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CHAPTER-16

MAURYAS AND KUSHANS



After studying this chapter you learn :

- That first ever empire of India was the Mauryan empire.
- About the prominent ruler of Mauryan dynasty - Ashoka, his achievements, administration and contribution to art and architecture.
- About the history of Kushans, administration and contributions of Kanishka.
- Locating (marking) the region of Ashoka's empire on the India map.

The Mauryan Empire

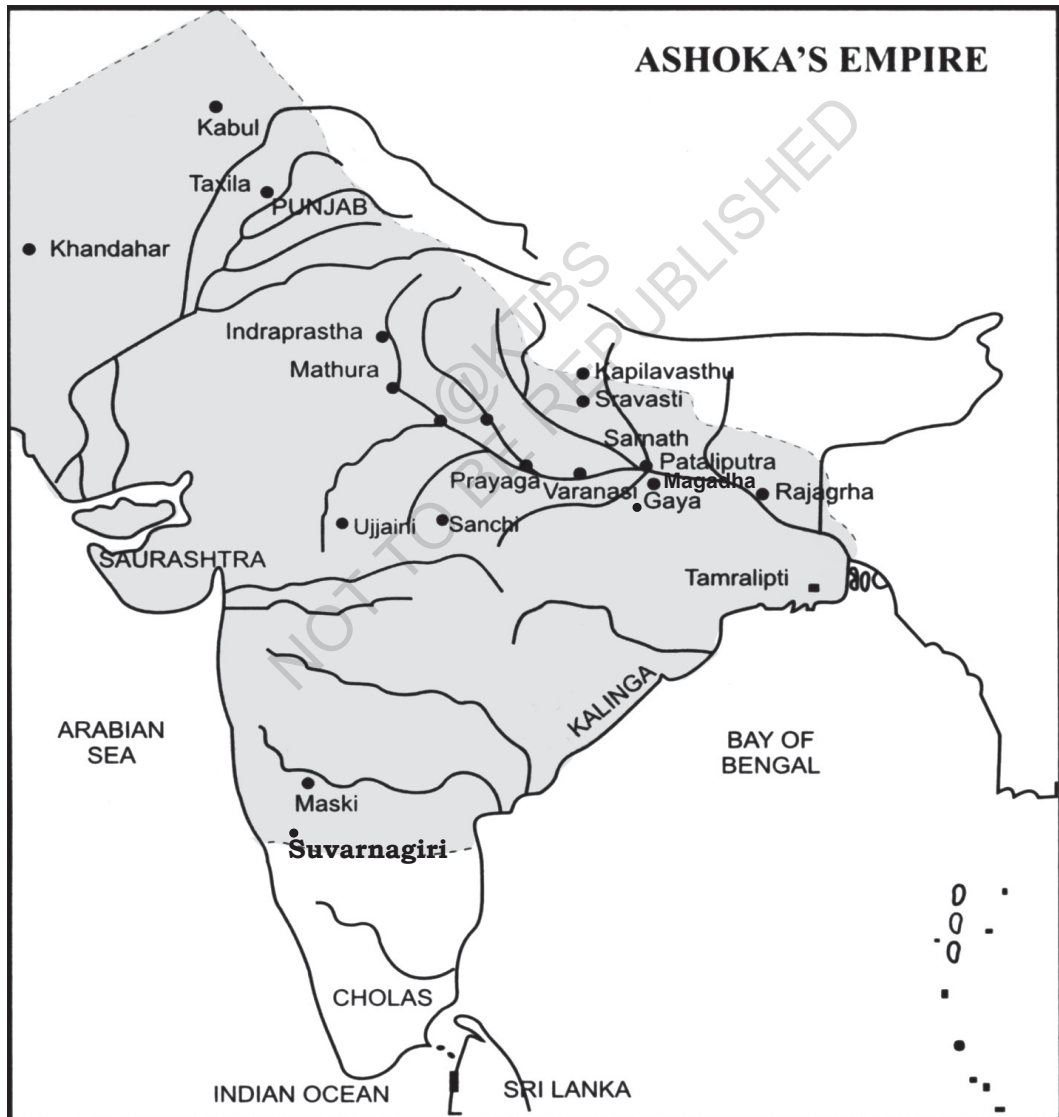
The Mauryan empire was the first Indian empire. They ruled the kingdom from Magadha. Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara and Ashoka are the prominent kings of this dynasty. The dynasty was established by Chandragupta Maurya. The Greek ambassador Megasthenes recorded the fame of Chandragupta in 'Indica' and immortalized him. The contents of 'Indica' are not known to us since this work has been lost. But certain descriptive excerpts have been found in the works of some Greek writers. Vishnugupta was Chandragupta's minister. He became widely known as Kautilya, and Chanakya. His ideas are described in the work 'Arthashastra'.

Arthashastra

In 1902, R. Shamasastri, a renowned Sanskrit scholar, found the manuscript of Arthashastra written by Kautilya in the Oriental Library of Mysore. The Arthashastra is not merely economics as understood by the western world. Arthashastra contains topics like principles of administration of a kingdom, the responsibilities of a king and his ministers, foreign policy, financial management, etc. Stress is laid on the spy network and military system. Even after thousands of years, Kautilya's Arthashastra has been attracting scholars by its uniqueness.

Emperor Ashoka

Ashoka is a famous king of this dynasty. Five important city centres can be identified during this period. They were the capital of the Mauryas, Pataliputra, Taxila, Ujjain, Kalinga and Suvarnagiri. These were major link routes too. Taxila was the gateway to north-west India. Ujjain was the route to trade from north to south. Kalinga was the gateway to the sea through the river Ganges. Suvarnagiri was in the Deccan region, i.e., the modern Karnataka. All these areas were trade routes and were in contact with one another.



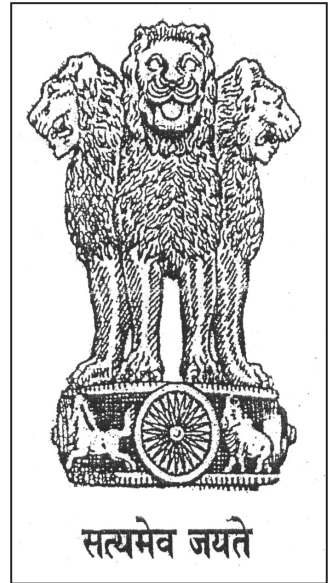
The Battle of Kalinga

Eight years after his coronation, Ashoka conquered Kalinga. About 150000 soldiers were captured in this battle and about 1,00,000 people died during the battle. Seeing death and suffering the battle had caused, Emperor Ashoka was moved. He was saddened by the realisation that innumerable, innocent people who had been in perfect harmony with their fellow-human beings and were leading simple, virtuous lives, had either died or been wounded and separated from their loved ones. This was the reason that after conquering Kalinga, Ashoka experienced deep regret and, inspired by 'Dhamma', advocated peace.

Ashoka divided his vast empire into different provinces and ruled. His politics and aspirations were expressed through edicts. These edicts have been the first ever inscriptions available to us. Ashoka's titles like 'Devanam Priya', 'Priyadarshi' were referred in his inscription. Ashoka was transformed after viewing the huge loss of life during the Kalinga war. Compassion as preached by Buddha influenced Ashoka. He spread the teachings of Buddha throughout the country. He appointed Dharma Mahamatras for this purpose. His views on Dharma are expressed in his edicts. These are well-known as Ashoka's Dharma.

Many of the edicts issued by Ashoka are in Prakrit language and in Brahmi script. Ashoka's rock edicts have been found at Brahmagiri of Chitradurga district in Karnataka.

The capital found in the Sarnath pillar of Ashoka has been adopted by the Indian government as National Emblem.



The Dharmachakra
engraved on the pedestal

We see extensive growth in trade and agriculture during this time. The government had adopted various measures to improve agriculture. Special tax concessions were given towards this end. There were many officials to carry on the administration of the vast empire. A permanent army was also found

necessary. To carry out all these activities, taxes were needed. Land tax was the main source of income for the king and various officials served in collecting taxes. Spies kept the king informed. They had established control over trade and commerce by regulating sea and land routes.

The Kushans

After the Greeks, it has been the Kushans who have influenced Indian history and culture. They gave special impetus to the spread of Buddhism. The Mahayana sect received greater encouragement under their patronage. Gandhara sculpture flourished during their time.

An important dynasty after the Mauryas is that of the Kushans. They were basically from a nomadic tribe which had migrated to India from Central Asia. They were the progeny of Yuchi. The Sakas and the Parthians were the other foreign communities that had settled in the north-western part of India. The Kushans defeated the Sakas and the Parthians, and settled in the Gandhara region.



Gandhara style Buddha

The founder of this dynasty was Kujaladakphesus. Vimakadphesus and Kanishka are the noteworthy kings of this dynasty. The Yuchis were basically tribals. The Yuchi factions became united under the leadership of Kujaladakphesus. He crossed the Hindu Kush range and settled in Kabul and Kashmir. During the time of Vimakadphesus, gold coins were brought out. From then onwards, the Kushans minted mainly gold and copper coins.

Kanishka came after Vimakadphesus. During his reign, the Kushan dynasty flourished greatly. He established his rule in 78 C.E. and heralded a new era. This era is called the 'Saka' era.

Kanishka's rule had spread up to Sanchi in the south and Banaras in the east. His kingdom, which included Central Asia too, was a vast empire. Purushapura was his capital. Mathura was another significant town of his time.

Due to the patronage given by Kanishka, Buddhism could prosper much more than before. We get to see many Buddhist scholars like Nagarjuna, Aswagosha, Vasumitra, Sangaraksha and others at this time. The fourth Buddhist conference was held in Kashmir under the leadership of Kanishka. Like Ashoka, even Kanishka sent missionaries to Central Asia and China to spread Buddhism. During his reign, art and architecture got encouragement.

Buddhist Conferences			
<i>Councils</i>	<i>Patronage</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
<i>First Buddhist council</i>	<i>Ajatashatru</i>	<i>Rajgriha</i>	<i>Mahakasyapa</i>
<i>Second Buddhist council</i>	<i>Kalasoka</i>	<i>Vaishali</i>	<i>Sabakami</i>
<i>Third Buddhist council</i>	<i>Ashoka</i>	<i>Pataliputra</i>	<i>Moggaliputta Tissa</i>
<i>Fourth Buddhist council</i>	<i>Kanishka</i>	<i>Kunadavana</i>	<i>Vasumitra</i>

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Chanakya came to be known as _____.
2. The capital of the Mauryas was _____.
3. The founder of the Kushan dynasty was _____.
4. The new era of Kanishka's reign is called the _____.

II. Answer to the following questions in brief :

5. Name the important cities of Ashoka's period.
6. Describe Ashoka's administration.
7. Which dynasty did the Kushans belong to?
8. What was the extent of Kanishka's empire ?

III. Activities :

1. Collect more information about Gandara Sculpture art.
2. Collect information from your teacher about the Buddhist Conference which took place during Kanishka's rule.



CHAPTER-17

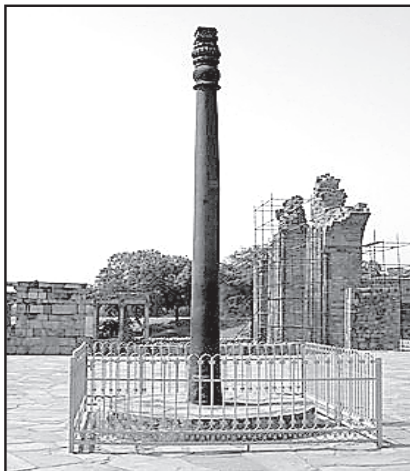
GUPTAS AND VARDHANAS



After studying this chapter you learn :

- About the famous rulers of Gupta empire and Political achievements.
- About their contribution to literature and science.
- About the growth of the Vardhana empire and their contributions to literature and education.
- To know the extent of Gupta empire in the map of India.





Mehrauli Iron Pillar

After centuries of political instability, the Gupta Empire rose in the 4th century C.E. Sanskrit language and its vast literature bear a mirror to this age. The Guptas probably came over from Magadha. Srigupta was the founder of this dynasty. Chandragupta I married a Licchavi princess and strengthened his kingdom. It is believed that the Gupta era began with his reign in 320 C.E. He was called the Maharajadhiraja.

We see his son Samudragupta after him. His achievements have been commemorated in the Allahabad Prashasti

written by Harisena. This is in Sanskrit language and has been inscribed on Ashoka's pillar. Most part of India was under the rule of the Guptas during the time of Samudragupta. His Aswamedhayaga brings to mind the Vedic rituals and traditions. Samudragupta was not just a conqueror, but a great poet and a lover of music too. His passion for music can be seen in the gold coins which depict him playing the veena.

Do you know this ?

The Iron Pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi near Qutb Minar is important. It is 23 feet and eight inches in height and weighs 6,000 kg. It is one of the finest examples of the technical skill of the time. It has not become rusty till now. That shows in those days Indians had a sound knowledge about metallurgy.

Do you know this ?

Meghadoota

This is a poetic creation of Kalidasa, and is one among his very famous works. Yaksha is exiled by King Kubera for neglecting his duties. In this situation, the yaksha stops a passing cloud and persuades it to carry a message of love to his wife who lives near the Kailash mountain. He describes the beautiful scenery on the route to his wife's place. Even today this poem is famous all over the world. It has been translated to all the Indian languages and major languages of the world. People have been enjoying the theatre adaptations of the Meghadoota till today.

Chandragupta II : Expanded the kingdom of Samudragupta and brought stability. He defeated the Sakas and made Western India a part of the Gupta Empire. He developed relationships with many Indian royal families through matrimonial alliances and became very influential. He earned the title of Vikramaditya. His reign is memorable more for the encouragement given to literature and art, rather than battles. The famous Sanskrit poet and dramatist, Kalidasa, belonged to this age. Meghadoota, Raghuvamsha, Kumarasambhava and Ritu Samhara are his lyrical contributions. Abhijnana Shakuntala is one of his noteworthy plays. Sudraka's Mricchakatika and Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa are the other literary works of this period.

Abhijnana Shakuntala

This is considered as the best drama of Kalidasa. The story of Shakuntala is in the Mahabharata. In the story, King Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, happens to come to Sage Kanva's ashram. There he sees Shakuntala, falls in love with her and both get married in Gandharva style. All this takes place in the absence of Sage Kanva. After some time, Dushyanta leaves Shakuntala in the ashram and returns to his capital. During this period of separation, Sage Durvasa arrives at Kanva's ashram. Seeing Shakuntala lost in the memory of Dushyanta and finding none to attend to him was enraged. Sage Durvasa lost his temper and cursed her saying, "Let the one in whose memory you are, forget you". When he realised his own harshness, Sage Durvasa suggested a way to be free from the curse. He says that an object given to her would ultimately bring back his memories of her. The object was a ring that Dushyanta had given to Shakuntala. As per Durvasa's curse, Dushyanta forgets Shakuntala. After a period of time the disciples of sage Kanva took Shakuntala to the court of Dushyanta to unite them. She was pregnant at that time. On the way, Shakuntala lost the ring which would have brought back Dushyanta's memory. Thus Dushyanta was unable to recognize her. Shakuntala leaves the palace in humiliation. After a few days, the ring was found in the stomach of a fish, and on seeing it, Dushyanta recalled everything. He was filled with remorse.

Some time later, while he was returning from a journey, he pays a visit to Sage Maricha's ashram. There he sees a small boy playing with lion cubs, and when he enquires about his background, he comes to know that the boy is his own son, Sarvadamana. In this manner, Dushyanta is united with his wife, Shakuntala, and son. Abhijnana Shakuntala is one of the greatest plays in the world. It has earned great acclaim all over the world.

The Gupta Empire was subjected to continuous attacks by the Huns and thus, declined soon. The Guptas did not have a fully equipped large army. The vassal kings would fulfil the requirements during times of war. Hence, the vassals had become very powerful. The bureaucracy consisted of Kumar Amatyas. They head various positions. The administration was decentralized. The priests received many grants. They would be granted many villages. Many temples saw development due to this. These areas not only enjoyed financial and administrative concessions and also became independent in all the matters. However, over a period of time, the local people, farmers and artisans began to be controlled by the landlords. In this way, society grew more and more complex.

During this period, the trade that the Guptas had with the westerners collapsed. Consequently, their economic system suffered. The restrictions imposed on their empire obstructed their internal trade too. Trade was limited to villages. The collapse of trade led to the decline of the trade centres. Pataliputra was reduced to the size of a village.

Based on the sentiment of bhakthi, this period witnessed creation of various religious texts like the Puranas and the Dharmashastras. Varahamihira, Bhaskara-I, Aryabhata, Charaka and Sushruta were the great scientists of this time. Varahamihira, Bhaskara-I and Aryabhata made significant contributions to the study of astrology, astronomy and mathematics. Charaka wrote Charaka Samhita. Sushruta wrote Sushruta Samhita which deals with surgery.

Scientists of the Gupta Period :

- 1. Dhanwantari:** *He was a famous scholar in the field of medicine. He was a specialist in Ayurveda. He is the father of Indian Medicine. His chief contribution to the medical field is the Ayurvedic dictionary.*
- 2. Charaka:** *He was a medical scientist. His major contribution to the field of medicine is the Charaka Samhita.*
- 3. Sushruta:** *He was a surgeon. He was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery. He has recorded that in those days, there used to be a separate wing to treat soldiers. Like modern surgeons sushruta was a wellknown surgeon of yester years and contributed significantly to the field of surgery.*
- 4. Aryabhata:** *He was a famous astronomer and mathematician. He is the prominent scientist who comes after Varahimihira. His contribution to Astronomy and Mathematics is highly significant. This is the reason that the Aryabhata award is being presented by the Indian Government to great scientists. The first Indian satellite has been named after Aryabhata. He is believed to have invented 'the zero'. He was the first Indian to master algebra. He reiterated the fact that solar and lunar eclipses happen not due to Rahu but solar eclipse is caused when the moon is between the sun and the earth. Lunar eclipse - when the earth is between the sun and the moon.*
- 5. Varahamihira:** *He was a famous astronomer. He wrote a book on astronomy named Panchasiddhantika. In addition to this, he wrote Bruhat Samhita, Bruhat Jataka and Laghu Jataka. He was a scholar in many fields like astronomy, astrology, geography, meteorology, etc.*

THE VARDHANS

The Gupta Empire which had flourished for two centuries, disintegrated around 6th century C.E. Many small kingdoms sprang up at this time. The kingdom of the Vardhanas was one of them. They ruled from Thaneshwar in the 6th century. Some inscriptions, Bana's Harshacharita and the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang's writings throw light upon this period.

Pushyabhuti is the founder of this dynasty. Prabhakaravardhana and Harshavardhana are the prominent kings of the dynasty. After the death of his father, Prabhakaravardhana, and his brother, Rajyavardhana, Harsha became the king of Thaneshwar. His sister Rajyashree was married to the king of Kanauj Grahavarma.

The king of Bengal Shashanka killed the king of Kanauj. Then Harsha defeated Shashanka, captured Kanauj and attacked the king of Bengal. Bengal and Magadha came under his rule. But he could not advance beyond the Narmada river in the south. The Kannada king of the Chalukyas, Pulikeshi II, halted his progress, and forced him to go back. This achievement of Pulikeshi II has been immortalized in the Aihole inscription written by the court poet, Ravikirti. Harsha lost his Harsh (joy) due to his defeat.

The king's rule was assisted by the council of ministers. The bureaucracy consisted of the Mahasandhivigraha (the negotiator), Mahabaladhikruta (military general), Bhogapati (tax official) and Doota. The kingdom had been divided into provinces. Land tax was the major source of income for the kingdom. Feudatory chiefs paid tribute to the king. The king gave them land, grants and in return, got the help of their armies. When the king became weak, the feudatory chiefs became independent.

Land grants were given to other communities and religious people as well. Harsha gave prominence to Buddhism. We get details of the popularity of Buddhism from Hiuen Tsang's writing. The Buddhist wing, Nalanda University was full of activity during this period. It enjoyed royal patronage.

Nalanda University



This is famous as an ancient university. Buddha had visited Nalanda. Mention has been made of the 25 metre tall bronze image of Buddha that Harshavardhana gifted to Nalanda. Kumaragupta had made contributions to a fine arts school here. Nagarjuna the Chief

exponent of middle path, and Dharmapala were the other famous scholars who taught here. The Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang, visited this place and stayed for some time. He has given a detailed description of this place. There were stupas, chaityas, viharas, rest houses, benches here and there to sit and rest awhile, meditation rooms, lecture rooms and many other structures reveal the glory of this place. The Gupta kings and Harshavardhana have been the famous patrons of this place. An accidental fire destroyed many texts at Nalanda.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The Guptas began their reign from the place _____.
2. Chandragupta I was called _____.
3. One of the great plays of Kalidasa is _____.
4. Vishakadatta's literary work is _____.
5. The literary work written by Sudraka is _____.
6. The founder of Vardhana dynasty was _____.

II. Answer in brief the following questions :

7. Write about Chandragupta II.
8. What were the reasons for the downfall of the Gupta Empire?
9. Name the great scientists of the Gupta Age.
10. How was the administration during the Vardhana rule?
11. Write a note on Nalanda University.

III Activities :

1. Collect details about the works of Kalidasa.
2. Collect information and pictures of the scientists of the Gupta period.



CHAPTER-18

SOUTH INDIAN DYNASTIES : SHATHAVAHANAS, KADAMBAS, GANGAS



(FROM 3RD CENTURY B.C.E. TO 13TH CENTURY C.E.)

After studying this chapter you learn :

- About the growth of Shatavahanas in south India, Prominent ruler Gautimiputra Shatakarni, Shathavahana's achievements, administration, art and architecture.
- Kadambas were the first to establish an empire in Karnataka.
- Ruler Mayura varma, their administration, art and architecture and contributions to religious field
- About the establishment of Ganga dynasty, their contributions to art, architecture and literature.
- Locating the areas of Kadambas and Gangas.

The Vindhya mountains separate North and South India. The area between the Vindhya mountains and Kanyakumari in the south is called South India or the Deccan region. The Shatavahanas, Kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Pallavas have been the important dynasties of this region.

The Shatavahanas (230 B.C.E. to 220 C.E.)

The Shathavahanas were the first to have established a dynasty in the Deccan. They had settled themselves in the land between the Godavari and Krishna rivers. They were the vassals of Chandragupta Maurya and were paying tributes to him. In 220 B.C.E. Simukha became independent and made Srikakulam his capital and started to rule of the Shathavahana dynasty.

Gautami Puthra Shatakarni : He was a prominent king of this dynasty. He had run away with the bitter enemies of the kingdom , the sakas, beyond the borders of India. Shalivahana Saka is supposed to have been started by him.

He expanded his kingdom to include not only Konkan, Birar, Saurashtra and Malawa, but also many new areas. He had titles such as 'Trisamudratoyapitavahana', 'Shatavahana Kulayasha Pratistapanakara'.

Yajnashri Shatakarni was the last king of this dynasty. During his time, on account of continual attacks by the Shakas, the empire declined.

During the Shatavahana rule, the king was supreme. The kingdom had been divided into provinces called Janapada for the purpose of administration and officers had been appointed to look after them. The cities and villages were looked after by self-governing institutions.

There was no discrimination on the basis of varna in the society. Even women held high offices and had status in society. There were people of different occupations like farmers, merchants, goldsmiths, fishermen, carpenters, weavers, medicine men etc. There were occupational associations. Later these associations emerged as commercial and trade organisations. There was encouragement even for foreign trade, and Nasik, Kalyan, Broach and Bhatkal were trade centres.

The Shatavahanas who followed the Vedic tradition, encouraged other religions like Buddhism and Jainism and believed in harmony.

They promoted art, literature and education. Literature was created in Prakrit, the language of both scholars and common people. *Gathasaptashati* written by Hala is an example of this.

The Ajanta and the Amaravati paintings belong to the period of the Shatavahanas. Temples, viharas and chaityalayas were also constructed. A chaityagraha was built in Karle by the Banavasi merchant Bhootapala.

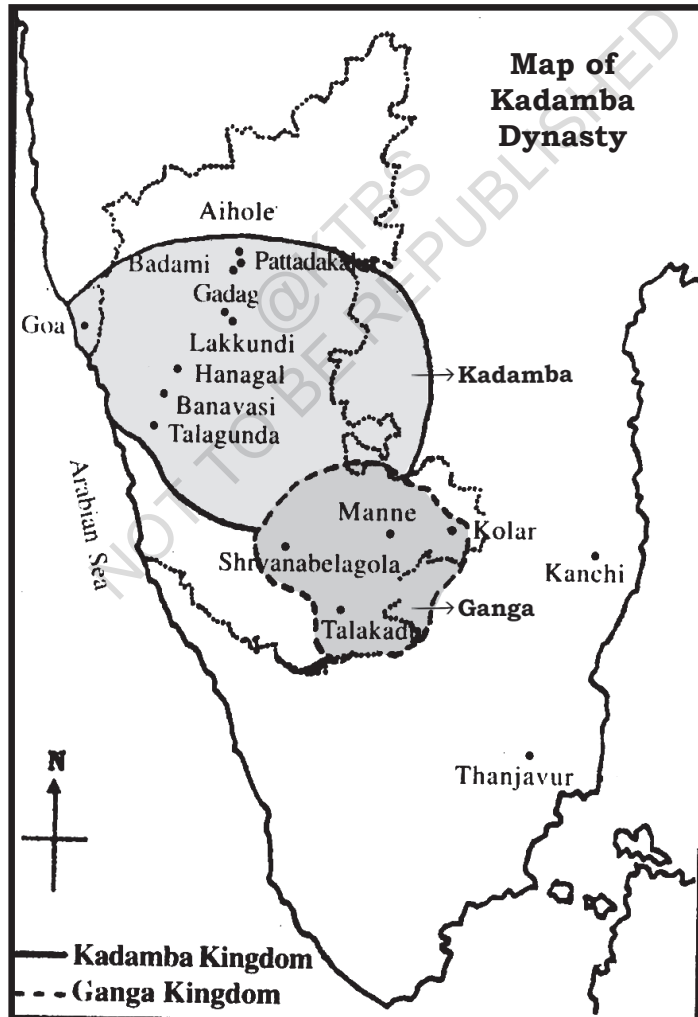


Chaityalaya at Karle

During the period of the Shatavahanas, the Kannada region was prosperous and kannadigas were adventurous and able administrators. They had enriched Indian culture by their contributions.

The Kadambas (325 C.E. to 540 C.E.)

This is the first dynasty to be established in Karnataka. Their capital was Banavasi which is in present North canara district. Mayurasharma was the founder and a great king of this dynasty. When Mayura sharma was insulted by the Pallava king, Shivaskanda Varma, he adopted the kshatriya way of life and became Mayuravarma. He defeated the Pallavas in a war and established the Kadamba empire. He is the pride of all Kannadigas.



According to the Chandravalli inscription at Chitradurga, Mayuravarma is said to have increased the height of the wall of the chandravathi lake.

The Kadambas made special contributions to Karnataka and Indian culture. There was political unity for around three hundred years under the Kadamba rule. Mandalikas, Royal priests, ministers and military generals played a significant role in administration. For administrative ease, provincial officers had been appointed to look after the provinces.

Land revenue was the main source of income in the kingdom. The occupations such as carpentry, goldsmith, blacksmith, weaving, oil-extraction, pottery were the main things in the society. There was greater encouragement for agriculture and trade. Greater importance was given to patriarchy and joint family.

Though they were followers of the Vedic culture, the Kadambas encouraged Jainism and Buddhism. They gave charity to Jain temples and scholars at Hangal, Puligere and other places, and promoted the spread of Jain religion.



Madhukeshwara Temple, Banavasi

Buddhism was also flourishing in the Kadamba kingdom. It included Banavasi, the important center of Buddhism. The temples were centers of festivals and celebrations. Both Prakrit and Sanskrit received encouragement. First Prakrit and later Sanskrit became the court language. Kannada was the language of the people. The ancient Halmidi inscription shows the characteristics of the Kannada language which was in use in the 5th century. This has been the first inscription available in Kannada.

The Malavalli inscription is in Prakrit language. The Talagunda inscription is the first Sanskrit inscription found in Karnataka.

The Kadambas laid the foundation for architecture in Karnataka. They built many temples and basadis in Banavasi. During this period, educational centers like Mathas, ghatikas, brahmapuris and agraharas were established. The main agraharas of that time were found in Talagunda and Balligave. The agraharas were like residential schools.

The Gangas (350 C.E. to 1004 C.E.)

The rise and fall of the dynasty of Ganga rulers constitute an important chapter in the early history of Karnataka. The founders of the Ganga dynasty claimed their descent from the Ikshvaku dynasty. They ruled from Kuvalala, Talakadu and Manyapura (today's Manne in Nelamangala, Bangalore Rural district).

The Gangawadi kingdom which began with the rule of Dadiga was ruled by 27 kings. Durvinita was a famous king of this dynasty. He was a brave warrior and scholar. He ruled for a long period and gained control of Punnata in order to strengthen his Kingdom. The Nallala copper inscription reveals that he constructed many lakes for the purposes of irrigation. He was a lover of Literature and wrote creative works in Sanskrit and Kannada. He even translated the Prakrit work 'Vaddakatha' of Gunadya to Sanskrit.

The Contributions of the Gangas

The king had a council of ministers to help him. The ministers supervised different branches of administration. The administration in the villages was very systematic. The village committee looked

after land revenue, justice, sanitation and defence. Agriculture was the main occupation. There were other occupations like weaving and blacksmithing. They had trade relations with other countries.

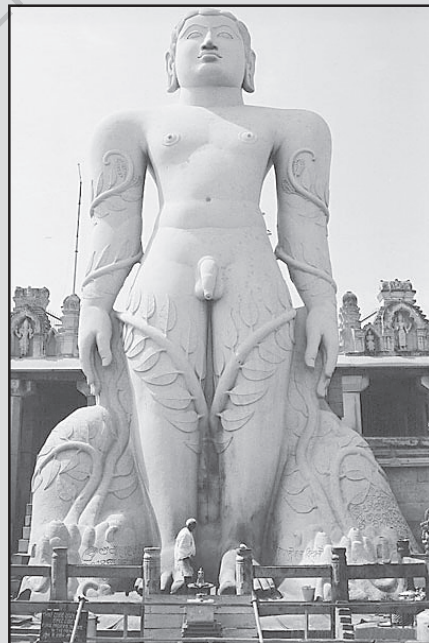
Though the society at the time of the Gangas had been divided into different sects and castes, they were all interdependent. The practice of a patriarchal undivided family was common. Social values like honesty, loyalty, bravery and patience were prominent among the people.

Mathas, Ghatikas, Brahmapuris, Agraharas and Chaityalayas were centres of education. Talakadu, Shravanabelagola, Bankapura and Peruru have been named as centers of learning.

Since the Gangas were Jains, Jainism flourished here. Poojyapada, Vajranandi, Ajitsena and others popularized this religion. Further, they installed a 58 foot monolithic idol of Gommateshwara at Shravanabelagola and made it a famous centre. You must have heard about the Maha Mastakabhisheka of Gommateshwara which takes place once in every 12 years even today.

Bahubali-Gommateshwara

Gommateshwara (Bahubali) of Sravanabelagola is a symbol of life of renunciation. The Statue of Gommateshwara was installed by Chavundaraya, the minister of Rachamalla IV. Among 100 brothers, Bharata was the eldest, Bahubali the youngest. After Bharata was crowned as the king, he found a Chakraratna (a special wheel), won all the kingdoms and became an emperor. Even before that, all his brothers accepted his sovereignty. But when Bahubali did not accept it, both of them got ready to engage in a battle.



Gommateshwara

Bharata lost in drushti yuddha, jala yuddha and malla yuddha. At the end of malla yuddha, Bahubali lifted Bharata and spun him in the air like a wheel, was about to throw him away, suddenly he lost all interest in everything around him, and put his brother down. He bowed to his brother and went away to meditate for nirvana, standing all the time. As he did not achieve salvation, he realised that as long as he stood in his brother's kingdom and meditated, he would not achieve nirvana. Later Bharata came and said that the whole kingdom was Bahubali's, and that he was ruling it on Bahubali's behalf. Then Bahubali achieved nirvana.

The Ganga kings encouraged art and architecture. They built beautiful temples and basadis. The Kapileshwara temple at Manne, Pataleshwara and Maruleshwara temples at Talakad, Kolaramma temple at Kolar, Nageshwara temple at Begur and the statue of Gomateshwara at Shravanabelagola are examples of their architecture. The significant contributions of the Gangas were the tall pillars called Manastambhas and Brahma Manastambhas.



Pathaleshwara Temple in Talakadu

The Ganga kings were lovers of literature and due to their encouragement to Sanskrit, Prakrit and Kannada languages, many works were written in these languages. Madhava II wrote commentary on Dattaka Sutra.

Durvinita wrote the Sanskrit work 'Shabdavatara', and translated Gunadhya's 'Vaddakathe' into Sanskrit. Sree Purusha wrote 'Gajashastra' and Shivamara II wrote 'Gajashtaka', a Kannada work. Poet Hemasena wrote 'Raghava Pandaviya', Vadibasimha wrote 'Gadya Chintamani' and 'Shatra Chudamani', whereas Nemichandra wrote 'Dravyasara Samgraha' and Chavundaraya wrote 'Chavunda Purana', and Raya became famous.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Simukha made _____ his capital.
2. The literary work written by Hala is _____.
3. The first inscription in Kannada is _____.
4. Banavasi, the capital of the Kadambas, is in today's _____ district.
5. The prominent king among the Gangas was _____.
6. The literary work written by Chavundaraya is _____.

II. Answer the following questions in brief :

7. Who was the last king of the Shatavahanas? How did their dynasty become weak?
8. Write about the art of the Shatavahanas.
9. What were the values which influenced the Ganga society?
10. Name four literary works of the period of the Gangas.

III. Activities :

1. Discuss with your teacher the way to read inscriptions.
2. Visit a historical temple nearby and collect its details. Share the information with your classmates.

IV. Projects :

1. Cultivate the habit of reading inscriptions.
2. Study one inscription and do a project on it.
3. Visit the capitals of the Gangas and collect information on them.



CHAPTER-19

THE CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI AND THE PALLAVAS OF KANCHI



After studying this chapter you learn :

- The beginning of Chalukyas of Badami, the expansion of the empire under its foremost king Pulakeshi II.
- Religious, social, military and judicial system.
- The extent of the empire under the Chalukyas of Badami with the help of a map.
- The contributions of Pallavas of Kanchi to the field of literature, religious, art, architecture and the field of education.

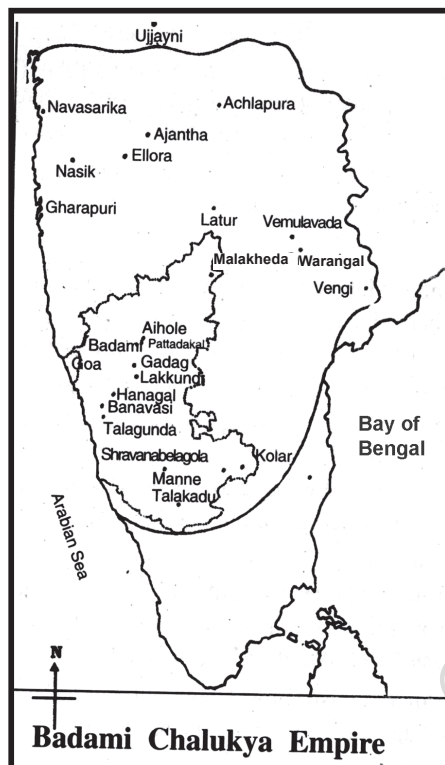
The Chalukyas of Badami (540 – 753)

Many powerful kings ruled Karnataka in the 6th century C.E. They were the Chalukyas of Badami. They established their supremacy in Karnataka for over two centuries continuously, and ruled with immense glory. The Chalukya dynasty occupies an important position in the history of South India and is one of the powerful dynasties of India.

The rule of the Chalukyas began in the 6th century and ended in the middle part of the 8th century. Raja Jayasimha is the founder of this dynasty. The most powerful and noteworthy emperor of this dynasty is Pulakeshi II. Overpowering the Gangas, Kadambas and Alupas, he extended his empire. The Pallavas were at the peak of glory in South Deccan. Since Mahendravarma did not accept the sovereignty of Pulakeshi, Pulakeshi defeated him. When Harshavardhana, who was ruling in North India, he advanced upto the banks of river Narmada, Pulakeshi stopped him and earned the titles of 'Dakshinapatheshwara' and 'Lord of the Peninsula' for his daring act.

Pulakeshi II could not rule the whole of his kingdom from one centre. He appointed his younger brother, Kubja Vishnuvardhana, as the provincial head of Vengi and Jayasimha as the head of Gujarat

province. Later on, Chalukyas ruled the kingdom for around five centuries under the name 'Chalukyas of Vengi'.



Hiuen Tsang visited the Chalukya capital. He has given a detailed description of Pulikeshi II and the Chalukya kingdom. He said that the king was just and kind. The army was disciplined and the soldiers were courageous warriors who were not afraid of death. The subjects were lovers of truth, contented, self-respecting, prosperous and loyal to the king. They respected the king very much, and the king loved his subjects.

Pulikeshi II was an optimistic emperor. He had friendly relations with foreign kings too. Arab historians report that he had diplomatic relations with the Persian king, Khusru II.

After some years, the Pallava king, Narasimhavarma I took revenge on the Chalukyas for the defeat of his father Mahendravarma. He occupied the Chalukyan kingdom and captured Vatapi. During the time of the last Chalukya king, Kirtivarma, the Rashtrakutas captured this kingdom.

The Contributions of the Chalukyas

The Chalukyas developed the Kannada land, language and culture, and protected its religion, literature, art and architecture. Their army was famous as 'Karanatabala'. The reign of the Badami Chalukyas is a great and glorious period in the history of Karnataka. This age is noteworthy not only for its military exploits but also for its art and literature.

They ruled for around 200 years. The king was actively involved in administration. The kingdom was divided into districts called

vishaya and the vishayadhipati used to look after it. The village was the smallest unit of the administration. The village leaders looked after the village accounts and administration.

The Chalukyas encouraged all traditions and sects like that of the Shaivas, Vaishnavas and the Jains. They supported the construction of Jain temples and Buddhist viharas too.

The Chalukyas of Badami patronized literature. Kannada and Sanskrit developed very well. Kannada was their state language. During this period, the tripadi form of poetry came into existence. Though there are no literary works produced in Kannada at this time, there are many inscriptions written in Kannada. One of the poems in the inscription of Kappe Arabhatta of Badami is in tripadi form.

Poem in the inscription of Kappe Arabhatta

ಸಾಧುಸಾಧುಬಾಧಿಪ್ತುಃ ಸಾಧುಪ್ತುಃ
ದಾದಿ ಬೃಹದ್ರಥವಿಷ್ಣುಗವಿಷ್ಣುಃ
ಹರಿವಸತಶ್ಚಿಹಗದ್ರ

ಸಾಧುಂಗಿ ಸಾಧು
ಮಾಧುರ್ಯಂಗಿ ಮಾಧುರ್ಯಂ
ಬಾಧಿಪ್ತು-ಕಲಿಗಿ
ಕಲಿಯುಗ ಎಪರೀತನ್
ಪಾಧವನೀತನ್ ಪೆರನಲ್ಲ ||

ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನು. ಮಧುರಗುಣ
ಉಳ್ಳವರಿಗೆ ಮಧುರವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುವವನು.
ತೊಂದರೆಪಡಿಸುವ ದುಷ್ಟರಿಗೆ ದುಷ್ಟರಂತೆ
ಕಾಣಿಸುವವನು. ಈತನು ಅಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನಾದ
ಮಾಧವನೇ ಆಗಿರುವನು.

The Sanskrit scholars of this time are Ravikirti, Vijjika and Akalanka. Kaumudi Mahotsav, was written by Pulikeshi II's daughter-in-law, poet Vijjika, and Hara Parvatiya of Shivabhattacharaka are important Sanskrit dramas.

The Chalukyas of Badami were great builders as well as art-lovers. They built beautiful temples at Badami, Aihole and Pattadakallu. They developed a special style or 'Vesara style' of sculpture called 'The Chalukya Style' in Indian architecture. They built cave-temples in the rocks of Badami. They encouraged many artists and sculptors.

The best temples in the Chalukya style are in Aihole and Pattadakallu. Aihole was one of the cradles of temple architecture. Evolution of the series of temple architecture was first experimented here. This style found its full expression at Pattadakallu. Thus we see the famous temples of Lokeshwara (Virupaksha) and Trilokeshwara (Mallikarjuna) here. We get conclusive

proof of the Chalukyas' artistic achievement in the towering sculptures of Vishnu, Varaha, Harihara and Ardhanarishwara in the caves of Badami. Even painting received encouragement.



Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakallu

The Pallavas of Kanchi (350 to 895)

The Pallavas are the first kings of Tamilnadu. They enjoyed a special place among the dynasties which ruled South India. They ruled from the 4th century to the 9th century. In the beginning, they were the officials of the Shatavahanas. When the Shatavahana dynasty declined, the Pallavas declared themselves as kings of the territory.

Shivaskandavarma was the first king of this dynasty. The Pallavas and the Kadambas harboured perpetual enmity towards each other. Subsequently, Pulikeshi II of the Chalukya dynasty defeated Mahendravarma of the Pallava dynasty. Narasimhavarma I who came later, was the most famous of the Pallava kings. He took revenge on the Chalukyas by defeating Pulakeshi II and capturing Vatapi. These daring acts won him the titles of Mahamalla and Vatapikonda. Hiuen Tsang had visited Kanchi during his reign. Narasimhavarma built a city on the sea coast near Kanchi and named it Mahabalipuram. Many monolithic temples were built by him. During the reign of Aparajita Pallava, Aditya of the Chola dynasty put an end to the Pallava rule.

The Contributions of Pallavas

They introduced systematic administration in Tamil Nadu. Their contributions are significant in literature, religion, art, architecture and education. When the Chalukyas reigned in Vatapi and the Pallavas in Kanchi, it was a heroic age in the South. Their kingdom was strong and organized. There were ministers and provincial officers. The kingdom had been divided into mandala, nadu and grama. The gramasabha dealt with the problems of the village. The gramabhajaka looked after the village administration.

The Pallavas encouraged both Sanskrit and Tamil. Kanchi was the center of Sanskrit literature. Bharavi (the author of Kiratarjuniya) and Dandi (the author of Dashakumar Charita) were the poets in the Pallava court. King Mahendravarma himself wrote a social drama, 'Matta Vilasa Prahasana' and a book Bhagavadajjukam. The Pallavas encouraged all religions.

The early Pallava kings were Buddhists. The great scholar of Nalanda University, Dharmapala, was born in Kanchi. Since Mahendravarma was a follower of Jainism, there were many Jains in the kingdom.



Mahabalipuram Pancharatha

Shaiva and Vaishnava religious sects became popular during the 7th century. 63 Great saints called Nayannars propagated the Shaiva faith. 12 Alwars saints propagated the Vaishnava faith.

This age witnessed the rise of the Bhakti movement. It also supported the revival of the Vedic religion. Shlokas were written in Tamil. These have become the treasure of Tamil literature.

The Pallavas were lovers of art and architecture. They built many temples in their kingdom, which are noteworthy for their artistic skill. The Pallava architecture can be classified into temples that have been carved out of stone, and temples with structural pattern.

Many temples carved in rocks can be seen in Mahabalipuram. Wonderful monolithic sculptures have been carved in these temples. They tell the stories from Mahabharata and Bhagavata. The Pancharathas are the famous monolithic temples. The carving of 'Arjuna's Meditation' has emerged as an excellent work of art.

The temples of Kailasanath, Ekambarnath and Vaikunta Perumal at Kanchi, and the coastal temple at Mahabalipuram are excellent examples of ancient Indian architecture.

The temples became centres of religious and artistic activities. The rural folk assembled in the courtyard of the temples in the evenings and discussed many issues. The people came here during their leisurely hours and listened to the Puranas or sang devotional songs. In this manner, the temples became cultural and educational centres.

The Pallavas had a good naval force. Merchants had trade relations with South Asian countries like Malaya, Indonesia and others. We can see the influence of Indian language, faiths, traditions and culture in those countries.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The Pallava king who was defeated by Pulakeshi is _____.
2. The army of chalukays of Badami was called as _____.
3. The writer of the Sanskrit drama 'Hara Parvatiya' is _____.
4. The Pallava king who earned the title 'Vatapikonda' is _____.
5. The painting 'The Meditation of Arjuna' is at _____.

II Answer the following questions in brief :

6. How did Pulakeshi II extend his empire?
7. Describe the administrative system of the Badami Chalukyas.
8. The Chalukyas were lovers of literature. Explain with examples.
9. How did the Pallavas encourage Sanskrit and Tamil?
10. Explain the contributions of Pallavas to art and architecture

III. Activities :

1. Discuss in groups the contributions of the Badami Chalukyas to Kannada language.
2. Learn about *tripadis* from your Kannada teachers and by reading Kannada books.
3. Pay a visit to Kanchipuram and Mahabalipuram.

IV. Projects :

1. Pay a visit to a place of historical importance and collect information about it.
2. Draw pictures and make an album of important temples of Badami, Aihole and Pattadakalu.



CHAPTER-20

THE RASHTRAKUTAS OF MANYAKHETA AND THE CHALUKYAS OF KALYANA



After studying this chapter you learn :

- Dantidurga, the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, contributions of the prominent ruler Amoghavarsha.
- The contributions of Rashtrakutas to administration, literature and architecture.
- The administration and the contributions of Chalukyas of Kalyana to literature.
- To locate the extent of Rashtrakuta dynasty in the map of India.

The Rashtrakutas (753 to 973)

The Rashtrakutas were Kannadigas. They were the tributary kings of the Chalukyas in the beginning. Later they became famous as the rulers of the vast kingdom in the South. The Rashtrakuta age is a glorious epoch in the history of Karnataka. The credit of taking the glory of Karnataka to its peak goes to them. Their kingdom, which extended from the Narmada river in the North to the Cauvery river in the South, has also been immortalized by the Kailasanath temple at Ellora and by the first Kannada work, Kaviraja Marga.

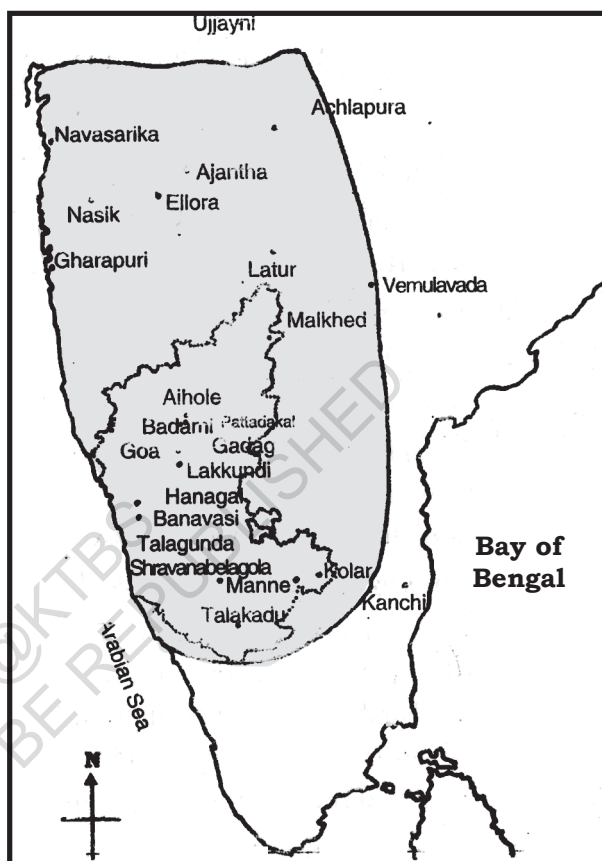
The kingdom which began with Dantidurga, continued with Krishna, Govinda II, Dhruva, Govinda III, Amoghavarsha and others, and reached its peak of glory. The early reign of Amoghavarsha had to face many obstacles. But he was not interested in feuds and desired peace. Hence he got rid of the enmity by developing matrimonial relations with the Gangas and the Pallavas. Since he was a peace-loving king, he had to give up some territories in the north. The ports of the west coast were busy trading centres and enjoyed great prosperity by developing trade relations with Persia and Arabian. Many travellers and merchants visited the kingdom during this period. Prominent among them was the Arab traveler Sulaiman. He has praised Amoghavarsha as 'One of the four powerful emperors of the World.'

Amoghavarsha was brave and peace-loving, and encouraged all faiths. After him, Krishna II, Indra III and Krishna III ruled the kingdom.

The weakness in administration during the period of Karka II paved the way for the rise of his tributary Tailapa II of the Kalyana Chalukyas and brought the end of the Rashtrakuta rule.

The Contributions of the Rashtrakutas

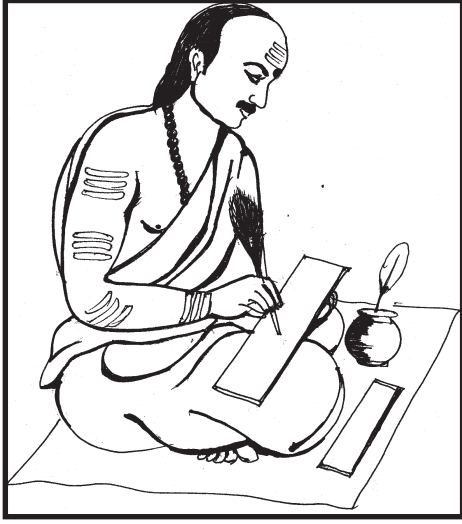
The kingship among the Rashtrakutas was hereditary. There used to be a Council of Ministers to assist the King. There would be a prominent person in the Council of Ministers appointed as the Mahasandhivigrahi to look after the foreign affairs. For the purpose of administrative convenience, the kingdom was divided into Rashtra (Mandala), Vishaya, Nadu and Grama.



The Rashtrakuta Empire

The leader of the grama was called gramapati or prabhugavunda. He was the leader of the village army too. He was assisted by the village accountant. There were grama sabhas also. There used to be an official called nadagavunda in the nadus. Similar officials would be there in the vishayas and rashtras. The vishayapati and the rashtrapati were the officers for the vishaya or the district and the rashtra respectively.

Land revenue, toll on goods, houses, shops, and tax on occupations like operating ferries, formed the income of the kingdom. Foreign trade also brought a lot of income to the state in the form of taxes.



Nadoja Pampa

The Rashtrakutas encouraged both Kannada and Sanskrit. Excellent works were written in Sanskrit. Trivikrama wrote Nalachampu, the first champu work in Sanskrit literature. Halayudha wrote 'Kavirahasya'. Jinasena, mathematician Mahaveeracharya, grammarian Shakatayana, Gunabhadra, Veerasena were in Amoghavarsha's court. Pampa, known as Adikavi wrote Adipurana and Vikramarjunavijaya in Kannada. Ubhayakavi Ponna composed 'Shanti

Purana'. Shrivijaya, who was in the court of Amoghavarsha, wrote 'Kavirajamarga'. This is the first work in Kannada. It is a masterpiece. All these reveal how Kannada literature has developed from ancient times.

The Kannada University, Hampi, has been awarding the title of Nadoja in memory of the first poet, Pampa, to veteran achievers in Karnataka every year.

Another noteworthy prose work of the Rashtrakuta period is Vaddaradhane. The author of this is Shivakotiacharya. It is a collection of Jain religious stories. Special importance has been given to the use of native Kannada words here. There is liveliness in plot, structure, characterization and dialogue. This is a great prose work belonging to the pre-Pampa age, and enjoys eternal significance in the history of Kannada literature.

Mathas and Agraharas were the prominent educational centres in those days. Knowledge was imparted about Sanskrit, the Vedas, astrology, logic and the Puranas. Salotgi in Indi taluk of Vijayapura district was one of the leading centres of learning.

The Rashtrakuta kings were devotees of Shiva and Vishnu, and built many Shiva and Vishnu temples. Jainism had received royal patronage and became a wide-spread religion. Apart from these even other religions were encouraged.

The Rashtrakuta kings were patrons of art. Their great contribution to Indian art can be seen in the Ellora and Elephanta cave temples. The Kailashnath temple at Ellora built by Krishna I is a monolithic wonder. This temple has been carved from a rock 100 feet high, 276 feet long and 154 feet wide. Nearby is the famous Dashavatara cave temple. The sculpture at the Elephanta caves near Mumbai is a milestone in the Rashtrakuta sculpture. The statues of Ardhanarishwara and Maheshamurti (three-murthy) have been exquisitely carved. The structural Rashtrakuta temples are in Shiravala of Raichur district. There is a beautiful Jain temple at Pattadakallu.



Kailasanatha Temple, Ellora

The Chalukyas of Kalyana (973 - 1189)

The period of the Chalukyas of Kalyana enjoys an honourable place in the history of India. They gave special encouragement to art, literature and education. They gave special encouragement for the development of Kannada and Sanskrit. They gave patronage to famous Kannada poets like Durgasimha, Ranna, Nagachandra and others. Vachana literature came into prominence during this period.

Tailapa-II who had been a tributary king of the Rashtrakutas, defeated the Rashtrakuta king, Karka -II and captured Manyakheta, then he established the kingdom of the Kalyana Chalukyas. He ruled for approximately 24 years. Someshwara - I is one of the important kings of this dynasty. He built a new city called Kalyana and made it his capital. This is today's Basava Kalyana in Bidar district. Though Someshwara-I had to wage many wars, he took care to see that his kingdom did not shrink in any way. He defeated Rajadhiraja Chola in 'Koppam'.

Vikramaditya-VI, the son of Someshwara-I, is the greatest king of this dynasty. He was an extremely courageous warrior and excellent administrator. He began the 'Chalukya Vikrama era' in 1076 C.E. He suppressed the revolt of the Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana. He had established contact with the Srilankan King Vijayabahu.



Coins

Vignaneshwara (the author of Mitakshara) who lived during his time has remarked that there was never a great city like Kalyana in the past and can never be in the future. The king like Vikramaditya has never been seen nor heard of.

The kingdom began to decline during the period of kings who came after Vikramaditya VI and Someshwara III. It became very weak during the period of Someshwara IV and Kalachuri Bijjala occupied Kalyana

and began to rule it. It was at this time that the social revolutionary Sri Jagajyoti Basaveshwara came to the limelight. Because of this the values of Basaveshwara and his contemporary Sharanas who are called Basavadi Shivasharanas in local terms reached the common people.

Basaveshwara preached in three forms : soft advice, harsh criticism and strict warning. He taught that surrendering oneself to Shiva with total devotion was the only path to salvation. He declared that “Body is the abode of Lord Shiva” (Kayave Kailasa). He established Anubhava Mantapa in 1162 C.E. He wrote his vachanas in colloquial Kannada.



**Vishwaguru Basaveshwara
Cultural Leader of Karnataka**

Respecting his invaluable contributions to socio-cultural inclusiveness, the Government of Karnataka, while unveiling the portrait of Vishwaguru Basavanna on 13-02-2024, declared him as the ‘**Cultural Leader of Karnataka**’.

The Contribution of the Kalyana Chalukyas

Like the Chalukyas of Badami, the Chalukyas of Kalyana too have made special contributions in various fields. The kingship was hereditary. The kingdom was divided into provinces (mandala) and small provinces (nadu). There were kampanas (today’s hobli) to enable smooth functioning of administration of villages.

Land revenue was the main source of income for the kingdom. The other sources of income included sales tax, toll and tax on professions. There was an officer called ‘Kaditavergade’ appointed to look after collection of land revenue. There were different guilds in trade and business.

Literature received encouragement during the period of the Chalukyas. Kannada literature prospered with the support of Jain scholars. The notable works of this period are ‘Gadayuddha’ (Sahasa Bheema Vijaya) written by Ranna, ‘Panchatantra’ written by Durgasimha, ‘Vikramankadeva Charita’ composed by Bilhana,

‘Dharmamruta’ composed by Nayasena and the legal work, ‘Mitakshara’, authored by Vignaneshwara. ‘Manasollasa’ written by King Someshwara III is considered as the sanskrit encyclopaedia.

The unique contribution of the Chalukyan period has been the Vachana literature. Basavanna Akkamahadevi, Allamaprabhu, Machayya and others were leading vachanakaras.

Mints were set up in Lakkundi and Sudi to mint coins like gadyana, pana, dhamma, pon and suvarna.

The Chalukyas were not only lovers of literature but also patrons of art. Their contribution in the field of art is vast. Famous temples like the Kashi Vishweshwara temple at Lakkundi, Mahadev temple at Itagi, Mallikarjuna temple at Kuruvatti, Triakuteshwara temple at Gadag are noteworthy examples of their art. The kings of this dynasty built innumerable temples and contributed to making the Kannada land home to fine arts.

Music and dance forms too prospered. During their period Musicians and dancers used to be appointed to serve in the court. Queen Chandrlekha patronised many music scholars and dancers. ‘Manasollasa’ and the work of Jagadekamalla II ‘Sangeeta Chudamani’ discuss many topics related to music, dance, art and jewellery.



Kashi Vishweshwara Temple, Lakkundi

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was _____.
2. The Chalukya king of Kalyana who was responsible for the defeat of the Rashtrakutas was _____.
3. The author of 'Kavirahasya' is _____.
4. The famous poem written by Ponna is _____.
5. The most famous king among the Kalyana Chalukyas was _____.
6. The person who can be called as 'the pioneer of the social revolution' is _____.

II. Answer the following questions in brief :

7. How was the administrative system of the Rashtrakutas?
8. Write about the educational system under the Rashtrakutas.
9. Write a short note on the Kailasanatha temple of Ellora?
10. How did the Kalyan Chalukyas encourage literature?

III. Activities :

1. Visit the Rashtrakuta period temples and prepare a report.
2. Find out more about the contributions of the Kalyani Chalukyas to art and architecture.

IV. Projects :

1. Divide students into four groups and ask them to discuss and prepare a report about the kailash nath temple of ellora.
2. Collect pictures of Manyakheta.
3. Write an essay on the life of Basavanna.



CHAPTER-21

THE CHOLAS AND HOYSALAS OF DWARASAMUDRA



After studying this chapter you learn :

- About the expansion of the Chola empire and their contributions to different fields.
- About the establishment of Hoysalas and their contribution to religion, literature, art, and architecture.

THE CHOLAS (850 - 1279)

After the Pallavas, the Cholas secured a firm hold on many areas in Tamilnadu, Andhra and Karnataka and ruled from the 9th century to the 13th century. The credit of spreading Indian culture in foreign lands goes to them. They constructed grand temples. 'Brihadeeshwara' temple is their contribution. They became famous by encouraging Tamil literature.

The Cholas were under the Pallavas for sometime and later became independent. According to Sangam literature, Karikala Chola is the founder of this dynasty. Vijayalaya Chola revived the kingdom and made Thanjavur as his capital.

An important king among the Cholas was Rajaraja Chola I. He was a brave and great warrior. He was an able administrator. As the founder of the Chola empire, he strengthened its foundations and expanded his kingdom. He overpowered the Cheras, Gangas and Pandyas. He built a naval force. He captured Sri Lanka. We can see the domination of the Tamilians in Malaysia and Singapore. Their influence in the political, economic and cultural activities of those countries can be seen. They began overseas trade which continued till date. The Brihadeeshwara temple built by Rajaraja Chola I in Thanjavoor, is a very famous one.

The Chola empire weakened during the period of Rajendra Chola III, and the Pandyas could overpower them easily.

The Contribution of the Cholas

The Cholas had set up an able and efficient administrative system. The kingdom had been divided into mandalam, kotwangi, nadu, kurram or community of villages and tara-kurram. There was a committee of villagers called Ur in every village.

The foremost quality of the Chola administration was the development of the self-governance of the village. The grama sabhas were the first sabhas. Tara-kurram was a village. Every kurram had a village committee named mahasabha. This was also called perumguri and its members perumakkal. The members were chosen through election. Only Sanskrit scholars and rich people were allowed to stand for election.

One-sixth part of the land yield was being collected as tax. Special attention had been given to the irrigation system. The Cholas constructed many lakes, and the Bellandur lake near Bangalore is one of these. They built a huge pond in Gangaikonda Cholapuram.



Brihadeeshwara temple, Thanjavoor

The Cholas were Shaivites, and they built many Shiva temples. The Brihadeeshwara temple in Thanjavur is 500 feet tall and it is in a courtyard 250 feet wide. Its shikara is 200 feet tall. The Choleshwara temple was built by Rajendra Chola.

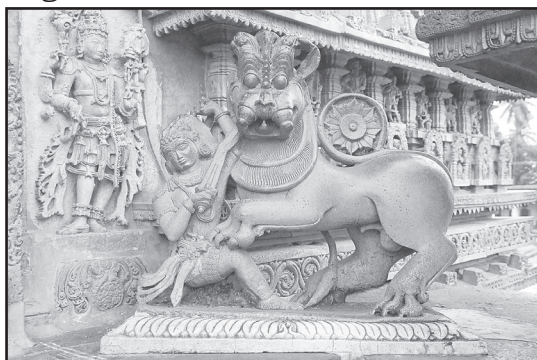
The Aprameya temple near Channapatna, the Choleshwara temple in Begur near Bangalore and the Mukteshwara temple near Binnamangala are the temples built by the Cholas in Karnataka. The temples used to function as economic and cultural centres. The idols of Shiva, Ganapati, Vishnu, Durga and Kartikeya of this time are famous.

The Cholas established many agraharas to encourage education. The Uttaramerur agrahara is famous among these. The temples were centres of education. They were also centres of religious activities. This was a period in which Tamil literature found an all-round development. Noteworthy works are Ramayana written by Kamba, Periya Purana composed by Sekkilar and Thirukkadeva's Jeevaka Chintamani.

THE HOYSALAS OF DWARASAMUDRA (984 TO 1346)

After the Chalukyas became weak in Karnataka, it was the Hoysalas who became strong. The founder of this dynasty, Sala, on the order of a Jain monk, Sudatta, fought with a tiger and killed it near Sosevuru village (today's Angadi) in Mudigere taluk of Chikkamagaluru district. It inspired the people to exclaim 'Hoysala!', and he established this empire. These kings made significant contributions to literature, education, art, architecture and irrigation.

Vishnuvardhana was the important Hoysala king who came after Nrupakama, Ereyanga and Ballala. As a great king of this dynasty, he won Gangavadi from the Cholas and earned the title 'Talakadugonda'. In order to commemorate this victory, he built the Kirtinarayan temple in



The emblem of the Hoysalas

Talakadu and the Chennakeshava (Vijayanarayana) temple at Belur. He tried to expand his kingdom but was defeated by the Chalukyan king Vikramaditya VI.

Ramanujacharya could not spread the message of Vishishtadvaita sect in the Chola kingdom and came to Bittideva's (Vishnuvardhana) court, and under his patronage, spread his faith in the whole of Karnataka.

This kingdom declined during the reign of Ballala III. During the same period, the Vijayanagara empire came into power.



Ramanujacharya

The Contributions of the Hoysalas

The Hoysalas had brought into practice the provincial system of administration. The power of ruling was given to the Princess, Queens and the Royal family. The officials looked after the administration of the nadu and vishayas. In the villages, there used to be the representatives of the government like the gowda, senabova, talawara and others.

In order to encourage agriculture, the Hoysalas built innumerable lakes like the Shanti Sagara, Ballalaraya Samudra, Vishnu Samudra etc gave the importance to agriculture. Land revenue was the main source of income for the kingdom. A unique feature of this society was that the king used to have a special army of guards called 'garuda'. When the king died, these guards would also sacrifice their lives. (suicide squads)

During the period of Hoysalas different religions like Jainism, Buddhism, Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Veerashaivism and Srivaishnavism were prevalent.

Mathas, Ghatikas, Brahmapuris, Agraharas were the educational centres. There were excellent educational institutions at

Melukote, Salagame, Arasikere and other places. Here study of the Vedas, Vedashastras, Kannada and Sanskrit used to be carried on.

Kannada literature flourished immensely. Rudrabhatta wrote 'Jagannatha Vijaya', the great poet Janna wrote 'Yashodhara Charite', Harihara composed the Champu poem 'Girija Kalyana', Raghavanka authored 'Harishchandra Kavya' and Keshiraja wrote 'Shabdamani Darpana'. Even in Sanskrit, memorable works were composed. Sreebhasya by Ramanujacharya and Parasharabhatta composed Sri Guna Ratnakosha.

**This poem from the Belur temple
advocates communal harmony:**

ಯಂತ್ರೈವಾಸ್ತುಮಾಶಾಸಿತೇತಿಹಾಸಿ
ಶಿವಾಂತಿಸಿಖಾತ್ತಾಬ್ಧಿಶಲೀಪೂಜಾಪದವೀಶೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಾಚರಣಾಃ ಪ್ರಸೂ
ಪ್ರೀತಿಶ್ಚ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನಾಃ ಸುಖಿಕಂಪಿತೇಷು ಪೂಜಾಪದವೀಶೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಾಚರಣಾಃ
ವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷಲಿಂಗೇಶೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಾಚರಣಾಃ ||

ಯಂ ಶೈವಾಸ್ತುಮಾಶಾಸಿತೇ ಶಿವ ಇತಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೇತಿ ವೇದಾಂತಿನೋ
ಬೌದ್ಧಾ ಬುಧ್ಧ ಇತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪಟವಃ ಕರ್ತೇತಿ ನೈಯಾಯಿಕಾಃ
ಅರ್ಹಶ್ಚೈತಿ ಹ ಜೈನಶಾಸನಮತಿಃ ಕರ್ಮೇತಿ ಮೀಮಾಂಸಕಾಃ
ಸೋಮಯಂ ವೋ ವಿದಧಾತು ವಾಂಛಿತಫಲಂ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೇಶವೇಶಸ್ವದಾ ||

ಶೈವರು ಶಿವನೆಂದು, ವೇದಾಂತಿಗಳು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವೆಂದು, ಬೌದ್ಧರು ಬುಧ್ಧ
ನೆಂದು, ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಥರಾದ ನೈಯಾಯಿಕರು ಕರ್ತೃವೆಂದು,
ಜೈನರು ಅರ್ಹನೆಂದು, ಮೀಮಾಂಸಕರು ಕರ್ಮವೆಂದು ಯಾವನನ್ನು
ಉಪಾಸನೆ ಮಾಡುವರೋ ಅವನೇ ಆದ—ಈ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೇಶವನೆಂಬ ಈಶನು
ನಿಮಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಲಿ.

The architecture of the Hoysalas is world-famous. The Hoysalas carved their innumerable sculptures in soap stone. There are five features that can be seen in all their temples. They have the star shaped sanctum sanctorum, upapeetha (Jagati) decorative panels, shikara and pillars.

There are beautiful idols of Madanikas

(Shilabalikas) on the brackets of the pillars of Chennakeshava temple at Beluru.



Chennakeshava Temple, Beluru



A shilabalike

The military general, Ketamalla, built the Hoysaleswara temple at Halebidu. The Keshava temple constructed by Somadandanayaka at Somanathapura is famous. There are many temples and basadis in Arasikere, Govindanahalli, Doddagaddavalli and Bhadravati. All these are noted for their extremely delicate carving. The Hoysala architecture has influenced all other architectural styles of the later years. Dasoja, Chavana, Jakana and Dankana were some of the famous sculptors of this time.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The capital of the Cholas was _____.
2. The committee of the villagers in every village during the period of the Cholas was _____.
3. The most famous Chola educational centre or agrahara was _____.
4. The temple in Begur near Bengaluru built by the Cholas is _____.
5. The army of bodyguards during the time of the Hoysalas was _____.
6. The poetic work written by Raghavanka _____.

II. Answer the following questions in brief :

7. Who was the founder of the Chola kingdom?
8. Write a note on the significant features of the Chola administration.
9. Describe the encouragement given by the Hoysalas to literature.

III. Activities :

1. Collect the pictures of Hoysalas dynasty temples and prepare a report.
2. Learn more about the Belur *shilabalikas* from your teacher.

IV. Projects :

1. Visit Belur and Halebidu and write a project-report on it.
2. Learn in detail about Hoysala architecture.



POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER-22

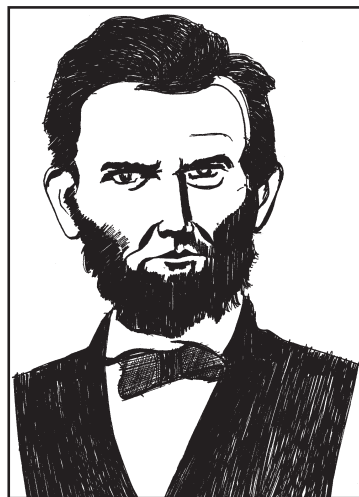
DEMOCRACY



After studying this chapter you learn :

- Know the meaning of democracy.
- Identify the different types of democracy and their differences.
- Explain the features, success factors of democracy, merits and demerits of democracy.
- Explain universal adult franchise system and general election system in India.
- Describe the duties and responsibilities of political parties in a democratic system.
- Analyse the responsibilities of mass media in democracy.
- Know about Right to Information Act - 2005.

Democracy is one of the ancient forms of government. Traces of democracy were seen in Ancient India. Ex.: Sabha and Samithi of the Vedic period. Many revolts and revolutions have taken place in the world to establish the democratic form of Government. The word 'Democracy' is derived from the Greek word Demokratia 'Demos' means people, 'Kratia' means rule. So Democracy means 'Rule of the people'. Elections play an important role in democracy. Elections provide an opportunity to the people to form their own government. It works on the principle of 'one man, one vote'. The government is formed by the people and the people are the decision makers. Abraham Lincoln, the former President of USA has defined democracy as 'A government by the people, of the people and for the people.' Democracy is a form of government where the supreme power belongs to the people.



Abraham Lincoln

Definitions of Democracy

1) Lord Braze : Democracy is a form of government in which the governing powers of the state are not legally vested in the hands of any one class or classes. But in the hands of the members of the community as a whole.

2) Hermen Finer : Democracy is not only a philosophical form of government but also a way of life.

Types of Democracy : There are two types in Democracy. They are direct democracy and indirect democracy (Representative Democracy).

Direct Democracy: In direct democracy the people directly participate in electing their government, making policies and laws for their own progress and development. The system of direct democracy can be practised only in countries of small size and population. This system was practised in ancient Greece and presently practised in Switzerland. Direct democracy becomes more effective through referendum and initiative. Direct democracy is difficult to practise in India because of its vastness and size of the population.

Indirect Democracy: Indirect Democracy is most suitable in bigger nations like India, USA and such other nations. In indirect democracy the people elect their representatives through periodical elections and send them to legislative bodies. These representatives are involved in the process of law making and also control the administration. Democracy is defined as a government by the elected representatives through elections conducted from time to time. The elected representatives in turn elect their leader and also the highest executive of the country.

Characteristics of democracy

1. Democracy is based on the consent of the people. It is the people's government.
2. It is a representative government where people elect their representatives and they make laws.
3. It is based on the principle of universal adult franchise.
4. Elections are held at regular intervals in a free and fair manner.
5. Citizens enjoy fundamental rights, hence there is scope for individual development.

6. The government is responsible to the people.
7. People have the right to change and challenge the government. with peaceful and constitutional methods.
8. The Rule of law principle that all citizens are equal in the eyes of law is followed in this government. The powers of government are limited by the constitutional provisions.
9. It recognizes political parties and entrusts special responsibility on the opposition party.
10. It upholds the sense of dignity in the common man.
11. The main basis of democracy are liberty and equality. The people enjoy maximum liberty and equality. In democracy there is no disparity among the people on the basis of caste, religion, sex and position or status.
12. In democracy, people are the ultimate source of sovereignty (supreme power), government derives its power from them. For this purpose elections are held at certain intervals. In India general elections take place once in five years.
13. Democracy is a welfare state and in it special attention is paid to the welfare of the people as a whole and not to a particular class.
14. Democracy is against personality worship.

Factors essential for the success of democracy

1. People should have an urge to protect democracy.
2. People must always be vigilant.
3. Tolerance is one of the basic qualities needed for the success of democracy. They must work with the spirit of give and take.
4. Success of democracy depends upon good leadership. The leaders must have the ability to understand the problems of the common man. They must possess the qualities of service, patriotism and spirit of sacrifice.
5. An efficient opposition party keeps the government alert. It checks the ruling party from becoming dictatorial.
6. A well informed and educated electorate contributes to the success of democracy.

7. Success of democracy depends upon the role of the people. People must compulsorily vote during the election. People must be free from corrupt practices. The people must elect efficient and non-corrupt representatives who can solve their problems.
8. Free, fearless and unbiased press contributes to the success of democracy.
9. Well organized, efficient and responsible local bodies strengthen democracy.

Merits of Democracy

Many countries have accepted democracy as the best form of government because of its merits. The merits of democracy are as follows:

1. It protects the rights and independence of the people through an independent judiciary.
2. It is based on the principles of equality.
3. It provides an opportunity to people to involve themselves in decision making and framing laws.
4. People elect representatives and the government of their choice.
5. Decisions are taken after debate and discussion. Decisions are based upon public opinion.
6. Opposition checks the misuse of power by the government, through debates, discussion, criticism, review and protest.
7. The fundamental rights provide an opportunity for the development of the personality of an individual.
8. It brings about a peaceful change of government through elections and thus reduces the danger of revolution.
9. Democracy develops nationalism, patriotism, respect to the people and creates unity in the midst of diversity.

Demerits of Democracy : Democracy has certain demerits or defects. The demerits in democracy are as follows:

1. Lack of respectable educational qualification, managerial skills, leadership qualities, ignorance of social, economic, political

issues and the selfish attitude of the representatives weaken democracy.

2. The competition among the political parties for power results in favouritism and corruption.
3. Interests of the party becomes more important than national interest.
4. Defections from one political party to another lead to an unstable government.
5. The caste factor, the use of money and muscle power in the elections weaken the government in the democratic set up.
6. Law making in democracy is a lengthy procedure.
7. Conducting elections is expensive and much time consuming.
8. The majority party at times becomes dictatorial and the opinion of the minority is suppressed.
9. The uneducated poor people are often exploited by the people in power.
10. Anti-social elements exert influence on the government with their money and muscle power.

Universal Adult Franchise: In India we have representative democracy. Elections play an important role in a representative democracy. People have the right to vote in elections. In India voting right are provided to all the people aged 18 and above, regardless of caste, qualification, creed, religion, language and gender.

Before 1989 the minimum voting age in India was 21 years. Through the 61st Amendment Act of 1989 the voting age was reduced to 18 years from 21 years.

Good government always depends upon the voter. So the voter must not come under the influence of caste, creed, money or muscle power while voting. The voter must be careful while choosing a candidate. He must choose the candidate with good qualities and capabilities as stated below :

- 1) The candidate must have a zeal and interest to serve the society.

- 2) The candidate must have concern towards the problems of the people and should be easily approachable.
- 3) The candidate must be educated, loyal, honest and service minded.
- 4) The candidate must not be corrupt and must be a model to others in selfless service, character and actions.
- 5) The courts should not have declared him/her as a criminal and he / she must be free from criminal activities.
- 6) The candidate must not have indulged in anti-social and anti-national activities.

Elections

Elections are important in the democratic set up. Elections are held at periodical intervals. In India elections are conducted once in five years but this period varies from country to country. Elections conducted once in five years on routine are called General elections. If the elections are conducted to fill the vacant seats within the stipulated term of five years, such elections are called By-elections. The Election Commission of India is set up by the Government of India through the constitutional procedures to conduct elections. Its headquarters is in New Delhi. Presently it has one Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners. They are appointed by the President of India. Parliament has authority to decide the number of Commissioners it should have. There is a State Election Commission at the state level to conduct elections to local bodies.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

- 1 The word Democracy is derived from _____ and _____ words.
- 2 The minimum age to vote in India is _____ years.
3. The elections conducted once in five years in a routine manner is termed as _____ elections.
4. The Institution that conducts election to Local bodies is _____

II Answer the following questions briefly :

- 5 What are the advantages of democracy?
- 6 How is direct democracy different from indirect democracy?
- 7 What is a universal adult franchise?
- 8 List out the essential factors for the success of democracy
- 9 Why an efficient opposition party is an essential factor in democracy?
- 10 Mention the Merits of Democracy?
- 11 Why are the periodical elections necessary in democracy ?
- 12 The success of democracy depends on the voters. Discuss.

III Activities :

- 1 Democracy is the best form of Government, Discuss.
- 2 The best leadership contributes to the success of Democracy. arrange a discourse.

IV Projects :

- 1 With the guidance of your teacher prepare a project report on the direct democracy practised in Switzerland.
- 2 Prepare a report on the role of Lokayukta in fighting against corruption in our state.



CHAPTER-23

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT



After studying this chapter you learn :

- Background of formation of local self government.
- Explain the objectives and functions of local self government.
- Describe the formation, administration, responsibilities and duties of local government.

The concept of local self government in India is very old. Many ancient kingdoms of India gave importance to the growth of local self government. Local self government provided a link between the government and the masses. It helped the people of the locality to voice their problems. The local government helped to solve local problems at the local level with the co-operation and involvement of the people. The involvement of people in administration strengthened the democratic institution at the grassroot level. The people were vested with powers of electing representatives to local administrative bodies. The self governing bodies called local self government became the basis for the decentralization of power. Acts of 1919 and 1935 passed by the British provided more powers to local self governing institutions in India. After independence the government of India appointed many committees and passed Acts to realize the dream Grama Swarajya of our father of the Nation.

In addition a direction was included in the Indian Constitution which says that the state shall take steps to organise village panchayats and provide them with adequate powers and authority to function efficiently. 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments which came into effect in 1993 became the milestone in the history of Local Self Government.

The local self governments functioned in Karnataka in the pre – independence period. In the post independence period many committees were appointed by our state government to establish and strengthen local bodies in our state. In 1983 the Karnataka

Zillaparishat, Taluk Panchayati Samithi, Mandal Panchayati and Nyaya Panchayati Act was introduced and it came into effect in 1985. According to this Act Zilla Parishat at district level, Taluk Panchayati at taluk level and Mandal Panchayat at village level were created through direct elections. Later in 1993 the Panchayat Raj Act was amended. According to the 73rd constitution in Karnataka Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayati, Zilla Panchayat are called as panchayat raj institutions to strengthen the Act of 1983. The Act also made provision for the creation of Grama Sabhas. To keep pace with the modern developments many amendments to Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act have been passed. According to 73rd amendment act of constitution, status is given to Panchayat Raj Institutions.

The objectives of the local self government are :

- To involve the local people in solving the problems of their own locality.
- To provide the knowledge of administration to common people.
- To help in decentralizing powers and make the administration more efficient.
- To train or develop leadership qualities among people at the grassroot level.

Functions of Local Self Governments: The functions of the local self governments like Grama Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats are varied. A few important functions are :

- To maintain and protect the panchayat property.
- To prepare the annual budget of the local body.
- To undertake health and family welfare programmes.
- To plan and undertake the developmental works like laying of roads, electrification, housing and supply of drinking water, etc.
- To encourage and implement the primary, secondary, adult and informal education programmes.
- To maintain cleanliness and sanitation of the area.
- To prevent all sorts of pollution and to provide better health facilities.
- To provide facilities for the distribution of essential commodities like food grains, kerosene etc.

- To ensure prompt registration and reporting of birth and deaths.
- To encourage agriculture, animal husbandry, khadi and handicraft industries.
- To undertake the programmes for conservation of soil, water and forest.
- To execute the agricultural extension programmes to help the farmers.
- To plan and implement the welfare schemes for the benefit of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, backward and weaker sections, persons with disabilities (divyangas) women and children.
- To provide marketing facilities, street lighting facilities and reading room facilities.
- To collect taxes, fees and penalties.
- To identify the beneficiaries for the various projects and welfare programmes of the government.

Sources of Income : The local self governing bodies require funds to implement various plans and projects. The main sources of income for local bodies are

- Amount collected through water cess, health cess, education cess, library and reading room cess.
- Amount collected through building tax, vacant land tax, taxes on business establishments, markets, entertainment houses and advertising bodies.
- Taxes collected from the tourist spots.
- Rental and lease amount collected on their properties.
- Financial grants from the state government.



Grama Sabha

Composition of local self governing bodies

Grama Sabhas : Grama Sabha is a village council. There is no election procedure to the Grama Sabha. All the members of Grama or village aged 18 and above can take part in Grama Sabha meetings. The president of Grama Panchayat

presides and the members of Grama Panchayat attend the meetings. Grama sabha must meet at least once in six months. Grama sabha discusses the problems of their village and also the welfare measures undertaken for the progress and development of the village. The villagers get a chance to give advice. It recommends the names of the beneficiaries to various governmental schemes.

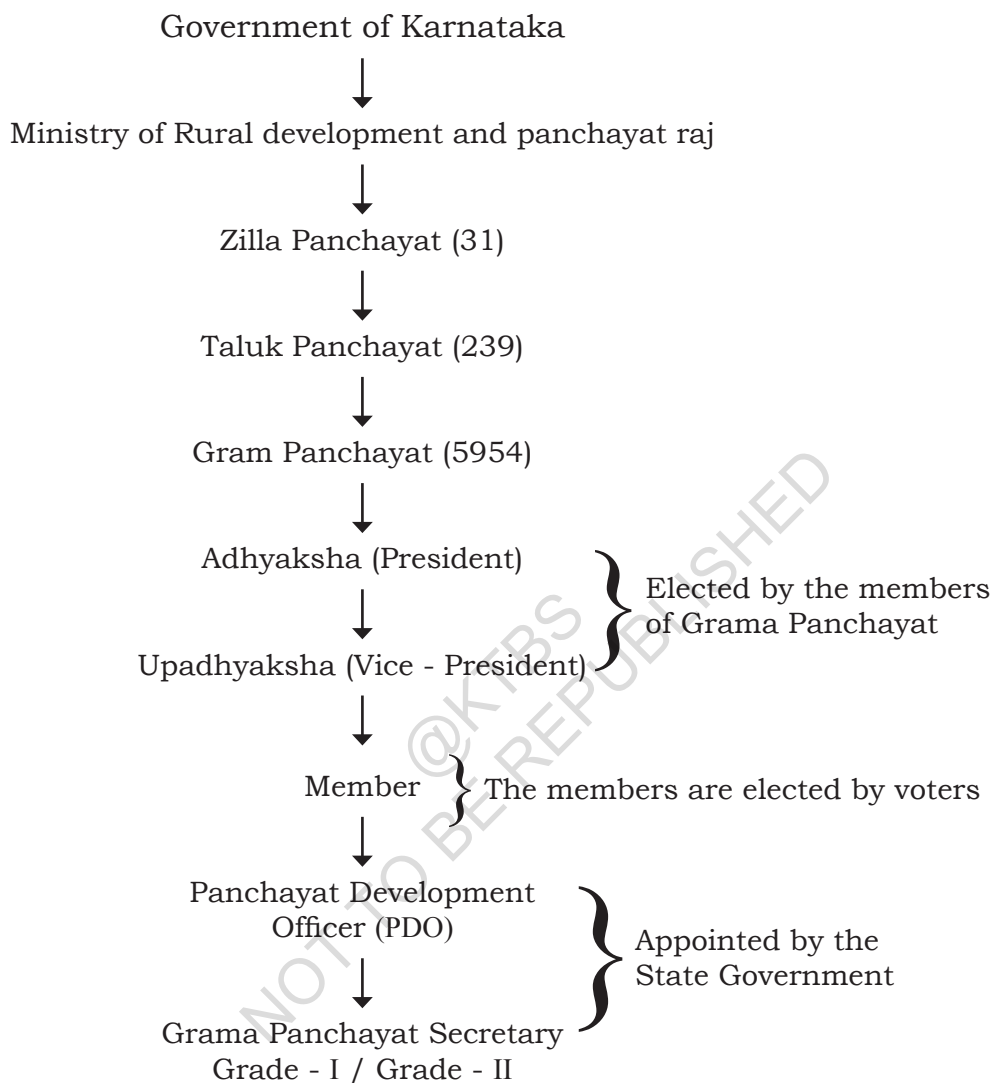
Grama Panchayats: Grama Panchayat is the organisation existing at the lower level as the foundation of Panchayat raj institutions. Grama Panchayats are formed on the basis of population. A village or group of villages with a population between 5,000 and 7,000 form one Gram Panchayat. Regions of Uttar Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Malnad regions form Grama Panchayat only with the population of 2,000. The members of the grama panchayat are elected by the adult population of the Panchayat area. One representative for 400 voters is elected. Reservation is provided to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, backward classes and women. The term of office of Gram Panchayat will be for a complete five years starting from the day of the first meeting.

According to the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act of 1993. As per the second amendment of Panchayat Raj Act of 2000, a panchayat member must have a toilet in his house. If he does not have, he must arrange to have one within one year of getting elected.

Grama Panchayat meetings must be held at least once in two months. Minimum one third of the members of the Panchayat must be present to take decisions. All the members of the Grama Panchayat together elect Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha (President and Vice-President) for a term of 30 months. Adhyaksha presides over the meetings of Grama Panchayat and in his absence Upadhyaskha manages the deliberations. Reservation policy is applicable to the posts of Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha. Standing Committees are formed for the efficient administration of Grama Panchayats.

The state government has appointed one Panchayat development officer (PDO) and Gram panchayat secretary for each gram panchayat to look after the functioning of gram panchayat.

Chart of Panchayat Raj in Karnataka



The number of Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayats and Gram Panchayat are based on the data of Karnataka Economic Survey 2023-24. has been mentioned in the above chart.

Taluk Panchayats : Taluk panchayat is the intermediary organ of the panchayat raj system. Panchayat Raj Act of 1993 provides an opportunity for the creation of Taluk Panchayat at Taluk level. Taluk Panchayat comprises of the members directly elected by the eligible

voters. The number of members in the Taluk Panchayat is based on population of the taluk. There is one elected representative for every 10,000 voters. Reservation is provided to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, backward communities and women. Besides, one fifth of the presidents of Grama Panchayats serve as the members of Taluk Panchayat. The President are chosen through lots (lottery system). They are nominated on rotation basis for a period of one year. The term of the Taluk Panchayat members is five years. They have the right to resign or can be removed by the Government. MLAs, MLCs and MPs of that jurisdiction can attend the Taluk Panchayat meetings.

The Taluk Panchayat meetings must be held at least once in two months. In case of utmost importance special meetings are conducted. The president of Taluk Panchayat presides over the meetings. In his absence the vice president presides over the meetings. President and vice president are elected by the Taluk Panchayat members for a term of 30 months. The standing committees are constituted to bring about efficiency in administration. The government appoints the executive officer to look after the executive work of Taluk Panchayat.

Taluk Panchayats have certain functions to perform in addition to the functions of local bodies. They are,

- To consolidate the annual plan proposals of the Grama Panchayats and to submit those to Zilla Panchayat.
- To implement all the welfare programmes suggested or ordered by the Zilla Panchayat or state government.

Zilla Panchayat: Zilla panchayat is the highest level of panchayat Raj organisation, zilla panchayat members are directly elected by people of that district. The total number of representatives vary from district to district based on the population. One representative for a population of 30,000 in Dakshina Kannada, Uttar Kannada and Chikkamangaluru, one representative for a population of 18,000 in Kodagu (Coorg) and one representative for a population of 40,000 in other areas are elected. In addition the presidents of Taluk Panchayats, MLAs, MLCs and MPs of that district are the members of Zilla Panchayat. They can attend the meetings and vote. Reservation

of seats are provided to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, backward classes and women. The term of the members is five years.

A chairman and vice chairman are elected for a term of 30 months for the zilla panchayat, the elected chairman being called the zilla panchayat president. Zilla Panchayat meetings are to be held at least once in two months. One president and one vice president are elected for a term of 30 months. The President of Zilla Panchayat is called Zilla Panchayat Adhyaksha. Zilla Panchayat Adhyaksha presides over the meetings of Zilla Panchayat. In his absence the vice president will preside over the meetings. The president has the powers to sanction one lakh rupees for relief measures during the period of natural calamities. Five standing committees are formed for efficient administration of Zilla Panchayat. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), equal to the rank of the District Commissioner, is appointed by the State government to look after the executive work of the Zilla Panchayat. He takes part in Zilla Panchayat meetings and discussions, but has no right to vote.

Zilla Panchayat is like district rural local self government. It has vast powers in the implementation of developmental programmes and welfare schemes in the district. All the developmental programmes and schemes of the government are implemented through Zilla Panchayats. In addition it has the following functions :

- To create an atmosphere of mutual trust, confidence and co-operation between Grama Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayat for successful implementation of government projects and programmes.
- To bring about co-ordination among all the departments for successful implementation of programmes and also to supervise such developmental work.
- To encourage and provide support for the establishment of co-operative societies, co-operative banks and such other co-operative institutions.
- To execute the work as directed by the state government.

State election commission : Through the 73rd Amendment Act of the constitution and in accordance with Article 243K. Incorporated in the constitution, separate state election commissions have been established to conduct elections for panchayat raj institutions and in accordance with the 74th Amendment Act of the constitution and in accordance with the article 243ZA incorporated in the constitution separately. A state election commission has been established. The Karnataka State election commission's have been conducting elections to the Panchayat Raj institution like Gramapanchayat, Taluk panchayat, Zilla panchayat and Urban local bodies like Patana Panchayat, Pura Sabha, Nagara Sabha and Mahanagara Palike.

Urban Local Bodies

There are many towns and cities in the state. Towns and cities are categorised as urban areas. In urban areas people have better facilities of education, health, transport, drinking water, sanitation and entertainment. At the same time there are many problems in urban areas. In order to solve these problems and to provide good governance, the urban local self governments or urban local bodies are set up. The 74th Amendment Act of the constitution has given constitutional status to urban local bodies to set up pattana panchayat Municipal corporations and Mahanagara Palike. Town panchayat, Municipal corporation are the major urban local bodies in Karnataka.

There are three types in urban local bodies. They are :

- 1) City Corporation (Mahanagara Palike) – Major cities
- 2) Pattana Panchayat, Municipal Corporations, Town Municipalities – Towns and Cities
- 3) Cantonment wards : under the control of the Defence ministry.

The state government has powers to declare a particular area as a city or a town on the basis of certain factors like population, income etc., These urban local bodies have many functions. They are :

- To prepare the budget and to get the approval of the council.
- To look after the overall administration of the town or city.
- To prepare a good town planning system and to implement it.

- To provide good roads, transportation, water supply, electricity, education, market and health facilities.
- To maintain cleanliness by providing a good sewage system and disposal of urban waste.
- Granting permission to build structures, maintaining of local body buildings and properties.
- Registration of births and deaths.
- To provide parks, sports and entertainment facilities.
- To improve the living conditions in the slum areas by providing facilities.
- To establish orphanages, old age homes, beggar colonies, juvenile homes and child welfare centers.
- To undertake the construction and maintenance of swimming pools, stadiums, market yards, parks, graveyards, museums, bus stations, reading room facilities, public libraries, veterinary hospitals, theatre for cultural programmes, wholesale market yards and crematoriums.
- To plan for rain water harvesting.
- To encourage cultural activities.
- To undertake measures for the improvement or progress of backward classes and weaker sections.
- To encourage and to undertake such measures which can help to maintain greenery, cleanliness, and beauty of the town or the city.

Sources of Income

In order to bring about the development and progress of the area and also to implement various plans and projects, the urban local bodies require funds. The main sources of income are from the taxes levied and collected on buildings, vacant sites, shops and vending carts etc. In addition, they collect rent from the buildings of the local bodies rented out to offices, market yards, shops and town halls etc. Water cess, market cess and cess on entertainment houses yield revenue. The grants provided by the state government help the local bodies to undertake welfare measures.

Composition of urban local bodies

Town Municipalities or Municipal Corporations: An urban area is classified as a town or a city on the basis of the population. An area with a population between 20,000 and 50,000 is considered a town. The town municipality is the governing body of that area. Similarly an area with a population between 50,000 and 3 lakhs is considered a city. The governing body of that area is called a City Municipality. The governing bodies of Town Municipalities and City Municipalities have elected representatives called Councillors. The Councillors are directly elected by the people of that town or city. The number of councillors vary from place to place depending on the population of that area. His tenure will be five (5) years. In Town Municipality the number of councillors are between 23 and 27 whereas in City Municipalities the number is between 31 and 37. Beside, the State Government nominates five members who have good experience and knowledge in municipal administration. These nominated members take part in debates and discussions of the council meeting but have no right to vote. The local MLAs, MLCs and MPs can also attend the council meetings and vote. Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, backward classes and women are provided reservation as per the rule in these local bodies. The President and the Vice President are the heads of the local bodies. They are elected by the councillors and their term is one year. They are elected by the councillors. The President presides over the council meetings and helps in smooth functioning of the local body. In the absence of the President, the Vice -President looks after the functions. The term of the urban local bodies is five years. Under certain special circumstances the State Government has powers to extend the term. Four standing committees are constituted for the smooth and efficient administration of the local bodies. The Chief Officer is the Administrative head of the municipal body. He is appointed by the Government. He looks after the entire executive work of the municipality besides providing the necessary information to the council.

City Corporation or Mahanagara Palike

City Corporation or Mahanagara palikes are constituted as per Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act of 1976. The City Corporation or Mahanagara Palikes are formed in the areas with more than

two lakh population and an income of more than Rs. One crore. The members of the City Corporations are called Corporators. The number of Corporators in the corporation is decided on the basis of the population. The number of corporators should not generally be less than 30 and not more than 100. The state government decides the size of the corporation.

Currently there are 11 (eleven) municipal corporations in Karnataka. There are 10 city corporations and one Bruhat Mahanagara Palike in Karnataka. Bengaluru City Corporation is called Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP). There are 225 wards in BBMP.

City is divided into smaller electoral divisions called wards. One corporator is elected from each ward. Corporators are directly elected by the people of that city. Certain seats are reserved to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, backward classes and women. Besides these elected members, the state government nominates five members possessing good experience and knowledge in town planning, education, health and Municipal Administration. The five nominated members can take part in corporation council meetings but have no right to vote. The MLA's and MP's who represents the city partially or completely and members of Rajya Sabha and members of legislative council who registered as voters in that city. can also attend the meetings of the corporation council and vote. The term of the corporators is five years and the term can be extended upto one year by the state government depending upon the circumstances.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are the leaders of the corporation. They are elected by the corporators. Their term of office is one year. The Mayor Presides over the corporation meetings. He/She takes measures to implement the decisions of the council meetings. He/She establishes control over the executive work of the corporation. Standing Committees are set up to bring about efficiency in administration and also to assist the Mayor. The Mayor is the 'First citizen' of the city.

Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act of 1976 was Amended in 2011. The Act applies to eleven corporations of Karnataka including that of Bangalore. The Act provides opportunity for community participation in Municipal functions. This amendment provides an opportunity for the community to participate in the activities of Mahanagar Palikas.

The functioning of the municipal corporation is overseen by the commissioner. The Commissioner is the real executive of the City Corporation. Generally he is of IAS (Indian Administrative Services) cadre. He is appointed by the State Government. He participates in the council meetings and provides the required information to the council. He implements the decisions of the council. He assists the Mayor in preparing the budget and also in the executive functions of the corporation.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act that is in force now was passed in the year_____ .
2. The body of the village council in which all the voters of the village can participate is _____ .
3. The President of Grama Panchayats are chosen for Taluk Panchayats on the basis of _____ system.
4. The officer appointed by the Government to look after the day to day executive work of Zilla Panchayat is called _____
5. The total number of City Corporations in Karnataka including Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagar Palike is _____ .

II Answer the following questions briefly :

6. What are the objectives of Local Self Government?
7. State the place where you reside comes under urban local body or Rural local body.

8. Mention the structure of Gram Panchayat.
9. What are the sources of income of local self government?
10. Mention the need for constituting standing committees in local bodies.
11. List out the group of members who have been provided reservation in the local bodies.
12. What should be the population to classify an area as a town or city?
13. What are the three tiers of the Panchayat Raj system in Karnataka?

III Activities :

1. Invite the head or a member of the local body of your area to the school and discuss the problems of your area and also the programmes undertaken to solve such problems.
2. Suppose you are a member of the local body of your area, what measures would you undertake to solve the problems of your area.
3. Participate in the gram sabha of any gramapanchayat and prepare a report.

IV Projects :

1. Study and collect information about the local bodies which functioned in ancient India.
2. Survey the area in which you live and collect the information about the problems of the area that needs to be attended.
3. Interview any five or six members of the local bodies and collect information about the measures taken by them to improve their wards and prepare a report.



CHAPTER-24

SOCIOLOGY IN DAILY LIFE



After studying this chapter you learn :

- Social interaction in daily life.
- The role of consciousness in social life.
- The importance of body language and conversation in social interaction.

Daily Life

While referring to women, some people may remark that they are not very knowledgeable. This remark reveals their understanding that women are weaker than men and they are to be neglected. But such remarks are just casual talk full of prejudices against women and are not scientific truths. When it concerns knowledge, there is no difference between men and women.

The above example illustrates the fact that though general knowledge is helpful to us in our daily lives, it does not provide us answers to certain important questions. In such situations, sociology is of great help to us. It is possible for sociologists to carry out a study of women, and scientifically prove that they are also as strong and as capable as men. The above explanation proves that sociology provides us with the right information needed for our daily lives. It enables us to study all subjects without any prejudices.

The Individual Body Language And Conversation

We interact with many people in our daily lives. This process is called social interaction. Social interaction involves more than two people communicating among themselves through language and symbols, and influencing one another's behaviour and thoughts.

We cannot lead our daily lives without communication. The language that we speak depends on the area we reside in. We learn the language that is suitable for our environment, or else it will be difficult to lead our lives. Sometimes we use a different kind of communication to satisfy our needs. If we do not know a language, we cannot converse with anyone. On such occasions, we express our feelings through body language or facial expressions.

Role Consciousness

You might have noticed doctors and nurses when you visited a hospital. After examining the patient, the doctor suggests necessary medicines and treatment. The nurse gives the medicine to the patient and looks after him according to the instructions of the doctor. In the same manner, as the teacher enters the classroom, he may ask you various questions. Through those questions, he tests whether you have studied or not. You also ask questions about the topics you have not understood and get clarifications.

However, you do not go to the hospital and ask questions about your school lessons or put questions about your illness to your teacher and ask for medicines. Why do you do so? That is because we expect the doctor to do his duty towards health, the teacher to teach lessons and the nurse to treat us. We do not get confused about these duties. This performance by every person of his role is known as role consciousness.

Even in our family, we perform many roles as brother, sister, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, etc. Every individual adopts many roles according to his age and conditions.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. We express our feelings through _____.
2. Sociology enables us to study every subject without any _____.
3. The process of interacting with many people in our daily life is called _____.

II. Answer the following questions :

4. How does sociology enable us to understand society in our daily lives?
5. Give an example to illustrate the importance of language.
6. What is role-consciousness?

III. Answer the following in four-five sentences each :

7. Describe the relationship between language and society.
8. Explain role consciousness with an example.

IV. Activity :

1. Write an essay on your role in society as brother/sister.



CHAPTER-25

KINDS OF SOCIETIES



After studying this chapter you learn :

- The different types of societies.
- The features of different types of societies.

We do not find the same society everywhere. People's life, culture, customs, rituals, occupation etc. differ from region to region. For example : Dressing style, daily routines, lifestyles of rural people are different from people of the cities and towns. Buildings seen in cities are not seen in villages. That means society can be classified in different ways based on its nature of occupation and their activities. These are:

1. Hunting and food-gathering society
2. Cattle-rearing society
3. Farming society
4. Industrial society

1. Hunting and Food-Gathering Society

This is the simplest and the oldest of all forms of human societies. This society is very small, comprising very few people, and adopts a nomadic lifestyle. The weapons they use are – axes made from stone, spear, dagger etc. These people hunt wild animals for their survival. They also gather fruits, seeds, roots, tubers and vegetables grown wild in the forest. They do not have any desire to earn money. They lead lives sharing everything with others.

Features of this society

- 1 This society comprises very small and scattered groups of people. It never has more than 40-50 people.

- 2 Since this society keeps on moving from place to place, the people have to move to a new place in search of food when it is scarce in one place.
- 3 People in this society do not desire to earn wealth. There is no concept of wealth in their society. Whatever they get, they share it with one another.
- 4 The whole society is bound together by means of relationships. There is no personal identity. Family and relationships are the only mutually related institutions.
- 5 Since there are no political institutions, there are no categories of the rulers and the ruled here.

2. Cattle-Rearing Society

The society which rears herds of cattle for its livelihood is a cattle-rearing society. Here the people satisfy their needs by hunting, cattle-rearing, food-gathering. Even today we can see cattle-rearing societies in parts of Africa and Central Asia.

Features of this society

- 1 These societies are comparatively big and consist of several hundreds to thousands of people. For example: The Bhaktiyari community has about 5000 to 1,50,000 people.
- 2 These societies can be usually seen on grasslands, hilly regions, deserts and areas not suitable for agriculture. These are the areas congenial for cattle-rearing. That is the reason their main occupation is cattle-rearing.
- 3 In this society, the one who possesses the largest number of cattle becomes more powerful than the others. He is considered rich and becomes the leader of the group.

3. Farming society

A farming society depends on cultivation of vast areas of land for livelihood. People make use of animals to plough the land.

Features of this society

- 1 A 'Farming Revolution' began with the invention of the plough around 3000 B.C.E. With this, the production of food too increased. Food production increased much more when animals were used to draw the plough.
- 2 Cultivation is the main occupation in the farming society. Hence people stayed in the same place. With this permanent settlement of people, villages took shape.
- 3 Since increased food production was possible in the fields, it was not necessary for everyone to work there throughout the day. Therefore, the majority of the people engaged themselves in other activities. So various skills are developed.

4. Industrial Society

The society which depends on industries that manufacture products with the use of science and technology is called an industrial society.

Features of this society

- 1 New inventions transformed the society totally. The steam engine, internal combustion engine, electric energy, nuclear energy and others have brought about and are bringing wide-ranging social and economic transformation.
- 2 Many people migrate to cities where industries are established. Therefore, the population in cities increases.
- 3 Division of labour is needed to run industries. Division of labour involves division of the work according to the skills of the workers. In the industrial society, we see division of labour in all aspects.
4. From a point of view it is also possible to give this classification as stages of human evolution.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The members of the hunting society used _____ weapons.
2. In farming _____ is used for ploughing.
3. Division of tasks according to skills is called _____.

II. Answer the following questions :

4. What is meant by 'Cattle-rearing' society?
5. What do you mean by 'Farming society'?
6. What is meant by 'Industrial society'?
7. What are the kinds of societies?

III. Answer the following in four-five sentences each :

8. Describe the lifestyle in the hunting and food-gathering society.
9. Mention the features of the cattle-rearing society.
10. Explain the features of the farming society.
11. Describe the features of the industrial society.

IV. Activities :

1. Compare and contrast the lifestyle of urban & rural people with the help of a teacher.
2. Sit in groups, discuss the concept of an ideal society.



CHAPTER-26

HYDROSPHERE



After studying this chapter you learn :

- know the different kinds of water bodies.
- understand the structure of the ocean bed.
- know the ocean currents, their types and conservation of oceans.
- know how to mark oceans, sea gulf, bay and strait on an Indian map.

Water- The source for marine life and maritime climate

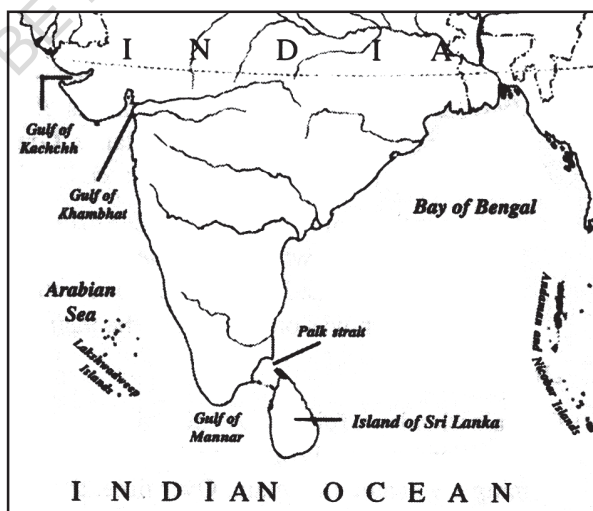
Distribution of Water bodies

The Earth is popularly called 'Blue planet' or 'Watery planet' because about 70.78% of the total area of the earth or 361 million sq. km is covered by water. The major water bodies of the world are the Pacific ocean, the Atlantic ocean, the Indian ocean and the Arctic ocean.

Oceans: Oceans are deep and large expanses of water found between the continents.
Ex: The Indian ocean in the south.

Sea: A sea is a part of the ocean extended or projected far inland. Seas are smaller compared to oceans, e.g., the Arabian sea, the Caspian sea, the Red sea.

Gulf: Gulf is a part of an ocean or sea that penetrates into the land. It is smaller than the sea. The size, shape and depth of a gulf varies from one to another, e.g., the Gulf of Mannar, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Mexico.



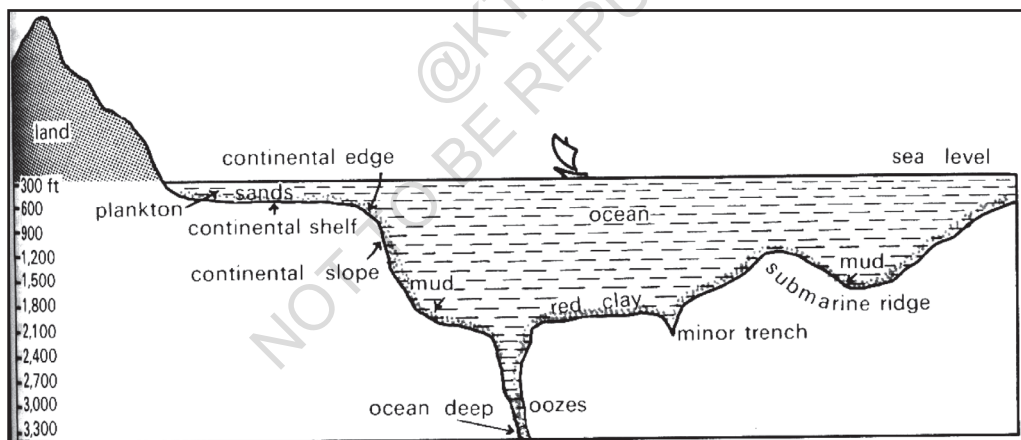
Bay: Bays are small semi-circular water bodies partially surrounded by land. The depth, extent and size of bays vary from one to another, e.g. the Bay of Bengal, the Bay of Biscay, the Bay of Fundy, Hudson Bay.

Strait: A strait is a narrow strip of water body joining two large water bodies, eg., Palk strait, Strait of Gibraltar, Bering strait.

Isthmus: Isthmus is a narrow stretch of land mass joining two large land masses. Isthmus is the most important location for constructing ocean canals eg., a) Suez canal between Asia and Africa b) Panama canal between North America and South America.

RELIEF OF THE OCEAN FLOOR

The sea or ocean floor also has various features like the relief features of the earth's surface. The knowledge of relief features of the ocean floor is very necessary to know the importance of the ocean. On the basis of the characteristic features, the ocean floor is divided into four major parts. They are : a) The continental shelf b) The continental slope c) The deep sea plain d) The ocean deeps



Ocean floor

1. Continental Shelf: This is the shallow area along the sea coast. This part is bordered by the sea coast on one side and continental slope on the other side. The average depth of the continental shelf is 100 fathoms (1 fathom is equal to 6 ft). The depth of the sea in this region gradually increases towards the continental slope. The continental shelf is very important for fishing, aquaculture, navigation and extraction of minerals.

2. Continental Slope : This is the second part of the ocean floor and it is very steep. It is a link between the continental shelf and the deep sea plain. Sub-marine canyons are a special feature in this region.

3. The Deep sea plain: This is the vast plain found at the bottom of the sea floor. The deep sea plain is also known as 'abyssal plain' and it covers the largest area of the ocean floor. In this region Sea mounts and Guyots are found.

4. The Ocean deep and Trenches : The ocean deeps are also called 'Ocean trenches'. These are the deepest part of the ocean floor, e.g. The Challenger deep of Mariana trench in the Pacific ocean near Philippine islands is around 10,929 meters deep and is the deepest point of the oceans. The other trenches are the Tonga trench, Kurile trench in the Pacific ocean.

Temperature and salinity of the ocean water

Temperature: Sea or ocean water temperature varies according to latitudes and the depth of the ocean floor. The temperature of the ocean water near the equator is more than that of the temperature near the Arctic and the Antarctic circles. With the increasing depth the temperature of the ocean water decreases. It is because the sunlight can penetrate into the ocean only up to a depth of 200 meters. Within this depth various marine organisms are found in large numbers.

Salinity: Salinity is the percentage of salts dissolved in the sea or ocean water. The average salinity of the ocean water is 35 PPT (Parts per thousand) or 35 grams/¹⁰⁰⁰ grams). The salinity of ocean water is very high near the tropics and it is very low near the poles. At the equatorial region the salinity is average due to high evaporation and precipitation.

Why is sea water salty?

The water flowing from the land to the sea (river) carries many kinds of salts and deposits them in the sea or ocean. Due to high temperature, water evaporates continuously and the salts remain in the sea or ocean. This continuous process over a long period of time has resulted in the accumulation of salts in the sea water.

Facts file

Saline water bodies of the world

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Lake Van (Turkey) | – 330/ ⁰⁰⁰ ppt |
| 2. Dead Sea (Between Israel & Jordan) | – 300/ ⁰⁰⁰ ppt |
| 3. Lake Sambar (India) | – 265/ ⁰⁰⁰ ppt |
| 4. Red Sea (Asia and Africa) | – 240/ ⁰⁰⁰ ppt |

For example 330/000^{ppt}. ppt - Part per thousand

OCEAN CURRENTS

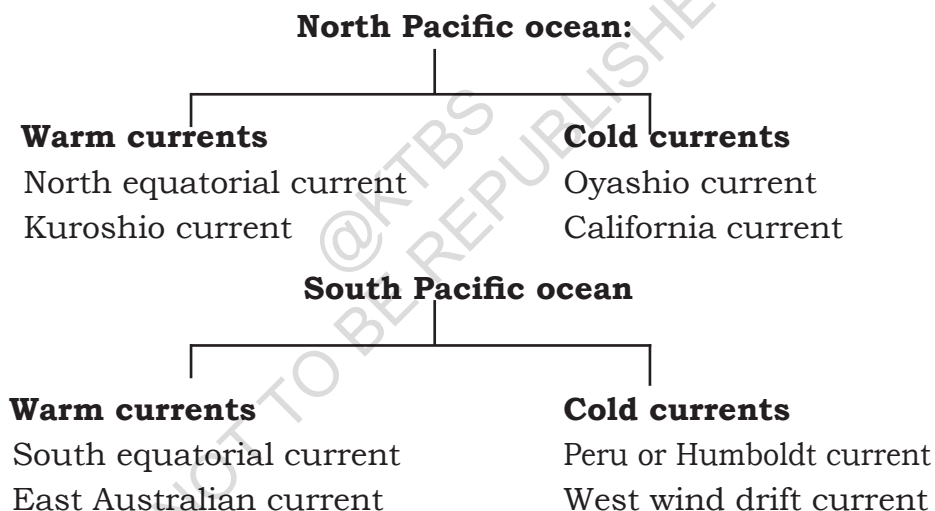
The ocean water has three types of movements. They are Waves, Currents and Tides. Ocean currents are the regular movement of ocean water from one region to another. Ocean currents are of two types.

Warm currents: These currents originate and flow from the equatorial regions to sub-polar regions.

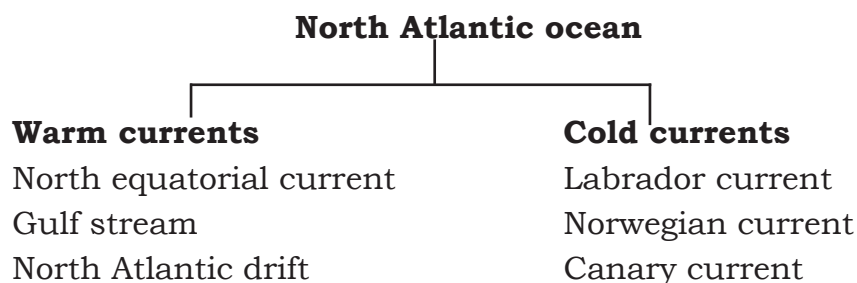
Cold currents: These currents originate in the polar regions and flow towards the equatorial region.

Factors that influence ocean currents are Rotation of the Earth, Temperature, Wind, Salinity, Shape of the landmasses, etc.

Currents of the Pacific Ocean are:



Currents of the Atlantic ocean are:



South Atlantic ocean

Warm currents

South equatorial current
Brazilian current

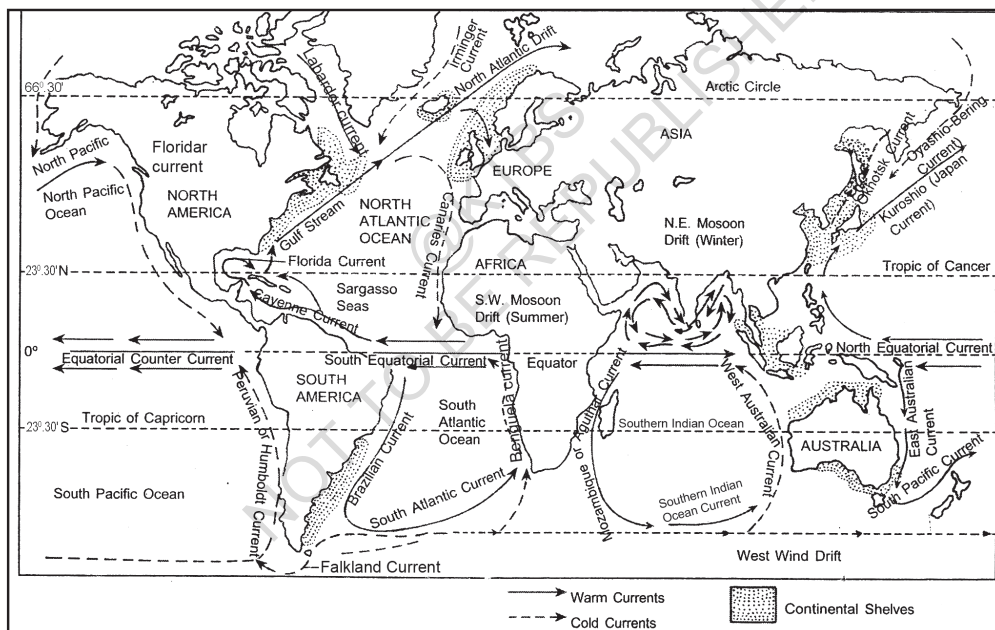
Cold currents

Falkland current
Benguela current

Current of the Indian ocean:

The north Indian ocean currents change their direction seasonally following the monsoons. During the south west monsoon the currents flow in a south west to north east direction and during the north east monsoon they flow in a north east to south west direction.

The south Indian ocean currents are Mozambique, Madagascar, Agulhas as warm currents and West Australian as cold current.



Major ocean currents of the world

Facts file : Major fishing grounds

- 1) Honshu Hokkaido fishing grounds – meeting place of Kuroshio warm currents and Oyashio cold currents(Japan).
2. Grand bank – meeting place of Gulf stream warm current and Labrador cold currents (New Foundland USA).
- 3) Dogger bank – North sea region of Europe.

TIDES: types, causes and uses:

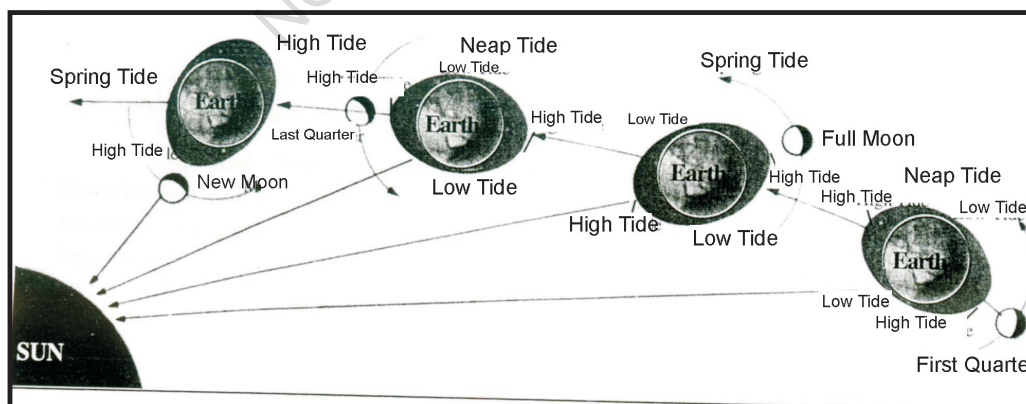
Tides are the periodic rise and fall in the sea or ocean level. They occur due to gravitational attraction by the moon, gravitational force by the sun, rotation of the earth and centrifugal force of the earth.

Types: Tides are of two types. High tide, also known as Flood tide and Low tide, also known as Ebb tide. On the water bodies of the earth there are alternate high tides and low tides. Between one high tide and a low tide the time is 6 hrs, 13 minutes. Between one high tide and another, the timegap is 12 hrs, 26 minutes. In 24 hrs, 52 minutes there are 2 high tides and 2 low tides.

There are two types of tides on the basis of the positions of the Moon and the Sun.

Spring tide: Spring tides take place when the earth, the moon and the sun are in the same straight line, eg., New moon and Full moon. When the spring tides take place, high tides are the highest and low tides are the lowest.

Neap Tide: Neap tides occur on the first quarter and last quarter days in the phase of the Moon. During neap tides the sun and the earth are in the same straight line and the moon is in the right angle to the earth. In this type of tides the high tides are not very high and low tides are not very low.



Spring Tides and Neap Tides

Uses : Tides are directly and indirectly useful to mankind in following ways.

1. It helps navigation.
2. Helps in the location of ports and harbours.
3. Tides help to keep the harbours clean.
4. Helps in salt preparation.
5. They help with fishing.
6. They also help to generate energy in the form of tidal energy.

Conservation of Oceans: Conservation of oceans is very important. Oceans help us in many ways and they are the habitat of millions of marine organisms. Considering the rate at which the oceans are being contaminated, they may not remain what they should be in the future.

The following are the important methods of conservation of oceans.

1. Oil transportation should be done through pipelines.
2. Nuclear waste should not be dumped into the sea or ocean.
3. Petro-chemical industries in the coastal regions must avoid dumping effluents into the sea or ocean.
4. Dumping of any waste near the ports and harbours must be controlled.
5. Ore deposition and mineral exploitation along the coast must be controlled.
6. Exploitation and destruction of beaches must be controlled.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The average depth of the continental shelf is _____.
2. One fathom is equal to _____ ft.
3. The deepest point in the ocean is _____.
4. The average salinity of the ocean water is _____.
5. During New moon and Full moon _____ tides occur.

II Answer the following questions briefly :

6. What is hydrosphere?
7. Mention the four major parts of the ocean floor.
8. State the difference between ocean currents and tides.
9. Distinguish between spring tide and neap tide.
10. How can we conserve the oceans?

III Match the following :

A

- i. fathom
- ii. oyashio
- iii. gulf stream
- iv. sea mounts
- v. agulhas current

B

- a) deep sea plain
- b) eastern coast of USA
- c) cold current
- d) Indian ocean current
- e) Measuring the depth of ocean

IV Define the following :

11. continental shelf
12. salinity
13. warm and cold currents
14. high tide and low tide
15. benguela currently
16. tides

V Terms to remember :

1. gulf
2. salinity
3. warm currents
4. kuroshio current
5. High tide and low tide
6. tidal energy

VI Activity :

1. List out the cold and warm currents in Atlantic ocean.



CHAPTER – 27

BIOSPHERE



After studying this chapter you learn :

- The meaning of biosphere and its importance.
- About the meaning of environment, environmental pollution, types of pollution and preventive measures.

Do you know what the Earth has given to us? But what are we giving back to the earth ?

Meaning : Earth is the only planet which has various forms of life on it. The Biosphere is the part of the earth where life exists. The biosphere is the fourth component of the earth and it is the totality of all living things on earth.

Ecology: Ecology is the study of the interaction of living organisms with their physical, chemical and biological environment. In a natural environment, there is a perfect balance between the various organisms living together in the biosphere. This is known as ecological balance.

Ecosystem is a community of plants and animals, together with their immediate environment, including the inanimate part of that environment. It is also defined as ‘the total assemblage of components entering into the interactions of a group of organisms’.

Without ecosystem or ecological balance in the biosphere, one cannot imagine the existence of plants, animals and micro organisms either single or in community. Every organism adjusts itself with its physical habitat.

Environment: Environment is the surrounding where an organism, a community or an object exists. It creates favourable conditions for the existence and development of all living organisms. The environment is of two types- Natural or geographical and Cultural or man-made.

Environmental pollution: Environmental pollution is the unfavourable alteration of our surrounding, wholly or partly by human action through direct and indirect effects.

Environmental pollution is one of the most terrifying ecological crises of today. The factors like over population, industrialization, urbanization, over exploitation of resources, over utilization of automobiles, etc. have influenced a change in the living conditions of plants, animals and human beings.

Pollutants are the substances that cause pollution. Pollutants are natural and man-made. The man-made pollutants are considered to be more dangerous and hazardous than natural pollutants. The pollutants may be visible like smoke, poisonous gases, dust, garbage, sewage, etc., and invisible like bacteria, toxic chemicals mixed with water, food, soil, etc.

Types of Environmental Pollution: Environmental pollution is of different types. On the basis of pollutants and medium of pollution they can be classified into the following types: Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution and Noise pollution.

1. Air pollution

According to the World Health Organisation (W.H.O)., air pollution is defined as, 'Substances put into the air by the activity of mankind in concentration, sufficient to cause harmful effects to his health, vegetation and property'. The important sources of air pollutants are **Natural:** Volcanoes, forest fire, cosmic dust, etc. **Man-made:** Gases from industries, domestic use, automobiles, mining, nuclear power plants, nuclear explosions, etc.

The important pollutants are : Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), hydrocarbons etc. The important effects are change in weather and climatic conditions, ozone depletion, greenhouse effect, global warming, effect on human health, problem with respiratory system, effect on life of animals and plants.

Measures to control air pollution are : Control of gaseous pollutants, control of emission from automobiles, planting of more trees, use of non-conventional energy sources, awareness programmes, legal control, literacy and education etc.

2. Water pollution

Water pollution is 'alteration in physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water which may have harmful effects on human and aquatic life'. The important sources of water pollution are **Natural:** Soil erosion, landslides, volcanic eruption, decay and decomposition of plants and animals etc. **Man-made:** Industrial effluents, urban waste, domestic waste, agricultural waste, thermal waste, oil spill, offshore drilling, nuclear waste etc. Water pollution is of different types: Sea or Ocean water pollution, Ground water pollution, River water pollution, Lake pollution etc.

The important effects of water pollution are: It spreads water-borne diseases and epidemics like cholera, typhoid, diarrhea, jaundice, TB, etc, causes death of aquatic life, affects irrigation water and on agricultural crops, nature and features of water etc.

Measures to control water pollution: Industrial effluents must be treated; drinking water sources must be kept clean; sewage treatment plants, disposal of waste on the water bodies must be controlled, etc.

3. Soil pollution

Soil pollution is 'decrease in the quality of soils either due to human sources or natural sources or by both'. It results in the increase of soil erosion, lack of humus, decrease in soil micro-organisms, plant nutrients etc. Sources of soil pollution are, industrial and mining waste, Domestic and urban waste, agricultural waste, nuclear waste etc.

Effects of soil pollution are: it decreases the fertility of the soil, converts the region into wasteland, destroys the micro organisms in the soil etc.

Measures to control soil pollution: Controlled and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, proper disposal of industrial and urban waste, proper use of land and crop management, awareness programme on proper soil utilization and its maintenance etc.

4. Noise pollution

Noise pollution is 'any undesirable sound dumped into the atmosphere leading to health hazards'. The important sources of noise

pollution are **Natural**: Thunder, cyclones, heavy rainfall, hailstorms, waterfalls, ocean waves etc. **Man-made**: Industrial noise, automobiles, air crafts, domestic noise, mining etc.

Effects of noise pollution are: noise pollution causes temporary or permanent hearing problems, headaches, restlessness, cardiovascular diseases, Psychological disorder, behavioural changes, lack of concentration, etc.

Measures to control noise pollution: Industries must be located away from the residential areas; construction of sound proof walls in the factories, restricting unnecessary use of sirens, horns and loud speakers; airports must be located away from the residential zones; protective instruments the workers in the industries, noise producing vehicles must be checked etc.

Global warming : The temperature of the earth is increasing slowly over the years. For the last few years global temperature has increased. This phenomenon is termed as Global warming. The warming of the atmosphere is caused by the greenhouse effect and trapping of heat by the atmosphere. The world getting warmer, climatic zones are shifting, glaciers are melting and sea level is rising due to global warming eg., high rate of melting of ice in Himalayas, Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Greenhouse effect : The energy that the earth receives from the sun has to be balanced by the radiation emitted from the earth's surface. The use of fossil fuels is increasing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases trap the heat radiated from the earth. Thus increasing the greenhouse gases is causing an increase of temperature. This is called 'Greenhouse effect'.

Ozone depletion : Ozone is a thin layer of gas found in the stratosphere. Ozone absorbs ultraviolet rays and protects all forms of life on the earth's surface. In recent years the use of air conditioners, refrigerators, sprays and deodorants are destroying the ozone due to the synthetic chemicals released into the atmosphere, primarily 'chlorofluorocarbons' (CFC). The highest ozone depletion in the world is recorded in the atmosphere over Antarctica. The ozone depletion has caused the ozone hole. This has to be controlled for the sake of the people of the present and future generation.

Acid rain : Acid rain contains high amounts of acids particularly sulphuric acid and carbon monoxide. It is caused when the rain drops pass through the polluted atmosphere. The rainfall with poisonous acids kills marine organisms. Acid rain is damaging forests, agricultural crops, old buildings, monuments etc.

Acid rain is also referred to as 'lake killer'. The 'Black Triangle' stretching over Poland, Czech Republic and South-east Germany is one of the worst acid rain affected regions in the world.

Bio-Diversity : The variety of flora (plants) and fauna (animals) in a region is known as biodiversity. Distribution of different kinds of plant and animal species in a region shows the richness of biodiversity. The maintenance of biodiversity is very important both for the quality of the environment and also for human survival.

The conservation of 'Biodiversity' is very important to save and protect rare plants and animal species. Providing good environmental conditions for their living is the best means of protection.

The earth is the only living planet in our solar system. The way in which changes, disturbances, hazards are taking place on the earth, can lead to the destruction of the quality of life on our earth in the near future.

To 'Save Earth' and 'Mother Planet' we must educate people, formulate awareness programmes, utilize resources judiciously, control pollution awareness through education, symposiums, seminars, skits, films, summits. These are necessary to save our 'MOTHER EARTH'.



'Save Earth', 'Save Mother Planet'

EXERCISES

I Answer the following questions briefly :

1. What is the Environment?
2. Define ecology.
3. Name the different types of environmental pollution.
4. What are the measures to control water pollution?
5. What is Bio-diversity ?

II Define the following :

6. Biosphere
7. Ecological balance
8. Global warming
9. Greenhouse effect
10. Ozone depletion
11. Acid rain

III Terms to remember :

1. Environmental Pollution
2. Environmental Day
3. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC)
4. 'Save Earth'

IV Activity :

1. Collect information on the impact of global warming and enlist the ways of controlling global warming.



ECONOMICS

CHAPTER-28

BASIC CONCEPTS OF ECONOMICS



After studying this chapter you learn :

- The fundamental concepts in Economics.
- Inter-Relationship between Demand, supply distribution, production etc.
- National Economic development.
- Labour.

In order to understand economics easily it is necessary to have the knowledge of some technical terms widely used in the subject. These terms are very commonly used in our daily life, in economics they have definite meaning and scope. Hence it is necessary to know some selected concepts in brief.

Demand : Demand is not only a want, in addition to want if there is an attitude to buy and ability to spend money, then only it becomes demand. Demand is the quantity of economic goods that can be brought at a fixed price at a given time. Generally when the price increases, the demand for it decreases.

Demand has a great influence in the field of production. When there is an increasing demand, generally production, employment, income and supply increases. The standard of living of the people improves. The nation continues to move in the progressive direction. When the demand decreases generally production, income and supply also decreases. The standard of living of the people decreases, the national progress also decreases. Unemployment increases. It is for this reason that demand is considered as the index of the Nation's progress.

Supply : Supply is the quantity of goods and services readily available for sale in the market at a given price. Generally if the price of the goods and services increases; the flow of quantity of goods and services to the market also increases. The standard of living improves. The Nation moves in the direction of progress. If the price

of the goods decreases, the flow of quantity of goods and services to the market for sale also decreases. The production and income also decrease and the unemployment increases and the standard of living decreases. The progress of the Nation also decreases but in some situations this law does not operate and whatever may be the price the supply remains the same.

Demand and supply are interdependent. The change that takes place in one, will influence the other immediately and this is indicated by the price of goods. Example : When the demand is less, supply is also less and the price decreases, when the demand increases, supply also increases and the price also increases. In short, it can be said that the demand and supply are the two pillars of the economic activities of man.

Production : The word production has a broad meaning in economics. Production includes production of goods and services. Though production appears to be the creation of wealth, man cannot create anything new. It is possible for him to increase the utility of the natural wealth available. Hence, we must know that production means only to create special utility. The goods thus produced must also have value.

The production function includes activities such as transport, trade and distribution. The function of production completes only when the goods and services reach the consumer. Many factors like natural wealth, labour, capital and organisation are essential for production. Economists have called these factors as factors of production. Production is possible only when there is proper co-ordination among these four factors. It is only for the welfare of the consumers that crores of people are involved in different ways in different capacities in the process of production.

Distribution : Distribution is a very important economic activity. The important function of distribution is to distribute the goods produced involving the interaction of the factors of production. The national income distributed among land, labour, capital and organisation are called rent, wages , interest and profit respectively. This distribution takes place in the rate of the role played by each factor of production. It should balance the demand and supply without bringing an obstacle to production. Special importance should not be given to any factors of production nor should any of them be neglected. This is necessary to maintain equilibrium in the entire

economic system. Distribution is influenced by many factors such as production, demand, supply, consumption, price fixation, etc.

Consumption : The use of goods and services to satisfy wants is called consumption. The goods and services that are consumed may be good or bad but as long as they satisfy wants they will be consumed. In modern economics a lot of importance is given to consumption.

There are two types of consumption

1. Goods and services used for production.
2. Finished goods used to satisfy wants.

Generally consumption means satisfaction of wants.

The prosperity of the Nation, the standard of living and employment ratio depend upon the quantity of consumption of the respective Nation. This is because the economic organisation is there to satisfy human wants and it ends only after consumption. In order to consume there must be production and distribution. Production takes place to satisfy wants. When consumption increases production and income also increases creating markets for the goods produced and providing full employment opportunities. When consumption decreases-production, income and value decreases and this creates unemployment. So consumption and production have a close relationship between them. Both of them combined together have a significant influence on the National income.

Utility : Utility is also one of the key terms among the various terms widely used in economics, utility is the power of satisfying wants. It includes all goods and services which satisfy human wants directly or indirectly. But it cannot be measured. This varies from person to person. Also for the same person it varies from time to time and place to place. Attitudes and seasons may also influence utility.

Utility is not satisfaction, but it is the power of giving satisfaction. Satisfaction is the effect of utility. This means that the goods and services which have utility gives satisfaction to us. Utility has no relationship with usage. Generally both these terms are used in the same sense but they do not mean the same. For example, taking alcohol has no use but it has utility.

Economists have classified utility as

1. Principle utility
2. Form utility
3. Time utility
4. Place utility

1. Principle utility : All things that can be used in original form are said to have principal utility, for example water, fruit, egg etc.

2. Form utility : Things that are used by giving a definite shape or form is called form utility.

Example: giving the shape of an idol to the stone by the sculptor, giving the shape of a chair or table to wood by the carpenter, etc.

3. Time utility : Things that are stored when they are abundantly available and used when they are not available, their value increases and then they are said to process utilitarian value. This is called time utility.

Example : Preparation of mango pickles and used when mangoes are not available by preserving mangoes when they are available.

4. Place utility : Things that are available in abundance at one place will have more utility and value when they are transported to their place where they are not available this is called place utility.

Example : The apples grown abundantly in Shimla or the oranges grown in Kodagu, find more value and utility when they are transported to a place where they are not grown.

Price :

The value that is expressed in the form of money is called price. The money that is to be paid in lieu of goods or services is called price. When there is great demand for goods and services it is difficult to distribute them among large number of people. Price plays an important role here. The main function of price is to equate the demand and supply. When the demand and supply are equal, price will remain stable. At this stage there is neither deficit or surplus of goods and services, but when there is a difference between demand and supply, price also varies. But in course of time another price is fixed at to equal the demand and supply again. In this way demand and supply play an important role in fixing the price.

Profit : Generally speaking the amount that remains after deducting the expenditure from the income of the production is called profit. According to economists the reward that the producer gets for the services rendered for production is called profit. This is the amount that remains after giving rent, wages and interest, which help in the process of production. The amount that remains may be less or more. Sometimes it may not remain at all. The degree of efficiency of production is responsible for the profit or loss of production.

In the field of economics profit finds great importance. Profit is the main source of all economic activities. As profit increases economic activity also increases and National progress takes place rapidly. As profit decreases economic activity decreases and national progress deteriorates. This creates an economic crisis.

Co-operation : Co-operation has a prominent position in economics. Though, this is a type of factory organisation this is considered a way of life. Co-operation is the light which the neglected, non influential people of limited accomplishments. The system of co-operation has shown that co-operative effort helps the common man to get benefits which are otherwise reserved only for the rich and influential. This is free from exploitation.

Co-operation is an extraordinary system where people desire to come together to work on the basis of equality to protect their economic interest. The main aim of this is to achieve progress by self help. There is no scope for competition here. Here all activities are managed by the members, profit is shared, a suitable discount in price is given on goods bought by the members. There is no place for a middle man here. There is no scope for exploitation. The elected directors will look after the affairs of the institution. Here all are owners and all are workers.

“Each for all and all for each” is the spirit of co-operation. Here each shareholder has one vote irrespective of the number of shares that he holds. Besides, there is a limit to acquire the number of shares. Everyone finds equal opportunities. There is no discrimination on the basis of caste, creed or religion. There is freedom to become a member at any time and to withdraw membership at any time.

National Income: Nation is also getting income as an individual, this income is called the national income. **National income is the sum total of money, value of all the goods and services produced in a country during a year.** It is the total income obtained in a year from

all the sources of production. It is difficult to compute the national income. It is a big problem particularly in developing countries.

The volume of the national income depends upon production. If the production increases the national income also increases. The increase in the national income indicates the progress of the nation and the standard of living of the people. Increase in the national income is the symbol of economic development. Decrease in national income shows the economic backwardness of the nation and poor standard of living of the people. It is because of this reason every nation tries to increase its national income.

Per Capita Income: If the national income is divided by the total population of the Nation we get the per capita income. If the national income is more the per capita income is also more (depending on the growth of population) and the standard of living of the people will be high as a result people lead a contented life.

If the national income decreases per capita income also decreases (accordingly with the growth of population) the standard of living will also be low. As poverty and diseases increase and people lead their lives with difficulty. A comparison of the per capita income of different nations reveals the economic condition of a given nation and economic progress of that country.

Labour: It is the innate quality of man to work hard to accomplish and to improve the standard of living. This effort might be physical or mental. Digging, Ploughing and Lifting or Carrying loads are some of the examples for physical labour. The work or services of a teacher, scientist, lawyer, technician, IT worker and clerk are some of the examples of mental labour. The physical labour requires physical strength, whereas mental labour requires intelligence.

In developing nations the educated class will be more in number and they perform their work sincerely with concentration. Whether the task is physical or mental. There is dignity of labour. The society does not discriminate and both the class of workers receive equal respect.

Mahatma Gandhi had great trust in the dignity of labour. He showed this practically. For him to speak with the national president is as important as to speak with the workers engaged in unclean occupations. There should not be any ill feeling of high or low in labour.

Many educated people search for the jobs which involve mental labour but there are not enough employment opportunities for all. Employment opportunities in physical labour are more. One has to give up the feeling of high and low and must prepare to take up the job that they get. Then only they realise the importance of labour. A feeling of equality develops in them and the building of a nation becomes easy.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. When the demand increases the production _____
2. Goods and services used for the satisfaction of wants are _____
3. If the national income is divided by the nation's total population we get _____
4. Workers involved in carrying materials, loading and unloading the cargo are called _____
5. Workers involved in teaching the students belong to _____ workers.

II. Answer the following :

6. What is demand in economics?
7. What is the influence of demand in the field of production?
8. What is distribution?
9. How can distribution be done effectively?
10. Mention the differences between national income and per capita income?
11. What is the importance of labour?

III Activities :

1. Visit a nearby market and observe how wants vary when the prices vary.
2. Read the News Papers and notice the daily variations in the economic field.



BUSINESS STUDIES

CHAPTER-29

EMERGENCE OF DIFFERENT BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS



After studying this chapter you would :

- Know the types of business organisations.
- Understand the features, advantages and disadvantages of partnership firms.
- Know the partnership registration procedure.
- Know about Hindu undivided family business concerns.

Today we see different forms of business organizations. They may be classified into four types. They are:

1. Business organizations in the private sector.
2. Business organizations in the public sector.
3. Joint sector business organizations.
4. Public utilities.

In this chapter and the next one we shall learn briefly about the small scale business organizations and large scale business organizations that come under the Private sector. The small scale business organizations under the private sector are mainly divided into three types. They are:

- 1) Sole trading concerns,
- 2) Partnership firms
- 3) Hindu undivided family firms.

1. Sole trading concerns : It is run by a single person. He is the owner, and the manager. He enjoys all the profits and is fully responsible for losses. He is the sole investor of capital to run the business.

Features : It is one of the oldest and simplest forms of business organizations. It is owned and managed by a single person. It is easy to start a business. These concerns are run by the sole traders for profits. The sole trader uses his own skill and is responsible for all the losses. There are no legal constraints to close or to start the

business concerns. He takes the help of his family members or appoints some workers to help him in business. Generally they are small in size. But nowadays they run on large scales also.

Advantages of Sole Trading concerns :

- 1) No legal formalities are required to commence the business.
- 2) It can be started by own capital.
- 3) No difficulties arise in day to day running of the business.
- 4) The owner enjoys all the profits and bears all the losses.
- 5) They directly come into contact with the consumers.
- 6) They render some social services also.
- 7) They provide employment to some people.
- 8) They help in distribution of wealth.
- 9) They understand the likes and dislikes of the customers and supply goods accordingly.
- 10) They pay taxes to the government.

Disadvantages of Sole trading concerns : Sole trading concerns are not free from some disadvantages. They are :

- 1) Capital is limited and they cannot expand the business.
- 2) The managerial ability is limited.
- 3) Two heads are always better to make decisions.
- 4) All the losses are to be borne by a single person.
- 5) With the death or insolvency of the sole trader, the trading concerns may have to be closed.

2. PARTNERSHIP FIRMS

The limitations of the sole trading concerns lead to the formation of partnership firms. In these firms two or more persons join together and carry out the business. Partnership firms Act was passed in 1932. According to the section 4 of partnership act the partnership firm is defined as the relation between the persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all. The maximum number of partners are ten if they carry out the financial business or twenty in case of carrying out general partnership business.

Types of partners : There are several types of partners, but generally we find: Active or working partners, Sleeping partners, Nominal partners and Minor partners.

1)Active Partners : They contribute a fixed amount of capital, and share profits and losses in proportion to their capital contribution and take active part in carrying out the day-to-day affairs of the business.

2)Sleeping Partners : They contribute capital but do not take active part in day-to-day transactions of the firm. The profits and losses are shared in proportion to their share of the capital.

3)Nominal Partners : They neither contribute capital nor take active participation in day to day transactions of the firm. They are not entitled for any share in profit but they are liable for business losses.

4)Minor Partners : These partners are those who have not yet attained the age of 18 years. A minor cannot become a partner. But by mutual agreement of all the partners a minor can be admitted as a partner. The minor partners are eligible for profits but not eligible for defaults or losses. When a new partnership is started the minor cannot be admitted.

In addition to these types, there are secret partners, limited partners and partial partners. Partners are eligible only for profits.

Partnership deed : There shall be a deed of partnership. Generally it is in writing, duly stamped and signed by all the partners. It differs from firm to firm. It contains all the terms and conditions of the firm. Generally it contains the name of the firm, names and addresses of partners, the addresses of the firm, nature of business, address of the branches if any, date of the commencement of business, shares of capital by each partner, the ratio of sharing profits and losses, duties of each partner, division of work among partners, the conditions to be followed at the time of admission of a new partner, calculation of goodwill in case of death or retirement of a partner, at the time of admission of a partner or at the time of closing the business, the procedure to be followed whenever differences arise among the partners.

Merits of Partnership Firms

1) Easy to form : No legal formalities are required for the formation of partnership firms. Even the registration of partnership firm is not compulsory, therefore the partnership firms are started easily.

2) More capital : Partnerships are formed by more than two persons ,so the capital investment is more.

3) Greater efficiency : There are more than one person as partners. Division of labour can easily be adopted, so there is better managerial ability and it increases efficiency.

4) Trust worthiness : The liability of partners is unlimited so it leads to increase in trust worthiness.

5) Sharing of business loss : All the partners have to share the profits and losses. The loss is not borne by one but it is shared among all the partners.

6) Secrecy of business : The partnership firms need not publish their accounts. Thus there is a scope for maintaining secrets of business.

7) Simple dissolution : Partnership firms can be dissolved easily. Any partner can apply for dissolution by giving fourteen days notice or with the consent of all the partners it can be dissolved.

Demerits of partnership firms :

1. Sometimes the disunity among the partners may hamper business and it leads to disputes.
2. Since the number of partners is limited, the capital investment is also limited.
3. Liability is unlimited, so it discourages many people from joining as partners.
4. Reckless and foolish decisions of some partners may lead to heavy setbacks
5. Partnership firms lack stability; the death or insolvency of any partner may lead to dissolution.
6. It is difficult to transfer the share of partners to others.

7. Owing to lack of control by the government and publishing of accounts, partnership firms can not gain public support.
8. The secrecy of the business can not be maintained since there are two or more than two partners.

Registration of partnership firms

There is no provision for registration of sole trading concern. The Indian Partnership Act of 1932 provides for the registration of partnership firms. But it is not compulsory. It is left to the discretion of the partners. Registration can be made at any time. For the purpose of registration, a statement in the prescribed form duly filled with correct particulars must be submitted to the registrar of firms, appointed by the government along with the prescribed fees. The Registrar checks, and issues a certificate called “Certificate of Registration”.

Advantages of Registration of firms.

1. A Registered firm can file a suit in the court of law against a third party, in case the loan amount is more than Rs. 100/-. But it is not possible in case of an unregistered firm.
2. A Registered firm can file a case against the other partners against the loans they owe to the firm.
3. However third parties can file a case against an unregistered firm or against its partners for the recovery of loans.
4. Any partner can file a case against the firm or other partners for the dissolution of the firm or for the settlement of accounts.

3. Hindu undivided family business concerns

They are found only in India. They are in accordance with “HINDU LAW”. They are the firms which consist of all the male members of the Hindu family, who are the descendants from a common male ancestor. Only three successive generations of male members namely, father, sons, grandsons and great grandsons acquire the birth right or hold on the ancestral property. The eldest or senior most member of the family manages the business and he is called “KARTA”. The liability of Karta is unlimited. While the liability of other members is limited to the extent of their share in the business.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The concern that is owned and managed by a single person is called _____ .
2. The Indian Partnership Act was passed in the year _____ to regulate the affairs of the partnership firms.
3. The Maximum number of partners in a firm which carries out banking business is _____ .
4. The Head of the Hindu undivided family business is known as _____ .
5. The only business concern under private business organization found in India is _____ .

II. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each :

6. Which are the small scale business organizations ?
7. How do sole trading concerns help the consumers ?
8. What are partnership firms ?
9. Who are sleeping partners ?
10. Dissolution of partnership firms is easy, how ?

III. Answer the following questions :

11. Mention any four merits of sole trading concerns.
12. Mention any four limitations of sole trading concerns.
13. How are partnership firms started ? Explain briefly.
14. Who are the different types of partners ?
15. Mention any four merits of partnership firms.
16. Mention any four demerits of partnership firms.
17. What are the advantages of registering a partnership firm ?
18. Explain briefly about "Hindu undivided family business".

IV. Activity :

1. Collect two advertisements and study them in the context of your lesson.



CHAPTER-30

LARGE SCALE BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS



After studying this chapter you would :

- Recognise the importance and salient features of large scale business organisations.
- Understand the principles, types, merits and demerits of co-operative societies.
- Understand the structure of Joint-Stock companies.
- Analyse the features, merits and demerits of multinational corporations.

Sole Trading concerns, Partnership firms and Hindu undivided family business organizations suffer from the problems of inadequate capital stock of managerial skills, lack of continuity and lack of unlimited liability. To overcome these problems large scale business organizations came into existence. The important large scale business organizations are :

1. Co-operative Societies
2. Joint Stock Companies
3. Multi-National Corporations.

1. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

They are one of the business organisations found all over the world. They are voluntary organizations started by economically weaker sections of the society with the motive of organising and rendering service to its members. The first co-operative society was started by Robert Owen in the year 1844 at Rochdale in England. It was a consumer Co-operative society. Generally these societies are started to achieve the economic progress of the people who join on the basis of equality. These societies free their members from economic exploitation. eg. 1) farmers join together and start a Credit Co-operative Society to avail loans at a lower rate of interest and free themselves from the clutches of local money lenders. 2) Co-operative marketing societies are started by small producers in order to save themselves from the clutches of the middlemen. They manage to get due prices for their produce.

Formation of Co-operative Societies : In India formation of Co-operative Societies is governed by the provisions of Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 or the state government Acts which are in force in different states.

General features of Co-operative Societies

1. They are voluntary organizations.
2. The membership is open to all adults (above 18 years) irrespective of caste, religion, creed and gender.
3. There is no upper limit for membership.
4. There is democratic management. All the members attend the General Body Meeting and each member has one vote irrespective of share of capital invested.
5. Profit is distributed in proportion to the share of their capital equally among all the members not less than 6.25%.
6. One portion of the profit is transferred to the general fund.
7. Their status and management are supervised by the Government.

Types of Co-operative societies

1. Credit Co-operative societies.
2. Marketing Co-operative societies.
3. Producers Co-operative societies.
4. Consumers Co-operative societies.
5. Farmers Co-operative societies.
6. House building Co-operative societies.
7. Co-operative societies for different services such as – supply of drinking water, improvement of education, etc.

Advantages of Co-operative societies :

- 1) It is easy to form Co-operative societies.
- 2) There is no need for heavy capital.
- 3) There is no discrimination among the members.
- 4) All the members have equal rights and responsibilities. It runs on democratic principles.
- 5) Each member has one vote.

- 6) The liability of the members is limited.
- 7) They help the members to develop habits of savings.
- 8) The Co-operative societies are via media arrangements between capitalism and socialism.
- 9) The main motto of the Co-operative societies is “One for all and all for One”

Demerits of Co-operative Societies :

- 1) The societies have limited capital resources. So large scale business is not possible.
- 2) It is very difficult to get suitable staff.
- 3) There are chances of mismanagement.
- 4) There are chances of misuse of money
- 5) There are chances of corruption and favouritism.

Co-operative Movement in India

The Co-operative Movement was started in India by passing the Co-operative Act in 1904. An act was passed in 1912 and registration was made compulsory. After independence under Five Year Plans the Co-operative societies came to prominence. Today we have about eight lakh Co-operative societies in our country. In Karnataka state the first Co-operative society was started at ‘Kanaginahala’ in Gadag Taluk now a District. The Bengaluru City Central Co-operative society was started in 1905. Dharwad district of our state gave more importance for top prominence to Co-operative movement and hence Dharwad district is called ‘The cradle of Co-operative movement’.

2. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Joint stock companies Act of 1956. regulates the formation, extension, functioning, and liquidation of Joint stock companies in India. According to the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1956 a Joint stock company is defined as a business organization created by law, having a separate legal entity with a perpetual succession and a common seal. **Haney** defines Joint stock companies as **“a voluntary organisation of individuals for profit having its capital divided into transferable shares. The ownership of which is the condition of membership”**.

A joint stock company is a business that is owned by its investors. The share holders buy and sell shares and own a portion of the company. The percentage of ownership is based on the number of shares that each individual owns in the company.

3. MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS (MNC's)

Multinational corporations took their birth as early as 1860. It means they became popular after the Second World War. In the early days the U.S.A was the homeland of these corporations. Later on a large number of such corporations emerged in European countries and Japan. Today multinational corporations have developed even in developing countries.

South Korea has a number of multinational corporations like Samsung and Hyundai; Indian corporations such as Tatas, Birla, Infosys, Wipro etc., have become multinational corporations.

Meaning and explanation of Multinational Corporations

A Multinational corporation owns and manages business in two or more countries. According to ILO (International Labour Organisation) report, the essential management of the multinational enterprises lies in one country and they carry on their business in a number of other countries e.g. Sony (Japan) Coca-cola (USA), Samsung (S. Korea), Hindustan unilever (U.K), Philips (Holland), Glaxo Smith Kine (U.K), etc. The nation with the head quarters is called the Mother country. The nations that come under its jurisdiction are called patron nations.

Features

1. They are large Corporations. Their assets and transactions are also of large scale.
2. They operate their business in at least six countries.
3. They produce goods even in the countries where they operate their business.
4. They have centralised control from head office.
5. They have production, marketing and other facilities in several countries.
6. They play an important role in International Trade.
7. They provide technological facilities in the countries which come under their preview.

Advantages for home country

1. They obtain raw materials from host countries at low prices.
2. They may also obtain the technological and administrative skills from host countries.
3. They export raw materials and finished products to host countries thus their profit is more.
4. It is possible to earn ample income through profit, royalty and through administrative agreements with host countries.
5. They create more employment opportunities in the home country.

Advantages for depending on host countries (Patron countries)

1. The capital investment increases even in host countries.
2. If the host countries are developing countries, the home country provides technology and through administrative procedures, it causes a revolution.
3. The host countries are helped by the increase of exports and decrease of imports.
4. It is possible to produce high quality products.
5. The important opportunities to increase in host countries, research and developments are promoted in host countries.
6. They help the utilisation of internal resources.

Dis Advantages of Multinational Corporations.

The home country gets the lion's share of the profits. They develop dominance in host countries. The competition in host countries may vanish and monopoly of multinational corporations may increase. There are many complaints against these corporations that they are not respecting human rights. There is a chance for reduction of natural resources in host countries. Many a times they follow unscrupulous methods to avoid paying taxes. They exploit the labour force in host countries. Many a times they do not transfer technology in a proper way. They try to interfere in the political affairs of the nation.

The industrial policy of our government restricted the foreign investment in our country till recent times. But since the economic liberalization policy of India in 1991, many Multinational corporations have started their operations in India. At the same time, a number of Indian firms have also become Multinational corporations. e.g. WIPRO, INFOSYS etc.

So far we have learnt in brief about Sole trading concerns, partnerships, Hindu undivided business firms, Co-operative societies, Joint stock companies and Multinational corporations which come under the private sector. Besides this, we have. Government undertakings, Public sector undertakings and Public utilities.

Government undertakings : These are owned by the government for the public purpose. They are controlled and managed by the government. A Department of government under the control of a minister runs these undertakings. They are started either by the Central Government or by the State Government or Local self Government. e.g. - Mining, Metallurgy, Ship building, Aeronautics, etc.

Joint sector undertakings : These are under the control of the public and government. eg - Gujarat Fertilizers, Cochin Refineries etc.

Public utilities : These are also government undertakings but they are established to provide essential products or services to the public. They do not intend to earn profits. e.g. - Cooking gas, water, electricity, railways, posts, telegraphs etc.

Stock Exchanges

The capital of a joint-stock company is divided into small units called shares. The joint stock companies can also raise capital through issue of debentures. There is a provision to sell and buy these shares and debentures. The share or debenture holders can sell their shares or debentures at any time. For this purpose Stock Exchanges are established.

In India the first share market was started in 1875 at Mumbai and even today, it is one of the prestigious stock markets in the world. The other stock exchanges are secondary share markets. Only the shares and debentures of listed out Joint stock companies can enter into these stock exchanges. Nowadays Kolkata and Bengaluru stock exchanges facilitate to carry out their business through

electronic media. All the stock exchanges are controlled by a Board called Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The formation of co-operative societies is regulated as per The Indian Co-operative Act of _____.
2. The first co-operative society in the world was started by _____ in _____ (country).
3. The First co-operative society was stated in Karnataka at _____.
4. The Multinational corporations were first started in _____ country.
5. The examples of multinational corporations with Indian origin are _____ and _____.
6. The first share market was started in India at _____.

II. Answer the following questions :

7. Mention the characteristics of co-operative societies.
8. What are the different types of co-operative societies?
9. List out the advantages and disadvantages of co-operative societies.
10. What are the advantages of multinational corporations to home country?
11. What are the important functions of stock exchanges?

III. Activity :

1. With the help of your teachers start a co-operative society in your school.

