

1. INTER-DEPENDENCE

KISHAN'S LONELINESS

Have you ever been absolutely alone at home? Do you remember what it felt like? Being alone for a day is all right, but can anyone live alone for a long time?

Let us read about one such person who lived absolutely alone. His name was Kishan. He was a potter. He lived in Kishanpur village. He had no one to call his own – no parents, no brothers or sisters, no wife and no children. He lived all by himself and did all his work himself.



Fig. 1. Kishan's house

Kishan would get up early in the morning and go to the forest to cut wood. Leaving the wood at home, he would go to the river. There he would bathe, wash his clothes and fill water to carry back with him. On reaching home he would kindle the fire and cook his food. After eating his meal, he would get down to work and make pots the whole day.

On Wednesdays a weekly market was held at Kishanpur. Kishan would go there and sell his pots. Whatever he earned by selling the pots, he would spend on buying things of daily use, like foodgrains, spices, (masalas), clothes, shoes, etc. When he reached home, he would eat his evening meal, arrange his cot and go to sleep. While lying on his cot, he would sometimes think, "How happy I am, I do all my work by myself and fulfil all my needs. I am not dependent on anyone."

- Why did Kishan think that he was not dependent on anyone?
- Whom do you depend upon for your meals?
- Whom do you depend upon for your studies?

One day, Kishan fell ill. He had very high fever. Now he began to feel extremely lonely. "If some relatives were with me now, they could have at least taken care of me," thought Kishan. Finally he had to go to the doctor who gave him some medicine. "I was so content because I didn't have to depend on anyone. But today my loneliness has got the better of me," Kishan said to the doctor.

The doctor replied, "It's true that you live alone, yet you are dependent on a number of people."

"How's that?" asked Kishan, "I do all my work myself."

The doctor asked Kishan, "Do you make all the things you use?"

Kishan began to think about this question. "The doctor is right," he thought, "I buy many things which I need. These are all made by others."

- On the previous page, there is a picture of Kishan's house. Look carefully at the picture and make a list of all the things Kishan uses.
- Discuss which of these things are not made by Kishan. Who makes them?
- From the list given below, choose the words, which are similar in meaning to the word 'dependent': together, rely, hard work, independent, support.

Even though Kishan lives alone and does all his work by himself, he is dependent on a number of people. These people produce the things he needs, like foodgrains, vegetables, clothes, etc. He is also dependent on the doctor who treats him when he is ill.

Discuss amongst yourselves and make a list on the blackboard –

- a. Give examples of those services for which you are dependent on others.
- b. Give examples of those things for which you are dependent on others.
- c. What are the things that you do yourself?
- d. Is there any such thing for which you or your family are not dependent on anyone else?

THE INTER-DEPENDENCE OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

You have just read how Kishan is dependent on others. Similarly, every person is dependent on many others. Unlike Kishan people don't live alone. They live in villages, towns and cities. Those living in the villages are dependent on cities. Similarly, those living in the cities are in turn dependent on villages.

The picture below shows things going from one place to another. One place is called Kolikheda and the other Khairatgarh. The picture shows some things being transported from Kolikheda to Khairatgarh. Similarly, some goods are being transported from Khairatgarh to Kolikheda.

- Look at Figure 2 and answer the following questions –
 - a. Name two goods which are being transported from Kolikheda to Khairatgarh.

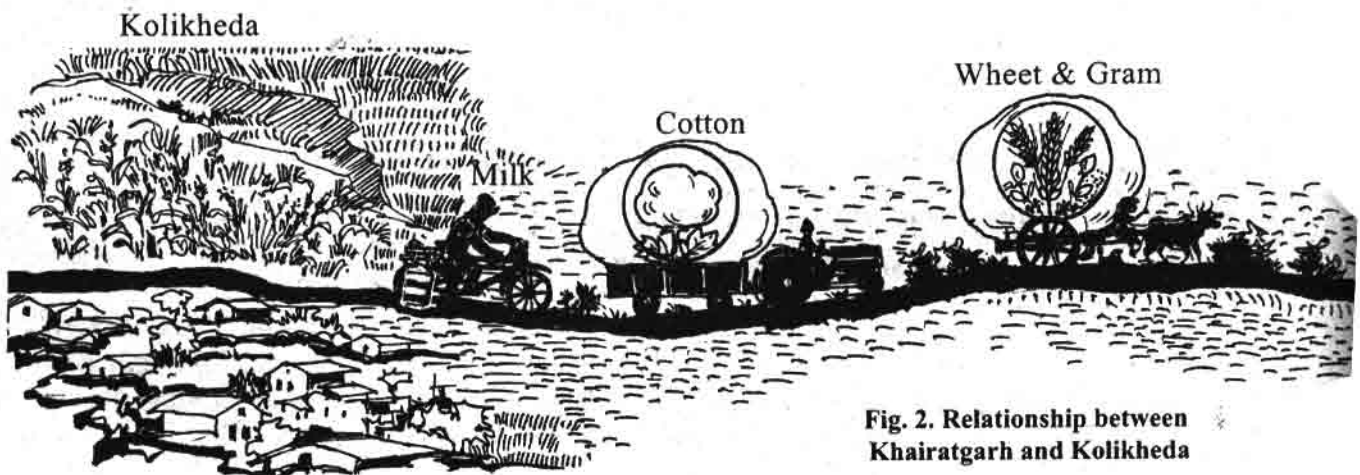


Fig. 2. Relationship between Khairatgarh and Kolikheda

b. Name two goods which are being transported from Khairatgarh to Kolikheda.

c. True or False?

- i. Wheat is being transported from Khairatgarh to Kolikheda.
- ii. Cycles are being transported from Kolikheda to Khairatgarh.
- iii. Cloth is being transported from Kolikheda to Khairatgarh.
- iv. Cotton is being transported from Kolikheda to Khairatgarh.
- v. Khairatgarh is dependent on Kolikheda for gram (chana).
- vi. Khairatgarh is dependent on Kolikheda for turmeric (haldi).
- vii. Kolikheda is dependent on Khairatgarh for cycles.
- viii. Kolikheda is dependent on Khairatgarh for wheat.
- ix. Khairatgarh is dependent on Kolikheda for utensils.

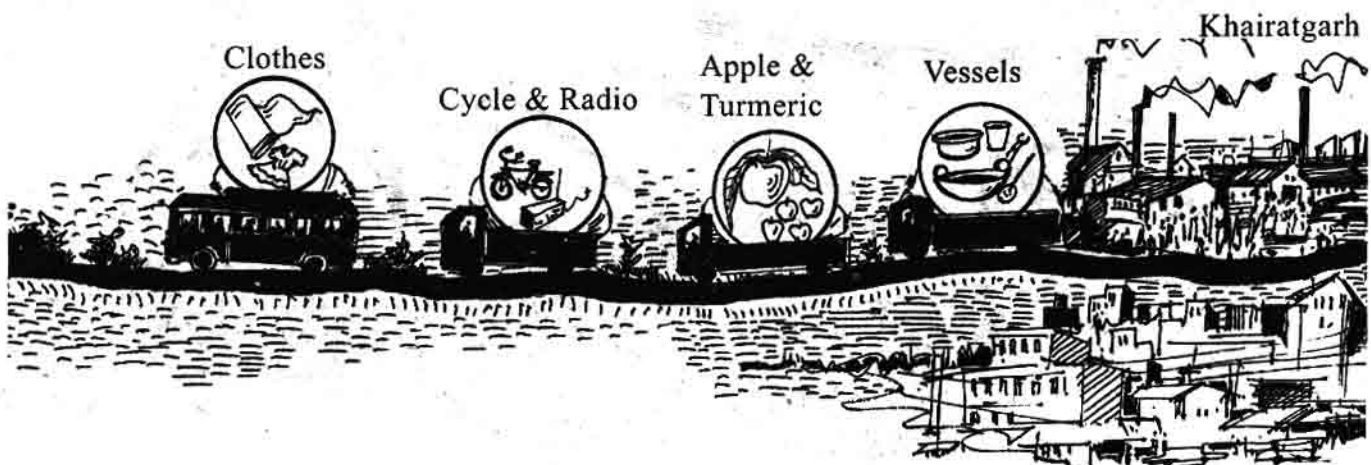
Having made a list of things going from Kolikheda to Khairatgarh, you must have realized that Kolikheda is a village. The goods being transported from Kolikheda are things grown in fields like foodgrains, cotton, vegetables, etc. Since most of the goods that are being transported from Khairatgarh to Kolikheda are made in factories, or are available in large markets of a town or city, you can guess that Khairatgarh is a town or city.

- If you live in a city, make a list of the goods which are transported to your city from nearby villages.
- If you live in a village, make a list of the goods which are transported to your village from nearby cities or towns.

INTER-DEPENDENCE OF REGIONS

In the example of Khairatgarh and Kolikheda you saw goods being transported between a city and a village. Are all the goods that are being transported from Khairatgarh to Kolikheda, made in Khairatgarh city itself? No, some goods are produced in Khairatgarh and others come from outside the city. Many goods that are available in Khairatgarh are actually produced in distant regions. They have been brought to this city from distant places. From this city these goods are further sent to many villages. Kolikheda is one of these villages.

Hence the relationship between Khairatgarh and Kolikheda is not limited only to the linkages between one city and one village. They are linked with many other far off places.



- Look at Figure 3.
- What comes to Khairatgarh from Assam?
- From where do apples come to Khairatgarh?
- Which are the regions that produce the goods used in Kolikheda?

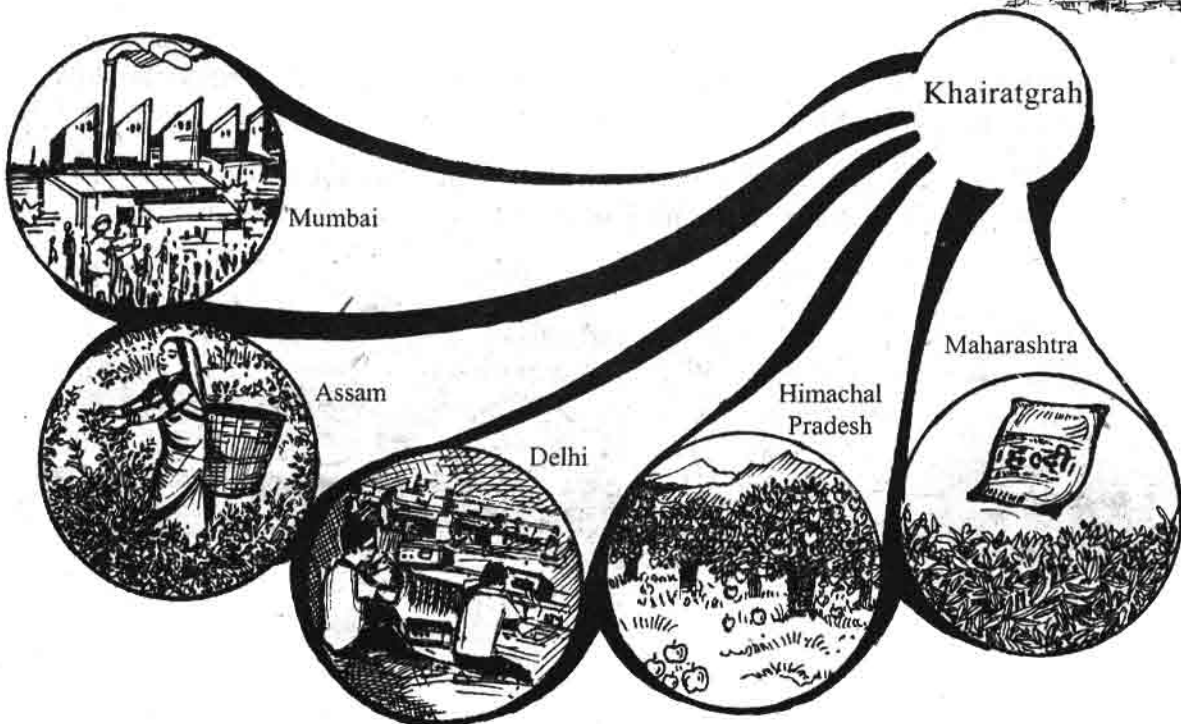
You can also understand the inter-dependence between regions with examples from your region (i.e., around where you live including nearby villages and towns).

- Read the following list, and answer the questions below with the help of your teacher:
Coconut, matches, earthen pots, ginger, salt, potato, cycle, bidi, tuar dal, bricks, lemon, fertilizer, electricity, turmeric, lime, cloth, diesel, wheat, sugar, chillies, betel leaf.
 - From the above list, select the things which are made or grown in your region.
 - Select the names of things which come from outside your region and fill in the table given below. For every such item write the name of at least one region where it is produced

Relationship of Your Region With Other Regions

Goods which come from outside your region	Place where it is produced

Fig. 3. Relationship of Khairatgarh with Other Regions



All regions are dependent on many other regions. This is because any one region cannot grow everything that it requires. For example, no single region can grow all kinds of crops. Rice is the main crop of some regions, while some other region might have wheat as its main crop. Some areas grow mangoes while others grow apples.

Similarly, all kinds of things are not made in any one place. Cloth is made in one place while soap is produced in another, and in yet another place fertilizer is produced. Different things are produced in different areas or regions. Therefore, every region needs to get goods from other regions. In this way, regions become inter-dependent.

INTER-DEPENDENCE

You saw in this chapter how we are dependent on one another. A person who lives in a village is dependent on cities and towns for certain things. Similarly, people staying in towns and cities are dependent on villages for certain goods. Many goods reach villages from towns, and many other things reach towns from villages. In this way a town and a village become dependent on each other. They are inter-dependent.

You will read more about different types of inter-dependence in the chapters that follow. In Geography you will read about the speciality of different regions because of which certain things are grown or produced there. You will also read about the goods that are exchanged between different regions. In History you will read about the evolution of villages and cities and how inter-dependence grew with their development. In Civics you will read about different kinds of markets such as the weekly market (*haat*) and *mandi* and how buying and selling takes place in these markets. You would also learn about how traders connect people by selling and buying things and how these markets affect our daily life.

Exercises

1. Like Kishan, in what way are we dependent on others?
2. a. How are villages and cities dependent on each other? b. How is one region dependent on other regions?
3. Look at fig 2. and 3 and describe how a place like Kolikheda is related to other regions.
4. Suppose one day the clothes you are wearing began to speak, "Do you know how and with whose labour the clothes you are wearing were made? Once upon a time a farmer sowed cotton in the field. Then ..." Complete this story.
5. Look at fig. 2. Apples and turmeric are grown in villages, but not grown in Kolikheda village. Why?
6. On the basis of the list given below make a picture like fig. 2 on the relationship between Neral and Pali.
Goods going from Neral to Pali : Fertiliser, electric motors, shoes. **Goods from Pali to Neral**: Rice, Bananas, *Masoor dal*.
7. Answer the following questions with the help of your teacher.
 (a) Are the goods given in the table produced in your place?

Things	Where are they made?
Roof tiles	
Groundnut oil	
Rice	
Cement	

- (b) Find out from where cardamom and cloves come to your place. What are the special features of the regions where they grow?
8. Here is some information about Prabhatgarh. Prabhatgarh town has many *bidi* factories. Plastic shoes are also made there. Many cartloads of vegetables come to Prabhatgarh from the villages of Bhanwar tehsil. The fertiliser sold in Prabhatgarh market is made in the factories of Kota. Large milk cans used at Prabhatgarh for storing and transporting are from Indore. Draw a picture showing this information, like the fig. 3.
9. Is there anything which is grown or made in your village or city which is sent to far-off places? What are the special features of your area because of which it is produced in large quantities?