

STUDY COURSE MATERIAL

GEOGRAPHY

SESSION-2020-21

CLASS-XI

TOPIC: GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES

DAY-1

- Earth's crust and its surface are constantly evolving (changing) due to various forces emanating from below (**endogenic forces**) as well as above the surface of the earth (**exogenic forces**).
- These forces cause physical and chemical changes to the geomorphic structure (earth's surface).
- Some of these changes are imperceptibly slow (e.g. weathering, folding), some others are gradual (e.g. erosion) while the remaining are quite sudden (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions).
- **Geomorphic**: relating to the form of the landscape and other natural features of the earth's surface.
- **Geomorphic agents**: mobile medium (like running water, moving ice masses or glaciers, wind, waves, currents etc.) which removes, transports and deposits earth materials.
- **Geomorphic processes**: physical and chemical processes that take place on the earth's surface (folding, faulting, weathering, erosion, etc.) due to endogenic and exogenic forces.
- **Geomorphic movements**: large scale physical and chemical changes that take place on the earth's surface due to geomorphic processes.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES:

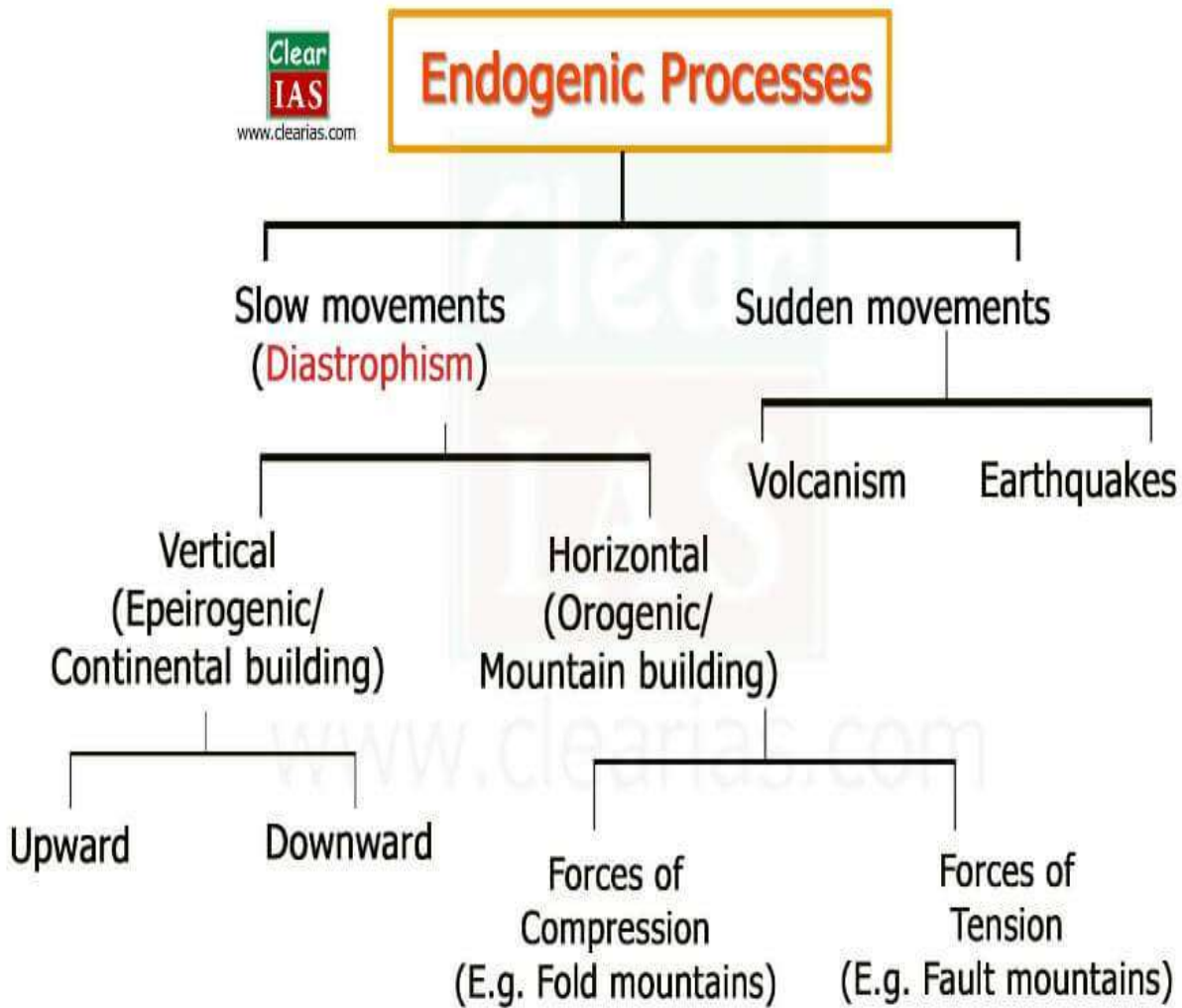
Endogenic Geomorphic Movements

- The large-scale movements on the earth's crust or its surface brought down by the forces emanating from deep below the earth's surface are called as endogenic geomorphic movements or simply endogenic movements (endo: internal; genic: origin; geo: earth; morphic: form).
- The geomorphic processes that are driven by the forces emanating from deep below the earth's surface are called endogenic geomorphic processes (folding, faulting, etc.).

The force behind Endogenic Movements

- The ultimate source of energy behind forces that drive endogenic movements is **earth's internal heat**.
- Earth's internal heat is a result of mainly radioactive decay (50% of the earth's internal heat) and gravitation (causes pressure gradients).

- Differences in temperature and pressure (temperature gradients or geothermal gradients and pressure gradients) among various **layers of the earth** give rise to **density differences** and these density differences give rise to **conventional currents**.
- Convictional currents in the **mantle** drive the **lithospheric plates** (crust and upper **mantle**) and the **movement of the lithospheric plates (tectonics)** is the cause behind endogenic movements.
- The Earth's rotation (**Coriolis effect**) can influence where convection currents travel.
- The destination of convection currents determines the nature and location of the endogenic movements.



Classification of Endogenic movements

- Endogenic movements are divided into **diastrophic movements** and **sudden movements**.
- Diastrophism refers to **deformation** of the Earth's crust.
- Diastrophic movements are gradual and might stretch for thousands of years.
- On the other hand, sudden movements like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur in a very short period.
- Diastrophic movements are further classified into **epeirogenic movements (continent forming – subsidence, upliftment)** and **orogenic movements (mountain building – folding, faulting)**.

DAY-2

Diastrophism

- Diastrophism refers to deformation of the Earth's crust due to diastrophic movements (deforming movements) such as **folding, faulting, warping (bending or twisting of a large area) and fracturing**.
- All processes that move, elevate or build up portions of the earth's crust come under diastrophism. They include:
- **orogenic processes** involving mountain building through severe folding (crust is severely deformed into folds) and affecting long and narrow belts of the earth's crust;
- **epeirogenic processes** involving uplift or warping of large parts of the earth's crust (simple deformation);
- **earthquakes and volcanism** involving local relatively minor movements;
- **plate tectonics** involving horizontal movements of crustal plates.
- The most obvious evidence of diastrophic movement can be seen where sedimentary rocks have been bent, broken or tilted.

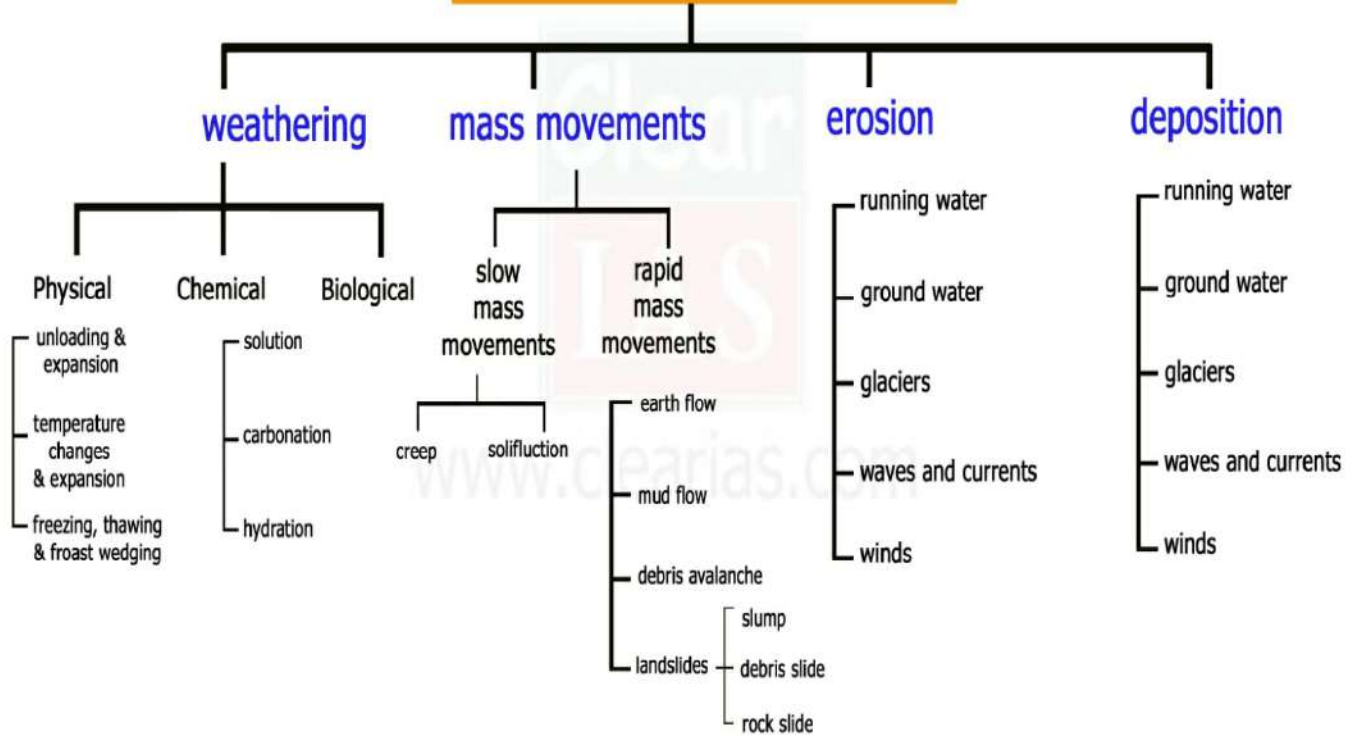
Exogenic Geomorphic Movements

- The geomorphic processes on the earth's **crust** or its surface brought down by the **forces emanating from above the earth's surface** (wind, water) are called exogenic geomorphic process.
- Exogenic geomorphic process gives rise to exogenic geomorphic movements or simply exogenic movements such as **weathering and erosion**.
- The effects of most of the exogenic geomorphic processes are small and slow but will, in the long run, affect the rocks severely due to continued fatigue.

The force behind Exogenic Movements

- Exogenic processes are a direct result of the sun's heat.
- Sun's energy dictates the weather patterns like winds, precipitation, etc.
- Sun's heat along with weather patterns are responsible for stress-induced in earth materials giving rise to exogenic movements (weathering and erosion).
- Earth materials become subjected to **molecular stresses** caused due to temperature changes.
- Chemical processes normally lead to **loosening of bonds** between grains.
- Stress is produced in a solid by pushing or pulling (**shear stresses** – separating forces) forces.

Exogenic Processes



Weathering

- Weathering is the **disintegration** of rocks, soil, and minerals under the influence of physical (heat, pressure) and chemical (leaching, oxidation and reduction, hydration) agents.
- **As very little or no motion of materials takes place in weathering, it is an in-situ or on-site process.**
- **The weathered material is carried farther away by erosion.**
- **There are three major groups of weathering processes: 1) chemical; 2) physical or mechanical; 3) biological weathering processes. All the types of weathering often go hand in hand.**

Physical Weathering Processes

- The disintegration of rocks by some applied forces is called physical or mechanical weathering.
- These applied forces could be due to the action of gravity, heat and water.
- Many of these forces are applied both at the surface and within different earth materials leading to rock fracture
- Most of the physical weathering processes are caused by thermal expansion and pressure release.
- These processes are small and slow but can cause great damage to the rocks because of continued fatigue the rocks suffer due to the repetition of contraction and expansion.

Types of the physical weathering process

Unloading

- The process of unloading involves removal of overlying rock load because of continued erosion
- Unloading causes a release of vertical pressure on the rock resulting in expansion of upper layers which further results in disintegration of rock masses
- Due to disintegration fractures are developed in the rock mass, roughly parallel to ground surface
- In areas of a curved ground surface, rock fractures tend to produce Large, and smooth rounded domes called **exfoliation domes**



An exfoliation dome

Temperature Changes

- With the rise in temperature, every mineral expands, and as the temperature falls, a corresponding contraction takes place.
- Because of diurnal changes in the temperatures, there is a regular internal movement among the mineral grains
- These regular movements make the rocks weak due to continued fatigue and cause fracture and further disintegration of rock masses
- This process is most effective in dry climates and high elevations where diurnal temperature changes are drastic.

Frost Weathering

- Frost weathering occurs due to the growth of ice within pores and cracks of rocks during repeated cycles of freezing and melting.
- This process is most effective at high elevations in mid-latitudes where freezing and melting is often repeated.

- Rapid freezing of water causes its sudden expansion which causes joints, cracks and small inter granular fractures to become wider and wider till the rock breaks apart.

Salt Weathering

- Many salts in rocks like calcium, sodium, magnesium, potassium expand due to thermal action, hydration and crystallisation.
- Salt weathering causes splitting of individual grains within rocks, which eventually fall off.
- This process of falling off of individual grains may result in granular disintegration or foliation.
- Salt weathering is common in desert areas due to high-temperature ranges

DAY-3

Chemical weathering processes

- Chemical weathering causes rocks to decompose or dissolve and reduce them to a fine clastic state through chemical reactions by oxygen, water or acids.
- The mineral contained in the rocks undergo chemical changes when they get in contact with atmospheric air and water.
- Presence of Water, air (oxygen and carbon dioxide) and high-temperature help in speeding up the weathering process.

Types of the chemical weathering process

There are different weathering process related to chemical action viz. hydration, carbonation and oxidation. These weathering processes are interrelated and go hand in hand and hasten the weathering process.

Solution

- When something is dissolved in water or acids, the water or acid with dissolved contents is called solution.
- This process involves removal of solids in solution
- The process of weathering through solution depends upon the solubility of a mineral in water or weak acids.
- Soluble rock-forming minerals like nitrates, sulphates, and potassium etc. are easily leached out without leaving any residue in the rainy climate.

Carbonation

- Carbonation is the reaction of carbonate and bicarbonate with minerals

- It is a common process helping the breaking down of feldspars and carbonate minerals.
- It takes place in rocks containing carbonates of calcium, sodium, magnesium, potassium etc. when they come in touch with rainwater which contains dissolved carbon dioxide.

Hydration

- Hydration is the chemical addition of water.
- Many rock minerals swell and contract during wetting and drying and a repetition of this process results in their disintegration.
- Salts in pore spaces undergo rapid and repeated hydration and help in rock fracturing.

Oxidation

- In weathering, oxidation means a combination of a mineral with oxygen to form oxides or hydroxides.
- Oxidation occurs where there is ready access to the atmosphere and oxygenated waters.
- In the process of oxidation, rock breakdown occurs due to the disturbance caused by the addition of oxygen
- The minerals most commonly involved in this process are iron, manganese, sulphur etc.

Reduction

- When oxidised minerals are placed in an environment where oxygen is absent, reduction takes place.
- Such conditions usually exist below the water table, in areas of stagnant water and waterlogged ground.

Biological activity and weathering

- Biological weathering is the removal of minerals from the **environment** due to growth or movement of organisms.
- Living organisms contribute to both mechanical and chemical weathering.
- Lichens and mosses grow on essentially bare rock surfaces and create a more humid chemical microenvironment.
- On a larger scale, seedlings sprouting in a crevice and plant roots exert physical pressure as well as providing a pathway for water and chemical infiltration.
- Burrowing and wedging by organisms like earthworms, rodents etc., help in exposing the new surfaces to chemical attack and assists in the penetration of moisture and air.
- Decaying plant and animal matter help in the production of **humic, carbonic and other acids** which enhance decay and solubility of some elements.
- Algae utilise mineral nutrients for growth and help in the concentration of iron and manganese oxides.

Significance of weathering

- Weathering is the **first step in the formation of soil** from rocks.

- Weathering weakens soil and rocks and makes it easy to exploit natural resources.
- Weathering leads to **natural soil enrichment**.
- Weathering leads to **mineral enrichment** of certain ores by leaching unwanted minerals leaving behind the valuable ones.

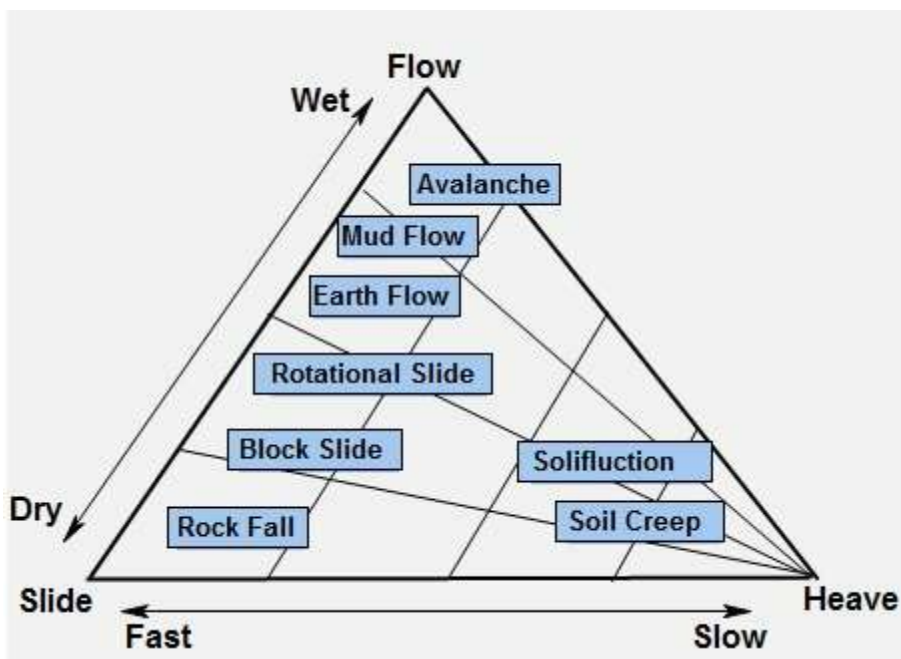
DAY-4

Mass Movements

- These movements transfer the mass of rock debris down the slopes under the direct influence of gravity.
- The debris may carry with it air, water or ice.
- The process of weathering aids in mass movements. Mass movements are very active over weathered slopes rather than over unweathered materials.
- No geomorphic agent like running water, glaciers, wind, waves and currents participate in the process of mass movements.
- Mass movements are aided by gravity
- Mass movement is also aided by weak unconsolidated materials, thinly bedded rocks, faults, steep slopes, abundant precipitation and torrential rains and scarcity of vegetation etc.

Classification of Mass Movements

Heave (heaving up of soils due to frost growth and other causes), flow and slide are the three forms of movements. The figure, given below shows the relationships among different types of mass movements, their relative rates of movement and moisture limits.



Types of Mass Movements

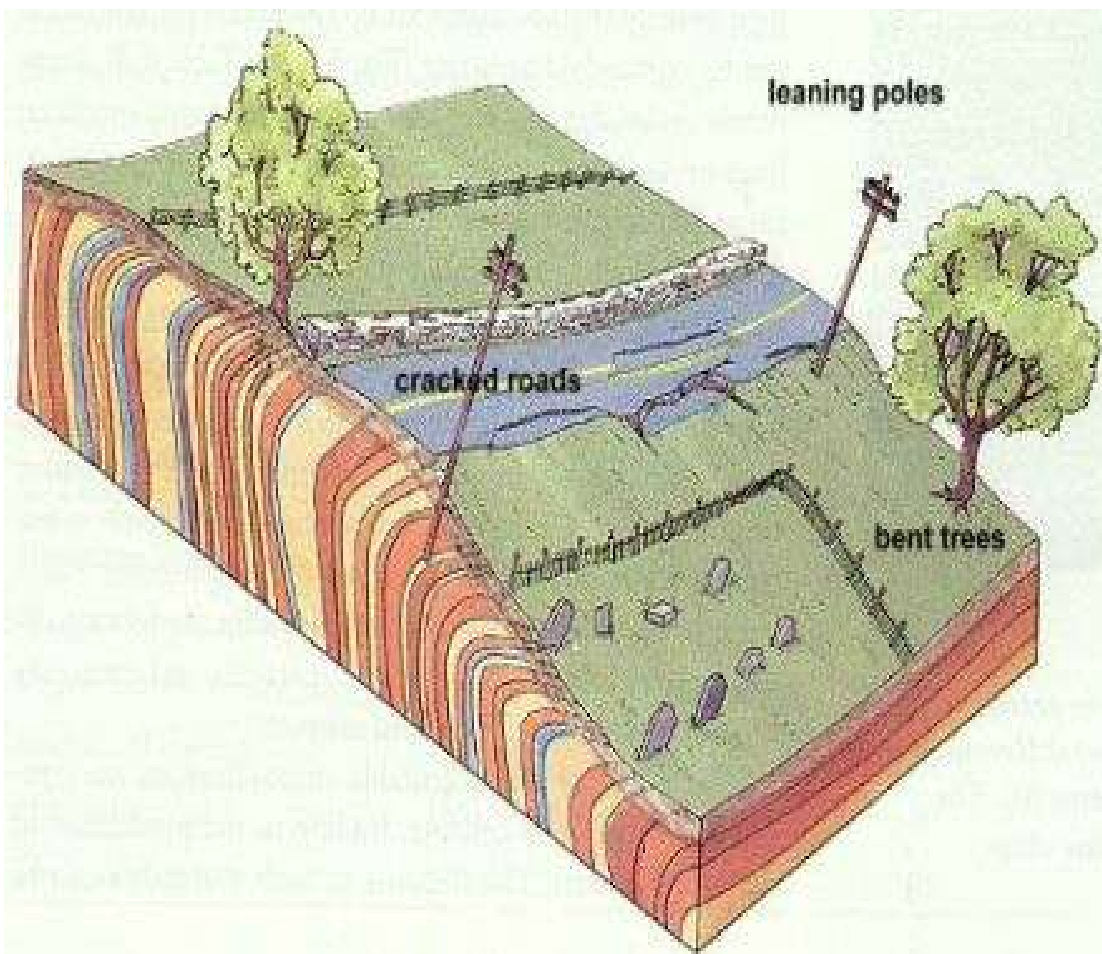
Mass movements can be grouped into two major classes:

1. Slow movements
2. Rapid Movements

Slow movements

Creep

- Creep refers to the movement of materials which is extremely slow and imperceptible in normal conditions
- Creep, generally occur on moderately steep, soil-covered slopes.
- Depending upon the type of material involved, several types of creep viz., soil creep, talus creep, rock creep, rock-glacier creep etc., can be identified.



Creep

Solifluction

- Solifluction refers to slow downslope flowing soil mass or fine-grained rock debris saturated or lubricated with water.
- This process is quite common in moist temperate areas

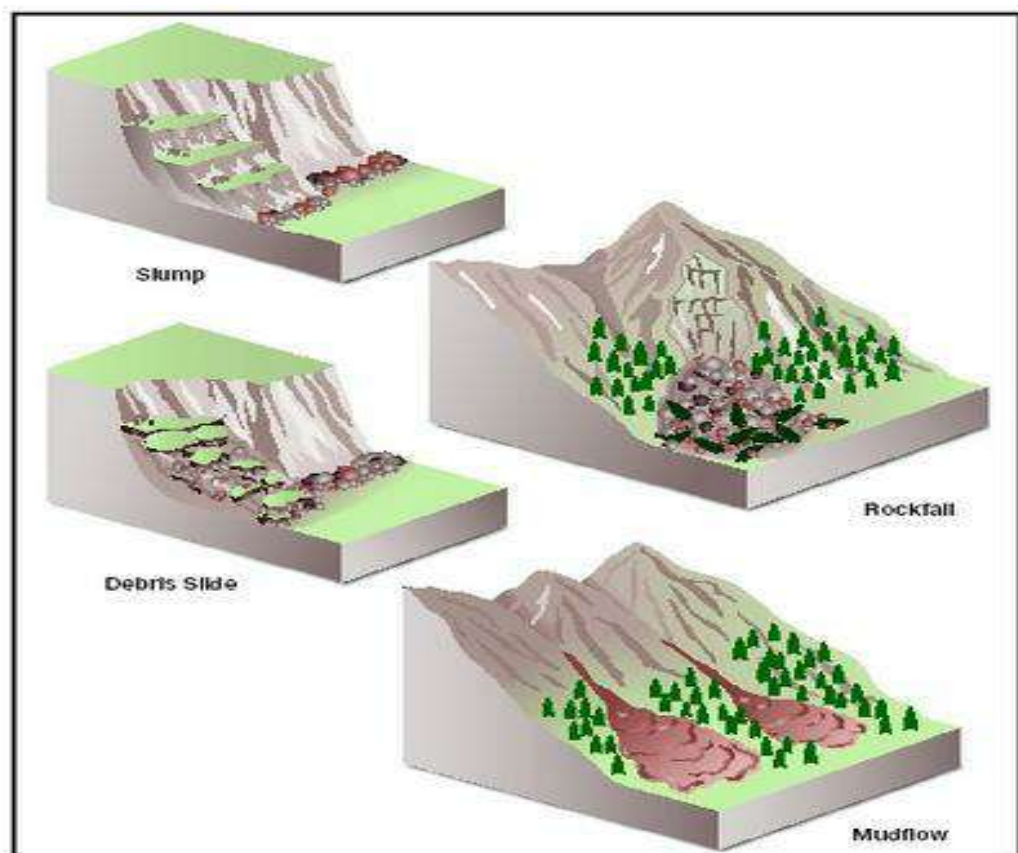
Rapid Movements

Earthflow

- Earthflow refers to the movement of water-saturated clayey or silty earth materials down steep slopes
- These movements are most prevalent in humid climatic regions and occur over gentle to steep slopes.

Mudflow

- In the region of sparse vegetation and heavy rainfall, thick layers of weathered materials get saturated with water and flow down along definite channels.
- It looks like a stream of mud within a valley.
- Mudflows frequently occur on the slopes of erupting or recently erupted volcanoes.
- Mudflows can cause great destruction to human habitations



Avalanche

- This is also a type of debris flow.
- Debris avalanche can be much faster than the mudflow.

- Debris avalanche is similar to snow avalanche.
- It is more characteristic of humid regions with or without vegetation cover
- It occurs in narrow tracks on steep slopes.



Landslide

- Landslide involves relatively rapid and perceptible movements of the rock mass.
- The materials involved are relatively dry.
- The size and shape of the detached mass in the landslide depends on the nature of discontinuities in the rock, the degree of weathering and the steepness of the slope
- Depending upon the type of movement, a landslide can take place either by **slump** involving back rotation with respect to the slope or by rapid rolling or sliding of earth debris without backward rotation, referred to as **debris slide**.
- Similarly, sliding down of individual rock masses is referred to as the **rock slide**.



Erosion

- Erosion involves acquisition and transportation of rock debris.
- Erosion results in degradation of the surface relief i.e. wearing down of the landscape.
- It is erosion that is largely responsible for continuous changes that the earth's surface is undergoing.
- When massive rocks break into smaller fragments through weathering and any other process, erosional geomorphic agents like running water, groundwater, glaciers, wind and waves remove and transport it to other places
- Abrasion by rock debris carried by these geomorphic agents also aids greatly in erosion.
- Thus, weathering aids erosion, but it is not a pre-condition for erosion to take place.

Deposition

- Deposition is a consequence of erosion.
- Gradually, the erosional agents lose their velocity and hence, the materials carried by them start to settle themselves.
- The coarser materials get deposited first and finer ones later.
- By deposition, depressions get filled up.
- The same erosional agents, viz. running water, glaciers, wind, waves and groundwater act as aggradational or depositional agents also.

DAY-5

SOIL FORMATION:

Soil is a dynamic medium in which many chemical, physical and biological activities go on constantly. Soil is a result of decay, it is also the medium for growth. It is a changing and developing body. It has many characteristics that fluctuate with the seasons. It may be alternatively cold and warm or dry and moist. Biological activity is slowed or stopped if the soil becomes too cold or too dry. Organic matter increases when leaves fall or grasses die.

Process of Soil Formation:

Soil formation or pedogenesis depends first on weathering. It is this weathering mantle (depth of the weathered material) which is the basic input for soil to form. First, the weathered material or transported deposits are colonised by bacteria and other inferior plant bodies like mosses and lichens. Also, several minor organisms may take shelter within the mantle and deposits. The dead remains of organisms and plants help in humus accumulation. Minor grasses and ferns may grow; later, bushes and trees will start growing through seeds brought in by birds and wind. Plant roots penetrate down, burrowing animals bring up particles, mass of material becomes porous and

sponge-like with a capacity to retain water and to permit the passage of air and finally a mature soil, a complex mixture of mineral and organic products forms.

Soil-forming Factors:

Five basic factors control the formation of soils:

- (i) parent material
- (ii) topography;
- (iii) climate;
- (iv) biological activity;
- (v) time.

The major factors affecting the formation of soil are relief, parent material, climate, vegetation and other life-forms and time. Besides these, human activities also influence it to a large extent.

1. Parent Material

The parent material of soil may be deposited by streams or derived from in-situ weathering. Soil inherits many properties from the parent material from which it forms, for example, the mineral composition, the colour, the particle size and the chemical elements.

For Example,

1. The peninsular soils reflect the parent rock very much.
2. The ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks which are basically granite, gneiss and schist form red soils on weathering because they contain iron oxide.
3. Soils derived from lava rocks are black coloured.
4. Sandy soils are derived from sandstone.
5. At the same time, the soils of the northern plains are transported and deposited from Himalayan and peninsular blocks, so they have little relation to rock material in-situ.

2. Climate

The role of climate is to vary the inputs of heat and moisture. It affects the rate of weathering of the parent rock. Hot and humid environments, in general, witness the most rapid weathering of parent materials.

Role of precipitation: In areas that experience a lot of rainfall, water percolating down through soil tends to leach nutrients and organic matter out of the upper layers, unless modified by other soil components like plant roots.

- E.g. the soils underlying tropical rain forests tend to be nutrient-poor because of intensive leaching due to heavy rains; most of the nutrients are stored in the lush vegetation itself.
- Conversely, in arid regions with little annual precipitation, high rates of evaporation encourage the accumulation of salts in the soil.

Role of temperature: Solar energy, usually expressed as temperature, controls the form of water falling onto the soil surface as well as in the soil. Also, it increases the rate of reactions, such as chemical reactions, evapotranspiration and biological processes. Wide fluctuations in temperature, especially in the presence of water cause shrinking and swelling, frost action and general weathering in soils.

- E.g. Laterite soils are found in alternate wet and dry climate.

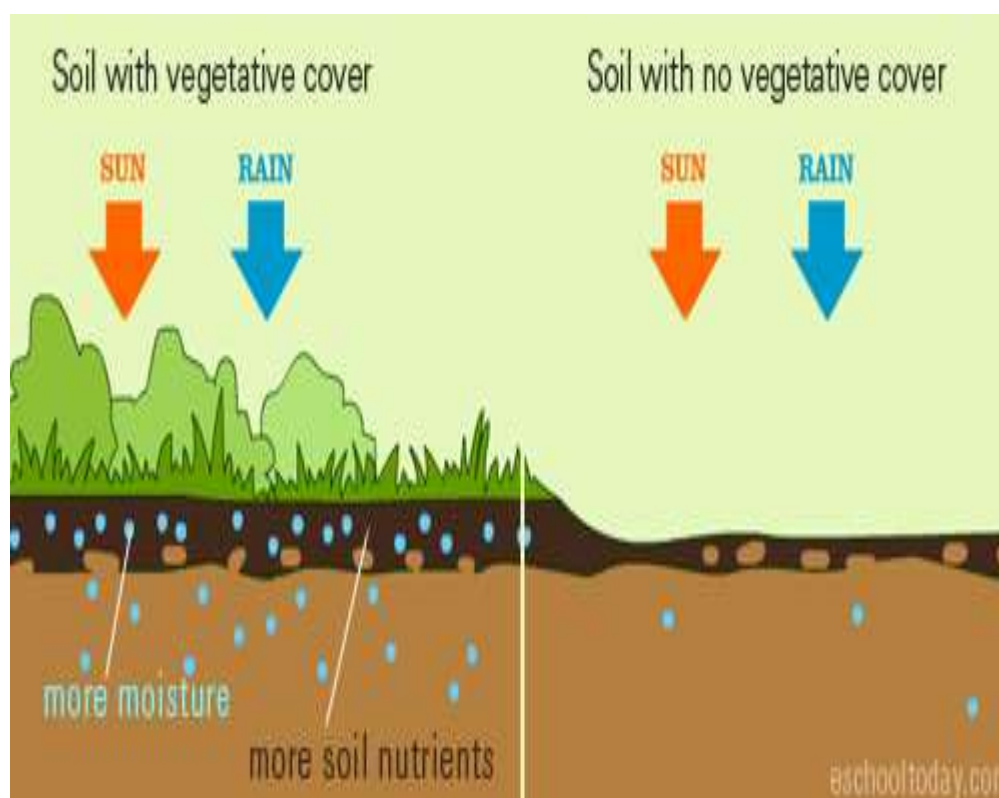
- o In Rajasthan, both granite and sandstone give birth to sandy soil irrespective of parent rock because of high temperature and wind erosion.

3. Biota (Flora, Fauna and Microorganisms): Biota, in conjunction with climate, modifies parent material to produce soil.

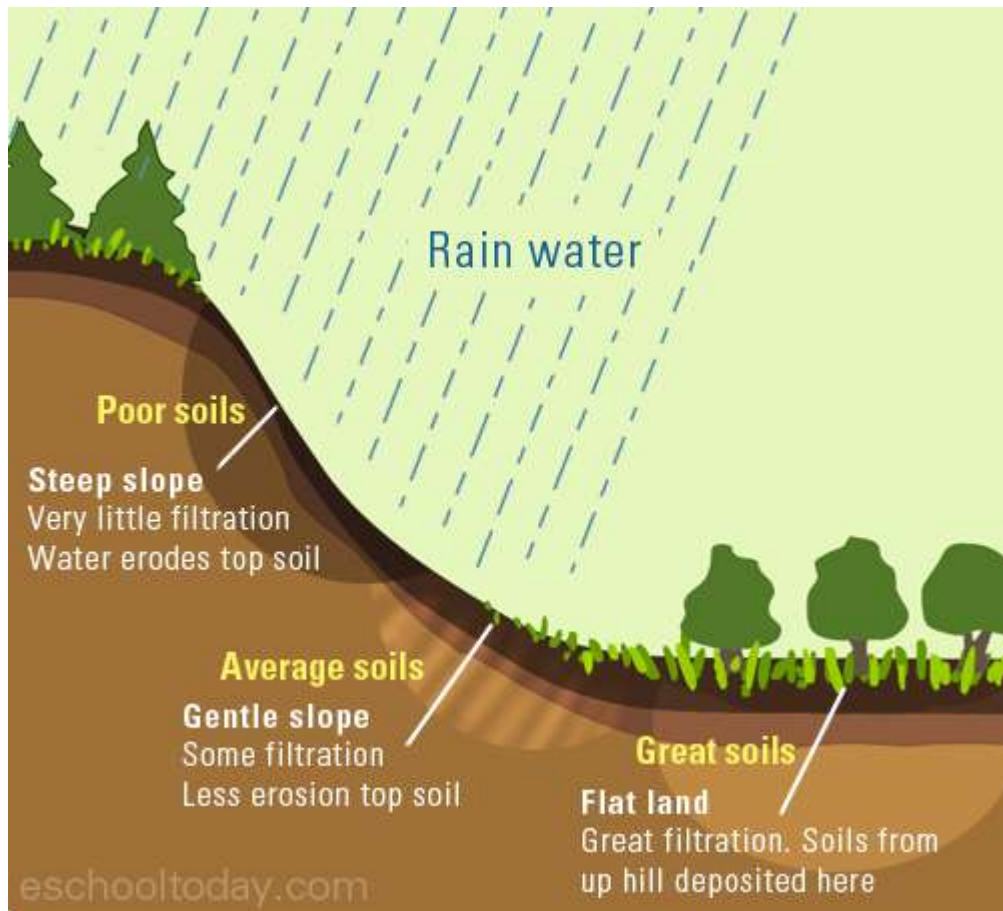
The kind and amount of plants and animals that exist bring organic matter into the soil system as well as nutrient elements. This has a great effect on the kind of soil that will form.

- o E.g. Soils formed under trees are greatly different from soils formed under grass even though other soil-forming factors are similar.

The roots of plants also hold the soils and protect them from wind and water erosion. They shelter the soils from the sun and other environmental conditions, helping the soils to retain the needed moisture for chemical and biological reactions.



4. Topography (Relief, Altitude and Slope): Topography is often considered a passive factor modifying the effects of climate. Topography redistributes the water reaching the soil surface. Runoff from uplands creates wetter conditions on the lowlands, in some cases saline sloughs or organic soils. Thus, as a redistributors of the climate features, topography affects soil processes, soil distribution and the type of vegetation at the site.



6. Time: Soils can take many years to form. Younger soils have some characteristics from their parent material, but as they age, the addition of organic matter, exposure to moisture and other environmental factors may change its features. With time, they settle and are buried deeper below the surface, taking time to transform. Eventually, they may change from one soil type to another.

STUDY COURSE MATERIAL
HISTORY
SESSION
2020-21
CLASS -11

TOPIC--THE CENTRAL ISLAMIC LANDS

DAY-1

- 595 Muhammad marries Khadija, a wealthy Meccan trader who later supports Islam
610-12 Muhammad has first revelation; first public preaching of Islam (612)
621 First agreement at Aqaba with Medinan converts
622 Migration from Mecca to Medina. Arab tribes of Medina (ansar) shelter Meccan migrants (muhajir)
632-61 Early caliphate; conquests of Syria, Iraq, Iran and Egypt; civil wars
661-750 Umayyad rule; Damascus becomes the capital
750-945 Abbasid rule; Baghdad becomes the capital
945 Buyids capture Baghdad; literary and cultural efflorescence
1063-1092 Rule of Nizamul mulk, the powerful Saljuq wazir who established a string of madrasas called Nizamiyya; killed by Hashishayn (Assassins)
1095-1291 Crusades; contacts between Muslims and Christians
1111 Death of Ghazali, the influential Iranian scholar who opposed rationalism
1258 Mongols capture Baghdad

1. Rise of Islam

Three Phases – Faith, Community & politics

(a) Faith :

Polytheistic Arabs :

The Arabs divided into Qabilas. Each tribe had its own god or goddess, who was worshipped as an idol (sanam) in a shrine (masjid).

The polytheistic Arabs were vaguely familiar with the notion of a Supreme God, Allah (possibly under the influence of the Jewish and Christian tribes living in their midst), their attachment to idols and shrines was more immediate and stronger.

Prophet Muhammad:

He was born in Mecca in 570.

During 612-32, the Prophet Muhammad preached the worship of a single God, Allah, and the

membership of a single community of believers (umma). This was the origin of Islam. Around 612, Muhammad declared himself to be the messenger (rasul) of God who had been commanded to preach that Allah alone should be worshipped. In 622, Muhammad was forced to migrate with his followers to Medina. Muhammad's journey from Mecca (hijra) was a turning point in the history of Islam, with the year of his arrival in Medina marking the beginning of the Muslim calendar.

Scene before – 12 AD

Between 950 and 1200, Islamic society was held together not by a single political order or a single language of culture (Arabic) but by common economic and cultural patterns. The Muslim population, less than 10 per cent in the Umayyad (a prosperous clan of the Quraysh tribe) and early Abbasid periods, increased enormously. The identity of Islam as a religion and a cultural system separate from other religions became much sharper, which made conversion possible and meaningful.

(b) Community

Muhammad was to found a community of believers (umma) bound by a common set of religious beliefs.

The community would bear witness (shahada) to the existence of the religion before God as well as before members of other religious communities. Muhammad's message particularly appealed to those Meccans who felt deprived of the gains from trade and religion and were looking for a new community identity.

Those who accepted the doctrine were called Muslims.

The Muslims soon faced considerable opposition from affluent Meccans who took offence to the rejection. They were promised salvation on the Day of Judgment (qiyamat) and a share of the resources of the community while on earth.

of their deities and found the new religion a threat to the status and prosperity of Mecca.

(c) Polity

After Muhammad's death in 632 AD political authority was transferred to the Umma with no established principle of succession.

DAY-2

This created opportunities for innovations but also caused deep divisions among the Muslims. The biggest innovation was the creation of the institution of caliphate, in which the leader of the community (amir al-muminin) became the deputy (khalifa) of the Prophet.

The twin objectives of the caliphate were to retain control over the tribes constituting the umma and to raise resources for the state.

The main duties of the Khalifas were to safeguard and spread Islam.

2. Modern Islam

By twenty-first century there are over 1 billion Muslims living in all parts of the world.

They are the citizens of different nations with different languages and dresses.

3. Early Islam

United in its observance of the sharia in ritual and personal matters

It was defining its religious identity.

Islam laid special stress on the principle of equality and believed that all men are the descendants of Allah.

Islam strongly opposed idol worship.

Reciting Kalma (holy chants), Namaz (prayer), Roza (fast), Zakat (alms tax) and Hajj are five pillars of Islam.

Even tribes outside Mecca considered the Kaba holy and installed their own idols at this shrine,

making annual pilgrimages (hajj) to the shrine.

4. Social Scenario – Before Prophet Muhammad

Before 612 AD – Jahiliyyah is an Islamic concept of the period of time and state of affairs in Arabia before the advent of Islam. It is often translated as the “Age of Ignorance”.

The Jahiliyyah age was age of the tribes.

In the seventh century, prior to rise of Islam, Arabia was socially, economically, politically and religiously backward. Arabia was dominated by Bedouins, a nomadic tribe moving from dry to green areas.

Institution of slavery was prevalent, trade was not developed, tribes indulged in loot and plunder.

The principle of ‘Might is Right’ due to lack of central authority.

5. Change in Social scenario – After Prophet Muhammad (After 612 AD)

In Medina, Muhammad created a political order from all three sources which gave his followers the protection they needed as well as resolved the city’s ongoing civil strife.

The umma was converted into a wider community to include polytheists and the Jews of Medina under the political leadership of Muhammad.

Muhammad consolidated the faith for his followers by adding and refining rituals and ethical principles.

The community survived on agriculture and trade, as well as an alms tax (zakat).

In addition, the Muslims organised expeditionary raids (ghazw) on Meccan caravans and nearby oases. These raids provoked reactions from the Meccans and caused a breach with the Jews of Medina.

After a series of battles, Mecca was conquered and Muhammad’s reputation as a religious preacher and political leader spread far and wide.

Muhammad now insisted on conversion as the sole criterion for membership of the community.

Medina became the administrative capital of the emerging Islamic state with Mecca as its religious centre.

The Kaba was cleansed of idols as Muslims were required to face the shrine when offering prayers.

Muhammad was able to unite a large part of Arabia under a new faith, community and state.

6. Political Factors of the Caliphates

After death of Muhammad in 632 AD – The biggest innovation for creation of the institution of caliphate are as follows:

a) Umayyads and Polity

The third caliph, Uthman (644-56) was assassinated and Ali became the fourth caliph

The rifts among the Muslims deepened after Ali (656-61) fought two wars against those who represented the Meccan aristocracy.

Ali’s supporters and enemies later came to form the two main sects of Islam: Shias and Sunnis.

DAY-3

Ali established himself at Kufa and defeated an army led by Muhammad’s wife, Aisha, in the Battle of the Camel (657). He was, however, not able to suppress the faction led by Muawiya, a kinsman of Uthman and the governor of Syria.

The first Umayyad caliph, Muawiya became the next caliph in 661, and founded the Umayyad dynasty in 661 which lasted till 750.

Muawiya moved his capital to Damascus and adopted the court ceremonies and administrative institutions of the Byzantine Empire.

b) Abbasid Revolution

A well-organised movement, called dawa, brought down the Umayyads and replaced them with another family of Meccan origin, the Abbasids (descendants of Abbas, the Prophet’s uncle) in 750.

The Abbasids came to power in 750. The foundation Abbasids dynasty was laid by Abu-ol-Abbas. Under Abbasid rule, Arab influence declined, while the importance of Iranian culture increased. The Abbasids established their capital at Baghdad

The ninth century witnessed the downfall of Abbaside empire, which created space for the emergence of several sultanates

c) Break-up of the Caliphate and the Rise of Sultanate

The Abbasid state became weaker from the ninth century because Baghdad's control over the distant provinces declined, and because of conflict between pro-Arab and pro-Iranian factions in the army and bureaucracy.

In 810, a civil war broke out-between Amin and Mamun, sons of the caliph Harun al-Rashid.

From the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries, there was a series of conflicts between European Christians and the Arab states.

DAY-4

7. Economic factors –

a) Agriculture

The economic condition of the Islamic world, during medieval period was very prosperous.

Agriculture was the principal occupation of the settled populations in the newly conquered territories

The lands conquered by the Arabs that remained in the hands of the owners were subject to a tax (kharaj), which varied from half to a fifth of the produce, according to the conditions of cultivation.

When non-Muslims started to convert to Islam to pay lower taxes, this reduced the income of the state. To address the shortfall, the caliphs first discouraged conversions and later adopted a uniform policy of taxation.

Agricultural prosperity went hand in hand with political stability

Islamic law gave tax concessions to people who brought land under cultivation.

b) Urbanisation

Islamic civilisation flourished as the number of cities grew phenomenally.

Among this class of garrison-cities, called misr (the Arabic name for Egypt), were Kufa and Basra in Iraq, and Fustat and Cairo in Egypt.

Their size and population surged, supported by an expansion in the production of foodgrains and raw materials such as cotton and sugar for urban manufactures

A vast urban network developed, linking one town with another and forming a circuit.

c) Commerce

Political unification and urban demand for foodstuffs and luxuries enlarged the circuit of exchange.

Geography favoured the Muslim empire, which spread between the trading zones of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean

For five centuries, Arab and Iranian traders monopolised the maritime trade between China, India and Europe.

This trade passed through two major routes, namely, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

High-value goods suitable for long-distance trade, such as spices, textile, porcelain and gunpowder, were shipped from India and China to the Red Sea ports of Aden and Aydhab and the Gulf ports of Siraf and Basra.

8. The Legend of Learning and Culture

a) Development of various literary forms, literature & litterateurs

DAY-5

For religious scholars (ulama), knowledge (ilm) derived from the Quran and the model behaviour of

the Prophet (sunna) was the only way to know the will of God and provide guidance in this world. Before it took its final form, the sharia was adjusted to take into account the customary laws (urf) of the various regions as well as the laws of the state on political and social order (siyasa sharia).

A group of religious-minded people in medieval Islam, known as Sufis, sought a deeper and more personal knowledge of God through asceticism (rahbaniya) and mysticism. The Sufis were liberal in their thought and they dedicated their lives for the service of humanity and propagation of Islam. In the eighth and ninth centuries, ascetic inclinations were elevated to the higher stage of mysticism (tasawwuf) by the ideas of pantheism and love.

Pantheism is the idea of oneness of God and His creation which implies that the human soul must be united with its Maker. Unity with God can be achieved through an intense love for God (ishq), which the woman-saint Rabia of Basra (d. 891) preached in her poems.

ayazid Bistami (d. 874), an Iranian Sufi, was the first to teach the importance of submerging the self (fana) in God. Sufis used musical concerts (sama) to induce ecstasy and stimulate emotions of love and passion.

Scholars with a theological bent of mind, such as the group known as Mutazila, used Greek logic and methods of reasoning (kalam) to defend Islamic beliefs. Philosophers (falasifa) posed wider questions and provided fresh answers. Ibn Sina (980-1037), a doctor by profession and a philosopher, did not believe in the resurrection of the body on the Day of Judgment.

Adab (a term which implied literary and cultural refinement) forms of expressions included poetry (nazm or orderly arrangement) and prose (nathr or scattered words) which were meant to be memorised and used when the occasion arose. Geography and travel (rihla) constituted a special branch of adab.

The Samanid court poet Rudaki (d. 940) was considered the father of New Persian poetry, which included new forms such as the short lyrical poem (ghazal) and the quatrain (rubai, plural rubaiyyat). The rubai is a four-line stanza in which the first two lines set the stage, the third is finely poised, and the fourth delivers the point. The rubai reached its zenith in the hands of Umar Khayyam (1048-1131), also an astronomer and mathematician, who lived at various times in Bukhara, Samarqand and Isfahan.

Mahmud of Ghazni gathered around him a group of poets who composed anthologies (diwans) and epic poetry (mathnavi). The most outstanding was Firdausi (d. 1020), who took 30 years to complete the Shahnama (Book of Kings), an epic of 50,000 couplets which has become a masterpiece of Islamic literature. The Shahnama is a collection of traditions and legends (the most popular being that of Rustam).

b) Books of moral lessons and amusement

The catalogue (Kitab al-Fihrist) of a Baghdad bookseller, Ibn Nadim (d. 895), describes a large number of works written in prose for the moral education and amusement of readers. The oldest of these is a collection of animal fables called Kalila wa Dimna (the names of the two jackals who were the leading characters) which is the Arabic translation of a Pahlavi version of the Panchtantra.

The most widespread and lasting literary works are the stories of hero-adventurers such as Alexander (al-Iskandar) and Sindbad, or those of unhappy lovers such as Qays (known as Majnun or the Madman). These have developed over the centuries into oral and written traditions. The Thousand and One Nights is another collection of stories told by a single narrator, Shahrzad, to her husband night after night.

In his Kitab al-Bukhala (Book of Misers), Jahiz of Basra (d. 868) collected amusing anecdotes about misers and also analysed greed.

From the ninth century onwards, the scope of adab was expanded to include biographies, manuals of ethics (akhlaq), Mirrors for Princes (books on statecraft) and, above all, history (tarikh) and geography.

c) Developments by 10th Century

By the tenth century, an Islamic world had emerged which was easily recognisable by travellers. Religious buildings were the greatest external symbols of this world. Mosques, shrines and tombs from Spain to Central Asia showed the same basic design – arches, domes, minarets and open

courtyards – and expressed the spiritual and practical needs of Muslims.

In the first Islamic century, the mosque acquired a distinct architectural form (roof supported by pillars) which transcended regional variations.

d) Desert – Palaces developed

The Umayyads built 'desert palaces' in oases, such as Khirbat al-Mafjar in Palestine and Qusayr Amra in Jordan, which served as luxurious residences and retreats for hunting and pleasure.

The palaces, modelled on Roman and Sasanian architecture, were lavishly decorated with sculptures, mosaics and paintings of people.

c) Art Forms

The rejection of representing living beings in the religious art of Islam promoted two art forms: calligraphy (khattati or the art of beautiful writing) and arabesque (geometric and vegetal designs).

9. Development of Three aspects of human civilisation

The history of the central Islamic lands brings together three important aspects of human civilisation: religion, community and politics.

These three circles merge and appear as one in the seventh century. In the next five centuries the circles separate.

The Muslim community was united in its observance of the sharia in rituals and personal matters. It was no more governing itself (politics was a separate circle) but it was defining its religious identity.

STUDY COURSE MATERIAL POLITICAL SCIENCE SESSION 2020-21 CLASS -XI

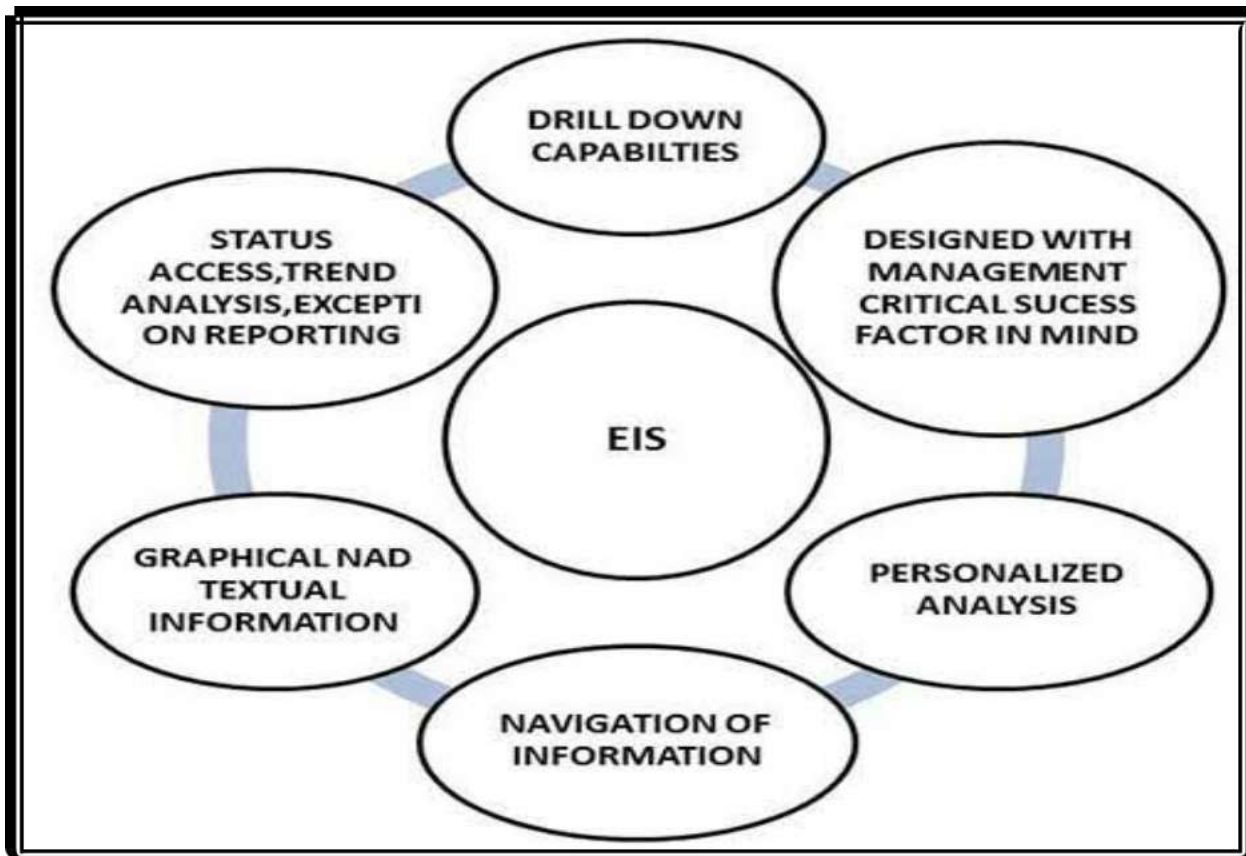
TOPIC: THE EXECUTIVE

DAY-1.

People involved in execution of plans involving development of a state with well regulated policies are called **Executives**.

Characteristic of Executives.

- Plans of welfare oriented are implemented by the executives.
- They are the major think tanks involved in dissemination of strategies for development of a nation.
- The executives work under a federal structure where supervision and monitoring of the tasks under implementation is in continuous.
- The success of an executive depends on how far the impactful the undertaken task has been in the areas of dis-enfranchisement.



Executives are of two kinds- (a) Permanent Executives (b) Temporary Executives.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVES

- Called as Beurreaucrats
- Responsible for adminsitration of the District
- Holds position owing to self credibility thereafter having passed UPSC exams
- Stays in job for a long tenure till retirement
- the think tank behind implementation of the Government policies and programs
- Reports to the Temporary executives over any issue or contingency plan.

TEMPORARY EXECUTIVES

- Also called as Political executives.
- majorly elected as peoples representative.
- usually for a short term period say 5 years.
- the think tank behind formulation of policy and programs.
- Constitutionally holding an eminent position thereafter being elected as representative of the constituency after having won the election. Functions indirectly as representative of the constitution duly elected under direct elections.

LEADS TO SMOOTH GOVERNANCE.

PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT	PRESIDENTIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT
The Prime minister is the head of the government while the President is the nominal executive head of the state.	The President is the head of the government with real powers.
The legislature and the executive are closely interrelated and co-joint while delegating task, on the other hand judiciary is a separate entity with complete separation of powers.	The legislature, executive and judiciary powers are in separation of one another.
Both the prime minister and President enact as Executives of separate nature.	The President is the sole executive in the Presidential form of the government. He is both the head of the state and the head of the government.
The President is the titular head only responsible as a symbolic head.	The President is not the titular head but real head.
The judiciary structure enacts more as Advisory Jurisdiction body.	The judiciary has rampant powers and can even strike off the laws of the President and scarp it totally.
The prime minister is responsible to the house of Legislature- LOK SABHA & RAJYA SABHA.	The President is not responsible to the nation legislature whether to the house of Senate or even to the House of representatives as in case of USA.
The prime minister chooses cabinet ministers as his council of Ministers and are elected representatives having won recent Lok Sabha elections.	The President chooses his secretaries of the state by his self choice and can remove them at his own discretion.
The prime minister has elected tenure of 5 years. E.g. india	The President has elected tenure of 4 years. E.g. USA
The prime minister is answerable to Parliament and when so ever required has to address the assembly based on queries.	The President is not answerable to Parliament and when so ever required can have his sole press conference at self for answer of queries as and when required..
When no one gets majority the President has the discretion to choose the Prime Minister.	When no party gets majority the party representative possessing the maximum representation in the house of representatives is chosen the President.
The leader of the house as a ruling party must have won the election as Member of parliament representing Lok Sabha.	The President even if has a total count of vote lesser to that of the other party representative may be chosen as the President. In order to win the election the total states having won numerically is as well summated.
The parliamentary form of government has multi party system and hence the concept of coalition government is highly considerable.	The Presidential form of government has two party system and hence no concept of coalition form of government.
The closest associates to PM called as Cabinet ministers owe collective responsibility to the people and parliament.	The closest associates to President called as State Secretaries owe collective responsibility only to its people.
In parliamentary form of government, Lok Sabha is the powerful body vis a vis to Rajya Sabha.	In Presidential form of Government the Senate house is more powerful body vis a vis House of Representatives.

FEATURES OF SEMI PRESIDENTIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Features of Semi Presidential form of Government.

a kind of government where in the president has more powers to that of prime minister. the president is said to be head of the state and not responsible to the legislature while the prime minister is the head of the government and responsible to the legislature.

is in complete reverse to objectives of Parliamentary form of government. surprisingly though president is the executive head of the state, his existence into the governmental system empowered him aggressively more to any of the executive there in.

in the recent times the semi presidential form of government has been more questioned due to the audacious expansion of president powers over prime minister - against the constitution norms. example - Russia & Sri Lanka which has amended its constitution only give president un-precedented powers as an expansionist policy to its authority and regime.

DAY - 2

Difference between Money Bills and Non Money Bills.

Money Bills	Non money Bills
Money bills originate in the Lok Sabha only	Non Money Bills or Ordinary bills originate in Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha, either of the house
Money bills revolves around tax imposition or something to do with revenue generation or budgetary provisions.	They are non financial in nature and pertains to laws of generalized nature only to avail welfare measures as far as people concerned.
Money bills if passed in the Lok Sabha can forego to the house of Rajya Sabha for advisory note or recommendations if any with in a time gap of 14 days only to be returned once again back to lower house.	Non money Bills can be retained by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum tenure of 6 months, once again to be returned back with suggestions and recommendations.
Money bills are given higher priority compared to the other form of bills.	Lower priority.
No scope of joint sitting	Scope of joint sitting if any deadlock over its validation factor.
The money bills can either be accepted or rejected with no scope for sending it back for re-consideration.	The ordinary bills can be sent for re-consideration at least once by the President to the parliamentarians with an advisory note.
Requires the approval of the speaker when sent to the Rajya Sabha.	Does not require any form of approval for sending further to the Rajya Sabha on part of the speaker.

PRESIDENT

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

- The President appoints the recently elected government. The formal invitation to form government at the centre is a part and parcel of the President's responsibility.
- If none party gets any majority seats to form a stable government yet at his own discretion can allow a group of coalitions to form government at the centre.
- Much of the most important positions are appointed duly by him- they being UPSC Chairman and other dignitary officers; Attorney General of India; Governors, Council of Ministers; Election Commissioner; bureaucrats etc. In their appointments confirmation is only abided if President has duly signed their appointment letters.
- The President receives all dignitaries and ambassadors of other nations when on visit to the nation.
- He is the caretaker of the constitution.
- The President can seek the advise of prime minister in few of the necessary and pivotal appointments or related to any matter that circumscribes to emergency measures in the country.

- The President can summon both the houses for a joint meeting if required under emergency situations.
- Before the tenure of the Central government including PM and his council of ministers ends, can call a joint session and declare the dissolution of house- symbolically delivering a message for fresh elections to elect the new government post count of voting .
- The President can prorogue the house temporarily if a session tenure ends as pre determined. The government is still in existence and the suspension of parliamentary proceedings is temporary till the next dates are ascertained latter.
- The President can issue an ordinance to the ruling party if in haste or emergency intend to pass a law. The ordinance issued has a maximum validity of 6 week. Within this tenure the utilization of the Ordinance is must so as pre supposed laws are passed with no hurdles.
- VETO SUSPENSION – The President can return back Non money bills to the parliamentarians for re-consideration if any change duly desired. As far as Money bills or bills requiring amendment to the constitution are considered they can be either rejected or accepted with no scope of return back. Money bills revolves around tax imposition or something to do with revenue generation or budgetary provisions and hence meet exigency needs.
- When ever there is a deadlock over a non money bill due to some disputes he can call for a joint session to break the ice and get the deadlock resolved.
- Pocket veto- a situation under which the President can hold over a non money bill or ordinary bill up to a period of say 6 months at maximum to himself studying and scrutinizing the facts in detail is said to be Pocket veto or ABSOLUTE POWER.
- The President can reject an ordinance if unconstitutional or against the general norms.
- The council of Ministers are though highly responsible to the prime minister but at times have to convene information to the President as desired over any form of validation or explanation of law du framed by the department.
- The President can appoint maximum of 2 Anglo Indians as MPs to Lok Sabha while can appoint any 12 members of his choice in the Rajya Sabha particularly eminent people of high credibility from across the streams or spheres of professionalism.

DAY - 3

Judiciary powers

- The President can utilize its judicial powers as detailed under roles and responsibilities of the President within the Constitution.
- Can pardon any citizen who has been sentenced to death or put to life imprisonment by the court . the decisions circumscribing can be altered under special provision or case to case.
- Can pardon someone punished by ,military or army if the grievance reported to him.
- Can pardon someone if imposed penalty or punishment by the central law-
- The President can consult CJI of supreme court for constitutional validity of a law.

Miscellaneous Powers

- The President is the chief commander of all the three levels of military force.
- The President does sign over all international treaties or covenants if duly agreed between two nations.
- The President has the right to absolve the government if No confidence motion is passed with two third of the parliamentarians in support of it.

- The President can impose – state emergency under article 356; national emergency under Article 352 and financial emergency under article 380. Under these tenure of emergencies all fundamental rights are abrogated except for right to life and liberty,

FINANCIAL POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

- The President can make use of contingency fund as available for emergency measures with in the nation.
- The parliament once a year do undergo internal audit as far as summative income and expenditures accountability is concerned – the whole audit presentation is canvassed and deeply studied by President so as transparency in affairs of the parliament is duly maintained.
- The Finance committee recommendations to the functioning of the Parliament is as well surpassed to him with approval for future reinforcements if any on his part.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

- The word discretion denotes – a person who is constitutionally allowed to take certain discretions at his own or self will without any involvement of second or third entity.
- If none party gets any majority seats to form a stable government yet at his own discretion can allow a group of coalitions to form government at the centre. His call for government formation be concatenating few coalition members shall be aggressively at his self discretion of some one being responsive, elegant and stable likely to fall ambit into the wishes and aspirations of the people.
- VETO SUSPENSION – The President can return back Non money bills to the parliamentarians for re-consideration if any change duly desired. As far as Money bills or bills requiring amendment to the constitution are considered they can be either rejected or accepted with no scope of return back. Money bills revolves around tax imposition or something to do with revenue generation or budgetary provisions and hence meet exigency needs.
- The council of Ministers are though highly solely responsible to the prime minister as far as its jobs and responsibilities are concerned but at times may require to convene or furnish information to the President as desired by him over any form of validation or explanation of law duly framed by its department or portfolio.

DAY 4

CONDITIONS TO BE PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

- In order to be the president the following conditions ought be fulfilled.
- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must be above 35 years of age.
- Must be likely in position or posses credibility to be a member of Lok Sabha.
- Must not hold any office of profit.

The only manner by which a President can be removed is Impeachment- when two third of the parliamentarians pass a legislation against the President on grounds of his conduct that has been abysmally below expectation and retrogressive.

PRIME MINISTER

POWERS OF THE PRIME MINISTER

- The prime minister is the head of the government.

- The prime minister represents self as the head of the ruling party in governance. He is the leader of the ruling party in Lok Sabha. The prime minister chooses the ministers of his choice. The choice of a cabinet minister is basically on his credibility and potentiality. The prime minister at his own discretion makes a choice of the 3 range of ministers as deputed – Cabinet ministers- the most senior and superior lobby of ministers; deputy ministers (independent) and ministers of state as assistants to the cabinet ministers in devolution of plans related to their departments.
- The prime minister is a big influencer and initial activator while introducing bills and money bills in the parliament.
- Policies, programs and strategies involving peoples welfare are being formulated by him and represented in constituencies for peoples welfare.
- When ever any query or issue of national concern demands the prime minister addressal he has to be there in the parliament rendering information as and when required.
- The prime minister and council of ministers owes collective responsibility to the parliament and people.
- The PM appraisals the performance of each minister and portfolio and if any one not within the expectation limits is bound to be replaced.
- The order and stability in the nation is much out of a proper direction and aggrandize plans for betterment of the PM.
- Prime minister is the nurturer and progress or of international relations with diplomats around the nation.
- Prime minister is the medium of interaction between two portfolios or distinct departmental ministries when and where required for devolution of functional.
- The prime minister can be a source of advise to President when were there are discussions required in specific appointments or anything governing national interest.
- The prime minister addresses the joint meeting session of all his ministers including cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and state ministers.
- The prime minister and its ministers address the nation while promulgation of annual budget.
- Policies of annual incomes and expenditures are highlighted in the annual budgets.
- Purchase of any arms and ammunitions are focused into the nation priority as a part of defense ministry measuring support of the prime minister.
- Addressal to calamities and disasters are in constant touch of the Prime minister with appropriate utilization of contingency fund.
- The prime minister is a linkage of interrelationships between the Parliament and the President and also between the council of ministers and the President.

DAY 5

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

CABINET MINISTERS

- The most superior ministers.
- The ministers with highest order portfolios.
- The ministers with the most credibility and ability to handle the most critical portfolios of the nations.
- They are the most trusted lobby members in proximity to the Prime minister.
- E.g. Finance Minister, Ministry of railway etc.

MINISTERS OF STATE

- Ministers of state independent in charge and the whole sole governance at the state level rests upon them.
- They are secondary to cabinet ministers and responsible to jobs and responsibilities not as major and pivotal as Cabinet ministers.
- e.g. Ministry of State for public Affairs.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

- Deputy Ministers are assistants to Cabinet ministers.
- They look into areas of governance under specified Cabinet Ministers.
- E.g. Ministry of Finance at state level assisting the Union minister of Finance.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

- The Vice President is the ex officio officer of the Rajya Sabha and in instance of President having resigned or dead the Vice President officiates the responsibilities.
- The Vice President must be liable to fulfill all the obligations required to be the member of Rajya Sabha.
- The Vice President must be an Indian, above 35 years of age and capable of being a member of Rajya Sabha if ever allowed.
- The Vice President is elected by proportionate representation method with one transferable vote.
- The Vice President is constitutionally allotted the position for a fixed tenure of 5 years.
- The process of impeachment is applied while removal of the Vice President.
- The Vice President conducts the daily proceedings of the Rajya Sabha.
- While resigning the Vice President can hand over his resignation to the President.

Union Public Service commission.

- UPSC as a statutory body.
- Is an independent statutory body comprising of 9 to 11 members inclusive of Chairman with in the domain of the interview panel board for selecting the best of most credible future bureaucrats comprising of IAS, IPS and IRS officers.
- The appointments are governed by President as being the final signatory authority.
- The members are a part of Union public service commission- a statutory regulating body for filling in vacancies of the country's top administrative posts.
- The members can render service to the maximum of 6 years or till the age of 65 years which so ever is less and must have been themselves involved somewhere in the country's administration rendering service in administration, management and control for at least 10 years.
- Must be Indian citizen and a person of credibility, and high capacitance.



Indian Administrative Service

- Usually the top Rankers of the UPSC Exam.
- The high profile administrative post initiates the posting from the rank of District Magistrate - one who is basically responsible for maintenance of law and order in its district.
- Reports to the CMO
- Monthly and weekly meet with the Chief minister calls for a plan and strategy involving the law and order governance in the district.
- Any policies and programs if implemented is usually under the supervision of the DM.
- Disaster management related relief strategies are usually conducted by him.
- Municipal and Panchayat elections are conducted under his supervision.

Indian Police Service

- Usually the mid level rankers choose for the IPS cadre job.
- The initial posting initiates with Superintendent of Police.
- the job basically to maintain law and order.
- keep an effort to lower the crime rate.
- Initiate welfare measures which definitely improve the living status of prisoners within the jail.
- the DM in tandem with SP officer keeps a control over nuisance in the district.
- initiate welfare measures amidst the police department so as to boost the morale and inner state of positive motivation within oneself.
- apply tactics to ensure that police personnel are enthusiastic of their jobs.
- Frame training programs to uplift the morale of the police personnel.

Indian Revenue Service

- usually the choice available by the lowest rankers in the UPSC exam.
- The job entails around Income tax departments offices in each state
- Looks into issues of money laundering.
- High profile cheating and forgery cases circumscribing tax payment is cared by department.

QUESTIONS

1. Write down five differences between Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government.
2. What is semi presidential form of Government?