



Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PART - II

ENGLISH MEDIUM

(Revised)

7

SEVENTH STANDARD

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY (R.)

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**LESSON
14**

**PRO-PEOPLE MOVEMENTS OF
KARNATAKA**

Introduction

When people in power make an attempt to implement anti-people programmes and projects, people have the right to oppose such moves. Whenever such situation arose in Karnataka, the enlightened people of Karnataka have opposed severely. At the same time, people from weaker sections, backward and exploited people have fought for their socio-economic and cultural development. In this lesson, the movements organized by the Environmentalists, Feminists, Farmers, Dalits and Pro-Kannada organizations have been explained. The implementation of Panchayet Raj system in direction of decentralization of power is also discussed here.

Competencies

- 1] Students understand the environmental movement with the help of examples.
- 2] They appreciate the measures taken by the government towards women empowerment.
- 3] They get to know about the struggle of the farmers to protect their self-interests.
- 4] They learn about dalit movements.
- 5] They learn about the movements began to protect the Kannada language, and develop interest in them.
- 6] They understand the necessity of the Panchayat Raj system.

1 ENVIRONMENT MOVEMENTS

The living beings on this Earth need to depend on the light, air, water and other material for their survival. Human beings like other animals, need to depend on these for their survival. In their journey to become more and more civilized, human beings are killing nature to fulfill their unlimited desire. In spite of realizing nature as a wonder to be appreciated, they

are using nature only as raw material. As a result, the house sparrows which were part of everyday life have become a rare sight now.

The living and the non-living form the environment.

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

As Gandhiji says: 'Nature has everything to fulfill man's need, not his greed.'

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

Salumarada Thimmakka: 85-year old Salumarada Thimmakka is the 'mother' of 284 trees. Though illiterate, she has educated everyone around her about environmental protection.



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

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

The forest department started planting imported plants like Nilgiri and Acacia. This project is called Social forestry. Environmentalists protested against the planting of Nilgiri as it would push the ground water table level down.

Harihara Polyfibre Industry of Davanagere discharged its effluent to river Tungabhadra and this prompted an agitation from the people. The other movements are: agitation against Seabird Naval Base in Karawara and Cogentrics Nagarjuna Power Generation plant in the coastal belt, Preserve Tanks agitation, Upper Bhadra Project opposition agitation, Preserve Cubbonpark drive, movement opposing Cargil seeds and oppositions to Industrial cities are few to name.

The movements which made headlines in the recent past at national and international levels were the movements against mining in Karnataka, and agitations against mining and looting the natural wealth of Ballari, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Chikkamagaluru, North Canara, Davanagere, Ramnagara and other districts.

The Karnataka Lokayukta's serious consideration of the various public interest litigations, and detailed investigations in the public interest are certainly exemplary and worth mentioning. As a result of such serious attempts, exploitation

of nature is coming down but slowly. Even today, many agitations are going on. The agitation against the use of chemical fertilizers and replacing it with organic fertilizers has assumed the proportion of a revolution. This is a very satisfactory phase. In Karnataka 'Organic Farming Mission' was established leading to the encouragement of organic farming. Many farmers are benefitting from organic farming. In these areas, Karnataka is in the forefront in the entire country.

2 WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS

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

Activity : Make a list of names of women who have achieved in different fields.



Aruna Asaf Ali

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

The celebration of International Women's Day started from the year 1975. Karnataka government adopted

various women's welfare programmes and projects. Gradually, women's organizations became active. The Leftist organizations organized women labourers. Women Organizations protested against dowry, rape and domestic violence. All these organizations put pressure on strengthening legal aspects to tackle this issue. They are struggling to get the 33% reservation for women in all the elected bodies so that the voice of the women can be heard in the legislative bodies.

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

3 FARMERS' MOVEMENT

Since ages, farmers have been called as the backbone of the nation. But, facilities were never given to keep this backbone stronger. Even today, our farmers have remained in helpless situation. Industrialists decide and fix the price of their product. But, farmers have not been able to do this for their produce. They are always at the mercy of the rain god too. Whenever the governments failed to come to their rescue, farmers have treaded the path of agitation. Many a farmers have become martyrs in this process. Though the farmers are fighting for their rights, a life of happiness has remained elusive still.

Most of the farmers' agitations were against the land lords. The first farmers' movement that took place after the independence is in the year 1951 in Kagodu of Shivamogga

district. They launched their movement against the measuring instrument named 'KOLAGA' that was used to measure produce grown by tenant farmer (GENI RAITHA). The agitation continued to address other issues like the harsh mode of loan collection and the exploitation of lease farmers by the landlords. Sri Shanthaveri Gopalagowda of Socialist Party was in the forefront of these struggles. Dr. Ramamanohara Lohia visited Shivamogga and brought more strength to this struggle.

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

During 1950s, the socialists organized farmers' movement in Uttara Kannada district. In 1972, Grab the Land movement took place in Kolar. In 1980, farmers from Malaprabha river belt raised their voice when their cotton crops failed. Some farmers died due to police firing. The farmers continued non cooperation struggle. More farmers from Navalagund, Naragund and Savadathi lost their lives in this struggle.

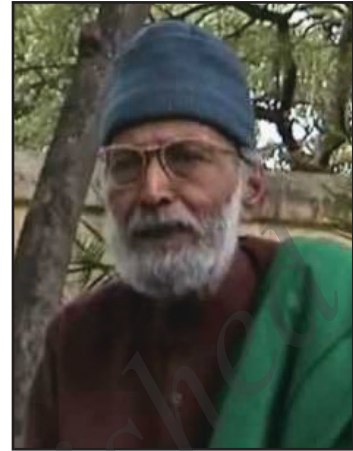
These struggles made farmers to form their own organizations. Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sanga was formed first in Shivamogga and it took up local farmers issue. It resisted the arrival of foreign companies that were aiming at disrupting the farming in the long run. Karnataka Prantha Raitha Sanga, Kisan Sabha, Dalitha Sangarsha Samithi, Raitha Kooli Karmikara Sanga and many other associations voiced the issues of farmers.

Activity : Collect information about Bagur Navile movement.

M.D. Nanjundaswamy, Sundaresh, Kadidalu Shamanna, K.S. Puttannaiah and others provided the leadership for the farmers' movement in Karnataka.

4 DALIT MOVEMENT

A famous psychologist R.D. Leong said, "You can understand the experience of the other person. But you can never experience the same experience". These words apply well to the Dalit and Women lives. Dalits had no place in the Varna System. They were beyond the Shudras in the social status. Since, they were born in the untouchable caste they had to remain away from the main stream. Agitations against this discrimination can be seen in the history. But, during the colonial period, the issues of Dalits were discussed at national platforms. The discussion between Gandhi and Ambedkar during the decade of 1930s is the main evidence of this. Though their aims were same, both went in their own paths.



M.D. Nanjundaswamy

Following the visit of Swami Vivekananda, on his suggestion, the ruler of Mysuru state Chamaraja Wodeyar X, took the Dalit issues seriously and opened separate schools for them.

In 1936, under the leadership of M.C. Raja, a prominent Dalit leader of that time in South India, Dalits entered the palace of Mysuru for the first time.

Many non-dalits fought for the rights of Dalits in the early period. Now, Dalits are representing themselves well. Ambedkar is the major source of motivation for them. His call 'Education, Association and Agitation' became their basic traits. They became politically active in order to solve their problems.

Ambedkar not only became the symbol of self respect among the Dalits, he was called as the 'Dalit Sun'. All these developments are clearly witnessed in the history of Karnataka state.

The Non-Brahmin movements that arose during early 20th century never included Dalits completely. The questioning of this led to the growth of Dalit Movement during 1970s. It became a major force later. Shamasundar founded Bheemasena in 1970 in Hyderabad Karnataka. The turning point to Dalit Movement was the incident of 'Boosa incident of Basavalingappa' (1973).

In a programme at Mysuru, then minister of Karnataka Government Basavalingappa opined that all the literature in Kannada till then is nothing but Boosa (cow fodder/rice husk). Agitations started against this statement. Finally, Basavalingappa had to tender his resignation. This incident galvanized the Dalit identity and nourished its growth.

In 1976, 'Dalit writers and artists association' was started in Bhadravathi. The beginning of Dalit movement in Karnataka can be traced from here onwards. Later, under its aegis, Karnataka Dalit Sangarsh Samithi (DSS) was founded. Prof B. Krishnappa was its State Coordinator. Like this DSS got an institutional structure.

Slowly, the DSS extended its area of operation by including government officials, women, scavengers, students, writers and artists. Various branches in these names became part of it. Dalits, who had no land rights traditionally, started their agitation for land now. Occupying seats of authority along with education was the main goal. Gradually, fissures appeared in the Dalit Movement. Many organizations with different names started emerging.

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

Dalit writers like Devanura Mahadeva and Dr. Siddalingaiah presented the inner life of Dalits through their literature. Many Dalit writers are portraying the challenges of Dalits in the face of Globalization. Though Dalits are in a position of directing the various aspects of the society, the path to be treaded is still long.

5 'SAVE KANNADA' MOVEMENT OR 'PROTECT KANNADA' MOVEMENT

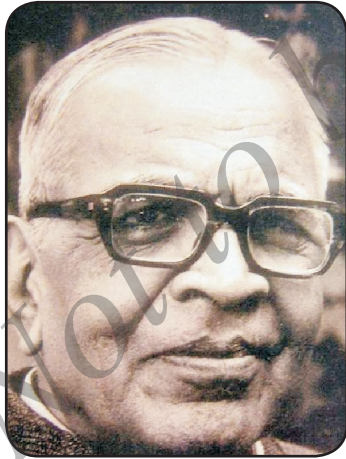
The Karnataka Integration Movement brought confidence and sense of unity among the Kannadigas. After 1960s, when the speakers of other languages started creating disruptions in Bengaluru, A.N.Krishna Rao, Chidanandamurthy, M.N.Ramamurthy, Vatal Nagaraj and many others including organizations like Karnataka Yuvajana Sabha, Kannada Jagruta Parishat and Kannada Shakti Kendra succeeded in securing supremacy for Kannada, Kannadiga and Karnataka. In addition to these organizations, many other associations are active in preserving the Kannada language's identity and culture.

6 GOKAK MOVEMENT

In a sense, the 1980s was a period of agitations for securing the existence of the Kannada language. In 1982, a decisive historical struggle began with the demand for the implementation of the Gokak report. The whole of the Kannada community came together and participated in this agitation. The linguistic minorities in Karnataka were adamant in saying that they would not learn Kannada but get educated in their mother-tongue itself. When the erstwhile

Chief Minister, R.Gundurao had visited Udipi, the Pontiff of the Mutt demanded that he gave importance to Sanskrit. As a result, the question of which language should be the medium of instruction in the state was shelved for the time being, and a committee was formed to decide the place of different languages in education and Prof. V.K. Gokak was the chairperson of the committee. The committee recommended that priority should be given to Kannada, and that it should be made compulsory in education. This committee allotted 325 marks for the three-language formula. It also recommended that in the three-language formula, Kannada should be the first language with 125 marks.

But, the Gokak report was not accepted by then government. An intense agitation under the leadership of Kannada cine artist. Dr. Rajkumar took place throughout the state. Senior writers like Kuvempu, PatilPuttappa and others extended their support to this agitation.



Vinayak Krishna Gokak



Dr. Rajkumar

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

Activity : Collect more information about the recommendations of the Gokak report.

7 PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM

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

In the backdrop of this development, in order to enable democratic decentralization, then state government promulgated an Ordinance of Mysuru Gram Panchayats in 1959. Through this, it laid down a solid foundation for the birth of democratic bodies at the grass root level in Karnataka. According to the new law, the three levels of the administrative system are

- Gram Panchayat
- Taluk Panchayat
- Zilla Panchayat

The Janata government that came to power in Karnataka in 1983, brought about revolutionary changes in the Panchayat Raj system. The architect of this system was the Minister for

Panchayat Raj Sri Nazeer Sab. This system created many opportunities for the dalits, people of backward classes and women to participate in self-government.



Nazeer Sab

Activity : Collect information about the structure of your Gram Panchayat and its activities.

EXERCISES

I Answer in a word or sentence each.

1. Why did the movement 'Save the source of Tunga' begin?
2. What is 'Appiko' movement?
3. What is 'Social Forestry'?
4. Who were the first women B.A. (Honours) degree holders?

II Answer in two or three sentences each.

1. Why should we save ancient lakes?
2. Name the important movements related to the protection of the environment.
3. Why did the Dalit movement begin?
4. What was the motto of the Dalit Movement?
5. Why is the Panchayat Raj system significant?

III Discuss.

1. The social and economic changes that have taken place in your area due to the working of the Panchayat Raj system.
2. The achievements of the dalit movements.

Activities

1. Arrange a model Gram Panchayat meeting in your school (Take the help of your teacher).



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**LESSON
15**

**KARNATAKA-ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION**

Introduction

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

Some sections of the society have received the lion's share of resources of progress whereas other sections, for various reasons, have remained away from it. The result of this has been the creation of social imbalance. In order to remove this imbalance within the constitutional framework, the Government has brought about land reforms, appointment of Backward Classes Commission etc.

Competencies

- 1] Students understand the developments in the social and economic fields of Karnataka after independence.
- 2] They learn about the objectives and consequences of the Land Reforms Act.
- 3] They appreciate the contributions of the Backward Classes Commissions.

1. LAND REFORMS

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

Earlier, there were rights only to a landowner, not to a tenant. Due to this, inequality resulted in concentration of wealth and unequal wealth distribution. We see efforts to

create an egalitarian society in the 1970s. Many questions were raised by the farmers' and dalits' movements about land distribution. Many movements took place demanding provision of land for the landless. The land reforms that were put into practice as a result of these movements are as follows:

1. Abolition of the Zamindari system

Restricting the hold of the feudal class on land was the objective of this measure. This is one of the most important land reforms. In 1955, a committee was formed under the leadership of the ex-vice president of India, B.D.Jatti. This committee made certain recommendations towards bringing about land reforms. The committee recommended that every family should be given maximum 116 acres dry land and 27 acres irrigated land. These recommendations helped the wealthy. These recommendations were implemented in 1957 but did not change the existing system in a decisive manner. But the Land Reform Law of 1974 played a decisive role in changing the existing system.

One acre is equal to 100 cents or 40 guntas.

2. Reforms in the Tenancy system

Indian tenants faced many problems. These problems were: huge amount of rent to be paid, insecure land holdings and landless farm workers. In order to solve these problems, in 1974, Chief Minister D.Devaraj Urs brought into force a revolutionary law in Karnataka which said: "The tiller is the owner of the land". Many landless people who had been cultivating the land under tenancy became landowners.

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

1. It cancelled all kinds of tenancy.
2. The tiller was given the opportunity to establish his right to the land he cultivated.
3. All the lands on rent came into the possession of the government. Those who wished to establish their rights to the land, and those who wanted compensation had to apply to tribunals.
4. The decision of the tribunal was final. Its judgment could be questioned only in the High Court.

3. Maximum Limit on Landholdings

The State government fixed a limit on the land a family could possess. The maximum limit of owning land was fixed by the then government.

A family could have 54 acres of fertile land that had no facility of water. If the land had irrigation facility and more than one crop was being grown there, the family could have 10 to 18 acres. If it was irrigated land with only one crop being grown, each family could have maximum 27 acres. In 1977, the Inam Cancellation Act came into being.

Activity: Collect information about Inam Cancellation Act.

4. Creation of Economic holdings

The land holdings which enable the cultivator to earn sufficient income for a comfortable life of his family after accounting for all his expenses, are called 'Economic holdings'.

The standard of life of many farmers improved after the consolidation of holdings and implementation of maximum limit on land holdings.

5. Development of Co-operative farming

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

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

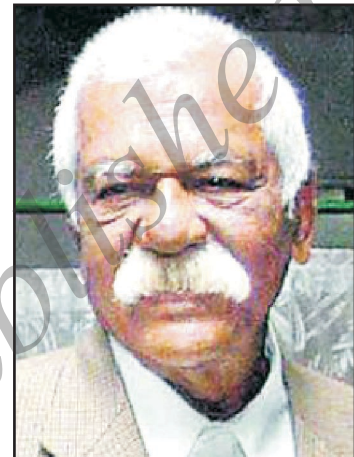
2. BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSIONS

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

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

For the first time in India, during the reign of Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV, a Backward Class Commission was appointed in 1918 under the chairmanship of Justice Lesley C. Miller. The first Reservation rule came into force in 1921.

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



L.G.Havanur

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. B.D. Jatti was the _____ of India.
2. In 1974 _____ was the Chief Minister of Karnataka.
3. _____ was the First Chairman of Backward Classes Commission formed in 1975.

II. Answer the following in two or three sentences each.

1. What are 'land reforms'?
2. Which are the main land reforms implemented in Karnataka?
3. What is 'economic holdings'?
4. Why did the Karnataka government fix the limit for the maximum area of land that can be owned by a family?
5. What is 'co-operative farming'?
6. How did the L.G. Havanur commission identify the backwardness of a community?



**LESSON
16****WOMEN FREEDOM FIGHTERS****Introduction**

The patriarchal society limited the role of women to family. Rarely, we come across women who entered the space of public life and played a decisive role in it. The example of Rani Abbakka is one. The educated class of India was exposed to the western concepts like equality, fraternity and liberty to all in the beginning of the modern period. This resulted in some major changes in the social outlook. During the freedom struggle led by Gandhi, many social classes that remained hidden till then, came out galvanized the freedom struggle and showed they too have a share in the freedom struggle. The contribution of women from Karnataka is also notable. They dedicated their life for the benefit of the nation and its freedom. It is our duty to know their role in the historical freedom struggle by studying a few them. Among the women who fought against the British, Rani Abbakkadevi, Kamaladevi Chattopadya, Ballari Siddamma, Umabai Kundapura, Krishnabai Panbekar, G.R.Bageerathamma, Siddamma Jois and Yashodaramma Dasappa are important. Apart from these, there are hundreds of women who have remained anonymous.

Competencies

- 1] Learn about the role of women in freedom struggle
- 2] Learn about women who participated in the Pre-Gandhian freedom struggle.
- 3] Learn about the important women who participated in the freedom struggle
- 4] Know the role of women in Karnataka's Progress in Post-Independence period.

Karnataka Women in Freedom struggle

- Rani Abbakkadevi
- Ballari Siddamma
- Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya
- Yashodharamma Dasappa
- Umabai Kundapura.

Rani Abbakkadevi

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



Mangaluru fort. Finally, with the help of Abbakka's estranged husband, Portuguese defeated Abbakka and imprisoned her. She died in the prison.

In memory of Rani Abbakkadevi, 'Veerarani Abbakkana Utsava' is organized every year at Ullala. Veerarani Abbakkadevi award is conferred on woman achievers every year. On January 15, 2003, the postal department brought out a postal envelope which had her picture on it.

Ballari Siddamma (1903-1981)

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

union after the declaration of independence, Mysuru Chalo or Aramane Sathyagaraha was organized. She took active participation in this. As a result, the Mysuru state joined the Indian union. In 1947, a new government came into power under the leadership of K.C. Reddy. She became the MLA of Davanagere. She established Mathrumandir to protect the health of rural women. The state government honoured her with copper plaque. Ballari Siddamma took part in the freedom struggle and brought laurels to women in general.

Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya (1903-1988):

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was born in a rich family on April 3, 1903. Her father was Dhareshwara Anantharaya and mother was Girijabai. Her father was higher officer in the colonial government. She was educated in catholic convent and St. Mary's school. She was married at the age of fourteen and became a widow very early. When her father was transferred to Madras, she continued her education there. She went to London School of Economics and returned to India. She engaged herself in the social reforms. She came to know the poet, writer and theatre personality Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. She married and became Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.



**Kamaladevi
Chattopadhyaya**

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is multi talented person from Karnataka who played an important role in national politics. Influenced by Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu, she participated in the national non cooperation movement. She walked the streets of Allahabad by holding the flag and raised slogans against the British government. As per the Lahore Congress Convention's declaration Gandhiji decided to launch Dandi

Salt march on March 12, 1930 from Sabarmathi with 78 followers. On reaching Dandi on May 5th, Gandhiji prepared salt on May 6th, thus breaking the law of British. He gave a call for the nation to participate in this salt agitation. Kamaladevi met Gandhiji and sought his permission to participate in the Dandi march. Kamaladevi and Avantibai Gokhale were the first women to participate in the salt agitation and break the law of British.

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

There were many divisions within National Congress party. Nehru, Ramamanohara Lohia, Acharya Narendradeva and others had established Congress Socialist Party within Congress under the influence of Socialist philosophy. Kamaladevi took the membership of this inner group. She visited Karnataka and delivered public talks on Socialist principles to motivate people. She had to undergo a lot of hardships due to these activities. She was not only a freedom fighter she was also a social reformer, feminist, writer and film actor. She was awarded Padma Bushan in 1955 for her services. She also received Vathmull foundation award in 1962, Ramon Magsasey award in 1966, Shantibharath

Desitikothom award, Central Academy award, and Padma Vibushan in 1987. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is the pride of Karnataka. She died in the year 1988.

Yashodharamma Dasappa (1905-1980) :

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

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

Yashodhramma was instrumental in organizing an agitation demanding the establishment of people's government in Mysuru State in 1947. Picketing and protest marches were held in front of Mysuru Palace. On seeing the intensity of the agitations, the Maharaja of Mysuru handed over the governance to people. She became the Member of Legislative Assembly in the independent Mysuru State. She also became

the Member of Parliament. She also served as the Minister of Social Welfare in the cabinet of S. Nijalingappa. This multi faceted Yashodharmma Dassappa died in 1980 due to cancer.

Umabai Kundapura (1892-1992):

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



**Umabai
Kundapur**

She was influenced by the nationalist ideologies of Gandhiji and Hardekar. She wrote a drama in Marathi 'Swadeshi Vrath' to carry the message of Swadeshi and its importance. She took over the responsibility of Sarswat Sahityik Samaj, Bhagini Mandal and Tilak School of Bombay. These institutions sensitized people about the need for Swadeshi cloths like Khadi and nationalist education. Apart from taking part in freedom struggle led by Tilak, she also participated in the movements led by Gandhiji. She assumed the leadership of women unit of Sevadal, which was started by N.S. Hardekar in 1923. She played a pivotal role in National convention of Congress at Belagavi of 1924. She participated in the Salt agitation. She was imprisoned for four months at Yeravada and Hindalaga jails for this. After being released from the jail, she participated in agitations that took place in Ankola, Sirsi, Siddapura and other places and underwent imprisonment

for these participations. Umabai Kundapura became the guardian for many destitute women. Thought she could not participate in Quit India movement due to health reasons, she provided shelter to many who were participating in the movement. As per the suggestion from Gandhi, she undertook the responsibility of Kasturba Foundation and continued her social work. Umabai Kundapura, who had dedicated herself to the cause of the nation, died in the year 1992.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is celebrated in memory of Queen Abbakka in Ullal
2. Ballari Siddhamma was born in the year _____
3. In 1938, Yashodharamma participated in _____
4. Yashodharamma was a minister of _____
5. 'Swadeshi Vrata' was written by _____

II. Discuss in group and answer

1. Describe Abbakkadevi's fight against Portuguese in the protection of Ullal.
2. "Multi-talented Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya is Karnataka's pride". Explain.
3. List the achievements of Umabai Kundapura in the freedom struggle.

III. Activities

1. Read biographies of women who played an important role in the freedom struggle.
2. Organize a debate competition on role of women in the progress of Karnataka.



**LESSON
17****INTEGRATION OF KARNATAKA
AND BORDER DISPUTES****Introduction**

Karnataka has a history of two thousand years. Kannadigas have lived under various political systems. After the fall of Vijayanagara, the territories of Kannada speaking parts were ruled by Maratha Peshavas, different Palyegaras, Sultans, Nawabs and British and spread over twenty different administrative units. As a result, Kannadigas experienced a sense of alienation in their own land. The different stages of Integration of Karnataka are explained here. And also ongoing border disputes are also discussed.

Competencies

- 1] Understand the background and the important stages of the Karnataka Integration movement.
- 2] Understand the border disputes that emerged after 1956, and suggest solutions for them.

1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT

The extent of Kannada state was from the river Cauvery to river Godavari as explained in Kavirajamarga. This land was ruled by many Kannada dynasties. After the fall of Vijayanagara, Kannada speaking regions had to undergo various shifts in political systems. After the death of Tipu Sultan, the Kannada speaking regions were distributed among twenty administrative divisions of different languages. Kannadigas had to feel alienated under the rule of Marthas and Nizam of Hyderabad. By enduring all these hardships, Kannadigas fought hard to get united under one state and one administration. This struggle is called as Karnataka Integration Movement.

The early steps for Integration were put forward by the people of Bombay Karnataka region. 'Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha' established in 1890 under the Chairmanship of R.H.Deshpande provided the institutional shape to the dream of Integration.

Activity : Collect information about Deputy Chennabasappa, who is also called as 'The Tiger of Kannada'. He was instrumental in establishing Kannada schools in Bombay Karnataka region.

Kannada Sahithya Parishad was established in 1915 in Bengaluru. It aimed at facilitating the progress of Kannada language and literature, and also aiding the Integration of Kannada speaking regions. Karnataka Ekikarana Sabha was started in Dharwad in 1916. These organizations continued the struggle for Integration.

In the National Convention of Indian National Congress at Belagavi in 1924, Huylagola Narayana Rao formally initiated the process of Karnataka Integration process by singing 'Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Naadu' (Let our Kannada land be arisen) as welcome song. Gandhiji who was the president of the convention, extended his support to Integration movement. The Integration movement worked in favour of freedom movement.

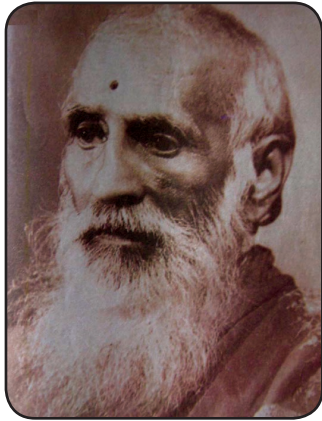
Activity: Make a list of Kannada writers who worked for the Integration of Karnataka. Collect more information on B.M. Shrikantaiah popularly known as B.M.Shri.

2. Role of Newspapers and Literature in the Integration Movement

Newspapers like Vishwakarnataka, Navakarnataka, Vagbhushana, Jayakarnataka, Samyuktha Karnataka and other magazines motivated people for the integration. These were getting published from different regions. Apart from them, various literary works also motivated people.

Aluru Venkataraya is the senior most person who worked for the integration of Karnataka. He had exclaimed on seeing the sorry of plight of Kannadigas as “Oh No! Where is Karnataka? Who would stitch the torn away parts of Karnataka into one? Do they have really such pride in them?”

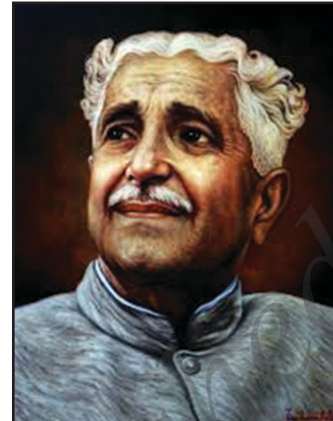
The aim of Aluru Venkataraya was to communicate the glory and richness of Kannada language and land to its members. He wrote a book titled “Karnataka Gathavaibhava’ (The Past Glory of Karnataka) and published by using his own money. It was a motivational book. The Kannadigas of Hyderabad Karnataka honoured him and gave him a title ‘Kannada Kula Purohitha’ (The High Priest of Kannada Clan). Shanthakavi played an important role in motivating the people of Bombay Karnataka. He collected money to organize Kannada Literary Convention on the tradition of Dasas who sought alms in the name of God by declaring “Here is Kannada Dasa who is seeking alms for Kannada, Kindly Donate without delay”. The poems like “Jayahe Karnataka Maathe” and “Nee mettuva nela ade Karnataka” (The Land that you touch is Karnataka) written by Kuvempu touched the heart of numerous Kannadigas. Kayyarakiyannarai fought for the integration of Kasaragodu with Karnataka till his last breath. Many other poets, writers, and journalists motivated Kannadigas to get united.



Alur Venkatarao



**Huyilgol
Narayan Rao**



Kuvempu

3. Post-Independence Integration Movement

The dream of integration that started half a century ago, became reality only in post independent India in three stages.

1. Stage One (1947 – 48)

Before independence, there were two types political establishments in India. The British Provinces and Princely States (562). The constituent assembly instead of structuring the states on the lines of language, divided India into four units namely A,B,C and D. Based on this division, the twenty administrative divisions of Karnataka were redistributed into five categories mentioned above. Mysuru, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Kodagu were the five units. The first step towards integration was achieved through this.

2. Stage Two (1953)

The universal election for the Indian Parliament was held in 1951-52. After the elections, a radical minded organization “Akhanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishat’ was founded (1952). It organized Sathyagrahas pressing for the integration of Karnataka and more five thousand people courted arrest.

Kengal Hanumanthaiah and S. Nijalingappa toured throughout the state and spoke in support of the integration movement. When the state of Andhra was created, seven taluks of Ballari district were merged with Mysuru state. This is the stage two of Integration process.

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

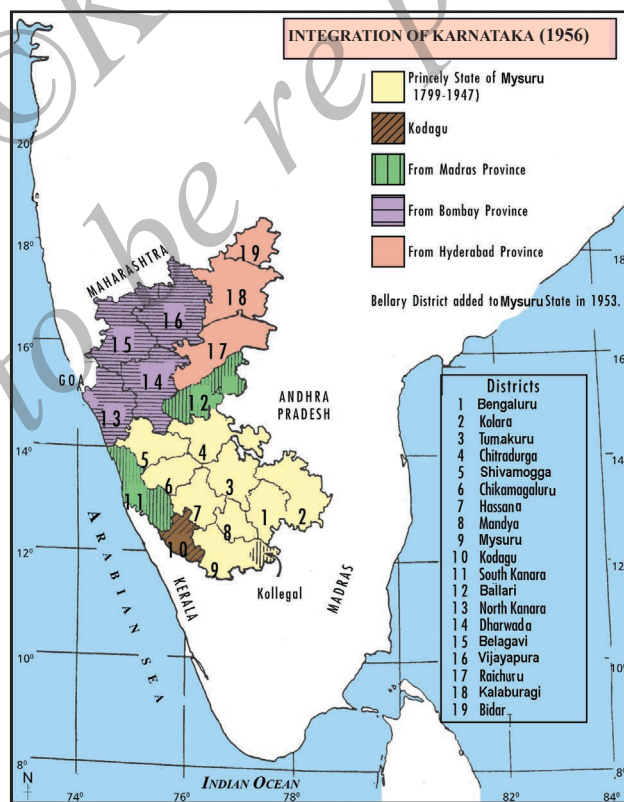
3. Final Stage (1956)

After the creation of Andhra Pradesh, the demand for reorganizing regions based on languages grew more. The central government formed a commission 'State Reorganizing Commission' to give a report on the issue. It was chaired by S. Fazal Ali and hence it is called as Fazal Ali Commission. H.N. Kunjru and K.M.Phanikkar were its members. The commission presented its report in 1956. As a result, the reorganization of states took place based on the language and the ease of administration. All the political parties accepted the report of the commission. But, they also opposed the move to merge Kasaragodu with Kerala and some taluks of Ballari with Andhra Pradesh.

Since, the Central Government accepted the report of the State Reorganizing Commission, the Vishala Mysuru State came into existence on November 01, 1956. The integrated Mysuru State had the following districts:

1. Old Mysuru state's ten districts	Mysuru, Mandya, Bengaluru, Kolar, Hassan, Tumakuru, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga, Chitradurga.
2. From Bombay region	Belagavi, Dharwad, Vijayapura (Bijapur), Uttara Kannada
3. From Hyderabad region	Gulbarga (Kalaburagi), Raichur and Bidar.
4. From Madras region	Dakshina Kannada, Kollegal(taluk), Ballari (Joined when Andhra was formed during 1953)
5. C State	Kodagu

Totally 19 districts were there. (Today there are 30 districts.)



Integration of Karnataka (1956)

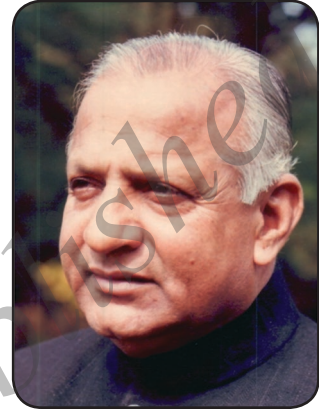
S. Nijalingappa became the first Chief Minister of Vishala Mysuru State. Later, when D. Devaraja Urs became the Chief Minister, he renamed Mysuru State as 'Karnataka' on November 01, 1973.



**Kengal
Hanumanthaiah
Chief Minister**



**First Chief
Minister of Vishala
Mysuru State
S. Nijalingappa**



**D. Devaraj Urs
Chief Minister**

4. Border Disputes

Since the reorganizing of the states based on languages was done at national level perspective, many Kannadigas living on the borders had to suffer injustice. Though they were majority in numbers, they had to become a minority as they were integrated with other language region. Kasaragodu of Kerala, Alur, Adavani, Madakashira and Rayadurga taluks of Andhra Pradesh; Hosur and Talavadi of Tamil Nadu; Chandagadh, Sollapur, Jatha and Akkalakote of Maharashtra though had Kannada speaking majority, had to remain out of Karnataka. Hence, the Pro-Kannada activists and the Government of Karnataka are still fighting for their inclusion into Karnataka. The major border disputes are with the states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. There is need for

working towards a solution for these disputes.

Activity: Collect poems that inspire love for Kannada.

1 Dispute between Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala:

The Central Government had formed a one member commission of Mahajan, a retired Supreme Court Judge, in 1965. The commission conducted exclusive surveys in disputed areas belonging to all the three states and presented its report. In the report it said that 'Akkalakote and Jatta of Maharashtra; Kasaragodu of Kerala should go to Karnataka and Nippani, Khanapura, Halyala should go to Maharashtra.' As Maharashtra was expecting more area, it is opposing this report since its submission. As a result, the border dispute has remained unresolved and still remains with the Central Government.

EXERCISES

I. Answer in a word or sentence each.

1. When was the Karnataka VidyaVardhaka Sangha established?
2. Who is called 'Karnataka Kulapurohita'?
3. Name two organizations that contributed to the integration of Karnataka.
4. Who wrote the poem "Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Naadu"?
5. When did Vishala Mysuru State come into existence?
6. Who and when the name Karnataka was given?

II Answer in two or three sentences each.

1. Who are poets and writers that provided motivation for the Karnataka Integration Movement? Name their poems.
2. Who was the Chairperson of State Reorganizing Commission? Who were the members of the Commission?

Activities

1. Draw a map of Karnataka and mark the district centers
2. Draw a map of integrated Karnataka of 1955 on a map of India.
3. Sing the song “Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Naadu” and Govinda Pai’s song “Kannadigara Thaayi” in a group.



**LESSON
18**

OUR CONSTITUTION

Introduction

In this chapter, the meaning, importance, framing and salient features of the constitution are explained.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the meaning and importance of the constitution
- 2] Understanding the preamble of the constitution
- 3] Understanding the salient features of the constitution and appreciate them.
- 4] Understanding the profile of persons who were involved in drafting of the constitution
- 5] Understanding the concept of the Republic
- 6] Understanding the need for Strengthening ourselves in adopting the principle of secularism in our daily life
- 7] Developing the attitude to respect the constitution.

Meaning and Importance of the Constitution

Constitution means a set of basic rules followed by a country. It enumerates the organs of the government, its powers and functions. There is a reference to the rights and duties of the citizens. The constitution is a reference guide to the government. No one should violate the constitution.

Importance of the constitution

The constitution is prominent as it is the fundamental law of the country. Everyone has to adhere to it. All people including the President, the Prime Minister, Parliamentarians, Judges and officers are bound by it.

- It protects the rights of the citizens as all are equal before the law.
- It functions as a reference guide to the duties to be performed by the government.
- It co-ordinates the functions of the democratic institutions such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
- It also organizes better relations between the government and the individual.

Activity : Who is Dr. B.R. Ambedkar? Why do we look at him today with great respect? Discuss.

Drafting Committee of the Constitution

The Constituent Assembly prepared the constitution. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as its President when the assembly met for the first time.

There were 299 members in the Constituent assembly. The first session was held on 9th December 1946.

Drafting Committee:

In order to hasten the process of preparing the constitution, the assembly created various committees. It also created a Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

- The members of the Constituent Assembly verified the draft constitution and proposed 2473 amendments. The proposed amendments and the draft constitution were discussed in detail in the meeting of Constituent Assembly. Hence it took three years for the Constitution to have a final shape.

- Dr. B R Ambedkar was the Law Minister of India from 15th August 1947 to 26th January 1950.

The Constitution was adopted on January 26th, 1950. The Constitution declared India as a republic. In order to mark the adoption of Constitution, every year January 26th is marked as the Republic Day and it is a national festival. On November 26th every year the Constitutional Day is celebrated as it was on November 26th, 1949 the Constitution was approved by the Constituent Assembly.

According to the directive of the constitution, the first general elections of India were held between 1951-52. The parliament with bi-cameral legislature Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha came into force in 1952.

Size of our Constitution : The Constitution of India contains 3954 articles and 12 schedules.

Preamble to the Constitution

The Constitution of India begins with a Preamble. The Preamble is considered as the heart of the Constitution as it represents the dream and ideologies of the people. Justice, Freedom, Equality, Self Respect, Fraternity and National Integrity are the ideologies that find reference in the Preamble.



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

We the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist democratic republic and to ensure that citizens have, social, economic and political justice;

freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and employment; and to promote among all fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation.

In our constituent assembly, this day of November 26th 1949 we adopt, enact and give ourselves this constitution

Salient features of the constitution

Our constitution has its own unique features:

1] Written Constitution : The Indian constitution is in the written form. This is the lengthiest constitution in the world. The structure, power and extent of power of three organs of the government such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are explained. There is a single constitution both for central and state governments. Therefore, the size of the constitution is big.

2] Republic : The constitution has declared India as a republic. In case of republican system, there is no rule of the king. Instead, there is the rule of elected representatives by the people. India which has this kind of political system is known as the democratic republic.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad
The President of the
Constituent Assembly



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



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
First Prime Minister of Free
India

3] Fundamental Rights and duties : The Constitution guarantees six fundamental duties to citizens at present. The state can never pass any law that curbs these fundamental rights. In case of violation of fundamental rights, the Judiciary has the power to rectify it. The citizens cannot exercise their rights as per their whims and fancies. The Eleven fundamental duties are there in the constitution.

4] Secularism: The constitution upholds the principle of secularism. The governments are expected to make no discrimination on the basis of religion and are expected to treat all religions equally. The government considers no religion as its religion. Every citizen is at freedom to practice religion of his choice and faith. The government has the authority to control the freedom to practice one's religion in the interest of the public interest.

5] Independent Judiciary : The Judiciary is independent of executive and legislature and has adequate powers. Neither the government nor the parliament can interfere with the functioning of the Judiciary. All are equal before the court of law and all have right for justice is the principle of the Judiciary. The decision of the Supreme Court is final and all are expected to adhere to it.

6] Universal Adult Franchise : The system of electing representative through voting of adult members (18 year and above) is called Universal Adult Franchise. All citizens are eligible for voting without any discrimination. Then, a good government comes to power.

The constitution wishes to establish the welfare state.

A state which sets a goal to provide social and economic security to all its citizens is generally known as the welfare state.

7] Election system : India is the largest democracy in the world. In the past six decades, periodic elections have been conducted. The system of democracy has been adequately deep-rooted in our country. It is still a satisfactory system, in spite of certain demerits.

New Terms

a] Drafting committee of the constitution : The Committee that prepared a draft constitution and placed in the Constituent Assembly for discussion and approval.

b] Democratic : The rule of the people.

EXERCISES

I. Discuss in groups and answer

1. What is Constitution?
2. Who was the president of the Constituent Assembly?
3. What was the role of Dr. B R Ambedkar in drafting of the Constitution?
4. On which day India was declared as a republic?
5. What is Adult franchise?
6. What is a Republic?
7. What is secularism?

II. Discuss

Discuss the principles and ideals appear in the preamble of the constitution.

III. Activities

1. The constitution has provided us rights and duties. Which among the rights and duties are more important from your point of view? Discuss in groups and explain your views point wise.
2. Collect the photographs of the members of the constituent assembly.



**LESSON
19**

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Introduction

The fundamental rights and duties provided to every citizen are introduced in this chapter.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the differences between the natural rights and the fundamental rights
- 2] Understanding the fundamental rights provided to citizens by our constitution
- 3] Attaining the capacity to understand and adopt eleven fundamental duties included in our constitution.
- 4] Finding methods to regain the rights in the event of any obstacle to enjoy them.

A Right means the authority given to a citizen. It may be a natural right also like right to live, right for protection to life. It may be a legally acceptable right also like right to equality, right to education etc.,

For the development of individual and the country, some freedom and rights are inevitable. Hence, our Constitution has given some fundamental rights to its citizens.

Meaning of Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights are the basic rights given to an individual by the Constitution for his development. They are the Constitutional Rights. Fundamental Rights are important for social life. No one can violate these rights. The Fundamental Rights are protected by the Judiciary.

Types of Fundamental Rights

The constitution of India has prominently provided six fundamental rights to all its citizens.

- 1] Right to Equality
- 2] Right to Freedom
- 3] Right against exploitation
- 4] Right of religion
- 5] Cultural and Educational right
- 6] Right to Constitutional Remedies

Let us know these six rights.

1] Right to Equality

All are equal before the law; Nobody is above the law ; and all deserve equal protection are the aspects included in Right to Equality.

The government cannot discriminate on the basis of religion, caste, sect, gender or place of birth. It cannot restrict entry to shop, hotel or recreational places to any of its citizen. It cannot even restrict anyone from using the public wells, tank, road and resting places. All citizens have the equal opportunity to enter the government service. It cannot forbid anyone from entering the holy places and offer prayers.

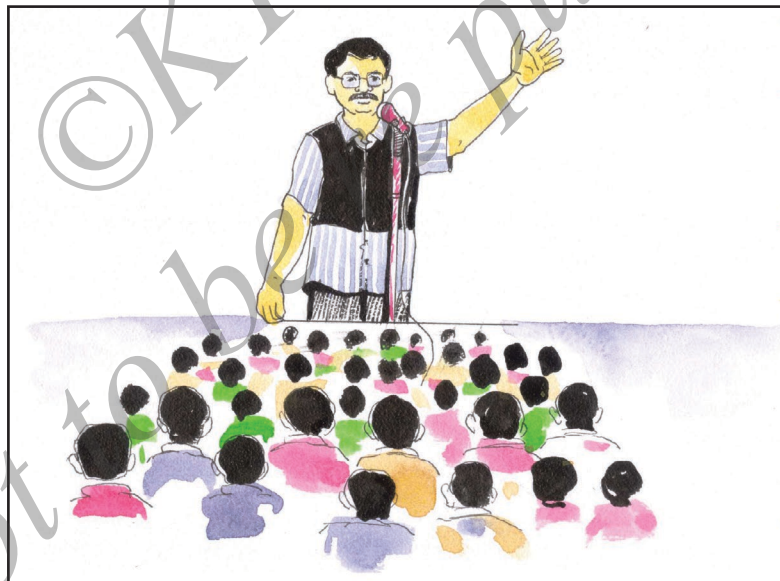


Equality

2] Right to Freedom

The Right to Freedom given in the constitution provides the following to everyone :

- 1] Right to speech and freedom of expression
- 2] Right to participate in the peaceful public meeting
- 3] Right to establish institutions and associations
- 4] Right to travel throughout the country without any restriction
- 5] Right to live in any part of India
- 6] Right to take up any employment, business or occupation.



Right to speech

Activity : Organize a seminar on the importance of right to speech and collect the opinion.

Freedom cannot be discharged as one likes though it is the fundamental right. The constitution itself states that the government can impose restrictions on the individual freedom

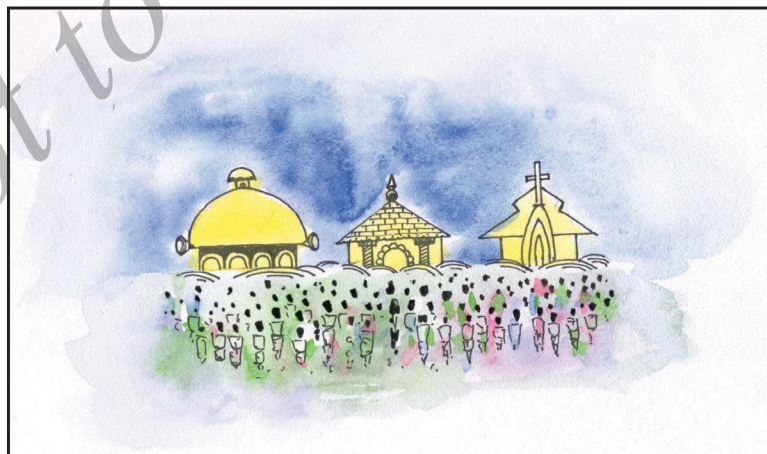
on certain occasions. For example: It restricts everyone from defaming someone by uncontrolled words on the pretext of discharging one's freedom of speech.

3] Right against Exploitation

The objective of this right is to prevent exploitation of poor, women, children and the weaker sections of the society. In order to restrict exploitation in the name of religion, caste, gender and sect, the state and the central governments have enforced many laws. For example – taking dowry is a punishable offence. Even the practice of bonded labour is prohibited. Employing Children in certain industries such as beedi making, mining and cracker manufacturing have been banned. The children are expected to get education till the age of 14 years.

4] Right to freedom of religion

The citizens of India have the right to accept and follow religion of their own choice. Everyone has the right to observe their religious practices, without disturbing peace, discipline, hygiene in mind. The constitution also prohibits religious conversion by force, temptation or by falsehoods.



Right to freedom of religion

5] Cultural and Educational rights :

This fundamental right protects the cultural and educational interests of the minorities. People have right to protect their own language, script or culture. The minorities have the right to establish educational institutions and manage them. The educational institutions of the minorities should adhere to the rules stipulated by the government.



Cultural and Educational rights

6] Right to constitutional remedies

A citizen has the right to approach the court of justice in the event of violation of the fundamental rights. This is known as the right to constitutional remedies. Other rights can be protected by way of protecting this right.

Fundamental rights and duties mean, they are directly given to its citizens by the constitution. Any individual, organization or institution such as Parliament, Assembly, judicial means, official group, Police department and any other public institutions are restricted from violating them. In the event of violation, the aggrieved person can directly approach the High Court or the Supreme Court and seek redressal. In the event of violation of fundamental rights and duties, a

Writ Petition can be filed either in the State High Court or the Supreme Court of India.

2.3 Fundamental Duties :

The fundamental rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin. The responsibility of an individual to his country is known as the 'duty'. In case the people discharge their fundamental duties with self motivation, the progress of the country becomes easier.

In the constitution, eleven fundamental duties are included. They are as follows:

- 1] To respect the constitution, National Flag and national anthem.
- 2] To follow the noble ideals that inspired our struggle for freedom.
- 3] To protect the unity of India
- 4] To defend the motherland.
- 5] To promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India.
- 6] To preserve our rich heritage
- 7] To protect and improve the natural environment
- 8] To develop the scientific temper and the spirit of enquiry
- 9] To safeguard public property and give up the violence
- 10] To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activities.
- 11] The parents or the guardians should provide an opportunity for education to their children from the age of 6 to 14 years.



Respect the National Flag



Environment Protection

Activity : Organize a seminar and collect the opinion on the role of present day students in conservation of our environment.

In case the citizen does not discharge any of his fundamental duties, the government cannot question it in the court of law. Even then, all the citizens are expected to do their duties with self motivation.

EXERCISES

Discuss in groups and answer

1. What are fundamental rights?
2. What is the Right to Equality?
3. How does social and economic exploitation take place? Give examples.
4. Why should we follow fundamental duties with self motivation?
5. Mention any three fundamental duties.

Discuss

1. The importance of fundamental rights
2. The duties to be discharged by the students in the school campus

Activities

1. Organize a 2-3 minute speech by students on fundamental rights and fundamental duties.
2. Extract information from students regarding the events where citizens violate fundamental duties [for example – throwing the garbage to the village tank, stealing stones from the historical monuments, abstaining from voting in the elections]
3. In our culture, importance given to duties along with rights. Discuss.



LESSON 20	DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY
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Introduction

The directive principles of the State included in the constitutions helps to achieve the aims set out in the preamble of the Constitution.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the meaning and importance of the directive principles of state policy
- 2] Understanding the advantages of directive principles of state policy in establishing a welfare nation.

Meaning of the directive principles of state policy

The Constitution has directed the state to follow some principles in order to achieve the ideal welfare state. These directive principles are called as Directive Principles of State. The governments are expected keep these principles in view while administering the state. These are the indicators for the holistic development of India.

Importance of the directive principles of state policy

The directive principles of state policy are the directions given to the central and state governments by the constitution. It is necessary to adopt these principles while legislating, formulating and implementing policies. The directive principles of state policy are important in achieving freedom, equality and brotherhood and establish the welfare state.

The directive principles of state policy included in the constitution are as follows:

1. **Social justice:** To achieve the public welfare by providing social, economic and political justice to the citizens.

2. Social justice to the weaker sections: It is intended to provide basic needs to the weaker sections; to find remedy against economic exploitation, providing education and extending free legal aid to them.

3. Women and Child welfare: Equal wages to both men and women for the same work; Maternity benefit to women; prevention of exploitation of children; facility for children to grow healthily in addition to providing free and compulsory education.



Women and Child welfare Free and Compulsory Education

4. Labour welfare : Looking after welfare of labour; right to work; conducive atmosphere to work; minimum wages to workers; and providing them opportunity to participate in the administration.

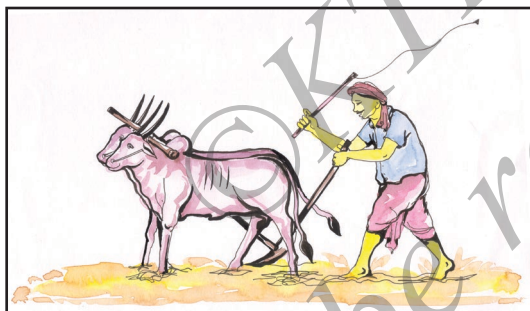
5. Aid to the helpless : The government aid for the aged, patients and the unemployed to live.

6. Uniform code of law to all : To enforce uniform civil law to all the citizens.

7. Prohibition of Liquor: Drinking spoils the health. It leads to financial problems in the family and increased exploitation of women. Therefore, the constitution has directed all the state governments to enforce the prohibition of liquor.

8. Agriculture and association of animal husbandry :

The state government should make an attempt to organize agriculture and animal husbandry in a modern and scientific manner. In order to protect the unique species prevent the slaughter of cattle, calf and other animals which give milk and pull heavy luggage.



Agriculture Development



Advanced Agriculture

9. Environment: Protection of environment and wildlife; protection of environment from pollution of industries and mines. And protect the wildlife.

10. Protection of historical monuments : Protecting the historical places and monuments. For example – Hampi, Belur, Halebeedu, Pattadakallu and other historical sites.



Channakeshava Temple, Belur

11. International Peace and Security: Participation of the country in safeguarding the international peace and security.

What is social justice? Protection to all the people without discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, language, colour, region and status and treating everyone as equal is known as social justice. Provisions such as eradication of bonded labour, exploitation of children, equal rights to women and respecting them are also included under the Social justice.

The constitution has given certain advisories and directions to the state government. In the event of violation of these principles, they cannot be questioned in the court. For example – the central government and several other state governments could not enforce prohibition of liquor for the last six decades. No one can question this in a court of law.

Activity : Check how many of the directive principles of the state have implemented in our state. Many exploitations are still going on in different forms. Organize a debate meet on this issue and make a report on the opinions expressed there.

EXERCISES

I. Discuss in groups and answer

1. What are directive principles of state policy?
2. What are the constitutional directions to state for establishing the women and children welfare?
3. Explain the uniform code of law to all?
4. Why are the states directed to enforce prohibition of liquor?

II. Discuss

1. Social justice to the weaker sections
2. Prohibition of liquor
3. Protection of historical monuments
4. What measures can be initiated for effective implementation of right to education for children?

III. Activities

1. Observe the socially and economically weaker sections in your locality. Discuss with your friends and find out why they are weak?

2. What are the ill-effects of liquor and drugs on our youth? Organize a seminar and collect the opinions.
3. Child Rights are necessary for comprehensive development of a child. You are aware that you can dial helpline number 1098 for assistance whenever these rights are violated. Organize a discussion on this issue and collect the opinion.

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**LESSON
21****OUR DEFENCE FORCES****Introduction**

In this chapter, the divisions of the defence, functions, training centres, latest weapons, central office and such other topics are introduced. In addition to it, the Para military forces, assisting forces and civil forces are also explained.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding about our defence forces
- 2] Understanding the Army, Navy and Air Force
- 3] Understanding the capability of the defence forces
- 4] Feeling proud of our para-military forces for their services
- 5] Expressing pride over the voluntary services of our defence forces.

Defence Forces

Protecting the country from the foreign aggression is the primary duty. These works are given to the defence/armed forces. Therefore, the role of the defence forces is very prominent. It is a matter of pride that India has a disciplined, powerful and aggressive defence forces. We have efficiently faced several challenges after independence which disturbed our national integrity. For example – the aggressions by China and Pakistan. Our defence forces have sufficiently displayed that they are ready for any sacrifice during the Kargil military operation.

- India has about 15,200 kms of land border and 7516.5kms of sea border to protect.
- Over 40% of the total annual budget is reserved for the defence forces of India.

Responsibilities of our defence forces

- Protecting the border areas
- Safeguarding the integrity of the country
- Preventing smuggling and such other anti-national activities

The supreme power of the defence forces are vested with the President of India. The defence system has three divisions: Army, Navy and Air Force. The defence forces of India take part in the Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations of India and display their military strength.

There are training centres for the defence forces to learn their fighting skills. Important among them are – National Defence College, Defence Service Training Centre, Indian Military Academy, Dehradun and National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, Pune.

Indian Army



Indian Land Army Emblem

The Indian Army is the second largest in the world. The army comprises of Infantry, Cavalry, Tank regiments called Armed Corps, Gunners Regiment or Artillery.

There are 11,00,000 soldiers and 9,60,000 reserve forces in the army.

The service chief of the army is called General. He is responsible for discharging duties related to the control of the force, training, operation and administration. The head office is based in New Delhi.

The army has been rendering valuable humanitarian services during natural calamities such as earthquake, floods, drought, landslides, whirlwind. The land army apart from being technically advanced, has also its own spy agency.

Indian Navy



Indian Navy Emblem

The naval forces are necessary for protection of the islands and coastal lines. The Indian Navy is the sixth largest in the world. Its service chief is called Admiral. Its headquarters is situated in New Delhi.

The Indian Navy consists of advanced missile ships and submarines. Among them INS Vibhuthi and INS Godavari are prominent. Apart from them, INS Virat and INS Vikramaditya are well-equipped with fighter aircrafts. The Naval Base of the Indian Navy is situated in Karwar which is known as the Sea-Bird.

Indian Air Force



Air Force Emblem



War Plane

The Indian Air Force is the fifth biggest in the world. Its service chief is called Air Chief Marshall. Its head office is situated in New Delhi. For the administrative convenience, the Indian Air Force is divided into five commanding stations. The command stations at Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Dindigal [Tamil Nadu] have important training centres. As a result of advancement of latest technology, it is equipped with fighter aircrafts to face any eventuality.

Our Air Force is equipped with latest fighter aircrafts like Jaguar. The Air Force comprises of 1,00,000 Airmen and 1330 fighter aircrafts. The strength of the air force is a matter of pride to the countrymen.

Operational Defence Forces

The operational defence forces help the main fighting forces during critical situations.

*** Border Security Force**



Border Security Force

The important duty of the border security force is to protect the national borders. During the Kargil military operations,

the border security forces fought jointly with the army, from the peak of the high mountains. Duty until death is the slogan of the BSF.

* **Border Roads Organization**

The Border roads organization opens the closed entries to the army to enable armed operations instantly. It also co-ordinates the important works like construction of roads, bridges and drainage lines.

* **The Coastal Guards**

This is a Para-military force. Its head office is situated in New Delhi. Its major responsibility is to protect the coastal borders of the country.



Coastal Guards

It also undertakes humanitarian services during natural calamities such as whirlwind, Tsunami and cyclones. Its prominent works include preventing intrusions, smuggling and such others.

The Coastal Guards have 84 latest warships and 45 aircraft, helicopters. There are 5440 sailors in the Coastal Guards.

* **Central Industrial Security Force**

This is the biggest industrial security force in the world. There are 1,28,000 soldiers enrolled here. It is providing security to over 300 government and private industrial installations and laboratories in India. It also provides protection to the airports, harbours, railway stations, historical sites and nuclear power stations.

Assistant Defence forces

In order to infuse certain values like patriotism and service mindedness among the youth, few activities are planned in the schools and colleges. National Cadet Corps is a prominent activity among them.

* **National Cadet Corps [NCC]**



NCC Cadet

The National Cadet Corps [NCC] teaches certain qualities such as community life and leadership. Those who get this training are given preference in recruitment to the army. They get reservation in admission to higher courses. The youths in schools and colleges can join the NCC. Its main aim is to infuse the responsibility of national security. Its slogan is discipline and unity.

There were 13,00,000 national cadet corps units in 610 districts, 8770 schools, 5521 colleges spread across India in 2012.

* **Home Guards**

The Home Guards co-ordinate the functions of the police force. Its works are - Assistance in the maintenance of internal security, emergency and natural calamities.

* **Civil Police Forces**

The police forces work at central and state levels. The jurisdiction of the police services confine to state only. The central government has established its own police forces.

National Security Group: National Security Group provides security to very important persons. It assists in suppressing terrorism and provides internal security. The Bomb diffusion group is complementary to it.

* **Indian Red Cross Society**

Indian Red Cross Society branches are in 700 districts of India. The President of India is its Chairman. Its main aim is humanity and Voluntary service.



Red Cross Emblem

EXERCISES

I. Discuss in groups and answer

1. Who is given the supreme power of the defence forces?
2. Which are the divisions of the defence forces?
3. How is the chief of the Army called?
4. Where is the head-office of the army?
5. How is the chief of the Navy called?
6. What is the slogan of the NCC?
7. What are the important functions of the Army?
8. What are the functions of the Border Road organization?
9. What is the aim of the Indian Red Cross Society?
10. Would you like to serve the defence? If so, give reasons.

II. Discuss

Why should we serve the defence forces?

III. Activities

1. Meet soldier of your village and invite him to your school.
2. Collect the symbols of different divisions of the defence.
3. Visit the NCC unit of a nearby school and college.

You must know this:

There are 9 different higher rank officers such as General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain and Lieutenant. Similar officers are also working in the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force.



**LESSON
22**

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Introduction

The methods of amending the constitution are explained here.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the structure of the Indian constitution
- 2] Understanding the methods of amending the constitution of India
- 3] Understanding the method by which the constitution is amended by a simple majority consent
- 4] Understanding the method by which the constitution is amended by a special majority consent
- 5] Understanding the method by which the constitution is amended by the special majority consent from half of the states of India.

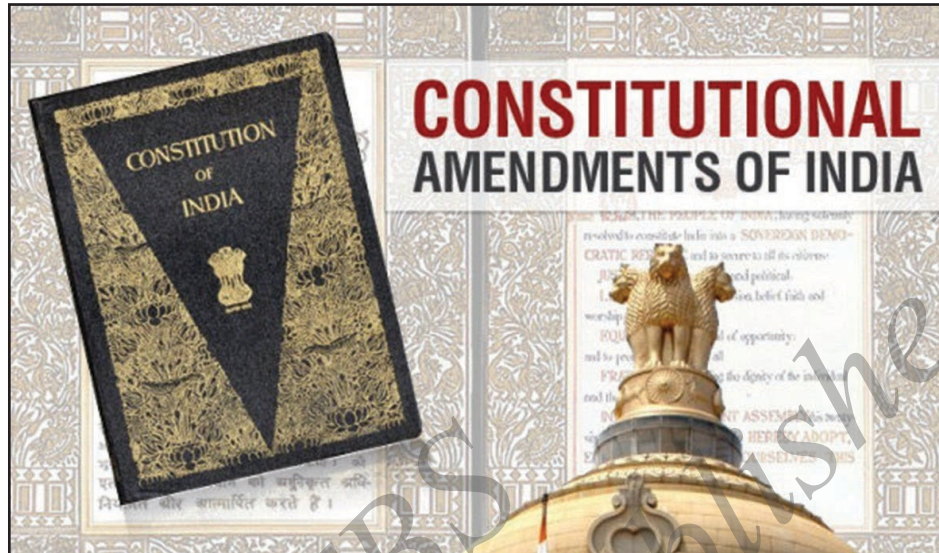
Though the stability is an essential feature of the constitutional law, in view of adjusting to the changing situation on account of continuous social changes, the amendment becomes necessary.

Structure of the Constitution

The structure of the constitution can be decided on the basis of amendments. In case the amendment is easy, it is called Flexible Constitution and in case the amendment is difficult, it is called the Rigid Constitution. The constitution of India is a combination of both rigid and flexible factors.

Methods of Constitutional Amendment

- 1] Amendment by Simple Majority.
- 2] Amendment by Special majority.
- 3] Amendment by Special majority along with consent by half of the states.



Amendment of Constitutional

Amendment by Simple Majority method

Certain parts of the constitution can be amended by a simple majority through general legislative process of the Parliament [both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha] and seek the consent [Approval of half of the total members of Parliament] for amendment. For example- Qualifications necessary for the citizenship of India.

Amendment by Special Majority method

Certain parts of the constitution can be amended by a special majority consent of the members of Parliament. Majority means two third members should accept. For example – Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and other factors.

Seeking consent of half of the States of India and amending by a special majority method

Certain parts of the constitution can be amended by special majority along with consent from half of the states of

India. This method is harder compared with the other two methods. By this method, the election of the President of India, distribution of powers between the Centre and the State and other sections can be amended.

By these three methods, certain necessary amendments can be made to Indian constitution. The provision is made in the constitution for including certain changes in accordance with the changing society and situation.

Till September 8, 2016, our constitution has been amended 101 times.

EXERCISES

I. Discuss in groups and answer

1. What is constitutional amendment?
2. What are the methods of amending the constitution?
3. What is simple majority amendment method?
4. What is special majority amendment method?
5. Explain the third method of amending the constitution of India.

II. Discuss

Discuss on why the amendment is necessary to the constitution.



**LESSON
23****NORTH AMERICA - LAND OF
PRAIRIES****Introduction**

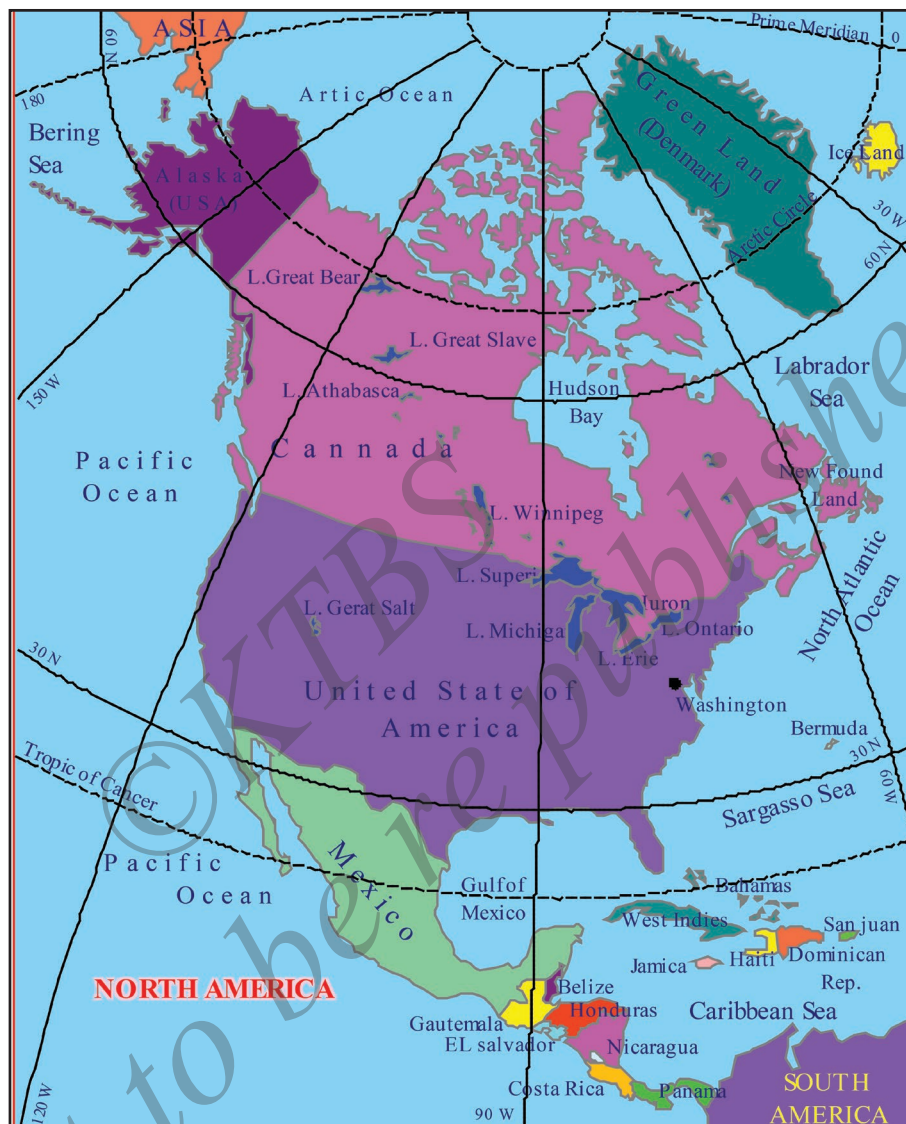
Last year you have studied the geographical features and importance of Asia, Europe and Africa. This year you will learn a lot about North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

In this lesson you will study about location, extent and physical setting, Physical divisions, climate, natural vegetation, agriculture, important minerals, industries, population growth, distribution and density of the continent of North America.

Competencies

- 1] Understand the location, extent and physical setting of North America
- 2] Understand by comparison the diversity of physical divisions.
- 3] Know the richness and lakes of North America
- 4] Understand the influence of climate on natural vegetation and animals.
- 5] Know about agricultural development of North America.
- 6] Understand how North America developed industries by utilizing Minerals
- 7] Understand the density and distribution of population of North America.

North America is a recently discovered continent. In 1501, the Italian navigator, Amerigo Vespucci sailed to the coast of the mainland. Then the continent was called by the first word of his name Amerigo, America. The continent is mostly inhabited by Europeans. They made use of Mexico's gold. The French built up profitable fur trade in Canada, the British exploited the fisheries and forests of the Atlantic Provinces of Canada and of New England of USA.



North America, Political Division

The sound resource base combined with development in science and technology, a large domestic market, international trade relationship, development of good means of transportation etc., have helped North America to become one of the most developed regions of the world. So the nations of North America are very rich and called one of the economically prosperous countries. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the continent as a model for progress for other continents.

1. LOCATION PHYSICAL SETTING AND EXTENT

Location: North America is located entirely to the north of the equator. It lies within 19° N to 71° N latitudes and 50° w-150° w longitudes. The tropic of cancer (23 ½° N) passes through the continent in the South and the Arctic Circle (66 ½° N) in the north.

Physical setting: North America is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Arctic Ocean in the north. It is separated from the continent of Asia by the Bering Strait. It has a land link with South America by the Isthmus of Panama. A number of smaller water bodies are found here, eg: the Gulf of Mexico, the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Alaska, Gulf of California etc. The West Indies and Cuba islands are found in the Caribbean Sea. New Found-land is found to the east of Canada. A number of islands lie in the Arctic Ocean of which Greenland is the largest. The strip of land that lies to the South of North America is called Central America.

Extent: North America is the third largest continent in area (16.4%) in the world after Asia and Africa. It is almost 7 times (24.24 mile sq.km) bigger than India. There are 24 countries in North America. Canada, United States of America and Mexico are the three large Countries by their size. The Caribbean Islands are also area included in the Physical area of North America.

Do you know?

Countries

Their Fame

Canada	- Trans Canadian Railway
USA	- Grand Canyon, HOMES Lakes, Bar Ringer Crater, Volcanoes,
West Indies	- Cricket, Islands

2. PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

The Continent of North America is divided into four major physical divisions. They are:

1. The Western cordilleras or the Rocky Mountains
2. The Great Central plains
3. The Appalachian Highlands
4. The Coastal Plains



North America's Physiography

1. The Western Cordilleras

These are the young fold mountain ranges like the Himalayas of India. The Western Cordilleras run from Alaska in the north to Panama in South. They consist of a series of plateaus eg. Colorado, Mexican Yucatan Plateau and form a series of parallel fold mountains.



Rocky Mountains ranges



Alaska Mountain ranges



McKinley Mountains

The Rockies are most important ranges in the Western Cordilleras. The height of the range is low towards Alaska (Brooks) and it increases enormously towards Mexico. Mount McKinley (6194 m) is the highest peak and Death Valley (86 m below sea level) is the lowest part in this region. The Cascade and Sierra Nevada are other ranges. The Whitney Mountain and White Mountain in California are well known

for their rugged slopes and scenic beauty. There are some **Intermountain plateaus** found between these ranges. Plateau of Columbia, Colorado and Mexican plateau are the important among them. River Colorado cuts the Colorado plateau and has given rise to the Grand Canyon.

The old Faithful Geyser is a World famous geyser in the Yellow Stone, National Park of USA.



Old faithful geyser

2. The Great Central Plains

The Central plains are also referred to as the Great plains of the Prairies. They lie between the Appalachians in the east and the Cordilleras in the west. The plain consists of vast expanse (3/5 of the total area of NA) of flat to gently rolling land. These plains are formed by the River Mississippi, Missouri and their tributaries. This is one of the most fertile plains of the world and is a good farming region. The denudation of the area by ice sheets has resulted in the formation of a large number of basins. These basins are covered by lakes.

The 'Dust Bowl' - Refers to dust storm caused by unscientific cultivation in 1930's. It devastated agricultural lands in America and Canada.

3. The Eastern Highlands/The Appalachians

The Eastern high lands are also known as Appalachians. These extend from Newfoundland to Alabama along the eastern margin of the Continent.



Appalachians

The Appalachians are old folded mountains, but have been denuded to their present height. East of the Appalachian ranges lie the Piedmont plateau and the Atlantic Coastal plain. The St. Lawrence Valley separates the Labrador plateau from the Appalachian ranges. They are rich in coal, lead, zinc, iron ore, copper, water power and wood. This region has a surprisingly large population and its importance in the North America economy is significant.

4. The Coastal Plain:

North America has quite a long and indented coastal line except in the south where the Isthmus of Panama is the coastal plain is narrow in the north east and widens towards the south and west. The average height is 150m. above sea level. This is a low and relatively plain area with sandy soil which is relatively infertile. Swamps and marshes are abundant. The coast is indented by river mouths and bays on which many sea ports are located.

Rivers and Great Lakes

North America has a few large and short rivers. A number of lakes form the unique physical features of this continent around the Canadian Shield.

Rivers : The Mississippi and its tributaries forms the great river system of North America. These together drains two third of the area of the continent and finally flows into the Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri is the important tributary of Mississippi. The other tributaries are Red River, Ohio, Tennessee, Arkansas and Platte. The Snake, Frazer, Columbia, Yukon, Colorado, Rio Grande, Meckenzie, Nelson and St. Lawrence are other important rivers of North America.



Rivers North America



Mississippi River

The Colorado, Columbia and Frazer are the west flowing rivers. They are short and swift. And flows into the Pacific ocean. River Colorado and River Columbia are the west flowing rivers and they are short and swift. The River Columbia flows across the Columbian plateau. The Colorado river drains into Colorado plateau and forms the Grand Canyon. It is a centre for scenic beauty and tourism. The grand canyon is called 'Natural wonder of the world'.



Missouri River

Do you know?

Grand Canyon (Arizona, USA)

Depth - about 1800 mt.

width - 3 to 29 Km

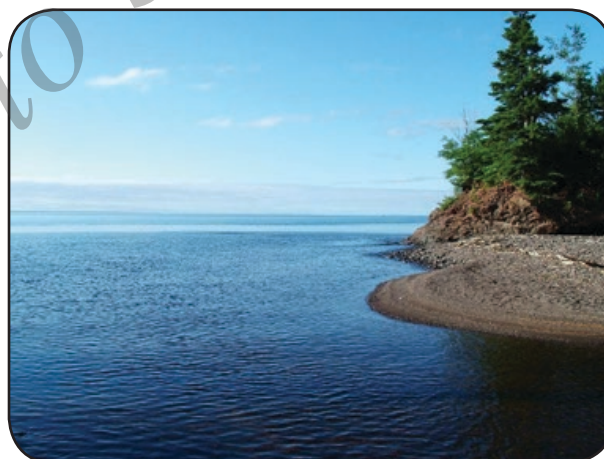


Grand Canyon

The Canadian Shield is drained by many small rivers and they flow into the Hudson Bay.

The St. Lawrence is an important river of USA and Canada. It passes through the Great lakes. It remains frozen for 3 months in a year.

Lakes : North America has a large number of fresh water and salt water lakes. They are situated on the southern border of Canadian Shield. Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie and Superior are the important Lakes.



Superior Lake

Together they are called **HOMES**. Lake Superior is the largest of the Great lakes and is the largest fresh water lake in the world. Chicago and Detroit are situated on the Michigan and Eire lakes respectively. In Canada, Lake Winnipeg is very important. Great lakes serve as important water ways.

3 Climate and Natural Vegetation

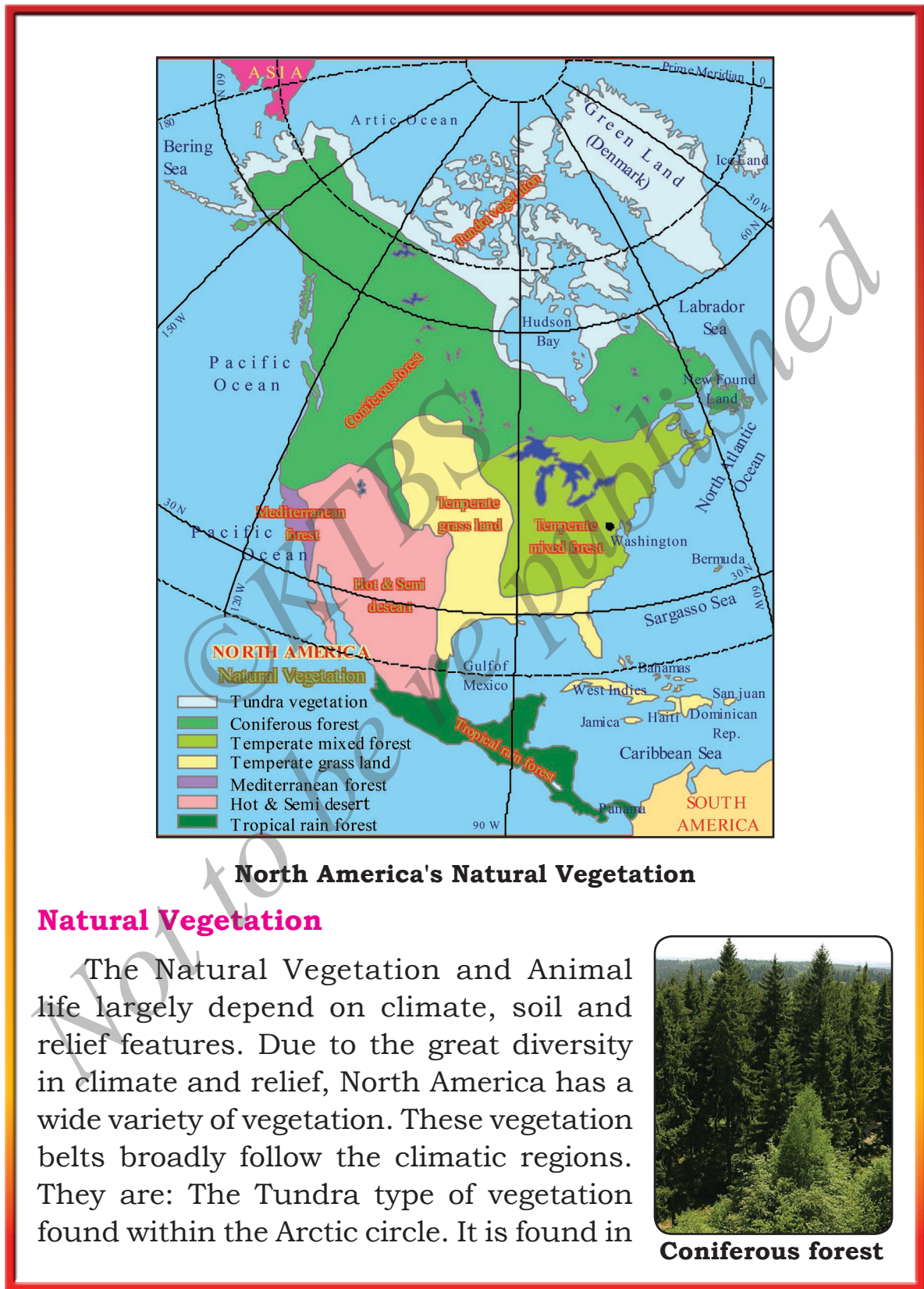
Climate: North America has a wide range of climate due to its vast latitudinal extent, and varied relief features etc. It includes extreme weather conditions ranging from freezing condition in Alaska and Greenland (the Tundra type) to burning heat in the deserts of south-west USA, South-Eastern Florida, the Caribbean and Central America have tropical conditions. The eastern half of North America is more humid. Central and Southern regions of the continent are prone to severe storms including hurricanes and tornadoes.



Hurricane



Tornado

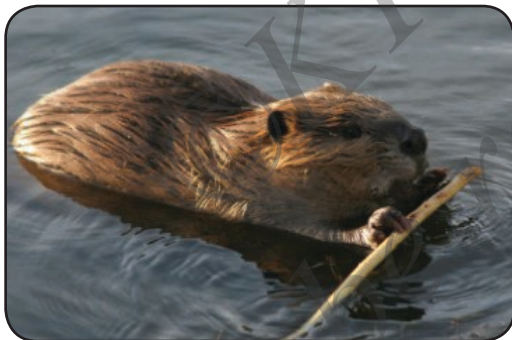


The Natural Vegetation and Animal life largely depend on climate, soil and relief features. Due to the great diversity in climate and relief, North America has a wide variety of vegetation. These vegetation belts broadly follow the climatic regions. They are: The Tundra type of vegetation found within the Arctic circle. It is found in

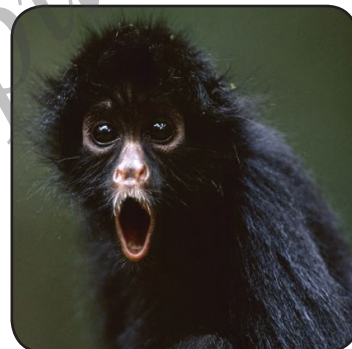


Coniferous forest

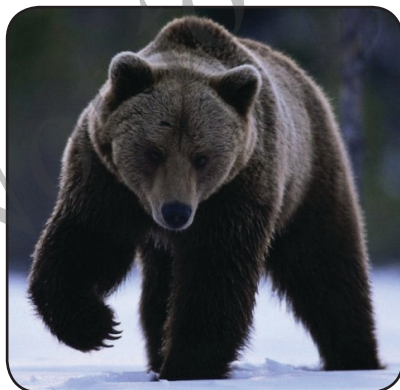
Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Winters are long and freezing and summers are very short. The only vegetation found here are mosses and lichens. Some stunted flowering plants are grown in summer season. The animals which survive in this hard and harsh conditions are Reindeer and Caribou and Carnivores like Polar Bears and Arctic Foxes. South of the Tundra belt lies the cool temperate type of climatic region. This is actually a belt of **coniferous** forest called **Taiga**. The coniferous forests are evergreen and species like pine, fir, spruce, birch etc. are found here. The fur bearing animals are found in this region for example, the Lynx, Sable, silver fox etc.



Beaver



Black Bear



Polar Bear



Silver Fox



Cypress



Chestnut

Deciduous type is found in east and south east of the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes. Northern part is cold and Southern part of the region remains warm. Winters are cold but summers are warm and rainfall occurs usually in summer. The trees found here shed their leaves in autumn. Eg. Cypress, Oak, ash and chestnut. The wild animals found here include Beaver, Black Bear, Musk rat and Porcupine.

The cool temperate climate is found in parts of USA. There is a vast grassland between the Rockies and the Great river basin (Mississippi-Missouri) which is also known as the Prairies. This is actually a vast treeless plain. This plain land is known for wheat cultivation and animal rearing. It is called 'Wheat Bowl' or 'Bread Basket' of world.



Prairies grass land

The coniferous and deciduous trees are found in temperate mixed forests. Canada and North California have such forests. The important trees found in this region are birch, beech, maple, oak etc.



Mahogany tree



Maple

Canada is a country of Lakes. Formed by Sparse Population and abundant Taiga type of forest, largest exporter of wood in the world.

The Southern part of Mexico and the West-Indies region have the tropical forests. Mixed forests are found here with hardwood tree logwood.

The western coast of California experiences the Mediterranean type of climate. The vegetation is typically adjusted to the long summer drought. Olives, Oak, cork, etc. are found here. This region is also known for citrus fruits (orange). The desert condition is found in the western part of the continent in South California, Mexico and Arizona. Different varieties of Cactus and thorny bushes are common here. The typical example of cactus is the Joshua. Desert nights are called winters of Deserts.



Desert Vegetation - different Cactuses

4. Agriculture

Agriculture is an important occupation of North America. Central lowlands of the continent especially Canada and USA are very productive agricultural countries. Only ten percent of the total area of North America is suitable for agriculture. But the production from their farms is very high. Because, large farms, rich soil, adequate irrigation, mechanised farming, other facilities with human efforts make North America one of the largest agricultural regions of the world.

Regions specialized in the production of specific crops, are called '**Crop belt**' Corn belt, Wheat belt, Cotton belt, Tobacco belt etc.

Wheat is one of the popular cereals grown in North America, especially in Canada and USA. The Prairie region provides the best soil for wheat cultivation. Since the population is low, lot of surplus production is obtained, which can be exported, **Maize** is popularly known as **Corn**. It is grown extensively in the United States and Mexico. Most of the maize is used as feed crop for feeding cattle and pigs. They are reared for meat in Mexico. Maize is the staple food grain. But today maize is grown as a check crop.



Wheat



Maize

The other popular crops are barley, oat and potato. Barley and oat can be grown in cold weather. **Beer** is brewed from barley. **Oats** is used as a feeding crop for the animals, **Potato** is also grown in the continent which serves as a food crop.

Cotton and **Tobacco** are grown as cash crops in the continent. The Cotton belt lies along the Mississippi Valley. USA and Mexico are important producers of long staple cotton. **Tobacco** grows in the south USA, Cuba, Jamaica and Mexico. The USA ranks second after China among major tobacco growing countries of the world.

Sugarcane is another important crop grown here. Cuba is the third largest producer of sugar in the world, so popularly called the '**Sugar bowl** of the world'. Sugar beet is also grown in the USA. It is a major source of making sugar after sugarcane.



Orange



Grapes

Coffee and **Cocoa** are the tropical plantation crops, grown in the parts of Central America and West Indies. Fruits like grapes, oranges, lime, apple, pears, peaches etc. are grown in California, Florida, New Jersey and areas around Urban Centers. California produces 90% of the wine by using grapes in North America. Therefore California is called the “**Wine Country**”.

Shallow continental shelves, such as the Grand Banks, Georges Banks off the New England and Newfoundland coast are popular fishing grounds.

5. Important Minerals and Industries

North America is blessed with abundant resources. Its natural resources are variety of soils, extensive grasslands, minerals, power resources and forest wealth.

The continent has rich deposits of different valuable minerals. The deposits of gold had once attracted people to this continent. Besides this iron ore, copper, nickel, silver and zinc are other major mineral deposits. The continent also abounds in coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Gold is the very first mineral mined in North America. California and Yukon valleys are important areas of gold mines. Lake Superior and its surrounding areas are known for having large deposits of Iron ore. The high grade iron ore is found in and around the Canadian Shield. Mexico is the world's major producer of silver. The USA is the leading producer of copper in the world. It is also mined in Canada. Fossil fuels are exploited in considerable quantities throughout the continent. North America has large deposits of high grade cooking coal in Appalachian region. Pennsylvania alone produces 20% of the world's total coal production. The USA is the world's largest coal exporter. Oil and Natural gas are found in Alaska, Texas, Louisiana, Kansas and in western Canada and parts of Mexico. Offshore region of the Pacific

Ocean has good deposits of natural gas. The USA is the major producer of Petroleum. The USA is the leading producer of nuclear power in the world.



Gold



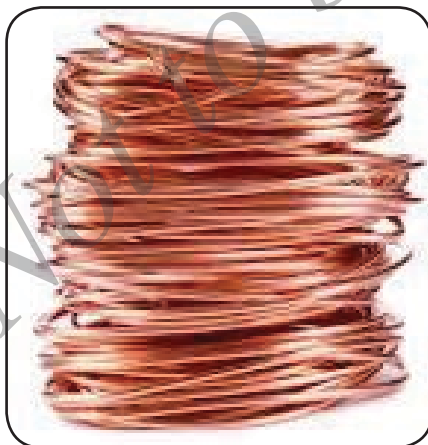
Iron



Steel



Coal



Copper



Nickel



Silver



Zinc

Among the countries of North America USA and Canada are highly industrialized. Availability of raw materials like iron ore, coal, copper, bauxite helps heavy industries. Availability of power, transport and modern technology has helped industrialization to a great extent.

The Lake Region of Erie, Superior and Michigan have seen a lot of development in iron and steel industry. Raw materials and water transport have helped tremendously. The favourable industrial policy of USA helped in the growth of industries. The city of Pittsburgh is called the

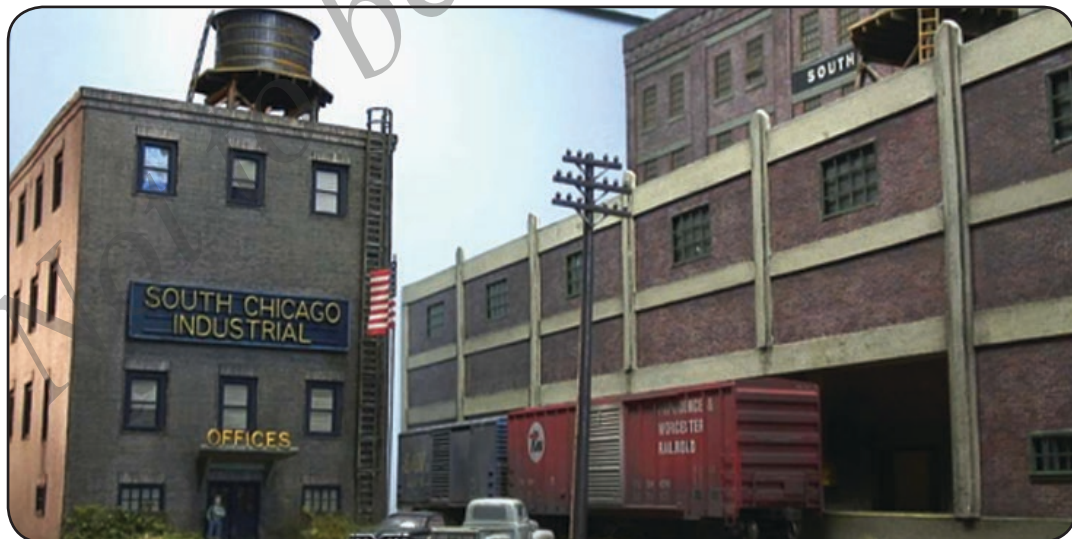


Pitts burgh - steel city

'Steel city' due to rich coal deposits found in the Appalachian region, hydroelectric power and easy transport facilities for bulky materials. Iron and steel is the basic industry, so it helps the growth of other industries like automobile, ship building, locomotives, heavy engineering, aircraft etc.

Wood pulp, paper and news print are produced in the USA and Canada. Soft wood is used in making paper, pulp, cardboard and news print. Pulp is used to produce synthetic fibre. **Canada** is one of the top exporters of paper, pulp and news prints. **Lumbering** is a highly organized job in North America. People engaged in lumbering in Canada are known as **lumberjacks**. **Chemical industry** produces a variety of articles like synthetic rubber, plastics, fertilizers and medicines. **Plastic** has now replaced wood to a great extent. Plastic is prepared in all parts of the USA. **Chicago** is famous for plastic industry.

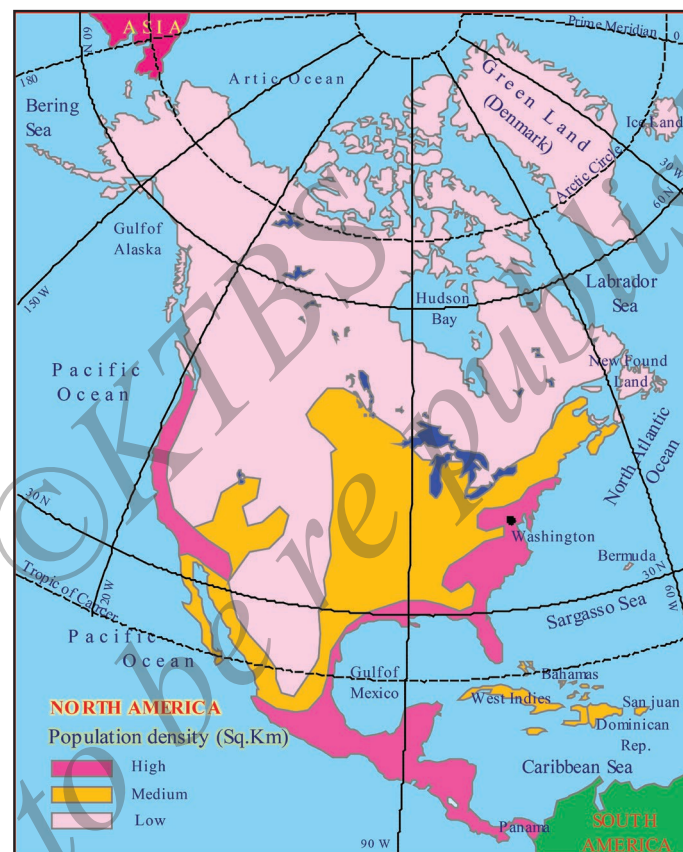
Meat packing is an important industry spread over in a number of centers like Chicago, Kansas city and St. Louis. **Electrical and Electronic** goods are also produced on a large scale. Many of the industrial products and machinery are exported from USA and Canada. Mexico and other countries in Central America lag behind in industrial development. Most of these countries are small and do not have adequate power resources and raw materials needed for industrial development.



Chicago Industrial City

6. Population

Most of the North Americans are descendants of Europeans of American Indians and Africans. Although, there are some native or indigenous people, most of them speak Spanish, English, French or American Indian languages.



North America - Population density

Population density is the highest in the high lands of Mexico and Central America. But much of the northern part of the continent is almost empty, especially the frozen far north.

The densely populated parts of USA are urban centers and industrial regions. Nearly 98% of the population is urban in North America. The population of the Caribbean islands is less, but settlement is dense, due to the limited availability of land.

New terms :

Prairies, Amerigo, Caribbean, Cordilleras, Rockies, Appalachians, Canadian, Fold Mountain, Shield, Canyon, Homes, Hurricanes, Tornado, Twister, Tundra, Reindeer, Caribou, Taiga, Cropbelt, Corn, Oats, Dust Bowl, Cooking, Locomotives, Lumberjacks.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following :

1. Why is North America called ' The Land of Prairies'?
2. Mention the location and extent of North America.
3. Make a list of important countries of North America.
4. How are the Grand Canyon of Northern America formed?
5. Name the important plants and animals of North America.
6. Make a list of important rivers of North America.
7. Who is called 'Lumber Jacks' in North America?
8. Mention the important races and their languages formed in North America.

Activities :

1. Draw an outline map of North America and mark the important Mountains, rivers, lakes, plains of North America with the help of a good Atlas.
2. Make a list of important plants and animals. found in North America and Collect their pictures.



**LESSON
24****SOUTH AMERICA - LAND OF
ANDES****Introduction**

In this lesson study the location extent and Physical settings, rivers and lakes, climate, Natural Vegetation, wild animals, agriculture and livestock rearing, composition, distribution and density of population of South America.

Competencies

- 1] Understand location, extent and physical settings of South America.
- 2] Know the rivers and lakes of South America.
- 3] Understand diverse climate, animals and natural vegetation of South America.
- 4] Understand the speciality of agriculture and animal rearing in South America.
- 5] Know the racial composition, distribution, and density of population of South America.

South America is the fourth largest continent in the world. It is a part of Latin America. When Christopher Columbus reached the continent around 1498 AD, he mistook it for India, and called brown coloured natives as the Red-Indians. Soon the Europeans (Spanish and Portuguese) flooded the continent.

South America is the land of superlatives with the Andes and the Amazon. Over a quarter of the world's known copper reserves are found here. It is the world's largest producer of coffee. It is popularly called 'Hollow land', and 'Land of Grasslands'. The study of South America helps us to know various geographical and economic features of the continent.

1. LOCATION, EXTENT AND PHYSICAL SETTINGS

Location: The continent lies mainly in the Southern Hemisphere. A small portion is found in the Northern Hemisphere.



South America

The Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn, pass through the continent. It is inverted triangle in shape, broader in the north and tapers towards the south. Its latitudinal and longitudinal extent is 12° N to 56° S latitudes and 35° W to

81° W longitudes. The continent of South America is located in the western Hemisphere.

Physical Setting: The continent is surrounded by water bodies on all sides except in the north. In the north, the Panama Canal separates South America from North America. The Caribbean sea borders the north, the Atlantic Ocean in the east and north-east, the Pacific Ocean lies in the west and the South is bordered by the icy waters of Antarctica.

Extent: The land area of South America is about 178.6 lakh Sq.km and it is 3 ½ times bigger than India. There are thirteen countries in this continent. Brazil is the Largest and French Guyana is the smallest country. All the countries of South America have coastal line except Bolivia and Paraguay (land locked countries). Chile is a linear country.

- Panama Canal (1912) is the major Ocean route between North America and South America.
- Ecuador a country named after the Equator.
- Argentina and Brazil are famous for Soccer game.
- Brazil held Olympic meet - 2016.
- Venezuela is famous for Angel falls and petroleum.

2 Physical features

South America has spectacular topographical features. It has the mountains with snow covered peaks and the dense equatorial forests. The continent has rich fertile plain lands as well as dry wasteful deserts. The major physical divisions of the continent are:

1. The Andes Mountains.
2. The Eastern highlands.
3. The Central lowlands.
4. The Western Coastal Plains.



SOUTH AMERICA - PHYSICAL

1. The Andes Mountains

This is the longest mountain ranges in the world, running to a distance of 6440 km long along the Pacific coast. Many earthquakes and volcanoes are found in the belt due to its presence in the Pacific ring of Fire. Mt. Aconcagua (6960 m) Argentina-Chile border is the



Andes Mountains

highest Peak in the mountain range. Other peaks are Mt. Cotopaxi (5896 m) and Mt. Chimborazo (6272 m) in Ecuador. The Andes are rich in minerals like copper and Tin.

2. The Eastern High Lands

This region comprises two distinct high lands, a) the Guiana high lands in the north and b) the Brazilian high lands in the south. These are made up of old rocks like the Deccan Plateau of India. River Churn a tributary of Orinoco has formed the world's highest waterfall Angel Falls (974 m) in the Guyana Shield.



Angel Falls

3. The Central Low lands

The central lowlands lie between the Andes Mountains and Eastern high lands. These consist of large river basins. They are: the Amazon, the Orinoco and La Plat river basins. The Amazon basin is the most notable and largest among them. The Orinoco River forms the plain land in the northern part, which is separated by the Guyana highlands from the Amazon basin. Gran Chaco (the Hunting Land) is a vast low land of alluvium area found on the east of Andes and it is famous for grazing in south central parts of S.America.

4. THE WEST COASTAL PLAINS

These are narrow plains found between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes mountain range. The west coast is almost

devoid of coastal plains except in patches, because the Andes Mountains rise steeply from the coast. Narrow coastal plains are found in central Chile and Colombia along the west coast. The coast line is indented (broken). Many big cities lie in the coastal plains. There are many islands in the southern part viz., Falkland, Hornos Islands. But Galapagos lies in north west of South America.

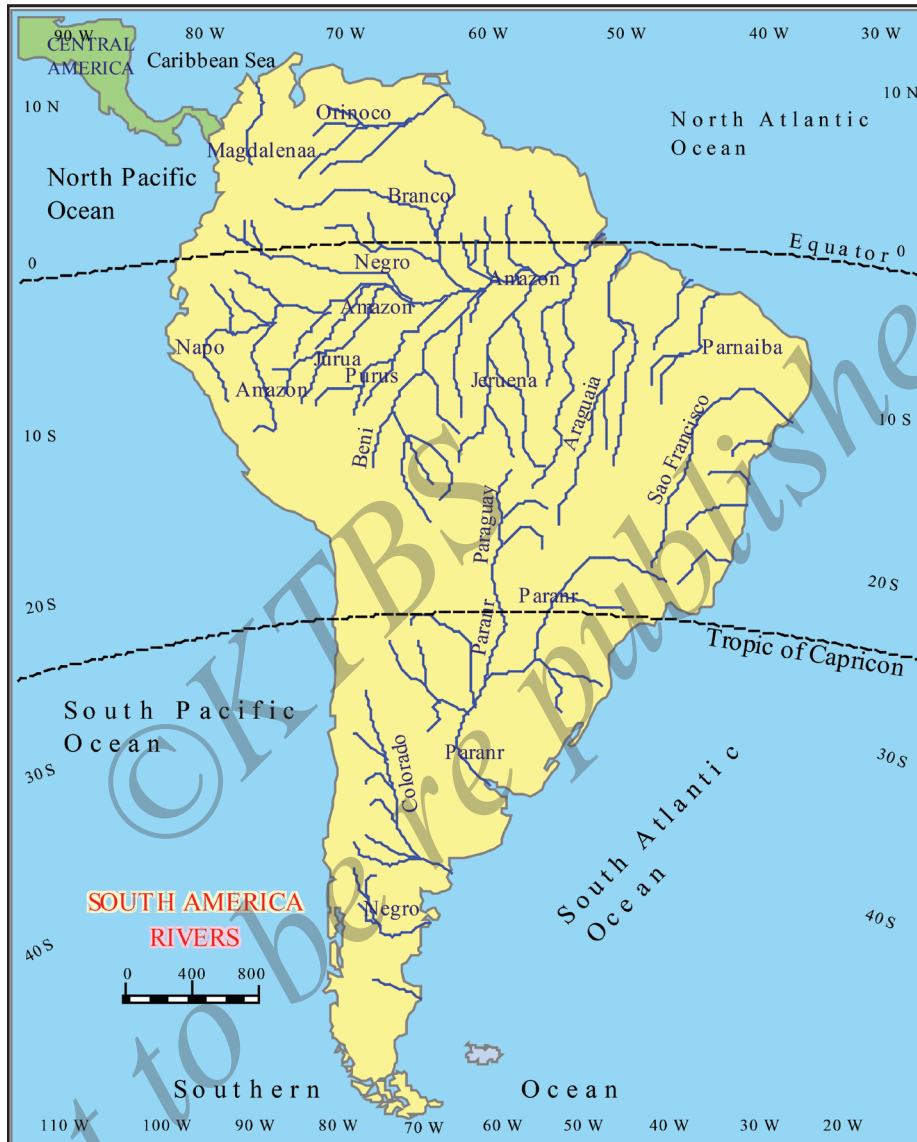
3. Rivers and Lakes

The Amazon (Female warrior), Parana, Paraguay, Uruguay and the Orinoco are the important river systems of the South America. The Amazon (6450 km) river which rises in the Andes is the longest in South America and the largest river in the world. It is navigable to a great extent along its course. The Orinoco is another important river system. The combined river system of Parana, Paraguay and Uruguay is called La Plata.

Lake Titicaca (Bolivia) is the highest lake in the world and it is the largest navigable lake of South America. Lake Junín, Lake Sarococha of Peru, Lake Poopo of Bolivia are the other important lakes of South America.



Titicaca lake



South America Rivers

- Amazon
 - Marajo river Island
 - Anaconda and Piranha
 - Largest river with more than 1,000 tributaries
 - About 11.50% of the world land area
 - Hunga - underground river

3. Climate

South America has a wide variety of climate. Latitude, altitudes and the proximity of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans contribute to the variation in the climate of the continent.

The Equator passes through the northern part of the continent and Tropic of Capricorn pass through the southern part. The land mass within the two latitudes falls in the Tropical Zone. The broader part in the north is under the influence of Tropical climate. Hence, the climate here is hot and wet. The Amazon basin experiences hot and wet equatorial climate due to the presence of the Equator. The region experiences convectional rainfall almost every day. Heavy rainfall favours dense forest in this region. The Amazon basin has thick forest which is the home of flora and fauna, reptiles, birds and monkeys are common in this belt.

- Convectional rainfall in the Equatorial region is called.
- Afternoon rainfall - Tea time rainfall - 4 'O'clock rainfall

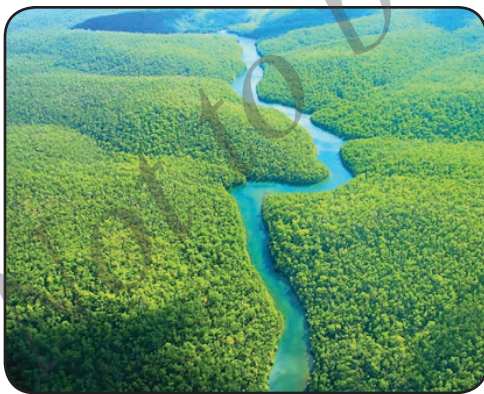
The Andes mountain ranges run almost, the full length of the western margin of the continent. On-shore winds bring rain to the windward side. While, the east of the Andes gets low rainfall. This is the rain-shadow region and the temperate desert belt Patagonia of South America. Ocean currents also influence the climate of the continent. Warm Brazilian current move along the eastern coast and it causes rainfall. While, the cold Peruvian (Humboldt) current reduces the temperature in the western coast and keeps it dry. Therefore, the northern Chile and parts of southern Peru have **hot desert Atacama type** climate. Western part of the Andes and Southern most region of Chile receive rainfall throughout the year and it is maximum in winter. This region has **oceanic** climate.

North and Central Chile coastal region has warm summers and mild winters with rainfall in winter. This region has the **Mediterranean** type of **climate**. Atacama desert-calama (Chile) is the driest area on the Earth (no rainfall for the last 200 yrs).



Atacama desert

4. NATURAL VEGETATION



Evergreen Forest



Selvas

The Equatorial region of the Amazon basin has dense **tropical** rainforest. It is the world's largest **rainforest**, locally

called Selvas. Evergreen trees of hard wood with dense canopy of trees are found here. Mahogany and Ebony are the valuable trees in this area. The rubber trees found here are used to make latex. On either side of the equatorial forests, grass lands are found. These are known as Llanos in the Orinoco river basin (Venezuela) and as Campos in the Brazilian high lands. The south eastern coast of Brazil has tropical deciduous forest.



South America land of Grass lands

- Llanos of Venezuela
- Campos of Brazil
- Pampas of Argentina

South of Gran Chaco region (Argentina and Uruguay) is covered by **temperate grasslands** to a large extent known as Pampas. The plateau of Patagonia has **temperate desert** having **scrub vegetation** on the western side of the Andes, and the central region has mixed type of forests. **Temperate deciduous** forests are found on the lower slopes and **coniferous** forests are found on the higher slopes. Central Chile has the **Mediterranean type** of climate which has evergreen trees and shrubs.



Temperate grassland

5. Wild life

South America has a variety of wild animals, birds and reptiles. The **condor** is the biggest bird of prey in the world. **Rhea** is a large bird which cannot fly, like the Ostrich in Australia. **Spider monkey, Owl monkey** and Squirrel monkey live in the trees of the Amazon forests. **Anaconda Python** is the largest reptile and it lives in the rain forest. **Puma** and **Jaguar** are large animals of prey which feed on monkeys and smaller animals. The **Liama** and **Alpaca** are animals similar to camels as they have long necks. These are domesticated by

the native inhabitants for working. Galapagos Islands are well known for their **giant tortoise**. There are spiders and insects like tsetse flies which cause sleeping sickness. The Amazon River has varieties of fish such as the sting ray, electric fish and Piranha (most dangerous fish in the world). Rivers also have crocodiles.



Laama



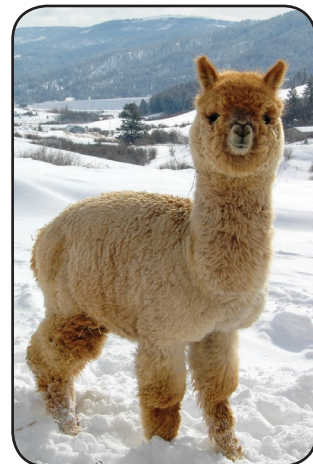
Jaguar



Condor



Anaconda



Alpaca



Puma



Tortoise



Piranha fish



Rhea

6. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Cultivable land in S A is limited. Barely 10% of its area is under cultivation. The main regions of cultivation are the Pampas in Argentina and Uruguay, parts of Brazilian highlands and east coast and central Chile. Most important crops of S A are Maize, wheat, Rice, Coffee, Cotton, Sugarcane etc.

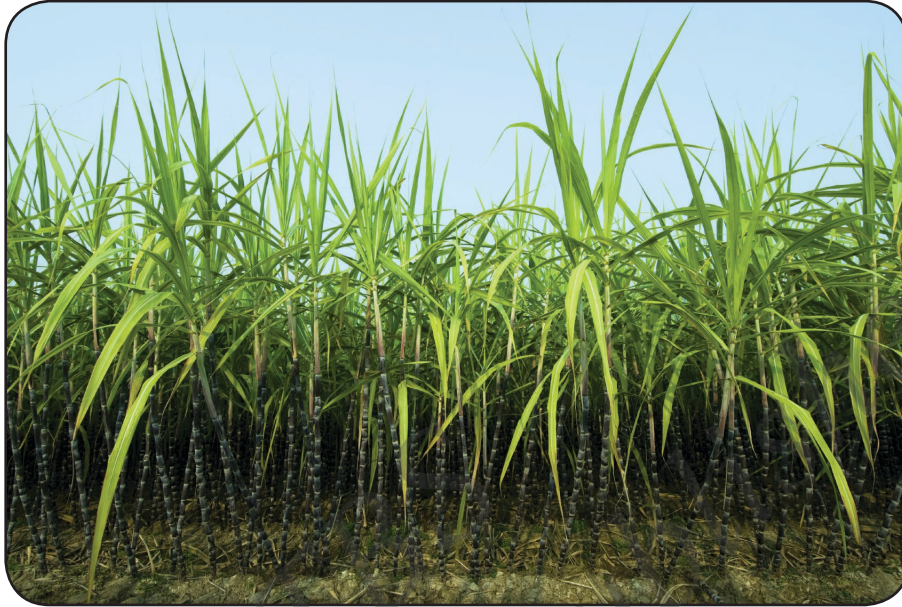
Maize is a native crop of S A and it is the chief food crop in the warm tropical region. **Wheat** is grown in the cooler temperate regions in Argentina and Chile. Wheat is also exported from Argentina. Potato is widely grown in the Andes region. Rice is cultivated all along the Brazilian coast.

- Brazil is called 'Coffee pot of the world.' (coffee is derived from Kaffa)
- Fazenda is the largest coffee estate (thousand of coffee plantations) in Brazil.
- Rio-de-Janerio is called 'coffee port of the world'.



Coffee

Among non-food crops South America is an important producer of **coffee** and **cocoa**. Brazil is the world's largest producer of coffee. Columbia and Ecuador are also important producers of coffee. Cocoa is also produced on a large scale in the coastal regions of Brazil. Colombia and Ecuador are the other producers of cocoa.



Sugarcane

Cotton is grown in drier slopes of Andes and is exported to other countries. South America is an important producer of **sugarcane** in the tropical low lands. Brazil is the leading producer of sugarcane and it is second largest producer in the world. Other Sugarcane producing countries are Argentina, Peru, Guyana and Colombia.

Grasslands of Pampas are ideal for **livestock** rearing. Livestock includes mainly horses, pigs, sheep and cows. Argentina was once the biggest exporter of beef in the world. The pampas are fine grazing areas for Beef Cattle. Dairy cattle grazing pastures, are richer where as poorer pastures on the Patagonian plains and mountains are meant for sheep rearing. There are cowboys called **gauchos** who manage the sheep.



Sheep rearing



Cows rearing

The best fishing grounds are located in the coast of the Pacific Ocean. The Peruvian and Chilean coasts are the most important fishing grounds. Though Peru had been the leading fishing nation, its importance declined because the bulk of fish caught were mainly small pelagic fishes which were used for making fertilizers. Chile's catch is almost the same as Canada's but, mostly it is used for industrial purposes and not for food. Lake Titicaca and river Amazon are important places of fresh water fishing.





Fishing

7. Population

The inhabitants of South America belong to mixed racial groups. Amazon Indians and Inca Indians are natives of S. America who settled before the arrival of Europeans. Europeans came in search of gold, later settled here. Slaves were brought from Africa to work in plantations. The inter-marriage among these groups formed mixed races.

South America registers a much higher percentage of urbanization (80%) than any other country in the world (47%) average. The highest Urban population is in Uruguay (93%) and the lowest in Guyana (36%).



The dense forests of Amazon, Andean Mountains, deserts of Atacama and Patagonia are very sparsely inhabited. Gran Chaco and Guyana Highlands are also sparsely inhabited. Most of the population is concentrated along the coasts in big cities and ports like Buenos Aires, Rio-de-Janerio, Valparaiso, Sao Paulo etc.

Hollow Continent

Inhabitation is mainly found in the coastal belt. Central part of the continent is thinly inhabited.

Population in South America is mainly concentrated in Coastal areas. But the central continent is less concentrated. So it is called Hollow Continent.

South America registers birth rate similar to the world's (21/1000) average. But, the death rate (6/1000) is less than the world's average (9/1000). Therefore, the rate of natural increase of population in South America is higher than the world's average.

New terms

Latin America, Red-Indians, Andes, Ring of fire, Ecuador, Guyana, Orinoco, Amazon, Laplat, Gran chaco, Galapagos, Hornos, Parana, Paraguay, Uruguay, Titicaca, Warm Ocean current, Cold Ocean, Current, Mediterranean climate, Selvas, Latex, Compos, Pampas, Piranha, Gauchos, Mestizos, Mulattos, Zombos, Patagonia, Atacama.

EXERCISES

I Answer the following :

1. Why are natives of South American continent called Amazon and Inca Indians?
2. Explain the location and Extent of South America.
3. Name the big and small countries of South America.
4. Which is the highest waterfall of the world found in South America? on which river it is formed?
5. Mention the important grass lands of South America.
6. Name the important plants and wild animals of South America.
7. Mention the important racial groups found in South America.
8. Name the important cities with high density of population in South America.

Activities

1. Draw the outline map of South America. mark the countries and their capitals, important mountains, rivers, lakes, grass lands with the help of good Atlas.
2. Make a list of important plants, animals and birds found in South America and collect their pictures.



**LESSON
25****AUSTRALIA-THE FLATTEST
CONTINENT****Introduction**

Study of location, extent and Physical setting of Australia. Its Physical divisions, rivers climate, natural vegetation, agriculture, animal husbandry, minerals, industries. Population growth, distribution and density.

Competencies

- 1] Identify the position of Australia in the world, its location and physical setting.
- 2] Describe the physical divisions, rivers, climate and natural vegetation of Australia.
- 3] Know the relationship between agriculture and animal husbandry of Australia.
- 4] Highlight the minerals and industries.
- 5] Discuss the growth, distribution and density of population.

1. Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Australia - Location: The continent of Australia is situated completely in the Southern and the Eastern Hemisphere. It lies between 10.45° , and 43.39° , south latitude and 113.9° , and 153.39° east longitudes. The Tropic of Capricorn passes approximately through the central part of the continent.

Extent: Australia is the smallest continent both in terms of area and population. The total area of the continent including the island of Tasmania, is 76.82 lakh sq km. It is double the size of India and a little smaller than the USA and the seventh among the continents in order of size. The continent is 3,940 km from North to South and 4,350 km from West to East. Its coastal line is 19,310 km long.



Australia (Political)

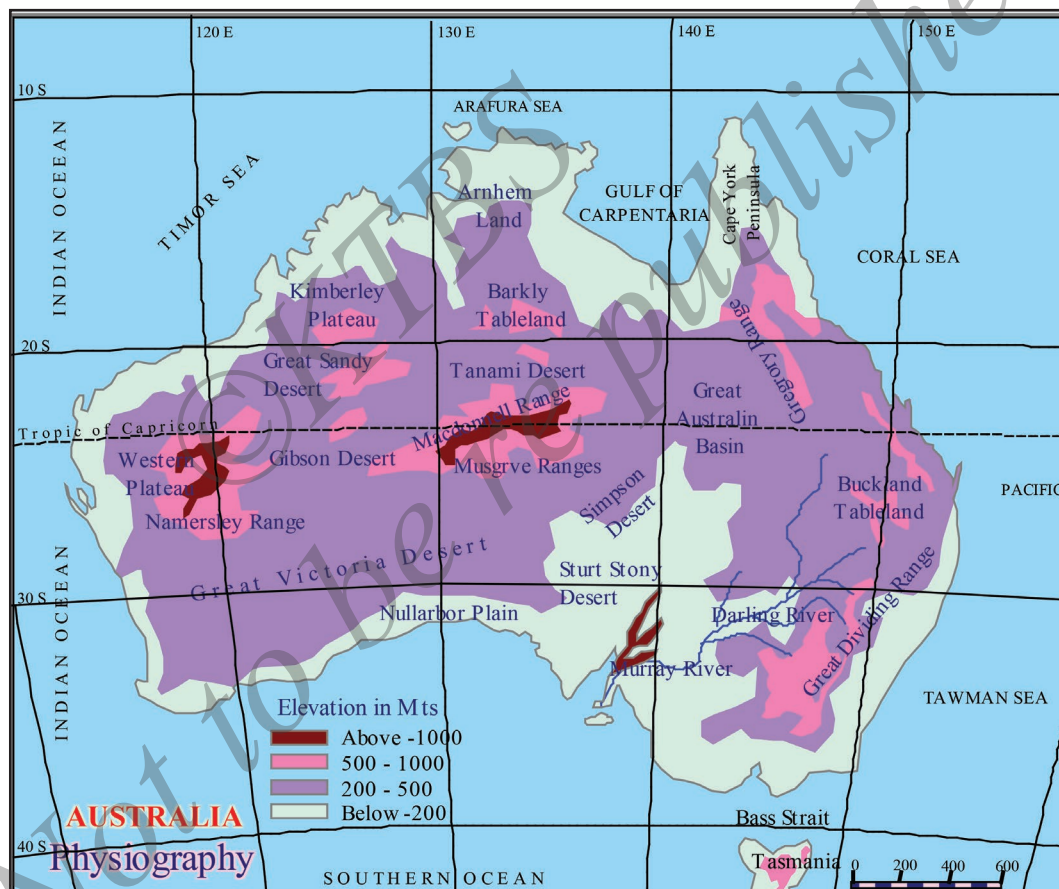
The term 'Australia' is derived from 'Austral' (Latin) meaning South. The Capital city of Australia is 'Canberra'.

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

Physical Setting : The continent of Australia is located between the Indian ocean and the Pacific ocean. It is bound by Timor sea and Arafura Sea in the North West, Torres Strait and Coral sea in North East, Tasman Sea in the South East and the Great Australian Bight in the South.

2. Physical Divisions and Rivers System

Physical divisions : Out of the total land surface in Australia 94% is less than 600 m above sea level, comprising of flat low land. Therefore it is known as the 'Flattest Continent'. Since most of the continent is occupied by the desert it is also known as 'Desert Continent'. Structurally, Australia was a part of the ancient Gondwana land.



Australia (Physical)

On the basis of topography, Australia can be divided into 3 physical divisions. They are as follows:

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

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

1. The Eastern Highlands : This physical division lies in the eastern part of the continent, It extends from Cape York in the north to the bass strait in Tasmania in the south. The mountain range, the Great Dividing Range lies roughly parallel to east coast of Australia. It has steep slopes on the eastern side but it slopes gently to the west. They formed a formidable barrier to the early settlers who reached the eastern coast of Australia. So they came to be known as "The Great Dividing Range". In New South Wales, the steep slopes, are known as "Australian Alps" and "New England Ranges" and some of the high peaks are covered with snow in winter season . Mt.Kosciusko (2230 m) in the division is the highest peak of the continent.

The 'Great Barrier Reef' extends north to south for about 2000 k.m, beyond the east coast of Australia. It is a long stretch of coral reef.

2. The Central Lowlands : It extends from the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north to the Encounter Bay in the south. It lies to the west of Eastern high lands. It has inland drainage. The rivers flows towards lake Eyre which is situated in the central part of the region. The world's largest artesian basin is located here.

The central low lands can be divided into 3 basins :

- 1) The Murray- Darling Basin
- 2) The Lake Eyre Basin and
- 3) The Carpentaria lowlands.



Artesian wells

The Murray - Darling Basin is separated from the Lake Eyre basin and it is in the north. It is a rich agricultural area of the continent with adequate water supply. The Lake Eyre Basin is a vast Saucer shaped area. It lies to the north of Murray-Darling basin.



River Murray

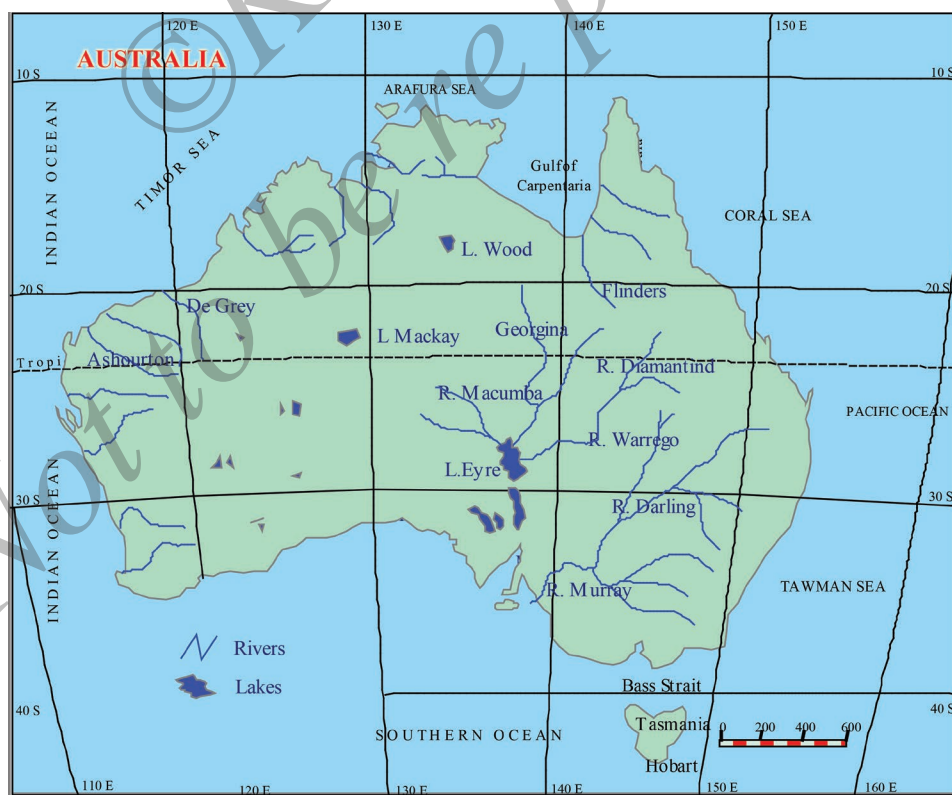


River Darling

It is the lowest part of Australia and the bed of Lake Eyre is the lowest point. Many salt lakes are found here. Much of the region is barren desert and very sparsely populated. The Carpentarian Low land lies to the north of lake Eyre basin, separated from the Barkly plateau. It is drained by the rivers Flinders and Mitchell.

3. The Western Plateau : It extends from the gulf of Carpentaria to onslow, it has Perth and Albany in south east. This tableland occuppies more than two third of the continent. It is mainly a desert area on which dunes are mostly mobile. Some of the famous deserts located here are the Great Sandy Desert, Great Victoria Desert and Gibson Desert. The plateau is as old as Deccan plateau of India. There are some isolated Inselbergs and hillocks. Among them Musgrave and Macdonnell are the heighest ranges in central Australia.

Rivers System : There are a few rivers in Australia. As a result of great aridity and high temperature, a large part of Australia is a desert. Most of the rivers of Australia are short and flow into the lakes and they are more than the rivers which flow into the sea. Most of the rivers of Australia rise in the Eastern Highlands.



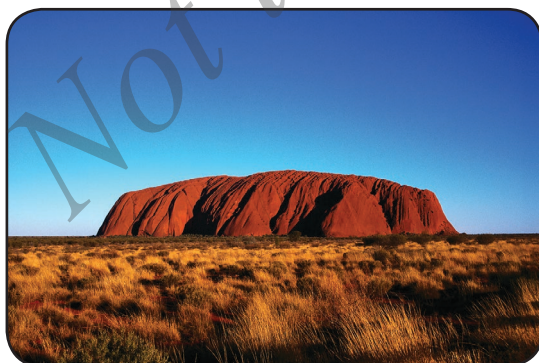
Australia - Rivers

The Murray is the most important river in Australia. It rises near Mt.Kosciusko in the south eastern part of New South Wales. In the beginning, it flows west, then south west (2590 km) and finally flows into the Bay of Encounter. The Darling, Lachlan and Murrumbidge are its main tributaries. This river is useful for navigation in certain seasons.

The east flowing rivers are short and swift. They are the Hunter, the east Flitzroy and Belyando. The rivers Mitchel, Gilbert and Flinders in the north eastern part, flow towards north west and join the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Daly, Victoria, west Flitzeroy and others flow northward and north westward and joins the Timor sea.

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

There are some lakes in Australia. They are small in size and most of them are Salt lakes eg. Lake Eyre, Lake Gairdner, Lake Torrence, Lake Blache etc. and of these Lake Eyre is the largest. The world's largest monolithic rock Ayers Rock lies to the west of lake Eyre.



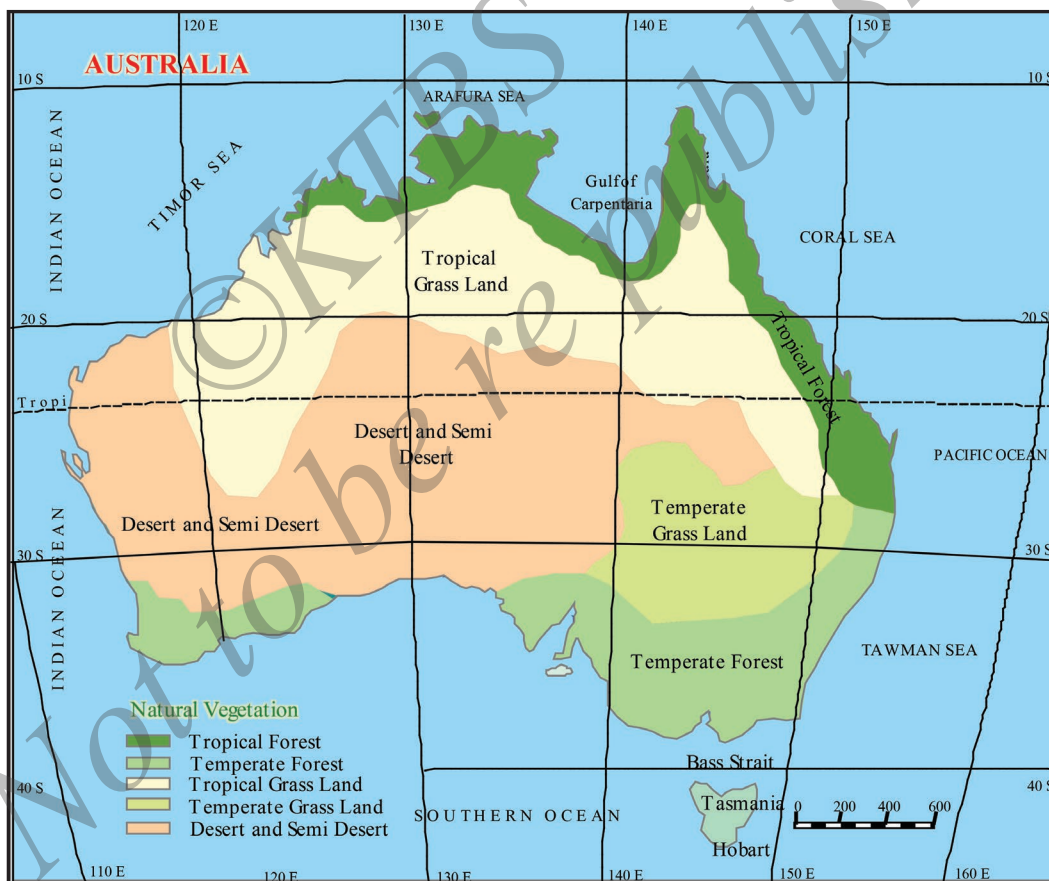
Ayers (uluru) Rock



Lake Eyre

3. Climate and Natural Vegetation

Climate : As mentioned earlier the Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of the continent. Hence, the climate of Australia is tropical and sub-tropical. High temperature prevails throughout the year in a large part of the continent. A cold ocean current along the western coast has made western Australia a hot desert the northern areas experience monsoon climate and the southern coast experiences Mediterranean type of climate.



Australia - Natural Vegetation

Winter season : Due to its location in the Southern Hemisphere the seasons of Australia are opposite to those of the Northern Hemisphere. When it is summer in the Northern

Hemisphere it is winter in Australia. Winter extends from June to August. During this season, the temperature is low and it decreases southward. But the pressure is high. The winds blow from the land towards sea. They do not bring much rain. The climate during this season is dry and hot. But in Tasmania it is quite different.

Summer Season : The period from December to February is considered as the summer season. High temperature and low humidity are the chief characteristics of this season. The temperature is higher in West Australia than in East Australia. It is moderate in the south eastern parts and Tasmanian island. Pressure is low in inland areas. So, the winds blow from the sea to the land and bring a little rain. The south and south eastern parts of the continent receive more rainfall during this season.

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

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

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

1. Tropical Forests : They are found in the northern and north- eastern coastal areas of Australia. They occupy a very small area which is patchy and palm, ash, leech and cedar are the important trees.

2. Temperate Forests : They are mostly found in the mountainous and hilly areas of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. They are also known as hilly forests. The important trees are eucalyptus, acacia, pine and callitris. Eucalyptus is mainly used for oil and paper making.

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

The first one is located to the west of the eastern highlands in Queensland, central parts of North Australia and northern parts of west Australia. This is called "Savannah grasslands". The latter one is largely found in Murray Darling Basin. This is the temperate grassland and is known as 'Downs'. It is used for pastoral activity. In these grass lands 'Tussock' 'Mitchel' and 'Astreble' grass species are found. The tussock grasslands are the best for sheep rearing.



Savannah Grasslands



Downs Grasslands

4. Shrublands : These occupy the southern and western parts of Western Australia, the southern part of South Australia, the western part of New South Wales and a small area in southern Queensland. Shrubs are common due to scanty rainfall. Acacia is dominant here, eucalyptus trees are scattered, cactus and thorny plants are more in the arid parts.

5. Desert Vegetation : This type of vegetation is found in the central and eastern parts of western Australia, where the rainfall is very scanty and cactus, salt bush grass and many other thorny bushes grow. They have special devices to withstand the dry desert climate.



Ash tree



Cedar



Palm



Eucalyptus

6. Wild life: The wild life of Australia is strange and unique. The important carnivorous mammals of Australia are the dingo or wild dog, numbat, quoll and Tasmanian devil. Marsupials includes Kangaroos, Wallabies, Koala and Wombat. Kangaroo is the national animal. They travel by hopping on their long hind legs. Monotreme, egg laying animals are platypus, echidna etc. The most distinctive is the platypus, a water dwelling animal. It gives birth by laying eggs. When the eggs hatch the baby platypus feed on the milk secreted from two patches of skin midway along the mother belly. The echidna or spiny ant and termites eater is another monotreme.

There are variety of birds which include emu cassowaries, black-swan, fairy penguin kookaburra, lyrebird and Currawongs. Koala (resembling a teddy bear) Emu is a large flightless bird. Kookaburras are best known for their human sounding laughter. Lyre bird resembles the beautiful peacock. Snakes and poisonous reptiles are common.



Kangaroo



Wallabies



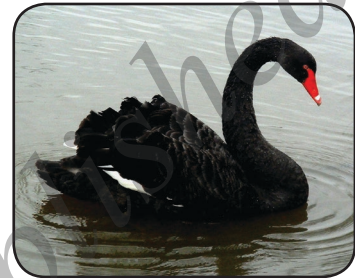
Dingo



Koala



Emu



Lyre bird

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

5. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Agriculture : Agriculture is one of occupations of Australia. But the cultivable area is small and accounts for only 4% of the land in Australia. It is mainly found in the coastal plains and river basins. Only 4.4 percent of the population is engaged directly in agriculture. The white people in particular are engaged in agriculture.

Due to scanty and untimely rainfall, unfertile sandy soil and lack of irrigation facilities, the cultivated area is limited. However, Australia is mostly self sufficient as it meets requirements of agricultural produce in spite of the difficulties faced.

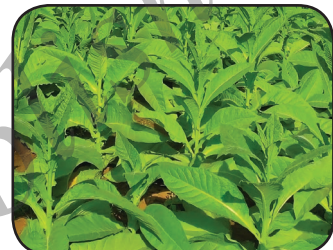
In Australia, extensive farming is in practice. The size of the holdings is large and modern methods of cultivation are followed and importance is given to commercial crops as they are needed for export. A variety of crops are grown in the continent ie. wheat, sugarcane, cotton, maize, tobacco. A variety of fruits and vegetables are grown in South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.



Wheat



Sugar Cane



Tobacco



Cotton



Apple

Wheat is an important food crop in Australia. It is grown in South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.

The Murray- Darling basin is the most important wheat growing area. Australia exports about 70% of its total production of wheat.

Maize is another food crop in Australia. It is used as feed for fattening livestock. It is mainly grown in Queensland and

New South Wales. Rice is grown on a small scale mainly in the Murray- Darling basin and the Coastal Queensland.

Sugarcane is an important commercial crop in Australia. It is cultivated mainly in the region extending from northern New South Wales to north Queensland along the eastern coast. Tobacco is another cash crop. It is mainly grown in Queensland. A variety of fruits and vegetables are grown in Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales. Apple, Grapes, Guava, Oranges etc, are grown in large scale.

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



Sheep Rearing

Sheep rearing is a dominant economic activity in Australia. Sheep are reared in larger numbers in the continent. Australia is the leading producer and exporter of wool in the world. The vast grasslands, water from the artesian wells, cool and dry climate, modern methods of sheep rearing and wide market facilities have encouraged sheep rearing. Nearly 75% of the

Australian sheep are merino type which yield fine wool and Sheep are raised on huge farms called 'Stations'.

Cattle are reared for multiple purposes, i.e. milk, meat and other dairy products. In the temperate grasslands downs and in Savanna grasslands beef cattle are reared.

6. Minerals and Industries

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

Australia is an important producer of iron ore. The major iron ore producing centres are Iron knob, Iron Monarch, Iron Baron Hill, Pilbara and Yampi. A large portion of iron produced in the continent is exported to Japan.

The main bauxite producing regions of Australia are Weipa, Gove, Mitchell plateau and Jarrahdale. Australia is rich in bauxite and is the worlds largest producer of bauxite. Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie are the famous gold mining centres in Australia. Gold is also available in certain parts of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

Lead, Zinc occur together, silver is a by product. These minerals are mainly produced in broken hills (New South Wales), Renison and Risdon (Tasmania), Mount Isa (Queens land) and Arthur River basin (Northern Territory).

Copper is largely produced in New South Wales. The Gulf of Carpentaria is a major region for manganese mining. Australia has abundant reserves of uranium. Its deposits are mainly located in the Northern Territory (60%) Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland.

Coal, petroleum and natural gas are the main source of power in Australia. Australia is rich in coal resources, It is mostly mined in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. Australia produces sufficient coal to meet its own requirement. It also has some surplus for export. Australia is a minor producer of petroleum. Moonie, Roma, Rough Range and Bass Strait are the main oil mining areas. Dongare, Bass Strait, Mercenia and Roma are the major producers of natural gas.

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

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



Industrial City Sydney

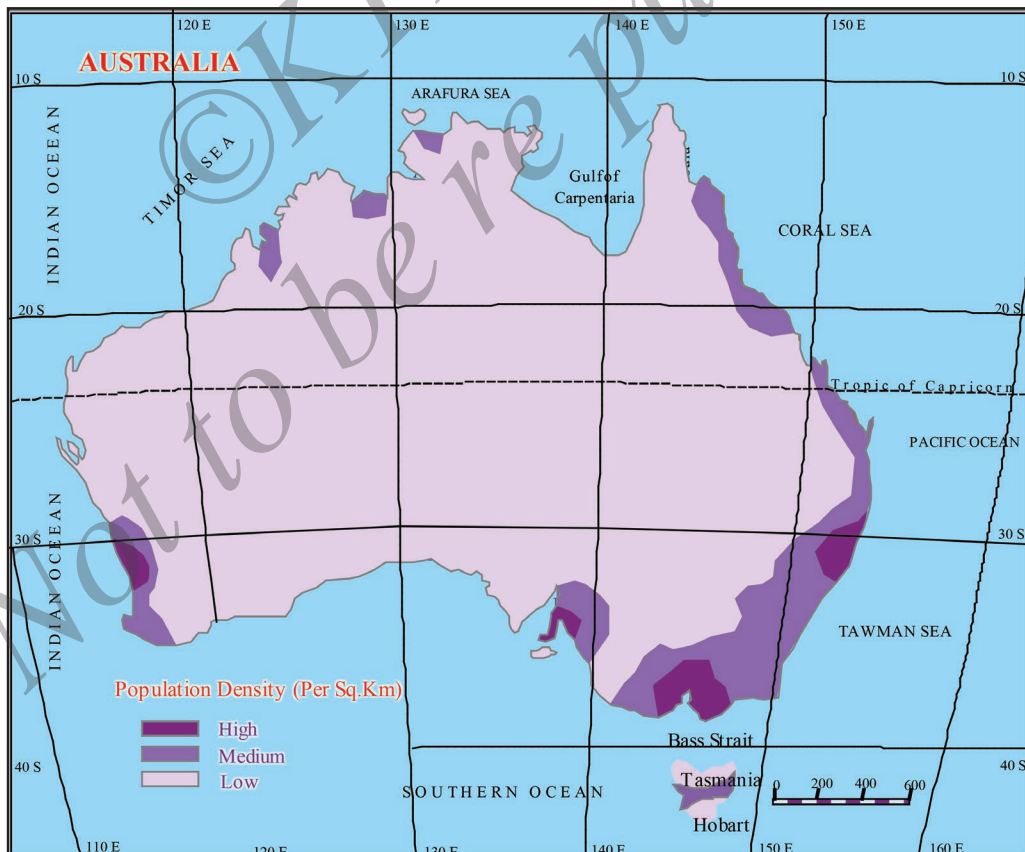
Aircraft (Sydney, Melbourne), flour milling, fruit and fish canning, chemical industry and tanneries are other industries of Australia.

7 Population

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

Distribution : The distribution of population in Australia is uneven and sparse. The vast interior Territory of Australia is almost without inhabitants. New South Wales is the most populated state (1/3) in Australia. Victoria state has the second place and followed by South Australia. Tasmania is sparsely populated and nearly 50% of the population in the continent lives in six capital cities, namely Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Newcastle.

Density : Australia is one of the countries with very low density of population in the world. The average density of population is only 3 persons per sq km . It varies from one place to another. Population density is very high in a few urban and industrial centres, capital cities along the east coast of the continent namely Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania etc. Moderate density is found in the south eastern and south western parts. In contrast 80% of the continent covered by desert and semi desert, it has the lowest density. The general pattern of population distribution is a remarkable reflection of geographical influence.



Australia - Population Density

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

New terms

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

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following Questions.

1. Australia is known as the flattest continent. Why?
2. Explain the location and extent of Australia.
3. What are the major physical divisions of Australia?
4. Write a note on the river systems of Australia.
5. What are the main crops of Australia?
6. Which are the important minerals of Australia?
7. Mention the important industries of Australia.
8. Mention the products exported from Australia.
9. Density of population in Australia is low. Why?

Activities

1. With the help of a map of Australia in a good Atlas identify the mountains rivers and lakes of Australia. Mark them on outline map.
2. Observe the surrounding areas of your place. Make a list of the crops, vegetation, animals and birds there.



**LESSON
26****ANTARCTICA-THE WHITE
CONTINENT****Introduction**

Study of location, extent and physical setting of Antarctica. Its physical features, natural vegetation and animal life, expedition, Antarctic Treaty and research stations.

Competencies

- 1] Know the location, extent and physical setting of Antarctica.
- 2] Understand the physical features, land and water bodies of the continent.
- 3] Understand the natural vegetation and animal life of Antarctica.
- 4] Describe the expedition, treaty and important research stations of Antarctica.

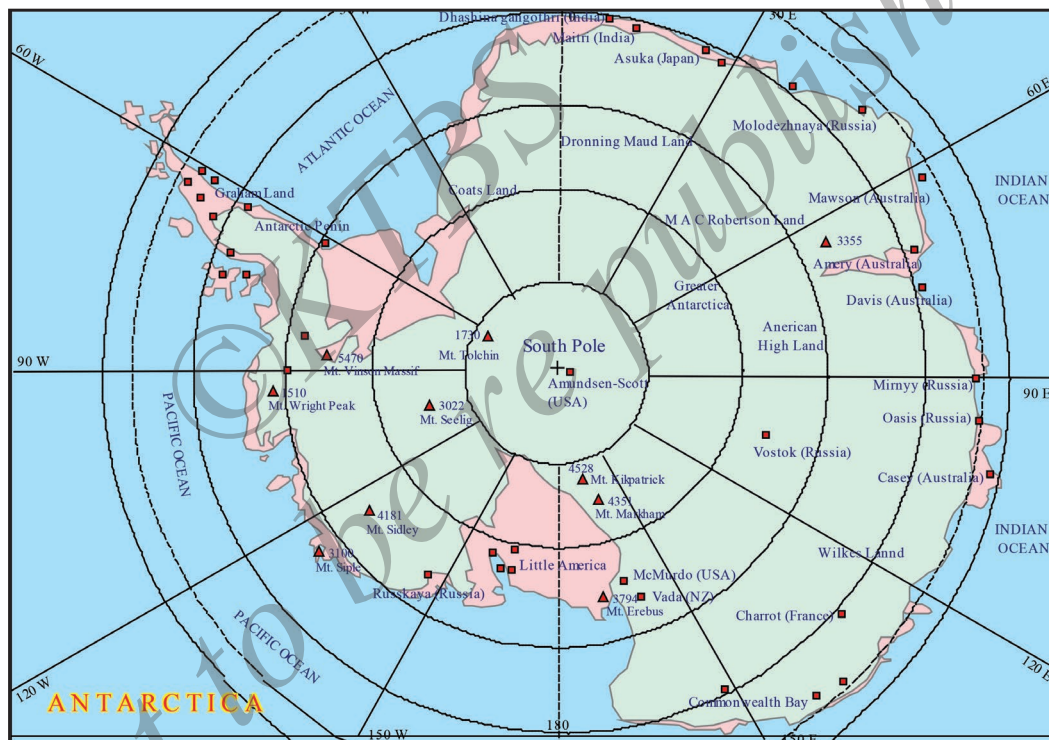
1. Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Location : Antarctica is the continent which surrounds the South Pole. Most of the continent lies within the Antarctic Circle or $66^{\circ}, 30^{\circ}$ south latitude. A unique position of the continent is that it is opposite to the Arctic ocean around the North pole.

Extent : Antarctica is the fifth largest continent. Its total area is 14.2 million sq km. It is larger than China and India and is more than half the size of the U.S.A.

Physical Setting : The continent of Antarctica is surrounded by a water body. It is often called the Southern

Ocean or Antarctic Ocean. But it is not a separate water body. Instead it is formed by the meeting of southern parts of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Cape Horn, the southern extreme end of South America is the nearest land to this continent. It lies at a distance of 990km. Antarctica is bound by the Indian Ocean in the east, Pacific Ocean in the west and Atlantic Ocean in the northwest.



Antarctica Continent

2. Physical Features

Ice and snow cover about 98% of the Antarctica. Therefore most of the relief features of the continent are covered by ice sheets. High mountain peaks and a few plateaus are the only visible land surfaces. The ice layer, which approximately 2300

metres thick, makes it look white. Therefore, Antarctica is called "the White Continent." It is also known as 'snow desert' and 'Cold Desert' as it generates the coldest climate.



Ice-berg

Under the ice, Antarctica has the relief features such as mountains, lowlands, valleys and gorges. Antarctica is the "highest continent" in terms of average elevation(2300m). The Trans-Antarctic mountain crosses the entire continent. It divides Antarctica into two major physical divisions: (i) East Antarctica and (ii) West Antarctica.

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

ii) West Antarctica faces the Pacific Ocean. Much of its area lies below sea level. The Antarctica peninsula of this region is a mountainous, 'S' shaped fringe of land that points towards South America. Several islands lie near the peninsula. It also includes peaks and volcanoes. "Vinson Massif", the highest peak in Antarctica (5140 m) is located in the Ellsworth mountains. Mt. Erebus, Antarctica's most active volcano, is on the Ross island. Another one is Prince Charles mountain.

Two large gulfs cut into Antarctica at opposite ends of the Transantarctic mountains, namely Ross Sea and Weddel Sea.

3. Vegetation and Animal Wealth

As said earlier the continent of Antarctica is covered by thick ice sheets. The climate of the continent is extremely cold and hostile. It has 6 months of sunshine and 6 months of darkness. It is very difficult for life to exist. Very limited plant life can survive here. It mainly consists of moss, lichen and algae, living on and between the rocks.

Only very few animals which can cope with adverse climate live here. But there are a variety of animal life in the surrounding water bodies. Namely the krill, penguins, whales, seal and variety of sea birds. The Krill, a small queer shrimp-like fish is found in plenty. They usually swim in large groups and survive on planktons. These micro organisms are the source of food for large sea animals and fish.

Penguins are numerous along the coast. They are large flightless birds. Adelie, Emperor Penguin and Chinstrap are the chief species of penguins. They are the first to welcome the ships to this ice pack. A variety of whales and seals are found along the sea coast and nearby islands. There are 6 main species of seals. Continuous hunting has endangered the life of seals.



Penguin



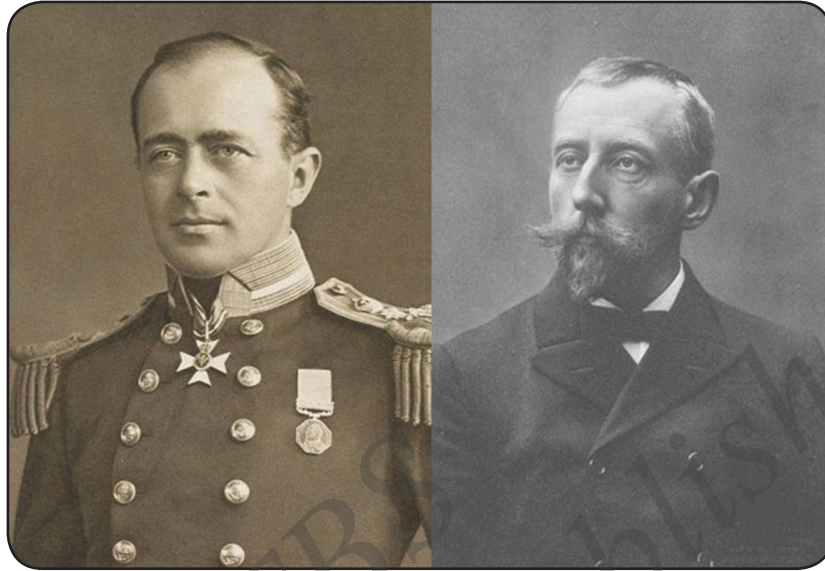
Elephant Seal

* Rookery is the nest built by penguins in hollows of rock for their reproduction.

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

4. Antarctic Expedition-Antarctic Treaty

Antarctic Expedition: The expedition regarding Antarctica continent took place in the 18th century and continues to this day. Many sea voyagers made adventurous efforts to explore the continent. Among them Charles Wilkes, Head of US Navy, proved the existence of the continent of Antarctica. Then James Clark Ross of Great Britain sailed into the Ross sea in 1841 the sea is named after him. At the end of the summer inventors enter this continent through the ocean. After that they prepare the shelter for winter camp.



Scott and Amund Sen

Detailed exploration of the continent commenced in the beginning of 20th century. The first person to reach it was Ronald Amund Sen, a Norwegian explorer in 1911. Scott (USA), heading another expedition arrived at the pole just a month later. But he died on March, 1912. His diary provided some information for further exploration of the continent. Richard E. Byrd the Navy officer of United States was the another to reach the south pole in 1929 by plane. Later several countries of the world began to study the continent of Antarctica.



Modern research centres

Antarctic Treaty: This is an agreement between the countries to keep Antarctica as a place just for scientific research. So, it is later called "The Continent of Science. The treaty was signed in Washington D.C on 1 December 1959 by 12 nations and it was enacted on 23 June 1961. The treaty applies to the region south of 60° latitude. Member nations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Russia, U.K and U.S.A are the member nations.

Main objectives: Antarctica is to be used for peaceful purpose only and military operations are not allowed. It prohibits nuclear test and disposal of radio active waste. No ownership of land and water is permitted. Mineral and oil exploration, environmental pollution and hunting are banned. Explorers must not bring any exotic species. The continent is reserved for scientific investigation. It is also agreed to preserve and conserve the natural resources of the continent.





Research Centres on the ice continent

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

5. Important Research Stations

About 30 nations of the world have established their research stations in Antarctica to conduct research on several aspects of the continent, i.e., structure, climate change, pollution, bio-diversity protection etc.

India has also established its own research station in Antarctica. In 1982 the Indian flag was unfurled for the first time in Antarctica under the leadership of Dr. Quasim."



"Maitri" - Indian Research Centre



"Bharathi" - Indian Research Centre

Dakshina Gangotri: The first permanent settlement was built in 1983 and named Dakshina Gangotri. In 1989 it was buried and was later excavated and is being used again for storage. Maitri is the second settlement. It was set up in 1988-89 on the Schirmachar Oasis for experiments in Geology, Geography and medicines. It can accommodate 26 persons.

India has built a fresh water lake around Maitri known as 'lake Priyadarshini.' It is 255 km away from Maitri.

Bharathi is the third proposed settlement and active research station. Its purpose is for the study of oceanography. Survey has already been completed.

New terms

Adelie, Bharathi, Chinstrap, cold continent, Dakshina Gangothri, Erebus, Moss, Plankton, Penguin, Krill, Maitri, Geophysical, Shrimp, Seal, Whale, White continent, Vinson Massif.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Mention the location and extent of Antarctica.
2. Explain the physical setting of Antarctica.
3. Antarctica is known as the 'white continent'. Why?
4. Mention the important mountains and peaks of Antarctica.
5. Name the plants and animals of Antarctica.
6. Mention research centres of India in Antarctica.

Activities

1. Collect and make a list of the photographs concerning research and centres of different countries established in the continent of Antarctica.
2. Make a list of the variety of plants and animals in Antarctica and collect their pictures.

