

# CULTURE & SOCIETY-8

## UNIT-I History : Our Pasts-III

### 1.

### The Modern Period

#### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1858, 2. primary, 3. 1857, 4. Cyril Radcliffe.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. X.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'

'B'

1. In 1971

(c) East Pakistan emerged as an independent nation named as Bangladesh.

2. The period between 1919 and 1934

(a) is known as the Gandhian era of mass movement.

3. 1761

(d) Third Battle of Panipat.

4. 26 January, 1950

(b) India became a sovereign democratic republic.

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The modern age started in India in the eighteenth century, after her subjugation by the British.

2. The primary sources of modern Indian history are the original documents and literary evidences, archaeological remains, audio-cassettes, films, videotapes of incidents and interviews of important personalities, etc.

3. The secondary sources of modern Indian history are the works of great historians and scholars, articles, reviews, books and newspapers.

4. India became a republic on 26th January, 1950.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The eighteenth century is regarded as the darkest period in Indian history. The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 marked the end of the reign of the Great Mughals. There were several revolts of the Rajputs, Jats, Bundelas, Satnamis and the Sikhs. The rise of Marathas in the Deccan had shaken the foundation of the Mughal empire during the reign of Aurangzeb. The invasion of Nadir Shah (1739 AD) crushed the Mughal power. Ahmed Shah Abdali's invasions (1748-1757 AD) and the Third Battle of Panipat (1761 AD) proved disastrous for the Marathas and weakened the Mughals too. It gave a chance to English

East India Company to establish its hold on Bengal and pave the way for establishing British power in India.

Taking advantage of the weakness of the Mughal empire, Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad, Rohilkhand, Mysore, Rajputana, etc. became autonomous. The three Carnatic wars (1744-1763 AD) proved decisive for the English. The political instability in India invited rivalries among European trading powers to gain hold over the country. It adversely affected Indian agriculture, handicrafts and trade. Forms of art also suffered a lot. The English took the Indian trade into their hands. It caused exploitation of Indians and ruin of artisans and craftsmen.

2. The modern period of Indian history started with the death of the last great Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. The mighty Mughal empire was gradually disintegrating into a number of autonomous states while the British were rising to power.

Between 1757 and 1857, the English were occupied in establishing and expanding their empire in India. They established their authority over Bengal and Awadh, subjugated the Marathas and occupied Burma and Sindh. The Sikhs were also subjugated.

The British rule in India had great social, economic and cultural impacts. It led to various socio-religious reforms and cultural regeneration. The spread of English education introduced the Indians to western science, philosophy, literature and thought and aroused in them the high ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity. The spirit of nationalism aroused the Indians. The revolt of 1857 almost shook the foundation of the British Empire in India. The company's rule came to an end and the political power was transferred to the crown in 1858.

The struggle for national independence started in 1905. Mahatma Gandhi led the non-violent national movement against the British rule in 1919. At last, India became independent on 15th August, 1947 and became a sovereign democratic republic on 26th January, 1950, when our Constitution came into force.

3. The Indian subcontinent, consisting of the modern countries of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, formed part of the British Indian Empire until partition (1947). Myanmar (then known as Burma) and Sri Lanka (then known as Ceylon) also formed part of the British Empire in Asia until 1937.

The India Independence Act (1947) divided India into two parts. The provinces of Baluchistan, Sind and N.W. Frontier provinces went to Pakistan while Punjab and Bengal were divided. The Muslim majority areas of these provinces were given to Pakistan. Cyril Radcliffe drew the boundary lines. Thus, the two parts of Pakistan, i.e. West Pakistan and East Pakistan lay on two sides of India. Later in 1971, East Pakistan emerged as an independent nation called Bangladesh.

4. Various sources of modern Indian history may be categorised as primary and secondary.

**Primary Sources :** These include original documents and literary evidences. Archaeological remains, audio-cassettes, films, videotapes of incidents and interviews of important personalities, etc. form the primary sources of modern history. State and national archives preserve these sources.

**Secondary Sources :** These include the works of great historians and scholars, articles, reviews, books and newspapers. Such books and written records are available in the libraries.



## 2 The Establishment of British Power

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (b).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Nizam, 2. Warren Hastings, 3. Punjab, 4. Dalhousie, 5. 1774.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statement and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. X, 3. ✓, 4. ✓.

- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'

'B'

- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Warren Hastings                  | (d) The first Governor of Bengal |
| 2. Mir Qasim shifted his capital to | (c) Murshidabad                  |
| 3. Dalhousie                        | (a) Doctrine of Lapse            |
| 4. Subsidiary Alliance              | (b) Lord Wellesley               |

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danes, the English and the French were rivals in trade with India.
2. The factory was not a place of manufacture, it is a warehouse or godown for goods, an office for maintaining records and residential quarters for the servants of the company. The name factory was given as the officials of the company were called 'factors'.
3. The treaty of Allahabad was concluded between Robert Clive and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
4. Warren Hastings was the first Governor of Bengal.
5. The Battle of Plassey (1757) was significant for the British as the Nawab was defeated and put to death. Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of Nawab's army, was made the Nawab. He was a mere puppet in the hands of the English who became the virtual ruler of Bengal.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Lord Wellesley, the successor of Lord Cornwallis, came to India with the intention to convert the British Empire in India into the British Empire of India. To achieve his goals, he devised the policy of '*Subsidiary Alliance*'. The principles of this alliance were simple :
  - (i) The Indian rulers, who were invited to accept this alliance, were expected not to fight or keep any contact with any other power without the permission of the British.
  - (ii) To maintain internal peace and order in a subsidiary state, the British would station an army under the control of the British Generals.
  - (iii) An Indian state would either surrender a portion of its territory to the Company or would pay an annual amount. In return, the Company would protect all the subsidiary states against external invasions. The Nizam of Hyderabad became the first Indian power to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.
2. The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces of East India Company and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal; the Nawab of Oudh; and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. In this, the forces of East India Company emerged victorious and the war ended by the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765. This battle is considered more important than Battle of Plassey because it had far-reaching implications in the consolidation of the British Empire in India. It influenced the politico-economic conditions of Bengal in particular and of India in general.

Unlike the Battle of Plassey which was more of British conspiracy, the Battle of Buxar was a full-fledged war which established the British supremacy in warfare. The defeat of the Mughals was very significant and it stamped the British troops as one of the potent forces of the Indian subcontinent.

The Treaty of Allahabad formally gave the British East India Company the right to exact revenue from the eastern province of Bengal which completely transformed the economic fortune of the company by providing it with huge resources which it could divert for strengthening its army. It also meant that there were no significant forces left to challenge its position in the eastern part of the subcontinent. The defeat of the Nawab of Awadh created a buffer state which effectively created a wall between the British and the Marathas. Thus, the Battle of Buxar enhanced the power of the East India Company as it managed to extend its jurisdiction beyond the boundary of Bengal.
3. Devised in 1834, the 'Doctrine of Lapse' declared that "If the ruler of a dependent state should die without any heir (i.e., son), his adopted son

would not succeed him; instead that state would lapse or go back to the British Company.”

Dalhousie applied the ‘*Doctrine of Lapse*’ to annex Satara, Jaipur, Udaipur, Sambalpur, Nagpur, Magadh and Jhansi. Berar and Awadh were annexed on the charges of mal-administration. Similarly, he annexed Karnataka and Tanjore by abolishing the titles and pensions of their respective rulers.

4. The Marathas were brave and fearless people. They had a strong army and a vast empire. Yet they could not succeed against the British for many reasons. They lacked organisation and unity. Their chiefs were jealous of each other. They did not care for financial administration. They were apt in guerilla warfare but inept in pitched battles. They lacked geographical knowledge, tact and diplomacy. They did not care to train their army and neglected military organisation, artillery and navy. Most of their leaders had died in the early 19th century. They had a narrow outlook and lacked national feelings. They did not care for their subjects. They were engaged in fulfilling personal motives. Hence, they were extremely unpopular among their subjects. □

### 3. Administrative Structure (Growth of Colonial Army & Civilian Administration)

#### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1801, 2. 1853, 3. William Pitt, 4. Cornwallis, 5. 1853.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. X, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. ✓

D. Match the column ‘A’ with the column ‘B’ :

- | ‘A’                | ‘B’   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Cornwallis      | (b) Organised the Indian Civil Service          |
| 2. William Pitt    | (d) Pitt’s India Act                            |
| 3. Robert Clive    | (a) Dual government                             |
| 4. Warren Hastings | (c) The first Governor General of British India |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of British India.
2. The Supreme Court was established at Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1774. Sir Elija Impey was appointed its first Chief Justice.
3. Lord Cornwallis organised the British Civil Service in India.
4. The Company’s army was first raised during the Carnatic Wars.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The three pillars of the British rule in India were the Civil Service, the army and the police.

(i) **Civil Services :** The Governor General's Council was assisted by a large number of officials who constituted the civil service. Lord Cornwallis is regarded as the real founder of the British Civil Service in India. In those days members of influential British families were mainly nominated to these services. Subsequently by the Act of 1853, a system of open competition to the Indian Civil Service was introduced.

(ii) **Army :** The army was important for the protection and extension of British Empire in India. The bulk of the army consisted of Indian soldiers and sepoys. The highest position held by Indian soldier was that of Subedar.

(iii) **Police :** Lord Cornwallis organised the police into a regular force. In 1791, a Superintendent of Police was appointed for Calcutta. Other towns were placed under the control of Kotwals. The districts were divided into 'thanas'. Each 'thana' was placed under the control of a 'Daroga'. Later on, each district was placed under the control of a Superintendent of Police. The villages had 'Chowkidars'. The high posts in the police department were reversed for the British.

2. The Governor General's Council was assisted by a large number of officials who constituted the civil service. Lord Cornwallis is regarded as the real founder of the British Civil Service in India. He introduced strict regulations for the officials. In course of time these officers became the highest paid civil servants in the world. The prestige and high salaries of these services began to attract youngmen of aristocratic families. In those days, members of influential British families were mainly nominated to these services. Subsequently, by the Act of 1853, a system of open competition of the Indian Civil Service was introduced.

Lord Wellesley established the Fort William College at Calcutta to train these officers. In 1806, however the Directors shifted the work of training these officials at East Indian Haileybury College in England.

From the administrative point of view, the British India was divided into several districts each under a Collector who was a key man in the administration and overall responsible for the collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order.

3. The British established the 'rule of law' in India which meant that all were equal before the law. All distinctions based on caste and religion were done away with. The British judicial system had the following characteristics features :

(i) Enacted laws replaced customary laws.

- (ii) Judicial uniformity was established with the codification of laws that applied to both the ruler and the ruled.
  - (iii) Litigation, i.e. the process of law suits became very expensive, hence out of reach of the poor masses.
  - (iv) Although the judicial system professed equality before the law, the Europeans were tried in special courts by British judges.
4. Pitt's India Act is a landmark in the constitutional history of India. It introduced the system of dual control from England. The Act helped the unification of India by making the Governor General supreme. The British Parliament claimed supremacy over the Company's possessions in India. The Act lasted till 1858 when the Government of India directly passed into the hands of the British Crown.



## 4. Life in the Rural Areas

### Read and Answer

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (d).

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. 1833, 2. Warren Hastings, 3. 1796, 4. Lord Cornwallis, 5. Thomas Munro.

**C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. X, 5. X.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

- | 'A'                     | 'B'                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mahalwari System     | (d) U.P., Punjab and Delhi |
| 2. Permanent Settlement | (c) Bengal                 |
| 3. Indigo cultivators   | (a) Bengal and Bihar       |
| 4. Ryotwari System      | (b) Madras and Bombay      |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. The different systems of revenue collection introduced by the British in different parts of the country were the Ijaradari system, Permanent Settlement System of Bengal, Ryotwari System and the Mahalwari Settlement System.
2. Under the Ryotwari system, the revenue was fixed for a period of thirty years. It was based on the quality of the land and the nature of the crop. The rate of revenue was high.
3. The Mahalwari system was introduced in Western U.P., parts of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, where a common ownership of land prevailed in groups of villages called the 'Mahals' or 'Baichara'. Under this system, the settlement was made with the Talukedar, or the

head of the 'Mahal'. He collected revenue and handed it over to the British collectors.

4. Warren Hastings introduced the 'Ijaradari system in which the right to collect the revenue was auctioned to the highest bidder for a term of five years. This system increased the misery of the peasants because the bidding was done by rich merchants who were interested in collecting maximum revenue without taking into consideration the productivity of the land.
5. The British entrepreneurs were the indigo planters. They executed agreements with the indigo cultivators.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Under Permanent Settlement, the zamindars became the permanent owners of the lands. Thus the collector of revenue now became a landlord with hereditary ownership right. The landlord could sell the land whenever he liked. The real tillers of the land became mere tenants. The zamindars had to pay the fixed amount regularly to the government, failing which his land was confiscated and sold.

The traditional landlords were replaced by the moneyed class who preferred to live in the urban areas as absentee landlords. They leased out their lands to tenants at high rates of rent who further leased the land to other tenants. In this way, the Permanent Settlement benefitted the landlords more than the government.

2. The following factors led to the commercialisation of agriculture under the British :

(i) **Industrial Revolution in England :** As a result of Industrial Revolution in England huge quantities of various raw materials were required for her industries, e.g. they needed raw cotton for their flourishing textile industry, so the Indian peasants were forced to cultivate cotton to be used by the textile factories in England.

(ii) **Plantation Agriculture :** Indian climate is suitable for the cultivation of various plantation crops, including indigo, sugar cane, tea, coffee, coconut, etc. The British were attracted towards plantation agriculture in India because they could earn large profits from plantations. Therefore they developed plantation agriculture in various parts of India.

(iii) **Rise of Absentee Landlords :** The new class of 'absentee landlords' was interested in making more and more profits. Therefore, they were interested in growing commercial crops.

3. One of the greatest movements of modern era was the indigo agitation that engulfed Bengal in 1859-60. The cultivation of indigo was a monopoly of the European planters. The European planters compelled the peasants to cultivate indigo and subjected them to untold oppression. The planters resorted to illegal beatings and detentions.



The anger of the peasants burst out in 1859. Hundreds of thousands of peasants refused to cultivate indigo. They assembled with staffs, swords, bows and arrows and match locks to defend their settlement. Many intellectuals supported the cause of the peasants. The government was forced to appoint the indigo Commission. It took steps to remove the grievances of the peasants by passing a law in 1862.

4. The British policies affected the Indian peasants and agriculture adversely. The agrarian policies of the British in India were designed to fetch them maximum revenue from land, while spending as little as possible on land reforms.

The land revenue policies of the British forced the peasants to borrow money at high rates of interest in order to pay their dues. It led to an increase in peasant's indebtedness.

The British took no interest to improve agricultural methods or launch irrigation projects. As such, the productivity of the land was adversely affected. The British did not provide any drought relief measures. Famines became a regular feature. It impoverished the peasantry.

There was stagnation and an overall deterioration in agriculture and a drastic fall in the productivity of the land. It was the result of the Zamindari system, small and uneconomic land holdings, lack of modern agricultural implements, lack of irrigation facilities and the government's apathy towards agriculture.



## 5. Colonialism and Tribal Societies

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (a).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Chhota Nagpur, 2. 8.6%, 3. cholera, 4. Horoko, 5. Meghalaya.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ✓.

- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'	'B'
1. Khasi	(d) Meghalaya
2. Kuki	(c) Manipur
3. Khond	(a) Odisha
4. Santhal	(b) Chhota Nagpur

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The term 'tribe' is usually applied to the aboriginal population inhabiting the most inaccessible hilly and mountainous tracts of India.

A tribal group speaks a definite language, belongs to a distinct racial group, follows a typical religion and performs the various rituals.

2. The principal tribes inhabiting the north-eastern region are Khasi, Singphos, Khamtis, Garos, Nagas and Kukis.

The principal tribes inhabiting the Chhota Nagpur region are Santhals, Kols, Mundas and Khonds.

3. Birsa Munda was a tribal leader of Munda tribe inhabiting the Chhota Nagpur plateau region in Bihar (Jharkhand). He was born in 1875. In 1895, he promulgated a new faith and attracted many disciples.
4. The Santhals live in Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Birbhum, Bankura and Mayurbhanj. Their chief occupation is collecting forest products and subsistence farming.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. In the 19th century, many changes occurred in the tribal economies and societies. They primarily lived by hunting, fishing and food gathering. Later, they switched over to shifting cultivation. The British revenue administration in the nineteenth century found the communication mode of landownership still intact in many tribal areas. However, the practice did not continue for long as the land records department succumbed to pressure from the vested interests and gradually lands were transferred to non-tribal peasants. The tribal people were alienated from their land. The developmental activities like the laying of roads, rail tracks, mining, etc. depleted the resources of the tribals bringing misery and poverty into them. It had an adverse impact on their society. Such developments in the Chhota Nagpur region, in particular resulted in structural changes in the tribal economies in several ways :

- (i) The tribes were displaced from their lands but they were not satisfactorily rehabilitated.
- (ii) The influx of the non-tribal people led to a notable demographic change in the tribal hamlets.
- (iii) Eviction of tribals from their traditional lands caused occupational changes. Many of them switched over to casual workers in plantation, mines and industry.

2. The north-eastern region of India consists of seven states where tribal population is quite dominant. As a result of their continued oppression by the British, many tribal communities revolted against the British rulers.

The Khasis stood in revolt against the British to construct a road passing through their area joining Sylhet with the newly occupied Burmese areas. They revolted under the leadership of Tirut Singh of Nongkhlaw. They burnt the European settlements, released the convicts employed in the construction of the road. Ultimately, Tirut Singh surrendered in January, 1833.

Another rebellion by hill tribe Singphos broke out in 1830. They called upon other hill tribes like the Khamtis, Garos and Nagas to rise against the British. They attacked the British troops stationed in Assam (now Asom) and killed many of them. They rose in revolt again in 1839 and killed many British people. The Nagas broke into insurrection in 1844 and killed the in-charge of Dimapur police outpost.

The Kukis raised a revolt in 1826 and again in 1844 and 1849. They raided British territory and held the British forces at bay until they were subdued in 1850.

3. The Santhal rebellion of 1855-56 was the culmination of a series of tribal uprisings in the Chhota Nagpur region that came about as a result of the economic discontent which prevailed among various tribal communities. Around 10,000 Santhals gathered under the leadership of two Santhal brothers, Siddhu and Kanhu to free their country of the foreign oppressors and set up a government of their own. The houses of the European planters, British officers, railway engineers, *zamindars* and money-lenders were attacked. The rebellion thus continued till February 1856. Ultimately the government had to yield to their demands and pass the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Santhal area was reorganised in a separate entity known as the 'Santhal Parganas'.
4. Tribal revolts continued even after the revolt of 1857. One such attempt was made by Birsa Munda. In 1895, he promulgated a new faith and attracted many disciples. They considered Birsa Munda as a prophet or incarnation of God, possessing supernatural power. He was arrested by the British on 24 August, 1895, but he was released in January, 1898 following a tough resistance of the tribals. Soon after his release, Birsa continued his activities against the zamindars and the British rule. Facing a severe famine and epidemics the tribals resisted the imposition of the non-tribal peasantry on them which dispossessed them of their lands. Birsa Munda started organising a militant force by training them into warfare. His trained followers attacked mission houses, British settlements, police stations and residences of the new zamindars. In the encounter activities, some of the rebellions were arrested and many others were killed. Birsa Munda was also arrested and put in jail where he died in June 1900.



## 6.

## Crafts and Industries

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (b).

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Lucknow, 2. Bombay, Cowasjee Nanabhai Davar; 3. West Bengal and Bangladesh, 4. Jamshedji Tata.

**C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**

1. X, 2. ✓, 3. X.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

'A'	'B'
1. Paithan	(c) Aurangabad
2. Zardozi	(a) Delhi
3. Bandhani	(b) Rajasthan
4. Baluchari	(d) Murshidabad

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. The major crafts of India prevalent before the advent of the British were : making objects in terracotta, metal work, wood carving, ivory carving, stone carving, papier mache, basketry, matting, etc.
2. A few technique used for decorating the cloth during the weaving process are brocade weaving (*Zari, Hinroo, Paithan, Jamdani and Baluchari*), *ikat (Pocham Palli, Sambalpuri and Patola)*.
3. Some techniques used for decorating the cloth after the weaving process are Block Printing (*Ajrak*), embroidery (*Chikan, Kantha, Chamba rumals, Phulkari, Mochiari, Zardozi, Jamawar*), painting and tie-dye (*Bandhani, Lahariya and gharcholu*).

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The following factors led to the decline of Indian handicrafts in the 19th century :
  - (i) **Industrial Revolution in England** : The Industrial Revolution in England caused production on a large scale. The machine-made goods were cheaper and more durable, so the demand of Indian handicrafts declined.
  - (ii) **English Competition** : The unfair competition of manufacturers in England led to the ruin of weavers in Bengal. The British Parliament banned the Indian cotton and silk goods in England through legislation.
  - (iii) **Oppression of Weavers** : The company enjoyed virtual monopoly over trade. The company's servants paid much less amount than the usual price to weavers. Many weavers therefore left their profession.
  - (iv) **Indifference of British Rulers in India** : The British rulers in India didn't take much interest in protecting Indian weavers against the power driven British industry. India was reduced to a source of raw material (cotton) and market for the manufactured goods from England.

2. During the second half of the nineteenth century, some modern industries were established in India with the initiative taken by the British to suit their interests. Later, Indian businessmen and entrepreneurs also began investing in factories.

Some of the modern industries established during this period were :

- (i) **Jute Textiles** : The British government gave priority to jute textiles. The first jute mill was set up with British capital at Rishra in Bengal. Later on several other jute mills were set up in Bengal.
- (ii) **Coal Mining** : It was an attractive business for British investors. There was a great demand for coal in railways and factories. As such coal mining flourished in India.
- (iii) **Iron and Steel Industry** : In 1907, Jamshedji Tata set up Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) at Jamshedpur (now in Jharkhand).
- (iv) **Cotton Textile Industry** : This industry grew rapidly in the second half of the nineteenth century. The first textile mill was set up in Bombay in 1853. Later, many textiles mills were set up at various places including Nagpur, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Madras (now Chennai), Bengal, Punjab, etc.
- (v) **Sugar Industry** : It also grew rapidly after 1930 because of the raw material (sugar-cane) grown in abundance in the country.

Later, mineral industries like salt, mica, saltpeter and chemical industries like paper, matches, glass and cement also developed in the country, besides agro-based industries like rice, flour, timber, etc.

3. Textiles have been an important component of Indian industry and trade since ancient times. The weaving of fine muslins with decorative designs, brocades, embroidery and tie-dye were already in Indian society. Indian textiles were in great demand in Africa, Asia and Europe.

As the British acquired political power over large portions of the sub-continent and cheaper textiles were available for the mass market due to the Industrial Revolution in England, India's textile industry faced a great setback. Indian cotton began to be imported for the English textile mills and the finished fabric was exported to India. The textile workers in India lost their traditional livelihood.

However, by 1860's textile mills were set up in Bombay and Ahmedabad and they provided large scale manufacturing base. The first textile mill was set up in Bombay in 1853. Later, many textile mills were set up at various places including Nagpur, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Madras, Bengal, Punjab etc. By the turn of the nineteenth century, India had more than 200 cotton textile mills. Just before the World War I, India ranked fourth among the textile producing countries of the world.

After independence, textile industry has shown very rapid growth. Besides big factories, textiles are made by handlooms on a very large scale.



## 7.

## The Great Uprising

### Read and Answer

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**

1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (a).

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. August, 1858 2. Ahmedullah, 3. Nana Saheb, 4. Indian writers.

**C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. X.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

'A'

'B'

- |                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kunwar Singh      | (b) Leader of Revolt in Bihar       |
| 2. Tantia Tope       | (c) Leader of rebellion in Kanpur   |
| 3. Nana Saheb        | (d) Rao II                          |
| 4. Rani Lakshmi Bai  | (a) Leader of the rebels in Gwalior |
| 5. Maulvi Ahmadullah | (e) Leader of Revolt in Lucknow     |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. The important centres of the Revolt of 1857 were Barrackpore, Meerut, Delhi, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Banaras, Jhansi and many places in Rajasthan and Bihar.
2. The introduction of the new Enfield Rifles in the army sparked off the revolt of 1857. The cartridges of these rifles were smeared with animal fat (cow and pig). It was a sin for both the Hindu and Muslim soldiers to use these cartridges, so the Indian soldiers refused to use these rifles and revolted against the British officers.
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi played an important role in the revolt of 1857. She fought very bravely with the British soldiers and died while fighting heroically at Gwalior.
4. During the Revolt of 1857, the peasants of most of Awadh and Western Uttar Pradesh, forgot their oppression by the local *Zamindars* and joined hands with them against the British Government. They played a heroic part, displayed great military skills, power and achieved victories.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The policies of conquests and annexations not only affected the Indian ruling class but also the Indian sentiments in general. The conquests were followed by policies which protected the interests of the colonial government. This enraged the Indian rulers, such as Rani Lakshmi Bai

of Jhansi, Nana Saheb (the adopted son of the deceased Peshwa), the Nawab of Awadh, the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II and the Rajput leader Kanwar Singh.

2. The nature of the revolt is much debated. In fact, from the point of view of its extent and the nature of its participation, the revolt is considered as the first struggle for Indian Independence. The British administrators of the time, however called, it a 'Sepoy Mutiny'. There is no denying the fact that the revolt was an organised movement. "It possessed a national philosophy and represented a national outlook in the context of those days". In principle, it was directed against the foreigners and represented a desire for independence in whatever form.
3. Though the revolutionaries fought heroically, yet they lacked a unified command and were unable to organise a united front. The Indian soldiers fought gallantly, but "without efficient organisation and without advanced arms". There was no fore-planning before the outbreak of the revolt. It was therefore, quite easy for the British army and their efficient generals, to defeat the revolutionaries. The revolt thus collapsed before long.
4. There were both immediate and long term consequences of the revolt. As an immediate fall out of the revolt, the power of ruling over India was transferred from the British East India Company to the Crown in 1858. The new regime was pronounced in the Queen's Proclamation. It expressed the willingness on the part of the British Government to harbour no more intention to extend territories and to respect right, dignity and honour of the Indian princes. It also declared its earnest desire to help the people of India in general.

But these assurances were merely loud promises. The actual gulf between the alien government and the Indian could never be bridged. The nationalist uprising had begun.

5. Nationalist historians call the revolt of 1857 as a war of independence, many modern historians disagree. They argue that it was neither the first nor a war and nor was it a struggle for independence.

It was not the first such uprising because it was preceded by numerous tribal and peasant revolts at local level. The *Santhal* revolt preceded the *Sepoy* mutiny by two years. *Moplahs* of Malabar in Kerala struggled against the British from 1793 till 1805. These are just two examples of armed rebellion against the East India Company's rule.

It is also misleading to call it a war. In reality, history records the events as a series of localized battles, with little or no coordination among the mutineers spread across cantonments. Moreover, the revolt was restricted to the Bengal Army while the Bombay and Madras Armies remained largely unaffected.

The most inappropriate aspect however, is the argument that the mutiny was for independence. In fact, the Indian chiefs who joined in the mutiny primarily did so over personal grievances. Nana Sahib, who led the rebellion in Kanpur, was aggrieved because the British had cut off his pension. *Rani Lakshmibai*, of *Jhansi* was mainly concerned that her adopted son be recognised as the ruler of Jhansi (under British suzerainty). Similarly, *Begum Hazrat Mahal* of Lucknow lent support to the mutineers so as to protect the interests of her young son *Birjis Qadir*, *Kunwar Singh*, who led the revolt at *Arrah* in Bihar, was motivated by his desire to protect his *Zamindari* rights.

In fact, this diversity of interests ensured that there was no unity of purpose among the leaders of the mutiny. This was a major reason for the failure of the revolt. While the Indian protagonists had widely varying interests, the East India Company fought with the sole objective of self preservation in a land where they were hopelessly outnumbered. With no unity of command, there was little chance of the Indian elements joining forces.

The 1857 revolt was begun by disaffected soldiers and then taken up by local rulers. However, at no stage was it a mass revolt. It would be more appropriate to remember the mutiny as one among many events that shaped the events of the next century.



## 8. Education and British Rule

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1857, 2. Lord Ripon, 3. Tols, Madarsas; 4. Maharaja Sayaji Rao III, 5. Charter Act of 1813.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. ✓.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'	'B'
1. Lord Macaulay	(a) Architect of modern education in India
2. Maharaja Sayaji Rao III	(c) Baroda College
3. Jonathan Duncan	(b) Sanskrit College at Banaras
4. Hidayatullah Khan	(d) Mohammadan Anglo Oriental college at Aligarh

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Lord Macaulay is known as the architect of modern Indian education.



2. Jonathan Duncan set up the Sanskrit College at Banaras in 1792.
3. There were two groups among the administrators and enlightened Indians.

One group, called the 'orientalists' favoured the study of traditional learning, using vernacular languages. The other group, called the 'anglicists', advocated the study of western learning through English as the medium of instruction.

4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. In the pre-British era, higher education was almost absent. Though traditional elementary education was widespread, it was insufficient to bring about any change in society. Elementary education was imparted in *Pathshalas* for Hindus and in *Maktabs* for Muslims. Higher education was limited to the uppermost strata of society. There were '*Tols*' for Hindus and '*Madarsas*', for Muslims which imparted higher education in Sanskrit and Persian respectively. These institutions taught subjects like logic, philosophy, grammar, language, literature, law, astronomy, medicine and mathematics. Innovation and scientific enquiry was not encouraged by the Indians.
2. The British interest in education began in the second decade of the nineteenth century. The Government realised that it was better to employ educated Indians as it would drastically bring down the administrative costs. Moreover, such educated Indians would be loyal to the Government and easily accept British manufactured goods.
3. In 1854, Charles Wood, the Secretary of State, sent a despatch (official report) which brought about further changes in the education policy in India. His report, Wood's Despatch is described as the 'Magna Carta' of English education in India. Under the scheme, a chain of schools, colleges and universities were to be opened. The schools were graded into primary, middle and secondary levels with English as the medium of instruction. Teacher's training schools were also to be opened. In 1857, the Universities of Madras (now Chennai), Bombay (now Mumbai) and Calcutta (now Kolkata) were established. By 1887, the Universities of Allahabad and Lahore also came up. Department of education was also set. Technical education, however, remained neglected. There was only one engineering college at Roorkee and three medical college in the Presidency towns.
4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was deeply concerned at the depressed position of his community. He strongly felt the need of learning English language and literature. The decision of the British government in the 1830's to make the knowledge of English compulsory for getting a government job compelled the Muslim leaders to acquire proficiency in the English language and western Sciences. Sir Syed Ahmed

Khan's aim was to combine English education system with Islamic values. He was the force behind setting up the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh in 1875 by Hidayatullah Khan. This college was first affiliated with the Calcutta University and later with the Allahabad University. It began publishing magazines, established many schools for girls and added more subjects to the curriculum. Ultimately in 1920, it developed into a University named as Aligarh Muslim University.

5. The India society suffered stagnation partly due to the absence of higher education. Though traditional elementary education was widespread, it was insufficient to bring about any change in society. Elementary education was imparted in *Pathshalas* for Hindus and in *Maktabs* for Muslims. Higher education was limited to the uppermost strata of society. There were *Tols* for Hindu and *Madrasas* for Muslims which imparted higher education in Sanskrit and Persian respectively. These institutions taught subjects like logic, philosophy, grammar, language, literature, law, astronomy, medicine and mathematics. Innovation and scientific enquiry was not encouraged by the Indians. Because of these reasons Indian reformers set up schools and institutions of higher learning.
6. Education in ancient India was not meant for all because of the caste system at that point of time. Those belonging to the lower castes were not able to access education in those social conditions.

Education during the British regime in India was also not meant for all because only those belonging to the urban areas and elite class could afford education. Here it was driven by the economic conditions and location of the individual rather than the caste. □

## 9.

## Women and Reforms

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Lord William Bentinck, 2. 1828, 3. 1856, 4. Gopal Hari Deshmukh.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. X.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'

'B'

1. Arya Samaj

(e) Swami Dayanand

2. Sharda Sadan

(d) Pandita Ramabai

3. Satya Shodhak Samaj

(b) Jyotiba Phule

4. Prathana Samaj

(a) M.G. Ranade

5. Brahmo Samaj

(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great scholar, religious and social reformer. He condemned the dreadful practice of sati.
2. Women suffered from the following major social evils during the nineteenth century :
  - (i) Neglect of education (ii) Child marriage (iii) Sati system (iv) Prohibition of widowremarriage.
3. Swami Dayanand was the founder of Arya Samaj. The Arya Samaj worked for the uplift and emancipations of women. It vigorously promoted female education and widow remarriage.
4. The most prominent Muslim reformer was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. As a social reformer, he focused on the backward condition of women. He advocated removal of purdah and spread of education for women. He condemned polygamy and easy divorce.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. In the West, the status of women was changed by the conditions generated by the industrial revolution, humanitarian movements and the women's movement for equality. In India, however, the change was brought about by reformers who began to view the problem as a humanitarian one. The inhuman customs like sati, child marriage, forced widowhood (denial of widow's remarriage), female infanticide, etc. demanded a humanitarian movement. Early reformers like Dwarkanath Tagore, Ram Mohan Roy etc. strove to convince the countrymen that the *Sati* was not enjoined by religion. Similarly, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar enabled the Government to legalise widow remarriage. They also believed that social reform should go hand in hand with educational opportunities. The Young Bengal Movement supported the cause and rights of women and emphasized on female education and equality to all, especially women, in the social edifice. The Ramakrishna Mission laid emphasis on humanism and equality of women and their education.
2. Some women reformers also had a great role in women's emancipation :
  - (i) **Savitribai** : She was the first women teacher in modern Maharashtra. She married Jyotiba Phule at the age of nine and studied with his support. In 1848 they opened five schools in Pune and in 1851 a special school for girls from depressed castes. They also opened orphanages for widows.
  - (ii) **Pandita Ramabai** : She laid the foundation for the movement for women's liberation in India. She travelled to England and U.S.A. to raise money for 'Sharda Sadan', the widow's home in Pune.
  - (iii) **Rokeya Hussain** : She is a Bengali woman, started a school for Muslim girls in Bihar with her husband's support. She wrote a number of essays, especially about the practice of purdah.

(iv) **Sarojini Naidu** : She helped in setting up the All India Women's Conference and demanded full voting rights for women as early on 1917.

3. The social and religious reformers of Bengal such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Henry Vivian Derozio contributed a lot to the upliftment of women. Raja Ram Mohan Roy condemned the dreadful practice of sati. He created a public opinion against the sati practice and then urged the Governor General, Lord William Bentinck, to abolish the system of sati and made it punishable by law. He also raised his voice against the seclusion of women, polygamy, child marriage, female infanticide and pleaded for the education of women and widow remarriage.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a staunch supporter of women's education. In his capacity as Inspector of Schools, he set up 35 schools for girls. His greatest contribution was to the cause of widow's uplift and girls education. His efforts were appreciated by Governor General Dalhousie. The widow Remarriage Act, 1856 was brought about by his efforts.

Henry Vivian Derozio organised the 'Young Bengal', an association of students, who carried on a movement called the 'Young Bengal Movement'.

They advocated for emancipation of women, eradication of social evils and promotion of education among women.

4. The social and religious reformers of Maharashtra contributed a lot towards the women's upliftment.

The first reform movement in Maharashtra for the upliftment of women was led by Gopal Hari Deshmukh in the 1840's.

Jyotiba Rao Phule founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj. He was a famous social reformer who took up the cause of women earnestly and helped the widows to remarry.

Keshab Chandra Sen's tour in Maharashtra led the foundation of the Prarthana Samaj in Mumbai in 1867. The society conducted night schools for working people and associations of women for education of girls.

Mahadev Govind Ranade was an eminent social reformer. He campaigned against child marriage, purdah system and advocated for widow remarriage.

5. During the nineteenth century, women suffered from various ills. The chief among them was the indifferent attitude of the society towards women. Women suffered from the following disabilities : (i) low status in society, (ii) neglect of education, (iii) child marriage, (iv) sati system, (v) prohibition of remarriage, (vi) purdah system, (vii) dowry system, (viii) domestic violence, (ix) no right to inherit property.

III practices like child marriage was common due to the custom of dowry. The minimum age for marriage of girls was fixed at 10 years earlier which increased to 13 years in 1925. In early nineteenth century the sati system custom was prevalent.

While man could marry more than one wife, or remarry after becoming widower, widowed women were not allowed to remarry. To conclude we can say that the condition of women was pitiable.



## 10. Challenging the Caste System

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Shudras, 2. Dravida Kazhgam, 3. Aryans, 4. Untouchability, 5. Ezhavas.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. X, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. X.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'	'B'
1. K. Veeresalingam	(d) Andhra Pradesh
2. Jyotiba Phule	(c) Maharashtra
3. Periyar Ramaswami	(b) Tamil Nadu
4. Narayan Guru	(a) Kerala

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. The word 'caste' expresses a hierarchical relationship. Caste system is the basis of the Hindu social organisation. It is based on the notion of purity and pollution. Those who are at the top of pollution-purity hierarchy (ladder) are given the highest place, while those at the bottom are accorded the lowest status.
2. The condition of the untouchables in British India was very poor. A person born into a particular caste was forced to adopt his family profession. The division of society into various caste gave rise to social inequalities. The rigid caste rules and regulations did not permit inter-caste in a marriage or inter-dining. The rigid caste regulations narrowed the outlook of people and checked the growth of society.
3. Jyotiba Phule was born in a low caste *Mali* family. He had personally experienced the humiliation and disgrace that the lower castes had to face the Hindu society. He founded the **Satya Shodhak Samaj** in 1873 which crusaded against the domination of the high castes. Its aim was to work for equal rights for the people of the oppressed class. He condemned the caste system and opened the gates of his Satya

Shodhak Samaj for everyone without any distinction of caste and religion.

4. Kandukuri Veeresalingam campaigned against the caste system and encouraged inter-caste marriages. He also campaigned against untouchability.
5. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar was born into the Mahar caste which was considered untouchable. He was the framer of Indian constitution and was the best known leader of the Dalits. He fought for the rights of Dalit community.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Untouchability proved harmful for the Hindu society in various ways :
  - (i) The 'Shudras' were considered untouchables. They lived in seclusion and led a miserable life. They were exploited by the upper castes.
  - (ii) The caste system was responsible for a low physical development, national poverty, hindrance in intellectual progress of the lower castes.
  - (iii) The rigid caste system made the Hindu religion unpopular. The lower castes resorted to conversion of faith (mainly Christianity).
  - (iv) The rigid caste system had divided the Hindu society. The social disunity was disastrous for Hindu society.
  - (v) The caste system was to a large extent responsible for the development of a narrow outlook among the Indians, because it did not allow the Indians to mix freely with the foreigners and adopt radical views.
2. Most of the reformers focused on the caste system because the caste system prevalent in the Hindu society was the main cause of social evils. It was dangerous for national unity. It was responsible for a low physical development, national unity, hindrance in intellectual progress, aversion for social reforms, limits on individual liberty, hindrance in the development of nationalism, class conflicts, moral degradation, false sense of pride among the upper castes, etc.
3. Besides contributing greatly to the political field, Mahatma Gandhi rendered useful contribution for reforming the caste system and upliftment of the depressed classes. He condemned untouchability. He believed in the doctrine of equality as embodied in the *Gita*. He undertook a fast unto death when the British Government through the Communal Award of 1932, tried to separate the Harijans from the Hindus. He founded the *Harijan Sewak Samaj* in 1932 for the uplift of Harijans. He began the publication of a weekly paper *Harijan* in 1933 and through it he took up the cause of Harijan. 'Harijan' meant the children of God.

He himself began to live with the Harijans in their colony. He attached great importance to eradicate the evil practice of untouchability.

4. In 1924, Dr. Ambedkar laid the foundation of the **Akhil Bhartiya Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha** to improve the lot of the depressed classes and to promote education among them. He rendered free legal service to the depressed classes to fight against any injustice. He laid great emphasis on education, of the depressed classes. For this purpose, he established the **Depressed Classes Education Society** and opened many schools and college to promote education among the downtrodden.

Dr. Ambedkar struggled for the social and political rights of the depressed classes. He forced the British Government to remove all the restriction on the entry of the depressed class to different government and semi-government jobs. It was due to his efforts that the depressed classes got many seats in the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils.



## 11. Colonialism and Urban Change

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1853, 2. 1911, 3. Dalhousie, 4. Panaji (Goa), 5. Calcutta.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. X, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. ✓, 5. ✓.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

- | 'A'                 | 'B'                  |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Fort St. George  | (a) Madras           |
| 2. India Gate       | (c) Delhi            |
| 3. Mutiny Memorial  | (d) British monument |
| 4. Dalhousie Square | (b) Calcutta         |

E. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Sir Edwin Lutyens was the architect of New Delhi.
2. Some of the major British monuments in Delhi are Viceroy House (known as Rashtrapati Bhawan), India Gate, Parliament House, Secretariat, Connaught Place and the Connaught Circus.
3. Lord Dalhousie set up a separate Public Works Department in every Presidency, during the British rule.
4. Varanasi was the city with the highest population in India in 1800.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. The decline of a large number of urban place in India during the 19th century was primarily due to the negative attitude of the British

towards the traditional industries of India, particularly the cotton textile industry. This attitude was largely a result of the industrial revolution in England and the growth of the textile industry in Manchester. By the end of the 19th century, England had emerged as a major industrial economy of the world and India was the main market for British goods. India's traditional cities which depended on the export of its industrial products, declined rapidly as a consequence.

2. The decline of the urban centres of the pre-British period was caused by the introduction of railways network in India starting from 1853. The laying of the railways resulted in the diversion of trade routes into different channels and every railway station became a point of export of raw materials, thus depriving some of the earlier trade centres of their monopoly in trade. But the railways also contributed to the growth of the metropolitan cities as it helped in the introduction of modern industries in the metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur.
3. During the British rule, the ruling class came to share the cities with the Indian populace. The government set up municipalities in major cities in India. These municipal bodies were primarily concerned with removal of garbage and night soil, primary education and public health, maintenance of roads and collection of local taxes.

The reason for this was the condition of the Indian part of the city—the crowding, the excessive vegetation, the dirty tanks, the smells and poor drainage. Though the English and the Indians lived in the separate parts of the city, these conditions worried the British because they believed at the time that poisonous gases from marshlands and pools of stagnant water were the cause of most diseases. The tropical climate itself was seen as unhealthy and enervating. Creating open places in the city was one way of making the city healthier. For this purpose, many *bazaars*, *ghats*, burial grounds, and tanneries were cleared or removed. From then on, the notion of “*public health*” became an idea that was proclaimed in projects of town clearance and town planning.

The British believed that there was a direct correlation between living conditions and the spread of disease. Densely built-up areas were seen as insanitary as they obstructed direct sunlight and circulation of air. They firmly believed in rational ordering, meticulous execution, and Western aesthetic ideals. So, the cities had to be cleaned and ordered, planned and beautified.

4. During the 150 years of British rule, India's urban landscape went through a radical transformation. By the end of the twentieth century, the older cities of the Mughal period had all dwindled into small towns



and cities but the new metropolitan cities emerged. Thus Delhi, Varanasi, Ahmedabad, Agra and Allahabad had populations of around 2,00,000 only while Calcutta (now Kolkata), the leading city, had a population of over 9 lakhs. Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were leading administrative, commercial and industrial cities.

The other major influence of the British rule on urbanization in India was the development of hill stations in different parts of India such as Shimla, Nainital, Mussoorie, Darjeeling, Shillong, Mahabaleshwar and Kodaikanal, etc. because the British, coming from a cool temperate climate, found an escape from the Indian summer season in the hills. They spent summer in these hill stations.

5. Since independence, New Delhi has grown tremendously as a city. The India Gate on the Rajpath was built in the memory of the soldiers of the British Army who lost their lives in the First World War. Another memorial, Amar Jawan Jyoti was added to commemorate the martyrs of the Indo-Pak War of 1971.

The **Viceroy House** (known as **Rashtrapati Bhawan**), is a grand building with more than 340 rooms. Its architecture is inspired by the Parthenon of Rome, the Sanchi Stupa and the Mughal buildings. The Mughal Gardens are an added attraction.

The Parliament House lies to the north-west of Vijay Chowk. It is a huge circular columned building with three semi-circled chambers for the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the Central Library. It is an epitome of Indian democracy.

The **Secretariat** incorporates the North block and the South block. It was designed by the famous British architect Herbert Baker. The building includes many features of the Mughal and Rajput styles of architecture. The building houses headquarters of several central ministries. The **Connaught Place** and the **Connaught Circus** are important landmarks of commercial activity.



## 12. Change in the Arts : Painting, Literature and Architecture

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Edwin Lutyens, 2. William Emerson, 3. Gateway of India, 4. Le corbusier, 5. Fort St. George.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. X, 5. ✓.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

- | 'A'                     | 'B'                                     |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Victoria Terminus    | (e) Neo-Gothic style                    |
| 2. Se' Cathedral        | (d) The largest cathedral in South Asia |
| 3. Raj Bhawan, Calcutta | (a) Neo-classical style                 |
| 4. Lakshmi Vilas Palace | (b) Indo-Saracenic architecture         |
| 5. All Saints Cathedral | (c) Allahabad                           |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. The famous civic monuments of the British period in Bombay (Mumbai) are the Victoria Terminus (renamed as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus), Prince of Wales Museum (renamed as Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya) and Gateway of India.
2. The famous buildings of the British period in Madras (Chennai) are Fort St. George, Cathedral of San Thome, the High Court and the War Memorial.
3. Rabindra Nath Tagore was a versatile genius. He won Nobel Prize for Literature for his immortal work *Geetanjali*. He was also a famous story-writer and a great artist.
4. **Raja Ravi Varma** excelled in oil painting. He was the most popular my-thological painter. He established his own oleography press on the outskirts of Bombay to launch mass production of his paintings. **Abanindranath Tagore** stylised water colour (wash) paintings. His paintings explored themes from Mughal history, Jayadeva's *Gita Govinda*, Kalidasa's *Ritu Samhara* and *Meghaduta*.
5. Music, dance and theatre are the main performing arts.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Earlier, the Indian art was patronised by nawabs and princes. Under the British rule, it underwent a great change.

From the 1780's, India became a major attraction for landscape and portrait painters from England. The art of oil painting, water colours, techniques of engraving and lithography arrived with them. British painters glorified the imperial power in their paintings. The shift in political power was reflected in the artistic patronage and a gradual dislocation of miniature painters and emergence of British miniature painters.

A new category of 'Company Painting' grew which catered to the new British demands for accurate copying of the background scenery, lifestyle, etc. of the colonial masters.

In the mid-nineteenth century, there began printing and the mechanical replication of picture. The theme ranged from almanacs and scriptures to romantic and adventure fiction.

By the 1880's new print techniques, e.g. ethnography, oleography, and new modes of shading and anatomy drawing started.

2. Music, dance and theatre are the main performing arts. India had a rich heritage in these fields before the coming of the English in India. Our classical music, both the Hindustani and Carnatic styles, presents a rich heritage.

Music and dance have also been influenced by the Renaissance in India. The *Sangeet Samaj* of Calcutta (now Kolkata) and *Jnanottejak Mandir* of Bombay (now Mumbai) created awakening in the field of music.

While classicists glorify the antiquity and sanctity of ancient Indian music, it is film music that has attracted the minds and hearts of the audiences.

Indi-pop is the latest addition to popular music. It was created by Indian musicians with a western orientation.

Manipuri, Kathakali, Kathak, Bharat Natyam, Kuchipudi, Odissi, etc. are the various classical dance forms. Folk forms like Chhau were also brought into the main stream and were used for choreography. Uday Sankar, the famous choreographer of India presented two dance dramas in the late 1920's in England. During 1932-1960's he performed regularly in America.

By the 1920's, Rabindra Nath Tagore too had been exposed to the dance traditions of southeast Asia. The Rabindrik or Tagore School of Dance became quite famous.

In the 1980's, leading classical dancers like Mrinalini Sarabhai and her daughter Mallika and many others became popular. In contemporary dance, the theme shifted from the mythological to the modern.

3. British settlements in India were also martial in character, as may be judged from the star-shaped polygonal layouts of Fort William in Calcutta (now Kolkata) (1757) and Fort St. George in Madras (now Chennai) (1783). English church architecture is neo-classical as in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas in Bombay (now Mumbai) (1672-1718). Neo-Gothic architecture became fashionable in the nineteenth century, as can be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral in Calcutta (now Kolkata) (1839-80) and all Saints Cathedral in Allahabad.

The same mix of styles characterizes British civic monuments. One of the largest neo-classical projects of the era is Raj Bhawan in Calcutta (now Kolkata) (1799-1802). Other neo-classical projects include Rajiroji Hall in Madras (now Chennai) (1802), Town Hall in Bombay (now Mumbai) (1833) and Senate Hall of Calcutta University (1864).

An important innovation of the era was the Indo-Saracenic mode with its imaginative blend of neo-Gothic elements with cusped arches, *Chhatris* and bulbous domes drawn from late Mughal architecture. Some important monuments of Indo-Saracenic style are : Art Museum

in Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala (1872) and Senate House of Madras University in Chennai (1874-1879).

The Rashtrapati Bhawan (earlier the Viceroy's House in Delhi, 1912-1929) and the nearby circular 'Sansad Bhawan' are the monumental version of neo-classicism created by Edwin Lutyens.

4. **Fiction** : Literature in Bengali language was produced in bulk. Bankim, Chandra Chatterjee (1838-1894) wrote the famous novel '*Anand Math*' which contains the national song '*Vande Mataram*'. Munshi Prem Chand wrote many novels in Hindi. '*Godan*' and '*Rangbhoomi*' are his immortal works. Vibhuti Bhusan's *Pather Panchali*, Tara Shankar's *Ganadevta* and Maniko's *Padmanadir Majhi* are famous Bengali novels. Famous novelists include : Phanishwar Nath Renu (*Maila Anchal* in Hindi), Gopinath (*Proja* in Oriya), Panna Lal Patel (*Makelajeet* in Gujarati), Sivaram Karanth (*Choman Doodi* in Kannada), Bhai Chandra Namade (*Kosla* in Marathi), Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay (in Bengali), Jainendra Kumar and Yashpal (in Hindi).
5. British settlements were martial in character and reflected the glory of British Empire, as may be judged from the star-shaped, polygonal layouts of Fort William in Calcutta (now Kolkata) (1757) and Fort St. George in Madras (now Chennai) (1783). English church architecture is neo-classical as in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas in Bombay (now Mumbai) (1672-1718). Neo-Gothic architecture become fashionable in the nineteenth century, as can be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral in Calcutta (1839-80) and All Saints Cathedral in Allahabad (U.P.)

The same mix of styles characterise British civic monuments. One of the largest neo-classical projects of the era is Raj Bhawan in Calcutta (1799-1802), seat of the British governors and viceroys, until 1911. Other neo-classical projects include Rajiroji Hall in Madras (1802), Town Hall in Bombay (1833) and Senate Hall of Calcutta University (1864). Similar features characterise many of the princely residences of the era, such as the Aina Mahal at Murshidabad in West Bengal (1829-37) and the Falaknama Palace outside Hyderabad (1872).

The Neo-Gothic style also proved serviceable for British civic monuments, e.g. the Convocation Hall and Rajabai Tower of Bombay University (1869-74), High Court (1869), Victoria Terminus (1888) and the Railway offices (1894). Neo-Gothic buildings are also found in Queen's College in Varanasi (1847) and High Court in Calcutta (1864-72).



### 13.

## The National Movement : First Phase (1885-1919)

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1885, 2. Gadar Party, 3. Annie Besant, Bal Gangadhar Tilak; 4. V.D. Savarkar, 5. Abhinav Bharat.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. X, 3. ✓, 4. X, 5. X.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'

'B'

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Madame Cama                 | (e) Unfurled the national flag at Stuttgart |
| 2. A.O. Home                   | (d) Indian National Congress                |
| 3. The Muslim League           | (b) Aga Khan                                |
| 4. Chief Architect of Swadeshi | (c) Aurobindo Ghosh                         |
| 5. Shyamaji Verma              | (a) India House                             |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal, known as 'Lal-Bal-Pal', were main extremist leaders.
2. Some prominent Indian revolutionaries abroad were Shyamaji Krishna Verma, V.D. Savarkar, Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, Tirumal Acharya, Madame Bhikaji Cama, Bhai Parmananda, Mandanlal Dhingra, Lajpat Rai and Lala Hardayal.
3. Muslim League was set up in 1906.
4. Lala Hardayal set up the Gadar Party in the U.S.A.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The important political associations formed in India prior to the Indian National Congress were : the India League (1875), the Indian Association (1876), the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870), Bombay Presidency Association (1885), the Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884), the Allahabad People's Association and the Indian Association of Lahore, etc.

The common objectives of these associations were to create the feeling of nationalism among all Indians and to make an all India organisation, which can work to get rid of the subjugation of Indians by the British, so that the socio-economic conditions of Indians may improve and they get political rights.

2. The radicals were the extremist leaders of the Congress during the second phase of the Congress which started in 1905, Lala Lajpat Rai,

Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal, known as “Lal-Bal-Pal”, were the main extremist leaders.

Their aim and method of struggle differed from that of the Petitioners or Moderates. The petitioners demanded constitutional reforms, economic relief, administrative reorganisation and defence of civil rights under the British rule by giving petitions to the British officials. They didn't demand *Swaraj*, or self rule, while the radicals didn't believe in petitions. The radicals wanted self rule or Purna Swaraj by any means. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, popularly known as ‘Lokmanya’, announced, ‘Swarajya is my birth right and I will have it.’ The radicals suggested programmes like the boycott of foreign goods, government services and titles and honours. Instead, they supported the Swadeshi movement and nationalist educational institutions.

3. The British tried to curb the feeling of unity in India. They openly followed the policy of ‘divide and rule’. It was declared that if the educated Muslims remained loyal to the British, they would be rewarded with government jobs and other special favours. As a result, a large number of educated Muslims either remained aloof or turned against the nationalist movement. These circumstances led to the formation of Muslim League in 1906. It consisted mostly the upper class Muslims like Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dacca (Dhaka), Salimullah Khan and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

Its objectives in the beginning were to put a stop to the young Muslims from going over to Congress and thereby into the nationalist fold. The Muslim League, being a purely loyalist body, looked up to the government for favour and patronage.

4. Some of the important revolutionary activities abroad were as follows :
  - (i) In 1905, Shyamaji Krishna Verma set up the Indian house in London. It became the centre of revolutionary activities outside India. The activities of India House become more radical when VD Savarkar joined it in 1907. Other active members of this group were Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, Tirumal Acharya, Madame Bhikaji Cama, Bhai Parmananda, Madanlal Dhingra, Lajpat Rai and Lala Hardayal.
  - (ii) Lala Hardayal formed the revolutionary Gadar Party in 1913 in the U.S.A. As soon as the World War I broke out, the Party decided to send arms, money and men to India to stage a revolt against the British. The movement took a new shape after the arrival of Ras Bihari Bose and Vishnu Ganesh Pingle.
  - (iii) In 1915, the Indian Independence Committee was set up in Berlin with a view to liberate the country under the leadership of Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, Bhupen Dutt and Lala Hardayal in collaboration with the German foreign office.

- (iv) In December, 1915, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Barkatullah and Obeidullah Sindhi set up a Provisional Government of free India in Kabul.
5. During the 19th Century, many events occurred which had far reaching consequences. The revolt of 1857, many peasant and tribal revolts and movements, socio-cultural awakening and economic impact of imperialism changed the direction of Indian history. The feeling of nationalism was already generated amongst the Indians. This led to the unity of India against Britishers. Their only aim was to throw out Britishers from India. The Indians were really fed up with the way the British treated and they understood that their progress was possible only by throwing them out of India.

□

## 14. Struggle for Indian Freedom: Second Phase (1919-47)

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :
- (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b).
- B. Fill in the blanks :
- Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru; 2. Satyagraha, 3. Subhash Chandra Bose, 4. 1919, 5. Direct Action Day.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :
- X, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. ✓, 5. ✓.
- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :
- | 'A'                               | 'B'                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bardoli Satyagraha             | (d) Vallabhbhai Patel                     |
| 2. Hindustan Republic Association | (a) Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh |
| 3. Slogan of Quit India Movement  | (b) Do or Die                             |
| 4. Gandhi-Irwin Pact              | (c) 1931                                  |
- E. Answer the following questions briefly :
- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869, in Porbandar in Kathiawar peninsula (modern Gujarat) in India. He got married to Kasturba, at the age of 13. When 19, he went to study law in England. After unsuccessful attempts at practising law in Gujarat and Bombay (now Mumbai), he proceeded to Durban in South Africa to work for a firm there.
  - On 13 April, 1919, large number of people had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar to protest against the arrest of some nationalist leaders. It was a peaceful meeting. General Dyer locked the entrance

gates of the garden and without any warning, ordered to fire. About 1000 persons were killed and 2000 were injured in the stampede.

3. Azad Hind Fauj was formed in 1941. Subhash Chandra Bose, Ras Bihari Bose and Captain Mohan Singh were associated with it.
4. The Cabinet Mission was called so because it included three members of the British Cabinet. Its members were Lord Pethick-Lawrence, A.V. Alexander and Stafford Cripps.
5. The Swarajists formed the Swaraj Party often the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement. The main leaders of the Swaraj Party were Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru. They contested the elections in 1923 and secured a large number of seats in the Central Assembly. Their purpose was to resort to a policy of continuous and consistent obstruction in functioning of the government. As elected members of the Central Assembly they obstructed the passage of important government bills.
6. The demand for Purna Swaraj was raised in the Congress Session at Lahore, held in 1929.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Gandhiji's experience in South Africa contributed in many ways to shape his deep faith in the technique of Ahimsa and Satyagraha. Till 1906, he followed the usual techniques of petitioners in his fight against racial discrimination of Indians at Natal in South Africa. But his methods changed with two campaigns of passive resistance launched in 1907-08 and 1913-14. This change constituted the essential components of his South Africa struggle and led to the evolution of his concept of Satyagraha.
2. The three local issues in which Gandhiji experienced and used his technique of Satyagraha during the year 1917-18 concerned the indigo farmers at Champaran, the textile workers of Ahmedabad and the non-payment of tax by the Kheda peasants.  
In Champaran, the European indigo planters had subjected the local peasants to excessive oppression. With the efforts of Gandhiji, the governments appointed an Inquiry Committee with Gandhiji as a member and relaxed the pressure on peasants.  
In Ahmedabad, under the guidance of Gandhiji, the workers staged a strike against the mill-owners who had refused to pay higher wages. Ultimately the mill-owners agreed to a 35% wage increase.  
In Kheda, Gandhiji organised the peasants to resort to Satyagraha and opposed full collection of land revenue despite condition of famine the government had to bow to a settlement with the peasants.
3. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930. During this movement, Gandhiji started his epic "Dandi March" in 12 March, 1930 to break the salt law, which symbolised the defence of Indian people against the oppressive British laws. The other programmes



included in this movement were burning foreign clothes, picketing liquor shops, non-payment of taxes by peasants, boycotting schools and colleges by the students and boycotting offices of the government employees.

4. The period between 1942 and 1945 was dominated by the radical activities of Subhash Chandra Bose. Despite Gandhiji's opposition, he became Congress' President twice (1938, 1939). Bose secretly left India in March 1941 and arrived in Berlin. From there, he went to Japan, where under the initiative of Ras Bihari Bose, Captain Mohan Singh had raised the 'Azad Hind Fauj' or the Indian National Army (INA) comprising the Indian soldiers of the British Army and captured by the Japanese in the war. Bose infused new life into this Army and came to be called Netaji. He also gave the famous battle cry : 'Delhi Chalo'. The INA along with the Japanese army was able to come up to the Eastern Frontier of India and hoist the Indian. Many of its soldiers were arrested. Subsequently, the government instituted their public trial at the Red Fort. This roused the people's patriotic emotions. As a result, the INA leaders were acquitted and set free. The wave of unrest also spread to the Royal Indian Air Force and the Navy. This hastened the process towards the country's freedom.
5. Gandhiji's contribution in India's struggle for Freedom is unforgettable. He launched several movements against the British government. These were based on Ahimsa and Satyagraha. Some such significant movements were as follows :
  - (i) **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)** : The beginning of the Non-cooperation Movement under Gandhiji's leadership in 1920 marked the commencement of the phase of mass movement in India's freedom struggle. This movement advocated boycott of titles and honours given by the British, boycott of all government functions, ceremonies, law courts, banks, offices, educational institutions and British goods, etc.
  - (ii) **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-33)** : Gandhiji launched Civil Disobedience Movement by his epic 'Dandi March' on March 12, 1930 to break the salt law. Under this movement, besides breaking the salt law, foreign clothes were burnt, liquor shops were picketed, offices were boycotted and educational institutions were boycotted.
  - (iii) **Quit India Movement (1942)** : On 8 August, 1942, the Congress gave a call for 'Quit India' at a meeting in Bombay (now Mumbai). A resolution was adopted demanding the end of British rule in India and immediately setting up a national Government. This resolution was accompanied by Gandhi's call 'Do or Die'.

Ultimately, the British had to quit India and grant freedom to India on 15th August, 1947.

**6. The Khilafat Movement :** Turkey, which fought against Britain, was defeated in the First World War. Britain imposed humiliating terms on Turkey leading to her division. The office of the Sultan, called the 'Khalifa', was also abolished. The Khalifa was the religious head of the Muslims all over the world. The Muslims of India got enraged and turned against the British. They started the 'Khilafat Movement' against the British. The movement in India was led by Ali Brothers. (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali), Abdul Kalam Azad and Hasrat Mohami. The All India Khilafat Movement held at Delhi decided to withdraw all cooperation if the Government did not meet its demands. Gandhiji appealed to the people of India to observe 17 October as the 'Khilafat Day'. Khilafat Movement slowly merged with the Non-cooperation Movement.

**The Pro-changers :** After the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation Movement, the congress was divided into two groups. One group, led by Chittaranjan Das, Vithalbhai Patel and Motilal Nehru appealed for council entry constituted under the Act of 1919. Their objective was to 'resort to a policy of continuous and consistent obstruction to make the Government through the Assembly and Council obstruction to make the Government through the Assembly and Council impossible.' The death of Chittaranjan Das in 1925 weakened them. The second group opposed joining the councils. This group wanted to undertake a constructive programme. This group was led by Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari and Rajendra Prasad. In 1923, the Pro-changers formed the Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party, popularly known as the Swaraj Party. The new party was to function as a group within the Congress. The Congress allowed them to contest the elections. The Party contested the elections and won some seats in the legislatures. By opposing every British move, they made it extremely difficult for the British to get their policies and proposals approved in the legislatures.

**Kakori Conspiracy Case :** The Kakori Conspiracy Case was instituted by the British government against 29 revolutionaries accused of being involved, directly or otherwise, in a daring train dacoity.

On 9 August 1932, 10 men stopped the '8 Down' train near the village of Kakori (close to Lucknow). The train was carrying collections from various railway stations enroute, which were to be deposited at Lucknow. In a well-planned operation, the guard of the train was held at gunpoint and the raiding party decamped with four thousand rupees in cash. Within a month of the incident, 29 revolutionaries were arrested and in all about 43 people were rounded up. Ramprasad Bismil, Rajendra Lahiri and Thakur Roshan Singh were sentenced to death. Some time later, Ashfaqullah Khan was also sentenced to death.

Chandra Shekhar Azad remained unapprehended by police and died fighting on 27 february, 1931.

7. The chief component of Gandhi's ideology was *Satyagraha*. It meant 'true force,' 'soul force' or the search for truth. This concept was evolved by him during his struggle in South Africa. Subsequently, it became the major element of the Indian freedom struggle.

*Ahimsa* or non-violence was an inseparable constituent of *Satyagraha*. It was to be used in such a way that by self-suffering and not by violence one could achieve his goals. Freedom according to him, could not be won without a non-violent *Satyagraha* which could attain different forms like fasting, non-violent picketing, non-cooperation and civil disobedience.



## 15. India After Independence

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (c).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. March 1950, 2. 1971, 3. 26 Jan. 1950, 4. 1954, 5. Burma.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. X, 3. X, 4. ✓, 5. ✓.

- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'

'B'

- |                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Muhammad Ali Jinnah | (c) Two Nation Theory               |
| 2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad | (d) Chairman Constituent Assembly   |
| 3. Maharaja Hari Singh | (b) Ruler of Kashmir                |
| 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar   | (a) Chairperson, Drafting Committee |

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. India became a sovereign democratic republic on 26th January, 1950.
2. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel made possible the integration of princely states into India.
3. Originally, 14 languages were recognized as national languages by the Constitution. Today, there are 22 languages accepted as the national languages of India.
4. (a) Two irritants in respect of India-Bangladesh relations are :
  - (i) The dispute over New More Island still remains unsolved.
  - (ii) Influx of a large number of Bangladesh nationals into Indian territory.
  - (iii) Rise of anti-India and Islamic fundamentalist elements.

- (b) Two irritants in respect of India-Myanmar relations are :
  - (i) Illegal trafficking of drugs from Myanmar into India.
  - (ii) Crushing of pro-democracy forces in Myanmar.
- (c) Two irritants in respect of India-Sri Lanka relations are :
  - (i) An exodus of Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka to India.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Most of the princely states except Hyderabad, Junagarh and Jammu and Kashmir were merged with the Indian Union through the skilful strategy of Sardar Patel at the time of independence.

The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to remain independent. But an internal revolt in the Telangana region and the intervention of Indian troops forced him to relent. Hyderabad acceded to India in 1948.

The Nawab of Junagarh, a small state on the coast of Kashmir, wanted to accede to Pakistan, although the people wanted to join India. A plebiscite was held there which went in favour of India.

The Maharaja of Kashmir remained indecisive. The National Conference Party was in favour of joining India. In October 1947, tribesmen from Pakistan and irregular armed forces invaded Kashmir and illegally occupied some part of it. The Maharaja fled to Jammu and sought the help of the government of India. Indian troops went to Kashmir to drive out the invaders. This way, Jammu and Kashmir was acceded to India.

2. The partition of the country brought about many problems for India. The rehabilitation of refugees was the immediate problem to be tackled with. At the time of partition, there was a region of terror, fire, slaughter and murder on both sides. There was utter chaos and anarchy. Communal frenzy was at its peak. Nearly 5 lakh people, both Hindus and Muslims, were killed and millions were rendered homeless. As many as 8.5 million people immigrated to India. There was unending flow of refugees pouring into India.

The Indian government rendered all possible help to these refugees. The Rehabilitation Ministry was especially created for this purpose. Relief camps were opened to give food and shelter to the displaced persons. It was followed by a planned programme for rehabilitation. The refugees were accommodated in evacuee houses and newly constructed huts in urban areas. Lakhs of displaced persons were provided with gainful employment in industries, services and trades. Scholarships, fee-concessions, etc. were given to refugee students. Farmers were given land and loans to help them resume their vocation.

3. The issue of Kashmir remains the root cause of tension between India and Pakistan. Under Indian Independence Act, 1947, Jammu and Kashmir was one of the princely states which was given the right to join either India or Pakistan or to remain independent. The roots of the problem go back to 1947 when Pakistan-backed tribesmen invaded

Kashmir. This prompted Maharaja Hari Singh, the ruler of Kashmir, to sign an agreement on October 26, 1947 to join the Indian Union and Kashmir became an integral part of India.

There have been four wars between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir issue, but Pakistan has been defeated in all these wars. However Pakistan has illegally occupied some areas of Jammu and Kashmir which is called POK (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir).

After the 1971 war between India and Pakistan, the Shimla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in July, 1972. The importance of the Shimla Agreement lay in the commitment that both countries agreed to settle their problems, including the Jammu and Kashmir problem through bilateral negotiations in a peaceful manner.

India has always tried to solve the issue of Jammu and Kashmir with peaceful negotiations, but Pakistan's response has not been positive.

The two prime ministers, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Nawaz Shariff signed 'Lahore Declaration' which contained the idea of peace, friendship and cooperation. But Indian efforts were frustrated when Pakistan illegally occupied Kargil on the Indian side of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in 1999. However Indian forces succeeded in forcing Pakistan to retreat from Kargil.

Our relations with Pakistan worsened after the terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament on December 13, 2001. The terrorists which are supported and trained by Pakistan are disturbing the peace of Jammu and Kashmir and killing innocent civilians besides the security forces unless Pakistan stops these terrorists activities, the relations between the two countries can't be normalized.

4. The relations between India and China have been very cordial since ancient times. Both the countries have shared close cultural relations in which Buddhism has played a vital role. In early medieval times, India had close commercial relations with China.

In 1954, India and China signed the famous Panchsheel Pact, which emphasized mutual cooperation, friendship and co existence. The relations between India and China became strained when India gave shelter to Dalai Lama, the Political and religious head of Tibet; China refused to recognize the MacMohan Line at the border line between India and China. In 1962, China invaded our frontiers in NEFA. (now called Arunachal Pradesh) and Ladakh and illegally occupied a large part of Indian Territory.

At present both India and China are trying to improve their relations through negotiations to solve the border dispute and increasing trade and cultural contacts.



## UNIT-II Geography : Resources & Development

16.

Resources

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. human, 2. renewable, 3. Metallic ores, 4. natural, 5. exhaustible, 6. non-recyclable.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. X, 2. ✓, 3. ✓.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'

'B'

- |               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Forest     | (d) Recyclable resource    |
| 2. Water      | (a) Renewable resource     |
| 3. Technology | (b) Human resource         |
| 4. Minerals   | (c) Non-renewable resource |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

- Any material that constitutes part of the Earth and which satisfies a human need is called a resource.
- The four types of values associated with resources are : economic, legal, aesthetic and ethical.
- Natural resources* : Land, soil etc.  
*Human resources* : Density, age group.
  - Potential resources* : Water, wind.  
*Actual resources* : Metals, minerals.
  - Renewable resources* : Water and air.  
*Non-Renewable resources* : Minerals and fossil fuels.
- Human-made resources, as the term suggests, are those aids of production which have been created by people. Machines, tools, technology, capital, houses and buildings, means of transport and communications, social and political institutions, etc. are the various human-made resources.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Resources are classified in a number of ways. Basically there are two types of resources :
  - Natural Resources and (ii) Human Resources.
  - Natural Resources** : Any matter or element derived from the environment that is used by human beings, such as air, water, soil, minerals fuels, plants and wildlife is called a natural resources. Some resources like air, water and plants are essential

for the survival of mankind while others like minerals and fuels are used for satisfying other material needs and wants.

(ii) **Human Resources** : Human resources refer to the number and abilities (mental and physical) of the people. The distribution and density of population is measured quantitatively. Physical and mental abilities of people are not easy to measure. Education and health are considered as important criteria for terminating the mental and physical abilities of people. In fact, both the elements make people competent for developing resources. Educated and healthy people are considered valuable assets of a country in economic terms. It is basically the ability of humans that help in transforming the physical materials into valuable resources. For example, Machines, tools, technology, capital, houses and buildings, means of transport and communication, social and political institutions, etc. are the various human-made resources.

2. Developed countries of the world use more resources than developing countries. For example, U.S.A. and European countries use many times more mineral oil than the world average. In developed countries the demand for resources increase, faster than their population growth. They consume more resources because they can afford it. The developing countries are also trying to increase their economic development by using more resources.
3. The rising demand for various resources has caused depletion of many natural resources. For example, over-use of soil has resulted in its infertility in many areas. Widespread deforestation and wanton killing of animals and birds have resulted in loss of bio-diversity in several regions. Many species of plants and animals are endangered. Some of them have already become extinct. Many more are facing the danger of extinction. If we do not make concerted efforts to preserve and conserve them, they will soon become extinct.
4. Misuse and overuse of land and water resources have adversely affected the quality of these natural resources. Besides, industries have caused air-pollution which has adversely affected human health. The environmental pollution has already disturbed human and animal life. It is high time now that we should stop misusing our resources. We should try our best to maintain and preserve the life support system of the planet. We should use our resources in such a way as to make them available for a longer time. We should also preserve diversity of life on the earth. We should minimise the damage to natural environment. In fact, sustainable development should be our goal, only then we will be able to meet our present requirements and save our resources for future generations.
5. Resources can be classified in various ways. Basically there are two types of resources :

- (i) **Natural resources** are all those materials, elements and forces of natural environment which man uses for his benefit. As such natural resource include land, soil, water, minerals, forests, animals, etc.
- (ii) **Human resources** are those resources which are created by man with his skill. Humans create several resources such as capital, buildings, means of transport and communication, political and social institutions, etc. All these resources are called man-made resources. Humans themselves are an important resource. It can be considered in two ways : quantitatively (the total population of a country) and qualitatively (the skill and health of the people residing in a nation).

Resources are also classified on the basis of their availability into (i) Renewable and (ii) Non-renewable resources.

- (i) **Renewable Resources** are those resources which can be reproduced or will always remain available are called renewable resources. All living things are renewable. Water, air and sunlight are also renewable resources.
- (ii) **Non-renewable Resources** are those resources which can't be regenerated at rates equivalent to the rate at which we use them are called non-renewable resources. For example, minerals and fossil fuels are non-renewable resources.



## 17. Natural Resources : Land, Soil and Water

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Temperature, 2. 30%, 3. Boiling water, 4. Australia, 5. 40°.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. X, 2. X, 3. X, 4. ✓, 5. ✓.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'	'B'
1. Mountains	(c) Forestry
2. Plains	(d) Agriculture
3. Oceans	(b) Hydrological cycle
4. Plateaus	(a) Grazing

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Conservation means using natural resources wisely avoiding misuse and wastage, so that they don't get exhausted and will remain available for our future generations.



2. Parent rocks, topography, climate, soil, organisms and time are the fundamental factors in soil formation.
3. Three factors influencing the land-use pattern are topography, soil and climate.
4. The following factors are responsible for soil erosion :
  - (i) **Physical factors** : Slope, intensity of rainfall and velocity of wind.
  - (ii) **Human factors** : Deforestation, overgrazing, overuse or chemical fertilisers, over irrigation and faulty agricultural practices.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Soil can be conserved by adopting the following measures :
  - (i) Soil erosion can be checked by terraced farming or contour ploughing on hill slopes.
  - (ii) Soil can be conserved by controlling deforestation and promoting afforestation.
  - (iii) Soil can be conserved by building bunds around the fields and creating shelter belts of trees in dry regions to check the winds movement.
  - (iv) Soil can be conserved by controlling floods. Floods can be controlled by building dams on rivers.
  - (v) Soil can be conserved by plugging of gullies and ridge-filling.
2. Soil erosion by wind in a dry region can be checked and controlled by the following measures :
  - (i) maintain a vegetative cover, either by growing plants or crop residues;
  - (ii) reduce cultivated fallow;
  - (iii) reduce or eliminate tillage;
  - (iv) if tilling is unavoidable, choose a tillage implement that buries less residue and reduce tillage speed;
  - (v) plant and maintain field shelter belts; and last but not the least;
  - (vi) avoid overgrazing.
3. India possesses the highest percentage of area under croplands. France and United Kingdom have more than one fourth of their respective area under cultivation, while Canada, Australia, Russia, Brazil and China register have less than 10% area under croplands.

Environmentally speaking, a country must possess 33% of its area under forests. Unfortunately, most countries including India do not fulfil this norm. Only Japan, Brazil, Russia and Canada are favourably placed, while the United States of America stands close to the required percentage.

Animals, especially domesticated are very useful for humans. India possesses the largest number of livestock population, yet it has a very

small percentage of area under pastures. Canada, Japan and Russia also have very small percentage of area under pastures, while Australia, United Kingdom, China, U.S.A. and France are fortunate in this respect.

4. Water is a renewable natural resource, but due to increase in population, the demand of water is increasing day-by-day because water is needed for irrigation, household purposes and industrial purposes. Water pollution is also a serious problem all over the world. Industrialisation and increasing use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides are the main causes of water pollution. Water is contaminated with hydrocarbons by oil spills, leaking petrol and diesel tanks and cleaning fluids that are flushed down the drain.

The following measures can be taken to conserve water and improving its quality :

- (i) Surface run off can be slowed down by forest and other vegetation cover to improve underground storage.
  - (ii) Water harvesting is one of the methods of saving surface run off.
  - (iii) Water can also be impounded by making check dams.
  - (iv) Over irrigation needs to be avoided. Seepage losses from canals can be minimised by lining them. Sprinklers are very effective and efficient techniques of irrigation.
  - (v) In industries, recycled water may be used for cooling purposes. Effluents should be treated before disposing them.
  - (vi) In domestic use wastage of water should be checked. Waste water of kitchen may be used for gardens.
5. The population of the human beings is increasing day-by-day they need water to drink and other uses. They need place to live and water is required for constructing buildings. The agricultural demand will increase to fulfill their requirements. Now the availability of water is limited. Though 71% area of the earth's surface is covered with water. Yet, all water on earth is not available for use. Nearly 97% of the earth's total water is in oceans and seas which is saline. Another 2% water is contained in ice-caps and glaciers which are inaccessible. Only 1% is fresh water which is suitable for consumption. Hence demand of fresh water is increasing.

□

## 18. Natural Resources : Minerals, Energy, Plants and Wildlife

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (d).

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. afforestation, 2. ore, 3. manganese, copper; 4. sandstone.

**C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. X, 5. ✓.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

'A'

'B'

- |            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bronze  | (c) Alloy            |
| 2. Copper  | (d) Metallic mineral |
| 3. Thorium | (b) Nuclear energy   |
| 4. Coal    | (a) Fossil fuel      |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. Minerals are those inorganic substances which are generally a combination of more than one elements. Each mineral has a definite chemical composition.
2. Metallic minerals can be recycled. Recycling means re-utilisation of discarded metals by smelting them.
3. Three alternative sources of energy are solar energy, wind energy and geothermal energy.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Coal, mineral oil and natural gas are called fossil fuels because they are formed by vegetation which got buried under layers of rocks millions of years ago. They are the metamorphosed form of vegetation.

2. (i) (a) **Metallic Minerals** : Those are from which metals such as iron, silver, gold, copper, etc. are derived. Metallic minerals can be recycled by melting. They can be changed into various shapes.

(b) **Non-metallic Minerals** : They don't contain metal contents. They can't be melted and recycled. They include phosphate, potash, salts, diamonds, sand, gravel, etc.

(ii) (a) **Evergreen Forests** : These Forests grow in heavy rainfall areas such as the equatorial as well as tropical coastal regions. There is a very dense growth of vegetation including tall trees, medium sized trees, undergrowth of low-lying plants, creepers and bushes. These forests have hardwood trees such as mahogany, ebony, rosewood, etc. These forests always remain green because all the trees don't shed their leaves at a particular time of the year.

(b) **Deciduous Forests** : These forests are found in subtropical regions with a distinct dry season. Monsoon Asia, parts of central America, Brazil and Northern Australia have such forests. Teak, sal and shisham are valuable hardwood trees of these forests. In these forests, the trees shed their leaves in a particular season in order to conserve loss of moisture through transpiration.

3. Isolation for many centuries, has caused the evolution of peculiar animal life in Australia. Australia possesses certain varieties of animals and birds that are not found elsewhere in the world. For example, there are marsupials like *Kangaroo* and *Wallaby*. These are mammals who have a pouch-like fold of skin near the stomach in which they carry their young ones. There are several varieties of Kangaroos, which is a herbivore animal. It has become symbolic of Australia. *Koala Bear*, another marsupial, resembles a teddy bear and lives in trees. *Dingo* is the wild dog which preys on cattle and sheep. *Platypus* is a strange animal of Australia. It has four legs and webbed feet. It lays eggs like birds and has a pouch like the marsupials. Australia has strange birds too. *Emu*, the largest bird of Australia, is a flightless bird. *Kookaburra*, also called the *laughing jackass*, is a peculiar bird which gives a laugh-like call. The *Lyrebird* is a beautiful bird who is a great mimic.
4. (i) Animals found in Africa : Elephants Pythons Tigers  
 (ii) Animals found in Australia : Kookaburra Lyrebird Emu  
 (iii) Animals found in South America : Rhea Anaconda Puma
5. Wildlife refers to a variety of life-forms—birds, fishes, and animals, which live in a natural habitat. Human activities in several parts of the world have disturbed the natural habitats of many species. Due to indiscriminate killings, several species of birds and animals have either become extinct or are on the verge of extinction. Due to which natural balance got disturbed. To maintain this natural balance, we need to conserve wildlife. □

## 19.

## Agriculture

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :
1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (d).
- B. Fill in the blanks :
1. millets, 2. horticulture, 3. slash and burn agriculture, 4. plantation.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :
1. X, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ✓.
- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :
- | 'A'       | 'B'           |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Coffee | (d) Brazil    |
| 2. Rubber | (c) Indonesia |
| 3. Cotton | (b) China     |
| 4. Tea    | (a) India     |
- E. Answer the following questions briefly :
1. Agriculture is the science of cultivation of crops on a large scale. The term agriculture, however is not restricted to growing of crops, rather

it includes rearing of animals also. Some scholars include forestry, horticulture, fishing, sericulture and poultry also in agriculture.

2. The following factors have helped agriculture in 20th century :
  - (i) In place of simple tools : digging sticks, hoes and sickles, gradually ox-drawn ploughs were introduced.
  - (ii) In developed countries today all farm operations have been mechanized. Tractors with multiple attachments perform different functions.
  - (iii) The use of high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides has helped in increasing agricultural production.
3. The increase in the production of cereals as a result of high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers and irrigation is known as 'Green Revolution'.
4. The three major fibre crops grown in the world are cotton, jute and silk.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. After independence, the Indian government took several steps to improve the agricultural condition in the country.
  - (i) The government has encouraged 'Chakbandi' (consolidation of land holdings) to solve the problem of fragmented and scattered land holdings. It also helps to promote use of farm machines.
  - (ii) Land reforms were introduced. Under this, the government abolished the zamindari-system and redistributed the land to landless labourers.
  - (iii) The government introduced modern methods of cultivation and provided better infrastructure facilities such as irrigation, electricity and transportation.
  - (iv) Agricultural equipments such as tractors, threshers and harvesters have been provided to the farmers.
  - (v) High yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and electricity were made available to farmers at less than the actual price.
  - (vi) Getting finance from banks was made easier for the farmers.
  - (vii) For tackling the problems of storage and crop failure, the government is making efforts to develop storage facilities and insurance schemes for various crops have also been introduced.
2. The typical farm in the U.S.A. today is about 250 hectares. The farm is specialized in growing a particular crop. An American farmer, in general heavily depends on chemical fertilisers and pesticides. He uses tractors, seed drills, leveller, combined harvester and thresher to perform various agricultural operations. The yield per hectare is usually very high.

The typical farm in India is about 1.5 hectare. The entire land is divided into small plots. Different crops are grown on these plots. Sometimes two or more crops are grown on the same plot of land. The farmer also has a few livestock : cows, buffaloes, oxen and few hens, etc. Oxen help him in ploughing the fields. Sometimes in order to perform various agricultural activities, he may hire machineries such as tractor and thresher from some rich farmer or from a nearby town. His family members also help him in various activities. He depends on money-lenders, co-operative societies or banks to buy agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, etc. The yield per hectare of an Indian farm is usually low.

- 3. Subsistence Farming :** This type of farming is practised mainly to meet the requirements of the local community. Most of the products are grown and consumed within the area where they are produced. It includes primitive subsistence farming as well as intensive agriculture. In primitive subsistence farming, old methods of farming are generally used. Shifting cultivation is also a type of primitive subsistence farming. In intensive agriculture, farmers get a very high yield per hectare from a small plot of land by using good quality seeds, fertilisers and ensured regular supply of irrigation water.

**Commercial Farming :** This type of farming is usually practised in the developed countries where a single crop is grown on a large farm mainly for sale in the market. Most of the work on these farms is done by machines. The yield per hectare is quite high.

- 4.** A farm in India is about 1.5 hectare. The owner of the farm generally resides in the village. This farm has a well in a corner of the farm. Different crops are grown in these farms while cultivating his farms, the farmer requires money to purchase various inputs including, fertilisers and pesticides. He depends on moneylender for this majority of farmers do not have sufficient literacy and capital to undertake modern farming.

The typical farm in the USA today is about 250 hectares farmers generally reside in the farms. The size of the plots is much larger than that of an Indian farm. The decision of what to grow is taken by farmer after ensuring himself that the soil and water resources meet the needs of the crop. He uses tractors, seed drills, leveller combined harvester and thresher to perform various agricultural operations. The farmer in the USA; works like a businessman and not like a peasant farmer. He maintains proper accounts of expenditure and income.

## 20.

## Manufacturing Industries

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (a).

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Ahmedabad, 2. Detroit, 3. mineral based, 4. textile, 5. Sakchi.

**C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**

1. X, 2. X, 3. X, 4. ✓.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

'A'

'B'

- |              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Gurgaon   | (a) Automobile industry     |
| 2. Ahmedabad | (c) Cotton textile industry |
| 3. Bengaluru | (b) IT industry             |
| 4. Rourkela  | (d) Steel industry          |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. Industrial System consists of inputs, processes and outputs.

*Inputs* include raw materials, sources of power, labour, cost of land, machinery, transport and other infrastructure.

*Processes* include a variety of activities which convert raw materials into finished products with the application of suitable technology.

*Output* is the final finished products and the income earned after its sale.

2. The three industries which use iron as raw material are : iron and steel, automobile and machineries.

3. Three steel producing centres in India are : Jamshedpur, Durgapur and Bhilai.

4. The inputs, processes and outputs of iron and steel industry are as follows :

**Inputs :** Iron ore, coal, limestone, manganese, site, labour, capital, and other infrastructure.

**Processes :** Converting iron ore into steel involves many stages. The raw material is put in the blast furnace where it undergoes smelting and then refined.

**Outputs :** Iron and steel which is used by other industries as raw material.

5. Silicon Valley is situated in west central California between the cities of San Francisco and San Jose in U.S.A.

6. Three information technology centres in India are Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Mumbai.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**1. On the Basis of Sources of Raw Materials**

(i) *agro-based industries* which derive their raw materials from agriculture. For example, food industries, cotton and jute textile industries, vegetable oil industries, are dependent on agricultural products.

(ii) *pastoral-based industries* such as dairy products, woollen textiles, meat and leather goods industry.

- (iii) *marine-based industries* such as fish processing industries.
- (iv) *forest-based industries* like paper industries, and
- (v) *mineral-based industries* such as iron and steel industry, cement industry and chemical industries.

**On the Basis of Ownership**

- (i) *Public sector industries* which are owned and operated by government and its agencies.
  - (ii) *private sector industries* which are owned and operated by individuals or group of individuals.
  - (iii) *cooperative sector industries* which are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both, and
  - (iv) *joint sector industries* which are owned by the state and individuals or group of individuals.
  - (v) Multinational corporations which are set up in collaboration with foreign investors.
2. The establishment of an industry in a particular region depends on seven major factors, viz. (1) availability of raw materials, (2) electricity, (3) transportation, (4) workers, (5) capital, (6) marketing facilities and (7) government policies.

In order to promote industrial development, the governments provide certain basic infrastructure facilities such as industrial sheds, roads and electricity to attract industrialists to set up industries in that region.

3. In India, the development of micro-electronics was started in 1984. In the last two decades, India’s telecommunications sector has achieved enormous growth. From 1984 to 1988, the number of computers increased ten-fold, the computer industry’s revenues increased four-fold and computer software exports increased five-fold. Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Delhi-Noida-Gurgaon belt, Chandigarh and Thiruvananthapuram are some of the important centres of the information technology. Indian companies are becoming proficient in chip design, web-based services and telecom software, among other fields. India has emerged as one of the great leaders in this field.
4. Osaka is the most important textile centre of Japan. It is known as the “Manchester of Japan”. The extensive plain around Osaka was especially suitable for the growth of cotton textile mills. The southern location makes it a convenient port for importing raw cotton and for exporting textiles. Moist climate, cheap women labourers and harbour are the main factors which led to the development of textile industry in the city.
5. Ahmedabad is often referred to as the “Manchester of India”. It is located in Gujarat on the banks of Sabarmati River. It is 440 kilometres north of Mumbai. The first textile mill was set up here in



1859. It grew up simultaneously with Mumbai and became the second largest textile city of India.

Ahmedabad had a tradition of spinning and weaving which was utilised in the industry. Being surrounded by the cotton-growing region, it has better access to local raw cotton. If necessary, it could also import quality raw cotton from other countries through Mumbai port. The city has a better access to internal markets of the country. Now the city has more than 50 mills. Ahmedabad mills are smaller in size than those of Mumbai. Yet this city is noted for good quality cotton textiles.

In recent years, Ahmedabad textile mills are in transition. Since many mills have not upgraded their machines for a long time, they could not compete with other textile sectors such as powerlooms. Many textile mills in the city have been closed down. Employment in textile mills also has fallen.

6. The iron and steel industry provides the base for all other industries. This metal is widely used to make machines, tools and a variety of durable goods of daily use.

Hence iron and steel is important for the growth and development of modern civilization.



## 21.

## Human Resources

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (d).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Kerala, 2. Kerala, 3. West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ✓.

- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'

'B'

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Highest density  | (b) NCT of Delhi      |
| 2. Highest literacy | (d) Kerala            |
| 3. Lowest density   | (a) Arunachal Pradesh |
| 4. Lowest literacy  | (c) Bihar             |

- E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Human resource means the total working population of a country, but more important is the skill of workers to judge the human resource. In other words, quality of man rather than the quantity is more important.
2. Human resources are relevant for the development of a country. When a country possess sufficient number of highly educated and trained

people, it can produce more and also efficiently, without wasting scarce resources.

3. The number of people living in a unit area of the surface area is called population density. It is normally expressed as per square kilometre. It is measured by dividing the total population from the total surface area of a region.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Highly educated and trained people can produce more and also efficiently as well as assist other people in improving and using their capacities and potentialities to the utmost with ever-developing skills and aptitudes, the individual has become increasingly proficient in overcoming many hurdles.
2. Factors which affect the distribution of population are as follows :

**Geographical Factors**

- (i) **Topography** : People prefer to live in plains rather than mountains and plateaus because farming, and manufacturing activities can easily be developed on plains. Plains occupy about half the world's land surface but support more than 90% of the world's population.
- (ii) **Climate** : Regions having very hot or very cold climate are usually avoided by people. That is why the equatorial Africa and the Polar regions of Russia, Canada and Antarctica have practically no population. Regions such as Western Europe and East Asia having temperate climate with moderate rainfall are densely populated.
- (iii) **Soil** : It affects agriculture and helps us in obtaining food, clothing and shelter. Thus, fertile plains such as those of the Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, the Hwang-Ho and the Chang Jiang (Yangtse-Kiang) in China and the Nile in Egypt are some of the densely populated areas.
- (iv) **Availability of Water** : Water is found in abundance in tropical monsoon lands, especially in river valleys and deltas, which causes a high density of population. Desert and mountains have scarce water resources, hence scantily populated.
- (v) **Mineral Resources** : Minerals have greatly attracted people. The diamond mines of South Africa and the discovery of oil fields of the Middle East are some examples.

**Social and Economic Factors**

Religious, cultural, industrial and commercial centres attract people from all over the world. Some of the cities in India such as Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, Puri in Odisha, Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu, Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh, Vatican City and Jerusalem city are examples of religious centres. Cities such as Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Delhi, New York and Tokyo are some examples of industrial and commercial centres.

3. The differences in sex ratio are due to the following reasons :
  - (i) Biologically more males are born than females.
  - (ii) Males get preferential treatment while females are neglected.
  - (iii) The death rate in females is higher than the males. The girl children die due to negligence or deliberate attempts such as female infanticide (just killed after birth) and female foeticide (killed before birth). Women also die at the time of delivery.
4. In developing countries, it is observed that literacy rate among women is less than men. In India also, the literacy rate among females is less than males. This is because in most of the Indian families especially in the rural areas, many girls are not sent to schools. The parents feel that it is of no use of given education to the girls, as they have to work in the house.
5. See the answer of Question No. F. 3.
6. Human beings are considered a resource because with their demands and capabilities they can create new resources. Nature's bounty becomes important only when people find it and make it useful for them. Hence, human resource is also considered an important and potential resource for the society.



## 22. Natural Hazards and Disaster Management

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**
1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (b).
- B. Fill in the blanks :**
1. interior, 2. weather associated, 3. Circum-Pacific boundary, 4. geological.
- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**
1. X, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. ✓.
- D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**
- | 'A'                   | 'B'  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Natural disasters  | (b) Mostly infrequent and unpredictable                  |
| 2. Geological hazards | (c) earthquake, volcanoes, landslides                    |
| 3. Earthquake         | (a) the nuclear vibration or tremor of the earth's crust |
| 4. Mantle             | (d) the semi-molten layer beneath the crust              |
| 5. Seismograph        | (e) the instrument records earthquake waves              |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. Natural hazards literally mean those natural happenings, which are potentially dangerous to humans-causing injury, loss of life and property and disrupting social and economic life. Such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, cyclones, droughts and floods.
2. An earthquake is the sudden vibration or tremor of the earth's crust caused by tectonic forces.
3. Most of the active volcanoes are located in the Circum-Pacific Belt, also known as 'Ring of Fire'. These are scattered in about fifteen countries such as the U.S.A., Mexico, Colombia, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Indonesia.
4. A drought is a prolonged period of unusually dry weather in a region where some rain might normally be expected.
5. Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha face frequent drought conditions if monsoon rains are less than normal.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Natural hazards literally mean those natural happenings, which are potentially dangerous to humans-causing injury, loss of life and property and disrupting social and economic life. They include earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, cyclones, droughts and floods.

All the hazards are not equally harmful. Depending upon the location of such occurrences and the intensity, the natural hazards become natural disasters. For example, in the twentieth century, 30 major natural disasters took place in the world. Of these, there were 17 earthquakes, 10 cyclones, 2 floods and 1 volcanic eruption. It is thus clear that of many natural hazards, a few create widespread havoc and are therefore called 'disasters'. Thus, disaster, may be defined as the impact of a hazard.

2. The following measures can be taken to cope with the earthquake hazard :
  - (i) A early warning of an earthquake may help people evacuate homes and other buildings to minimize risk to life.
  - (ii) Earthquake resistant buildings need to be constructed in both the higher and high risk zones.
  - (iii) Existing buildings, which are not earthquake resistant, may be strengthened structurally.
  - (iv) Individuals should learn to protect themselves during an earthquake. If you live in a high risk zone take necessary safety measures. In your home, keep heavy objects away from beds and arrange them in a manner that they don't obstruct passages. You should know how to shut-off the gas and electricity.
  - (v) Schools and colleges should have earthquake preparedness drills.

3. Tropical cyclones are intense storms that develop over warm tropical oceans between 5° and 20° North and South of Equator. They originate in the western parts of great oceans and generally move westwards. The velocity of winds within the cyclones often exceeds 100 km per hour. These fast moving whirl winds are very violent and cause large scale destruction in their path.

In India, tropical cyclones originate both in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea mostly between 10°N and 15°N. In fact, the frequency of these cyclones is the most in this region compared to other parts of the world. The number of cyclones originating in the Bay of Bengal is more than the Arabian Sea. These cyclones occur mostly in October and November. In terms of death, tropical cyclones are among the worst natural hazards. Many of them travel for inland causing great damage to crops, settlements and human lives. The strong winds may uproot trees, destroy electricity and telephone lines and blow away structures like thatch roofs and walls of huts. Torrential rain can cause floods. Huge tidal waves are formed which inundate coasts.

4. Droughts and floods both are caused due to uneven distribution of rainfall and human activities. The monsoon rainfall in India is highly variable both in terms of timing and the amount. This is the main cause of droughts and floods. Besides, human activities such as destruction of forests and overgrazing are the causes of both droughts and floods. In both cases, crops are damaged and there is shortage of food supply. Drought and flood conditions can be controlled by proper planning by afforestation, checking overgrazing and building dams on rivers which can check floods and provide irrigation water to drought prone areas.



## UNIT-III Social & Political Life

### 23. The Constitution and the Need for Laws

#### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (c).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. law, 2. introduction to a legal document, 3. democracy, 4. socialist, secular.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. X , 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. ✓.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

- | 'A'                                       | 'B'  |
|---|--|
| 1. Dowry Prohibition Act                  | (e) 1962   |
| 2. The Constitution                       | (d) is a body of laws and rules according to which a country is governed |
| 3. Vernacular Press Act                   | (a) 1978   |
| 4. People discuss about divine            | (b) to express their faith in divine power                               |
| 5. The 42nd Amendment of the Constitution | (c) 1976   |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. A Constitution is a body of laws and rules according to which a country is governed.
2. The word Preamble literally means 'an introduction to a legal document'. In fact, the Preamble is an introduction as well as key to our Constitution.
3. The main objectives of the Indian republic as specified in the Preamble are to constitute India in a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic and to secure into all its citizens—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
4. A Republic is a State where the head of the State (President) is a popularly elected person for a definite period of time. It is quite opposed to monarchy where the king is a hereditary ruler.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. This is the age of democracy and the power is exercised by the representatives of the people and they are also accountable to the people. Thus, they cannot be allowed to exercise the power according to their sweet will. They are bound by certain principles. The state is an association of associations.

Every association works according to certain rules. These principles put a check on arbitrary use of power by any person or group of persons and ensure the presence of individual liberty. These principles determine the set up of organs of the government, their power, mutual relations and the rights and duties of the citizens. Thus, the constitution is very important in a democracy.

2. The main ideals of the Indian Constitution are Socialism and Secularism.

**Socialism :** A socialist state is one in which everyone has an equal right and opportunity to benefit from the country's wealth. In our country there are wide economic disparities while some people are very rich, the majority are poor and backward. To reduce this gap between the rich and the poor, our leaders decided to follow the policy of socialism.

**Secularism** : People in India follow different faiths, like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism, etc. To maintain communal harmony and the unity of the country, the Indian Constitution has affirmed in the Preamble that India will be a Secular State. It means that there will be no official religion of the state. All Indians have the freedom to follow or propagate any religion they like. But, at the same time, no individual or group is allowed to carry on communal propaganda or spread hatred or ill-will among the various communities.

3. Mostly laws are good because they aim at the welfare of the people. But there are bad laws too. People oppose all such bad laws. So, there is always a spirit of dissent underlying a bad law along with the spirit of acceptance in case of a good law.

During the British rule, several unjust laws were passed by the Government and the people opposed them. In fact, dissent is a part and parcel of democracy. People have the right to hold independent opinions which they express through their representatives. That is why there exist opposition parties in every democratic country. Dissent is the right of every democratic party. Sometimes the government passes certain laws which are not good from ethical point of view. Such as the liquor law. The opposition parties oppose such laws both within and outside the Parliament Assembly. Thus, dissent is an important feature of law making.

4. The word 'Secular' implies that India is not a religious or theocratic state like Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, etc. It does not discriminate on the basis of religion. The state has no official religion of its own. All Indians have the freedom to profess, practise or propagate any religion they like. But at the same time, no individual or group is allowed to carry on communal propaganda or spread hatred and ill-will among the various communities.



## 24. Fundamental Rights, Duties & Efforts for the Marginalised Communities

### Read and Answer

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (d).

- B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Right to Constitutional Remedies, 2. Fundamental Rights, 3. Social Equality, 4. three, 5. Property.

- C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. X, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. X.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

- | 'A'  | 'B'                                  |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Citizens can move courts if their right is violated | (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies |
| 2. Citizens should protect wildlife                    | (a) Fundamental Rights               |
| 3. Speech, expression, association                     | (d) Right to Freedom                 |
| 4. Citizens uphold and protect sovereignty of India    | (e) Fundamental Duty                 |
| 5. Regional languages, script, literature              | (c) Cultural and Educational         |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. Fundamental Rights are the basic rights or privileges given to people to enable them to lead a dignified life and get equal opportunities for self development.

The Indian Constitution guarantees six Fundamental Rights to all citizens :

- (i) Right to Equality, (ii) Right to Freedom, (iii) Right against Exploitation, (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion, (v) Cultural and Educational Rights, (vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies.
2. The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights. An Amendment in the Constitution in 1978 made it a legal right.
3. The Constitution guarantees six types of freedom to the people of India :
- (i) Freedom of speech and expression,
  - (ii) Freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms,
  - (iii) Freedom to form associations and unions,
  - (iv) Freedom to reside or settle in any part of india,
  - (v) Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India, and
  - (vi) Freedom to practise any profession and carry on any occupation, trade or business.
4. Right to Constitutional Remedies is the most important right as it protects all others rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This right enables a citizen to move the courts if any of his rights is violated. The Fundamental Rights are justiciable. The Constitution empowers the courts to issue 'writs' (orders) to the government to restore the rights of a citizen on the petition of the citizen.
5. The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. The Constitution lays down Fundamental Duties as under :
- (i) To respect the Constitution and its ideals, the national flag and the national anthem.
  - (ii) To cherish the noble ideals of our freedom struggle.



- (iii) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- (iv) To defend the country and render national service at the time of need.
- (v) To promote harmony and a spirit of brotherhood amongst all the people of India.
- (vi) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- (vii) To protect and improve the natural environment.
- (viii) To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform.
- (ix) To safeguard public property.
- (x) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of life.
- (xi) To provide opportunities for education to child between the age of six and fourteen years.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Rights and duties go hand in hand. A democratic system cannot be successful unless there is a balance between the rights and the duties of citizens. The Government is the custodian of the rights of the citizens. The citizens, in turn, should perform their duties. The citizens can enjoy their Fundamental Rights only when they perform their Fundamental Duties. Fundamental Duties have been incorporated in the Constitution to make the citizens patriotic and to promote the idea of harmony and to strengthen the nation.
2. Right against Exploitation works as follows :  
 Poverty is the basic cause of exploitation of a large section of society. In rural areas, many people borrow money from moneylenders at very high rates of interest. When they are unable to pay back the money, they are forced to work for the moneylender with almost no wages. This is called 'begar' or bonded labour.  
 Similarly women and children are also exploited. Poor children are employed in large numbers in several risky industries like fireworks, slate making, safety match, mines, etc. They work in utterly unhygienic conditions at very low wages and for long hours.  
 The Constitution protects all these exploited sections by prohibiting begar, child labour, trafficking in women, etc.
3. The duties contained in Part IV-A of the constitution merely define what the state expects from the citizens in return for the rights embodied in Part III of the constitution. Some critics doubt whether the inclusion of these duties would serve any useful purpose because some of the duties have not been clearly worked. For example, words like 'scientific temper' and 'humanism' can be variously interpreted. Besides it, there is no coercive machinery for the enforcement of these duties. In the opinion of the critics, more amendments and additions to Part IV-A are needed. Nevertheless, Fundamental Duties have been

incorporated in the Constitution to make the citizens patriotic and to promote the idea of harmony and to strengthen the nation.

4. The following provisions have been made in the constitution for the marginalised communities, e.g. the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes to realise their rights :
  - (i) If any special provision is made for these marginalised communities, it will not be considered discrimination [Article 15 (1)].
  - (ii) The practice of untouchability is banned. Now it is a punishable offence [Article 17].
  - (iii) The religious institutions will remain open for all the Hindu castes and classes [Article 25 (2) (b)].
  - (iv) Admission to any educational institution of the government or government aided institution cannot be denied to any citizen of India on the basis of creed, caste, race or language [Article 29 (2)].
  - (v) In the central and state government offices, full consideration will be kept for service and post of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes [Article 335].
  - (vi) According to the Directive principles of State Policy, the state will protect and develop the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes [Article 46]
  - (vii) There will be reservation of seats to be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies according to the proportion of their population to the total population in a state [Articles 330, 332].
5. The following measures are taken by the government for the welfare of the marginalised communities :
  - (i) In 1955, the Untouchability Abolition Act was framed. Anyone practising untouchability in any form was to be punished by law.
  - (ii) The central and state governments reserve seats for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes in their services. In addition to the reservation, these classes have been given many other concessions, e.g., age relaxation, relaxation of qualification, experience, etc.
  - (iii) Special facilities for imparting education have been given to the marginalised communities. These include :
    - (a) Coaching for competitive examinations for which funds are to be managed by the centre and the states.
    - (b) Scholarships from class VI to X by the state governments.
    - (c) Textbooks, book grants, loans, etc.
    - (d) Arrangements for hostels for SCs, STs and girls.
    - (e) Vocational training in tribal areas.

Separate Welfare Departments have been set up in different States and Union Territories to protect and promote their interests.

6. In many countries, women are not given the right to vote. Politics is not considered to be Women's business. Even in the past politics has always been predominantly a masculine business. Women's role there is just to have children by their husband and raise them and keep house.



## 25. The Parliamentary Government

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (d), 6. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Ordinary, 2. 66, 3. President, 4. President, 5. 30.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. X, 5. ✓.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'

'B'

- |                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Executive      | (d) Implementation of laws |
| 2. Money Bill     | (e) Lok Sabha              |
| 3. Vice-President | (a) Rajya Sabha            |
| 4. Legislature    | (b) Law making             |
| 5. Judiciary      | (c) Settles disputes       |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. On the basis of relations between the executive and legislature, the governments may be of two kinds : Parliamentary Government and Presidential Government.
2. The three organs of the Governments are : the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.
3. The Union Legislature is called 'Parliament'. Its two houses are the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
4. Question hour is the special time in the Lok Sabha meetings, when any member has the right to ask questions. However, the speaker of the Lok Sabha has the right to allow or disallow a member to put a question during the question hour.
5. The money bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
6. Sometimes, when the Parliament is not in session, a situation may arise which requires a law to deal with it. In such condition, the President may issue an ordinance which carries the effect of a law for six months. It has to be ratified by the Parliament when it meets.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The Parliament is the supreme law making body of the country. It makes laws that are applicable throughout India. It performs various other functions. The procedure of law making and other functions of the Parliament are as follows :

**Law Making Functions**

The Parliament can enact new laws or change the existing ones on the 97 subjects of the Union List. It can enact laws on the subjects of the State List also, besides the 47 subjects on the Concurrent List. The Union Parliament has the sole right to amend the Constitution.

**The other functions include :**

- (1) Control Over Government's Finance
  - (2) Control Over the Executive
  - (3) Judicial Functions
  - (4) Electoral Functions
  - (5) Amendment of the Constitution.
2. The Lok Sabha is the Lower House of the Parliament. It is the representative body of the people. There may be up to 550 members in the Lok Sabha. Out of these, 530 members are directly elected from States and 20 members represent the Union Territories. The President may nominate two members from among the Anglo-Indian Community. At present, there are 545 members in the Lok Sabha.
3. The main functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha are :
- (i) He presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha and maintains discipline in the House.
  - (ii) He allows time to the members to speak in the House.
  - (iii) He can adjourn the meetings of the Lok Sabha.
  - (iv) Resolutions or bills can be moved only with his permission.
  - (v) He calls for vote on the bills as well as on the Motion.
  - (vi) He presides over joint sessions of both the Houses.
  - (vii) He decides whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not.
  - (viii) He can suspend a member from the House for misconduct.
  - (ix) He safeguards the privileges of the members of the House.
  - (x) He can adjourn the House if it lacks quorum. It means that he cannot conduct business unless of 1/10 the members are present.
  - (xi) He allows or disallows a member to put a question during the Question Hour.
  - (xii) He admits various motions for Adjournment or No-confidence motion etc.
  - (xiii) He has a casting vote in case of a dead lock.
  - (xiv) He appoints various Parliamentary Committees and guides them in their work.

4. Theoretically speaking, both the Houses of the Parliament, i.e. the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha enjoy equal powers, but in fact the Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful due to the following reasons :
- (i) The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people, while the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of their State Legislature Assemblies. The members of the Lok Sabha are answerable to the people of the constituency which they represent. Therefore Lok Sabha has an upper hand in all the matters concerning the Parliament.
  - (ii) An Ordinary Bill can be introduced in any of the two Houses, but a Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. In case a deadlock arises between the two Houses over a bill, it is resolved in a joint session of both the Houses. Obviously the Lok Sabha having more than double membership than the Rajya Sabha has an upper hand in the joint session.
  - (iii) Although both the Houses have equal rights of asking questions or bringing in various motions against the Government, yet the Lok Sabha has an upper hand. The Council of Ministers is primarily responsible to the Lok Sabha. If the Rajya Sabha passes a vote of no confidence; the Government is not obliged to resign. But, if the Lok Sabha passes such no confidence motion, the Government has to resign.
5. The Parliament can make laws on 97 subjects specified in the Union List. Some of these subjects are : (i) Railways, (ii) National Highways, (iii) Shipping, (iv) Airways, (v) Foreign Affairs, (vi) International Contacts, (vii) U.N.O., (viii) Meteorology, (ix) Military, (x) Air Force, (xi) Navy, (xii) Posts and Telegraph, (xiii) Wireless, (xiv) Telephones, (xv) Coinage, (xvi) Banking Currency, (xvii) Ancient Monuments, etc.
6. The concurrent list, also called List III (Seventh Scheduled), is a list of 52 items given in the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India. The Parliament and the State Legislatures both can make laws on its subjects specified in the concurrent list. It contains about 47 subjects such as (i) Marriage, (ii) Medical Profession, (iii) Joint Family, (iv) Other Professions, (v) Books, (vi) Newspapers, (vii) Trade Union, (viii) Labour Welfare, (ix) Factories, (x) Religious Endowments, (xi) Civil and Criminal Procedures, (xii) Electricity, etc. But the laws passed by the Union Legislature (Parliament) on these subjects shall prevail over those passed by the State Legislatures.
7. In voting in an election or a referendum, a secret ballot is used so that the voter's choices remain anonymous forestalling attempts to influence the voter by intimidation and potential vote buying. In this system, a blank piece of paper is used, upon which each voter writes only his or her choice, without revealing his choice to anyone.



**Read and Answer**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**

1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (a).

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. electoral college, 2. 35, 3. President, 4. Prime Minister, 5. Cabinet Minister.

**C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones .:**

1. ✓, 2. X, 3. X, 4. ✓.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

‘A’

‘B’

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Financial instability     | (d) Financial emergency      |
| 2. Impeachment               | (e) President                |
| 3. Foreign aggression        | (a) National emergency       |
| 4. Political uncertainty     | (c) Constitutional emergency |
| 5. Collective responsibility | (b) Council of Ministers     |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. The Chief Executive of the country is the President of India. He is elected indirectly by an ‘electoral college’ which consists of elected members of the two Houses of the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies. The election is held by a system of proportional representation which means that each member of the electoral college has a definite number of votes.
2. The Prime Minister is the real head of the Union Government.
3. The Council of Ministers comprise three categories of ministers :  
(i) Cabinet Ministers, (ii) Ministers of State, and (iii) Deputy Ministers.
4. Impeachment is a special procedure, for removing the President from his office. A resolution of impeachment is passed by the Parliament by two-third majority. The resolution of impeachment is passed when it is proved that the President has acted against the Constitution.
5. If there is no single party having a majority, in the parliament then two or more parties may join together and elect a leader. The governments so formed is called a coalition government.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The Prime Minister is the real head of the government. His position is so important because of the following powers and functions exercised by him :  
(i) He prepares the list of the members of the council of Ministers and allocates their portfolios.

- (ii) He supervises the working of all ministers and advises them, if necessary.
  - (iii) He is the Prime spokesman of the government.
  - (iv) He presides over the meetings of the cabinet as well as the Council of Ministers.
  - (v) He can take to ask the erring ministers.
  - (vi) He advises the President on various important appointments, e.g. Judges of the Supreme Court, Governors, Ambassadors, etc.
  - (vii) He also advises the President to summon, prorogue or dissolve the Lok Sabha.
  - (viii) He serves as a link between the President and the Council of Ministers. The Prime Ministers is not only the leader of the cabinet, he is also the leader of the Parliament. All important announcements regarding national policy are made in parliament by the Prime Minister. The responsibility of the success or failure of the government lies on him.
2. The President can proclaim a state of emergency in the following conditions :
- (i) **National Emergency** : When there is a danger of foreign aggression or danger to the peace and security of the country because of a civil war, insurgency, etc. (Article 352)
  - (ii) **Constitutional Emergency** : When the constitutional machinery in a State has broken down and political uncertainty prevails. (Article 356)
  - (iii) **Financial Emergency** : Where there is a set back to the financial stability or credit feasibility in the country (Article 360).
3. The Council of Ministers works as a team with the Prime Minister as its leader. It works on the ‘principle of collective responsibility’. It means that each minister is responsible for any decision taken by the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively answerable to the Parliament for the actions of the government. If a vote of no confidence is passed against the Prime Minister, it amounts to a vote of no confidence against the entire Council of Ministers. Similarly, if a bill introduced by a minister is rejected by the Lok Sabha, it is considered to be a vote of no confidence in the ministerial team and the entire team has to resign. The ministers may have differences of opinions, but they cannot express these openly. All of them are expected to work in close cooperation. They swim and sink together. This fact is known as the ‘principle of collective responsibility’.
4. The President of India enjoys vast powers given as under :
- (i) **Executive Powers** : The President is the Chief Executive of the Indian Union. He appoints high officials of the Executive. He appoints the Prime Minister and with his recommendation, the

council of Ministers. He appoints Governors of the States, Attorney General, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Lieutenant Governors, and Chief Commissioners of the Union Territories, Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission, Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He sends and receives ambassadors. All treaties are signed in his name.

- (ii) **Legislative Powers :** The President addresses the first session of the Parliament after the elections. He summons and prorogues the sessions of Parliament. No bill can become a law without his assent. He can issue ordinances when the Parliament is not in session. He can dissolve the Parliament. His consent is required when the war is to be declared.
  - (iii) **Judicial Powers :** The President has the power to reduce the sentence or grant pardon on a mercy petition to any person sentenced by the courts.
  - (iv) **Financial Powers :** No budget can be introduced in the Parliament without his recommendation. He can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenditure.
  - (v) **Emergency Powers :** The President can proclaim state emergency when there is a danger to peace and security of the country or the constitutional machinery in a State has broken down or if there is a financial crisis in the country.
5. Ashok cannot contest the election. For qualifying for contesting Lok Sabha election, the person should not be a proclaimed criminal, insolvent or mentally unsound. As Ashok was involved in a case of domestic violence and has also taken bribes on numerous occasions, he is not eligible for contesting the elections.



27.

## The Judiciary

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Court of record, 2. Court of Sessions Judge, 3. our Constitution, 4. 65, 5. Court of District Judge.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. X, 2. X, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. ✓.



**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

**'A'**

**'B'**

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. High Court controls and supervises                | (b) working of the lower courts   |
| 2. Public prosecutors are                            | (d) gazetted officers             |
| 3. Supreme Court is located in                       | (a) Delhi                         |
| 4. Food adulteration                                 | (e) categorised as criminal cases |
| 5. Supreme Court's Chief Justice is appointed by the | (c) President of India            |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. The President of India appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
2. Lok Adalats are the people's courts. They are a voluntary agency presided over by retired judges. They are useful in providing speedy and cheap justice to the common people.
3. Judicial cases may be broadly classified into two types : civil cases and criminal cases. Civil cases include trespass, negligence, breach of contract, matrimonial cases, etc. while cases of serious nature such as murder, criminal conspiracy, cheating, food adulteration, etc. are categorised as criminal cases.
4. The FIR (First Information Report) is the information that a police officer receives about the commission of a crime. It is generally a complaint lodged with the police by the victim of the cognizable offence, but it can be filed by anyone who knows about the commission of a cognizable offence.
5. The qualifications of the Chief Justice and other judges are the following :
  - (1) He should be a citizen of India.
  - (2) He should have worked as a judge in a court for at least ten years, or as an advocate in the High Court for ten years or should be a renowned jurist.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. India has an integrated judicial system, which has a pyramidal structure as it is hierarchical in nature. At the top is the Supreme Court of India. In the states, the highest court is the High Court. The district and lower courts in the state are under the High Court. There are no (separate) courts of the Union and the States for enforcement of their respective laws.
2. The Supreme Court has three kinds of jurisdiction (powers) to give judgements :
  - (i) **Original Jurisdiction** : Some cases originate in the Supreme Court only such as the disputes between two or more states, the disputes between the Union Government and one or more State

Governments and the cases involving the violation of the Constitution.

(ii) **Appellate Jurisdiction** : It hears appeals against the judgements of the High Courts. It can also review its own judgement. It hears appeal in the following cases :

- (a) When a High Court certifies that a particular case should be tried in the Supreme Court.
- (b) When a High Court changes the decision of a lower court in a criminal case and awards death punishment.

(iii) **Advisory Jurisdiction** : The President may refer any matter of constitutional importance to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The President can accept or reject the advice.

The functions of the Supreme Court are as follows :

- (i) It is the guardian of our Constitution. It acts as an interpreter of the Constitution. It can declare laws made by Parliament and the State Legislatures invalid if found against constitution.
  - (ii) It is the guardian of the Fundamental Rights of the citizens. It can declare orders of the Government invalid if they violate the Fundamental Rights of the citizens. A citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court for the protection of his right.
  - (iii) It is a court of records. All its decisions are recorded and published. These decisions can be quoted by lawyers as precedents while pleading their cases.
  - (iv) The Supreme Court supervises and controls the working of the High Courts.
3. Jurisdiction is the power and authority constitutionally conferred upon a court or judge to pronounce the sentence of the law, or toward remedies provided by law, upon a state of facts.

**Powers and Functions** : The High Court is the highest court of justice in a State. It enjoys the following powers :

- (i) **Original Jurisdiction** : The original jurisdiction of a High Court includes matters related to Fundamental Rights and disputes related to State elections.
  - (ii) **Appellate Jurisdiction** : The High Court hears appeals in civil and criminal cases decided in the subordinate courts.
  - (iii) **Supervisory Jurisdiction** : The High Court controls and supervises the working of the lower courts by examining their records. It maintains a record of all its decisions and proceedings which are quoted by the lawyers of the subordinate courts.
4. Judiciary is that organ of the government which decides the disputes of the individuals according to laws, gives punishment to those who break the laws, and awards punishment according to law. Judiciary also decides disputes that arise between the people and the

government, and between the states and the centre or between the states themselves.

In democracy, an independent and impartial judiciary is a necessity. It safeguards not only the rights and liberties of the people, but even the democratic set up. It is also the guardian of the constitution which is the supreme law of the land. It enforces the laws in the dispute before it, interprets the laws, and gives a new dimension to the existing laws.

5. Public prosecutors are gazetted officers, appointed by the state to help in the prosecution of offenders to keep the society free from crimes. Their offices are situated in the court building.

The present criminal system is based on the principle that any crime committed by an individual is a crime against the society. Therefore, the prosecution and punishment of the crime is the responsibility of the state. Such prosecution on behalf of the state is performed by a public prosecutor. The public prosecutor is required to play an impartial and neutral role and help in the prosecution of all those charge sheeted by the police.

6. The main function of the police is to maintain law and order, investigation of crimes, detention of criminals arrest, collection of evidence and getting conviction.

But now-a-days, the police is supposed to do many welfare functions also which includes service to the weaker sections, women, children and handicapped, etc.

The efficiency of the police is judged by the following norms :

- (i) Feeling security in the society.
  - (ii) Willingness of the people to cooperate and participate in the prevention of crime.
  - (iii) Maintenance of law and order with people's cooperation.
  - (iv) Feeling of service in police personnel towards women, children and handicapped.
  - (v) Service by the police to the people during natural calamities.
  - (vi) Registering the FIR, prompt visit by the police on the site of incident and proper investigation.
7. The post of a judge is highly responsible and the post require a relevant legal qualification and five or seven years or even more years of experience & understand the responsibilities and be able to take a proper decision and do justice to the post.
  8. If the accused is not at all satisfied with the decision taken by Lower Court, he can move to a higher court to seek justice under appellate jurisdiction.



## 28. Marginalisation and Social Justice

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (d), 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. untouchability, 2. 1993, 3. Muslims, Christians; 4. Manual scavenging, 5. marginalised.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. X, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. X, 5. X.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'	'B'
1. Manual scavenging	(b) carrying human excreta in baskets on heads
2. Scheduled Tribes population	(a) 84.33% million
3. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar	(d) worked to upliftment of marginalised
4. Minorities	(c) 27% reservation in govt. jobs

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Marginalised groups are those groups of the society which remained ignored in the past due to various social and economic causes. The Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and the Minorities are included in the marginalised groups.
2. There is no specific definition of the Scheduled Castes. Castes which were formerly treated as 'untouchables' in the society are called Scheduled Castes. As per the Census of 2011, the Scheduled Castes population was registered as 200.98 million (16.6% of the total population of the country).
3. The Constitution does not specifically define the Scheduled Tribes as well. However, they represent communities which are economically backward and inhabiting mostly the remote hilly and thickly forested areas. They comprise 104.12 million population (8.6% of the country's total).
4. Minorities, both lingual and religious, are those who have less number of their own sect or religion in a region or state. As per the Census of 2011, they numbered 262 million (nearly 21.65% of India's total population). The Muslims, the Christians, the Sikhs are considered as minorities.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Social justice implies that there should not be any discrimination among citizens from the social point of view. They should have all opportunities for self-development.

In fact, social justice does not exist in India because various social inequalities exist in Indian society. These inequalities pertain to caste, colour, creed, language, sex, etc. Besides, there exists economic inequalities in society. The weaker sections of the society are still exploited by the affluent section.

2. [See the answer of Question No.-F-4, Chapter-24]
3. Untouchability has been practised in India since ancient times. It is the practice of separation followed by the upper caste Hindus against the lower caste Hindus.

Untouchability has manifested itself in various forms, e.g.

- (i) Not allowing the Scheduled Castes to enter the temples and to perform any rituals there.
  - (ii) Prohibiting the Scheduled Castes from bathing in the common pond or drawing water from the common wells.
  - (iii) Refusing education to the Scheduled Caste children.
  - (iv) Not allowing the Scheduled Caste people even to walk through the residential area or through the main village streets of the dominant castes.
  - (v) Discrimination against Scheduled Castes in the field of employment, and jobs.
  - (vi) Offering food and tea to the Scheduled Castes in separate utensils.
  - (vii) Forcing the Scheduled Castes to do menial jobs and unclean occupations.
  - (viii) Denying inter-dining and intermarriages to the Scheduled Castes by the upper castes.
4. The practice of carrying human excreta in baskets on their heads by sweepers is known as manual scavenging. This practice continued for centuries in the country until the flush system was evolved. Such a practice was undoubtedly shameful. Therefore activists of the Human Rights condemned this practice.

The Government passed a law against manual scavenging. The Employment of Manual Scavengers of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, punishes the employment of scavengers or the construction of dry latrines with imprisonment for up to one year/or a fine of ₹ 2000.

5. In order to attain social justice, several constitutional provisions are made :
  - (i) Under Article 15, untouchability and misbehaviour with backward classes have been legally banned.
  - (ii) According to Article 15 (1) of the Indian Constitution, there will be no discrimination on the basis of creed, race, sex, caste or birth place, but if any special provision is made for the backward classes including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, it will not be considered discrimination.

- (iii) Article 17 of the Constitution has banned the practice of untouchability. Now it is a punishable offence.
  - (iv) According to Article 25 (2)(b) all the religious institutions will remain open for the Hindu castes and classes.
  - (v) According to article 29 (2), admissions to any educational institution of the government or government aided institution cannot be denied to any citizen of India on the basis of creed, caste, race or language.
  - (vi) Articles 330 and 332 give the right of reservation of seats to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies according to the proportion of their population to the total population of a state.
  - (vii) The Constitution of India bans the discrimination in the use of parks, cinemas, eating places, schools, wells, tanks, shops etc. in the name of religion, colour, caste, community or language.
- It is clear that an order to attain social justice, the government has tried to abolish discrimination on the basis of caste, colour and race through various provisions made in the constitution.



## 29. Economic Presence of the Government

### Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Central, 2. 1950, 3. rural areas, 4. highway, 5. Railways.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. X, 4. ✓, 5. ✓.

D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :

'A'

'B'

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Narmada Valley Project                    | (d) Multipurpose project           |
| 2. National Thermal Power Corporation        | (c) coal-based power plants        |
| 3. Steel Authority of India                  | (e) Industries                     |
| 4. National Highways Development Corporation | (b) Transport                      |
| 5. Heavy Engineering Corporation             | (a) Machine plants, iron and steel |

E. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. India suffers from various socio-economic problems such as poverty, unemployment and under-development, etc.
2. The building of a dam on a river, so that the river water can be used for various purposes such as generating electricity, providing water for

irrigation checking floods and soil erosion, providing facility for afforestation, navigation, fishing and entertainment etc. is called a multipurpose project. The two major projects are the Bhakra Nangal Project and the Damodar Valley Project.

3. The government has started various poverty alleviation programmes such as :

(i) **Integrating Rural Development Programme (IRDP)** : This programme was incorporated in the sixth Five Year Plan to alleviate rural poverty. Under this programme productive assets and inputs are provided to identified rural families.

(ii) **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)** : It aims at bringing exiting poor families above the poverty line. This is a centrally sponsored scheme, operational in all the development blocks of the country since 1980. Under this scheme families below poverty line are provided with financial assistance.

4. The sharp and persistent rise in the price level is called ‘inflation’.

The government has taken the following steps to curb inflation :

(i) **Monetary Measures** : Whenever there is price-rise, Reserve Bank of India reduces the money circulation in the economy. This results in people’s tendency to consume less, which in turn reduces the demand for goods and thereby lowers the prices.

(ii) **Fiscal Measures** : When the government decides to reduce money in circulation, it imposes taxes on high income groups and on many consumable goods. When people have less money to spend, their consumption will also fall, which leads to decline in prices.

#### F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. After Independence, the Government thought of planning to improve its economy. The need for planning was due to the following reasons :

(i) The British had exploited our economic resources. It was necessary to make the best use of available resources to improve the country’s economy.

(ii) After Independence, India faced many problems. Therefore, planning was necessary to set goals and priorities.

(iii) There was immediate need to bring relief to the neglected poor people. Long term planning alone could solve their problems.

(iv) Planning was necessary for an all round development of the country.

2. The government has undertaken many special programmes to generate employment opportunities. The major ones among them are :

(i) **Rural Works Programme** : This programme aims at construction of civil works of permanent nature in rural areas.

- (ii) **Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development** : Under this scheme, permanent works like soil conservation, development of land and water harnessing are undertaken.
  - (iii) **National Rural Employment Programme** : It aims to create community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure—like drinking water wells, community irrigations wells, village tanks, minor irrigation works rural roads and schools.
  - (iv) **Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme** : It aims at generating gainful employment, creating productive assets in rural areas and improving the overall quality of rural life.
  - (v) **Industrial Training** : The government has taken many steps to impart industrial training to generate skill development among labour force. Vocational education has been integrated at the school level as well.
  - (vi) **Enterpreneurial Development** : The government has implemented a number of schemes for providing low cost capital to the small enterprises and self employed persons. It has helped in the expansion of India's industries and businesses.
3. A country's strength largely depends on its economic and social development. After independence, the government thought of planning to improve the economy. Through the various Five Year Plans launched so far, the government has been trying to remove poverty and unemployment by utilising the available resources in the best possible way.

The government has launched various schemes to alleviate poverty and unemployment such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna, Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna, Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna, Employment Assurance Scheme, Pradhanmantri Gramodaya Yojna, Rural Works Programme, Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development, National Rural Development Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme, Industrial Planning and Entrepreneurial Development. Government has also tried to curb inflation and price rise by taking various monetary and fiscal measures.

Medical and Health care facilities have also increased. Many deadly diseases are now curable. A network of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres has been created.

To improve literacy rate National Literacy Mission was launched in 1988. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 as modified in 1992 emphasises universal access to elementary education through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched in 2001-02.

4. A few organizations in the public sector for the development of energy and industries are :



**Energy :** The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC), North Eastern Power Corporation (NEPC), Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Oil India Ltd.

**Industries :** Indian Railways, Shipping Corporation of India, Steel Authority of India, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, Hindustan Machine Tools, Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., etc.

5. We need a government for the following reasons :
- (i) The government makes laws to follow for the welfare of the people, their security and maintain law and order in the society.
  - (ii) The government levies taxes for the projects, healthcare, education, infrastructure and other expenditure.
  - (iii) The government assures and guarantees the people about their rights.
  - (iv) The government punishes and corrects any lawbreaking citizen back to the civil life.
  - (v) Finally, the government defends the country from any internal or external threat.



## Half Yearly Test Paper

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**

1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b).

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. 1858, 2. 1892, 3. cholera, 4. untouchability, 5. Direct Action Day.

**C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. X.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

‘A’

‘B’

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. In 1971                          | (c) East Pakistan emerged as an independent nation named as Bangladesh |
| 2. The period between 1919 and 1934 | (a) is known as the Gandhian era of Mass Movement                      |
| 3. 1761                             | (d) Third battle of Panipat  |
| 4. 26th January, 1950               | (b) India become a sovereign democratic republic                       |

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. Modern period starts in India from the time Vasco De Gama arrived in India.
2. Lord William Bentinck was the first governer general of India.

3. Birsa Munda was an Indian tribal freedom fighter, religious leader and a folk hero who belonged to Munda tribe.
4. The word 'caste' expresses a hierarchical relationship. Caste system is the basis of the Hindu social organisation. It is based on the notion of purity and pollution. Those who are at the top of pollution-purity hierarchy (ladder) are given the highest place, while those at the bottom are accorded the lowest status.
5. The Swarajists formed the Swaraj Party after the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement. The main leaders of the Swaraj Party were Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru. They contested the elections in 1923 and secured a large number of seats in the Central Assembly. Their purpose was to resort to a policy of continuous and consistent obstruction in functioning of the government. As elected members of the Central Assembly they obstructed the passage of important government bills.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. The eighteenth century is regarded as the darkest period in Indian history. The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 marked the end of the reign of the Great Mughals. There were several revolts of the Rajputs, Jats, Bundelas, Satnamis and the Sikhs. The rise of Marathas in the Deccan had shaken the foundation of the Mughal empire during the reign of Aurangzeb. The invasion of Nadir Shah (1739 AD) crushed the Mughal power. Ahmed Shah Abdali's invasions (1748-1757 AD) and the Third Battle of Panipat (1761 AD) proved disastrous for the Marathas and weakened the Mughals too. It gave a chance to English East India Company to establish its hold on Bengal and pave the way for establishing British power in India.

Taking advantage of the weakness of the Mughal empire, Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad, Rohilkhand, Mysore, Rajputana, etc. became autonomous. The three Carnatic Wars (1744-1763 AD) proved decisive for the English. The political instability in India invited rivalries among European trading powers to gain hold over the country. It adversely affected Indian agriculture, handicrafts and trade. Forms of art also conferred a lot. The English took the Indian trade into their hands. It caused exploitation of Indians and ruin of artisans and craftsmen.

2. The Governor General's Council was assisted by a large number of officials who constituted the civil service. Lord Cornwallis is regarded as the real founder of the British Civil Service in India. He introduced strict regulations for the officials. In course of time these officers became the highest paid civil servants in the world. The prestige and high salaries of these services began to attract youngmen of aristocratic families. In those days, members of influential British families were mainly nominated to these services. Subsequently, by

the Act of 1853, a system of open competition of the Indian Civil Service was introduced.

Lord Wellesley established the Fort William College at Calcutta to train these officers. In 1806, however the Directors shifted the work of training these officials at East Indian Haileybury College in England.

From the administrative point of view, the British India was divided into several districts each under a Collector who was a key man in the administration and overall responsible for the collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order.

3. In the 19th century, many changes occurred in the tribal economies and societies. They primarily lived by hunting, fishing and food gathering. Later, they switched over to shifting cultivation. The British revenue administration in the nineteenth century found the communication mode of landownership still intact in many tribal areas. However, the practice did not continue for long as landowners in the landrecords department succumbed to pressure from the vested interests and gradually lands were transferred to non-tribal peasants. The tribal people were alienated from their land. The developmental activities like the laying of roads, rail tracks, mining, etc. depleted the resources of the tribals bringing misery and poverty into them. It had an (Adverse) impact on their society. Such developments in the Chhota Nagpur region, in particular resulted in structural changes in the tribal economies in several ways :
  - (i) The tribes were displaced from their lands but they were not satisfactorily rehabilitated.
  - (ii) The influx of the non-tribal people led to a notable demographic change in the tribal hamlets.
  - (iii) Eviction of tribals from their traditional lands caused occupational changes. Many of them switched over to casual workers in plantation, mines and industry.
4. Besides contributing greatly to the political field, Mahatma Gandhi rendered useful contribution for reforming the caste system and upliftment of the depressed classes. He condemned untouchability. He believed in the doctrine of equality as embodied in the *Gita*. He undertook a fast unto death when the British Government through the Communal Award of 1932, tried to separate the Harijans from the Hindus. He founded the *Harijan Sewak Samaj* in 1932 for the uplift of Harijans. He began the publication of a weekly paper *Harijan* in 1933 and through it he took up the cause of Harijan. 'Harijan' meant the children of God.

He himself began to live with the Harijans in their colony. He attached great importance to eradicating the evil practice of untouchability.
5. The period between 1942 and 1945 was dominated by the radical activities of Subhash Chandra Bose. Despite Gandhiji's opposition, he

became Congress' President twice (1938, 1939). Bose secretly left India in March 1941 and arrived in Berlin. From there, he went to Japan, where under the initiative of Ras Bihari Bose, Captain Mohan Singh had raised the 'Azad Hind Fauj' or the Indian National Army (INA) comprising the Indian soldiers of the British Army and captured by the Japanese in the war. Bose infused new life into this Army and came to be called Netaji. He also gave the famous battle cry : 'Delhi Chalo'. The INA along with the Japanese army was able to come up to the Eastern Frontier of India and hoist the Indian. Many of its soldiers were arrested. Subsequently, the government instituted their public trial at the Red Fort. This roused the people's patriotic emotions. As a result, the INA leaders were acquitted and set free. The wave of unrest also spread to the Royal Indian Air Force and the Navy. This hastened the process towards the country's freedom.



## Annual Test Paper

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :**

1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (a).

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. man-made, 2. ore, 3. basic, 4. three, 5. marginalised.

**C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :**

1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. X.

**D. Match the column 'A' with the column 'B' :**

'A'	'B'
1. Forest	(d) Recyclable resource
2. Water	(a) Renewable resource
3. Technology	(b) Human resource
4. Minerals	(c) Non-renewable resource

**E. Answer the following questions briefly :**

1. Any material that constitutes part of the Earth and which satisfies a human need is called a resource.
2. Metallic minerals can be recycled. Recycling means re-utilisation of discarded metals by smelting them.
3. Three steel producing centres in India are : Jamshedpur, Durgapur and Bhilai.
4. Right to Constitutional Remedies is the most important right as it protects all others rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This right enables a citizen to move the courts if any of his rights is violated. The Fundamental Rights are justiciable. The Constitution empowers the courts to issue 'writs' (orders) to the government to restore the rights of a citizen on the petition of the citizen.

5. Marginalised groups are those groups of the society which remained ignored in the past due to various social and economic causes. The Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and the Minorities are included in the marginalised groups.

**F. Answer the following questions in detail :**

1. Resources are classified in a number of ways. Basically there are two types of resources :

(i) Natural Resources and (ii) Human Resources.

(i) **Natural Resources** : Any matter or element derived from the environment that is used by human beings, such as air, water, soil, minerals fuels, plant and wildlife is called a natural resources. Some resources like air, water and plants are essential for the survival of mankind while others like minerals and fuels are used for satisfying other material needs and wants.

(ii) **Human Resources** : Human resources refer to the number and abilities (mental and physical) of the people. The distribution and density of population is measured quantitatively. Physical and mental abilities of people are not easy to measure. Education and health are considered as important criteria for termining the mental and physical abilities of people. In fact, both the elements make people competent for developing resources. Educated and healthy people are considered valuable assets of a country in economic terms. It is basically the ability of humans that help in transforming the physical materials into valuable resources. For example, Machines, tools, technology, capital, houses and buildings, means of transport and communication, social and political institutions, etc. are the various human-made resources.

2. Coal, mineral oil and natural gas are called fossil fuels because they are formed by vegetation whcih got buried under layers of rocks millions of years ago. They are the metamorphosed form of vegetation.

3. In India, the development of micro-electronics was started in 1984. In the last two decades, India's telecommunications sector has achieved enormous growth. From 1984 to 1988, the number of computers increased ten-fold, the computer industry's revenues increased four-fold and computer software exports increased five-fold.

Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Delhi-Noida-Gurgaon belt, Chandigarh and Thiruvananthapuram are some of the important centres of the information technology. Indian companies are becoming proficient in chip design, web-based services and telecom software, among other fields. India has emerged as one of the great leaders in this field.

4. The duties contained in Part IV-A of the constitution merely define what the state expects from the citizens in return for the rights

embodied in Part III of the constitution. Some critics doubt whether the inclusion of these duties would serve any useful purpose because some of the duties have not been clearly worked. For example, words like 'scientific temper' and 'humanism' can be variously interpreted. Besides it, there is no coercive machinery for the enforcement of these duties. In the opinion of the critics, more amendments and additions to Part IV-A are needed. Nevertheless, Fundamental Duties have been incorporated in the Constitution to make the citizens patriotic and to promote the idea of harmony and to strengthen the nation.

5. Social justice implies that there should not be any discrimination among citizens from the social point of view. They should have all opportunities for self-development.

In fact, social justice does not exist in India because various social inequalities exist in Indian society. These inequalities pertain to caste, colour, creed, language, sex, etc. Besides, there exists economic inequalities in society. The weaker sections of the society are still exploited by the affluent section.

