayor of Bengaluru. In spite of this, women empowerment was a distant dream. Women did not get their share of property. Women of different religions are subjected to different types of exploitation.

Activity : *Make a list of names of women who have made achievements in different fields.*

Many women participated in the freedom struggle coming out of the family boundaries. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sarojini Naidu, Aruna Asaf Ali, Dr.Muthulaxmi Reddy and others are worth remembering here.

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Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya



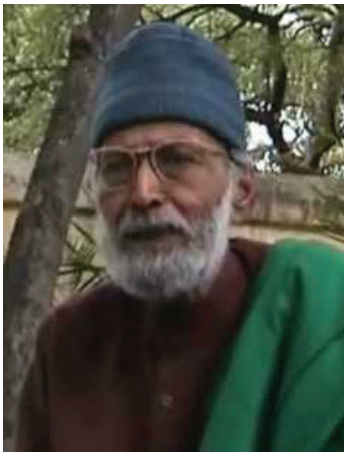
Aruna Asaf Ali

1975 was celebrated as the International Women's Year. Karnataka government adopted various women's welfare programmes. Gradually, women's organizations became active. The leftist organizations started unifying the working women. Women's organizations opposed dowry, harassment and domestic violence. In a similar way, a lot of pressure was brought in to propagate women's rights and to bring about changes in the existing laws. These organizations are striving to get a reservation of 33% for women in the legislature to have an effective voice in administration.

As a result of these struggles, the government has initiated a number of corrective measures. Karnataka has been the first state to declare 50% reservations for women in local bodies. Through the policy of 33% reservation in the government appointments, women have been able to get justice to some extent. Government has appointed a commission for the welfare and development of girls and women. This commission is trying to get justice to women against exploitation.

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FARMERS' AGITATIONS



M.D.Nanjundaswamy

Since olden times, farmers have been called the backbone of the nation. But, the facilities to keep this backbone strong, have not been provided. Even today, farmers find it impossible to survive without the support of government. Industrialists decide the price of their produce, whereas the farmers have not reached a stage where they can decide the price of their produce. They are always at the mercy or wrath of the raingod. When the governments who have to support them do not oblige, they resort to agitations. Many farmers have become martyrs, losing their lives in these agitations. Although farmers have been struggling and fighting for their rights, a decent life for them is a dream, yet to be achieved.

The main farmers' agitations were against the landlords. The first post-independence farmers' agitation took place at Kagodu in Shivamogga District, in the year 1951 C.E. The farmers started their protest against the size of the measuring jar used to measure their produce -' Kolaga system'. Gradually, the farmers started agitating against matters of exploitation like loan recovery, exploitation of the tillers and other major problems. Shantaveri Gopala Gowda of the Samajawadi Party was the leader of this agitation. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia visited this place to support this movement and added fuel to it.

Activity : Read the novel 'Kolaga' by Na.D'Souza and write an essay on the status of farmers.

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In the 1950s, Samajawadi farmers started an agitation in North Canara district. In 1972 C.E. a land acquisition movement was carried out in Kolar. In 1980 C.E., the farmers of the Malaprabha basin carried out a protest when their cotton crop failed. Some farmers were killed in police firing. The farmers continued their non-cooperation movement against the government. In this incident, more than 20 farmers of Navalgund, Naragund and Savadatti lost their lives.

In the light of these occurrences, farmers started establishing their own organizations. The Karnataka State Farmers' Association started in Shivamogga district and it took up the local farmers' issues. It opposed the entry of foreign companies as it was aware that it would have long-term negative effects on the people of India. Karnataka Regional Farmers' Association, Kisan Sabha, Dalit Sangharsh Samiti, Farmers and Labourers' associations and other organizations lent their voice to the farmers' problems. In the farmers agitations, M.D.Nanjundaswamy, Sundaresh, Puttannaiah, Kadidalu Shamanna and others are the prominent leaders.

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Activity : *Collect information about Bagur Navile movement.*

DALIT MOVEMENT

The famous psychologist R.D.Leong records a wonderful statement: "You can understand others' experiences, but you cannot experience the same experience". This statement is literally true as far as dalits and women are concerned. Dalits had no place even in the caste system. They were lower than the lowest social strata. They were kept away

from the main stream in society for the sole reason that they were born in untouchable families. We come across many agitations against this discrimination throughout our history. But during colonial rule, matters related to dalits were the subject of many discussions at the national level. The discussions between Gandhiji and Ambedkar during the 1930s, are an example for this. Although their objective was the same, their approaches were different.

After the visit of Swami Vivekananda, the King of Mysore, Chamaraja Wodeyar X, considering the problems of the dalits, opened separate schools for them.

In 1936 C.E, the first entry of the dalits into Mysore palace took place under the leadership of M.C.Raja, a prominent Dalit leader of South India.

Many non-dalits have fought on behalf of the dalits in the past. At present, the dalits are fighting for their own rights. Their main inspiration is the ideology of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Education, organization and agitation became the catch words of the dalit movements. They became organisationally conscious that the solution to the problems of the dalits was in achieving political goals.

Among the dalits, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a symbol of self-respect and came to be known as 'Dalit Surya'. Echoes of all these developments sounded in Karnataka too.

The non-Brahmin movements that started in the 20th century did not include the dalits. Protesting against this, the 'Dalit Movement' started in the 1970s C.E. and grew into a decisive force. In 1970 C.E. B. Shyamsundar established 'Bhimasena Organisation' in the Hyderabad-Karnataka (now known as Kalyana-Karnataka) area. The 'Basavalingappa

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Fodder Incident' gave a new turn to the dalit movement in 1973 C.E.

In a programme at Mysore, Minister Basavalingappa expressed the opinion that Kannada literature had become fodder literature. Opposing this remark, protests started throughout Karnataka. Finally, Basavalingappa had to resign his post. This incident enabled the growth of awareness among the dalits.

Later in 1976 C.E. an 'Association of Dalit Writers and Artists' was formed in Bhadravati. The firm steps of the Karnataka dalit movement can be traced to this association. Subsequently, they founded 'Karnataka Dalit Sangharsha Samiti' under the aegis of the association. Prof.B.Krishnappa became the State Convenor of the Samiti. In this manner, D.S.S. acquired an organizational structure.

Gradually the Dalit Sangharsh Samiti expanded its scope. Its branches including associations of employees, women, municipality workers, students, writers and artists were started. The dalits who traditionally had no land began demanding land. Securing entry into centres of authority through academic growth was another objective of the dalit movement. However, as time passed, difference of opinion began to appear among the members of Dalit Sangharsh Samiti. New organizations sprung up under different names.

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Activity: *Collect information about the works of Devanuru Mahadeva and Dr.Siddalingaiah.*

Writers lika Devanuru Mahadeva and Dr.Siddalingaiah revealed the life of the dalits to the outside world through

their works. Other dalit writers have acquired the capability to play a decisive role in the happenings of the dalit community. However, a lot needs to be done yet.

'SAVE KANNADA' MOVEMENT OR 'PROTECT KANNADA' MOVEMENT

The Karnataka Unification Movement aroused confidence and a feeling of unity among the Kannadigas. Through their literary works, Kannada writers had kept the kannada spirit alive, among the people. In this matter, the contribution of Kannada cultural and pro-Kannada organizations are great. In 1960s, when speakers of other languages grew more in number in Bengaluru, A.N.Krishna Rao, Chidanandamurthy, M.N.Ramamurthy, Vatal Nagaraj and many others along with organizations like Karnataka Yuvajana Sabha, Kannada Jagruta Parishat and Kannada Shakti Kendra succeeded in securing supremacy of Kannada, Kannadiga and Karnataka. In addition to these organizations, many other associations are active in preserving the Kannada soil, water and language.

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GOKAK MOVEMENT

In a sense, the 1980s was a period of agitations for the existence of the Kannada language. In 1982 C.E, a decisive historical fight began demanding the implementation of the Gokak report. The whole of the Kannada community came together to carry out this agitation. The linguistic minorities in Karnataka were adamant that they would not learn Kannada but get educated in their own mother-tongue. When the erstwhile Chief Minister, R.Gundurao had visited Udupi, the Pontiff of the Mutt demanded that he gave importance to Sanskrit. As a result, the question of

which language should be the medium of instruction was shelved for some time, and a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Vinayak Krishna Gokak to decide the place of different languages in education. This committee recommended that priority should be given to Kannada and that it should be made compulsory in education. This committee allotted 350 marks for the three-language formula. It also recommended that in the three-language formula, Kannada should be the first language with 150 marks.

The Gokak report was not accepted by the erstwhile government. An intense agitation under the leadership of Kannada cine artist, Dr.Rajkumar took place throughout the state. Senior litterateurs like Kuvempu, Patil Puttappa and others extended their support to this agitation.



Vinayak Krishna Gokak



Dr. Rajkumar

The important slogans of the Gokak agitation were: "Name is Karnataka"; "let the breath be Kannada"; "Let Kannada thrive; towards that we strive"; "Implement Gokak report"; "Let Karnataka be filled with the fragrance of Kannada" and many others.

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EXERCISES

I Fill up the blanks with a suitable word:

1 The movement started by Sundarlal Bahuguna was _____.

2 Celebrations of the National Women's Day started in ____.

3 _____ was given the title 'Dalit Surya'.

4 The Language Committee was formed under the chairmanship of _____ .

II Answer in one word or sentence each.

5 Why did the movement 'Save the source of Tunga' begin?

6 What is meant by 'Appiko' movement?

7 What is 'Social Forestry'?

8 Who were the first women to get B.A.(Honours) degree in Karnataka?

III Answer in two or three sentences each.

9 Why should we save ancient lakes?

10 Name the important movements relating to the protection of the environment.

11 Why did the Dalit Movement begin?

12 What are the catch words of the Dalit Movement?

IV Discuss.

13 The achievements of the Dalit movements.

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Activities

1. Visit the houses of dalits in your area, and get to know about their economic, social and cultural status.
2. Collect more information about the recommendations of the Gokak report.

CHAPTER 20 KARNATAKA-ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

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Introduction

An attempt has been made in this lesson to understand the fundamental aspects of social and economic development that took place in Karnataka after independence.

While some sections of the society have received a lion's share of development, there are a few other sections which have remained far from development. The result of this is the societal imbalance. In order to remove the imbalance, the government has introduced land reforms and set-up Commissions for the Backward Classes within the framework of the Constitution.

Competencies

1 To understand the developments in the social and economic fields in Karnataka after independence.

2 To learn about the objectives and consequences of the Land Reforms Act.

3 To appreciate the contributions of the Backward Classes Commissions.

4 To understand the necessity of the Panchayat Raj System.

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LAND REFORMS

The measures implemented in order to solve the problems with regard to land holdings are called Land Reforms. Land is an essential part of man's life. He depends on the land for his existence. However, land has not been distributed in equal measure to all communities. Land reforms were undertaken in order to remove this inequality in land ownership.

Earlier, there were laws convenient to landowners while there were no laws supporting tenants. Due to this there was inequality in concentration and distribution of wealth. Efforts were made to create an egalitarian society in the 1970's. The issue of land distribution was raised by the farming labourers and several Dalit Movements. Many movements took place demanding provision of land for the landless of the lower state of the society. As a result of this, land reforms came into practice. The highlights of the reforms are as follows:

1 Abolition of the Zamindari system

Restricting the hold of the feudal class on land was the objective of this measure. In 1955 C.E, a committee was formed under the leadership of the ex-Vice President of India, B.D.Jatti. This committee made certain recommendations towards bringing about land reforms. The committee recommended that every family should be given maximum 116 acres of dry land or 27 acres of irrigated land. These reforms helped only the wealthy. These recommendations were implemented in 1957 C.E but did not change the existing system in a decisive manner. The 1974 C.E Land Reforms Act was a decisive legislation in the abolition of this system.

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One acre is equal to 100 cents or 40 guntas.

2 Reforms in the Tenancy system

Indian tenants were facing many problems. These problems were: huge amount of lease to be paid, insecure land holdings and landless status of farm workers. In order to solve these problems, in 1974 C.E, Chief Minister D.Devaraj Urs introduced a revolutionary law about land holdings in Karnataka. According to this “The tiller became

the owner of the land". Many landless people who had been cultivating the land under tenancy became its landowners.

The main features of the 1974 Land Reform (Amendment) Act

1 It cancelled all kinds of tenancy.

2 The tiller was given the opportunity to establish his right on the land that he was cultivating.

3 All the lands under tenancy came into the possession of the government. Those who wished to establish their rights on the land and those who wanted compensation had to apply through a tribunal.

4 The decision of the tribunal was final. Its judgement could be questioned only in the High Court.

3 Maximum Limit on land holdings

After 1957 C.E, major land reforms started in 1970s. The then state government fixed a maximum limit on the land a family could possess.

In 1974 C.E, the maximum limit was fixed as below: A family could have 54 acres of dry land that had no facility of water. If the land had irrigation facility and if two or more crops were being grown there, then the family could own 10 to 18 acres. If it was irrigated land with only one crop being grown, each family could have a maximum of 27 acres. In 1977 C.E, the Inam Abolition Act came into being.

Activity: Collect more information about Inam Abolition Act.

4 Creation of Economic holdings

The land holdings which enable the cultivator to earn sufficient income for himself and his family to lead a comfortable life after accounting for all his expenses, are

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called 'Economic holdings'. The standard of living of many farmers improved after the consolidation of holdings and implementation of maximum limit on land holdings.

5 Development of Co-operative farming

Farmers voluntarily form co-operative associations, give their lands for collective supervision to co-farmers and cultivate the lands together. When the crop is harvested and sold, they set aside money for long-term development of the land and divide the rest of the money among themselves. This is 'Co-operative Farming System'.

On account of the land reforms, it was possible for the landless to obtain right to land ownership, though in a small measure. The tillers' rights were protected. The farmers could get at least a small amount of profit through the co-operative farming system. However, this system could not generate the expected support from people.

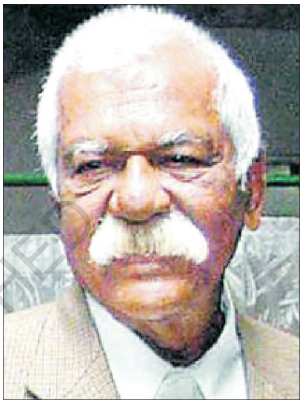
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BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSIONS

The Indian society abounds in inequality. Due to the hierarchical caste system, many castes have remained backward from times immemorial. After the arrival of the British in India, a new social mobility began to be seen.

Under the British administration, all the people, irrespective of caste or class, could avail English education. English-educated people could get new opportunities in the British government. When the non-Brahmins desired to get educated, there was a new awakening in them. Though they were the majority, they were not suitably represented in government jobs. Hence, the non-Brahmins like Sahukar Chennaiah, M.Basavaiah and others began a non-Brahmin movement in Mysore province.

For the first time in India, during the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, a Backward Class Commission was appointed in 1918, under the chairmanship of Justice Lesley C.Miller. The committee opined that if there were five or more English knowing in a community, then it was considered a progressive one. The first Reservation rule came into force in 1921.



L.G.Havanur

Chief Minister D.Devaraj Urs appointed the first Backward Classes Commission under the chairmanship of L.G.Havanur in 1975 C.E. The percentage of students of different castes who passed in the S.S.L.C. examination in 1975 C.E was taken as the criterion for determining the backwardness of those castes. As per the recommendations of the Havanur report, a government order was issued in 1977 C.E. This was a revolutionary order. To a great extent, it enabled the backward classes to become economically and politically empowered. However, the order was contested in the Supreme Court. The Karnataka government gave the assurance that all the deficiencies in the report would be rectified. As a result the T.Venkataswamy Commission was appointed in 1983. However, due to political pressures, the Venkataswamy report was not accepted by the government. During the period of Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde, a committee was formed under the leadership of Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy. The recommendations of this committee were also not implemented due to political pressures.

All the reservation policies issued with regard to the backward classes till now have been only compromises, and have not been based on recommendations of any scientific study.

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PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM

Panchayat Raj system can be defined as the decentralization of administration. It aims at giving authority to the local people to participate in administration and take decisions. Though ancient India had a tradition of local self-government, after independence, the system was given constitutional mandate. In 1955 C.E, the Central government formed a committee under the chairmanship of Balwantrai Mehta. This committee recommended a three-tier local administration system.

In the backdrop of this development, and in order to enable democratic decentralization, the then state government implemented the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act in 1959 C.E. Through this, it laid a solid foundation for the birth of democratic bodies at the grassroot level in Karnataka. According to the new law, the three levels of the administrative system are

- Gram Panchayat
- Taluk Panchayat
- Zilla Panchayat

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The Janata government that came to power in Karnataka in 1983 C.E, brought about revolutionary changes in the Panchayat Raj system. The architect of this system was the Minister for Panchayat Raj Sri Abdul Nazeer Sab. This system created many opportunities for the dalits, people of the backward classes and women to participate in self-government. This new system gradually changed the political and social scenario of Karnataka.



Abdul Nazeer Sab

New term: Lease: A contract between the land owner and the tenant, which guarantees a specified amount to the land owner for a specific time period.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1 B.D. Jatti was the _____ of India.

2 In 1974 _____ was the Chief Minister of Karnataka.

3 In 1975 _____ was the First Chairman of Backward Classes Commission.

4 The architect of the Panchayat Raj system in Karnataka was _____ .

II Answer the following in two or three sentences each.

5 What is 'land reform'?

6 What were the major land reforms implemented in Karnataka?

7 What is meant by 'economic holdings'?

8 Why has the Karnataka government fixed the limit for the maximum area of land that can be owned by a family?

9 What is 'co-operative farming'?

10 How did the L.G.Havanur Commission identify the backwardness of a community?

11 Why is the Panchayat Raj system significant?

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Activities

1. Arrange a model Gram Panchayat assembly in your school (with the help of your teacher).
2. *Collect information about the structure of the Gram Panchayat to which your village belongs and its activities.*

CHAPTER 21 PROGRESS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS

W1L6I3

Introduction

The role of mass media in the social and economic developmental process is huge. Revolutions in agriculture, industry, information technology and bio-technology have played a decisive role in the progress of Karnataka. A brief introduction is given to all these in the present lesson.

Competencies

1 Students become aware of the role of mass media in the social and economic development of state.

2 They collect information about the changes that took place in the political, social and economic fields as a result of the revolutions in information technology and bio-technology.

3 They appreciate the progress in agriculture, industry and basic amenities.

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MASS MEDIA

The process of sending news or information from one person to another or from one place to another is known as 'Communication System'. Our forefathers used different forms of communication at different periods of time. For instance, in the olden days, pigeons, camels etc., were used as media of communication.

In the modern days, revolutionary changes have taken place in the communication system. This revolution came to India from the western countries. Post and Telegraph system was the most widely used communication medium till the end of the 20th Century. Today, communication media like

radio, television, mobile and internet have reached most of the sections of the society. People find it difficult to live without them.

Mass media can been classified into three heads. They are -

- Print media
- Electronic media
- Entertainment media

1 Print media

Today, innumerable newspapers are being published in English and regional languages. Newspapers are considered as record of that day's history. Newspapers reach every place irrespective of whether they are towns or villages and hence is a very powerful medium.

Activity: *Make a list of Kannada/English newspapers and weekly magazines.*

The first newspaper published in Kannada was 'Mangalooru Samachara'. There are different kinds of newspapers like daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, bi-annual and annual.

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2 Electronic media

The electronic revolution began in the last part of the 20th century. Television became the primary attraction for people. This medium, in addition to giving essential news, also provides immense entertainment too.

Severe competition in the electronic field has made various private organizations come forward to provide loads of information, relevant to farmers, workers, investors, different kinds of consumers, students and other groups of people. Today the administrative machinery is becoming digitized / going the electronic way.

No matter in which corner of the world an event is occurring, the television brings it before our eyes, within a few seconds. It telecasts news about disasters like earthquakes, floods, accidents etc. Moreover, it is of great help in giving news about weather disturbances, well in advance to reduce any disasters. In addition to television, the other influential electronic media are radio, mobile and internet. These have become an integral part of the lives of many people. Internet is widely used in the urban areas.

Mobile is a powerful medium which has reached both the literate and the illiterate. Similarly, radio has remained as an influential medium even today. It is an audio medium which gives both information and entertainment.

Internet has brought the world closer. It is the most powerful tool used to send news, within seconds, from one corner of the world to another. Many movements today are started through Facebook, Twitter and other Platforms that are available on the internet. In this manner, electronic media have been playing a major role in transforming our society.

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3 Entertainment media

Films are a massive media, in the entertainment field. A medium closely related to this is dramatics.

A film is a visual medium and is a very compelling force attracting all classes of people. We mainly see commercial films. Along with these, there is parallel cinema called Art Cinema. Parallel cinema usually has a definite subject looked at from a research point of view, and aims to remove superstitions in the society. People wanting to see such movies should increase.

Communication media plays a primary role in the development of the country today. They help in maintaining

the country's unity, integrity and sovereignty. In addition, communication media occupy an important place in the growth of fields like trade and commerce. Large companies are competing with others to monopolize this field.

REVOLUTION IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The present age is called 'Age of Information'. The creation and spread of information with the help of technology is called Information Technology.

Computer software and telegraphic communication created a major revolution in the 1990s. Information began to be considered as a product. The contributions of giant companies of Bengaluru, Infosys and Wipro, in the production of software are immense. Bengaluru is called India's Silicon City.

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I.T. Park, Bengaluru

The Karnataka government framed a new plan with regard to information technology in 1997 C.E. A new act was brought into force. It aimed at giving a new shape to fields of industry, agriculture, trade, commerce, education, health, development of Kannada language, administration etc, with the help of information technology. This revolution created substantial amount of employment opportunities. Internet has played a prominent role in this regard.

Another important development was the Cyber Park project started jointly by the Central government and the Karnataka government in 2000 C.E. Yuvadotcoms were successfully implemented in seven centres. A keyboard with

specific symbols to enable software for development of the Kannada language, was invented.

With the help of information technology, social empowerment of different classes of people is envisaged. Today. we see the inevitable use of information technology throughout the world.

Activity: *Make a list of the important Information Technology companies in Karnataka.*

REVOLUTION IN BIO-TECHNOLOGY

The changes that took place towards the end of the 20th century in Information Technology and Bio-technology fields were highly revolutionary. The applied form of life sciences and other pure sciences is referred to as Biotechnology. In simple terms, the process of utilizing the features of organisms to obtain useful products through technology is called Biotechnology.

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In recent decades, Karnataka has become a major centre of Biotechnology. From ancient times, biotechnology has been in use in its applied form. However, it grew as a separate branch of science only in the 20th century. Biotechnology is branching into sub-branches. These branches are breeding technology, DNA fingerprinting technology, tissue culture, cloning etc. In 1997, a scientist named Wilmut created the world's first cloned sheep (Dolly). Later, many more clones have been produced.



Biocon Company

Today, scarcity of fuel is a serious problem. People cannot afford the sky-high price of fuel. Thus, research attempts are being made to produce alternative bio-fuels.

Attempts are being made at great speed to incorporate biotechnology in agriculture. The following efforts are being made in Karnataka. Biotechnological Parks have been established in the Agriculture Universities of Bengaluru and Dharwad. Similarly, in order to make use of marine resources in the coastal areas, a biotechnological centre has been established at Karwar. An Agricultural Biotechnological Institute has been established at Dharwad. In the private sector, prominent companies like Biocon are active. These developments have long-lasting effects on our economic, social and political systems.

Activity: *Collect information about the fuel crisis.*

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN KARNATAKA

Land consists of a mix of natural resources like soil, water, minerals, forests, atomic and other energy sources. When these are utilised appropriately, it is possible to achieve growth. Majority of the families in India depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Karnataka is no exception to this.

Agriculture provides us with life-sustaining food grains. It also supplies industries with raw materials. It generates employment; opportunities creates a market for industrial products; and is responsible for the increase in per capital income and the national income. Thus, we can say that agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy.

The total area of Karnataka is approximately 1,91,791 sq.kms. In geographical terms, Karnataka is the seventh largest state in India.

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Land is being used for a variety of purposes. Karnataka has around 190.50 Lakh hectares of land. However, only around 11 million hectares of land is suitable for cultivation. Tillable land is 58% of the total available land. Non-agricultural land is 13.23 % and forest area is 16.1%.

Activity: *19% of the land is barren land in Karnataka. Discuss ways to make good use of this land.*

Measures taken for the development of agriculture

1.Irrigation system: The government has undertaken many irrigation projects to enable development of agricultural production in Karnataka. The important irrigation projects are Tungabhadra project, Upper Krishna project, Bhadra, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Hemavati, Harangi, Vanivilas, Karanja,Varahi, Bennetore, Hipparagi and other projects. Many more reforms have to be introduced in order to scientifically use the available water.

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As per the economic survey of 2011 C.E, Karnataka stands fifth in the agricultural production.

2.Emphasis on conservation of soil: The washing away of the upper fertile layer of soil due to natural processes like wind, rain and floods is called 'soil erosion'. Soil erosion also takes place when forests are destroyed or wrong practices of cultivation are followed. The Karnataka government has given many guidelines to farmers to save them from this problem. The programme 'Krishiranga' on radio and television gives many tips to farmers on good farming practices.

3. Encouragement to organic farming: Modern cultivation methods are being adopted in agriculture and

production is being increased. People have realized the ill-effects of the excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Recently Save Environment Movement has attempted to bring awareness in the government. Hence, the government has taken measures to encourage the use of organic manure.



Organic Farming

In 2011, 49% of the people of Karnataka were dependent on agriculture.

Activity : *Compare the indigenous traditional farming practices with modern scientific farming practices. List out the advantages of both the types of practices. Collect information about Sri Prafulla Chandra who was considered a progressive farmer in Karnataka.*

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The role in industries in the economic development of the state is very important. Industries have been classified into three groups: Small-scale industries, Medium scale industries and Large-scale industries. The process of establishing various factories and industries, and developing transport and communication facilities to help these

industries is called 'Industrialisation'. This is a continuous process. As new industries and factories are set up, they have to be provided with basic amenities (for ex: installation of power plants, transport, communication etc.) Karnataka has achieved good progress in this direction. However, it has lagged behind in fulfilling the demand for electricity.

In recent days, many kinds of industries have been set up in Karnataka. The major industries of Karnataka are :

- Iron and Steel industry
- Aluminium industry
- Cotton textile industry
- Silk industry
- Sugar industry
- Paper industry
- Electronic industry
- Cement industry etc

These industries not only create job opportunities but also aid in earning foreign exchange. There is a need to achieve harmony and balance in the growth of industries and agriculture.

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Significance of Cottage and Small-scale industries

Cottage and small-scale industries are the backbones of Karnataka's economy. These industries have been the pillars for the state's economic development. According to Mahatma Gandhiji, "Cottage industries are the lamps that guide a country on the path to progress". The Karnataka government is providing encouragement and assistance in various ways to cottage and small-scale industries. It has established many development boards in this regard. For ex: Coir Development Corporation Ltd., Cashew Development Corporation Ltd., etc.

Activity: *Discuss the measures that should be taken to strengthen the cottage industries.*

Industrial policy

All aspects like establishment of industries in both the public and private sectors, capital investment, provision of foreign aid to industries, industrial tax, use of labour, their protection etc. come under the scope of industrial policy. The Karnataka Industrial Policies have been framed in the backdrop of the Central government policies of 1948. The state's industrial policy has been framed based on the resources available here. The Central government implemented important industrial policies in 1956, 1977 and 1980.

Activity: *Visit an industrial centre near your town and observe the activities there.*

In 1996, the Karnataka government framed its own industrial policy. It lays more emphasis on creative participation of industries in the development of basic amenities.

The government has taken measures to make plans for creation of basic facilities like technological park, airport etc. In 2001, it brought into force a new industrial policy to encourage development of markets, improvement of technological industries, horticulture, animal husbandry, development of mineral and human resources etc, by the state.

Only such industries which do not spoil the nature's beauty or cause environmental pollution or use the resources optimally to avoid the draining of natural resources contribute to the development of the community. Industrial development which takes place ignoring all these, will be detrimental to man. It is our duty as well as the government's duty to ensure that industrial development does not harm human life, but supplements it.

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EXERCISES

I Fill up the blanks with correct word

1 Bengaluru is called India's _____ city.

2 The world's first biologically cloned animal is ___ .

3 The one who said that 'cottage industries are the lamps that guide a country on the path of progress' was _____ .

II Answer the following in two or three sentences each.

4 What is meant by communication system?

5 Which are the three types of mass media?

6 What is meant by 'Information Technology'?

7 What do you mean by 'Biotechnology'?

8 Which are the districts in Karnataka that have Biotechnology Parks?

9 Explain the importance of organic farming.

10 What is meant by 'Soil Erosion'?

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Activity

Collect more information about 1996 Industrial Policy of Karnataka.

CIVICS

CHAPTER 22 JUDICIARY

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Introduction

This lesson is about our Law and Judicial system. The qualifications and the functions of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Court; and the functions of the Subordinate Courts and the Lok Adalat are explained in this lesson.

Competencies

1 Appreciating the role of law and the Judiciary in the administration of the State.

2 Recognizing that the Judiciary fuctions impartially, and is independent of the Legislature and the Executive.

3 Appreciating the Indian judicial system.

4 Appreciating the role of the Lok Adalats.

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A system which gives judgements based on the laws is called Judicial system. Both the judiciary and the laws play an important role in the administration of the State.

• *When people live together in a place, it is natural for conflicts to arise among them. If they are not able to find a solution to their dispute, a third person may listen to them and give judgement.*

• *Laws are framed to serve as a basis for resolving such disputes. Laws regulate the external behaviour of the individual. They control crime and criminals. They are also a means to maintain peace and order in society. Besides, they protect the rights of the citizens.*

The functions of the courts: The courts interpret the laws framed by the Legislature. They give judgements relating to disputes between individuals; and between individuals

and the Government. They perform the important task of protecting the life, property, dignity and rights of the citizens. The courts are not controlled by either the Legislature or the Executive; they function impartially and independently.

The Supreme Court

In order to protect the unity of the country our Constitution, has a common judicial system applicable to for the entire country. The highest court of law in India is the Supreme Court. It consists of the Chief Justice of India and 33 other Judges. They are all appointed by the President of India. The Supreme Court is in New Delhi.



Supreme Court, New Delhi

Qualifications of a Supreme Court Judge

- Should have been a High Court judge for at least five years; or
- Should have been an advocate of the High Court for at least ten years; or
- Should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President. The age of retirement of the Supreme Court Judge is 65.

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Functions of the Supreme Court

- Resolving the disputes between the Union and the States; and between the States.
- Issuing writ petitions to safeguard the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens.
- Interpreting the provisions of the Constitution.
- Giving advice and opinion of the Supreme court to the President when asked for.
- Framing necessary regulations.

The High Courts

The High Court is the highest court of law in a State. The High Court of Karnataka is in Bengaluru. It consists of the Chief Justice and other Judges. There are 25 High Courts in our country.

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Karnataka High Court, Bengaluru

Qualifications of a High Court Judge

• Must be a citizen of India;

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

• The President of India appoints the Chief Justice of the High Court in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor.

• The age of retirement of the High Court Judge is 62. Either English or other regional languages can be used in the High Court.

Functions of the High Court

• Issuing writ petitions to safeguard the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens.

• Supervising the working of the Subordinate Courts and framing rules for their proper functioning.

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The Courts at various levels

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

The Subordinate Courts

The Subordinate Courts: Apart from the Supreme Court and the High Courts, there are several Subordinate Courts in the Indian Judicial System. The High Courts function under the Supreme Court. The Subordinate Courts, which

function under the High Courts, include District Courts, Taluk-level Courts and the City Courts.

The Subordinate Courts are of two types: *Civil Courts* and *Criminal Courts*.

- The Civil Courts take up litigations relating to matters such as money transactions, property and contracts, and pass judgements.
- The Criminal Courts take up disputes relating to matters such as murder, theft and robbery and pass judgements.

In certain circumstances, appeals may be made to the High Court against the judgements given by the Subordinate Courts. Similarly, appeals may be made to the Supreme Court against the judgements given by the High Court.

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Lok Adalat (People's Court)

The Government has set up certain legal institutions which function faster, settle cases through compromise and are less expensive. One such institution is Lok Adalat, the people's court.

The State and District-level officers organise Lok Adalats, from time to time, at places convenient to the people. The Lok Adalats take up cases of parties who mutually agree to settle them, amicably. The judgement of the Lok Adalat is as good as the judgement given by the courts. It is worth noting that the judgement of the Lok Adalat is not only final but also binding on both parties. This saves time and money. No appeal can be made against such a judgement in any higher court. If someone has been intimidated into agreeing to a compromise, complaint can be lodged with the police and a case can be filed.

The Lok Adalats have settled a large number of cases so far. If properly used, the Lok Adalats may prove to be very useful courts.

New words: Litigations - fights, disputes

Let's know

1 The President of India cannot be arrested during his term of office;

2 No criminal case can be filed against him/her

3 The decisions taken using the authority of the office cannot be questioned in any court.

Public Interest Litigations (P.I.L.): *If a government or a public body violates the law, or indulges in suppressing or exploiting the citizens, the citizen affected by such violations may directly complain to the court. Such a letter of complaint is taken up as a writ application by the court. Without charging any fees, the court inquires into the complaint.*

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EXERCISES

I Fill in the blank with an appropriate word:

1 Country's highest court is _____ .

2 The retirement age of the Supreme Court Judge is _____ .

3 There are _____ high courts in the country.

4 The supreme court judges are appointed by _____ .

II Discuss in groups and answer:

5 What are the main functions of the judiciary?

6 Which is the highest court of law in our country?

7 What are the qualifications necessary to be a High Court judge?

8 What are the functions of the Supreme Court?

9 How can delay in providing justice be avoided?

10 Should the judiciary be given more powers or not?



Activity

1 *Arrange a Legal Awareness and Help Cell in your school.*

2 *Invite the local judges and become aware about the laws.*

3 *Arrange a Model Court in your school.*

4 *Pay a visit to the nearest court and watch the proceedings.*

5 *"If I become the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court……." Students speak on this topic for one or two minutes.*

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CHAPTER 23 DEFENCE FORCES

Y4E9D6

As you know, there have been several invasions on India before Independence. But after Independence, things have changed. Do you know the reasons for this change?

Introduction

The lesson deals with our defence forces, their functions, divisions, training centres, modern weapons, Headquarters etc. In addition, the lesson introduces the Paramilitary Defence Force Auxiliary. Paramilitary Defence Forces, Auxiliary Defence Forces and the Civil Defence Force.

Competencies

1 Recognising the importance of our Defence Forces.

2 Listing the functions of Army, Navy and Air Force.

3 Appreciating the capability of our Defence Forces.

4 Recognizing the importance of Paramilitary Defence Forces and appreciating their service.

5 Identifying the voluntary spirit of Auxiliary Defence Forces and developing respect towards them.

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What do you see in this picture?

The first and the foremost duty of a country is to defend itself from military attacks by foreign countries. This duty is given to the Defence Forces. Hence the Defence Forces play an important role.

It is a matter of pride that India has a Defence Force which is disciplined, capable and valiant. After Independence, whenever national integrity was threatened, India faced the challenge efficiently (for example, the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions). In the Kargil war, the Defence Forces proved their willingness to sacrifice everything in the defence of our Motherland.

- *India has a border area of 15,200 km. and a coastal border of 7,516.60 km.*
- *25-30 percent of our budget is being reserved to meet the defence expenditure.*

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Duties of the Defence Forces

- Defending the borders of the country.
- Preserving the integrity of the country.
- Preventing smuggling and illegal activities across the borders.

The President of India is the Supreme Commander of our Defence Forces. Defence Forces consist of three services: Army, Navy and Air Force. They participate in the Independence Day and Republic Day Parades and display their capabilities.

Defence Training Centres:
National Defence College, New Delhi
National Defence Personnel Training Centre, Udakamandala
Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun
National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla, Pune.

The Indian Army



Logo of Indian Army

The Indian Army is the second largest army in the world. It consists of infantry, cavalry, artillery, camel corps and war-tankers.

The Army has a strength of 12,37,117 soldiers. In addition, there are 9,60,000 Armed Reserved personnel.

The Chief of the Army is ranked as the *General*. The Army headquarters are at New Delhi. The General is incharge of control, training, functioning and administration of the Armed Forces.

Besides defending the borders, the Army undertakes humanitarian work during natural calamities like earthquake, flood, famine, landslide and storm. Apart from being technically sound it is also engaged in espionage.

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The Indian Navy



Logo of Indian Navy

The Indian Navy guards our coast and islands. It is the sixth largest Naval force in the world. The rank of the Naval Chief is the *Admiral*. The Naval headquarters are at New Delhi.

The Indian Navy is equipped with ships carrying modern missiles and submarines. *INS Vibhuti* and *INS Godavari* are two such important ships. The Navy is also equipped with aircraft carriers called *INS Virat* and *INS Vikramaditya*. A naval base known as *Seabird* is established at Karwar in Karnataka.



INS Vikramaditya

The Indian Air Force

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Logo of Indian Air Force



A fighter plane

India's Air Force is the fourth largest in the world. The rank of the Air Chief is *Marshal*. The headquarters of the Air Force are at New Delhi. In order to administer the Air Force effectively, it has been divided into seven Commands.

Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Dindigul (Tamil Nadu) have the main Air Force training centres. With advanced technical

know- how and new advanced war planes, the Indian Air Force is war-ready and well-equipped.



MIG Fighter Plane

Indian Air Force has in its arsenal, modern fighter planes like Jaguar and Rafael. It has 1,00,000 personnel and 1330 war planes. It is a matter of pride that our Air Force is quite powerful.

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Paramilitary Defence Forces

Apart from the defence forces, the Paramilitary defence force functions to support the defence forces during critical situations.



Border Security Force

- ***Border Security Force:*** The main work of the Border Security Force (BSF) is to guard our border areas. In the Kargil war, the BSF joined hands with the Indian Army and fought the war. ***Duty until Death*** is the motto of the BSF.

• ***Border Roads Organisation:*** The Border Roads Organisation, by clearing the roads that are blocked, helps in the military movements. The organisation undertakes building of roads, bridges and underground drainages.

• ***Coast Guards:*** This is a paramilitary organisation. It has its headquarters in New Delhi. Its responsibility is to guard our coasts. It undertakes rescue works during natural calamities such as storms, hurricanes and tsunami. Its main task is to prevent smuggling and illegal entry into the country.



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Coast Guards

The Coast Guard is equipped with 1402 modern ships and 381 aircrafts and around 60 helicopters. Around 12,585 guards are guarding the coasts.

• ***Central Industrial Security Force:*** This is the largest industrial security force in the world. Its strength is 1,45,000 personnel. It provides security to more than 300 government and private industrial units and laboratories. Besides, it also provides security to airports, ports, railway stations, protected historical structures and atomic centres.

Auxiliary Military Forces

The Indian military has extended its activities to schools and colleges throughout India. One of the prominent activities is N.C.C.

- ***National Cadet Corps (NCC):*** The NCC teaches importance of community living, leadership and other qualities. The students who have undergone NCC training are given preference in the military recruitment. They are also eligible to secure reserved seats in higher education. Boys and girls studying in schools and colleges are eligible to join the NCC. The main aim of the NCC is to create a sense of responsibility towards the defence of our country. *Discipline and Unity* is its motto.



NCC Cadets

- ***Indian Red Cross Society:*** The Indian Red Cross Society functions through its branches in 1100 districts, all over the country. The President of India is its President. Its motto is ***Serve Humanity.***



Red Cross Logo

Civil Defence Force

Central Police Force: Police forces are present both at the state and central levels. The scope of the state police force is limited to the state. The central government has established its own police force.

National Defence Force: *National Defence Force provides security to VIPs. Its chief concern is internal security and suppression of terrorist activities. The Anti-Bomb Squad supports the work of National Defence Force.*

- ***Home Guards:*** The Home Guards' function is to support the Police Force in providing internal security. It also extends support during emergency situations and natural calamities.

Let's know

Ranks in the Indian Army are: General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain, and Lieutenant. There are also Ranks in the Navy and the Air Force. The three chiefs of defence forces are the chiefs of defence staff.

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EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with a suitable word:

1 The supreme authority of the defence forces lies with _____ .

2 The chief of army staff is called _____ .

3 The administration headquarters of the Armed forces is in _____ .

4 Motto of NCC is _____ .

II Discuss in groups and answer the following questions.

5 Mention the services of the Defence Forces.

6 What are the main functions of the Indian Army?

7 What are the functions of the Border Security Force?

8 What is the motto of Red Cross Society?

9 Do you wish to join the Indian Defence Forces? Give reasons.

III Discuss

10 Write any 6 duties of the defence forces.

11 Why should we serve in the Defence Forces?

IV Activities

1 *Meet the soldier of your village and invite him to the school.*

2 *Collect the emblems of various services of the Defence Forces.*

3 *Visit the* NCC *units in a nearby school or college.*

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CHAPTER 24 INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

W3P8W9

Introduction

In this lesson we learn about India's relations with its neighbouring countries, as a part of its foreign policy.

Competencies :

1 Know India's diplomatic relations with its neighbouring countries.

2 Appreciate the peaceful understanding of India with its neighbouring countries.

3 Know India's economic, educational and cultural relations.

4 Know the border problems, wars, terrorist activities, communal problems, water dispute of India with the neighbours.

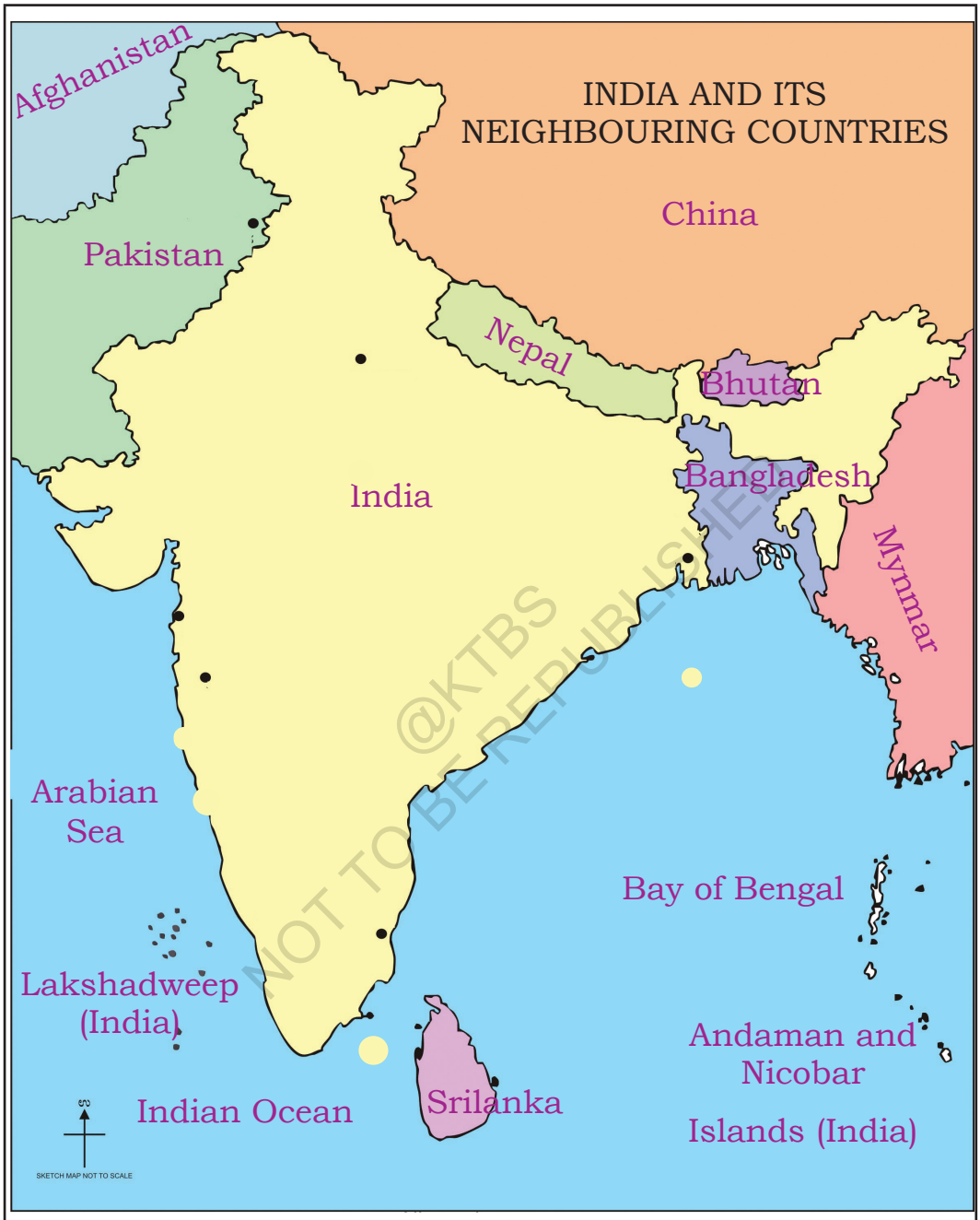
5 Develop the attitude of loving the neighbouring countries.

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The economic affairs of South Asia are India-centred. India is playing an important role in South Asian affairs due to its large size, geographical conditions, economic and military powers.

China, Nepal and Bhutan are to the North, Myanmar and Bangladesh are to the East, Pakistan to the North-West and Srilanka in the South of India. These are our seven neighbouring countries. Observe the map.

India has a rich record of peace, friendly relations and co-operation with its neighbours. Though India has differences over several matters with its neighbours, it wants solutions through peaceful discussions. Let us now know the relations of India with its neighbours.



India and its neighbouring nations

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan which was a part of India, separated from it as a nation in 1947, during the India's independence. Since a conflict was the root cause for the separation, there has been no reconciliation between them. Therefore, several problems still remain unsolved between these two countries. Some of the important problems are -

- Kashmir problem
- Military attack
- Terrorism
- Water dispute
- Protection of minorities
- Development of Trade and Commerce etc.

Ever since independence, the Kashmir problem has remained a major obstacle in improvement of India-Pakistan relations. Till now, India and Pakistan have fought four wars [1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999]. In 1948, the Pakistani forces tried to occupy Kashmir and took control of few areas. It is known as Pak-Occupied Kashmir [PoK]. India has declared that Kashmir is the integral part of India, from the very beginning.

After the 1962 Indo-China war, Pakistan has maintained close military relations with China. Pakistan ceded 2,700 square kilometres of India's Jammu and Kashmir land area to China.

In the 1965 war, the Indian forces captured more than 80,000 Pakistan soldiers, but it released them and handed them over to Pakistan. It was decided that Kashmir issue should be resolved only through a dialogue between India and Pakistan.

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There was a severe armed conflict between Pakistani forces and India-backed East Pakistani (Bangladesh) forces. This war is known as the third war between India and Pakistan.

• In 1971 an India and Pakistan war took place and a summit was held in 1972 at Shimla. During that time Smt. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India. In the summit, it was agreed upon to solve all the problems between the two countries including the Kashmir issue only through peaceful and mutual talks. This is known as 'Shimla Agreement'.



Victorious Indian soldiers in the Kargil War

• In 1999, the then Prime minister of India, Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee started the 'Lahore Bus Yatra', a bus service between Amritsar and Pakistan's Lahore, in an attempt to improve the relationship between the two countries. He further tried to establish peace between the countries through the Agra summit. But the talks failed. As a result, the Pak backed terrorists attacked the Indian Parliament

building on 13th December 2001. This event has further diluted the mutual relations between India and Pakistan.

Both the countries have been engaged in arms race in order to strengthen its military capabilities. Despite all these, India wants to extend a friendly hand with the neighbouring Pakistan.

Activity: *Discuss India-Pak engagement in arms race.*

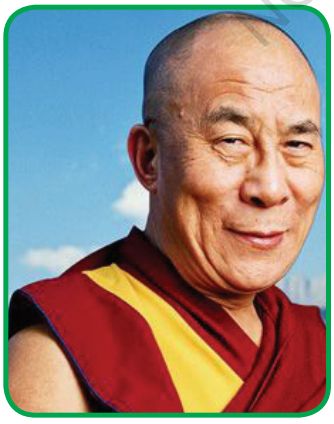
INDIA AND CHINA

China is an important neighbour to India as it shares a long border with India. India tried to secure a permanent seat for China in the UNO. India expected friendly relations with China, since inception.

The matters related to Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh are the major causes for the Indo-China conflict.

India was disappointed when Chinese forces undertook Military operations in Tibet in 1950. When China tried to suppress the sovereignty of Tibet, India reiterated its commitment to respect human rights and supported the Tibetans. China condemned the policy of India and strongly accused it of interfering in its internal matters.

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Dalai Lama



Prayer Hall, Bailukuppe

In 1950, Chinese forces gained military control over Tibet. At this time, India provided shelter to more than 80,000 Tibetan refugees who migrated to India with their spiritual leader Dalai Lama. They were rehabilitated in ten states of India. The Tibetan settlements are found at Bailukuppe (Mysore) and Mundagod (Uttara Karnataka) in Karnataka. The discontented Chinese forces tried to occupy many territories in the eastern borders of India. India protested this move.

Activity: *Prepare a report on the life style of Tibetans rehabilitated at Bailukuppe and Mundagod during your trip with your teacher or collect information about their lifestyle, religion etc.*

The Chinese Prime Minister Chou-En-Lai who visited India in 1954 signed the Panchasheela Treaty with Nehru.

India made a request to China to make corrections in its textbooks, wherein a few Indian territories have been shown as belonging to China. Chinese Prime Minister agreed to do so, but no change has been done in this regard.

In 1962, China made a major attack with an intention to occupy the territories from the Eastern borders to Ladakh region [near Jammu and Kashmir], in the background of Tibetan problem. China unilaterally declared truce with India. Before this, it had already occupied around 14,671 sq kms of area belonging to India. Prime Minister Nehru who was a signatory to Panchasheela was upset with these developments. Even to the present day, the Line of Actual Control (LAC) maintains status-quo.

China's pro-Pakistan policy and the highways between China and Pakistan have remained as a matter of concern for India.

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Chinese invasion of India

• The international border line of 3440 Kms between India and China was recognized by the then Foreign Secretary of the British run government. Sir McMahon. Therefore, this is called McMahon Line.

• In 1962 China attacked the eastern Ladakh (Aksai Chin) and occupied about 14671 square miles of Indian territory. It has maintained its hold on this area even to this day.

• Moreover, it has been claiming its right over 90,000 sq kms of area in the borders of the Indian state, Arunachala Pradesh.

INDIA AND NEPAL

Nepal is in the North of India having its borders with the Himalayan Mountain range. From a long time, India and Nepal have close relations. The border areas of both these countries are free from disputes and are open for trade and movement of people without any interruption.

Nepal is a landlocked country and has to establish contacts with other countries only through India. China is another country which shares its borders with Nepal. Since it is overseas, communication is difficult. So, Nepal always likes to maintain good relations with India. The India-Nepal relations is based on the 'Friendship and Peace Agreement' of 1950. India has been specially helping Nepal in various areas like transport, communication, irrigation, power, forest, education etc.

India being a signatory of the 1971 Indo-Nepal trade treaty is bound to allow free movement of trade items into India from Nepal without levying any tax.

INDIA AND BHUTAN

According to 1949 agreement, India has assured Bhutan that it will not interfere in its internal matters. Bhutan

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has formally agreed to seek India's help in dealing with its foreign affairs.

The efforts of India enabled Bhutan to secure a seat in the United Nations Organization. India not only extended economic co-operation to Bhutan from 1961-1981 but also gave complete financial aid for many of its projects. Bhutan is a member nation of the SAARC.

INDIA AND SRILANKA

Srilanka is an island nation located to the South of India. Emperor Ashoka sent representatives to Srilanka to propagate Buddhism. This has further strengthened the cultural relations between India and Srilanka.

Srilanka has two prominent communities called Simhalese and Tamilians. Simhalese are the original inhabitants of Srilanka. Tamilians are the migrant group from Tamil Nadu. Both these communities constantly engage in conflicts. The Tamilians are fighting for their rights and for establishing a new Tamil state within Srilanka for the last two decades. Despite this, India still wishes to maintain friendly relations with Srilanka. To settle differences, a peaceful solution is being explored by India.

Between 1974-76, India signed an agreement with Srilanka on the rights over the Katchatheevu island in the palk strait. A maritime trade agreement was also signed. The Government of Srilanka made a request in 1987 to India to pacify the Tamilians who were fighting for a separate Tamil state on its soil. In 1988, the Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi and the Srilankan President Jayewardhene signed an agreement for sending the Indian Peace Keeping forces (I.P.K.F) to Srilanka.

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The Tamil community living in Srilanka protested the decision taken by India. A futile bid was made to assassinate the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi when he visited Srilanka. Inspite of these developments, the separatist Tamil organization called Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE] assassinated Rajiv Gandhi on 21st May 1991. Despite this India is still maintaining good relations with Srilanka. After the killing of the Chief of LTTE, Vellupillai Prabhakaran, the revolutionary activities of the Srilankan Tamilians have come to a halt. The government of Srilanka is bent upon finding a solution within the framework of its constitution to the problem.

INDIA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh which was the part of Pakistan was called East Pakistan. Its struggle for an independent state began as early as in 1960. The Awami League, under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rehaman started a movement. It became inevitable for the Indian military forces to intervene when there was human rights violation in East Pakistan. With the West Pakistan losing a decisive battle in 1971, East Pakistan emerged as a new country called Bangladesh.

In 1972, the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh met in Dhaka and signed a treaty for promotion of friendship, co-operation and peace, for 25 years. Consequently, many problems between the two countries found solutions.

The Chakma refugees of Bangladesh who are migrating to India from Chittagong hilly areas, illegal drug trafficking and many such problems are yet to be solved. The illegal migration of lakhs of Bangladeshis into Indian territories is another major problem. The Government of Bangladesh providing harbour to naxalite groups, operating in the

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Eastern region of India is a matter of grave concern. But still, Bangladesh continues to be a friend nation to India.

Activity: *Discuss the role of India in the freedom movement of Bangladesh.*

SAARC

The South Asian Nations decided to start a regional association for promoting co-operation called SAARC. In 1985, the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation] came into force. Initially, it comprised of seven member nations. Afghanistan joined the SAARC as the eighth member (14th Summit held in 2007 at New Delhi). India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Srilanka and Afghanistan are the member nations of SAARC.

India has launched a satellite, exclusively for sharing academic information and has allowed all the member nations of the SAARC to make use of it.

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Aims of SAARC

- To improve mutual faith and goodwill among the South Asian nations.
- To promote the welfare of the people South Asia.
- To extend co-operation and collaboration in the economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields.
- To strengthen the relationship with the developed countries.

There are hurdles in the path of progress of member nations as SAARC members expect a unilateral response from India. Besides, viewing India with skepticism and fear has become a hindrance in its progress.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with a suitable word:

1 The Kargil war took place in _____ .

2 The spiritual leader of the Tibetans is _____.

3 The person who lead the Awami League was ____.

4 SAARC was established in the year ____.

5 The refugees who migrated to India from Chittagong hilly areas are _____ .

II Answer in 2-3 sentences each.

6 Which are the neighbouring countries of India?

7 Make a list of the factors that are becoming hurdles in improving India-Pak relations.

8 What are the major causes for Indo-China conflict?

9 Analyse the role of India in Bangladesh securing its freedom.

10 What are the results of 1962 India-China war?

11 What are the aims of SAARC?

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Activities

1 Collect information on India's neighbouring nations along with their national flags.

2 Locate the neighbouring nations of India in a world map.

CHAPTER 25 UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION (U.N.O.)

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Introduction

The World War-II is the deadliest war in the history which was fought for six years [1939-45] between the European nations, resulting in the death of around four crore people besides loss of huge property.

Mankind which was shattered on account of severe violence wanted permanent peace. At this crucial stage, representatives of 51 nations of the world met in San Francisco and established the United Nations Organization on 24th October 1945 for permanent world peace.

This chapter deals in details with the background of the establishment of the UNO, its basic aims, its main bodies, its specialized agencies and its achievement. It also deals with the role played by India in the UN.

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Competencies

1 To understand UNO's aims and ideals.

2 To understand the functions of the bodies of UNO.

3 To appreciate achievements of UNO in establishing peace among the countries of the world.

4 To appreciate the concerted efforts of India in the UN, in establishing international peace.

Look at the UNO emblem given here. At the centre of the emblem, the continents are shown. On its two sides, the olive branch is seen. What does this represent?

The continents shown in the emblem represent all the nations of



UN emblem

the world and the olive branches represent the principle of peace and friendship. This emblem reflects the basic ideal of the UNO.

ORIGIN OF THE UNO

What is UNO? Do you know why it was established?

About 70 years ago, a disastrous war broke out between the European countries. Within a short time, the countries of different continents joined the war. This is called the Second World War. As a result of the war, there was heavy loss of life and mankind which suffered on account of the war, aspired for a peaceful world, free from war. At this juncture, under the leadership of US President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Churchill and the Russian dictator Stalin, the representatives from 51 nations assembled to adopt a resolution for the establishment of permanent peace in the world. In order to implement the decision, the United Nations Organization [U.N.O.] took birth on 24th October 1945.

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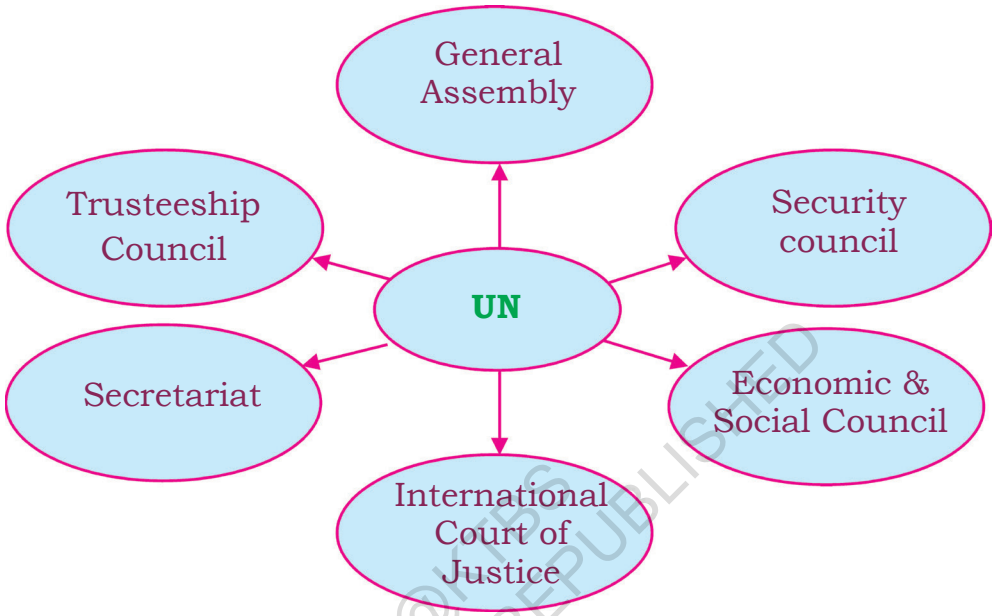
Formerly what was known as the UNO, is now addressed simply as 'UN' as it was not considered to be an organisation, but represented the world nations. UN means 'United Nations'.

Basic aims of the UNO are to :

- maintain international peace and security.
- develop friendly relations, on the basis of equality, among all the nations of the world.
- Co-operated in solving international economic social cultural and humanitarian problems.
- promote respect for human rights
- function as a conducive centre to achieve its aims

MAIN BODIES OF THE UN

What are the main bodies that are established in order to implement the aims of the UN?



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1 The General Assembly

The annual meeting is held every September. Representatives from the member nations attend the meeting. Though each member nation has 5 representatives, it has the right to caste only one vote. The General Assembly functions like the Parliament of the United Nations. Presently (in 2022), 193 countries of the world have become the member nations of the UN. Sudan is the UN's 193rd member nation.

2 The Security Council

The Security Council is like the executive body of the U.N. The major functions of the Security Council is to provide suitable suggestions regarding the decisions taken by the General Assembly and to maintain global peace and security.

The Security Council consists of representatives from 15 member nations. United States, Russia, Britain, France and China are the permanent members. The remaining 10 nations are elected as temporary members by the General Assembly, for a period of two years.

The approval of the nine member nations is necessary for any resolution to be passed in the Security Council. No decision will be approved even if any one of the permanent members oppose it. The power of the permanent member nation to oppose a decision is called Veto Power.

Activity: *Is the voting majority of the General Assembly, final or the Veto power of the Security Council final? Discuss.*

3 The Economic and Social Council

All the nations of the world generally face several problems. This body has the responsibility to solve the problems related to the violation of human rights, violation with respect to race, language, religion, boundary etc.

The Economic and Social Council provides mutual co-operation and assistance in matters related to illiteracy, poverty, hunger, rehabilitation of refugees, health, equality of women, child protection and control of drugs.

4 International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is headquartered at the Hague in Netherlands. The court has 15 judges. The members of General Assembly and the Security Council elect the judges. The function of the International court is to solve the disputes arising between the member nations.

5 The Secretariat

The headquarters of the permanent secretariat is situated in the city of Lake Success. The Secretary-General

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is the administrative head of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General has the responsibility to find solutions to any problem which could threaten international peace, bringing it to the immediate notice of the UN.



Secretariat of UNO

The present Secretary-General of the UN Secretariat is Mr. Antonio Guterres (Portugal). The candidate chosen by the General Assembly should be approved by the Security Council before being elected as the Secretary General of the Secretariat.



Mr. Antonio Guterres (Portugal)

6 The Trusteeship Council

When the UN was established, 11 states did not have independent administration. In order to safeguard their interests, a council of 5 member nations was formed as the principal organ of the UN. This is called the Trusteeship Council. All the 11 states got independence by 1994.

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Flag of the UNO and the administrative language

The UN has its own flag. The flag with a light blue background bears the UN emblem at the centre. 24th October is observed as the UN day, worldwide.



UNO flag

The official languages currently being used by the UNO are English, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, French, Arabic etc. It generally uses English.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE UN

Several specialized agencies [Sub-organs] have been functioning under the UN in order to improve the standard of living. Some of the important agencies are –

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – UNESCO – Head office is situated in Paris, France.
- Food and Agricultural Organization – FAO – Head office is situated in Rome, Italy.
- World Health Organization – WHO – Head office is situated in Geneva, Switzerland.
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund – UNICEF – Head office is situated in New York, USA.

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ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UN AND ITS LIMITATIONS

- **Economic contribution:** It has given economic aid to various domains such as Health, Transport, Communication, Food, Science, Education etc.
- **Social contribution:** The UN has provided aid to millions of refugees. It has commanded appreciation

by providing special needs to infants, mothers and weaker sections of the people.

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights :** The declaration of Human Rights by the UN is their special achievement [Dec.10, 1948]

- **Help in rise of new nations:** UN has strived to aid the rise of many independent nations which were colonized by foreign rule.

- **Establishment of Peace:** The UN has brought hope by preventing another world war by establishing world peace, in a world which was shaken by two world wars. Ban on use of nuclear weapon, after 1945, is the greatest achievement of the UNO.

In spite of many wars fought between the nations of the world, the UN has successfully implemented all the possible measures to control them.

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Limitations

- The Cold War ended with the disintegration of the Soviet Union. United States is claiming to be the world leader and showing its attitude as the big brother of the world in this changed situation. This has threatened the multicultural pattern of life in the world.

- The UN has not been able to implement many of its decisions. As the UNO has to enforce peace by using the armed forces of the member nations, problems have arisen when some nations have refused to provide forces to the UN peace keeping operations. The UN has no military of its own.

- Since the consent of the permanent members of the Security Council is mandatory, in the absence of acceptance of even one of the permanent member, a decision cannot be implemented.

INDIA AND THE UN

India was one of the signatories to the UN charter in 1945. After Independence, India has played a significant role in the international matters.

- Since the beginning, India has been opposing the principle of racial discrimination.
- India continues its efforts towards total elimination of colonialism.
- India was the first country to stress on the total ban on testing of nuclear weapons. Besides this, India has constantly supported the principle of disarmament and world peace.
- India has despatched its peace keeping forces to support the UN during armed conflicts between two countries.
- Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was the first woman chairperson of the UN.
- Justice Benagal Narsing Rao from India was the Judge of the International Court of Justice. Dr. Nagendra Singh has rendered memorable services as the Chief Justice of the International Court of Justice.
- General K S Thimmaiah and other heads of the Indian Army have rendered considerable services in International Peace Keeping operations.

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At present, the permanent members of the UN Security Council have restricted the membership of the council to five nations only for their vested interests. It is unfortunate that a developing nation like India has not secured a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1 The head office of the UN is situated in _____ .

2 Maintenance of international peace and security is the main function of the _____ of the UN.

3 Total members of the UN Security Council is _____

4 The International Court of Justice is situated at _____ in the Netherlands.

II Answer the following in one word or sentence each:

5 When did the United Nations Organization start?

6 Who was responsible for the establishment of the UN?

7 What is called the 'Parliament of the UN'?

8 Who are the permanent members of the UN Security Council?

9 Name two great Indians who have rendered services to the UN.

10 Mention one reason for the declaration of UN Charter of Human Rights.

III Answer the following in two or three sentences each:

11 What are the basic objectives of the United Nations Organization?

12 Explain the functions of the UN Security Council.

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13 Make a list of four achievements of the United Nations Organization.

14 Name the specialized agencies of the UN.

15 What is 'Veto Power'?

16 Mention two limitations of the UN.



Activities:

1 *Collect emblems of the Specialized agencies of the UN with complete details.*

2 *Collect the photographs with details of Indians who have rendered services in different organs of the UN.*

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GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 26

AUSTRALIA

P5M7L1

Introduction

This chapter introduces study of location, extent and physical setting of Austrialia, its physical divisions, rivers, climate, natural vegetation, agriculture, animal husbandry, minerals and industries, population growth, distribution and density.

Competencies :

1. Know the position of Australia in the world, its location and physical setting.
2. Become aware of the physical divisions, rivers, climate and natural vegetation of Australia.
3. Know the relationship between agriculture and animal husbandry of Australia.
4. Get introduced to the minerals and industries.
5. Know about the growth, distribution and density of population.

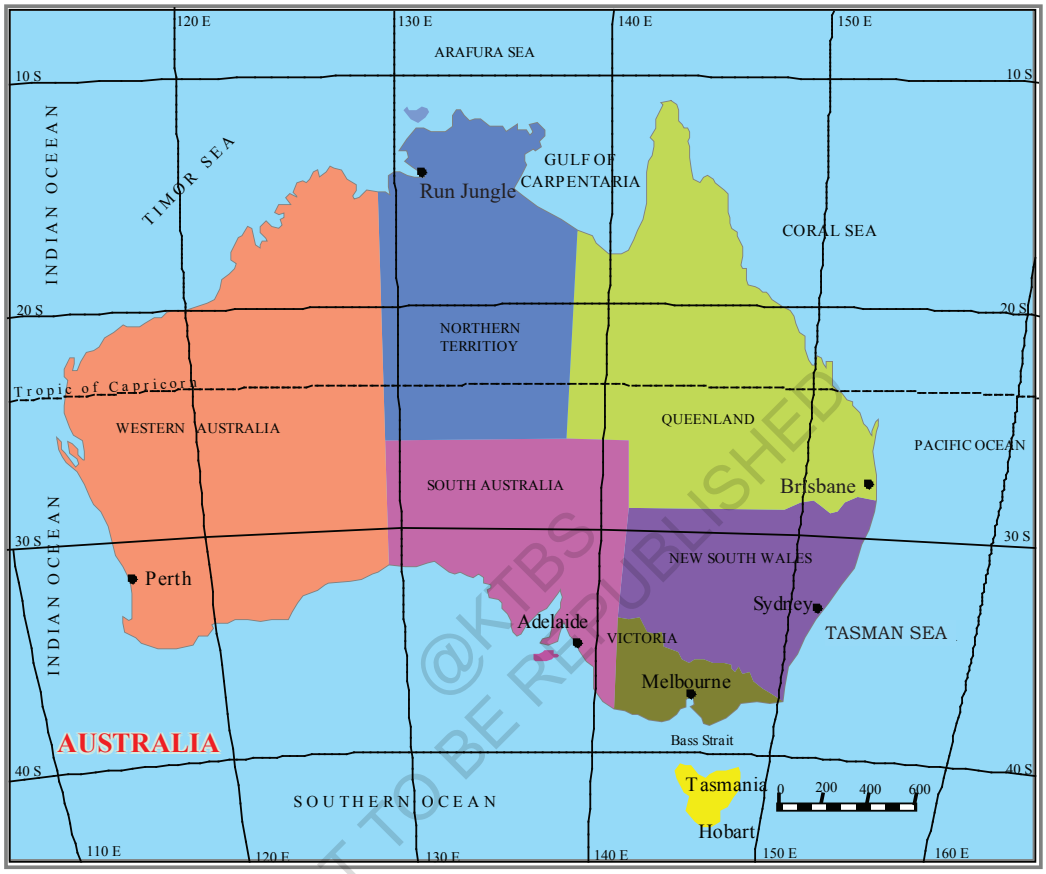
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Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Location: The continent of Australia is situated completely in the Southern and Eastern hemisphere. It lies between 10°45^1 and 43° 39^1 South Latitude and from 113° 9^1 East to 150° 39^1 East longitudes. The Tropic of Capricorn passes approximately through the central part of the continent.

Extent: Australia is the smallest continent both in terms of area and population. Including the island of Tasmania, the total area of the continent is 76.82 lakh km^2. It is slightly smaller than the USA and double the size of India. Being the 7th continent of the world, its spread is 3.940 km from

North to South and 4,350 km from East to West, including a coastal line that is 19,310 km long.



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Australia (Political)

The term 'Australia" is derived from 'Austral' (Latin) meaning South.

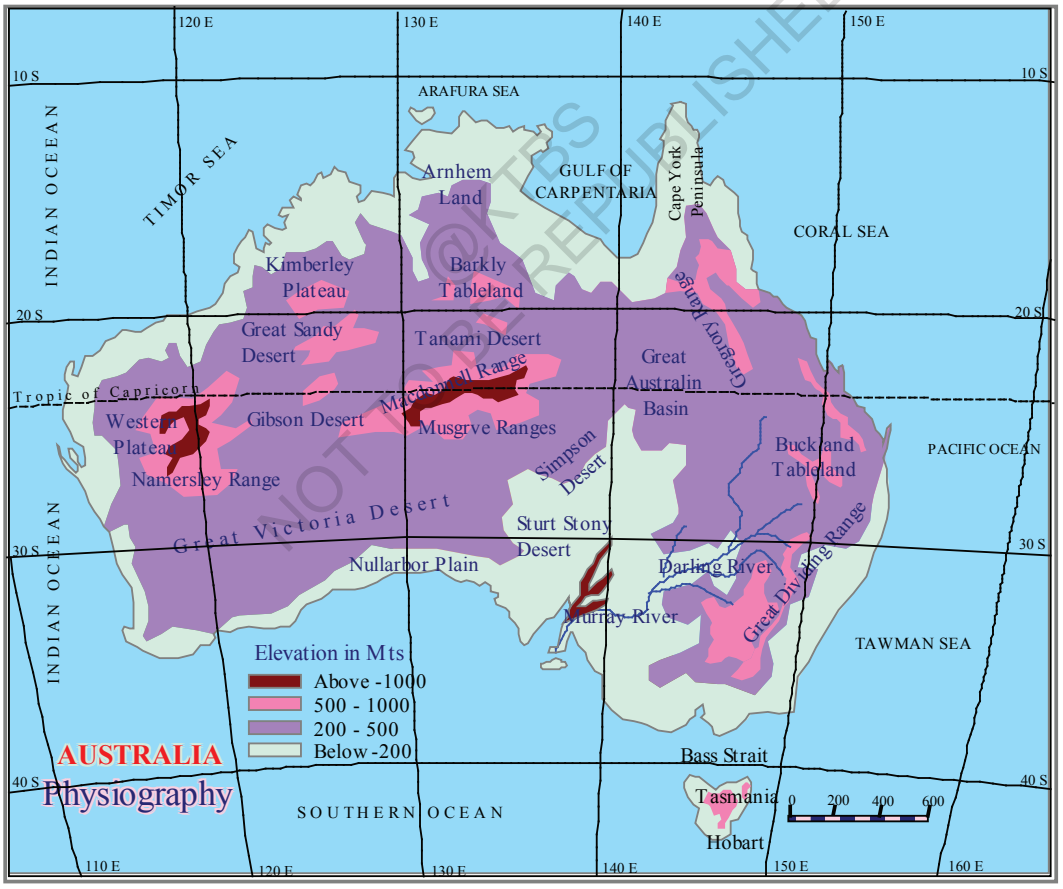
The term 'Oceania' especially refers to about 10,000 islands of Central and South Pacific Ocean of which Australia is an important part.

Geographical Location : The continent of Australia is located between the Indian ocean and the Pacific ocean. It

is bound by Timor sea and Arafura sea on the North West, Torres Strait and Coral sea on North-east, Tasman sea on the South-east and the Great Australian Bight in the South.

Physical Divisions and River Systems

Physical divisions : 94% of the surface area of Australia is less than 600 m above sea level and consists of flat low land. Therefore, it is known as the 'Flattest Continent. 'Since most of the continent is occupied by the desert, it is also known as the 'Desert Continent'.



Australia (Physical)

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Structurally, Australia was part of the ancient Gondwana land. On the basis of its topography, Australia can be divided into 3 physical divisions. They are as follows:

1. The Eastern Highlands
2. The Central Lowlands
3. The Western Plateau.

Australia was discovered by Capt. James Cook (Europe) in 17th century. So it is called the New Continent.

1 The Eastern Highlands : This physical division lies in the eastern part of the continent, It extends from Cape York in the North to the Base Strait in Tasmania, in the South. The mountain range lying roughly parallel to the East coast of Australia, has a steep eastern side and gradual slope to its West. Early settlers found it to be a formidable barrier to enter from the Eastern coast and so they called it 'the Great Dividing Range'. In New South Wales, the range is quite high and has steep slopes. So, it is known as the Australian Alps and New England Ranges. The high peaks are covered with snow in winter. Mt. Kosciuszko (2230 m), the highest peak of the continent, is found here.

A long stretch of coral reef, 'the Great Barrier Reef' extends North to South for about 2000 km beyond the east coast of Australia.

2 The Central Lowlands : It extends from the Gulf of Carpentaria in the North to the Murray basin in the South. It lies to the west of the Eastern highlands and has many

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groundwater basins. The rivers flow towards Lake Eyre which is situated in the central part of the region. The world's largest artesian basin is located here.

The Central Lowlands can be divided into three parts:

1) The Murray-Darling basin

2) The Lake Eyre basin

3) The Carpentaria Lowlands.



Artesian wells

Murray - Darling basin is separated from the Lake Eyre basin which is to the north. Due to the abundant supply of water from the rivers, this part is a rich agricultural area of the continent. Lying to the North of this region is the saucer - shaped Lake Eyre basin. There are many salt lakes found here. Much of the region is a barren desert and is sparsely populated. The Gulf of Carpentaria is a plateau, with the rivers Flinders and Mitchell flowing through it. The region is separated from the Lake Eyre basin by the Barkly plateau.

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River Murray



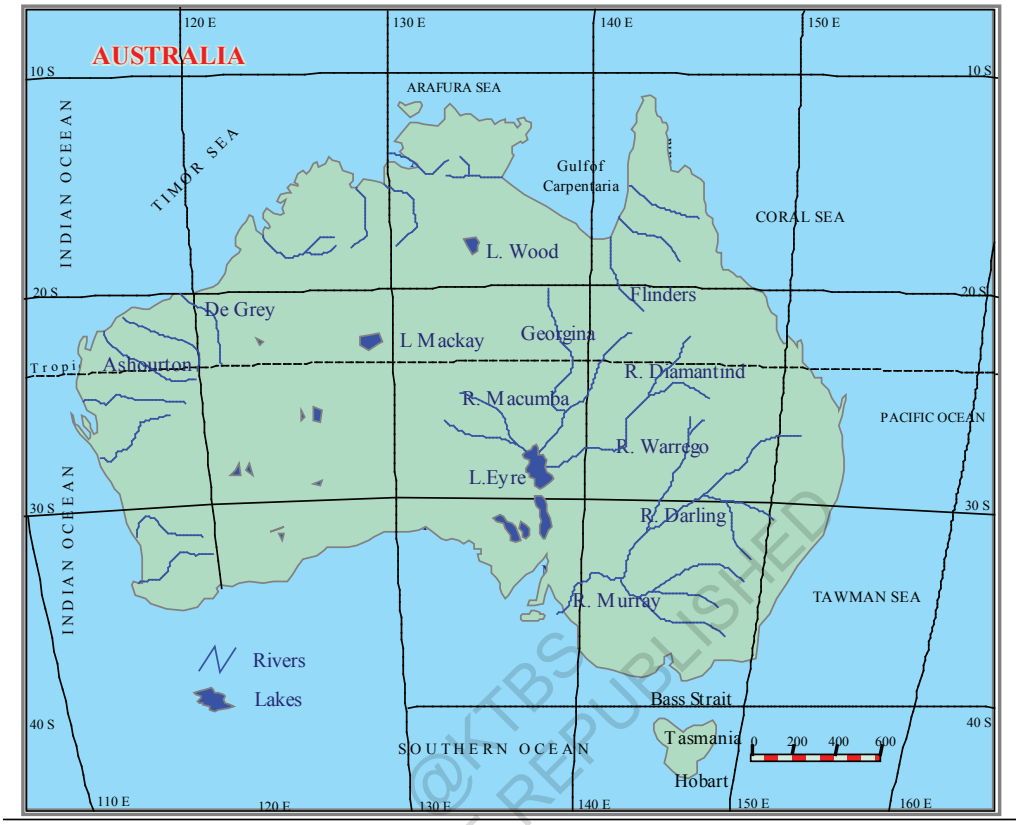
River Darling

3 The Western Plateau : The plateau covers 1/3 rd of Australia and extends from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Onslow, Perth and Albania. This region comprising the Great Sandy Desert, Gibson and the Great Victoria Desert is as old as the Deccan Plateau of India. Large number of sand dunes are seen in the region. Isolated rocky hills are also found here. Of these, MacDonnell and Musgrave are the highest mountain ranges in the Central part of the continent.

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River Systems : Due to aridity and high temperature, a large part of Australlia is a desert. So, there are a few rivers in Austrialia which are small and non-perennial. Many rivers flow into the lakes rather than flowing into the sea. Most of the rivers of Australia rise in the Eastern Highlands and flow eastward.

The Murray is the most important river in Australia. It originates near Mt. Kosciuszko, in the South Eastern part of New South Wales and initially flows West and then Southwest (2590 km) and finally flows into the Bay of Encounter. The Darling, Lachlan and the Murrambidgee are its main tributaries. This river is useful for navigation only in certain seasons.



Australia - Rivers

The rivers flowing towards the east are short and swift. They are the Hunter, the Eastern Fitzroy and Belyando. The rivers Mitchell, Gilbert and Flenders in the North-Eastern part, flow towards the north-west and join the Gulf of Carpentaria. The rivers Dally, Victoria, West Fitzroy and a few others flow to the North and then towards Northwest, to join the Timor sea.

Cooper Creek, Diamantina and Mucumba rivers drain into lake Eyre. Rivers Murchison, Avon, Black Wood etc. drain into the Indian Ocean.

There are a few lakes in Australia. They are small in size and most of them are salt lakes, for example lake Eyre, lake

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Gairdner, lake Torrence, etc. Of these lakes, Lake Eyre is the largest and is the lowest natural point of Australia. The world's largest monolithic rock, Ayers rock (Uluru) lies to the west of lake Eyre.



Ayers (uluru) Rock



Lake Eyre

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Climate and Natural Vegetation

Climate : The Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of Australia. Hence, the climate of Australia is tropical and subtropical. High temperature prevails throughout the year in most parts of the continent. A cold ocean current passes along the Western coast. So, the Western Australia has hot deserts and a dry climate. The northern parts experience Monsoon climate and the southern coast experiences Mediterranean type of climate.

Winter season : Due to its location in the Southern Hemisphere, the seasons of Australia are opposite to those of the Northern Hemisphere. When it is summer in the Northern hemisphere, it is winter in Australia. For eg: During June to August, the temperature will be low. It decreases as you move from North to South. But the pressure increases. The winds blow from the land towards the sea. They do not bring much rain. The climate will be hot and dry. But in Tasmania, it is quite different.

Summer Season : The period from December to February is considered as the summer season. High temperature and low humidity are the chief characteristics of this season. The temperature is higher in the desert regions of the West, than in Eastern Australia. The South, the South-eastern parts and the Tasmanian Islands have a moderate temperature. As the pressure is low in the inland areas, the winds blowing from the sea to the land carry some amount of rain with it. The South and the South-eastern parts of the continent receive more rainfall during this season.

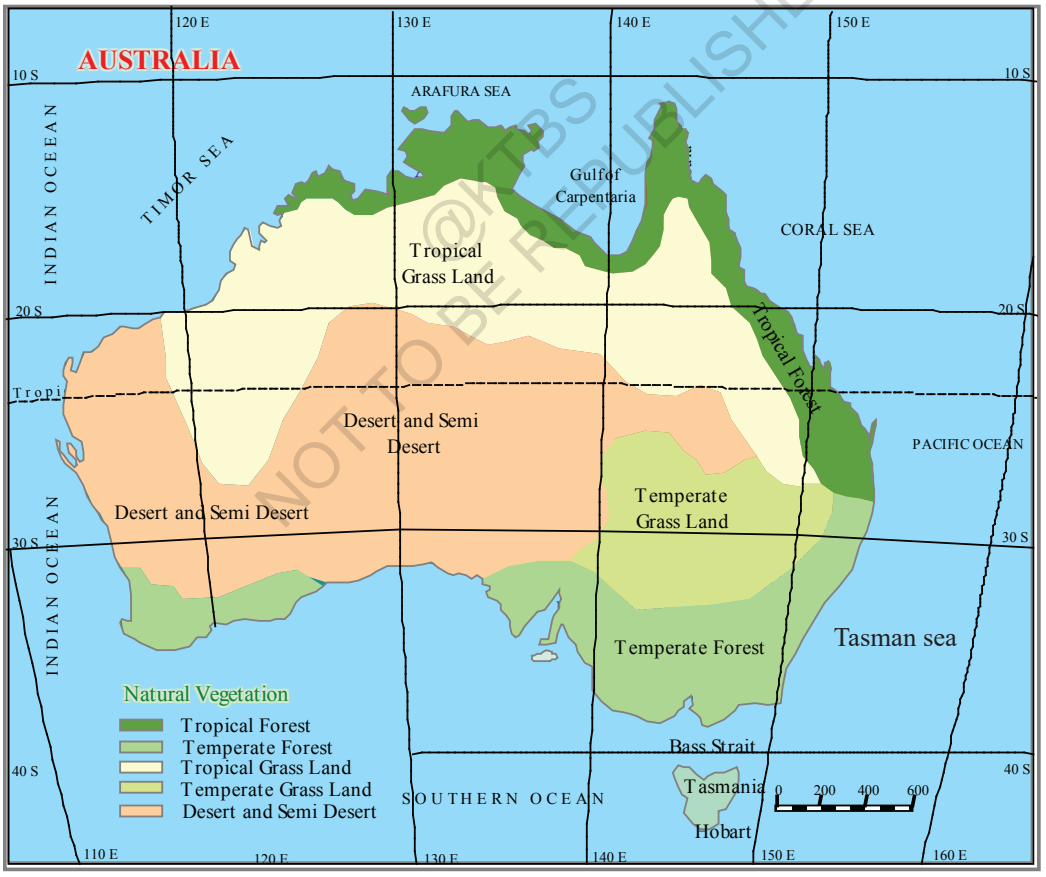
The cyclones in Australia are known as 'Willy Willies'.

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In general, rainfall in Australia is like the monsoon type which is unreliable both in time and place. The annual rainfall over south-eastern, northern and south-western coastal areas is more than 75 cm. It is below 25 cm in the largest, interior desert of Australia.

Natural Vegetation and Fauna

Natural Vegetation : The scarcity of dense forests is the distinguishing feature of Australia. A large part of the continent is covered with grasslands, shrubs and open woodlands. It reflects the climate of Australia. The different types of vegetation in Australia are as follows:



Australia - Natural Vegetation

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1 Tropical Forests : They are found in the northern and north-eastern coastal areas of Australia where there is more rainfall. They appear scattered and occupy a very small area. Ash, Cedar, Beach and Palm are important trees found here.

2 Temperate Forests : They are mostly found in the mountainous and hilly areas. So they are also called the '**mountain forest**'. They are widely distributed in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. The important trees found here are Eucalyptus, Pine etc. Eucalyptus is mainly used for its oil extraction and paper making.

3 Grasslands : There are two types of grasslands in Australia : i) Tropical Grasslands or Savannah and ii) Temperate grasslands or Downs.

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Savannah Grassland



Downs Grasslands

The former is located to the west of the eastern highlands in Queensland, central parts of North Australia and northern parts of West Australia. The latter is largely found in Murray-Darling basin. It is used for pastoral activity. In

these grasslands, Tussock (bunch grasses), Mitchell and Astreble grass species are found.

4 Shrub lands : These are found growing in the southern and western parts of western Australia, south Australia and some parts of Queensland. Shrubs are common due to scanty rainfall. Acacia is the dominant flora here. Eucalyptus trees, Palm and thorny cactus plants are often found scattered.

5 Desert Vegetation : This type of vegetation is found in the central and eastern parts of Western Australia. Cacti, salt bush grass, dwarf grass and many other thorny bushes grow here. They have special adaptability to withstand the dry desert climate.

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Ash tree



Cedar



Palm



Eucalyptus

6 Wild life. Australia has unique animals and birds that are not seen anywhere else in the world. Platypus is a monotreme egg laying mammal, which feeds its young ones with milk. Its body is covered by hairy fur. Emu is Australia's largest flightless bird. Lyre is a peacock-like beautiful bird. The kookaburra are known for their laughter-like shout and the black swans are found here. Kangaroo is the national animal. It protects its young ones in its pouch. Dingo is a wolf-like wild dog. Wallaby, fly-eating Echidna, arboreal Koala bear are also found here. Many reptiles and poisonous snakes are common here.



Kangaroo



Wallabies



Dingo



Koala



Emu



Black swan

Australia is a land of rare animals and birds. Around 60% of its native animals and birds are not found anywhere else in the world. Kangaroo is the national symbol of Australia.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Agriculture : Agriculture is one of occupations of Australia. But the cultivable area is less and only 4% of the land in Australia is used for agriculture. It is mainly found in the coastal plains and river basins. Only 44% of the population is engaged directly in agriculture. The white people (European Australians) in particular are engaged in agriculture.

Due to scanty and untimely rainfall, infertile sandy soil, lack of cultivable land and irrigation facilities, agriculture is a less followed occupation. However, Australia is mostly self-sufficient as it meets its requirement of agricultural produce. Australia practices extensive farming. The size of the land holdings is large. Modern methods of cultivation are followed. Importance is given to commercial crops as they are needed for export. Therefore, a variety of crops are grown in the continent eg., wheat, sugarcane, cotton, maize, tobacco, a variety of fruits and vegetables.

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Wheat



Sugar Cane



Tobacco



Cotton



Apple

Wheat is Australia's prominent food crop. This is grown in Southern Australia, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. The Murray-Darling basin is the most important wheat growing area. Australia exports about 70% of its total production of wheat.

Maize is another food crop in Australia. It is used as feed for livestock. It is mainly grown in Queensland and New South Wales. Rice is grown on a small scale, in the Murray-Darling basin.

Sugarcane is an important commercial crop in Australia. It is cultivated mainly in the region extending from Northern New South Wales to Queensland along the eastern coast. Tobacco is another cash crop. It is mainly grown in Queensland. A variety of fruits and vegetables are grown in Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales. Apple, grapes, guava, oranges etc., are grown here in large quantities.

Animal Husbandry : This is an important occupation in Australia. Australia is very popular as a country of pastoral activity. Sheep and cattle are reared for dairy products, meat, wool and leather products.

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Sheep Rearing

Sheep rearing is a dominant economic activity in Australia. Since sheep are reared in larger numbers in the continent, Australia is the leading producer and exporter of wool and woollen products in the world. The vast grasslands, water from the artesian wells, cool and dry climate, modern methods of sheep rearing and wide market facilities have encouraged sheep rearing. Nearly 75% of the Australian sheep belong to Merino breed. They yield fine wool. The vast land where sheep are raised is called 'Stations' or 'Ranches'.

Cattle are reared for milk and other dairy products. In the Savannah region cattle are reared for their meat and in the temperate downs region, they are reared for the dairy products.

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Minerals and Industries

Minerals: Australia has a lot of mineral resources. Its important minerals are iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, copper, nickle, tin, manganese, gold and uranium. Besides, fuel resources namely, coal, petroleum and natural gas are also available. Many of these minerals are exported.

Australia is an important producer of iron ore. A large portion of iron produced in the continent is exported to Japan.

Australia has the largest deposits of Bauxite in the world. Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie are the famous gold mining centres in Western Australia. Gold is available in certain parts of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

Copper is largely produced in New South Wales. The Gulf of Carpentaria is a major region for Manganese mining.

Australia has abundant reserves of Uranium. Its deposits are mainly located in the Northern Territory (60%), Western Australia, Southern Australia and Queensland.

Industries: At present, Australia has attained an important position in various manufacturing industries. Its mineral wealth, agricultural development, progress in science and technology, foreign capital investment and market are some of the most important factors leading to the development of industries. From the beginning, industries of Australia are dependent on foreign investors. Japanese are the foremost among the investors. The major industries are as follows.

- Iron and Steel Industry
- Automobile Industry
- Ship building
- Electrical machinery
- Textiles
- Paper, Paperboard and Pulp industries
- Oil Refining

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Industrial City, Sydney

Aircraft (Sydney, Melbourne), flour milling, fruit and fish processing, chemical industry are other industries of Australia.

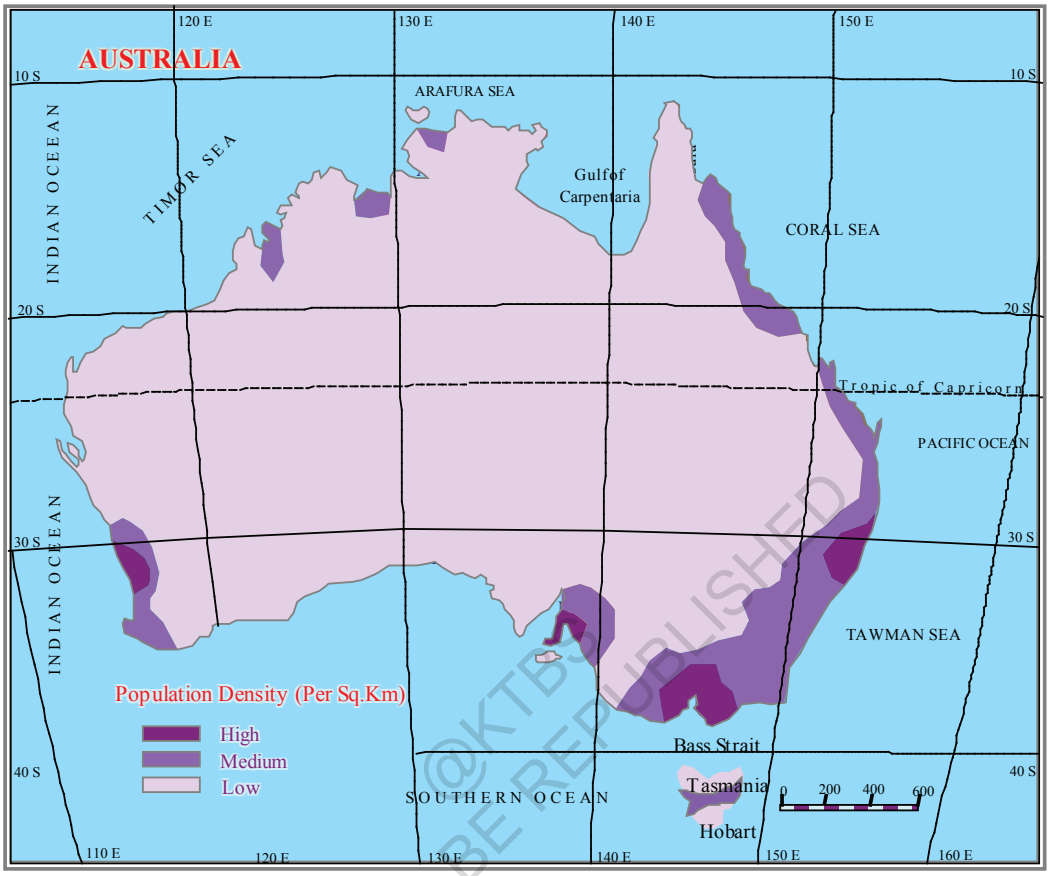
Population

As mentioned earlier, Australia is not only small in terms of its area, but also in its population. Its total population was 20.0 million in 2012, which accounts for only 0.31% of the world's population. In 1860, the population was 1.15 million, and it rose to 10.0 million in 1960, 14.8 million in1980 and 18.7 million in 1998. It indicates that the growth of population increased by the end of the last century.

Distribution : The distribution of population in Australia is uneven and sparse. The vast interior territory of Australia is almost without inhabitants. New South Wales with 1/3rd portion of the population is the most populated state. The Victoria state with 1/4th population is in the second place and is followed by South Australia and Tasmania. On the contrary, Northern part is sparsely populated. Nearly 50% of the population in the continent lives in six capital cities, namely Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Newcastle.

Density : Australia is one of the countries with a very low density of population in the world. The average density of population is only 3 persons per sq km . It varies from one place to another. Population density is very high in the urban and industrial centres of the continent namely Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania etc. Moderate density is found in the south eastern parts. In contrast, 80% of the continent which is covered by desert and semi desert, has the lowest density.

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Australia - Population Density

In Australia urban population is more (85%) than rural population (15%).

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New terms

Island continent, Gondwana, Saucer shape, Monolithic rock, Coral reef, Kangaroo, Lyre, Dingo, Kukuaburra, Wallaby, Echidna, Koala Bear.

Exercises

I Fill up the blanks with a suitable word:

1 The Murray and Darling river basins are separated by _____ lake.

2 Australian cyclones are called _____ .

3 The Australian Tropical grasslands are called ____ .

4 Australia's largest bird is _____ .

5 The only egg laying mammal is _____ .

II Answer the following questions.

6 Australia is known as the flattest continent. Why?

7 Explain the location and extent of Australia.

8 What are the major physical divisions of Australia?

9 Write a note on the river system of Australia.

10 What are the main crops of Australia?

11 Which are the important minerals of Australia?

12 Mention the important industries of Australia.

13 Mention the products exported from Australia.

14 Density of population in Australia is low. Why?

15 Name the grasslands found in Australia.

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Activities

1. *With the help of a good atlas, identify the mountains, rivers and lakes of Australia. List them out and locate them on an outline map.*
2. *Observe the surrounding areas of your place. Make a list of the crops, vegetation, animals and birds there.*

CHAPTER 27 ANTARCTICA

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Introduction

This chapter introduces us to the study of location, extent and physical setting of Antarctica; its physical features, natural vegetation, animal life, exploration, Antarctic Treaty and important research stations.

Competencies

1 Know the location, extent and physical setting of Antarctica.

2 Understand the physical features, land and water bodies of the continent of Antarctica.

3 Understand the natural vegetation and animal life of Antarctica.

4 Know about the exploration, treaty and important research stations of the continent of Antarctica.

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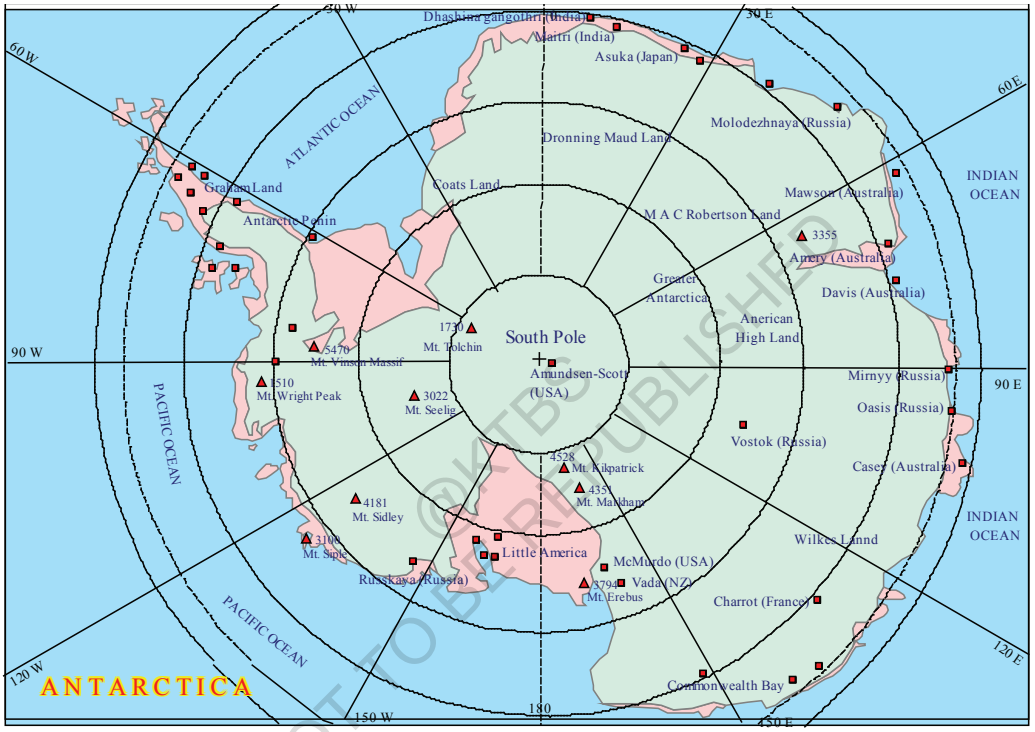
Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Location : Antarctica is the continent which surrounds the South Pole. Most of the continent lies within the Antarctic Circle or $66^{0}30'$ South latitude. The uniqueness of the continent is that it is positioned opposite to the Arctic Ocean in the North Pole.

Extent : Antarctica is the fifth largest continent with a total area of 14.2 million km^2. It is larger than India and China and is one and a half times larger in area than the USA.

Physical Setting : The continent of Antarctica is surrounded by water bodies. It is often called the Southern Ocean or Antarctic Ocean. It is not a separate water body.

Instead, it is formed by the meeting of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Capehorn, the southern most part of Latin America, is the nearest land to this continent. It is at a distance of 990 km. Antarctica is bound by the Indian ocean on the East, the Pacific ocean on the West and the Atlantic ocean on the Northwest.



Antarctica Continent

Physical Features

About 98% of Antarctica is covered with ice and snow. Most of the relief features of the continent are covered by sheets of ice. High mountain peaks and a few plateaus are the only visible land surfaces. The layer of ice which is approximately 2300 m thick, makes it look white. So, Antarctica is also called the 'White Continent or the 'Snow Desert' or the 'Cold Desert' as it has an extremely cold climate.

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Under the ice, Antarctica has the relief features such as mountains, plateaus, valleys and gorges. Antarctica is the highest continent at an average elevation of 2300m above sea level. The trans-antarctic mountain range divides Antarctica into two major physical divisions - (1) East Antarctica and (2) West Antarctica.



Ice-berg

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i) East Antarctica faces the South Atlantic Ocean and the Indian ocean; it covers more than half of the continent and is called the greater Antarctica. Along its coast, there are mountains, valleys and glaciers. The central part of the region is a plateau where the South Pole is located.

ii) West Antarctica is towards the Pacific Ocean. Much of its area lies below sea level. The peninsular region of Antarctica is a mountainous 'S' shaped fringe of land, that points towards South America. There are several islands near it. In addition, it also has mountain peaks and volcanoes. Vinson Massif, the highest peak in Antarctica (5140 m) is located in the Ellsworth Mountains.

Mt. Erebus, Antarctica's most active volcano is on Ross Island. Prince Charles mountains is another prominent mountain group.

Two large gulfs cut into Antarctica on the opposite ends of the trans Antarctic mountain range, namely the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea.

Vegetation and Animal Wealth

As mentioned earlier, the continent of Antarctica is covered by thick sheets of ice. The climate of the contient is extremely cold and hostile. It has six months of sunshine and six months of darkness. It is very difficult for life to sustain. Very limited plant life can survive here. It mainly consists of mosses, algae and lichens growing on the exposed part of rocks.

Only very few animals which can survive the adverse climate, live here. But a variety of animal life can be found in the surrounding water bodies. For example, the krills, penguins, whales, seals and a variety of seabirds. The krill, a small fish resembling shrimps and prawns, is found in abundance. They usually swim in large groups and survive on planktons. The small organisms are the main source of food for large sea animals and fish.

Penguins are abundantly found along the coast of the sea. They are large fightless birds. Adelie, Emperor and Chinstrap are the chief species of penguins found here. Adelie penguins are the first to welcome the ships onto this ice-packed continent. In the nearby islands and the sea coast, a variety of seals are found in abundance. Six different species of seals have been identified. Continuous hunting has endangered the life of these seals.

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Penguin



Seal

** The nest built by penguins, in the hollows of rocks, for their reproduction is called Rookery.*

** Vostok is a place in Antarctica, near the South Pole which has recorded the lowest temperature (-89°C) in the world.*

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Antarctic Expedition-Antarctic Treaty

Antarctic Expedition: The expedition to the continent of Antarctica which began in the 18th century has continued even to this day. Many sea voyagers made adventurous efforts to explore the continent. Charles Wills, head of the US Navy, discovered the continent of Antarctica. Another voyager James Clark Ross of Great Britain, discovered the Ross Sea (named after him) in 1841. Robert Falcon Scott of England succeeded in crossing this sea. The explorers generally enter this continent during the end of the summer seasons and prepare their winter bases.



Scott



Amund Sen

A detailed exploration of the continent commenced in the beginning of the 20th century. England's Shackleton reached the South Pole in 1909. Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer reached the South pole in 1911. In 1912, Scott (USA) heading another expedition arrived at the pole just a month later but died on his return journey. His diary entries proved useful for further scientific exploration on the continent. Richard E Byld, an Admiral in the American Navy was the first to reach the South Pole in 1929, by plane. Later several countries of the world came forward to study the continent of Antarctica.

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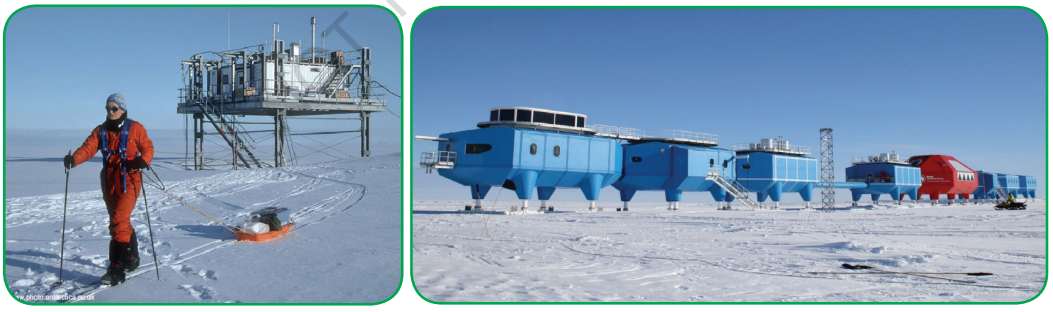


Modern research centres

Antarctic Treaty : This is an agreement between the countries to keep Antarctica as a place just for scientific research. It was, therefore, called the "Continent of Science". The treaty was signed in Washington DC on 1st December 1959 by 12 nations and it came into force on 23rd June 1961. The treaty applies to the region South of 60° latitude. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, UK and the USA are the member nations.

Objectives of the Treaty : According to the treaty, this continent has to be used only for scientific research purposes. Testing of nuclear weapons is prohibited here. No country can claim the ownership of land and water. Polluting the environment is prohibited here. Explorers to this continent are not allowed to bring any exotic living species. Whale hunting is also banned. One can openly exchange scientific information. It is also agreed upon to preserve and conserve the natural resources of the continent. To sum up, this continent has to be used only for peaceful purposes.

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Research on the Snow Desert

About 90% of the world's fresh water is conserved in the form of ice in Antarctica.

Important Research Stations

In many ways, the continent of Antarctica is reserved for global scientific research and has been of great interest. Several aspects of the continent i.e., its origin, topography, climatic condition, biological ecosystem, biodiversity and conservation, environmental pollution and measures to overcome it, waste disposal and management, accidents due to oil spills and strict measures to be followed to solve the issue etc., are some of the research topics. In order to conduct research in these areas, more than about 30 nations of the world have established their research stations here.

India has also established its own research station in Antarctica. Under the leadership of Dr. S. Z Qasim, a team of scientists set sail from Goa, on 6 December 1981. The ship that carried these scientists, 'the Polar Circle' reached the continent of Antarctica on 9th January 1982. The first research centre established by the Indian scientists was called 'Dakshina Gangotri'. It was built in 1983 and was named in 1989. Presently, there are no men here and it is only used for storage purposes.

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"Maitri" - Indian Research Centre



"Bharati" - Indian Research Centre

Dakshina Gangotri : After the first successful expedition to the continent of Antarctica, the Indian Research teams have visited it around 50 times. 'Maithri' is the second research station. It was set up on the Schirmacher Oasis (1988-89). It is all-weather proof and can accommodate 26 people. 255m from this station, India has built a freshwater lake known as 'Priyadarshini'. The Maithri Research Centre conducts research on Geology, Geography and Medicine.

India has proposed to build another research center 'Bharathi'. It intends to do research on Oceanography. Necessary survey has already been completed.

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New terms

White Continent, Cold Continent, Vinson Massif, Erebus, Moss, Penguin, Whale, Seal, Shrimp, Adelie, Chinstrap, Krill, Dakshina Gangotri, Maitri, Bharathi.

Exercises

I Fill in the blanks with a suitable word:

1 The land mass nearest to the continent of Antartica is _____ .

2 The one who discovered the continent of Antartica was _____ .

3 The person who discovered the South Pole was ____.

4 The first research station established by the Indian team in Antartica was _____ .

II Answer the following questions.

5 Mention the location and extent of Antarctica.

6 Explain the physical settings of Antarctica.

7 Mention the important mountains and peaks of Antarctica.

8 Name the plants and animals of Antarctica.

9 Mention the Indian Research Centres in Antarctica.

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Activities

1 *Prepare a list of the Research Centres of different countries in Antarctica and collect their photographs.*

2 *Make a list of the variety of plants and animals in Antarctica and collect their pictures.*