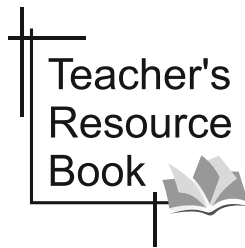


Book
8

Social World

A Textbook on Social Studies



MARINA PUBLICATIONS PVT. LTD.



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Unit : I

1. When, Where and How

- A. 1. renaissance 2. textile 3. Marathas
4. Archeological 5. press

- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

- C. 1. -e. 2. -d. 3. -b. 4. -a. 5. -c.

- D. 1. A Portuguese sailor named Vasco-da Gama discovered a new sea route to India in 1498.

2. In the second half of the 18th century, the labour-based economy of England switched over to machines and industrial progress. It began with the mechanisation of the textile industry.

Thus, by the end of the 18th century, the rich merchants set up factories, installed machines and started making machine made goods. This shift from the manual system to the machine system is known as the Industrial Revolution. Further inventions, such as railways telegraph, electricity, etc. magnified both its impact and its ability to influence the future course of world history.

England was the first country to develop this system. It later spread to France, Germany, Russia and the rest of Europe. The Industrial Revolution began in England in the mid 18th century. The textile industry was first to be mechanised. New machines like spinning Jenny, powerloom and steam engines were invented.

3. The primary source refers to the written or developed document or object during the study. These include archaeological documents, photographs, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and videotapes.

- E. 1. We get a detailed idea from **printed books** about the

achievements in various fields such as art, literature, science and technology, medicine, etc. Books also tell us about social, economic and political conditions of a period. Biographies and autobiographies give an account of the life and views of great personalities.

2. DIY

3. In order to effectively do administration in India.

F. DIY

G. 1. Steam Engine

2. Diesel Engine, Electric Engine

2. The Establishment of Company Power

A. 1. 1498 2. dual 3. Lord Wellesley

4. 1757, English East India company

5. Warren Hastings

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. 1. The officials of the East India Company began to intensify their operations after the death of Aurangzeb, by taking advantage of the decline of the Mughal empire. Bengal, in the 18th century, emerged as one of the richest provinces in India. In 1717, the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar granted the Company the right to import and export goods without paying any taxes to the government. However, some officials carried out trade on a private basis without paying custom duties by misusing the royal farmers. Such activities led to a huge loss of revenue in Bengal and it became the major reason behind the conflict between the Nawabs of Bengal and the East India Company.

In the first half of the 18th century, this conflict became more intensified. **Murshid Quli Khan, Shuja-ud-din and Alivardi Khan** were three rulers

of Bengal who tried to keep the officials of the Company in check. Alivardi Khan listed two conditions necessary for carrying on trade in Bengal. He made it obligatory for the Company officials to pay custom duties for carrying out private trade otherwise the privilege of not paying custom duties would be withdrawn altogether. Besides, the Company was not allowed to extend its fortification further. However, the Company, by this time, had become very strong after the military success in Europe and India. It now decided to annex territories in India.

2. Mir Qasim was a competent and efficient ruler. In order to strengthen his position in Bengal, Mir Qasim improved the economic position of Bengal. He hired European experts who trained his army with modern equipments and made them more disciplined. He also dismissed the court officials who favoured the Britishers. He abolished all duties on internal trade when he found that company officials were misusing their trading privileges by selling their duty free trade permit to Indian merchants who used them for carrying duty free trade which caused huge loss of revenue to Nawabs and was unfair to local merchants who had to pay heavy duties.

Thus the Britishers became increasingly hostile towards Mir Qasim and war broke out between them in 1763. Mir Jafar was reinstated to the throne after the defeat of Mir Qasim in this battle. Mir Qasim escaped to Awadh and formed an alliance with Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah, and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. The combined forces of the three allies challenged the British forces on 22 October, 1764 at Buxar. However, they were

decisively defeated by the Britishers.

Shah Alam II acquired the region of Kara and Allahabad from Britishers with an annual pension of 26 lakh rupees for granting the Company, **Diwani** (rights of revenue collection) in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (now Odisha). Shah Alam II became nominal head of Mughal empire after the Battle of Buxar. Company also acquired legal control over Bengal. However, the puppet of Bengal continued to sit on the throne without any military or administrative power. Mir Jafar, once again, became Nawab of Bengal after this war. His son was made Nawab of Bengal after his death in 1765. He signed a treaty with Robert Clive. According to this treaty, he had to disband his army and transferred Nizamat power (power of general administration and criminal justice) to a deputy nawab who was appointed by the Britishers.

3. According to this doctrine, when the ruler of a kingdom died without a natural heir, his territory would automatically be under the British control. The state would not be under an adopted heir as was the traditional practice. Instead, it was to be annexed to the British territories.

D. 1. India was rich trading centre

2. The Battle of Plassey proved to be a major turning point in the history of India. The vast wealth and resources of Bengal were used by the British for conquering more and more territories in India. With this money, they also increased their economic hold in Bengal. These resources helped Britishers to win the Third Carnatic War and finance military expedition in different parts of India. This war paved the way for the establishment of the mighty British

empire in India starting from Bengal.

E. DIY

F. 1. Raja Ranjit Singh

2. Treaty of Amritsar – The British

3. Rural Life and Society

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

B. 1. –d. 2. –c. 3. –b. 4. –e. 5. a.

C. 1. Permanent Settlement

2. Absentee landlords

3. Ijaradari system

4. Indigo

5. Money lenders

6. Zamindar

D. 1. In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa (now Odisha). As per this system, the landowners or the *zamindars* obtained hereditary rights over their land. The farmers were diminished to the status of tenants. The *zamindars* had to pay a fixed amount of land revenue every year to the Company even if there were adverse conditions such as flood or drought, failing which, their land would be auctioned off. Whatever remained with the *zamindar* after paying the revenue was his profit. The land revenue was fixed at roughly fifty per cent of the total produce.

2. In the Ryotwari system the peasants or the *ryots* were considered the owners of the land and land revenue was collected directly from them. 'The rate of revenue was fixed at roughly half of the total produce. It was settled for a period of 30 years after which it could be revised.

Though the *ryotwari* settlement recognized the peasants as the owners of the land, high rate of

revenue made them dependent on moneylenders.

In the Mahalwari system introduced in western Uttar Pradesh, parts of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, the land revenue settlement was made for the entire estate or mabal. The *talukdar* or the head of the village had to collect the revenue from the villages and hand it over to the Company. The rate of revenue was roughly half of the total agricultural production, which was subject to a periodic revision. However, even under this system, the condition of the peasants remained pitiable as the head of the village retained the right of extracting revenue.

3. Punjab was annexed by the British in 1849. Punjab known as the land of five rivers was very fertile and the British wanted to ensure the loyalty of the martial Sikh population. It wanted to enjoy the maximum benefits from the fertile lands. It was also important for the British to gain support of the people of Punjab because of its strategic position. So, the British economic policies in Punjab were largely non-oppressive. Cotton cultivation was encouraged in this region due to its demand as raw material for cotton textiles. Irrigation was extended here; wastelands were brought under cultivation resulting in increasing agricultural productivity and reducing landlessness and indebtedness. Thus, under the British, the agricultural prosperity increased in Punjab. Consequently the British did not face rebellions from this area. People of Punjab did not play a major role in the revolt of 1857 as well.

- E. 1. The self-sufficiency of the Indian villages was completely broken under the British. Indian peasants were forced to grow commercial crops such as tea, coffee, indigo, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, mulberry, rubber, etc. Many of these crops were raw materials

for the industries of Britain. These crops were grown on large estates called **plantations**, owned by the Europeans. The plantations were mainly in Assam, Bengal and Kerala.

The oppressive land-revenue settlements coupled with plantation agriculture made peasants and other tribal groups rise up in rebellion against the British.

2. The British did experiment with various land revenue settlements in different parts of the country; all of them were aimed at extracting maximum revenue. Hence, the condition of the peasants became miserable.
 - The self-sufficiency of the villages was destroyed. There was a shift towards the cultivation of commercial crops such as sugarcane, jute, oil seeds, cotton, groundnuts, etc. These crops were called **cash crops** as they could be easily bought and sold in the market.
 - Famines continued to be a regular feature as land productivity fell.
 - Land became a saleable commodity because, in times of need, the peasant could mortgage or sell it.
 - *Beggars* or bonded labourers increased as the peasants were forced to sell their land due to the high rate of revenue.
 - Agriculture continued to be stagnant as neither the British nor the landlords took steps to improve it. They did not provide irrigation facilities, seeds, ploughs, fertilizers and did not try to educate the farmers.

F. DIY

- G. 1. Weaving Industry in India in the 18th Century
2. Self sufficient rural economy.

4. Colonialism and Tribal Societies

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

B. 1. Adi

2. jewellery

3. Jantia, Garo

4. 1893 to 1894

5. Birsa Munda

C. x (del)

D. 1. The term 'tribal' refers to aboriginals or Adivasis .

This word is derived from Adi, means beginning or earliest time, and vasi, means resident of ; i.e, the original inhabitants. The term became popular only after India got independence. Adivasis are different not only from the other Indian populations (who are called the 'caste' populations), but also from one another in dialect, race, socio-economic and cultural patterns. They were relatively free from external interference during pre-colonial times. But they never lived in complete isolation from the rest of the Indian society, though their contact was limited.

Most of the tribes are completely ignorant of the world outside and were contented with their own customs, beliefs and culture. The tribals live in small clusters of huts and have a strong sense of community. Generally, there is a common meeting place in each village where dances and religious ceremonies are held. Each village has a well defined boundary. A village committee generally enforces the rules of the community, organises festivals and rites, and settles disputes. It consists of the leading members of each family. It chooses a village chief, who is generally the most capable and respected man in the village.

2. • The tribals were dispossessed of their lands when

they failed to pay the land revenue. They had to work as wage labourers.

- Some of the tribals were allowed to retain land but had to pay high land revenue failing which their land was confiscated.
 - They forced many of the tribals to adopt settled agriculture as they found it difficult to monitor the pastoralists and get regular land revenue from them.
 - They made tremendous changes in the forest laws by declaring forests as the state property and restricting the use of forest resources or practising shifting agriculture. They were even forced to abandon their living spaces in the reserved forests.
 - The money lenders and traders often cheated and exploited the tribals who were dependent on them for certain things or for short term loans.
 - The tribal chiefs, who earlier enjoyed their power and authority, became mere agents of the British and their survival depended upon British mercy.
 - Exploitation of labour became synonymous with the plantation industry. They were often forced to borrow money from the moneylenders at high rates of interest. In such extreme conditions, they rose up in revolt against the British rule.
 - Their main economic activities were hunting, gathering and shifting cultivation. During the British rule, the Europeans grew indigo, jute, tea, coffee, sugarcane and oilseeds on large tracts of forested land or plantations. The establishment of plantations displaced the tribal population and also took away their source of livelihood. They were forced to work on plantations for meagre wages.
3. As soon as the British took over Eastern India, tribal revolts broke out to challenge the outsiders intrusion.

In 1772, the Paharia revolt broke out which was followed by a five-year uprising led by Tilka Manjhi who was hanged in Bhagalpur in 1785. The tribal uprisings spread eastward to the neighbouring Tamar areas of the Munda tribes. They too rose in revolt in 1811 and 1813. In the next two decades, revolts took place in Singhbhum, Gumla, Birbhum, Bankura, Manbhum and Palamau, followed by the great Kol Risings of 1832 and the Khewar and Bhumij revolts (1832-34).

In 1820, the Ho tribal peasants of Chhotanagpur in Bihar rose against the British rulers, the local money-lenders and Zamindars but were soon suppressed by the British. The Hos rose again in 1821. This time, they were well-organised and strong enough to besiege the fort of Chinepoor, with the entire Kolhan area at their mercy. The Zamindars and the Raja of Porahat appealed to the British for help, and the Ho uprising was ruthlessly crushed. In fact, the Chhotanagpur area remained a centre of turbulent uprisings throughout the 19th century. The Oraons, another tribal community, rebelled in 1820, 1832, 1890.

The Kols organised an insurrection in 1831-32, which was directed mainly against Government officers and money-lenders.

One of the most important Adivasi revolt against the British rule before 1857 was the Santhal hul (or Santhal Revolt). The Santhal region extended from Bhagalpur in Bihar in the north to Odisha in the south, the centre stretching from Hazaribagh to the borders of Bengal. The revolt was mainly against the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis, but there were a number of specific grievances that forced the Santhals to rebel against an inefficient government.

The Munda rebellion was one of the most powerful tribal revolts of the late nineteenth century. Concentrated in the Chotanagpur region, it was led by Birsa Munda. The 'ulgulan' or the 'Great Tumult' as it came to be called, aimed at British policies that allowed the Zamindars (landowners) and money-lenders to exploit the Adivasis mercilessly.

- E. 1. Birsa Munda claimed miraculous healing powers. He believed that he could treat all diseases and even bring the dead to life. He asked the tribals to be fearless as he had come to solve their problems. Many tribals joined the movement believing that he was an incarnation of God.

Birsa Munda wanted to bring back the 'golden age' of the Mundas. He wanted to free his people from the oppression of the traders, moneylenders, zamindars and the British. He asked the tribals to forcefully take back the land that the British had taken away from them.

The movement launched by Birsa Munda was also a social movement. It aimed at reforming the tribal society. Birsa asked people to give up evil practices such as drinking liquor, performing animal sacrifices, worship of evil spirits and leading a dishonest life. He was also against the Christian missionaries who interfered in the traditional culture of the tribals.

Birsa Munda was instrumental in starting the tribal movement in Chhotanagpur region. There is no record of his speeches as they were in their own dialect and nobody was literate enough to pen them down. But certain government and other records throw light on the history of these revolts and the social conditions.

2. The civil records of 1888 of Andaman and Nicobar

islands reveal that from 1866, a great deal of sickness and mortality was observed among the Andamanese. But the fact was that due to gradual clearance of forests, the tribals living near the settlement areas fell prey to malaria. With the passage of time, their mortality rate increased considerably. In fact, the contact with civilisation proved disastrous for them. It further inclined the gap between the tribals and the British.

3. yes. The exploitations and unjust treatment of the tribals by the Britishers made them revolt.

F. DIY

- G. 1. Birsa Mundan, India Parliament Museum
2. Gandhi se Pahle Gandhi

5. Crafts and Industries

- A. 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T

- B. 1.-b 2.-d. 3.-e(1855) 4.-a 5.-c

- C. 1. £1,200,000 2. Dadabhai Naroji

3. Peasantisation 4. Harappan

5. Handloom

- D. 1. The beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Its mass produced mass market products defeated the high quality-low production, classy market goods which traditional Indian industries produced.

Indian textiles formed one of the chief items of export. The complexity and finesse of the spinning and weaving Machines of Dacca was unmatched. The fine Dacca muslin was in great demand all over the world. It was exported in bulk by the European trading outposts in India. In the mid 17th century, for example, the Dutch annually exported three-quarters of a million pounds of Cossimbazar raw silk to Japan and Holland, and sold a large quantity to

Central Asia. Surviving Customs Office books at Murshidabad show, that even during Bengal governor Ali Wardi Khan's rule seventy lacs of rupees worth of raw silk was exported.

Despite the hostility of the British manufacturers the demand for Indian goods from other European countries persisted. Hence, all the goods imported by the Company to England used to be re-exported to these countries. But due to the mounting hostilities between England and other European countries, first during the American War of Independence and later during the Napoleonic wars, this export suffered a severe setback. As a result, there was a sharp decline in the import of cotton goods from Bengal.

2. the Industrial Revolution enabled the British manufacturers to improve the quality as well as the output of British textile goods. In addition, the Company started importing raw materials, cotton from Bengal at very cheap price, to feed the mechanised textile mills in England. The Company then exported bulk of finished cotton textiles from Manchester to Bengal. Due to the sophisticated machinery, vast quantities of cheap cotton goods from Manchester flooded the Indian market and almost destroyed the Indian Industries.
 3. A separate department of Commerce and Industries was created in 1905 at the insistence of Lord Curzon. Several mechanical industries-including rice, flour, timber, iron and steel works, and mineral industries as salt. mica and saltpetre were developed in the beginning of the 20th century.
- E. 1. • The Mughal rule, from the 16th to the 18th century, had promoted the trade and industry in India. The Mughal era was relatively peaceful and secured.
- The finished goods of Indian industry as well as

natural products such as pearls, perfumes, dye-stuff, spices, sugar, opium, etc., were exported to different countries.

- This kept the balance of trade firmly in its favour, and resulted in the net increase of gold/foreign currency in India.
 - Weaving was the leading industry in India during that time and artistic crafts were not far behind. Fine shawls, jewellery, stone carvings, filigree work in gold and silver, brass and copper metal ware, artistic marble work, sandalwood and ivory inlay work were other important products that were in great demand in the foreign countries.
 - Even in the beginning of the 19th century, ship-buiding was more developed in India than in England.
2. British imports of cotton manufactures into India increased by fifty times, and Indian exports dropped to one-fourth. Silk goods, woollens, iron, pottery, glassware and paper also met with a similar fate. As a result, millions of ruined artisans and craftsmen, spinners, weaver, potters, smelters and smiths were rendered jobless and became landless agricultural workers.
 3. Within half a century of the Battle of Plassey, Bengal was no longer a prosperous region. The flourishing industry of Bengal was destroyed, and the trade and industry sank. The decline of Indian towns, once famous for their fabrics, faced the worst consequence of the ruin of the Indian handicraft industry.

F. DIY

G. 1. Khadi Weaving Unit

2. Cottage Industry

6. Revolt of 1857 : First War of Independence

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)
- B. 1. 1757 to 1857 2. Rani Lakshmi Bai
3. Civilians 4. Khan Bahadur Khan
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
- D. 1. One hundred years after the Battle of Plassey in 1757 the suppressed resentment and anger against the unjust, exploitative and oppressive British government exploded into flames and shook the very foundations of the British rule in India. British historians called it the 'Sepoy Mutiny'; Indian, historians refer to it as the 'Great Revolt of 1857' or the 'First War of Indian Independence.'
2. One major incident that gave spark to the 1857 revolt through which Indians showed their resentment openly against the Britishers began with the introduction of a new kind of rifle in the army which was known as **Enfield rifle** or **Pritchett rifle**.
- The new rifle introduced by the Britishers used a cartridge covered with grease made of the fat of cows and pigs. The sepoys had to bite off the grease wrappers before loading the cartridge which was against the religious belief of the Hindus and Muslims. Since Hindus consider the cow as sacred and Muslims consider the pig dirty, both these communities were enraged at such disrespect shown to their religious sentiments and felt that it was an act which brought disgrace to them.
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai was one of the bravest and the best military leader in the 1857 revolt. Although, initially, she had declared her loyalty towards the British officers, later, she began to distrust Britishers when they refused to recognise her

adopted son as heir to the throne of Jhansi and annexed Jhansi by the Doctrine of Lapse which made her furious and angry and turned her against the Britishers.

Rani Lakshmi Bai seized the fort of Gwalior with the help of Tantya Tope whom she joined at Kalpi. The Maharaja of Gwalior tried to fight against Rani but most of his forces deserted him and joined the Rani. However, the British re-captured Gwalior in June 1858 by defeating Lakshmi Bai and Tantya Tope. Rani died in this war fighting bravely on the horseback and Tantya Tope moved towards the jungles of central India. However, peace was restored in 1859.

- E. 1. Many political, social, religious, economic and military reasons were responsible for this uprising.

One major incident that gave spark to the 1857 revolt through which Indians showed their resentment openly against the Britishers began with the introduction of a new kind of rifle in the army which was known as **Enfield rifle** or **Pritchett rifle**. This rifle was so named because Enfield was the name of place in England where it was manufactured and Pritchett was the person who had designed this.

The new rifle introduced by the Britishers used a cartridge covered with grease made of the fat of cows and pigs. The sepoys had to bite off the grease wrappers before loading the cartridge which was against the religious belief of the Hindus and Muslims. Since Hindus consider the cow as sacred and Muslims consider the pig dirty, both these communities were enraged at such disrespect shown to their religious sentiments and felt that it was an act which brought disgrace to them.

2.
 - Many reasons were responsible for the failure of 1857 uprising. Firstly, there was no major involvement of all the sections of the Indian society in carrying out the struggle against British.
 - Large parts of Madras, Bombay and Bengal remained untouched by the rebellions. Most Indian rulers did not support the revolt.
 - Apart from such rulers, even westernised educated Indians did not lend their support to the rebels as they considered British rule important for the Indian society which had fallen prey to many social evils.
 - Lack of the centralised leadership and lack of adequate financial resources were other major reasons for the failure of this rebellion.
 - Lastly, the arms used by the rebels were outdated.
 - However, the Britishers on the other hand, had powerful resources. They were better organised and possessed superior arms.
3. The Revolt was a turning point in the history of India. It shook the British Government's confidence in itself. It also brought to the forefront the Hindu-Muslim unity.
 - The main results of the revolt were:
 - It brought an end to the East India Company's rule.
 - India now came under the direct rule of the British Parliament and the Queen of England.
 - Doctrine of Lapse was abolished.
 - No new kingdom would be annexed.
 - Artillery was henceforth placed under the British soldier.
 - The British Government promised not to interfere in the social and religious lives of the Indians.

- The welfare of the Indian people would be looked after.
- The number of the British soldiers in the army was increased.

F. DIY

G. 1. Rani Lakshmi Bai

- (i) Bravest and the best military leader in the 1857 revolts.
- (ii) She died fighting bravely on the horseback.

7. Education and British Rule

- A.** 1. Pathshalas, makhtabs 2. Science, Geography
 3. Calcutta Madrassa 4. Law Member
 5. 1844

- B.** 1. -d 2. -e 3. -b 4. -c 5. -a

- C.** 1. Before the arrival of the British in India, the Indian education system was very flexible. Most of the children received elementary education in pathshalas and makhtabs and higher education was mainly taught in tols and madrassas. In the absence of any fixed curriculum and set of prescribed textbooks, teachers generally imparted oral teaching to the groups of students in their houses. Elementary education enabled the students to become literate enough to maintain accounts. Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics were the most popular subjects. In addition to these subjects, literature, law, logic, medicine and astronomy were also taught. Since subjects like Science and Geography were not popular, most of the students were unaware about the new developments and progress in the European countries or elsewhere in the world.

This Indian system of education continued for a long time period and British did not make any

efforts to bring any change in this system for more than fifty years of their rule in India.

2. Lord Macaulay outlined three main objectives of the education in India. These were:
 - To form a class of interpreters between the British rulers and the millions of Indians they ruled.
 - To create a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but British in taste, opinions, morals and intellect.
 - To obtain a cheap supply of clerks for holding subordinate posts in administration and British business concerns.
3. The new system of education introduced by the British, also had some positive effects on Indian people. Indians came to know about modern western political ideas such as liberty, equality, democracy and nationalism. They also learnt about scientific advances and geographical knowledge from the Europeans. The teachings of the modern European philosophers instilled democratic ideas in Indians and these ideas formed the base for the growth of modern India.

In the forthcoming period, these ideas played a great role in bringing social reforms and nationalist movement in India which spearheaded the country's freedom movement and ended the British rule in India.

They learnt about the freedom struggle in the countries like America and France and adopted the western ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. Indians became aware that they were being denied their rights by the Britishers and therefore began to resent the suppression of their fundamental rights.

Use of English as a medium of expression became

an important factor as people from different states could now communicate with each other easily through a common language.

Indians also became conscious of their cultural heritage. Some of the western scholars such as Max Mueller and William Jones translated the Vedas and Upanishads in English language. Indians became conscious of their past and their cultural heritage. Moreover, during this time period, many missionaries such as Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Brahmo Samaj and Theosophical Society emerged which awoke the feeling of patriotism among the Indians.

- D. 1. The new system of education introduced by the British, also had some positive effects on Indian people. Indians came to know about modern western political ideas such as liberty, equality, democracy and nationalism. They also learnt about scientific advances and geographical knowledge from the Europeans. The teachings of the modern European philosophers instilled democratic ideas in Indians and these ideas formed the base for the growth of modern India.

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missionaries such as Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Brahmo Samaj and Theosophical Society emerged which awoke the feeling of patriotism among the Indians.

2. Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi had the same concept of education. The only difference was...

- Gandhiji was highly critical of Western civilisation and its worship of machines and technology.
- Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern Western civilisation with what he saw as the best within Indian tradition. He emphasised the need to teach science and technology at Santiniketan, along with art, music and dance.

As the British brought drastic changes in the Indian system of education, many Indian scholars started thinking the way a national educational system could be fashioned.

- Some wanted changes within the system set up by the British
- Others wanted an alternative system to be created so that people were educated into a culture that was truly national.

E. DIY

F. 1. Rabindranath Tagore at Chatim Tola

2. Unique university, where classrooms are under the skies and a classic combination of modern western education with the best of Indian education.

8. Women and Reform

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

- B. 1. The Prarthana Samaj 2. Sri Narayana Guru
3. Raja Rammohan Roy 4. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
5. Kandukuri Veeresalingam

C. 1.-c 2.-a 3.-d 4.-e 5.-b 6.-g 7.-f

D. 1. Raja Rammohan Roy was the pioneer of the socio-religious reform movement in India. He founded the Brahmo Sabha in 1828 which was later known as the **Brahmo Samaj**. He believed in the existence of one God. He was against the idol worship and meaningless rituals and sacrifices.

In the year 1814, he started **Atmiya Sabha** in Calcutta. He began a movement against the social and religious evils prevalent among the Hindus of Bengal through this Atmiya Sabha.

Raja Rammohan Roy was a well educated man. He had the knowledge of several languages. He advocated both social and religious reforms.

Raja Rammohan Roy rejected the evils of caste system, untouchability and superstitions engulfing the society. He supported the cause of the upliftment of women and campaigned relentlessly for his mission. He encouraged women's education and propagated widow remarriage. He strongly opposed the child marriage, polygamy and the prevalent sati system. In 1829, the inhuman practice of sati was abolished by **Lord William Bentinck**, largely due to the efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy.

Brahmos took up several major projects in the field of **child marriage, establishment of schools, widow remarriage**, etc. At many places, branches of this Samaj were established. It was in 1872 that an Act was passed which legalised marriages performed on the basis of Brahmo Samaj rites.

2. The social reform movements of the 19th century influenced our society greatly. Educated Indians came together from all over the country and were united in their efforts towards promoting education which gave rise to the growing feeling of

nationalism in India. These movements revived the feeling of self-confidence and Indians took pride in their culture and country.

Many Indians reinterpreted their old religion to suit the needs of the modern world through these reform movements. Social and religious reform movements had some negative effects too. In course of time, these movements created a barrier among different religions as they concentrated on raising the status of their own religion. However, these reform movements showed a slow and steady improvement in the position of women and dalits in the Indian society by questioning the practices of sati, child marriage, caste system, etc.

Indian press started in the 19th century when many social reformers found the way to express their views through the newspaper and the journals. Most of them published their content in regional language in order to reach out to the masses in their own region. Heightened feelings of nationalism and patriotism were created by the press. *The Indian Mirror, the Tribune, the Hindu, the Kesari, the Mahratta, Swadeshmitram, the Prabhakar, the Indu Prakash, Amrita Bazar Patrika* and some other newspapers played a very important role during the freedom movement.

3. In the year 1875, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established **Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College** in Aligarh. This college was one of his greatest achievements. It became the most important educational institution for the Indian Muslims and imparted education in sciences, humanities and other technical subjects in English. Later on, this college grew into Aligarh Muslim University and many students from all over the country came to study there.

- E. 1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the greatest social reformers among the Muslims. He firmly believed that Muslims could achieve prosperity and progress only if they modernised themselves and left social practices such as purdah and polygamy which had kept their community backward.

He strongly believed that English education was essential for raising the status of the Muslims and according to him only scientific knowledge from the West could help them achieve progress.

After 1857, he was deeply concerned by the continuous low position of the Muslims as the British regarded them with great hostility. It became his lifelong mission to raise the status of the Muslims in the Indian society. He found the **Translation Society** in the year 1864 in Aligarh. It was later renamed as the Scientific Society as it translated books on science and literature into Urdu. This society also published an English-Urdu journal for spreading ideas about social reforms. Later, many schools were also established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in different parts of the country.

2. Swami Vivekananda believed that Indians should work independently for their own upliftment instead of seeking help from outside. He tried to revive the pride of the Indians in their civilization. Like his guru, he wanted to serve the mankind.

He went abroad for promoting Indian culture, and attended **All World Religions Conference** (Parliament of Religions in Chicago, USA in 1893). He made a brilliant speech on this occasion which left a deep impression on the delegates present in the Parliament. This changed the western world's views about the Hinduism and India. The press at Parliament proclaimed him to be undoubtedly the

greatest figure present there.

Vivekananda established the **Ramakrishna Mission** in 1897. He spread the teachings of his guru and did social work through this mission. Various people were involved in social, educational and health services. Many schools, libraries, hospitals and orphanages were established by him for the reformation of the Indian society. He also provided relief during the flood, famines, epidemics and natural disasters through his Mission.

F. DIY

G. 1. Ramkrishna Mission – Belur Math

2. Swami Vivekanand : To spread the teachings of his guru and do social work through this mission.

9. Challenging the Caste System

A. 1. Kandukuri Veeresalingam 2. Sri Nayarana Guru
3. Mahar 4. Travancore 5. Jyotiba Phule

B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

C. 1. –c 2. –e 3. –d 4. –b 5. –a

D. 1. Sri Naranaya Guru 2. Jyotiba Phule
3. Periyar 4. Mahatma Gandhi

E. 1. He, therefore, merged the two streams social reforms and freedom movement-taking up constructive work for the upliftment of the Harijans and women. He founded Harijan Sevak Sangh and Sewagram (Wardha) as a part of his freedom movement. Gandhiji combined in himself all the qualities and strengths that social and political movements typically need.

He fought the evils of untouchability and poverty. He insisted on the equal status of women and men. His followers lent their services voluntarily undertaking

manual work for developing the community. Gandhiji gave equal weightage to both manual and mental work.

2. Jyotiba struggled throughout his life to defy the caste system and serve the Sudras and women who were deprived of all their rights as human beings. He strongly attacked the strong hold of Brahmins, believing that they blocked others from gaining access to avenues of knowledge and influence. He appealed to the masses to resist the tyranny of the Brahmins.

In 1873, He founded Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth). The main objectives of the organisation were to liberate the Shudras. All the members of the organisation were expected to treat human beings as children of God.

3. Periyar – E.V. Ramasamy

- F. 1. Dr. Ambedkar opposed the humiliating caste system under which millions of people had suffered for centuries. He fought for the cause of the untouchables and tried to raise their social status.

In July 1924, Ambedkar started the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha, an organisation whose objective was to raise the moral and economic status of the untouchables. He also struggled for the untouchables 'right to temple entry and to draw water from public wells. In 1930, he made his presence felt in national politics. He demanded separate electorates for the untouchables. He participated in the Round Table Conferences and argued strongly in favour of upliftment of the oppressed classes.

He wrote a number of books, published journals and established institutions to promote the interests of the oppressed classes. In 1942, he founded the

Schedule Caste Federation as an All India Party.

2. National leader and social reformers like Gandhi, Phule and others realised quite early that the country could never achieve freedom without the active participation of all sections of Hindu society. Therefore, it was important to uplift the untouchables and lower castes without disturbing the basic structure of the Hindu society.
3. Inequalities associated with both the caste system and the division of labour and the people engaged in blue collared jobs. The sewage and cleaning jobs are still looked down upon.

G. DIY

H. 1. Cleaning a man hole.

2. Human scavengers are engaged in human activities.

10. Colonialism and Urban Change

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (a)

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

C. 1.-c 2.-d 3.-a 4.-e 5.-b

- D. 1.** There were improvements in civic facilities in some major Indian cities during the British rule. Piped water supply, street lights, domestic water supply, sewage, parks and playgrounds were set up in large cities, mainly in the cantonments and civil lines. Urban administrative bodies began to be set up from 1881 to look after the civic problems. They primarily looked after collection of local taxes, maintenance of roads, removal of garbage, primary education and public health.
2. Bombay (Mumbai), Madras (Chennai) and Calcutta (Kolkata) emerged as the three colonial presidencies and important trading points because of their location.

Surat was the headquarter of the East India Company still Bombay gained more prominence than Surat. Its strategic location on the seashore soon helped it to become a naval base.

In Kolkata, the British established Fort William to fortify their possessions. After the British won the Battle of Plassey, Kolkata became the headquarters of the East India Company.

3. The British developed many cantonment towns also. A cantonment town is an area under the army which is administered by them as a separate body. These included Meerut, Kanpur and Lansdowne which housed different units of British army.

E. 1. The main objective of police reforms under the **Indian Police Act** was to set up a uniform and effective police administration in India. The police force was arranged under local government and police administration extended to all districts. *Thanas* with *darogas* were set up. The post of Inspector General of Police was created for the first time.

2. The British rulers understood clearly that cheap and easy means of transport was a necessity for British-manufactured products to flow into India and for Indian raw materials to be sent to England for British industries. So there was a lot of development in these areas. Major cities, ports and markets of the country were linked by road. The first railway line from Bombay to Thane opened for traffic in 1853, which was fully developed by 1900, connecting towns and cities throughout the country.

The opening of a **railway system** benefited everyone. Thousands of Indians found employment in the laying of tracks. Movement of goods and cargo was faster and cheaper. Indians became much more mobile and many social taboos

were broken because of people travelling together.

The British also established an efficient and modern **postal and telegraph** system. The first telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra was opened in 1853.

Lord Dalhousie also introduced postage stamps.

F. DIY

G. 1. Connaught Place, New Delhi

2. 1933

11. Changes in the Arts : Painting, Literature and Architecture

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

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T

C. 1. -d. 2. -e. 3. -a. 4. -c. 5. -b.

D. 1. The first printing press in Calcutta was established in 1778.

2. In 1783, William Jones came to India and started the revival of interest in ancient Indian culture. He founded the **Asiatic Society of Bengal** in 1784 with an aim to research India's past, and many Indian scholars became its members. They studied Indian art, architecture and philosophy. William Jones translated Kalidasa's *Abhijnanasakuntalam* into English.

- An official of the East India Company, **James Princep**, deciphered the Brahmi script in which edicts of Ashoka were written. As a result, a great deal of information was gathered about Ashoka and the splendour of the Mauryan Empire.
- A German scholar, **Max Mueller**, was attracted to the study of ancient art, history and philosophy of India. He edited and translated the Rig Veda into English.

3. In the early 20th century, during the British rule, the

Bengal School of Art was another influential school that flourished in India. This school blended traditional Indian themes with western and emerging nationalist art. Rabindranath Tagore, Havell and Coomarswamy were important figures belonging to this school. **Kala Bhavan**, of Rabindranath Tagore's Visva Bharati, at Shantiniketan served as a centre for the Bengal School of Painting. Binod Behari Mukherjee, Ramkinkar Baij and Jamini Roy were some other stalwarts belonging to this school.

- E. 1. The arrival of the Europeans in India left an impact on Indian architecture as well. The Dutch, Portuguese and the French were known for their buildings but it was the English who left behind an indelible impression. The British introduced different features in their buildings. Some of them were the use of grand columns and pillars. Their architecture included stained glass windows, towers and arches: The Victoria Memorial, in Kolkata, was built to honour the British Empire and is a blend of Hindu, Islamic and western architecture.
2. Political awakening and nationalism were fostered with the help of the press. Newspapers expressed the discontent in people and their political demands. They played an important role in awakening the people by spreading information on various issues. Some of these were *The Hindu*, *Kesari* and *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*.

F. DIY

G. 1. Prinsep Ghat in Kolkata

2. **James Princep**, deciphered the Brahmi script in which edicts of Ashoka were written. As a result, a great deal of information was gathered about Ashoka and the splendour of the Mauryan Empire.

12. The Nationalist Movement – (1857-1918)

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

B. 1. British Indian Association 2. 1885
3. repression 4. divide
5. Lala Lajpat Rai 6. Congress League Pact

C. 1.–d 2.–e 3.–a 4.–b 5.–c 6.–g 7.–f

D. 1. In July 1905, **Lord Curzon** issued an order dividing the province of Bengal into East and West regions. East Bengal then comprised the region which is presently known as Bangladesh and West Bengal included present day West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa. The real intention of Lord Curzon was of separating East Bengal which had a majority of Muslim population from the rest of Bengal. The partition was a deliberate attempt to sow the seeds of discord between the Hindus and the Muslims. This partition took effect on 16th of October, 1905.

2. The rising resentment against the British rule was largely seen in the 1857 revolt. The agitation continued even after the revolt. There were many reasons for the agitation. British had exploited India shamelessly. Peasants had to pay huge taxes, agriculture and industry was not encouraged, only limited educational opportunities were provided, low wages were paid to people working in the British factories and even artists were ruined due to overseas competition. Apart from these reasons, British considered themselves as a superior race and Indians as an inferior one. These led to the growth of nationalistic feelings among the Indians against the British. Some of the major factors that led to the growth of nationalism were:

• Immediate Factors

In the second half of the 19th century, famines and various British economic policies

impoverished India which further aggravated the poverty. Along with this, the spirit of national identity deeply entered into the minds of people by the 1870s. Discontent against British rule was intensified by the policies of Viceroy Lord Lytton. India paid for the war against Afghanistan. In 1877, a lavish Imperial Durbar was held by the British government at the time when India was facing a terrible famine. A large amount of money was wasted on it.

In 1878, another action by the British government raised anger when the maximum age limit for the Indian Civil Service Examination was reduced from 21 to 19. Since the examination was in English and it was held in England, Indians found it more difficult to compete with the English. This regulation reduced the chances of the Indians to join the civil services.

3. **Allan Octavian Hume**, a retired British civil servant, founded the Indian National Congress in the year 1885.

He devised the plan of the foundation of Indian National Congress in a meeting which was held in Bombay.

A. O. Hume convened the Indian National Congress in which 72 delegates attended the meeting from all over the country. **Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozechah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, S. Subramania Iyer, Dinshaw Wacha, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, M Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer, N.G. Chandavarkar and Rahmatullah Sayani** were some of the eminent leaders who took part in this meeting. They requested the British government for a larger share of the elected representatives in

the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils and responsible positions for Indians in the government. In the British Parliament, the Indian demands gained favourable support. As a result of all this, Indian Councils Act was formed which met the Congress' demand for better representation in the Legislative Council. However, Congress soon realised that it was not enough.

- E. 1. British pursued the policy of **divide and rule**. They took advantage of the differences on the basis of caste and religion. They wanted to win the support of the Moderates and Muslims through Syed Ahmed Khan. British created differences between Hindu and Muslims by favouring one group over the other. Separate electorates were created by them for the Muslims.

British government passed the **Indian Council Act** of 1909 under the governance of Lord Minto. Lord Minto replaced Lord Curzon and became the Viceroy of India in the year 1905. He introduced this act by following the policy of divide and rule. This act was named after Viceroy Lord Minto and Secretary of State Lord Morley as **Morley-Minto reforms**.

Seeds of division were sown between Hindu and Muslim on the basis of religion, with the introduction of Morley-Minto Reforms. Some seats in the council were reserved for the Muslims. They were to be elected only by Muslim voters under this system. Muslims were further isolated from the growing freedom movement as a result of the **separate electorates**.

2. The moderate nationalists or Moderates dominated the Congress party for the first 20 years from 1885 to 1905. Some of the important moderate leaders were

Surendranath Banerjee, Dinshaw Wacha, Pheroza Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Moderate nationalists followed moderate approach and believed in methods of persuasion. They took the help of constitutional methods for achieving their objectives. They regularly sent petitions and resolutions to the government for requesting the fulfillment of their interest. They regularly asked the government for freedom of speech and expression, expansion of welfare programs, promotion of education, recruitment of Indians to higher posts. They wanted to raise the strength of Indians in Legislative Councils. Moreover, they also wanted the civil services examination to be held in India instead of England.

F. DIY

G. 1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

2. Radical

3. 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.'

13. The Nationalist Movement– (1919-1947)

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

B. 1. Satyagraha 2. Charkha or spinning wheel

2. famine

4. Direct Action Day

5. 26th January, 1949

C. 1.–f 2.–h 3.–a 4.–g 5.–b 6.–d 7.– e 8.–c

D. 1. In the year 1919, in order to deal with the nationalists, British government passed the Rowlatt Act. Under this Act, Government could **arrest anyone without a warrant and imprison him without a trial. This Act was passed by the British government despite the strong opposition by all Indian members in the Central Legislative Council.**

This Act aroused a serious agitation all over India and many mass demonstrations took place in the

country. All these agitations produced serious conflict between the government and the people. April 6, 1919, was observed as the **National Humiliation Day** when a countrywide protest was organised by all Indians against the British rule.

Rowlatt Satyagraha

National Humiliation Day which occurred on 6 April, 1919, was also known as **Black Day**. On this day, a countrywide protest was organised by the Satyagraha Sabha of Gandhiji which was formed in the same year. Various demonstrations and hartals (strikes) were organised by common people throughout the country. All business came to a standstill. Protests by Hindus and Muslims were launched for the first time by people all over the country. Civil authorities felt that they were unable to deal with the situation and placed Amritsar, Lahore and other towns under martial law. In order to put down the agitation, government resorted to tough measures and opened fire on people and resorted to lathi charge.

The national movement of India entered a new phase with the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi. He fought against the oppression of the Indians in the hands of the white rulers in South Africa. The concept of **Satyagraha** or non-violent struggle was based on truth and the principle of non-violence.

According to him, Satyagraha was the only way to oppose the British. He advocated that people of India should protest against the British rule without resorting to the violent means.

2. On 8 August, 1942, All India Congress Committee met in Bombay and launched the **Quit India Movement** (*Bharat Chhodo Andolan*). The committee demanded an immediate end to the British rule and

decided to organise a mass struggle all over the country under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji inspired the entire nation with his slogan '**Do or Die**' (*Karo ya Maro*).

However, the British government put up a strong repressive measure. Congress was banned immediately and all the members of Congress Working Committee were arrested in the early hours of 9th August, 1942. This Government action shocked the entire nation and the people spontaneously reacted with demonstrations and strikes.

All symbols of British government such as railway station, law court and police station were attacked. People damaged the railways and the telegraph lines. People even set up independent government at many places.

Britishers reacted harshly to all these movements. Government resorted to firing, lathi charge and large scale arrest. Police took the help of army in conducting all these repressive measures. They arrested and tortured many people, raided homes and destroyed them and over 60,000 people were sent to prison by December 1942. Quit India took a violent turn when people also took to violence at many places.

Throughout the Second World War, Indian people suffered greatly. In 1943, Bengal faced a terrible **famine** in which 30 lakh people died. The government did nothing to provide relief to the famine struck people.

The Quit India movement could not force the British to leave India, it demonstrated the depth of the nationalist feeling in the country and the capacity of the struggle and sacrifice among Indian people.

3. **Lord Mountbatten**, who was the Supreme Allied Commander in southeast Asia during World War II, arrived in India in March 1947. He was the new and the **last viceroy** of India. He proposed a plan for the partition of India to divide it into two countries namely India and Pakistan. This plan is also known as the Mountbatten Plan. It was formally announced on 3 June, 1947. Many Hindu-Muslim riots were taking place all across the country and the announcement of Lord Mountbatten further aggravated the riots.

Congress, along with Mahatma Gandhi, reluctantly agreed to the partition to prevent further killings. It was perhaps the only option left to prevent civil war in India at that time. A new country was formed out of India which comprised the regions of West Punjab, Sind, North West Frontier Province and East Bengal. This country was named as Pakistan. India became independent on 15 August, 1947 after British rule in India for 200 years. Jawaharlal Nehru became the **first Prime Minister of India**.

- E. 1. The national movement of India entered a new phase with the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi. He fought against the oppression of the Indians in the hands of the white rulers in South Africa. The concept of **Satyagraha** or non-violent struggle was based on truth and the principle of non-violence.

According to him, Satyagraha was the only way to oppose the British. He advocated that people of India should protest against the British rule without resorting to the violent means.

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in the year 1915. He travelled across the nation in order to understand the condition of India. He reached the

conclusion that independence from British would have no meaning without the reformation of the society. India needed to get rid of its evil customs with utmost urgency. He founded **Sabarmati Ashram**, near Ahmedabad, for this purpose where people of all castes and religions were welcomed.

He launched a nationwide protest against the practice of untouchability among the Hindus. These people were treated as inferior and were not considered worthy of any rights. They were denied access to education. They could not worship in temples or draw water from the wells and were kept at a distance by the people of other castes. Gandhiji gave the name of Harijans or God's children to these people. He insisted that these people should be treated with dignity and equality. He lived in their huts, ate their food and worked with them.

He got involved in the first movement in the year 1917. He led the protest of the indigo plantation workers of Champaran in Bihar against the prices fixed by the Britishers which had become the main cause of the sufferings of peasants at that time. Mahatma Gandhi forced the government to increase the prices at which the planters bought indigo from the cultivators.

In the year 1918, he led a group of workers from a textile mill in Ahmedabad against the mill owners in order to raise the wages of the workers. Ultimately, the mill-owners had to raise the wages of the workers. In the same year, he led another movement for peasants of Kaira (Kheda) in Gujarat and forced the government to suspend the tax collection as the crops failed that year.

In order to emphasise the dignity of labour and

importance of self-reliance, Gandhiji spun the yarn daily. **Charkha** or spinning wheel became an important symbol of freedom movement. As a result of its growing popularity, it found a permanent place in the flag of the Indian National Movement. Khadi became an important symbol of self-reliance.

2. Lord Mountbatten announced his plan on 3rd June 1947. The following were its chief provisions:
 - The country would be divided into two Dominions—India and Pakistan.
 - The provinces of Assam, Bengal and Punjab were also to be divided.
 - The Princely States had the option of either joining India or Pakistan.
 - The people of North West Frontier Provinces were given liberty whether they wished to stay with the union of India or Pakistan.
 - The transfer of power was to be formalised on August 15, 1947.

F. DIY

G. 1. Jalliwala Bagh Massacre

2. General Dyer

3. Subash Chandra Bose

14. India After Independence

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b)

B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T

C. 1–c 2.–d 3.–a 4.–e 5.–b

D. SAARC– South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

UN–United Nations

IPKF–Indian Peace Keeping Force.

SAF–South Asian Federation

NAM–Non-Alligned Movement

- E. 1. The partition of India witnessed a mass migration of people from across the border. This migration was a saga of violence, chaos and anarchy. People who came to India were homeless and had been forced to flee with little belongings. Resettlement of these people was a major challenge for newly independent India.

A Rehabilitation Ministry was created to look after the refugees. Relief camps were opened to distribute food. New townships and colonies were developed to resettle them. Financial help, grants and scholarships were given to refugee students and gradually, the displaced people were assimilated into the mainstream of society.

Another major problem was faced just after independence, was that of integrating the princely states into India. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 gave them the right to decide their own future. They were independent to decide on joining either the Indian Dominion or the Pakistan Dominion. If the princely states had decided to act according to their own individual whims, there would have been chaos in the country. But fortunately, under the able stewardship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's first Home Minister, many states (529) acceded to India. Almost all states, except Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir acceded to India.

2. • The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted in 1953 for the reorganization of state-boundaries along linguistic lines. In 1955, after nearly 2 years of study, the Commission proposed 16 states and 3 union territories along linguistic divisions.

The proposals to reorganize the states on the basis of languages of India would make administration easier, and would help replace the caste and religion-based identities of the people.

The states formed after 1950 were:

Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat , Kerala and Karnataka

- Nagaland became a state in 1961.
- Haryana was created in 1966.
- Five new states— Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim were formed later.

Even after gaining independence from the British, some Indian territories remained under colonial rule. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahe and Chandernagore were under the French, while Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu were under the Portuguese. These territories were also liberated between 1954 and 1961.

3. The **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** is a group of states which do not align formally with or against any major power bloc. As of 2012, the movement had about 120 members.

Their main goals are:

- To assist in the prevention of armed conflict through mediation and dialogue.
- The promotion of cultural diversity and the rights of all people.
- The promotion of human rights as universal and speak out against violation of human rights.

- F. 1. India is a vast country inhabited by people of diverse cultures, religion, languages and races. We have laboured hard in areas like food production, education and health fields. Tremendous progress

has been made by us in the fields of agriculture and industry.

But the problem of poverty still looms large in this country. Literacy standards are dismal and housing facilities are not available to millions in India. Gender inequality, child abuse, casteism, communalism even in the 21st century, is a major challenge. Anti-social activities are also some of the some threats which the Indian democracy faces.

As the renowned intellectual and thinker, Dr Karan Singh says, 'We have to have a legacy of peace not conflicts, of cooperation rather than competition, of hope rather than despair'.

Peace is a very precious and fragile commodity, and all effort should be made to maintain it. Maintaining good relations with neighbours is of prime importance today. In this age of globalization, India cannot afford to be a silent spectator, but an active participant to make this world a better place to live in!

2. There is no armed conflict but the relationship is strained.
3. (i) Respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political equality and independence of all neighbouring states.
(ii) Non-interference in the internal matters
(iii) Cooperation for mutual benefit
(iv) All decisions to be taken anonymously
(v) All bilateral issues to be kept aside and only multilateral issues to be discussed without being carried away by bilateral issues.

G. DIY

H. 1. Howdy Modi event in Houston

2. The largest gathering for an foreign leader (PM

Narendra Modi) visiting the US other than the pope

Unit-II (Civics)

1. The Constitution of India

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

B. 1. constitution 2. three

3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru

4. 1950 5. flexibility

C. 1.-d 2.-e 3.-a 4.-b 5.-c

D. 1. The term Constitution may be defined as a body of rules and laws according to which a country is governed. All the laws are made according to the principles laid down in the Constitution. Thus, a Constitution is a very important document, which generally contains the details regarding the form of the government, the powers and functions of the various organs of the government like the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, as well as the rights and duties of the citizens of a country.

Our Constitution is the fundamental law of the country. It is the country's supreme or highest authority. It contains the various rules and regulations according to which our country is governed. It has been prepared very carefully. It took almost three years to be prepared. A body called the Constituent Assembly framed it.

Justice: All the citizens of India are equal in the eyes of law irrespective of their caste, gender, race or religion. There are three types of justice mentioned in our Preamble. They are social justice, economic justice and political justice. Social justice refers to the creation of an Indian society where there is no discrimination against anyone based on

caste, race, gender and religion. Economic justice means striving to bridge the gap between the rich and poor. Political justice implies that every Indian citizen has the right to vote or get elected to any office of the country irrespective of religion, caste, gender, education or financial background.

Liberty: The Preamble declares that every Indian citizen has the liberty or freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship— considered to be the basic rights every individual needs.

Equality: Our Preamble states that there shall be equality of status and opportunity in the country. This means the Indian state shall not discriminate anyone on the basis of status, caste, religion, race or gender. The laws of the land are applicable equally to all the citizens of the country.

Fraternity: Last but not least, our Preamble also contains the word ‘fraternity’. Fraternity means ensuring brotherhood among all the citizens of the country. Promoting brotherhood is very essential in a remarkably diverse country like India.

2. U.K. and Ireland
3. Our Constitution begins with the Preamble. The Preamble is a very important part of our Constitution. It is a short introduction to the Constitution. Hence, it is like the preface of a book. It sheds light on the source, nature, aims and objectives of our Constitution.

It is noteworthy that the Preamble is non-justiciable. This means, it cannot be enforced in a court of law. We cannot go to a court of law seeking help if some of the objectives mentioned in our Preamble are not fulfilled.

The Preamble begins with the words, ‘We, the

People of India'. This implies that the people of India are the source of our Constitution.

The Preamble defines the Indian state as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic.

4. **Sovereign:** Sovereign means free from foreign power. It means India is an independent nation and no country can interfere in her internal or external affairs.

Socialist: The word 'socialist' was added to the Preamble in 1976 via the 42nd Amendment Act.

The Preamble of India after the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 declares India as a socialist state. The purpose of this is to provide equal opportunities to all the citizens of the country in all fields and eliminate inequality regarding income and status.

Secular: Like the word 'socialist', 'secular' too was added to the Preamble in 1976 via the 42nd Amendment Act. Our Preamble declares that India is a secular state. It means the Indian state does not support any particular religion.

5. The features of the Indian Constitution are as follows—

The Written Constitution

The Indian Constitution is a written document unlike the British Constitution. The British people have an uncodified Constitution as there is no single document that can be classed as Britain's Constitution. Britain follows laws, customs and conventions built up over the years.

The Longest Constitution

The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest Constitution in the world. It is also the most detailed. This can be gauged from the fact that

originally, it had 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. It is divided into many different parts.

Both Rigid and Flexible

Our Constitution is a nice blend of rigidity and flexibility. Some parts of it can be easily changed or amended by our Parliamentarians in the Indian Parliament via a simple majority. For example, like a change in the name of a state. At the same time, to bring a change in some Articles of our Constitution, a special majority is needed in our Parliament.

Federal Form of the Government

Our Constitution provides for a federal form of the government wherein both the central government and the state governments govern the country. There is also clear division of powers between the central government and the state governments. The central government governs the whole country whereas a state government governs a particular state. Laws made by a state are applied only within that state.

Parliamentary System

Our Constitution establishes a parliamentary form of government both at the centre as well as in the states. The central government is answerable to the Parliament which consists of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha—the two houses of the Parliament. Likewise, a state government is answerable to the state legislature consisting of the Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad—the two houses of the state legislature. There is a nominal head of state (the President) and a real head of state (the Prime Minister). The three organs of the government—the legislature, the executive and the judiciary—in our parliamentary system are independent entities.

E. DIY

F. 1. Parliament House

2. New Delhi

3. The Indian Parliament is an expression of the faith that the people of India have in principles of democracy. These are participation by people in the decision-making process and government by consent. The Parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative of the people.

2. The Fundamental Rights and Duties

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b)

- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

- C. 1. India is a democratic country and guarantees certain Fundamental Rights to all its citizens. These rights are called 'fundamental' because they are necessary for the well-being of the citizens and their dignity. They are vital for the social progress as well as the smooth functioning of a democracy. They prevent the government from misusing its power. Lastly, they protect the minority communities in the country. No one can violate the Fundamental rights of anyone.

2. Our Constitution guarantees **six Fundamental Rights** to all the citizens. They are **Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights** and **Right to Constitutional Remedies**. They are mentioned in Part III of our Constitution.

3. Right to Equality

Right to Equality is given in Articles 14 to 18 of our Constitution. According to this Right, all the Indian citizens are equal before the law and shall be treated as such. In other words, no Indian shall be

discriminated against on grounds of caste, religion, race, gender or place of birth. There shall be equal opportunity in matters of employment as well as education. The Right to Equality also ensures that untouchability, a social evil, is not practised in any form in any part of the country. Untouchability has been abolished in our country by our Constitution and its practice is a punishable offence. Likewise, conferring of titles like Rai Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Raja, Nawab, etc. has been abolished to promote equality in the society. Now, only military and academic titles like Major, Colonel, Professor, Doctor, etc. can be conferred and used before names.

Cultural and Educational Rights

India is a land of diversity. People belonging to different religions, castes, races reside in India. They speak different languages and celebrate different festivals. They have their own customs and traditions. According to the Cultural and Educational Rights which is given in Articles 29 and 30 of our Constitution, every community has the freedom to develop, preserve and promote its culture, language and script. It also has the freedom to start and run its own educational institutions.

4. Right to Freedom

Right to Freedom is mentioned in Articles 19 to 22 of our Constitution. This Right ensures civil liberty and protects the citizens from the repressions of the government. There are six basic freedoms guaranteed to us under this Right. They are as follows—

- Freedom of speech and expression
- Freedom to assemble peacefully

- Freedom to form associations and unions
 - Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India
 - Freedom to reside or settle in any part of the country
 - Freedom to practise any profession, trade or business
 - It is noteworthy that while enjoying the various freedoms mentioned above, we all need to maintain public order and morality. For instance, we have the freedom to assemble in large numbers and hold public meetings, but we cannot damage property.
5. Apart from enjoying these Rights, all of us need to perform some basic duties towards the state (the Indian state). These duties are called Fundamental Duties. This means rights and duties are linked together. Every right has a corresponding duty. They are like two sides of the same coin.

There are **ten Fundamental Duties** given in our Constitution which all of us need to perform. They are as follows—

- As Indians, all of us need to abide by the Constitution of India and uphold its ideals (justice, liberty, equality, fraternity), its institutions (President, Prime Minister, The Supreme Court, the Election Commissioner) and its symbols (the National Flag, the National Anthem, the National Emblem).
- We need to cherish and uphold the ideals which inspired our freedom struggle like freedom, non-violence, democracy, secularism and so on.
- We need to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

- We need to defend our country and render national service when called upon to do so.
 - We need to promote harmony and the spirit of brotherhood, and respect the dignity of women.
 - We need to value and preserve the rich cultural heritage of our country.
 - We need to protect and improve the natural environment like forests, wildlife, rivers, lakes, etc.
 - We need to protect public property like our national monuments, parks and railways and stay away from violence.
 - We need to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
 - We need to strive for excellence in all spheres.
6. As citizens of this great country, all of us need to know and enjoy our Fundamental Rights. We need to know and perform our Fundamental Duties. Only then, will we be able to realize the dream of a welfare state.

D. DIY

E. 1. Right against Exploitation

2. Shri Kailash Satyarthi

3. The Global March against Child Labour

3. Parliamentary Government

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

B. 1. 7th 2. 552 3. 12 4. Parliament 5. population

C. 1. –d 2. –a 3. –e 4. –c (28 states and 8 union territories)
5. –b

D. 1. There is a double set of government called the Central or Union government and the State governments.

The Central government is based in New Delhi. It governs the entire country from Delhi. The state

government is based in the State Capital. It takes care of a particular state from the Capital.

Both the Central government and the State government have three distinct bodies or organs called the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The legislature legislates laws for the people, the executive extends the laws made by the legislature and the judiciary interprets the laws of the land.

2. The Lok Sabha is the **Lower House** of the Indian Parliament or the **Parliament of India**. It is also called the House of the People. It has many members who are directly elected by the adult citizens (citizens who are 18 years or above) of the country.

Composition

The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha may be 552. In other words, the Lok Sabha can have a maximum of 552 members envisaged by our Constitution. Out of the 552 members, 530 are elected from the different states of our country, 20 are elected from the various union territories and 2 members are nominated by our President to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if, in his/her opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House. Presently, there are 545 members in the Lok Sabha.

It is notable that the number of seats allotted to each state and each union territory depends on their respective populations.

The Lok Sabha has a fixed term of **five years**. This means, its members are elected for five years. However, it can be dissolved earlier too if it loses the people's confidence. Its term can also be extended by one year by the President in case of an emergency.

As stated earlier in the chapter, the members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people of the country who are **18 years** or above. They are elected via the general elections which are generally held after every five years. They are elected through secret ballot, meaning, no one is able to know whom the voter has voted for. It must be noted that during elections, the entire country is divided into a number of constituencies. One member is elected from each constituency. Interestingly, as of 2009, there have been fifteen general elections in our country. The first general elections took place in 1951–52.

To become a member of the Lok Sabha, a person needs to have certain qualifications. They are as follows—

- Should be an Indian national.
 - Should be 25 years of age or above.
 - Should be mentally sound.
 - Should not be a proclaimed offender.
 - Should not be insolvent.
 - Should not hold any office of profit under the government.
 - Should have one's name in the electoral list in any part of the country.
3. The Rajya Sabha has a maximum strength of 250 members. Out of the 250 members, 12 are nominated by the President of the country. These are those people who have excelled in various fields such as art, science, literature, social service, etc. The rest 238 members are elected by the members of the various State Legislative Assemblies.

The members of the Rajya Sabha represent the different states and union territories of India. Notably, the number of members representing a

state or a union territory depends on the population of the state or the union territory. For instance, since Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of the country, the maximum number of members to the Rajya Sabha are elected from this state.

It has been stated before that the Rajya Sabha is a permanent house. This means, this House cannot be dissolved. One-third of the members retire after every two years, and are replaced by new members. Every member of the house is elected for a term of six years.

Like the Lok Sabha, to become a member of the Rajya Sabha too, a person should have certain qualifications. They are as follows—

- Should be an Indian national.
 - Should be 30 years of age or above.
 - Should be mentally sound.
 - Should not be a proclaimed offender.
 - Should not be insolvent.
 - Should not hold any office of profit under the government.
 - Should have his/her name in the electoral list in any part of the country.
4. A bill is introduced in either house—the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. This is the first stage of legislation. The bill is the draft form of a law. It becomes the law only after it is passed by both the Houses of Parliament, and then approved by the President of the country. Interestingly, the member who is seeking to present the bill needs to give notice to the speaker, in advance.

All bills can be broadly classified as ordinary bills, money bills and constituent amendment bills.

Ordinary bills, as the name suggests, are draft proposals for ordinary laws framed by the Parliament. These can be introduced in either house.

Money bills are the bills which deal with matters related to tax, borrowing of money by the Government of India, the payment of money into or the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, etc. These bills can be introduced only in the Lower House of the Parliament i.e. the Lok Sabha.

Constituent amendment bills, as the name suggests, are introduced with the intention of making amendments in the Constitution. Like the ordinary bills, these bills can be introduced in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.

5. The Parliament of our country makes laws for the people. This is its main function. Apart from this, it performs some other functions too such as controlling the finances of the government, controlling the executive, judicial functions, etc. These functions are :

Controlling the Government's Finances

Our Parliament exercises financial control over the government as the government needs to seek the approval of the Parliament for its annual budget. The annual budget is presented in the Parliament every year in February by the finance minister. It is a financial document which shows the government's present income as well as projects its future income and expenses. The Parliament passes the budget. It has the power to suggest changes in the budget. It has the power to reject the budget altogether too.

Controlling the Executive

The Parliament exercises control over the executive. In other words, it keeps a watchful eye on the ministers and their work. It does so in the following ways—

- All the Members of Parliament (MPs) discuss the various government policies and seek answers from the ministers as they have the power to do so. This way, they keep a check on the working of the government.
- They have the power to move an adjournment motion in order to discuss a matter requiring urgent attention of the government.
- They have the power to remove a government from office by passing a vote of no-confidence against it.

Judicial Functions

The Parliament has the power to remove some very important people from their office if they violate the Constitution or misuse their authority. The process used to remove them is called impeachment. The important people who can be impeached include the President, the Vice-President, and judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Constituent Functions

The Parliament can make amendments or revoke any provision of the Constitution. Certain parts of the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority only, whereas to make changes to certain parts, a two-thirds majority is needed. International treaties and trade agreements also require the Parliament's approval.

An Organ of Information

The Parliament is an organ of information. The MPs can seek information regarding any matter

6. Like the Union legislature, the State legislature performs many functions. They are as follows—

- ### E. DIY

2. 250

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)

- C. 1.-(c) 2.-(d) 3.-(a) 4.-(b)

D. 1. The President is the first citizen of the country. He holds the most exalted office in the country. So, to qualify for such a high post, a candidate needs to have certain qualifications. They are as follows—

- He must be an Indian national
- He must be 35 years of age or above
- He must be qualified to be a member of the Lok Sabha
- He must not hold an office of profit under the central, state or local governments
- He must not be a member of the Union or State legislature

2. The President of India has a wide range of powers. They can be broadly divided into the following—

Executive Powers

- He appoints the leader of the majority party in the Lower House (Lok Sabha) as the Prime Minister of the country.
- He appoints the other ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- He appoints the Governors of the various states, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Attorney General, the members of the UPSC (Union Public Service Commission) and Lieutenant-Governors or Chief Commissioners of the various Union Territories.
- He appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Legislative Powers

- He can summon or prorogue (adjourn) a session of the two houses (the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha). He can also dissolve the Lok Sabha. However, he can do so only on the advice of the Prime Minister.

- He addresses the joint sessions of the Parliament. He can call a joint session of both the houses when there is a deadlock regarding a bill.
- A bill passed by both the houses cannot become a law unless it is approved by the President.
- The President can issue ordinances when the Parliament is not in session. Ordinances are just like laws.

Military Power

Being the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces, the President can declare war or conclude peace.

Financial Powers

- The budget is presented in the Parliament every year in the name of the President.
- The permission of the President is essential for a money bill to be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
- In case of an unforeseen expenditure, the President can grant an advance from the Consolidated or Contingency Fund of India.

Judicial Powers

- The President has the power to grant pardon, reduce or suspend the sentence of a person who has been convicted of a crime. He also has the power to pardon a death sentence.
- He does not have to answer any court of law for his actions unless he is facing impeachment.

Emergency powers

- The President has the power to declare an emergency under certain conditions. The conditions are as follows—
- The security of the country is threatened by war or internal aggression.
- The country is at risk due to financial instability in the country.

- The constitutional or government machinery in a state breaks down. During such a situation, the President takes charge of the working of the state. This is called 'President's Rule'.
3. The Prime Minister is the real head or de facto head of the state. He is the head of the Council of Ministers. He and his Council of Ministers work together as a team, and are collectively responsible to the Parliament. This means, all of them are together answerable to the Parliament for all the decisions that are taken. If a vote of no-confidence is passed, all of them have to resign forthwith. Therefore it has been aptly said that the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers work together.
 4. **The Council of the Ministers** is the most powerful unit of the Executive. It comprises the Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. Every Cabinet Minister heads a particular department like finance, defence, etc., allotted to him/her by the Prime Minister. Needless to say, Cabinet Ministers take all the important decisions. And the Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers follow the decisions made by the Cabinet.

E. DIY

- F. 1. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 2. Chacha Nehru
 3. Children's Day

5. The Union Judiciary

- A. 1.(b) 2.(d) 3.(d) 4.(a) 5.(a)
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- C. 1. The judiciary is the third and the last body or organ of the Central government and the State governments. Its work is to interpret the law of the land.

The judiciary interprets and explains the law of the land. It makes sure that the laws in the country are properly followed by everyone—individuals, organisations and governments. It punishes the law-breakers. In doing so, it protects the rights of the citizens, especially the Fundamental Rights. It safeguards the Constitution of our country. It also settles disputes between individuals, organisations and governments.

2. A person requires certain qualifications to become a judge of the Supreme Court. They are as follows—
 - He must be an Indian national
 - He must be an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years
 - He must be a judge of a High Court for at least half a decade

or

- He must be an eminent jurist in the President's opinion
3. The Supreme Court hears cases and passes judgements on both the civil and criminal cases. It also entertains cases concerning the Constitution of India. It essentially has three kinds of jurisdiction—original, appellate and advisory.

Original Jurisdiction

Some cases are filed in the Supreme Court directly for the first time. This is because these cases can be decided only by the Supreme Court. Since these cases originate in the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court is said to have original jurisdiction over these cases. The cases include disputes between states, disputes between the Central government and one or more state governments, cases relating to the violation of the Constitution either by the

government or an individual and cases relating to the violation of Fundamental Rights of individuals.

Appellate Jurisdiction

Appellate cases are essentially cases filed in the Supreme Court by petitioners against the decisions of the High Courts. Being the apex court of the country and the final court of appeal, the Supreme Court reviews the decisions of the High Courts and passes judgements accordingly.

Advisory Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has the power to give advice. When an advice is sought by the President on Constitutional matters, the Supreme Court obliges. However, it is upon the President whether he accepts the advice or not.

Besides the above-mentioned functions, the Supreme Court has another important function. It acts as the Court of Record. It records and prints out all its proceedings and judgements. These serve as references in future cases.

4. The High Court is the highest court in a state. According to our Constitution, each of the 28 states of our country should have a High Court. However, there are some High Courts which have jurisdiction over two or more states.

Like the Supreme Court, every High Court has a Chief Justice and many other judges. All of them are appointed by the President. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President after consulting the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state concerned. The other judges are appointed by the President after consulting the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice and Governor of the state concerned. Notably, the number of judges a High Court has depends on the population of the state.

This means, the number of judges in High Courts differs from one state to another.

5. Land revenue is an important source of income of the government. All revenue-related cases are dealt with by the Revenue Courts. The Board of Revenue is at the apex of all the Revenue Courts. It is followed by the court of the Commissioner. It is followed by the court of the Divisional Commissioner. The court of the Divisional Commissioner is followed by the court of the Deputy Commissioner. The court of the Deputy Commissioner is followed by the courts of the Tehsildar and Naib Tehsildar.
6. It takes a lot of time and money for a case to reach its logical conclusion. In other words, the legal process in our country is time consuming and expensive. It is almost impossible for a poor person to file a case in the court. So the Lok Adalats were set up. The first Lok Adalat was set up in Delhi, in 1985.

The Lok Adalats aim at providing speedy justice to the people, and that too, at a very low cost. These courts are especially helpful to the poor and downtrodden. Notably, the retired judges preside over them. They hear out both the parties and pass judgements.

No one should be denied justice. Our Constitution tries to ensure this by providing free legal aid to all the weaker sections of the society like the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, women, children, poor people and mentally and physically challenged people.

D. DIY

E. 1. Supreme Court, New Delhi

2. Shri Sharad Arvind Bobde

3. (i) The Supreme Court hears cases and passes

judgements on both civil and criminal cases.

(ii) It also entertains cases concerning the constitution of India.

6. The Role of Police

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

B. 1. -c 2. -d 3. -a 4. -e 5. -b

C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

D. 1. -4 2. -1 3. -3 4. -2 5. -5

E. 1. The Police Act of 1861 visualised the role of the police as a mere law enforcement agency. The National Police Commission (1978) suggested that the police should assume a service oriented role of which law enforcement is only a part. It further pointed out that due recognition should be given to the police station as the basic unit of contact between the people and the police.

2. An F.I.R. is filed at the police station under whose jurisdiction the crime has occurred. It is only when an F.I.R. is lodged, that investigation can begin.

FIR is the abbreviated form of First Information Report. It is the first information about an offence recorded by the police officer on duty. The information is given by the aggrieved person. The FIR is very important because on the basis of the FIR, the police starts its investigation. Denial to lodge an FIR is an illegal act.

3. The main function of the police is the maintenance of law and order.

The police ensures prevention of crime and makes sure that a sense of security prevails in society.

The police is also engaged in welfare functions like rendering help to the elderly people, women, children and the handicapped.

Police investigations have to be conducted in accordance with law and with respect for human rights.

Point out the Human Rights violations committed by police and internalise the preventive measures for protection of peoples right.

4. A Public Prosecutor is a gazetted officer who has to play an unbiased and impartial role in order to help a fair judgement. He is called 'a Minister of Justice'. The duty of a Public Prosecutor is to support the court in finding out the facts. His duty is to place before the court the evidence, whether it is in favour of or against the accused. It is then the duty of the court to decide on the verdict.
5. Every citizen is guaranteed a fair trial by the Constitution. The Constitution ensures fair trial as follows:
 - a. The courts should give a copy of chargesheet and statements of witnesses.
 - b. The trial should not be held in a secret location and should be held in the presence of the accused.
 - c. Enough time should be given to question the witnesses.
 - d. The accused can fight in his/her defence by presenting witnesses.
 - e. An opportunity should be given to cross examine all the prosecution witnesses.
 - f. Decisions should be taken by the judge on the basis of evidence.
 - g. Judges should remain impartial and impart a fair verdict.

F. DIY

G. 1. A mob of rioters

2. Policemen controlling a mob of rioters

7. The Marginalised Groups and Laws for the Marginalized

- A. 1. A minority group has the following characteristics:
- It suffers from discrimination and subordination.
 - They have physical and/or cultural traits that set them apart, and which are disapproved of, by a dominant group.
 - They share a sense of collective identity and common burdens.
 - They have shared social rules about who belongs, and who does not.
 - They have a tendency to marry within the group.
2. **1. Women :** Under different economic conditions, and under the influence of specific historical, cultural, legal and religious factors, marginalization is one of the manifestations of gender inequality. In other words, women may be excluded from certain jobs and occupations, incorporated into certain others, and marginalized in others. In general, they are always marginalized relative to men, in every country and culture.
- 2. People with disabilities :** People with disabilities have had to battle against centuries of biased assumptions, harmful stereotypes, and irrational fears. The stigmatization of disability resulted in the social and economic marginalization of generations with disabilities, and, like many other oppressed minorities, this has left people with disabilities in a severe state of impoverishment for centuries. The proportion of the disabled population in India is about 21.9 million.
- 3. Schedule Castes (Dalits) :** The caste system is a strictly hierarchical social system based on underlying notions of purity and pollution.

Brahmins are on the top of the hierarchy and Shudras or Dalits constitute the bottom of the hierarchy. The marginalization of Dalits influences all spheres of their life, violating basic human rights such as civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.

A major proportion of the lower castes and Dalits are still dependent on others for their livelihood. Dalits do not refer to caste but suggest a group who are in a state of oppression, social disability and who are helpless and poor. Literacy rates among Dalits are very low. They have meager purchasing power and have poor housing conditions as well as have low access to resources and entitlements.

3. Untouchability

Many villages are separated by caste and they may not cross the line dividing them from the higher castes. They also may not use the same wells or drink in the same tea stalls as higher castes.

Discrimination

They often do not have the facility to electricity, sanitation facilities or water pumps in lower caste neighbourhoods. Access to better education, housing and medical facilities than that of the higher castes is denied.

Division of labour

They are restricted to certain occupations like sanitation work, plantation work, leather works, cleaning streets, etc.

Slavery

They are subjected to exploitation in the name of debt, tradition, etc., to work as labourers or perform menial tasks for generations together.

Government Initiatives

The Indian Government has enacted laws to

remove untouchability and has also brought in many reforms to improve the quality of life for the weaker sections of society. Few among them are:

- Constitutionally guaranteed fundamental human rights
- Abolition of 'untouchability' in 1950
- Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- Provision of reservation in places like educational institutions, for employment opportunities etc.
- Establishing social welfare departments and national commissions for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes

These measures adopted by the government have brought some relief to the weaker sections of society. The urban areas have shown good amount of impact and some improvement. However, people in rural areas and villages still face extreme discrimination. We indeed have a long way to go in achieving the objectives set to eradicate and abolish discrimination, on the basis of caste and creed. It now depends on our efforts and a change in our mindset is sure to see a perpetual change, bringing about equality for all.

4. Right to Equality refers to the equality in the eyes of law, discarding any unfairness on grounds of caste, race, religion, place of birth sex. It also includes equality of prospects in matters of employment, abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles.

Equality Before Law

Equality before law is well defined under the Article 14 of the Constitution which ensures that every citizen shall be likewise protected by the laws of the country. It means that the State will not distinguish any of the Indian citizens on the basis

of their gender, caste, creed, religion or even the place of birth. The state cannot refuse equality before the law and equal defense of the law to any person within the territory of India. In other words, this means that no person or groups of people can demand for any special privileges. This right not only applies to the citizens of India but also to all the people within the territory of India.

Social Equality and Equal Access to Public Areas

The right of Social Equality and Equal Access to Public Areas is clearly mentioned under the Article 15 of the Constitution of India stating that no person shall be shown favoritism on the basis of color, caste, creed language, etc. Every person shall have equal admittance to public places like public wells, bathing ghats, museums, temples etc. However, the State has the right to make any special arrangement for women and children or for the development of any socially or educationally backward class or scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. This article applies only to citizens of India.

Equality in Matters of Public Employment

Article 16 of the Constitution of India clearly mentions that the State shall treat everyone equally in the matters of employment. No citizen shall be discriminated on the basis of race, caste, religion, creed, descent or place of birth in respect of any employment or office under the State. Every citizen of India can apply for government jobs. However, there are some exceptions to this right. The Parliament may pass a law mentioning that specific jobs can only be filled by candidates who are residing in a particular area. This requirement is mainly for those posts that necessitate the knowledge of the locality and language of the area.

Apart from this, the State may also set aside some posts for members of backward classes, scheduled castes or scheduled tribes which are not properly represented in the services under the State to uplift the weaker sections of the society. Also, a law may be passed which may entail that the holder of an office of any religious institution shall also be a person professing that specific religion. Though, this right shall not be granted to the overseas citizens of India as directed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2003.

Abolition of Untouchability

Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolishes the practice of untouchability in India. Practice of untouchability is declared as a crime and anyone doing so is punishable by law. The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955 (and now Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976) states punishments for not allowing a person to enter a place of worship or from taking water from a well or tank.

5. Adivasi Demands and the 1989 Act

- **Adivasi activists refer to the 1989 Act to defend their right to occupy land that was traditionally theirs.**
- Activists have asked that those who have forcibly invaded upon tribal lands should be punished under this law.
- According to the Indian Constitution land belonging to tribal people cannot be sold to non-tribal people. In cases where this has happened, the Constitution guarantees the right of tribal people to re-possess their land.
- Sometimes the government itself allows timber merchants and paper mills to encroach on forest land.

- Another demand of the Adivasis is that people who have been evicted from their land and cannot go back, have to be compensated for their loss. The government must draw up plans and policies for them to live and work elsewhere.

B. DIY

- C. 1. A tribal group from Andaman island
2. Farming, hunting

8. Public Facilities

- A. 1. A school helps many children of an area to get an education, there's a supply of electricity in an area. There's more to this. What are these facilities called? Who provides for these facilities? Well, they're 'Public Facilities'.
2. Jal Board or Water Board that comes under the municipality in the city, supplies water to the cities. Municipal supply meets only about half the needs of the people of the city, areas that are close to the storage point get more water whereas colonies away receive less water.

According to Urban Water Committee, a person in an urban area needs at least 135 litres of water per day for quality life. But a person living in slum gets only 20-litre water per day. Leakage in pipelines further increases the problem. The municipality, however, also makes arrangements for Water Tankers.

Many people also dig bore well and install water pumps to compensate for inadequate water supply but it decreases the water level of that particular area. As the shortage of municipal water is taken a sign of the failure of the government, some people argue to allow private companies as according to

them, the private companies can perform better.

- Within India, there are cases of success in government department though they are few in number and limited to certain areas of their work. For example, cities like Mumbai have raised water charges to reach the expenses of water supply. Hyderabad showed increased coverage and improved performance in revenue collection. Department of Chennai has taken initiative like rainwater harvesting to increase the level of ground-water, they also give permission to supply the Water tankers at the fixed rate.
3. • India has the world's largest number of medical colleges and number of medical professionals qualifying every year.
- India is one of the world's largest producers and biggest exporters of medicines.
 - There is a considerable increase in the healthcare facilities.
 - A large number of medical tourists visit India every year for treatment. They get treatment in world class and high-end hospitals.

On the other hand, there are some facts regarding the state of healthcare in our country that gives a completely different picture.

- Almost half of the children are undernourished as they do not get adequate nutritious food to eat.
- Very big amount of population is unable to get clean drinking water leading to water-borne diseases. Example diarrhoea, hepatitis and cholera.
- Approximately, half a million people die from tuberculosis every year. Malaria is also another disease which has not been brought under control. Around 2 million people suffer from malaria every year.

- Compared to urban areas rural areas suffer from lack of sound healthcare facilities. The ratio of qualified medical practitioners and population is very low there. People have to travel long distances to reach Health specialist and sometimes poor transport and communication facility cause delay in treatment and people die from minor or curable diseases only because they don't get prompt and timely treatment.

Though, we have a large number of doctors, clinics and hospital, money, knowledge and experience we are unable to provide necessary Healthcare facilities to all people.

4. 1. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

NABARD established by the government in 1982 to give action and to promote the rural industries. It has adopted multi-purpose strategies in promoting in rural business in India. It supports small industries, rural artisans, rural industries, cottage industries along with agriculture. Also, it sets up training and counselling plus it gives development programmes for rural entrepreneurs.

B. DIY

C. 1. A Primary Health Centre

2. (i) Provision of medical care
- (ii) Maternal child health including family planning.
- (iii) Safe water supply and basic sanitation
- (iv) Education about health

9. Law and Social Justice

- A. 1. The government makes certain laws to protect people from any kind of exploitation. They try to ensure that the unfair practices are kept at minimum

levels in the markets. This comes under the law and social justice.

2. It is obvious that all the private companies, contractors, and businesspersons normally want to make as much profit as they can. In this desire for profits, they sometimes deny the workers their rights and do not pay them the desirable wages.

According to the law, it is illegal or wrong to deny workers their wages. Similarly, to ensure that workers are paid fairly, there is a law on minimum wages. As per this law, workers have to be paid not less than the minimum wage by the employer. The minimum wages are revised upwards every few years.

Not only are there laws to protect the minimum wages, there are also laws that protect the interests of producers and consumers in the market. These help in ensuring that the workers, consumers, and producers work in a manner that is not exploitative.

The government of the country controls the activities of the entities by making, enforcing and upholding these laws. In this way, it checks to confer social justice to one and all. Many of these laws have their basis in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

For instance, the Right against Exploitation states that no person can be compelled to work for low wages or under bondage. Similarly, the Constitution lays down “no child below the age of 14 shall be employed to work in any factory or mines or any other hazardous employment.”

3. One of the main reasons why foreign companies

come to India is for cheap labour. Wages that the companies pay to workers are much lower in India than other countries abroad. For lower pay, companies can get long hours of work. Additional expenses such as for housing facilities for workers are also fewer. This allows various companies to save costs and earn higher profits.

This is where the Indian worker's worth comes into place. One worker can easily replace another. Since there is so much unemployment, there are many workers who are willing to work in unsafe conditions in return for a wage. The employers, thus, tend to ignore the worker's safety in many places and exploit their vulnerability.

4. Back in the year 1984, there was very less number of laws to protect the environment in India. The environment was treated as a 'free' entity and any industry could pollute the air and water without any restrictions.

After the Bhopal gas tragedy, the issue of the environment came to the forefront. Several thousands of persons who were not associated with the factory in any way were greatly affected because of the poisonous gases leaked from the plant. This awakened peoples' senses about the need for protection of those people who might not be workers but suffer from industrial accidents.

After the years that followed the tragic incident at Bhopal, the Indian government introduced many new laws on the environment. According to some of these laws, the polluter was to be held accountable for the damage done to the environment.

A major role of the government, thus, remains to

protect the environment and the workers from the exploitation of the private companies. It must enact and enforce good laws from time to time to counter the negative impacts of these companies on the environment. Besides this, the government must also ensure that the laws abide by the welfare of the labourers and the workers.

B. DIY

C. 1. Rat Hole Mine

2. Poor marginalized section of the society.

UNIT-III (The Earth– Our Habitat)

1. Resources : Their Types

A. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. X (del)

B. 1. actual 2. origin 3. Biotic 4. conservation

5. Judicious 6. ubiquitous

C. 1. Biotic 2. Inexhaustible 3. extinct

4. coal 5. actual resource

D. 1. 1. Biotic 2. Abiotic 3. exhaustible 4. exhaustible

5. Abiotic 6. exhaustible 7. exhaustible

E. 1. **Sustainable development** means progress without causing damage to the environment. It is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The future of our planet rests on our ability to conserve our resources by avoiding further damage to the environment and to preserve the vast diversity on earth.

2. Anything on earth that is necessary for human survival and satisfies human needs is called a resource.

3. All resources should be used wisely. Not only do we need to assess resources, we should also preserve

and protect them, avoiding wastage. The wise use of resources by avoiding misuse is known as **conservation of resources**.

4. The part of an actual resource which can be developed profitably in the future is called a reserve.
5. All resources, whether natural or human, are not evenly distributed on the earth. Their development, availability and utilization is closely related to:
 - i) the level of technological knowledge of the people of that region
 - ii) the economic development of that region
 - iii) the cost involved in exploiting and developing these resources
 - iv) the availability of a good transport network
 - v) social and political support in developing the resources

Activity : DIY

Picture Study : 1. Wind mills

2. Wind energy is a form of solar energy

2. Land and Soil Resources

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

B. 1. Black soil

2. shelter belts

3. Terrace farming

4. fallow

5. alluvial

6. humus

C. 1. for agriculture

2. Top soil, rocks

3. Water logging

4. over fertilization

5. chernozems

6. 29%

D. 1. Our soil is a non-renewable resource. It takes thousands of years for rocks to weather into soils, and hundreds of years for rich organic matter to build up. Our welfare depends, to a large extent, on our soil and climate. Entire civilizations can rise and fall

depending on their soil quality.

This means that making the best use of our land and soil is very important for our well being and survival. To use our land wisely we have to understand soil.

Our land is home to many unique plants and animals. They have developed here over millions of years in isolation. But we have already lost many species and could lose more without careful management.

LAND RESOURCES

Land is the most important natural resource as human beings live on it and obtain most of their needs from it. Land covers about 29% of the total area of the earth's surface and of this small percentage, a large part is not habitable because it is ice or snow covered, too rugged or steep, climatically unsuitable, waterlogged, forested or a desert. The quality and distribution of land (its location) has a major role in deciding its usage.

Even most of our clothing requirements come from land. About 95% of human food requirements are obtained from land.

2. Soil formation is controlled by the following factors :
 - a. Nature of the **parent rock** from which the soil is derived, determines the physical and chemical composition of the soil.
 - b. Relief or topography which affects the drainage of the area. Soils are very thinly spread over mountains slopes and accumulate in deep layers in the lowlands.
 - c. The **climate**, especially temp. and precipitation, are significant. Frequent changes in temperature can lead to quicker soil formation.

- d. **Time** is important to determine the depth of the soil and its age.
- e. Organisms present in the soil help to add humus, thereby increasing the water retention capacity of the soil.

3.

India—Soil Types		
Types of soil	Characteristics	Crops grown
1. Alluvial	clay, slit and sand Very fertile.	Rice, wheat, sugar cane, cotton, oilseeds and pulses.
2. Black soil, Regur or Black	Moisture retentive, sticky when wet and cracks when dry. This aereates the soil.	Cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, oilseeds
3. Red	Coarse, porous; does not retain moisture. High iron content	Wheat, rice, cotton, sugar cane, grown with irrigation and fertilizers.
4. Laterite	Acidic and porous. Thus needs to be enriched with fertilizers.	Coffee, rubber, Cashew, Tapioca
5. Desert	Loose, porous, coarse, alkaline	Maize, wheat and millets grown with irrigation of dry farming
6. Mountain	Very thin layer of soil.	Tea, coffee and medicinal plants

4. Soil can become unproductive by erosion, overuse and mismanagement in agricultural methods. The removal of the top layers of the soil on a large scale by rainwater, wind or humans is called **soil erosion**. The degree of soil erosion depends on many factors—soil components or structure, texture of soil, climatic conditions, slope of the land and cultivation methods.

Indiscriminate cutting down of forests and green cover for human habitation is called deforestation.

5. Land erosion is the main factor responsible for soil degradation and even its destruction.

Solid and liquid waste is constantly being dumped on the land. 23% of the world's usable land (excluding mountains and deserts) has been degraded and its productivity has been reduced. The main causes of this degradation are **deforestation**, overgrazing, agricultural mismanagement, establishment of industries and urbanization. Large parts of India, Pakistan, Egypt and USA suffer from waterlogging and soil scarcity. Over 2 million hectares of land in the world is degraded due to improper waste disposal and landfills.

One-third of the earth's land area (50 million sq km) has been affected by **desertification**, especially in Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America and around the Mediterranean. In 1994, some 180 countries signed the UN Convention to combat desertification after the **Earth Summit** in 1992. It came into force in 1996. It is important that such programmes be taken seriously to prevent **soil degradation** and restore degraded land.

Activity : DIY

Picture Study : 1. Chipko Movement

2. Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna

3. Water Resources

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

B. 1. Mahanadi

2. Chambal Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan

3. U.P. Bihar

4. Sardar Sarovar Gujrat, Rajasthan

5. Satluj

6. Kosi Bihar, Nepal

C. 1. -b. 2. -c. 3. -f. 4. -e. 5. -a. 6. -d.

D. 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. D

- E. 1. Our earth is called the watery planet. This is because $\frac{3}{4}$ th of it is covered with water. The amount of water on earth has remained the same in volume. It constantly circulates in the different spheres of the earth through the water cycle. Water is found in three different forms—solids, liquids and gases. Of the total 1400 millions cu km of water on earth, 97% is found in the oceans. Of the remaining 3%, two-thirds is locked up as ice sheets and glaciers. Only 1% fresh water, i.e. 14 millions cu km found in rivers, lakes, ponds, wells, etc., is left for use. Half of this is groundwater.

Areas deficient in water: In the subtropical region between 20°N to 40°N and 20°S to 40°S , evaporation exceeds precipitation. So, there is scarcity of water in these regions. Thus, we find deserts such as Sahara, Kalahari and Namibia (Africa), the Arabian, Thar and Gobi deserts, the Atacama and West Australian desert in the subtropical regions of the continents.

Fresh Water is very unevenly distributed on the surface of the earth. It is available to us as (a) Surface water (b) Groundwater.

- a. **Surface Water:** 3% surface water is found on our earth as fresh water in rivers, lakes, streams and ponds. Availability of fresh water depends on the amount of rainfall. Most of it is lost through runoff. Water seepage takes place after rainfall. This underground water is stored in aquifers.
- b. **Groundwater:** Nearly one-third of the world's population gets its supply of water from wells and tube wells fed by low aquifers (rocks that can hold water). Although soil does filter the water that seeps through the surface to the aquifer to some

extent, yet groundwater is not always safe for use without treatment.

Groundwater gets polluted by seepage from landfills, septic tanks and underground tanks filled with oil, chemicals or hazardous waste dumps. Lead, which is harmful for animals and humans, remains in groundwater permanently.

One major cause of scarcity of water is due to increase in population. Drying up of water resources or pollution of water resources also leads to scarcity.

2. Water is impounded by making dams on rivers so that it is available in the seasons of shortage. Excess water from areas that have surplus water is transferred to areas in need of water by an extensive network of **canals**. As rivers are not confined to a single state, an integrated system is devised for a **river valley project** and it gives several benefits like irrigation to drought-prone areas, control of floods, generation of electricity, providing water for domestic use and supporting tree plantation to conserve groundwater and soil. Such projects are called multi-purpose projects. The lake in which the water is stored behind the dam is stocked with fish.
3. Some measures that can be taken for water conservation are:
 - (i) Save rainwater
Water can be conserved by various techniques. The following techniques are given below :
 - a. Plantation of trees and other vegetation to check run-off and allow rainwater to seep underground.
 - b. Restoration of traditional ponds, tanks and lakes to store the rainwater. Allow percolation of water into the ground by constructing dams.
 - c. Levelling, bunding, contour ploughing and

terracing in the fields to check runoff.

- d. Water harvesting in both urban and rural areas to store rainwater.

(ii) Save irrigation water

- a. Adopting agricultural practices that need less water. Water losses can be prevented by concrete or brick lining of canals to check seepage loss.
- b. Switching to organic farming and dry farming methods as well as growing of drought-resistant crops.
- c. Promoting sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation. In the drip irrigation method, water is supplied to plant roots by trickling through holes in a network of underground pipes. This would prevent water loss by evaporation in dry areas.

(iii) Save industrially consumed water

- a. Recycle water which was used for cooling of pipes in power plants. Reuse water with the help of modern technology.
- b. Effluents should be treated before they are drained into rivers or lakes.

(iv) Save domestic water

- a. Check loss of water that occurs due to wastage, leakage and defective pipes.
 - b. Educate people to use less water in washing cars; save water by using washing machines.
 - c. Install water-saving taps and other such sanitary ware in toilets.
 - d. Waste water of kitchen is used and for cleaning floors or in the garden.
4. a. Check loss of water that occurs due to wastage, leakage and defective pipes.
- b. Educate people to use less water in washing cars; save water by using washing machines.

- c. Install water-saving taps and other such sanitary ware in toilets.
5. Treatment of water is essential to maintain its purity. The water that is suitable for drinking is called "potable" water. Filtration and sedimentation are followed after disinfecting the water with chlorine. Drinking water can be obtained by several purification methods like UV method (Ultraviolet radiation to kill bacteria, viruses, fungi), distillation and filtration method.

Activity : DIY

Picture Study : 1. Narmada

2. One of the world's largest multipurpose projects.

4. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

A. 1.(b) 2.(a) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5.(b) 6.(a)

B. 1.Biosphere 2.33 3.USA 4.Vultures

C. 1. A 2.D 3.A 4.D 5.A

D. 1.-d 2.-a 3.-e 4.-b 5.-c

- E.** 1. Natural Vegetation is one of the greatest natural resources of the earth. It refers to plants growing in any region, controlled by the climate of the region. It is a main part of biosphere. It is found only in the contact zone of lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. In the biosphere, there is interdependence and interrelationship among living things and their physical environment. The life supporting system on the surface of the earth is known as the ecosystem. The size of the ecosystem may vary from that of the pond to a whole ocean or for that matter a rainforest. In fact, the biosphere is itself treated as big ecosphere.
2. Today, human activities pose the greatest threat to wildlife and its natural habitat. Great damage has

been done to wildlife by cutting forests, constructing roads, railways, industrial complexes and cities. The damage done to their natural habitat has led to the extinction of many species of plants and animals.

3. The Savanna Grasslands of Africa contain the world's largest pool of wildlife resources. Many animals in these grasslands have been hunted down.
4. The factors responsible for depletion of forest cover and wildlife are many and varied. They differ from region to region and country to country as described below:

(i) Deforestation : Rapid growth of population has put huge pressure on resources like agriculture, habitations, industries, roads, etc. It gave way to deforestation on a large-scale. Deforestation has also led to the loss of natural habitats, plants and animals.

(ii) Hunting and Poaching: Illegal hunting of animals for pleasure and trade, is called poaching. Wild animals are poached for their hides (skins), nail, teeth, horns as well as feathers. Some of the animals that are victims of poaching on a large-scale include tigers, lions, elephants rhinoceros, crocodiles, deer, ostrich and peacock. The animals in Savanna Grasslands and in Himalayas or even in the desert of Rajasthan have been killed for sport and pleasure. Many others are killed for meat, wool or for trade in animal products like ivory obtained from the elephant tusks.

(iii) Pollution: It results in climate change and global warming which in turn cause damage to forest resources on account of localisation and tolerance to heat intensity. It also poses a serious threat to wild animals.

(iv) Economic Exploitation: Commercial utilisation of trees and forest products is very high. In the Monsoon

areas, the economically viable trees of Asia such as sandalwood, teak and various other species are exploited at a rate several times faster than their renewal.

(v) Agrifuels: In South America, vast tracts of forest lands of Brazil and Venezuela have been devoted to cultivating crops that are useful for producing bio-energy. This has also caused loss of habitats of wild animals.

(vi) Other Agents: Soil erosion, floods, landslides extension of deserts and grazing by domestic animals are other important causes of depletion of forest resources.

5. We have already studied earlier that conservation is principle-based on certain goals. These goals include:

(i) Presevation of biodiversity

(ii) Use of sustainable resource

(iii) Better quality of life, clean air and water

(iv) Aesthetic pleasure

Some methods of conservation are as follows:

(I) Institutional Measures: The government has formulated Forest Laws and established National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves to protect the natural vegetation and wildlife. Some of the special projects like Project Tiger have saved the tiger from extinction. Anti-pollution legislation have also been passed by countries. The killing of wild animals and trade in their products like ivory (elephant and antlers) are also prohibited by law. India has so far set up 18 Biosphere Reserves, 102 National Parks and 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries (March).

(ii) Afforestation: This means planting of trees where they have been cut down, on vacant lands, wastelands, swamps, roadsides, parks, etc.

(iii) Legislation: To prohibit cutting down of trees without prior permission.

(iv) Prevention: Preventing loss on account of calamities like floods and forest fires. Some fires. Some fires occur naturally and others due to negligence. Both can be prevented with proper planning.

(v) Community Initiative: An example of conservation is the community initiative taken by Bishnoi's in Rajasthan. They have maintained vast areas under forest cover in an arid area. The Yellow Stone National Park in USA in another example. Africa which was earlier famous for hunting expeditions called Safari is now known for its National Parks in the Savanna region.

6. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Flora Fauna is an international body. Its main aims are:

- Prevent poaching.
- Prohibit international trade in species of wild animals and plants.
- Protect wild plants and animal species. Nearly 28,000 species of plants and 5,000 species of animals are protected under this agreement. Some examples of protected species of plants and animals are orchids, aloes, corals, cacti, dolphins and bears.

Natural vegetation and wildlife is important of energy through food chain and oxygen in atmosphere. Its resource value is not by exploitation but making best and efficient use. It needs our care and protection.

Activity : DIY

Picture Study : 1. Aarey Forest (Mumbai)

2. Cutting portions of this green belt to make a carshed for the metro railway project.

5. Minerals

- A. 1. ores 2. Uranium 3. aircraft
4. petroleum 5. construction

- B. 1. A 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A

- C. 1. All rocks are composed of one or more minerals. There are about 3,500 known types of minerals. You can recognize a mineral by looking at its colour, lustre (shine), hardness, shape and so on. Examples of minerals are diamonds, quartz, topaz, gypsum and many others.

A mineral is a naturally occurring inorganic solid with an ordered internal structure and a relatively consistent chemical composition.

Minerals are extracted from ores. An ore is a naturally occurring solid material that contains a large amount of a particular mineral, usually a metal, which can be profitably extracted. Ores are removed from the rock by a process called mining. Examples of ores are iron ores, copper ores, bauxite (from which aluminium is extracted), zinc, lead, manganese, etc.

2. China produces almost 45 per cent of the total world production.
3. In India, Assam, Gujarat and Bombay High (off the coast of Mumbai) are major producers of petroleum. The Krishna-Godavari Basin in Andhra Pradesh is a new centre of oil production.

Petroleum is another major conventional energy resource. Because of its wide use, as a fuel it is sometimes referred to as 'black gold'. It is also known as rock oil.

4. Mining is the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the depth of the earth. Different types of ores include metals, coal, oil, shale,

gemstones, limestone, rock salt, potash, gravel, clay, mineral oil, etc.

Mining is required to obtain minerals for the industrial development. Minerals are non-renewable resources.

There are two types of mining methods: surface mining—digging down from the surface and sub surface mining—cutting small shafts into the earth and excavate from within.

5. Minerals are fund resources. They are exhaustible in nature. Nowadays, because of the demands of industrial and agricultural sectors, the production of minerals has increased a lot. The reasons are as follows:

- Production of minerals has increased because of the modern method of surveying and the development of mining technology.
- Because of the research and development in the industrial sector, the mining activity has been accelerated. Because of heavy extraction of minerals, the minerals in some areas are on the verge of extinction.
- So conservation of minerals is an important issue today. The excess consumption and continued extraction of mineral ores is leading to a sharp decrease in their quantity.
- As the mineral resources are limited, it is important to conserve minerals for future generation. The mineral resources are non-renewable and non-replenishable.
- People can conserve mineral resources by utilising renewable resources like hydro-electricity and solar power, wind power as sources of energy—may conserve minerals like coal, petroleum.

- A number of minerals can be recycled or reused e.g. scrap iron is used by mini steel plants.

Minerals also can be conserved by using their substitute, e.g. biofuels produce energy instead of using thermal power—thereby saving coal and petroleum.

Fuel minerals can be saved by avoiding wastage and bringing efficiency in mining technology. Several steps have been taken to control the use of minerals. The government is also trying to control the haphazard use of minerals.

Activity: DIY

Picture Study: 1. Petroleum Oil Refinery

2. Changing crude oil into petroleum for use as fuels
3. Causes respiratory problems in humans

6. Energy and Power Resources

- A. 1. Energy 2. two 3. coal
4. rock 5. solar

- B. 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D

- C. 1. Energy is one of the most important components of modern economic growth of a country. It is the basic input required to sustain economic growth.

Energy is an essential input for industrial and economic development and for improving the standard of living. Energy output is obtained from commercial sources like coal, petroleum and electricity. Per capita consumption of energy is sometimes used as an index of economic development of the country. India's per capita consumption of commercial energy is very low—it is only 1/8th of the world's average.

2. Advantages of Coal Energy

- Coal is a primary energy source—It supplies

around 30% of the primary energy needs all over the world and generates 40% of electricity.

- It is easy to burn. It has a high calorific value. So we get more energy by burning a small quantity of coal as compared to other sources of power.
 - Coal is versatile. It is mainly used for generating electricity and its by-products are coal tar, coal gas, naphthalene and other chemicals.
 - It is safer as compared to nuclear energy.
 - It reduces dependence on mineral oil.
3. Hydropower is the power generated by utilising the energy potential of running water. Generation of hydropower requires a difference in height between the place where water is found and the place where it can be let down. It can be produced by building dams across the rivers, or by taking advantage of drops or falls or steep gradients in the river bed or by diverting the water from one river into another river basin or to a place at a lower level.

Favourable Conditions for the Production of Hydro-Electricity

Warm and Humid Climate

It is very important factor for the production of hydro electricity. Long drought period or frozen river beds are not suitable for the production of hydro power.

Rugged Topography

Mountainous or undulated topography provides the necessary height difference for hydropower generation. As a result, high initial cost of the construction of dams can be avoided.

Permeability of the Rivers

Maintenance of steady flow throughout the year is a very important condition for hydro power generation. Rivers originating from the glaciers

and the areas receiving adequate rainfall can maintain the required volume of water.

Forest Cover

Presence of forest cover in the catchment areas of a river is indirectly helpful for hydropower generation. Forest cover reduces the erosion and so rivers are not silted up quickly.

Geographical Structure

Earthquake-prone areas are not suitable for hydro power. Construction of big dams in these areas may even induce earthquake.

4. Advantages of Solar Energy

- Solar energy is a resource that is not only sustainable for energy consumption, it is also renewable.
 - Solar power can be used for cooking, heating water. It can also be used for cooking, heating, street lighting, water pumping, desalinating salty water, charging electronics gadgets.
 - Solar power does not cause any pollution.
 - The solar panels require little maintenance.
 - The government has introduced generous tax credits for individuals and companies that invest in solar system.
5. Mineral oil, coal and natural gas are non-renewable resources. Once exhausted, they can never be replaced. So people can conserve these materials by utilising renewable resources, e.g. using hydroelectricity, solar power, wind power, tidal power as source of energy and thereby then can conserve mineral resources.
- New reserves should be discovered.
 - Use of coal and mineral oil should be restricted.
 - Use of alternative sources should be encouraged

and thereby conserving the renewable resources.

- Uneconomic coal mines and oil mines should be amalgamated and made economically viable units.
- Prohibit Wastage of Resources
- Turn off lights, fans and other electronic devices when not in use.
- Avoid opening the refrigerator frequently. Also, defrost the refrigerator regularly because frost can increase energy consumption.
- Use washing machines and dishwashers only when full loaded. Replace ordinary light bulbs with LED or CFL bulbs. They consume about 80% less energy.
- Replace cooking in open cookware with pressure cooker. It not only reduces energy usage but also saves on cooking time.

Activity : DIY

Picture Study : 1. Wind mill

2. Wind power generation for electricity

3. Cost effective, clean fuel source

7. Agriculture

A. 1. agricultural 2. subsistence 3. cereal
4. sugarcane 5. Jute 6. Green Revolution

B. 1. A 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. A

C. 1. The word agriculture has been derived from two Latin words—ager meaning land and culture meaning cultivation. So agriculture is defined as the cultivation of land in order to grow crops and rear livestock.

Agriculture is essentially the art of raising plants or crops from soil. It is generally done by ploughing the land. The essential purpose of

agriculture is the production of food from land for human or animal consumption.

India is primarily an agricultural country as two-thirds of its population depends on agriculture. Agriculture provides employment to about 58% of the labour force.

The Role of Agriculture in the Indian Economy

- Agriculture plays a crucial role in the economy, especially of the developing countries of South East Asia.
 - Nowadays, agriculture includes forestry, dairy farming, horticulture, poultry farming, bee keeping, mushroom developing, etc.
 - Agriculture is the most important primary occupation. For a few decades, it has been associated with production of food crops and fodder crops.
 - Agriculture provides food crops, cash crops and fodder crops.
 - Agriculture provides raw materials to a number of agro-based industries.
 - Exporting agricultural products helps in earning foreign exchange.
 - Agriculture is essential for the economic development of a country.
 - It offers important facilities to millions of people.
 - Agriculture provides significant contribution in the international trade.
2. India is a vast country with varied climatic patterns and geographical conditions. Against this background different types of agriculture or farming is undertaken in various parts of the country.

Types of farming depend upon a number of factors such as:

- Natural or physical factors—climate, soil, topography, etc.
 - Economic factors—market, labour, capital, etc.
 - Socio-cultural factors—technological developments, land utilisation, etc.
3. This type of farming involves cultivation of crops for sale in the market and make profit. This type of farming involves the use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides to obtain higher productivity. Commercial farming can vary from small scale to very large scale.

Main Features of Commercial Farming-

- The area cultivated and the amount of capital invested is large.
 - Most of the work is done by machines.
 - Crops are raised in large scale and shipped off to other countries for money.
4. Rice is a staple food for more than 50 per cent of the population of the world. It grows in areas where the temperature remains between 20°C and 30°C. It can be grown in both tropical and temperate regions. It requires plenty of water and fine soil that can hold water.

The regions in India where rice is cultivated are the Gangetic Plains stretching from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to the Sunderbans in West Bengal, the Brahmaputra Plains in Assam, the eastern coastal regions of India that include the states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu, the western coastal plains of India from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka to Kerala, and finally the central states that include Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. In the north, Punjab and Haryana are the major producers of rice.

Other countries where rice is grown include

China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Thailand and Myanmar. Brazil, Japan and Argentina are also important producers of rice. China is the world's largest rice-producing country, followed by India.

5. Green Revolution is a revolution in the field of agriculture. It was a turning point in agriculture in the 1960s. As a result, the productivity of the global agriculture increased phenomenally. During this period, chemical fertilisers, HYV seeds, pesticides, irrigation were used and a remarkable change took place in the field of agriculture—specially in the production of wheat. Norman Borlaug, an American agronomist, was awarded Nobel Prize for his invention of HYV seeds of wheat which could resist diseases, could reduce damage and could produce large seeds.

Measures Adopted in Green Revolution

- Use of HYV seeds
- Irrigation facilities
- Use of insecticides and pesticides
- Land reforms
- Introduction of modern agricultural technology
- Use of high quality manure and chemical fertilisers
- Improved rural infrastructure
- Conduct educational programmes for agriculture
- Multiple cropping

Benefits of the Green Revolution

The agriculture industry is able to produce much larger quantities of Food. This increase in productivity made it possible to feed the growing human population.

A spectacular rise in the production of cereals particularly wheat ushered a new era of agricultural prosperity in India and other

countries. Due to this our country also became self sufficient in food grain production. Import of food grain has been reduced and through export of grain India is earning foreign exchange. With the development of agriculture many agro-based industries have been set up in India which provide employment to a large number of people, leading to the prosperity of the farmers.

6. Food Crops

- India is a populous country and to support this population there is a great demand of food crops. That is why food crops cover about $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the total cropped area. It also contributes about half the total value of agricultural production.
- Food crops are grown in all parts of the country depending on the favourable conditions like temperature, rainfall, soil, etc.
- With the increase of population, the importance of food crops grow because these crops provide the basic and the essential for man and woman.
- Intensive agriculture is practised to produce more crops from a single plot of land. Crop rotation is done. HYV seeds are used.
- The main food crops of India are rice, wheat, millet, maize and pulses.

Cash Crops

Cash crops are the crops which are not grown as food crops but are grown for sale in the market to earn profit.

- The cash crops are grown for export purposes.
- They are sold as raw materials for the agro based industries e.g. cotton, sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, etc.
- Prominent cash crops are cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds, etc.
- Cash crops play a vital role in the economy of the country.

- Cash crops occupy 15% of the total cropped area but account for 40% of our agricultural production.

Activity : DIY

Picture Study : 1. Verghese Kurien

2. White Revolution (Amul) Milk Production

8. Industries

A. 1. fifth 2. 18th 3. Water 4. natural

5. Santa Clara Valley of Northern California.

B. 1. D 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. A

C. 1. Industries are the backbone of a country. The use of machines on a large scale brought about social and economic changes in the world.

Two great developments, the burning of coal for steam power and the melting of iron ore to make steel, have ushered in a new phase of science and technology. A host of raw materials like cotton, timber, jute, rubber, copper, bauxite and limestone can be converted into manufactured goods of great utility like textiles, paper, jute goods, tyre, machineries, aluminium and cement. Village workshops were forced out of business and in their place factories were established. The manufacturing industries penetrate greatly into the life of everybody.

It is proven that a country with strong industrial growth has shown higher economic growth, higher standard of living and improved national income. Industrialisation has played a vital role in improving economic conditions of various countries like Japan in Asia, Britain in Europe and the America.

2. Basic or Primary Industries

These industries form the core industries on which other industries depend for their manufacturing, e.g. iron and steel, petro-chemicals, oil refinery, etc.

3. Information Technology (IT) industry comprises IT services and business process outsourcing. It involves processing, storage and transfer of information in a digital format. The IT industry includes application of computer hardware and software along with various telecommunication systems.

The development of IT industry is dependent on a set of conditions such as pleasant climate, good transport facilities, highly trained professionals and progressive government policies.

Finland, Switzerland, Sweden, Israel, Singapore, the Netherlands and the USA are some of the leading nations in the IT sector. The US market alone represents about 28 per cent of the worldwide total. The IT industry in the USA has particularly flourished in Santa Clara Valley of Northern California, also known as the Silicon Valley.

Over the past decade, the biggest shift in global IT industry saw the rise of Asian countries. India is the world's largest sourcing destination for businesses worldwide. Bengaluru is the focal point for computer software production and export in the country.

4. Agro-based Industries

This group depends on the raw materials produced by the agricultural sector. The products comprise mostly consumer goods. The major agro-based industries are cotton textiles, jute textile, sugar, tea, coffee, vegetable oil, food processing industries.

Animal-based Industries

These industries utilise the raw materials provided by animals like woollens, silk, dairy products, hides, skin and leather, poultry industry.

5. A country cannot survive only on its agriculture. Rapid industrialisation is the key to fast progress of Japan and America. Rapid industrialisation is possible only by means of utilising the available resources efficiently like agricultural crops, minerals and power resources.

Activity : DIY

Picture Study : 1. Carpet Industry

2. • Normally uses family labour and locally available talent.
• The equipment used in it are simple.
• Capital investment is small.

9. Human Resources

A. 1. as well as mental and physical abilities 2. Climate 3. fifth 4. rural-urban 5. Unskilled 6. Sex ratio

B. 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A

C. 1. Human resources is used to describe both the people who work for a company or organisation and the department responsible for managing resources related to employers. It is that resource which resides in the knowledge, skills and motivation of people.

2. Man plays a unique role in the overall scheme of resource development. The statement is very true because resource is created by the ability of man to satisfy the demand of man.

Man through his knowledge, intellect and skill transforms natural objects into valuable resources.

He is blessed with superior brain- power e.g. intelligence and willpower. He observes his surroundings and thinks, plans and acts according to the situation. Man can transform his environment into an economic storehouse that satisfies his wants. Thus man plays a dual role as a producer as well as a consumer of the resources.

3. Rural population implies people living in villages. Urban population refers to people living in towns and cities. Industrialisation and urbanization go hand in hand. Hence, in developed countries, urban population exceeds rural population. Whereas in developing countries with agricultural economy rural population is higher.

India is the second most populated country in the world with nearly a fifth of the worlds population. According to the united nations in July 2016, the population stood at 1,326,801,576.

In India nearly 70 per cent of the country's population lived in rural areas where, for the first time since independence, the overall growth rate of population has sharply declined, according to the latest census.

Of the 121 crore Indians, 83.3 crore live in rural areas, while 37.7 crore stay in urban areas, as per the 2011 census.

The level of urbanisation increased from 27.81 per cent in the 2001 census to 31.17 per cent in the 2011 census.

Urbanisation in India began to accelerate after independence due to country's adpotion of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the development of the private sector. Growth of the employment attracted people from rural areas as well as small cities to large towns.

Mumbai saw large scale rural-urban migration in 20th century. Mumbai accommodated 12.5 million people, followed by Delhi that witnessed the fastest rate of urbanisation in the world. As per 2011 census, Delhi's population rose by 4.1 per cent compared to 2001 census.

Rapid rise in urban population in India is leading to many problems, like increasing slums, decrease in standard of living in urban areas, and environmental pollution.

4. • Human resource should be regarded as an asset for the economy rather than a liability. By giving proper education and training, population can be turned into a valuable human resource. Human capital or resource is the stock of skill, efficiency and productive knowledge embodied in the humans.
 - In fact GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of a country depends on the contribution of human resources. When the existing human resource is further developed with the help of more advanced healthcare, education and training, we call it a human capital formation which adds to the productive part of the country.
 - Investment in human capital through healthcare, education and training yields a return just like investment in physical capital like land, machine, building, etc. Higher investment can earn higher productivity of the more educated and better trained persons as well as the higher productivity of the healthier people.
 - Green revolution of India is a good example of how the input of greater and better knowledge in the form of improved production technologies (use of machines, HYV seeds, use of fertilisers, irrigation facilities, etc.) can increase the

productivity of scarce land resources. The revolution took place in India in the 1970s.

5. For many years, a large population of India has been considered a liability rather than an asset. But by spending resources on health and education, a large population can be turned into a productive asset for a country. The training of the industrial and the agricultural workers in the use of modern technology, useful scientific resources can be beneficial for a country like India with a huge population.

Investment made on a child's education can give more returns in the future in the form of higher earnings and greater contribution to the society as well as to the country he/she lives in.

6.
 - In the present-day scenario, skilled human resource is necessary to carry out many developmental activities in a country. They are very important for the systematic utilisation of the natural resources of the country.
 - They also play a very important role in the socio-economic development in different ways.
 - They help in sustainable use of natural resources which carry out the development and constructive work of a country.
 - They help in generating employment opportunities and thereby they help in solving the unemployment problem of the country.

Activity : DIY

Picture Study : 1. Diamond industry – Surat

2. The combination of both technology and human resource play a significant role.

