

## **Path Finder Social Science Book - 8**

### **Unit 1 : What is History?**

#### **Chapter 1 : World During Modern Age**

##### **(I) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 8 )**

Ans: 1. Important inventions of the 18<sup>th</sup> century: During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Elements of Enlightenment thinking cultivated in the American, French, Polish and Haitian revolutions. During the century slave trading and human trafficking expanded across the shores of the Atlantic, while declining else where in Russia, China, and Korea.

Revolution began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power-structures, including the structures and beliefs that supported the slave trade. British-Industrial Revolution began, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment.

#### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b), 6. (c), 7. (b).
- II. 1. Medieval, 2. 1789, 3. Eighteenth, 4. Industrial Revolution, 5. Printing Press.
- III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False
- IV. 1. India in the eighteenth century AD was in a chaotic political state. The Mughal Empire, which held the country together for several centuries, had become weak. The country was breaking up into small independent kingdoms that constantly fought with each other. This disunity finally led to the colonization of India by the British.  
2. The Industrial Revolution started with the mechanisation of the textile industries and the development of steel making techniques.  
3. People living in a particular territory, belonging to the same racial or ethnic group, sharing a common history and culture, speaking the same language, consider themselves as one people and share a feeling of oneness. They feel a sense of belonging to one nation. This is known as nationalism.  
4. Lenin was the leader who successfully led worker's revolution in Russia.  
5. Imperialism is defined as the act of acquiring more territories in foreign lands.

V. 1. The French society was divided into three classes called estates. The first estate comprised of the 'clergy' or officials of the church the second, the nobility and the third, the commoners. The condition of the third estate was miserable. The people of the first two estates did not have to pay any tax. The entire burden of administration and other government expenditure was borne by the commoners. The rulers and the clergy enjoyed all the privileges and led a life of luxury at the expense of the common people. This led to the French Revolution where a strong middle class led the common people to fight for their rights against oppression.

2. During the Industrial Revolution, factories, big machines, steam and electric power began to be used for production of goods. These replaced the old cottage and village industries. Craftman's hand work and manual labour were also substituted by new techniques of mechanical production and its management.

One of the most important results of the Industrial Revolution was the rise of capitalism. The capitalists made profits for themselves and the workers or wage-earners were deprived of their share in the profits.

The rise of the Industrial Revolution in Western Europe led to a demand for raw materials and markets for finished products. This led to a race for colonies. The reason being that England and the other European countries were small and were not able to satisfy the demand for raw materials. Also the market for finished products was small. This demand to look for alternative sources led to colonialism and imperialism. This led to further exploitation of India.

3. The Modern period first started in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Europe. It started later in India around the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Modern history of India covers the duration 1707 to 1947 AD.

4. The abundant sources of information on the modern period can be divided into two categories—primary sources and secondary sources.

Primary sources include literary sources like government reports and archives. Literary and artistic evidences like books and paintings and archaeological remains such as monuments and artefacts.



What historians say after studying the primary sources, are called secondary sources. These are available to us as reports, reviews, articles and books.

**Printed Books :** Because of the invention of the printing press during this period a lot of books, both in Indian and in foreign languages are available which throw light on various aspects of Indian life.

**Government Documents :** India is a vast country. So, in different parts of the country, different powers played their parts. All these rulers and powers exchanged documents with each other. By these government documents we can easily know how different powers dealt with each other and how ultimately the British overpowered them one by one.

**Newspapers, Magazines, Pamphlets, etc. :** We also get a lot of information about the modern period from a large number of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., which were printed in different parts of India in different languages by different people.

**Historical Buildings :** We can still see many buildings scattered throughout the country, especially in the big cities, which have many stories and episodes linked with them. All these buildings are not only our national wealth but they also throw a good deal of light on different aspects of architectural achievements of India.

**Other Works of Art :** Various statues and many rare specimens of paintings are not only important as works of art but they also tell us something about the physical features and achievements of the national leaders and great historical personalities.

**Miscellaneous Sources :** In addition to the above sources there are certain other sources which provide very useful information.

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## **Chapter 2 : European Powers in India**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. Vasco-da-Gama, 2. Trade, 3. Carnatic, 4. British, 5. Carnatic,  
6. Kasimbazaar, 7. Jagat Seth, 8. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa,  
9. England.
- II. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b).
- III. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a).
- IV. 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False.
- V. 1. Adam Smith was a noted 18th century Scottish economist.  
2. The basis of mercantilism was the notion that national wealth is measured by the amount of gold and silver a nation possesses.  
3. Portuguese.  
4. The main Dutch settlements in India were Cochin and Nagapattam on Madras coast and Chinsura in Bengal.  
5. Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
- VI. 1. Siraj-ud-daulah's own officials, relatives and the banker called Jagat Seths were all against him. Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of his army wanted to become the nawab himself and negotiated with Clive with the help of a banker called Amin Chand. In order to get rid Siraj-ud-daulah Clive signed a treaty with Mir Jafar. Clive promised to make Mir Jafar the nawab of Bengal in exchange of large concessions for the company and a fabulous wealth for himself. Because of these reasons, Siraj-ud-daulah was defeated in the Battle of Plassey.  
2. The system of Dual Government was Clive's system of government. The actual administration remained in Indian hands, and for superintendence Clive appointed a deputy diwan, Muhammad Rida Khan, who was at the same time appointed the nawab's deputy. The chain was thus complete. The company, acting in the name of the emperor and using Indian personnel and the traditional apparatus of government, now ruled Bengal. Their agent was Rida Khan; the success of the experiment turned on his efficiency and the extent of the governor's support.  
3. The Battle of Buxar was fought between the English and the combined forces of Mir Qasim the Nawab of Bengal, Shah

Alam (the Mughal Emperor) and Shuja-ud-Daulah (the Nawab of Awadh). After the Battle of Plassey, Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal. But he was a mere puppet in the hands of the English. The responsibility of running the administration lay on his shoulders but he had no powers. The English charged him with the neglect of administration and deposed him in 1760. His son-in-law, Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal. He was an able, efficient and strong ruler. So, he determined to free himself from the foreign control. He deprived the English of the illegal profit, which enraged the Company. Mir Qasim formed an alliance with Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor. The combined armies of the three clashed with the English at Buxar in 1764, where they were badly defeated. Mir Qasim fled to Delhi, and Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah and Shah Alam submitted.

Historians have attached great importance to the Battle of Buxar. According to Sir James Stephen, the Battle of Buxar deserves far more credit than the Battle of Plassey as the origin of the English power in India. It was not merely the Nawab of Bengal but also the Mughal Emperor of India who were defeated in this battle. It gave the English an opportunity to bring under their control the north western parts of the country.

4. The beginning of British political sway over India may be traced to the Battle of Plassey in 1757. This battle was fought between the English and Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

The Battle of Plassey was a decisive battle and had far reaching consequences. The Nawab was defeated and put to death. Mir Jafar, the Commander in Chief of Nawab's army, was made the Nawab. He was a mere puppet in the hands of the English who became the virtual rulers of Bengal. The English got the right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and got the territory of 24 Parganas. The resources of Bengal helped the English to defeat their European rivals, i.e., the French and the Dutch. Thus, the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of the British Empire in India and paved the way for the British mastery over the whole of India. This battle made Clive the virtual master of Bengal.

## **Chapter 3 : Expansion of European Powers in India**

### **Conceptual Questions**

- Ans: 1. The primary cause of the 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Maratha war was the interference of the English government at Bombay in the internal affairs of the Marathas.
2. 'Peshwa-Madhav Rao' was the 9th peshwa of the Maratha Empires.
3. The "Treaty of Salbai" was signed on 17<sup>th</sup> May 1782, by representatives of the Maratha-Empire and the British East-India company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the first-Anglo-Maratha war.

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (b)
- II. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 6. False.
- III. 1. The Directors of the English Company had declared the 'Doctrine of Lapse' in 1834. It meant that "If the ruler of a dependent state should die without any male heir (i.e., a son), his adopted son would not succeed him; instead that state would lapse or go back to the British Company.
2. Subsidiary Alliance was a method of indirect annexation of a territory by the English. Under this system, the rulers were allowed to rule over their territory under strict control of the English.
3. Lord Wellesley led the English side against Mysore army led by Tipu Sultan. This war led to the death of Tipu Sultan and destroyed the Mysore State.
4. In 1817-1818.
5. Lord Dalhousie.
- IV. 1. In order to bring the entire country under their control, the British embarked on some novel expansionist policies. The English made annexations not only by wars but also by adopting other dubious methods. The chief among them were the Subsidiary System and the Doctrine of Lapse. In order to conquer new territories and to organise the British armies, to exclude the French influence from the Indian states and to make Britain a paramount power in India, Lord Wellesley prepared a new system which is known in history as the Subsidiary Alliance.

The Directors of the English Company had declared the 'Doctrine of Lapse' in 1834. It meant that "If the ruler of a dependent state should die without any male heir (i.e., a son), his adopted son would not succeed him; instead that state would lapse or go back to the British Company. Lord Dalhousie applied the 'Doctrine of Lapse' to annex Satara, Jaitpur, Udaipur, Sambalpur, Nagpur, Bhagat and Jhansi. Berar and Awadh were annexed by him on the charges of mal-administration. Similarly, he annexed Karnataka and Tanjore by abolishing the titles and pensions of their respective rulers.

2. (i) The Indian rulers, who were invited to accept this alliance, were expected not to fight or keep any contact with any other power without the permission of the British.
- (ii) To maintain internal peace and order in a subsidiary state the British would station an army under the control of the British Generals.
- (iii) To meet its cost, an Indian state either would surrender a portion of its territory to the Company or would pay only an annual amount. In return, the Company would protect all the subsidiary states, against external invasions. For the weaker Indian states, the offer of the subsidiary alliance came as a boon.
- (iv) The Indian rulers accepting the Subsidiary System were to agree to the stationing of the British contingent force for whose maintenance they would pay a subsidy or cede some territory in lieu thereof to the English.
- (v) An Indian ruler would not employ an European other than the English and if there was already any, he would dismiss them.
- (vi) He would allow a British Resident to stay in his state.
- (vii) In case of any conflict with any other state he would agree to the decision of the English.
- (viii) He would acknowledge the British Company as the paramount power.

### 3. First Anglo Maratha War (1775-82)

The internal problems of the Marathas and the growing ambition of the English brought about the beginning of the Anglo-Maratha struggle. The primary cause of the first Maratha war was the interference of the English government at Bombay in the internal affairs of the Marathas. Peshwa

Madhav Rao died in 1772 and was succeeded by his younger brother Narain Rao. His uncle Raghoba wanted to become the Peshwa and got him murdered. The Maratha chiefs took up the cause of Madhav Rao Narain, the son of Narain Rao. Ragobha approached British for help and signed the treaty of Surat hoping to gain the coveted Gaddi with the help of the English subsidiary troops.

In the war that followed nobody gained any success and two parties realized the futility of the struggle by concluding the Treaty of Salbai (1782). By the Treaty of Salbai, status quo was maintained which gave the British 20 years of peace with the Marathas.

#### Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-1806)

The Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-1806) war was fought at the time of Lord Wellesley who wanted the Marathas to accept his Subsidiary Alliance system. The Marathas refused to accept it but were tricked by Wellesley due to their own internal differences. The Treaty of Bassein made conflict with the Marathas inevitable.

For Marathas, Treaty of Bassein was a loss of national honour. Holkar and Scindia stopped fighting Scindia and Bhonsle combined but Holkar and Gaikwad remained aloof. Scindia and Bhonsle were asked by the English to withdraw their troops to the north of the Narmada River but they refused and it led to war. Both Scindia and Peshwar had accepted the sovereignty of the English. British turned their attention towards Holkar but Yashwant Rao Holkar proved more than a match for the British. Wellesley was recalled from India and the Company made peace with the Holkar in January 1806 by the Treaty of Rajghat giving back to the latter the greater part of the territories.

#### Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818)

Marathas made a desperate last attempt to regain their independence and prestige in 1817. This led to organizing a united front of the Maratha Chiefs and was taken over by the Peshwa who was uneasy under the rigid control exercised by the British Resident. However, once again the Marathas failed to evolve any plan of action. In confusion, the Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona in 1817, Appa Saheb of Nagpur attacked the Residency at Nagpur and Madhav Rao Holkar still made preparations for war.

In this war in 1818, the Maratha confederacy was altogether destroyed and many territories were taken from its various members that they were rendered powerless to do anything against the British.

4. In 1760, Hyder Ali became the king of Mysore. He was a very ambitious ruler. He made up his mind to become the most powerful ruler in the south. He wanted to expand his power at the cost of his neighbours. The Marathas, the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad were jealous of Hyder Ali's growing power. The East India Company made an alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad to crush the power of Hyder Ali. During the next thirty-two years, the British fought four wars against Mysore.
5. Causes of the defeat of the Indian States by the British:
  - (a) Regional states which emerged as a result of disintegration of the Mughal Empire were small in size and weak in resources.
  - (b) These states were engaged in fighting against each other. They did not unite to fight against the British.
  - (c) Indian rulers did not provide a stable and efficient government to the people, hence could not win the loyalty of their subjects.
  - (d) Many states like Hyderabad chose to seek protection under the British and wilfully accepted the subsidiary alliance.
  - (e) Britain was a great naval power. Indian rulers fell an easy prey to British the imperialism.

## **Chapter 4 : Colonial Army and Civil Administration**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. Pitt, the younger, 2. 1833, 3. 1853, 4. 1853, 5. Cornwallis.
- II. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b).
- III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False.
- IV. 1. (b), 2. (e), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (d).
- V. 1. Warren Hastings, .
2. In 1774 at Calcutta. Sir Elija Empey was the first Chief Justice.
3. The Regulating Act (1773), marked the first step towards parliamentary control over the Company and Centralised administration in India.
4. Lord Cornwallis.

- VI. 1. The chaotic condition of the Company forced the British Parliament to pass the Regulating Act in 1773 to regulate its work.

The main provisions of the Regulating Act were as under :

- (a) The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor General of British India. Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor General of India.
- (b) There would be a council of four members to assist the Governor General.

2. The main provisions of Pitt's India Act were as under :

- (a) The political and commercial functions of the Company were separated. The Board of Directors was to only look after the commercial activities of the Company. This Act created a Board of Control to supervise, direct and control the political affairs to the Company.
- (b) The Board of Control was to consist of six members. They were to be appointed by the King and were to hold office during his pleasure.
- (c) The expenses of the Board of Control were to be borne by the Company.
- (d) The Council of the Governor-General was to consist of three members instead of four. One of them was to be the Commander-in-Chief of India.
- (e) The Governor General-in-Council was to have full power to superintend, direct and control the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.
- (f) The Governor's Councils in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras were also to consist of three members.
- (g) The Governor-General could declare war or make peace after getting the permission of the Board of Control.

3. **Charter Act of 1813** : This Act deprived the East India Company of its monopoly in trade in India, but it was allowed to retain its rights of trading with China. This Act also allowed other British merchants to trade with India. Another important feature of the Act was that for the first time, the Company was instructed to allot a sum of Rs 1 lakh for encouraging education



among Indians. This meant that now the Parliament tried to make the Company responsible for the well-being of its Indian subjects, which was neglected so far.

### **Charter Act of 1833**

In 1833, another important Charter Act was passed, which brought important changes in the administration. The East India Company was deprived of all its trade privilege including its tea trade with China. The Company was allowed to retain its territorial possessions for a further period of 20 years, but under the supervision of the Board of Control. The Company was now asked to clear all debts to shareholders from the Indian revenue. Thus, by this Act, the Company lost all its commercial privileges but held on only to the political power.

The Act also made changes in the nature of India administration. The Calcutta Government, under the Governor-General assumed greater power, and the Madras and Bombay Governors lost their powers of making laws. A new member was added to the council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and was known as the Law member. In short, the power was centralized in the Calcutta Government and the Governor-General became the most powerful official in the Company's Indian administration.

4. When the officials of the East India Company acquired control over Bengal in 1765, they had little intention of making any innovations in its administration. They only desired to carry on profitable trade and to collect taxes for remission to England. From 1762 to 1772, Indian officials were allowed to function as before but under the overall control of the British governor and British officials. In 1772, the company ended the dual government and undertook to administer Bengal directly through its own set of officials. The East India Company was at this time a commercial body designed to trade with the East. But during the period that elapsed between the Pitt's India Act (1784) and the Charter Act of 1833 the company was gradually relieved of its long held trading privileges in the east.

Simultaneously, it grew to be the paramount power in India responsible for the government of a very large population spread over an immense area. The English realized that if the country was to supply regular revenue, it had to be properly governed. The Regulating Act of 1773 was a first step in this direction. Warren Hastings the first governor-general under the

provisions of the Act tried to maintain as much of the structure of the Mughal administration as possible. The machinery of government went on as before; the British were left free to concentrate on revenue collection and trade. Hastings successor Lord Cornwallis changed all this. He scrapped the old system by a new one in which the British openly ruled Bengal.

5. Earlier, the police duties were assigned to Zamindars. But they were relieved of these duties and a separate police department was created by Lord Cornwallis. Lord Cornwallis for the first time organized a regular police and created the post of Superintendent of Police, who was in charge of a district. For police functions, districts were divided into a number of thanas and were placed under Indian officer known as daroga. As before, Indian kotwals and chowkidars were responsible for the prevention of crime by checking robberies and thefts at the village level.

In village, the watchman had to carry out his duty. The police succeeded in curbing the anti-social elements like the thugs, thieves and dacoits and it also helped in suppressing the growing national spirit. Only the English were considered fit for higher posts of responsibility. In fact, the police could never become popular among the Indian people because it was more a source of harassment than help.

VII.1. The main provisions of the Regulating Act were as under :

- (a) The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor General of British India. Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor General of India.
- (b) There would be a council of four members to assist the Governor General.
- (c) All the decisions in the council were to be made by majority of votes. The Governor General was given a casting vote in the case of a tie.
- (d) The Governor General was empowered to control the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras in matters of war and peace with the native states. But, in case of emergency, or on receipt of special orders from England, they could act on their own.
- (e) The Act provided for a Supreme Court at Calcutta with a Chief Justice and three assistant Judges. Sir Elija Empey

was appointed the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court was empowered to try civil, criminal and other cases. Cases were to be tried by means of a jury.

- (f) The Directors of the Company were required to submit their accounts of income and expenditure before the British Treasury.
- 2. As the Regulating Act had many defects, it was necessary to pass another Act to remove these defects. Even after the enactment of the Regulating Act, affairs in India had not improved. Corruption in India had not been removed completely. The American War of Independence resulted in the loss of thirteen American colonies. It gave a severe blow to the British trade. The English wanted to straighten their control over India. So Pitt's India Act was passed in 1784.
- 3. All the officials through whom the central administration was carried out constituted the Civil Service. Cornwallis, who became the Governor-General in 1793, was the real founder of the Civil Service. He took great care to improve the standard of the Civil Service. He increased the salary of the officials, but at the same time, introduced many rules to check corruption. These rules were known as Cornwallis Code.
- 4. The administration of justice was carried out on the basis of the traditional laws of the Indians. The 'Shastras' in case of the Hindus and the 'Shariat' in the case of the Muslims, formed the basis of justice. Warren Hastings established a Civil and a Criminal Court in each district. Two 'Court of Appeal', viz, 'Sadar Diwani Adalat' and 'Sadar Nizamat Adalat' were also set up. A digest of the Hindu and Muslim laws was compiled to guide the judges. In 1774, the Supreme Court was established at Calcutta to try the servants of the Company. Navin Kumar, a high caste Brahmin, was sentenced to death by the Supreme Court under British law. The Indians greatly resented against it. In 1781, it was decided that the English laws would be applicable to Englishmen in India and not to Indians.
- 5. The police succeeded in curbing the anti-social elements like the thugs, thieves and dacoits and it also helped in suppressing the growing national spirit. Only the English were considered fit for higher posts of responsibility. In fact, the police could never become popular among the Indian people because it was more a source of harassment than help.

## Chapter 5 : Rural Life and Society

### Conceptual Questions: (Page 48 )

- Ans: 1. The various revenue laws adopted by the British-Government hit the peasants hard. They were dispossessed of their lands. The chuar-rebellion of Bihar and Bengal broke out in 1796 and continued up to 1816. This peasants rebellion was directed against the indigo, planters, Zamindars and Money lenders.
2. Mopla Revolts: The Moplah, Revolt, also known as the Moplah-Riots of '1921' was the culmination of a series of riots by Mappila Muslims of Kerala in the 19th and Early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries against the British and the Hindu-land lords in Malabar (North Kerala). It was an armed revolt. It was led by Variyamkun - nath Kunjahammed Haji.
3. The Peasants in order to produce indigo at uneconomical rates, the planters resorted to illegal beatings and detentions. This oppression was described in detail by Dinbandhu Mitra in his Bengali play called 'Neel Darpan' published in 1860. Trade in Indigo was lucrative due to the demand for blue dye in Europe. European planters enjoyed a monopoly over indigo and they forced Indians-farmers to grow Indigo by signing fraudulent deals with them.

### Exercises

- I. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (d), 6. (d), 7. (a), 8. (a)
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- III. 1. Warren Hastings, 2. Lord Hastings, 3. Lord Cornwallis, 4. Neel Darpan, 5. 1833
- IV. 1. (e), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (c)
- V. 1. Ijaradari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems.
2. Under this system, cultivator was the owner of land as long as he paid the land revenue, which was revised almost every 20 or 30 years.
3. Under this system, 'Mahals' (groups of villages) were created as community blocks. They were held responsible for the collection of land revenue from their respective Mahals or blocks.
4. It is also known as 'System of Auction' because the land was given to the highest bidder. Usually, the bidders did not cultivate the lands themselves. They had the tenants or small farmers to do it for them.

5. Indigo planters were the European planters who forced peasants to cultivate indigo and oppressed them.
- VI.
1. Before the advent of the British, the Indian villages were self-sufficient. The peasants produced whatever was needed by their fellow villagers. The land tax used to be nominal and the Indian rulers were quite considerate.
  2. Lord Cornwallis made some improvement over the confusing state of affairs prevailing under the auction system. Lord Cornwallis was himself a landlord in England. He introduced the permanent settlement system in 1793 and gave proprietary rights to Zamindars, who became permanent owners of the land. They were required to pay a fixed amount of land revenue to the government every year. It was during this period that a big class of landlord was created. They had become the most loyal supporters of the British rule. These landlords had the right to eject the cultivators for non-payment of dues. The Permanent Settlement remained restricted to Orissa, Bengal, Bihar and coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh.
  3. After the establishment of British rule in India there was an enormous drain of wealth from India to Britain. This adversely affected the economy of India and country became poorer and the poorer day by day. This drain began in the decades following the battle of Plassey in 1757. There was a constant flow of India's wealth out of the country with no returns at all. The British officials carried home immense fortunes extracted from the Indian people. This kind of economic exploitation and the drain of Indian wealth formed an integral part of the British policies. The exploitative character of the British rule and its harmful impact on the lives of the Indians led to the rise of resentment and anti-British feelings in the minds of people. They tried to resist the imperialist and colonialist forces which had brought so much misery and hardship in their lives.
  4. During the 1830's, there was a shift towards commercialization of agriculture. Some European investors began to take interest in the cultivations of commercial crops like indigo, jute, tea, coffee, poppy, cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds and cinchona as these cash crops would fetch them more money. These planters owned huge tracts of land, called plantations. As cheap labour was readily available, cost of production was low, and yields were highly profitable, plantation agriculture developed at a fast pace. Production of food crops suffered resultantly. It created a scarcity of foodgrains which adversely affected the peasantry as well as the entire country.

5. Various causes led to the commercialisation of agriculture in India under the British :
- (i) **New Agrarian Policies of the British Government :** Under all systems of land settlements, i.e., Contract, Permanent, Ryotwari and Mahalwari, the peasants were overburdened with high rates of land revenue. After paying all taxes, they were hardly left with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their produce, which was not sufficient for them and their families. Forced by circumstances, they had to sell their produce to get sufficient amount to pay exorbitant taxes.
  - (ii) **Land was made a Saleable Commodity :** The British Government made land a commercial object to be sold or mortgaged like any other commercial product.
  - (iii) **Rise of Absentee Landlords :** Gradually, when old zamindars could not pay the heavy amount of land revenue, their lands were auctioned. Those who bought the land did not know anything about agriculture.
  - (iv) **Effects of the Industrial Revolution in England on Indian Agriculture :** As a result of the Industrial Revolution in England, England required certain raw materials in large quantities from the colonies especially from India. Thus the Indian peasants were forced to cultivate cotton and jute which were needed as raw materials by the factories in England.
  - (v) **Plantation Agriculture :** Plantation agriculture in indigo, tea and coffee was mainly developed on profit basis. But all these plantations were in foreign hands and were developed on commercial lines.
6. (i) **Disruption of Rural Economy :** The commercialisation of agriculture disrupted the whole structure of rural economy. Before that the Indian villages were self-sufficient. The peasants produced whatever was needed by their fellow villagers. The land tax used to be nominal and the Indian rulers were quite considerate. But, now because of the various pulls and pressures of the British government, the whole structure of the village economy was disrupted.
- (ii) **Importance of Moneylenders :** The commercialisation of agriculture led to the importance of moneylenders in the rural economy.

- (iii) **Rise of Absentee Landlords :** The commercialisation of agriculture, while it ruined the old zamindars, gave rise to the absentee landlords. Whosoever had the money bought the land in auction.
- (iv) **Fragmentation of Landholdings :** As the land became an individual property of the zamindars, it got divided into small fragments or pieces, generation after generation. As a result, the whole agricultural activity became uneconomical and the peasants became poorer and poorer.
- (v) **Some Advantages :** However, some economists do point out certain good results of the commercialisation of agriculture. Firstly, it is pointed out that the new types of food crops and cash crops began to be cultivated which greatly enhanced the purse of the cultivators. Secondly, it is pointed out that as the farmers were forced to sell their agriculture produce in the cities, it broadened their outlook. They could now buy new things and enjoy the fruits of modernisation.

## Chapter 6 : Colonialism and Tribal Societies

### (I) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 50 )

- Ans: 1. A 'Tribe' is also known as 'Janajati' or 'Adivasi'. 'Andre Bataille opiner' "A tribe is in an ideal, state, a self-contained unit. It constitutes a society itself.
2. The term 'tribe' is usually applied to the aboriginal population inhabiting the most inaccessible hilly and mountainous tracks of India. A tribal group speaks definite language, belongs to a distinct racial group, follows a typical religion, and performs the various rituals. The tribals live in natural-surrounding. Their habitations consist of a few huts, often arranged in 2 or 4 rows, in a grove of trees. These huts have generally stone-paved, or plastered floors, mud walls and thatched roofs. Depending upon their physical environment, they practice a variety of economic activities like: hunting, food gathering, fishing, animal husbandry and farming.

### Exercises

- I. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (a).
- II. 1. Madhya Pradesh.
- 2. The Gonds,
- 3. Nature,
- 4. Khasis,
- 5. The British and the Burmese.



- III. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (e), 5. (c)
- IV. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True.
- V. 1. A tribe is a self-contained social unit, consisting of aboriginal population, belonging to a distinct race, inhabiting inaccessible areas, speaking a definite language and practicing a typical religion and rituals.
2. The tribals live in natural surroundings. Their habitations consist of a few huts, often arranged in two or four rows, in a grove of trees. These huts have generally stone-paved, or plastered floors, mud walls and thatched roofs. They subsist on local resources. Depending upon their physical environment, they practise a variety of economic activities like hunting, food gathering, fishing, animal husbandry and farming.
3. Khasis, Mizos, Singhoes, Garos, Nagas, Kukis and Khatmis are major tribes in North-Eastern India. Gonds, Bhils, Mundas, Kols, Khonds and Santhals are major tribes around Chotanagpur region.
4. Birsa Munda was a Munda tribal who led a great tribal movement against the imperial system and for gaining tribal control over forest land.
5. Santhals live in Chotanagpur region around Bengal. Their chief occupation is agriculture and fishing.
6. Birsa Munda.
- VI. 1. In the 19th century, under the British, the Adivasis formed the poorest of the poor part of the society in terms of both income and human resources. Time to time enactment of forest and land revenue laws, which triggered the demand of access to their traditional resources, led to the cultural and identity crisis of the Adivasis.
- The laying of road and rail tracts, mining and construction of hydro-power projects in their hilly and forest areas further depleted their resources and brought uncertainty, misery and poverty into the Adivasi psyche. Nothing was done to improve the living conditions of the Adivasis.
2. The first tribal revolt in the north-eastern region was that of the Khasis, a prominent tribe who occupied the hilly region between Jaintia Hills in the east and the Garo Hills in the west.
- This revolt continued for four years (1829-1833). The Khasi



chiefs, under the leadership of Tirut Singh of Nongkhlaw, wanted to drive away the lowland strangers from their country. Tirut Singh wanted other hill tribes (like the Bhots, Singphos and others) to throw off the foreign yoke of the English. The Khasis, estimated to be 10,000 strong, caused much panic among the British officials. The British forces had a tough time to deal with them. They burnt Khasi villages, one after the other. Ultimately Tirut Singh surrendered in January 1833, on the promise of sparing his life.

Another rebellion by hill tribe Singphos broke out in 1830. The Assamese too did not lag behind. They called upon other hill tribes like the Khamtis, Garos and Nagas to rise against the British. They rose in revolt again in 1839 and killed many British people. The Nagas broke into insurrection in 1844 and killed the in-charge of Dimapur police outpost.

The Kukis, inhabiting the Lushai Hills and other hills of Manipur, raised a revolt in 1826 and again in 1844 and 1849. They raided British territory and held the British forces at bay until they were subdued in 1850.

3. Then there was the Santhal rebellion in 1855-56 in the Chotanagpur area bounding Bengal. This rebellion was as much against the British police and revenue officials as it was against the oppression of the Zamidars and the 'mahajans'. Under the leadership of two brothers, Sidhu and Kanhu, they met in large numbers (about 10,000) in June 1855. They cut off postal and railway communications between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal and were in complete control of this area. Armed chiefly with swords and poisoned arrows, they carried fire and attacked every outlying European bungalow and murdered many English railway servants and police officers. When they were pursued by the British forces they took shelter in the thick jungles. Till February 1856, they showed no signs of submission and were openly at war with the British. A regular military campaign had to be organised against them. Their leaders were arrested and most inhuman barbarities were practised against them after they were defeated.
4. A visionary and great freedom fighter, Birsa saw the injustice meted out to his fellow tribals. He organised them in a group and led agitation against forcible grabbing of the land of tribals by non-tribals and then rulers of the country, the Britishers. His movement was aimed to prevent his fellow tribals from becoming bonded labourers and to check exploitation of their

wealth. Birsa motivated tribals to adhere to their rich culture and rituals and asked them not budge under any pressure.

Birsa sowed the seed of revolution amongst the tribals, which gave rise to tribal movement across the tribal regions of the country. His movement was also directed against the zamindars and other money lenders who were indulging in all sorts of exploitation to grab the land and wealth of tribals in order to make them bonded labours. He asked his fellow tribals to raise voice against the imperial system and establish their own rule. His movement brought thousands of tribals under single umbrella and helped tribals in gaining their right on forest land, which had been used and tilled by their ancestors since ancient time.

5. In the 19th century, under the British, the Adivasis formed the poorest of the poor part of the society in terms of both income and human resources. Time to time enactment of forest and land revenue laws, which triggered the demand of access to their traditional resources, led to the cultural and identity crisis of the Adivasis.

The laying of road and rail tracts, mining and construction of hydro-power projects in their hilly and forest areas further depleted their resources and brought uncertainty, misery and poverty into the Adivasi psyche. Nothing was done to improve the living conditions of the Adivasis. They were still fighting with hunger and disease. The annual death rate is also quite alarming.

The outcome of the economic, social and religious factors had been several Adivasi revolts, insurgencies and guerrilla warfare.

As a result of the above factors, there were revolts of the tribals in different parts of the country,

## **Chapter 7 : Crafts and Industries**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (c), 6. (a)
- II. 1. Local rulers, 2. British Government, 3. Industrializing, 4. Swadeshi, 5. 1911.
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.
- IV. 1. Sole aim of the British traders was to earn maximum profit.  
2. The artisans were forced to give up their traditional crafts because the policies of the British had made their work unsustainable.

3. In order to protect British manufacturers' interests, the British Government took measures against inflow of Indian goods.
  4. Abundance of cheap raw materials and labour made setting up of industries very profitable for the British. That's why many industries sprang up in the 20th century.
  5. George Acland.
- V.
1. The major crafts prevalent before arrival of the British in India were weaving, carpentry, pottery and metal works. All these crafts were cottage industries with skills and knowledge being handed over from one generation to the next.
  2. Before the introduction of modern and mechanized methods of production by the British, it was mainly cottage industry that flourished in the country. The village artisans such as the weavers, the carpenters and the potters met the various needs of the people. They produced coarse cloth, various kinds of implements and domestic vessels on a small scale for rough and ready use. They inherited these occupations running in the family for generations. The town artisans and craftsmen were often patronized by the local rulers, nobles and landlords to produce luxury goods.
  3. The following principal measures were taken by the British to bring about the collapse of Indian handicrafts :
    - a. Forcing of British free trade on India.
    - b. Imposing heavy duties on Indian manufactures in England.
    - c. The export of raw products from India.
    - d. The transit and customs duties.
    - e. Granting special privileges to the British in India.
    - f. Building railways in India.
    - g. Compelling Indian artisans to divulge their trade secrets.
    - h. Holding the exhibitions.
  4. Indian handicrafts were exposed to the fierce and unequal competition of the machine-made products of Britain and faced extinction. India had to admit British goods free or at nominal tariff rates. The free trade imposed on India was one-sided. While the doors of India were thrown wide open to foreign goods, Indian products which could still compete with British products were subjected to heavy import duties on entry into Britain. Instead of exporting manufactured goods,

India was now forced to export raw materials which British industries needed and served as a market for British manufactures.

5. Before the introduction of mechanized means of spinning in the early 19th century, Indian cottons and silks were hand spun and hand woven, in the form of a highly popular fabric, called the khadi. Fabrics that use mill-spun yarn but which are hand-woven are known as handloom.

The traditional textile industry of India virtually decayed during the colonial regime. However, the modern textile industry took birth in India in the early nineteenth century when the first textile mill in the country was established at Fort Gloster near Calcutta in 1818. The cotton textile industry, however, made its real beginning in Bombay, in 1850s. The first cotton textile mill of Bombay was established in 1854.

The first cotton mill in Ahmedabad, which was eventually to emerge as a rival centre to Bombay, was established in 1861.

The cotton textile industry made rapid progress in the second half of the nineteenth century and by the end of the century there were 178 cotton textile mills.

The two World Wars and the Swadeshi movement provided great stimulus to the Indian cotton textile industry. However, during the period 1922 to 1937, the industry was in doldrums and during this period a number of the Bombay mills changed hands. The second World War, during which textile import from Japan completely stopped, however, brought about an unprecedented growth of this industry. The number of mills increased from 178 with 4.05 lakh looms in 1901 to 249 mills with 13.35 lakh looms in 1921 and further to 396 mills with over 20 lakh looms in 1941. By 1945, there were 417 mills employing 5.10 lakh workers.

6.
  - a. Modern industries led to unemployment of thousands of craftsmen and artisans of India. They had no other alternative except to become workers in big factories.
  - b. Industrial development in India was lopsided as industries were localised in a few big cities while the remaining parts remained semi developed and undeveloped. There was no balanced regional development.
  - c. There was a dominance of foreign capital. Banking too was in the hands of the British. The British monopolised the external trade too.

- d. Heavy industries were largely neglected. It created impediment for the growth of other industries too. Machinery and technology had to be imported from outside. It mean complete dependence on other countries.
- e. Plantation industry (indigo, tea and coffee, etc.) was wholly owned by the foreigners. The Indians were mere workers in these plantations. All the profits went to the foreigners. As such, there was a drain of wealth from the country.
- f. The British gave a step-motherly treatment to the indigenous industries. They favoured the foreign industries. They did not give any protection or encouragement whatsoever to Indian industries.
- g. The British did not provide the benefits of banking, loans, insurance, etc., to the Indian industries. Technical education too was lacking.
- h. As a result of industrialization two new social classes emerged in India: the capitalists and the workers. Since their interests clashed with each other's the gulf between the two classes widened.
- i. Industrialisation gave rise to migration of population from the rural areas to the urban areas. Big cities, where the industries were largely located, began to be overcrowded due to an immense pressure on land. It created problems of housing and sanitation in the cities.
- j. The slow pace of industrialisation in India resulted in the backwardness of the economy of the country.

## **Chapter 8 : The Indian Mutiny**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (a).
- II. 1. Meerut Revolt, 2. Meerut, 3. Yamuna river, 4. Tantia Tope, 5. Besieging of British Residency for five months, 6. General Bakht Khan, 7. Rani Laxmi Bai, Tantia Tope, Nana Sahib, Mangal Pandey, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Kunwar Singh, Bahadur Shah-II, 8. Recapturing of Delhi by British forces on September 20, 1857, 9. Kunwar Singh, 10. Delhi.
- III. 1. Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, 2. Nana Sahib, 3. Leader of the 1857 revolt, 4. Mughal Army, 5. Mutiny, 6. Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi.
- IV. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (e), 5. (d), 6. (g), 7. (f).

- V. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. False,
- VI. 1. Sepoys at the Meerut military cantonment refused to use new cartridges which were greased with cow and pig fat. This ultimately led to a mutiny. This incidence is known as the greased cartridges incident.
2. After capturing Meerut cantonment on May 10, 1857, the sepoys marched to Delhi, where they were joined by the local sepoys. They killed the European officers and captured the city.
3. The Revolt at Kanpur was led by Nana Sahib, the discontented adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. Along with the sepoys, he was able to capture Kanpur after expelling the British.
4. She was best and the bravest of the leaders of the Revolt of 1857. Dressed in male attire she fought like a true soldier, with unprecedented courage and military skill.
5. Lt. Colonel George Carmichael-Smyth.
6. The British removed all privileges from the Mughals. They even denied the right to live at Red Fort to the successors of Bahadur Shah.
7. On 29 March 1857, Mangal Pandey, a sepoy at Barrackpore refused to use the cartridge and attacked his senior officers. He was hanged to death for this.
- VII.1. The Revolt of 1857 is the first Indian revolt for independence against the British government, ruling India at that time under imperialism as a colonial master. The main causes of the revolt were the unjust exploitative and oppressive policies of the British government at that time.

#### **Political causes**

Lord Dalhousie caused widespread resentment among the Indian rulers and their subjects by aggressively expanding his territories and annexing native Indian states.

The British did not obey the treaties sometimes and they were broken according to the need of the British and the Nawabs at that time could not trust any treaty at all.

#### **Economic causes**

The policy of economic exploitation by the British and widespread destruction of the traditional economic structure caused widespread resentment among Indian society.

The annexation of Indian states was followed by large scale unemployment and economic distress as a large number of court officials and other-lost their means of earning. All the poets, artisans, etc., working under these rulers lost their jobs.

### **Social and Religious causes**

Under the early British rule, there was a general feeling that the religion and society of the Indian were in danger of being destroyed by western influence. Introduction of western education, legislation abolishing sati, legalising widow remarriage, and missionary activities to spread Christianity, came in quick succession and unsettled the minds of the Indian orthodox sections.

The British looked down upon Indians and followed a policy of racial discrimination and separated themselves as 'superiors' from the Indian society. Lord Wellesley described Indians as vulgar, ignorant, rude, familiar and stupid.

The religious sentiments were aroused when the British imposed taxes on the lands belonging to temples and mosques.

2. (a) Better war plan of the East India Company is one of the major causes of failure of 1857 Revolt.

East India Company possessed a well-trained and well-equipped army which was much better than the Indian strength.

- (b) Lack of proper leadership quality in the Indian sepoys.
- (c) A portion of the Indian mainly zamindars and other higher communities supported the East India Company.

3. The Revolt of 1857 had come as a great shock to the British. The Proclamation of Queen Victoria was an attempt to pacify the feelings and sentiments of the Indian people and to convince them that their interests were now safe under the rule of the British Crown.

5. (a) After the revolt, the English East India Company's rule came to an end. The administration of India was taken over by the British Crown. By a special Act, both the Board of Directors and the Board of Control were abolished. In their place the office of the Secretary of State for India was created. He was assisted by an India council of 15 members.



- (b) The Indian army was thoroughly reorganized and
- (c) The policy of ruthless conquests in India was given up. The British realized the mistake of antagonising the rulers of the Indian states.

## 5. **Delhi**

After capturing Meerut cantonment on May 10, 1857, the sepoys marched to Delhi, where they were joined by the local sepoys. They killed the European officers and captured the city.

On 11 May 1857, Bahadur Shah II was persuaded to accept the leadership of the Revolt. General Bakht Khan, leader of the Mughal army stationed at Bareilly, also rebelled and along with his troops marched to Delhi. Thus what had started as a mutiny soon turned into a revolution. Sir John Nicholson Commander of the British forces with the help of some Sikh soldiers, succeeded in recapturing Delhi on September 20, 1857. Bahadur Shah was captured and deported to Yangon (Rangoon) and his two sons were shot dead by Lt. Hodson. Bahadur Shah later died in 1862.

### **Kanpur**

The Revolt at Kanpur was led by Nana Sahib, the discontented adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. Along with the sepoys, he was able to capture Kanpur after expelling the British. He declared himself the Peshwa. The troops of Nana Sahib were led by a loyal and gallant leader, Tantia Tope. Azimullah, another loyal official of Nana Sahib had also contributed to the success of the Indians over the British.

### **Lucknow**

In Lucknow the revolt was directed by the Begum Hazarat Mahal of Awadh who declared her son Birjis Kadr, as the Nawab of Awadh. Mutineers in this region were very strong and besieged the British Residency for five months. Maulavi Amanullah of Faizabad was another remarkable leader of this region. After the capture of Lucknow he led the revolt to Rohilakhand and fought bravely until he was treacherously killed by an Indian Raja.

### **Jhansi**

In Central India and Bundelkhand the leader of the rulers was the young Rani of Jhansi, Lakshmibai. She was, perhaps, one



of the greatest heroines of Indian history. According to the British historians present at that time, she was best and the bravest of the leaders of the Revolt of 1857. Dressed in male attire she fought like a true soldier, with unprecedented courage and military skill. With the help of her associate Tantia Tope, she captured Gwalior. When the British attacked it, she fought back gallantly till she died on 17th June, 1858.

### **Bareilly**

At Bareilly, the capital of Rohilakhand, the sepoys revolted and declared a Rohilla Chief as the Governor who was in power till the city was captured by the British.

### **Western Bihar**

Kunwar Singh, the 80-year-old landlord of Jagdishpur was the most outstanding military leader of this region. He fought bravely till his death in 1858, when his brother Amar Singh took the lead.

## **Chapter 9 : Education and the British Rule**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a)
- II. 1. It was the most important British province with a good modern education system which gave people exposure to western thinking.  
 2. They shunned Western education system and remained isolated.  
 3. It was led by foreigners.  
 4. Many Indians realized and asserted the richness of these languages.  
 5. Religious orthodoxy.  
 6. Arya Samaj, 1875.  
 7. Ramakrishna Parmhansa.  
 8. South  
 9. Rabindranath Tagore.
- III. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (c).
- IV. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False.
- V. 1. Sati Pratha, child marriage, non-education of girls and restriction on re-marriage of widows.  
 2. The reform movements among the Parsi community were started by Naoroji Furdoonji and Dadabhai Naoroji. They started the journal, Rast Gofar, in which they raised their voice against religious orthodoxy which gave rise to social evils.

3. Modern education was also the medium for spread of modern science and ideas of equality and liberty. It became less religious. Besides, many new branches of learning were introduced.
- VI. 1. Born in an orthodox family in Bengal in 1774, he was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Bengali, Persian, Arabic and English. Besides, he also knew French, German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He advocated the English system of education and adoption of western studies in educational institutions. He laid the foundation of an English School, a Vedanta College and the Hindu School.
2. In 1844, English was made the official language and it was declared that people having the knowledge of English would be preferred for public employment. There was another breakthrough during the period of Lord Dalhousie. As a result of a dispatch made by Charles Wood, the Secretary of State, in 1854 a comprehensive and organized educational system was introduced. Charles Wood recommended the establishment of schools, colleges and universities. As a result, in 1857 universities were set up in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. To manage and guide these institutions, a Department of Education was set up. It also organized financial aids at various levels. Schools were graded into primary, middle and high schools. English continued to be the medium in high schools and universities.
  3. Warren Hastings, the Governor-General, himself was well-versed in Sanskrit and set up Sanskrit schools at Calcutta and Madras in 1781. Jonathan Duncan founded the Sanskrit College at Banares in 1791. In these colleges, the students were trained in Hindu and Muslim laws and were expected to help the Company in civil and judicial administration.
- In 1801, Fort William College was set up to train the British civilians in Indian philosophy, literature, history, law and culture. Encouragement was given to compile primary books, grammar and dictionaries in Indian languages.
- William Jones was another bright Sanskrit scholar, who translated Abhigyan Shakuntalam, the great work of Kalidas, into English and prepared a digest of Indian law. He also helped in setting up the Asiatic Society at Calcutta in 1784. The scholars of this society tried to prove that Sanskrit was in no way inferior to Latin or Greek and that Indian civilization was at par with any other civilization of the world.

James Princep, by deciphering the Brahmi script of Ashoka's inscriptions, opened a new vista to India's past glory.

4. Indian newspapers and periodicals played a prominent role in carrying ideas to the people. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of the nationalist journals in India. His *Samvad Kaumudi* in Bengali had a distinct nationalist character. He waged legal battle against Press Regulations. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar started *Shome Prakash* in Bengali. Dadabhai Naoroji edited *Rast Goftar* in Gujarati.
5. Singh Sabhas of Amritsar and Lahore started the reform movement. They founded the Khalsa College at Amritsar and started more colleges and schools, which promoted the Punjabi language, Sikh learning and literature.
6. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a great scholar– reformer. He rose to become the Principal of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta. His devotion to learning earned him the title 'Vidyasagar' (ocean of learning). He was admired for his courage, simple lifestyle and a spirit of sacrifice.

Vidyasagar was a good writer and is considered the father of modern Bengali language. He worked hard for the upliftment of women and strongly felt that girls should be educated. For this reason, with the help of a Britisher, he opened the Hindu Balika Vidyalaya.

## **Chapter 10 : Women and Reform Movements in India**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (a)
  - II. 1. 1828, 2. Gopal Hari Deshmukh, 3. Lord William Bentinck, 4. 1884, 5. 1856.
  - III. 1. (e), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (b)
  - IV. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True.
  - V. 1. Reform is a movement against any evil practice prevalent in the society.
  2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy belonged to an educated and respected family of Hugli (Bengal). He was a great scholar, religious reformer, social reformer, educationist, journalist and an internationalist.
- He fought against the Sati System which was declared a crime and was made punishable according to law.

3. Child marriage, dowry system, female infanticide and Sati system.
4. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a great scholar, reformer, rationalist and humanist. He was a staunch supporter of women's education.  
His greatest contribution was to the cause of widow's upliftment and girl's education. The Widow Remarriage Act, 1856, was brought about by the uprising efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
5. Swami Dayanand was born in an orthodox Brahman family in Gujarat in 1824. He formally established the first Arya Samaj unit at Bombay. It vigorously promoted female education, widow remarriage and all kinds of philanthropic works including special schools for girls.
6. The greatest Muslim reformers was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-98). As a social reformer, he focused on the backward condition of women. He advocated removal of purdah, and spread of education for women. He condemned polygamy and easy divorce.
7. Mahadev Govind Ranade was an eminent social reformer and scholar. He campaigned against child marriage, purdah system and advocated for widow remarriage. He was a great advocate of the Hindu-Muslim unity.

- VI. 1. The reformers felt that nothing can be done to remove the different evils prevalent in the society if the mothers were illiterate. They felt that if they wanted to liberate their country from political slavery and foreign rule, they first of all would have to set their house and society in order. They also worked to cure the society of all its ills. And last is, if liberty is an important pillar of democracy, so is equality. Without equality, democracy cannot be complete. So the Indian reformers tried to give equal status to women in every field by improving their lot.
2. The impact of the reform movements against customs which were irrational, led to awareness among the people. This in turn paved the way for laws to be enacted. Some of the laws which came into effect were :
    - (a) Regulation prohibiting infanticide had been passed in 1795 and 1802.
    - (b) In 1829, Sati was banned.

- (c) In 1843, Slavery was declared as Illegal.
  - (d) In 1856, Widow remarriage was legalized.
  - (e) In 1872, Intercaste marriages were legalized.
  - (f) In 1972, according to the Sharda Act, the marriageable age of girls was made 14 years and for the boys, 18 years.
3. In Bengal, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Vivian Derozio, etc., contributed a lot for eradicating many of the prevailing evil practices and for the education of women.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy belonged to an educated and respected family of Hugli (Bengal). He was a great scholar, religious reformer, social reformer, educationist, journalist and an internationalist. In 1828, he founded the Brahmo Sabha, a group of progressive thinkers, which was renamed as Brahmo Samaj in 1830. He undertook the task of social reforms.

**His main ideas and contributions were as follows :**

- (i) He fought against the Sati System which was declared a crime and was made punishable according to law.
- (ii) He advocated the English system of education and adoption of Western studies in educational institutions.
- (iii) He highlighted the need for the upliftment of women and advocated remarriage of widows.
- (iv) He opposed child marriage and infanticide.
- (v) He attacked polygamy.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a great scholar, reformer, rationalist and humanist. He was a staunch supporter women's education. He helped Drink Water Bethune to establish the Bethune School, the first Indian school for girls in 1849. In his capacity of the Inspector of Schools, he set up 35 schools for girls. His greatest contribution was to the cause of widow's uplift and girls education. His efforts were appreciated by Governor General Dalhousie. The Widow Remarriage Act, 1856, was brought about by the uprising efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was the inspiration behind the first lawful Hindu widow remarriage on 7 December, 1856.

Henry Vivian De-rozio was a contemporary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He was deeply inspired by the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity that had inspired

French Revolution. He organised the 'Young Bengal', and association of students who carried on a movement called the 'Young Bengal Movement'. They advocated for emancipation of women, eradication of social evils and promotion of education among women.

Keshab Chandra Sen's tour in Maharashtra led to the foundation of the Prarthana Samaj (Prayer Society) in Mumbai (Bombay) in 1867.

The society conducted night schools for working people and associations of women for education of girls.

4. In the nineteenth century the society in Maharashtra was ridden with many socio-religious evils. The first reform movement in Maharashtra for the uplift of women was led by Gopal Hari Deshmukh in the 1840's. He educated and awakened the people through his writings in Marathi. For his concern for the welfare of the people, and promotion of social and religious equality, he earned the title of 'Lokahitavadi'.

Jyotiba Rao Phule, popularly called 'Jyotiba' or 'Mahatma Phule'. He founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj. He was a zealous social reformer who took up earnestly the cause of women and the downtrodden people in Maharashtra. He reached out to the widows and helped them to remarry. In 1854, he also started a school to educate the children of the depressed classes.

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

5. During the British Rule the Indian society suffered from various ills. The chief among them was the indifferent attitude of the society towards women.

**Women suffered from the following disabilities :**

- (a) **Low Status of Woman :** Woman was socially subordinate to man in one way or the other. She had never been permitted to live independently. She was considered inferior to man.
- (b) **Neglect of Female Education :** Women were often neglected in the field of education.
- (c) **Child Marriage :** Children were married at a very young age when this ceremony carried no meaning to them. In case the child-husband died, the child-bride became widow and suffered all her life.

- (d) **The Dowry System** : Marriage of a girl was almost impossible without a suitable dowry. Many a poor girl had to remain unmarried or commit suicide to relieve the agony of her parents.
  - (e) **Female Infanticide** : To some people birth of a daughter was a curse. As such they used to kill them the moment they were born.
  - (f) **The Sati System** : It was regarded the noblest virtue for a widow to burn herself on the funeral pyre of her dead husband. If they hesitated, the so called priests and relatives would push them into the flames. It only proves how the society had tortured the women.
  - (g) **No Permission for Widow Remarriage** : Man could marry as many wives as he liked but a woman, if widowed, was regarded as a burden both on the family and society. She commanded no respect and lived a life of neglect and despair.
  - (h) **Absence of Independent Status** : A woman without her husband had a low status in society.
  - (i) **Excesses on the Working Women (i.e. Peasants and Labourers)** : The women peasants were supposed to work on the field as well as to look after the household. But in spite of putting in longer hours of work than their male counterparts, they were paid less wages. They were subjected to worst exploitation.
  - (j) **No Right of a Hindu Woman to Inherit Property** : In the Hindu society a woman had no right to inherit the property.
  - (k) **Sad Plight of Muslim Women** : Divorce among Muslims is so simple that generally the Muslim women dreaded it. Besides, the custom of polygamy, which allowed their men to marry more than one wife, made the life of the Muslim women more miserable than the Hindu women.
6. Different reformers condemned the atrocities from which the women suffered. They held debates about Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage and age of consent and other such social evils and embarked upon a crusade against these evils.

The reformers felt that nothing can be done to remove the different evils prevalent in the society if the mothers were illiterate. They felt that if they wanted to liberate their country from political slavery and foreign rule they first of all would

have to set their house and society in order. They also worked to cure the society of all its ills. And last is if liberty is an important pillar of democracy, so is equality. Without equality, democracy cannot be complete. So the Indian reformers tried to give equal status to women in every field by improving their lot.

7. The British came to India with a more liberal thought towards women. The condition of women in Britain, where the monarch was a lady, encouraged the reformers to demand better condition for women. The impact of the reform movements against customs which were irrational, led to awareness among the people. This in turn paved the way for laws to be enacted. Some of the laws which came into effect were :
  - (a) Regulation prohibiting infanticide had been passed in 1795 and 1802.
  - (b) In 1829, Sati was banned.
  - (c) In 1843, Slavery was declared as Illegal.
  - (d) In 1856, Widow remarriage was legalized.
  - (e) In 1872, Intercaste marriages were legalized.
  - (f) In 1972, according to the Sharda Act, the marriageable age of girls was made 14 years and for the boys, 18 years.

Women were also encouraged to be educated by the efforts of many reformers and they were also given the right to inherit property.
8. It was not easy for women to support the cause of socio-religious reforms. In a male dominated society, where women got no education and where mobility outside home was restricted, the reform movement was dominated by men. However, women who belonged to progressive families learnt to read and write. Many of them could express their discontent and anger through their writings. A large number of autobiographies were written by them.

## **Chapter 11 : Colonialism and Urban Change**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (d)
- II. 1. Dalhousie, 2. Panaji, 3. Madras, 4. 1658, 5. 1911.
- III. 1. (b), 2. (e), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- IV. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True.



- V. 1. Edward Lutyens.  
 2. India Gate, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House etc.  
 3. The civil lines and the cantonments were built to accommodate the offices and residences of the British civilian and military officials respectively.  
 4. Lord Dalhousie.  
 5. Calcutta.  
 6. The railways contributed to the expansion of trade and introduction of modern industry and thus indirectly helped the process of urbanization. New railway towns also emerged in various parts of the country,  
 7. With the defeat of the Nawabs of Bengal in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 and Battle of Buxar in 1764, the British became all powerful in Bengal. The importance of Calcutta increased manifold. By the Regulating Act of 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made the Governor-General of India.  
 8. Bombay became the best naval station on the west coast of India because it was safe from the invasions of the Marathas as well as the loot of the Malabar pirates.  
 9. Fort St. George, Presidency College, Southern Railway Headquarters, the Ripon Building, the Government Museum, the Madras High Court, the Madras University, Guindy National Park, Art Gallery, St. Thomas Church and Parthasarathi Temple and Marina Beach.
- VI. 1. The decline of a large number of urban places in India during the 19th century was primarily due to the negative attitude of the British towards the traditional industries of India, particularly the cotton textile industry. This attitude was largely a result of the industrial revolution in England and the growth of the textile industry in Manchester. By the end of the 19th century, England had emerged as a major industrial economy of the world and India was the main market for British goods. India's traditional urban centres, which depended on the export of its industrial products, declined rapidly as a consequence.
- Another factor contributing to the decline of the urban centres of the pre-British period was the introduction of the network of rail-roads in India, starting from 1853. By 1900, the rail network had been fully developed and covered all parts of the country. The industry of the railways resulted in the diversion

of trade routes into different channels and every railway station became a point of export of raw materials, and they lost their old importance.

2. An important factor contributing to the decline of the urban centres of the pre-British period was the introduction of the network of rail-roads in India, starting from 1853. By 1900, the rail network had been fully developed and covered all parts of the country. The industry of the railways resulted in the diversion of trade routes into different channels and every railway station became a point of export of raw materials, and they lost their old importance.

The introduction of railways in India in the latter half of the nineteenth century contributed to the emergence of a national network or urban places, in which the metropolitan cities formed the primary foci, supported by the other cities as satellite centres. The railways contributed to the expansion of trade and introduction of modern industry and thus indirectly helped the process of urbanization. New railway towns also emerged in various parts of the country, for example, Jamalpur (Bihar), Waltair (Andhra Pradesh), Bareilly and Meerut (Uttar Pradesh), Nagpur (Maharashtra), etc.

3. One of the major benefits of the British rule was the improvement in civic amenities in some major cities, at least. Piped water supply, street lighting, domestic electricity supply, sewerage, modern shopping areas, parks, playgrounds for recreation were established in a number of cities. Municipalities were established to look after civic amenities in a number of cities from 1882. These municipalities were primarily concerned with the collection of local taxes, maintenance of roads, removal of garbage and night soil, primary education, and public health.
4. During the 150 years of British rule, India's urban landscape went through a radical transformation.

By the start of the twentieth century, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras had become the leading cities of India although none of these had a population of a million. The older cities of the Mughal period had all dwindled into small towns and cities. Thus, Delhi, Varanasi, Ahmedabad, Agra and Allahabad had populations of around 2,00,000 only, while Calcutta, the leading city, had a population of over 9 lakh. The landscape of the colonial cities showed distinct signs of European influence.

Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were leading administrative, commercial and industrial cities. In these cities the city's focal point was the central commercial area with tall, European style buildings, numerous streets, and by-lanes. These cities were well connected with rail and road transportation. The city's administrative centre was also very impressive. Dalhousie Square in Calcutta and Fort St. George in Madras were close to the central commercial area. These areas too had massive buildings of Roman styles. The Indian residential quarters were however, shabby and crowded.

In 1911, the capital of the British Indian Empire was shifted to Delhi, and an entirely new city-New Delhi was built. It was got completed by about 1935.

## **Chapter 12 : Reforming the Caste System**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (c)
- II. 1. Social inequality, 2. Casteism, 3. Jyotiba Phule, 4. Narayan Guru, 5. All India Harijan Sevak.
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False, 6. True, 7. False, 8. True.
- IV. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- V. 1. The Aryans introduced the caste system based on 'varna' (colour). There were four principal castes : Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras, beside the outcastes or untouchables.
2. Jotiba was a social reformer from Maharashtra. He fought to end caste discrimination in Maharashtra.
3. Veerasalingam established the Hitakarini Sabha, which worked to improve the condition of the untouchables. He also encouraged intercaste marriages and championed the cause of women, especially widows.
4. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was a social reformer from Maharashtra. He campaigned for equal rights to so called untouchables.
5. Shri Narayana Guru was born into the low Ezhava caste of Travancore. He mastered Sanskrit, which only the upper castes were permitted to learn. He started a reform movement to improve the conditions of the Ezhavas and other low castes.
6. Narayan Guru belonged to Travancore.
7. Untouchables formed one - fifth of India's total population.

VI. 1. As the caste system grew rigid, several evils crept into the Hindu society :

- (1) A person born into a particular caste was forced to adopt his family profession.
- (2) The division of society into various castes gave rise to social inequalities. It created feelings of superiority and inferiority.
- (3) The rigid caste rules and regulations did not permit inter-caste mixing through marriage or inter-dining.
- (4) The rigid caste regulations narrowed the outlook of people and checked the growth of society.

2. The reformers realised that the lower castes formed the majority of the population, and depriving them of opportunities was slowing down India's progress. Hence, the reformers worked towards removing caste discrimination.

The untouchables formed about one-fifth of India's population in the 1930s. Their plight, therefore, became an important issue in the social reform movements and also in India's freedom struggle.

3. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi), campaigned vigorously to end untouchability. He called the untouchables Harijans, meaning God's people. Gandhiji was in favour of increasing the political representation of the Harijans. However, he was opposed to having a separate electorate for the Harijans as he did not want Indian society to be divided on the basis of caste.

In 1932, Mahatma Gandhi founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, which started many Harijan schools. Later, cooperative credit and housing societies were also established for the Harijans.

4. Ambedkar organised nonviolent campaigns to assert the rights of untouchables to enter places of worship and to draw water from public wells and tanks. One of the most significant campaigns was held at Chowdar Tank in Mahad, Maharashtra. The participants burnt the Manusmriti, the Hindu law book which they held largely responsible for the practice of untouchability.

Ambedkar favoured the reservation of government posts for the depressed classes. He encouraged lower-caste people to change their occupations and to acquire political power. He even advocated conversion to Buddhism, which was based on

the principles of equality, freedom and brotherhood. In later life, he himself converted to Buddhism.

In 1942, Ambedkar founded the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, which campaigned to improve the status of the depressed classes. Later on, while drafting India's Constitution, Ambedkar played an important role in safeguarding the rights of the depressed classes.

5. The word 'Caste' expresses a hierarchical relationship. Caste system has been the basis of the Hindu social organisation.

The Aryans introduced this system as a discrimination based on 'Varna' or colour. They were fair skinned people and, as such, they considered themselves to be superior to the dark-skinned original inhabitants of India whom they called the 'Dasyus' or 'Dasas'. Later, the Vedic society was divided into four classes on the basis of 'Karma' or occupations. The 'Brahmans' were the highest caste, engaged in teaching and priesthood. The 'Kshatriyas' were the ruling class who protected the people from any harm. The 'Vaishyas' were merchants and traders. The cultivators, craftsmen and artisans formed the lowest class named as the 'Shudras'. Apart from these classes there were 'outcastes' or untouchables.

During the post Vedic period, the caste system became more rigid. The caste system began to be associated with birth and became hereditary. Earlier, people had the freedom to change their profession. Besides, the caste system became complex as several sub-castes came into existence.

6. Mahatma Gandhi called untouchables Harijans, children of the God Hari Vishnu, or simply children of God and long worked for their emancipation. Harijan, in traditional Indian society, is any member of a wide range of low-caste Hindu groups and any person outside the caste system.

VII.1. In 1873, Jotiba established the Satyashodhak Samaj (society for seeking truth) to win equal rights for all. He even organised marriages without the help of priests. He was honoured with the title of 'Mahatma'.

2. In the 1920s, Periyar launched the Self-respect Movement against superstitions and meaningless rituals. Its programme included organising marriages without Brahman priests.
3. Ezhava movement was started by Shri Narayan Guru. The purpose of the movement was to improve the condition of Ezhavas and other lower castes.

## **Chapter 13 : Changes in the Arts : Literature, Painting and Architecture**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (b).
- II. 1. Rabindranath Tagore, 2. Novel, drama, 3. Tamil, 4. Mumbai, 5. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus.
- III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- IV. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (d)
- V. 1. The Victoria Terminus, Prince of Wales Museum, The Gateway of India, General Post Office, etc.  
2. Fort St. George, George Tower, the War Memorial, The High Court, St. Thomas Cathedral Basilica, etc.  
3. Uday Shankar, the famous choreographer of India, presented two dance-dramas in the late 1920's in England. During 1932-1960 he performed regularly in America. He established the Uday Shankar India Culture Centre in 1938 at Almora (now in Uttarakhand) where he trained a new generation of dancers in the oriental style.  
4. Rabindranath Tagore a versatile genius who shines like a star on the literary horizon of India. He won a great name and fame for his country when he won the Nobel Prize, the highest international award for literature, for his immortal work Geetanjali. Tagore was not only a poet but also a great story writer and a novelist. Tagore was an original creator of music. His paintings threw lights on the high quality of his art.  
5. Music, dance and theatre are the main performing arts. India had a rich heritage in these fields before the coming of the English in India.  
6. B.C. Chatterji (Anand Math), Munshi Premchand (Godan, Rangbhoomi), Bibhuti Bhushan (Pather Panchali), Tara Shanker (Ganadevta), Renu (Maila Anchal), etc.
- VI. 1. The spread of English education gave rise to urban culture. Cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras became the centres of art.  
Art schools were set up in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. They followed the methods and syllabi of the British Royal Academy. As a result, the Indian artists began to use oil colours on canvas, water colour on paper, etc. The Indian artists began to use art materials and techniques of European Art.

The national movement in India during the 19th century against the foreign rule, inspired nationalism among the Indian artists. These artists tried to discover the rich cultural heritage of India. The researches of European scholars also inspired the artists. The artists during this period were nationalist and patriotic.

2. Music and dance have also been influenced by the British in India. The Sangeet Samay of Calcutta and Jnanottejak Mandir of Bombay created awakening in the field of music. Pandit P.N. Bhatkhande inaugurated new education in music and infused a new spirit for music among people. Vishnu Digambar also tried to revive music and his disciples were spread all over northern India and Bombay. Rabindranath Tagore revived Indian music in Bengal. Many other institutions were set up at Delhi, Lucknow, Gwalior, Calcutta, Madras, Pune, etc., for the promotion of music. By his brilliant exposition and masterly demonstration of Indian music, Dilip Kumar Roy won admiration in western countries.
3. British Settlements were martial in character, as may be judged from the star-shaped, polygonal layouts of Fort William in Calcutta (1757) and Fort St. George in Madras (1783). English church architecture in neo-classical is visible in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas in Mumbai (1672-1718). Neo-Gothic architecture become fashionable in the nineteenth century, as can be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral in Calcutta (1839-80), and All Saints Cathedral in Allahabad (U.P.).

The same mix of styles characterizes British civic monuments. One of the largest neo-classical projects of the era is Raj Bhavan in Calcutta (1799-1802), seat of the British Governors and Viceroys, until 1911.

The Neo-Gothic style also proved serviceable for British civic monuments, e.g. the convocation Hall and Rajabai Tower of Bombay University (1869-74), High Court (1869), Victoria Terminus (1888), and the Railway offices (1894).

An important innovation of the era was the Indo Saracenic mode with its imaginative blend of neo-Gothic elements with cusped arches, chhatris, and bulbous domes drawn from late Mughal architecture. Monuments of Indo-Saracenic style includes those of Art Museum in Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala (1872), and Lakshmi Vilas Palace in Vadodara (1881).

Islamic revivalism characterises the Prince of Wales Museum



(1908-15) and the General Post Office (1909-14) in Mumbai and Osmania General Hospital (1919) in Hyderabad. Hindu revivalism may be seen in the Lakshmi Narayan Mandir in New Delhi (1938).

The Rashtrapati Bhawan (earlier the Viceroy's House), situated at the Rajpath of Delhi (1912-29), and the nearby circular 'Sansad Bhavan' is a monumental version of neo-classicism created by Edwin Lutyens. New classicism in Calcutta at this time is best represented by the Victoria Memorial (1921), designed by William Emerson. The Umaid Bhavan in Jodhpur, in Rajasthan (1929-44) is designed in an Art Deco manner by Henry Vaughan Lanchester.

4. The European influence on Indian novelist is quite clear. B.C. Chatterji is the most famous Indian novelist in the Bengali language. Anand Math is his well-known work. It contains nationalistic songs such as Vande Matram. Munshi Premchand wrote novels in Hindi and Urdu. In his immortal works like Gaodan and Rangbhoomi, he narrates the real tale of the misery, sorrow and sufferings of the peasants.

The famous Bengali novelists such as Bibhuti Bhushan (Pather Panchali), Tara Shanker (Ganadevta) and Manik (Padmanadir Majhi), followed Premchand. The most famous novelists include Renu (Maila Anchal in Hindi), Gopinath (Praja in Oriya) Panna Lal Patel (Makelajeet in Gujarati), Shivram Karanath (Choman Doodi in Kannada), Bhai Chandra Namade (Kosla in Marathi), etc. Sharat Chandra Chatterji was also a notable Bengali novelist who wrote about the problems of middle class society and family life. Jainendra Kumar was a psychological novel-writer in Hindi. Yashpal's 'Jootha Such' and Haider's 'Aag Ka Dariya' are also very famous.

5. The following changes were brought about in modern Indian literature in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
  - (a) Although the study of Indian languages was subordinate to the study of the English, their growth was stimulated under the impact of the modern ideas.
  - (b) New literary forms, like novel and the drama, became popular.
  - (c) There was much change in the content of the literature. Now more emphasis began to be paid on the current problems.

- (d) Literature became more realistic, social and secular. Mythology and devotional songs were replaced by secular and national themes.
- (e) The literature in the 19th century contributed towards the rising of the national consciousness.
- (f) The introduction of the printing press contributed greatly to the production of literature on a large scale.

## **Chapter 14 : Rise of Indian Nationalism**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. foreign domination, 2. indirect, moderate, 3. kuka, 4. link, 5. Annie Besant, William Jones, 6. Bankim Chandra Chatterji, 7. 1885, December 1885, 8. Gopal Krishna Gokhle, Surendra Nath Banerjee and Dada Bhai Naoroji, 9. Propoganda.
- II. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (e), 5. (c).
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True, 6. True, 7. False, 8. False.
- IV. 1. Swadeshi literally means 'of one's own country'. It was aimed at making Indian goods popular so that Indian industries prosper and a patriotic spirit is developed. The Boycott Movement focused on asking people to boycott British goods, so that India was no longer treated as a dumping ground and a market for British goods.
- 2. By 1907, the Moderate nationalists had exhausted their historical role. They lacked faith in the common people, did not work among them and consequently failed to acquire any roots among them. Even their propaganda did not reach them. Nor did they organize any all-India campaigns. Their politics was based on the assumption that they would be able to persuade the rulers to introduce economic and political reforms but their practical achievement in this field was meager.
- 3. Nationalism is a patriotic feeling of love and loyalty for one's own country. It is a spirit born out of a shared common history, culture, territory and economic and political goals.
- 4. The uprising of 1857 was an expression of the widespread, deep-rooted, discontent against the British rule. These, however, did not pose any real threat to the British rule because they were regional and short-lived. What was needed was an organized all-India movement, under the leadership of nationalist-minded Indians who could mobilize and unite the people. This led to the rise of nationalism.

5. The first session of the Congress was held in Bombay (now Mumbai) in December 1885. It was presided over by W.C. Banerjee and attended by 72 delegates.

**The main aims of the Congress were :**

- (a) To promote friendly relations among nationalist workers in different parts of the country.
  - (b) To develop and strengthen feelings of national unity throughout the country.
  - (c) To formulate popular demands and to place them before the government.
  - (d) To train and organize public opinion in the country.
- V. 1. Serious difference were there between the Moderates and the Extremists over the goals and methods. The Moderates continued to believe in steady reforms in the existing system. The Extremists wanted to extend the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement to the rest of the country and to all institutions while the Moderates wanted it to be confined only to Bengal and only to foreign goods.
2. Applying the 'divide and rule' policy, Bengal was divided by the British, on October 16, 1905, into Hindu and Muslim areas. By doing this, British had hoped to increase tensions between the Hindus and the Muslims. Lord Curzon was the British Governor General at this time. The excerpts from Curzon's letter of 2nd February 1905 to St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, gave an idea of his aims in partitioning Bengal. The official reason given was that Bengal was too big to be efficiently administered. So it was divided into East Bengal and West Bengal. The nationalist leaders understood the actual reason, which was to split a strong and united Bengal. Bengal had become the nerve centre of Indian nationalism and partition would weaken the spirit of nationalism. It was also to create a wedge between the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal as East Bengal had a Muslim majority and West Bengal a Hindu majority.
3. In 1906, the Muslim League was formed. The lead in its formation was taken by the Agha Khan and Nawab Salimulla of Dacca. They were encouraged by Viceroy Minto. It was not done keeping the welfare of Muslims in mind but to divide the two major communities - Hindus and Muslims to weaken the National movement.

4. The Revolutionary movement for Indian independence is often a less-highlighted aspect of the Indian independence movement. The groups believing in armed revolution against the ruling British fall into this category. The revolutionary groups were concentrated in Maharashtra, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. More groups were scattered around India.

The underlying philosophy of the revolutionary groups arose largely against the Partition of Bengal (1905), which cemented a Pan-Indian patriotic feeling, increasing in intensity, culminating in the Civil Disobedience of Gandhi.

"The main weakness of the movement is that they did not get enough support of the common people who were afraid of the British. Moreover, they did not have arms and ammunition in sufficient numbers to challenge British might.

5. Founded in 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji, Dinshaw Wacha, Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Monomohan Ghose, Mahadev Govind Ranade and William Wedderburn, the Indian National Congress became the leader of the Indian Independence Movement, with over 15 million members and over 70 million participants in its struggle against British rule in India. A.O. Hume played the prominent role in organising its inaugural meet and bringing together different sections of the educated class in its formation.

## **Chapter 15 : Struggle for Indian Freedom (1919-1947)**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (d).
- II. 1. 1947, 2. Ahimsa, 3. India, 4. Dyer, 5. Charkha.
- III. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (f), 6. (a)
- IV. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True.
- V. 1. Azad Hind Fauz was formed by Subhash Chandra Bose, Ras Bihari Bose and Captain Mohan Singh in 1942.
2. Cabinet Mission was a Mission consisting of three members of British Cabinet, hence the name. The members were Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander.
3. Swarajist Leader like Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru appealed for council entry constituted under the Act of 1919. Their objective was to 'resort to a policy of continuous and

consistent obstruction to make the Government through the Assembly and Council impossible'.

4. Gandhiji entered the National Movement in 1920 through the Non-cooperation Movement.
  5. During Lahore session of Congress in 1929.
- VI. 1. The year 1928 witnessed some remarkable development. In all there were more than 200 strikes in India during 1928. The most successful among these was the Bardoli Satyagraha led by Vallabhabhai Patel in Gujarat in 1928, which earned for him the title of Sardar. Besides, there was the Hindustan Republican Association formed by Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh in 1928. Its main objective was to establish India as a Socialist Republic.

Under the changed atmosphere, due to the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, a historic session of the Congress was held at Lahore under the presidentship of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

This session is very important in the history of the freedom struggle. It was at this session that the Congress adopted the resolution which demanded complete independence for India. In addition, it was in this session that it was decided to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement to achieve complete independence. Further, it was also decided that 26th January should be observed as the independence day every year all over the country and consequently 26th January, 1930 was observed as the first Independence Day.

2. Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1922. Gandhi again took off with another non-violent movement known as the Civil Disobedience Movement. This movement was more active than the Non-cooperation Movement and brought about a revolution of sorts. This movement aimed at bringing the British administration to a stop by withdrawing support from everything. There was agitation against land revenue, abolition of salt tax, cutting down military expenditure, levying duty on foreign cloth, etc. A very important movement was that of Salt Satyagraha where Gandhi undertook the Dandi March as a protest against the Salt tax.
3. In 1935, the Government of India Act was passed in the British Parliament. This created an All-Indian Federation based on provincial autonomy. The Congress swept 7 out of 11 of the provinces in July 1937. The Muslim League which claimed to represent Indian Muslims, secured less than a quarter of the

seats reserved for Muslims. While, political prisoners were released and civil liberties promoted, due to the limitations on the Act of 1935 few real achievements were made. The Muslim League fared poorly in the elections. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the permanent president of the Muslim League, began rumours that the Muslim minority was in danger under the Hindu majority and promoted a two separate nation plan. In 1940, the Muslim League passed a resolution demanding Pakistan as a separate country after Independence.

4. One of the greatest men in the history of India is unarguably Mahatma Gandhi. The way he gave shape and character to India's freedom struggle is worthy of a standing ovation. He sacrificed his own life for the sake of his country. Mahatma Gandhi played a pivotal role in the freedom struggle of India. His non violent ways and peaceful methods were the foundation for gaining independence from the British.

One of the first series of non violent protests nationwide was the non cooperation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi. This movement officially started the Gandhian era in India. In this freedom struggle, the non cooperation movement was basically aimed at making the Indians aware of the fact that the British government can be opposed and if done actively, it will keep a check on them. Thus, educational institutions were boycotted, foreign goods were boycotted, and people let go off their nominated seats in government institutions. Though the movement failed, Indians awakened to the concept of going against the British.

Gandhi again took off with another non violent movement known as the civil disobedience movement. This movement was more active than the non cooperation movement and brought about a revolution of sorts. This movement aimed at bringing the British administration to a stop by withdrawing support from everything.

The Rowlatt Act passed in 1919 sought to make war-time restrictions permanent and provided for imprisonment of any person without trial and conviction in a Court of Law. Gandhiji launched a Satyagraha protesting against this law. A countrywide campaign against the Act followed in April 1919 and Gandhiji was taken into custody.

The Quit India Movement was launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in August 1942. The main aim for

launching this movement was to bring the British to negotiate with the Indian leaders. It was a call for immediate independence of India and the slogan of "Do or Die" was adopted for the same.

After the Quit India Movement the freedom struggle got even more intense and passionate. Entire India was united together in the movement for freedom. Everyone contributed what they could do in the freedom struggle. The cry of Purna Swaraj or complete independence was raised. After much sacrifices and efforts, India gained its independence on the 15th August, 1947.

## **Chapter 16 : India After Independence**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b)
- II. 1. January 26, 1950.  
2. 1950.  
3. 1954.  
4. Burma.
- III. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (e), 5. (a)
- IV. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- V. 1. 26th January, 1950.  
2. At the time of Independence, Indian economy was in a bad shape. Therefore, the Government introduced economic planning for the all round development of the country through Five Year Plans. Still, there exist many socio-economic problems.  
3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.  
4. The Prime Minister  
5. 14 Languages.  
6. (a) Water-sharing disputes and use of Bangladesh's territory by militant groups against India.  
(b) Drug trafficking and insurgency  
(c) Sri Lankan Civil War and Marine-Zone dispute.
- VI. 1. Sardar Patel was the country's first Home Minister. Through his skillful strategy and military action, unification of a large number of small and big princely states was brought about within a short time, and it earned him the reputation of "Iron Man of India". However, Hyderabad, Junagarh and Jammu and Kashmir were yet to concede.



The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to remain independent. But an internal revolt in the Telangana region and the intervention of Indian troops forced him to relent. Hyderabad acceded to India in 1948. The Nawab of Junagarh, a small state on the coast of Kathiawar, wanted to accede to Pakistan, although its people wanted to join India. A plebiscite was held there which went in favour of India. The Maharaja of Kashmir remained indecisive. The National Conference Party was in favour of joining India. In October 1947, tribesmen from Pakistan and regular armed forces invaded Kashmir and illegally occupied some part of it. The Maharaja fled to Jammu and sought the help of the Government of India. Indian troops were sent to Kashmir to drive out the invaders. The Jammu and Kashmir was acceded to India.

2. The partition of the country brought about many problems for India in its wake. One such tough problem was the rehabilitation of refugees who had come both from eastern and western Pakistan. India had hardly won her freedom when she was partitioned. Soon there followed a reign of fear, fire, slaughter and murder on both sides. There was utter chaos and anarchy. Communal frenzy was at its highest pitch. There was unprecedented violence, bloodshed and massacre on a large scale. Within a short period about 5,00,000 people, both Hindus and Muslims, were killed and millions were rendered homeless. As a result of these riots an unending flow of refugees began to pour into India from Pakistan. Soon, this refugee problem became one of the major and immediate problems facing free India. As many as 8.5 million people migrated to India.

Migration on such a vast scale was unprecedented in the world history. But our national leaders and the people rendered all possible help to these refugees. The Rehabilitation Ministry, which was specially created for this purpose, did commendable work. Relief camps were opened to give food and shelter to the displaced persons. It was followed by a planned programme of rehabilitation. These refugees were accommodated in evacuee houses and newly constructed huts in urban areas. New townships and colonies were started for displaced persons. Vocational training centres were established to give vocational and technical training to the refugees. Lakhs of displaced persons were provided with gainful employment in services and trades. Scholarship, fee-concessions, etc. were given to the refugee students.

Agriculturists were given land and loans to help them resume their vocation. Those who had left urban immovable property in Pakistan were given compensation.

3. The First Plan accorded the highest priority to agriculture, irrigation and power projects. The Second Plan sought to promote development on a socialistic pattern. There was special streets on rapid industrialisation and heavy industries. The Third Plan aimed at self-sustaining growth by increasing national income, achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains and expanding basic industries like steel, chemicals, power generation and machine building. The Fourth Plan aimed at accelerating agricultural production, employment and education. The Fifth Plan aimed at curbing inflation and to achieve stability in economy. The Sixth Plan gave top priority to eradicate poverty and to strengthen infrastructure for agriculture and industry. The Seventh Plan emphasised on rapid growth in agricultural production, increase in employment and productivity. The Eighth Plan laid stress on employment, environment and power generation. The Ninth Plan laid stress on agriculture and rural development, accelerating growth rate of the economy and stabilising prices. The Tenth Plan aimed at reduction of poverty, creating more job opportunities and balanced regional development. The Eleventh Plan aims at more broad based and inclusive growth, reducing poverty and to focus on bridging the various divides that continue to fragment that continue to fragment our society.
4. Pakistan shares a common history, geography, culture and economy. No two countries in the world have so much in common as India and Pakistan. Yet they have perpetually been in a state of undeclared war with varying degree of intensity.

Pakistan's aggression in Kargil (1999) brought the two countries even on the verge of a nuclear confrontation. The legacy of suspicion and mistrust predates the partition of India in 1947. During the freedom struggle the Muslim League, under the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah propounded the two-nation theory, in support of a separate Muslim state. Jinnah insisted that since Hindus and Muslims were two communities, two separate states must be constituted for the two communities. The Indian National Congress (INC)'s long rejection of and reluctant acceptance of partition gave room for suspicion in Pakistan that India would try to undo the partition and divide Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan was concerned at the

possibility of India's domination in the region and its inability to match India's power all by itself. Pakistan developed a perception that it is an incomplete state without Kashmir being incorporated into it. On the other hand, India perceives Kashmir's accession and integration into India as an essential element of its secular and federal democratic structure.

Chinese support and the US arms supply to Pakistan prompted it to declare a war against India in 1965, with the sole objective of conquering the whole of Jammu & Kashmir. But Pakistan was defeated. Both the countries signed the Tashkent Declaration in January 1966 and agreed to settle their dispute through peaceful methods.

During the freedom struggle of Bangladesh, India had to face the sudden influx of refugees from the (erstwhile) East Pakistan. India raised voice at international forums against the inhuman act carried out against the innocent people of East Pakistan. Angered by India's protests, Pakistan launched massive attack on India in 1971. The 1971 war was a historic one in many ways. The Indian armed forces helped Mukti Bahini and fought against the Pakistani forces. About one lakh Pakistani soldiers surrendered before the Indian forces. The Shimla Agreement was signed.

But the spirit of the Shimla Agreement was not fully maintained by Pakistan. It missed no opportunity to raise the Kashmir issue in international forums. Pakistan provided financial and material assistance to terrorists in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. Relations further deteriorated when both the countries conducted their nuclear tests in May 1998 and declared themselves as nuclear power states.

To normalize the relations between the two countries, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Lahore on February 20, 1999 by bus. This visit popularly called 'bus diplomacy' was hailed by the world community. The two Prime Ministers, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Nawaz Shariff signed the Lahore Declaration which contained the idea of peace, friendship and cooperation. But India's efforts were frustrated when Pakistan illegally occupied Kargil on the Indian side of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in 1999.

Indian forces succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat.

Our relations with Pakistan worsened after the terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament on December 13, 2001 and in

Mumbai in 2008. Attempts are being made by the government of both the countries to ease tension and normalize relations.

5. India and China have had contacts for a very long time. For centuries, the two neighbours had lived on friendly terms. From the ancient times to until only a few years ago, the relations between the two countries were friendly and cordial. India became free in 1947, and always supported the liberation movement of China. China became free from the western influence in 1949.

India recognised the People's Republic of China and strongly advocated its admission to the U.N.O. China accepted the Panchsheel or the Five Principles of Peaceful coexistence in 1954 when the Chinese Premier Chou-en-Lai visited India. When the Chinese occupied Tibet, India recognised Tibet as a part of China. Dalai Lama, the political and religious head of Tibet, took shelter in India. As a result, the relations between the two countries became strained. China changed her policy towards India and encroached upon her territory. China occupied a large territory in Ladakh and built a road there in 1959. She also refused to recognise the India-China borderline, known as the McMohan Line. As a result, there were some clashes over the border question between India and China.

6. India is a fast developing country marching on the path of economic progress. The country has made great strides in agriculture, industry, transport, communication and trade. We have become self sufficient in food production and have made remarkable progress in the field of education, technology, foreign trade, etc. Most of the developed and the developing countries are eager to establish cordial relations with us. Undoubtedly, due to a rapid growth of population, some problems like poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, inflation, gender inequality, casteism and communalism, and above all, terrorism still persist. But the government and the people of India are committed to solve these problems.

In the international sphere, hectic efforts are being made to find a place among the permanent members of the security council of the United Nations of which India is a member. All the big powers seek our cooperation and help in various matters. As a powerful member of the SAARC. India is already committed to cooperate with neighbours. There is hardly any doubt that in the coming years India will emerge as a great power of the world.

## Unit 2 : Our Habitat

### Exercises

#### Chapter 17 : Resources : Types & Development

- I. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (d)
- II. 1. Localized, 2. Utility, Value, 3. Alluvial, 4. recyclable.
- III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True.
- IV. 1. (d), 2. (e), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (c)
- V. 1. Everything available in nature, which satisfies our needs is called a resource.  
2. Time and technology are two important factors which convert a substance into a resource.  
3. **Biotic Resources** : Biotic resources are those resources which contain life. All the living things are biotic resources. For example, plants, animals and human beings.  
**Abiotic Resources** : Abiotic resources are non-living things. They do not contain life. Water energy, solar energy, rocks, minerals etc. are the examples of abiotic resources.  
4. When the quality of a resource is known, it is called an actual resource. These resources are depend upon the economic viability and the availability of technology.  
5. Those resources, which are found in certain places only are called as localized resources, like copper, tin, iron etc.  
6. Education and health.  
7. Human made resources are those resources which are developed by human being by using of natural resources.  
8. Sustainable Development is the development achieved without harming the environment by keeping some reserves to fulfill future needs.  
9. Potential Resources are the resources whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present. These resources could be used in future.  
10. Water and wind.
- VI. 1. **Renewable Resources** : Renewable resources are those resources which can renew themselves again and again. Some of these resources are found abundantly like Tidal solar and wind energy. But some renewable resources may finish or their existence may come in danger if we use them accessively and

unthinkingly. For example, water, forests and soil. Careless use of these resources can affect their stock. Water is a renewable resource. But most of the parts of the world facing the problem of water scarcity due to shortage and drying up of natural water sources.

**Non-renewable resources :** These resources are present in a limited quantity. Once they get finished, can't reproduce again. These resources formed after a long process and it takes thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. There is no technology available to reproduce them again. So these resources are considered as non-renewable resources.

2. Resources are distributed unevenly. On the basis of distribution, resources can be ubiquitous and localized.
  - (a) **Ubiquitous :** Those resources that are found everywhere are termed as ubiquitous resources. For example, the air we breathe, sun energy etc.
  - (b) **Localised :** Those resources, which are found in certain places only are called as localized resources, like copper, tin, iron etc.
3. Human beings are the most important resource. Because only intelligent and skillful peoples have the ability to make best use of available natural resources. But, it is only possible when people have knowledge, skill and technology to do so. Education and health are the two main factors through which an ordinary man changes into a resource. These two factors improve the quality of people's skill so that they are able to create more resources. For example Japan is devoid of economic resources, but it is a leading country in terms of modern technology due to its human resource.
4. We all know that resources are very much important. But reckless use of resources leads to an end of these resources. That's why the conservation of resources is needed. When we use resources carefully and give them time to renew themselves, it is called Resource Conservation. Conservation is possible when we balance the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future. For the conservation of resources, sustainable development is required. Sustainable development means 'development should take place without harming the environment, and resources should be kept for future generation also. We can conserve resource in many ways. For example reducing consumption, recycling and reusing things.

5. Resources are very much important for the socio-economic development of a country. Without resources, no country can develop. Availability of resources, is the backbone of economy to any country. Only those areas of the world are developed where we found such resources. Some areas are lagging behind in terms of economic development due to lack of necessary resources. So both the natural as well as human resources are important to develop a country.
6. The future of our planet and its people is linked with our ability to maintain and preserve the life support system that nature provides. Therefore we should kept following points in our mind and contribute to save our mother earth.
  - (a) There should be sustainable use of resources.
  - (b) The diversity of life on the earth should be conserved.
  - (c) Damage to natural environment system should be minimized.
  - (d) People should be motivated by creating awareness regarding the judicious use of resources.

## **Chapter 18 : Natural Resources : Land and Soil.**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (d), 5. (d)
- II. 1. Soil profile, 2. Erosion, 3. Parent rock, 4. Gully erosion, 5. Shelter Belts.
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True.
- IV. 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (b).
- V. 1. Land is considered as the natural resource of utmost importance because we perform all our economic activities on land.
2. Climate, terrain, water supply, soil, availability of minerals and stage of technological progress.
3. Community land is the land owned by all the members of a community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These are also called common property resources.
4. When we use land for particular purpose like agriculture, forest, mining, building houses, it is termed as land use or land utilization.
5. Deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying.



6. Planting of shelter belts and control on overgrazing.
  7. Soil is the thin layer of grainy substance found over the surface of the earth.
  8. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
  9. The top soil and the sub soil.
  10. Soil Profile is a vertical cross section of different horizons of soil.
  11. Removal of top soil is known as soil erosion.
  12. Contour ploughing, terrace farming, inter cropping, shelter belts, mulching and rock dam formation.
  13. When we obtain crops continuously from the particular soil, it loses its fertility and becomes infertile. This is called soil degradation.
- VI. 1. When a piece of land is owned by a person, it is called private land; for example, agricultural land, cattle farms etc.  
Community Land is the land owned by all the members of a community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These are also called common property resources.
2. Indian land is put to use for following purposes :
    - (a) Forest - 22.57%
    - (b) Barren and Waste land – 6.29%
    - (c) Area under non-agricultural use – 7.92%
    - (d) Permanent Pasture and grazing land – 3.45%
    - (e) Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves – 1.10%
    - (f) Culturable waste land 4.41%
    - (g) Fallows other than current fallow – 4.41%
    - (h) Current Fallow – 7.03%
    - (i) Net Sown Area – 43.41%
  3. Methods through which the problem of land degradation can be solved are as follows :
    - (a) Planting of shelter belts.
    - (b) Control on overgrazing.
    - (c) Stabilization of sand dunes or checking the further spread of deserts by growing thorny bushes.
    - (d) Proper management of waste lands.
    - (e) Control of mining activities.

- (f) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and waste after treatment.
  - (g) Conserving soils and forests by adopting scientific techniques.
4. **The Top Soil :** It is of great importance. It is only a few metres deep where millions of bacteria, insects and worms are found. It may take years to form top soil.
- The Sub soil :** It consists of the parent material from which top soil is formed. It also contains plant food and moisture but it is not so productive as the top soil.
5. The fertility of soil is its power to support plant life. Different kinds of soils are suited best for different crops. A fertile soil has certain properties. It has sufficient depth to allow full root development and is well aerated. It has sufficient quantities of moisture and supplies adequate nutrition to the plants. No soil is perfectly fertile. We have to put some manures and fertilizers for the recovery of deficient minerals and nutrients in the soil and make soil fit for cultivation through artificial means.
6. Running water is the most destructive cause of soil erosion. It takes place in two forms (i) Gully erosion and (ii) Sheet erosion.
- (i) **Gully erosion :** It occurs on steep slopes when no vegetation is left to arrest the flow of storm water, which then finds its way down hill in a series of channels.
  - (ii) **Sheet Erosion :** The removal of an even layer from the whole top soil by water is known as sheet erosion.
7. Some methods of soil conservation are :
- (a) **Contour Ploughing :** Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
  - (b) **Terrace Farming :** Steps can be cut on the slopes making terraces so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops. They can reduce the surface run off and soil erosion.
  - (c) **Inter Cropping :** Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash.
  - (d) **Shelter Belts :** In the coastal and dry regions, row of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover.

8. Soil formation is very slow process. It takes millions of years to form few centimeter deep layer of soil. It is a living system and most important renewable resource. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
- (i) **Parent Rock** : Colour and texture of soil, chemical properties, mineral content and permeability of soil is very much depend upon the rock from which it is formed.
  - (ii) **Climate** : Climate is the main factor in the formation of soil as it causes weathering of rocks. Temperature and rainfall are the main climatic factors which help in the weathering of rocks.
  - (iii) **Relief** : Thickness of soil is depend upon the relief or slope of the land. Soil layer is more thick in plains as compared to mountains.
  - (iv) **Living Organisms** : Living organisms like flora, fauna and micro-organisms affects the rate of humus formation in the soil.
  - (v) **Time** : It determine the thickness of soil profile.

## **Chapter 19 : Natural Resources : Water, Natural Vegetation and Wild life.**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (d)
- II. 1. Niligiri, 2. Evergreen, 3. Oceans, 4. Drip, 5. Mediterranean.
- III. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True
- IV. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (e), 4. (a), 5. (d)
- V. 1. Multi purpose projects are the dams built across the rivers which can serve several purposes.
- 2. Rivers, lakes, ponds, atmospheric water vapour and groundwater.
- 3. Most of the African countries, West-Asian countries, South Asian countries, countries in western USA, Mexico, countries in South America and Australia.
- 4. (a) For domestic uses such as cooking, drinking and cleaning.  
(b) For irrigation of fields.
- 5. National parks are the protected forest areas where wildlife is conserved in its natural environment.

6. Biosphere Reserve is an area where several ecosystems are found. It is intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development.
  7. They receive average annual rainfall about 150 cm which occurs in winter only. These are also evergreen and don't shed their leaves even in dry season.
  8. The forests give us life giving gas oxygen. They also provide us valuable medicines.
  9. **Control on Water Pollution :** Water pollution can be controlled by treating industrial effluents suitably before releasing them in water bodies.  
**Increasing Vegetation Cover :** We should increase forest area and plant more and more trees as vegetation cover slows the surface runoff and replenishes underground water.
  10. Mahogany and Cinchona.
- VI. 1 Forests are very much important as they play protective as well as productive role in human life.
- Productive Roles**
- They provide us timber.
- They help in storage of underground water.
- They provide us fruits, nuts, latex, turpentine oil, gum, lac and medicinal plants.
- We make paper by the wood pulp brought from the forests.
- They attract clouds and help in rain and thus they modify the climate.
- Protective Roles**
- They give shelter to animals.
- They produce oxygen we breathe.
- They protect soil which is essential for growing crops.
- They act as shelter belts.
- They help in storage of underground water.
2. Wild life includes animals, birds, insects and well as aquatic life forms. Wild life is important in following ways :  
 They provide us milk, meat, hides and wool.  
 Insects like bees helps in pollination of flowers and have an important role to play as decomposers in the ecosystems.  
 Vulture due to its ability to feed on dead livestock is a scavenger and considered a vital cleanser of the environment.

All the animals whether big or small all are integral part of maintaining ecological balance.

3. By adopting following methods we can save the precious gift that nature provided to us—
  - (a) **Control on Water Pollution :** Water pollution can be controlled by treating industrial effluents suitably before releasing them in water bodies.
  - (b) **Increasing Vegetation Cover :** We should increase forest area and plant more and more trees as vegetation cover slows the surface runoff and replenishes underground water.
  - (c) **Rain Water Harvesting :** Various rainwater harvesting methods should be adopted to save surface run off. Roof top rain water harvesting, percolation pits, making inundation channels are important methods of rain water harvesting. Roof top rain water harvesting is a common practice to save rain water in Rajasthan.
  - (d) **Appropriate Methods of Irrigation :** The Canals used for irrigating field should be properly lined to minimize losses by water seepage. To check water losses through seepage and evaporation, sprinklers should be used to irrigate the land. Drip or trickle irrigation is very useful in dry regions which check water losses through evaporation. By adopting these methods of irrigation we can conserve water resources.
4. **Evergreen Forests :** These forests are found in the areas where there is abundant supply of heat and rain. These forests are very dense and several kind of tree species are found in an area. They remain green throughout the year as they do not shed their leaves simultaneously. Therefore they are called evergreen forests. These forests are found in South America, Central and West Africa, South China, South Eastern U.S.A., South Brazil etc. These are broad leaved and grow very tall to reach sunlight. Mahogany, ebony, rosewood etc. are important tree species found here.  
**Deciduous Forests :** These forests shed their leaves in a particular period of time in order to conserve moisture through transpiration. These forests are not so dense as the equatorial forests. Therefore commercial exploitation of these forest is possible. They are of also two types – (a) Tropical deciduous and (b) Mid latitude deciduous forests. These forest areas

receive rainfall between 50-150 cm. annually. These are found in Monsoon land of Asia, parts of central America, Brazil etc. (Tropical deciduous) and Europe, Eastern Asia, Eastern North America etc. (Mid latitudinal area) Bamboo, Mahogany, Cinchona, rubber, Oak, Beech, Ash etc. are the important tree species found in these forests.

5. India receives nearly 4 percent of the global precipitation and ranks 133 in the world in terms of water availability per person per annum. The total renewable water resources of India are estimated at 1897 sq. km. per annum. India gets plenty of rainfall from the monsoons but it is not evenly distributed. Thus some parts of our country get flooded while others suffer from droughts. The most important use of fresh water in our country is for irrigating the farmlands. The uneven distribution of rainfall also creates many problems. The rivers do not have the same amount of water throughout the year. The variation is not only from river to river but also from season to season. The surface water resources of India may be classified into two categories—

(a) Himalayan rivers

(b) Peninsular rivers

Himalayan rivers have a regular flow of water as they are fed by rain and by the melting of snow and ice. The seasonal variation in their flow is less. On the other hand, the rivers of Peninsular India depend mainly on the monsoon rains and have little or no water during the dry season.

## **Chapter 20 : Mineral and Power Resources**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (c), 2 (c), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (b)
- II. 1. Jharkhand, 2. Kerala, 3. Sedimentary, 4. Iron, 5. Canadian.
- III. 1. (c), 2. (e), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (d)
- IV. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True
- V. 1. A mineral is naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition.
2. (a) Minerals are always found in a rock.  
(b) They are unevenly distributed.
3. Metallic minerals contain metals like iron, tin, bauxite, gold etc. Metallic minerals have lustre and shine. These are the conductor of heat and electricity. These may be converted into

thin wire or sheet after beating as they are ductile and malleable in nature.

Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals. These will shatter after beating they are not lustrous and can't be converted into thin sheet or wire. These are usually poor conductors of heat and electricity.

4. **Ferrous minerals** : These minerals contain iron, for example iron ore, manganese, nickel, cobalt etc.

**Non-Ferrous Minerals** : These minerals do not contain iron. Gold, silver, copper etc. are the examples of non-ferrous minerals.

5. Mining is the process of extraction of minerals from inside the earth.
  6. Haematite.
  7. It is an important raw material to make steel in combination with iron. It is also used to make bleaching powder, paints, plastics, varnish, glazed pottery etc.
  8. U.S.A.
  9. Sulphur is used in different industries in different forms. We get sulphuric acid from sulphur which is the only material used differently. Such as in paper industry to make pulp, fertilizers, paints and varnish, pesticides, explosives match sticks, plastic, synthetic silk, synthetic rubber and medicines.
  10. Conventional sources of energy are used for a long period of time and these are non renewable – i.e., coal, petroleum and natural gas.
  11. Anthracite and Lignite.
  12. The electricity generated from force of running water is called hydroelectricity.
  13. Tamil Nadu.
  14. First it gives fuel and secondly it provides improved quality of manure.
  15. Fire Wood.
- VI. 1. If we want to extract minerals from inside the earth, we have to take the following points into consideration than only extraction is economically viable :
- (a) Minerals to be mined must have usefulness.
  - (b) There must be sufficient concentration of minerals in ores to be economically viable.



- (c) The mining area must be easily accessible by available means of transport.
  - (d) The mining area should be located near the market.
2. **Open Cast Mining :** When minerals lie at shallow depths, these are taken out by removing the surface layer. This is called open cast mining.
- Shaft Mining :** When minerals are found in great depth, then these can be taken out only through deep bores which are called shaft and such mining is called shaft mining.
3. Iron is an important and basic mineral as it provides the base to other industries. It is also necessary for country's economy as the per capita consumption of iron or depicts the standard level of a particular country. Iron ore is available in abundance. Its demand is increasing as it can be drawn into wire, welded and combined with other metals to form alloys. Haematite, Magnetite, Limonite and Siderite are the four varieties of iron ore.
- Production Countries :** Russia, U.S.A., Ukraine, India, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Sweden, Venezuela etc. are main iron producing countries.
4. Minerals are unevenly distributed in India. Maximum concentration of minerals is found in Chhota Nagpur Plateau and the areas surrounded by it. It is considered as the store house of minerals in India. Peninsular plateau is rich in metallic minerals. Jharkhand ranks high in terms of availability of minerals. But, Northern plains are devoid of any economic mineral. Mainly minerals are found in the following five belts.
- (a) Jharkhand–Orissa–West Bengal Belt  
In this belt most of the coal, mica, ilmenite, chromite, bauxite, phosphate, manganese, copper, iron and limestone are mainly found.
  - (b) Madhya Pradesh–Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra Belt  
Most of the manganese, bauxite, lime stone and coal are available in that belt. Mica, raw iron, copper and graphite are also found in that belt.
  - (c) Karnataka–Tamil Nadu  
Here, we find gold, iron, copper, chromite and manganese. Lignite coal, mica, manganese, bauxite, gypsum are mainly found in Tamil Nadu.

(d) Rajasthan – Gujarat belt

There is maximum possibilities of availability of minerals. In Rajasthan, copper, zinc, lead, mica, asbestos, salt, clay, marble etc. are found whereas in Gujarat, petroleum, gypsum, copper, manganese, salt and bauxite are the important minerals.

(e) Kerala

Atomic minerals are found the coastal region. Such as ilmenite, zircon, monazite are found in the coastal regions of Kerala.

(f) North-East

Apart from above mentioned regions minerals are also found in North-Eastern Assam where petroleum and lignite reserves are found.

(g) Himalayan region

This region is rich in coal, bauxite, copper and precious stones.

5.
  1. The Canadian Region : Iron ore, Nickel, gold, Uranium and copper are mined in this region.
  2. **Appalachian Region** : Coal is mainly found.
  3. **Western Cordilleras** : It has vast deposits of copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver.
6. Fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas are the main sources of conventional energy. These are called fossil fuels as their formation takes place after decaying of plants and animals which got buried under the earth for millions of years and converted into fuels due to great heat and pressure exerted over them.
7. **Hydro Electricity** : Hydro Electricity is produced by water after falling from height. The force of that falling water is used to produce electricity with the help of turbines. The falling water flows through pipe & inside the dam over turbine blades placed at the bottom of the dam. The moving blades then turn the generator to produce electricity. One-fourth of the world's electricity is produced by hydel power. The leading producers of Hydel power in the world are Paragana, Norway, Brazil and China. Bhakra Nangal, Gandhi Sagar, Nagarjuna Sagar and Damodar Valley Projects are some important hydro power producing stations in India.

**Thermal Electricity :** Electricity produced by heat is called thermal electricity. It is produced by petroleum, coal and natural gas. In India, most of the energy requirement (about 70%) is fulfilled by thermal energy.

8. Great pressure is exerted over the conventional sources of energy which leads to their depletion and their reserves would get exhausted if they would use at same rate. Moreover, these conventional sources also create a lot of pollution. Therefore, there is pressing need to use non conventional and eco friendly sources of energy, such as solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy etc. These are renewable also.
9. Minerals are non-renewable once they finished, we can't produce them by any chemical or mechanical method. They are the backbone of industrial economy of a country. It takes thousands and millions of years to form them. The rate of formation is much smaller than the rate of consumption of these minerals. Therefore, minerals should be used in judicious and sustainable manner.
10. Conservation of energy is very much needed in today's world as our economy is dependent upon the easy availability of energy. But it is difficult to harness energy as this is a costly act. Saving of energy is very much needed in the country like India which is least efficient energy consuming country. We should use these energy resources in a very careful and judicious manner as 'Energy saved is energy generated'.

## **Chapter 21 : Agriculture**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (d)
- II. 1. Rubber, 2. Jute, 3. Millets, 4. Beverage, 5. Shifting.
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.
- IV. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (e), 5. (a)
- V. 1. Growing of crops from soil or land is called agriculture.  
2. Rearing of silk worm for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture.  
3. Favourable topography, soil and climate are the important factors which affect agriculture.  
4. Agriculture may be broadly grouped in the following two groups : Subsistence Farming and Commercial Farming.

5. Millets can be grown on less fertile and sandy soil. That crop can also resist in low rainfall and high to moderate temperature.
  6. Plantation Agriculture is a form of commercial farming where mainly tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana etc. are grown over a large farms. Only a single crop is grown in such type of agriculture.
  7. In mixed farming the growing of crops and rearing of animals go hand in hand at the same piece of land.
  8. Subsistence agriculture is a kind of agriculture which is mainly for the subsistence for farmer and his family. It only fulfil the basic food requirements of the farmers.
  9. Wheat is mainly grown in USA, Canada, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, Australia and India.
  10. Old alluvial soil.
  11. Tea, Coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana and cashew nuts.
  12. Jute.
- VI. 1. Farming or agriculture is like a system. As we give inputs and take outputs from that system inputs in agriculture include seeds, fertilizers, machinery and labour. These inputs are used by some operations like ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding and harvesting. The output from the system include crops, wool, dairy and poultry products.
2. Subsistence agriculture is a kind of agriculture which is mainly for the subsistence for farmer and his family. It only fulfil the basic food requirements of the farmers. The people concerned with such kind of farming have low technological level, they are uneducated, and have small money to invest in farming. Mainly family members work over the field. They grow only food crops like wheat, potato, maize etc. as their farm size are small.
- Commercial farming is done over a huge piece of land with modern tools and technology. Farmers put insecticides, pesticides and chemical fertilizers in their fields and whole work is performed by machines. In such agriculture crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in market to get money.
3. In mixed farming the growing of crops and rearing of animals go hand in hand at the same piece of land. In such kinds of farming two or more than crops are raised. They also grow vegetables, flowers and fruits. Mixed farming provide food

crops as well as milk products. It is commonly practiced in Europe, Eastern, USA, Argentina, South East Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Plantation Agriculture is a form of commercial farming where mainly tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana etc. are grown over a large farms. Only a single crop is grown in such type of agriculture. Intensive labour and capital is required in that agriculture. Several processing units are established in or around such plantation crops so it requires good network of transport and communication to sell the products in market as it is purely for selling purpose. Mainly tropical regions are well known for plantations. Rubber in Malaysia, Coffee in Brazil, tea in India and Sri Lanka etc. are the famous examples of plantations in the world.

4. Farms in India : India is a developing country with heavy population. Due to that, limited land is available and average farm size is very small. Farmers use HYV of seeds to increase their production and they grow at least two crops in a year which are normally wheat or rice or pulses. Farmers produce crops for the subsistence of his family; it is not for sale. The average Indian farmers have no facility to do agriculture in mechanized way. They still depend upon the traditional method of farming. These farmers also rear some animals like hen, buffalo, cow etc. which give them meager income. All the members of the family help in various farm activities. Farmers are mainly poor and they are depend upon bank or on agricultural cooperative society to take credit or loan to buy HYV seeds and implements. Farmers sell their product in the 'Mandi' located in the nearby town since they do not have proper storage facilities and they are forced to sell their agricultural produce even when the market is not favourable to them due to the absence of proper storage facilities. Now a days the government is making efforts to develop storage house. But, more efforts are needed in this field.

Farms in the USA : In USA, large extensive fields are found where the average of a farm is much larger than that of an Indian farm. A average farm size in the USA is about 250 hectare. The farmer generally resides in the farm. Crops are grown mainly for commercial purposes. Corn, soyabean, wheat, cotton and sugar beat are the major crops grown here. Farmers mainly use modern tools and equipments and whole

agriculture system is mechanized. Farmers are rich and believe in scientific and planned farming as they are educated and well aware about the modern methods of agriculture. They use chemical fertilizers and pesticides wherever they are required. They use tractors, seed drills, combined harvesters and thresher to perform various agricultural operation. They store their farm produce in the automated grain storage or dispatch it to market agencies. The farmers in USA works like businessmen and not like peasant farmers.

5. It is the major food crop of world, which grows in tropical and subtropical regions of the world. It is the staple diet of people living in these regions. It requires following conditions for the better growth :

High temperature, high humidity and good rainfall.

It requires clayey, well drained alluvial soil which can retain water.

6. Tea is an example of plantation agriculture. It is well grown in tropical and subtropical climates. It requires deep and fertile well drained soil rich in humus and organic matter. High rainfall evenly distributed throughout the year is the prime requirement for the growth of its tender leaves. There should be moist and frost free climate all through the year. It is well grown on gentle slopes and require intensive labour to pick the leaves, Kenya, India, China and Sri Lanka produce the best quality tea in the world.

## Chapter 22 : Manufacturing Industries

### Exercises

- I. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- II. 1. Important, 2. Ahmedabad, 3. IT Industry, 4. Osaka, 5. Humid.
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.
- IV. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a)
- V. 1. Location of industry is affected by availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport, market, etc.
2. Ahmedabad and Osaka.
3. **Private Sector Industries** : Such industries are owned by an individual or group of individuals. Reliance, Tata, Aditya Birla Group are the examples of privately owned industries.

**Public Sector Industries :** The industries that are owned and operated by the government are called public sector industries. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) are the examples of public sector industries.

4. The word industry refers to the production of goods on large scale in a systematic and organized way.
5. All the means of transport such as ships, trains, trucks, buses, autos etc. are made from steel.

The drilling of oil wells and its transportation takes place with steel machinery and pipelines of steel respectively.

6. A region where a number of industries are located close to each other, is called an industrial region.
  7. Cotton, Jute, wool and silk.
  8. Rayon and nylon.
  9. At Jamshedapur (Sakchi) in 1907.
  10. Cotton textile industry is the largest industry of the world. It was started as a cottage industry. It is the oldest industry also.
- VI. 1. Cotton textile industry is the largest industry of the world. It was started as a cottage industry. It is the oldest industry also. It was mainly developed in the ancient countries like China and India. Till the industrial revolution in the 18th century, cotton cloth was made using hand spinning techniques (wheel) and looms. In 18th century, power looms facilitated the development of cotton textile industry, first in the Great Britain and later in other parts of the world. At present India, China, Japan and USA are the important producers of cotton textiles.
2. On the basis of raw material industries, may be classified as: (i) Agro based industries and (ii) Mineral based industries.

**Agro based Industries :** Industries that derived their raw material from plants, agricultural crops and animals are termed as agro based industries. For example, food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and manufacturing of leather etc. are agro based industries.

**Mineral based Industries :** Industries that derive their material from minerals are called mineral based industries. These industries work as a feeder to other industries. For example iron and steel industry is considered as basic industry because it provides base to other industries such as heavy



machinery, building materials and railway coaches manufacturing industries.

3. Sakchi, Jamshedpur was chosen to set up the steel plant due to several reasons. It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits as well as to Kolkata which provided a large market. TISCO gets coal from Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj and iron ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese and jungslon from Orissa and Jharkhand. To blast furnances, quartizite sand comes from Kalimati which is only 10 km. away from that place. Subarn rekha and Khorkai provide fresh water to different purposes. Cheap labour is available from eastern U.P., M.P., Bihar and Orissa government initiatives provided adequate capital for its later development.
4. Ahmedabad is called the 'Manchester of India' as most of the cotton mills are concentrated here. It also produces most of the cotton textiles of India. Ahmedabad is located in Gujarat on the bank of the river Sabarmati. Where first mill was established in 1859. Following favourable locational factors are responsible for the development of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad is situated in the heart of cotton growing area which ensures easy availability of raw material humid climate which is suitable for spinning and weaving.

The flat terrain and easy availability of land. Suitable for establishment of the mills.

The skilled and semi-skilled labour is available from the densely populated state of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Well developed network of rail and road transport that provide transportation facilities.

Mumbai port nearby facilitates import of machinery and export of cotton textiles.

5. The first successful modern textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854. Following conditions favoured the rapid growth of that industry in Mumbai :

The warm and moist climate.

Port for importing machinery.

Availability of raw material.

Skilled labour.

## Chapter 23 : Human Resources

### Exercises

- I. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- II. 1. Sex Ratio, 2. Immigration, 3. 45
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True
- IV. Birth rate—No. of births/1000 people  
Death rate—No. of deaths / 1000 people.  
Natural Growth Rate—Increase in population  
Density of Population— $324/\text{Km}^2$   
Sex Ratio in India—943 females / 1000 males
- V. 1. Population of a country turns into human resource when it is educated and motivated as they have abilities to develop resources as per their requirements.
2. Population density refers to number of people living in per square kilometer of area. Population density of India in 2001 was 324 per km<sup>2</sup>.
3. Population distribution is mainly affected by topography, climate, soil, water supply and the availability of minerals.
4. Sahara Desert in Africa and polar regions.
5. South Asia and Western Europe.
6. The population change refers to change in the number of people during a specific time.
7. Immigration and Emigration.
8. Population composition refers to the structure of population.
9. The number of females per 1000 males is termed as the sex ratio.
10. Ability to read and write with understanding is called literacy.
11. A country is said to have an optimum population when the number of people is in balance with the available resources.
12. The age composition strongly influences the rate of growth and has profound effects on the social and economic conditions under which a population lives.
- VI. 1. (i) Birth Rate is defined as the number of births per 1000 people in a particular year.

- (ii) Death Rate is defined as the number of deaths for every 1000 people in a particular year.
  - (iii) Migration is defined as the transfer of people from one place to another and from one country to another.
2. Several factors affect the distribution of population, such as Geographical, social cultural and economic factors. No single factor is responsible for the distribution of population but all factors collectively influence the distribution of population.
- (i) **Geographical Factors:** These factors include topography, climate, soil, water, minerals etc.
    - (a) **Topography or Relief :** It affect the distribution of population very much as people mainly prefer to live on plains because these are flat and level lands where agriculture development, transport, settlement and other commercial activities. The Ganga plains are the most densely populated areas of the world whereas Himalayan mountains are sparsely populated.
    - (b) **Climate :** It is the most important factor which affect the population distribution. Areas having temperate climate are densely populated such as China, India, USA etc. But hot deserts like Sahara, Thar and cold desert such as Antarctica, North Pole etc. have very less population due to extreme climate.
    - (c) **Soil :** Food is the basic need of population and fertile soil provides plenty of food. So the areas having fertile soils are densely populated. Fertile plains such as Ganga and Brahmaputra in India. Hwang-ho in China, Nile in Egypt etc. are densely populated. \
    - (d) **Water Supply :** Water is also the basic biological need of human being. Water is used for domestic purposes, industrial purposes and for irrigation. Therefore, areas having fresh and plenty of water are thickly populated. The river valleys of the world are densely populated while deserts are sparsely populated.
    - (e) **Minerals :** Minerals resources provide the opportunity of development of industries. Therefore, areas with mineral deposits are more populated. Western part of central Europe is densely populated due to the availability of iron, copper, zinc and other minerals.

Eastern USA is also densely populated due to the mineral deposits.

- (f) **Stage of economic progress :** Due to economic progress of an area, its population supporting capacity increased. If that area has low production of food items then these items can be imported from foreign countries. In return they export manufactured good from industries. Britain, Germany, Switzerland etc. are the examples of such countries.
  - (ii) **Social Cultural and Economic Factors**
    - (a) **Social Factors :** Areas of better housing, education and health facilities are more densely populated. e.g. Pune. But, sometimes, the orthodox people don't believe in family planning which causes increase in population.
    - (b) **Cultural Factors :** Social customs, beliefs and attitude towards life also affect the distribution of population. Places with religion or cultural significance attract people. Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican city are some examples of this.
    - (c) **Economic Factors :** Industrial areas provide employment opportunities which attract large number of people to these areas. For example, Osaka in Japan and Mumbai in India are two densely populated areas.
3. An interesting way of studying the population composition of a country is by looking at the population pyramid, also called an age-sex pyramid. A population pyramid shows –
- (a) The total population divided into various age groups, e.g., 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years.
  - (b) The percentage of the total population, sub divided into males and females, in each of those groups.
  - (c) The shape of the population pyramid tells us about people. As the numbers of children (below 15 years) are shown at the bottom and reflect the level of births. The size of the top shows the aged people above 65 years and reflects the number of deaths.
  - (d) The population pyramid also tells us how many dependents there are in a country.

4. The distribution of the world's population during the next few decades is expected to remain similar to the present pattern. The main reasons may be that the international law and politics do not permit free migration from one country to another. Secondly, the sparsely populated areas have adverse climate and poor resource potential. Prospects for the large scale expansion of population in the cold, arid or hot and wet climates seem to be dim.
5. Developing countries face the following problems –
  - (i) Rapid growth of population.
  - (ii) Unemployment due to low level of development of secondary and tertiary sector.
  - (iii) Poor standard of living and malnutrition due to lack of financial resources.
  - (iv) Mismanagement of agricultural resources.
  - (v) Slow growth of industrial sector.
6.
  - (a) Long span of life due to high life expectancy which increases older people in population.
  - (b) Small work force as standard of education improves, children remain longer at school and join the work force later.
  - (c) The agricultural sector suffers adversely because of the non-availability of work force in village as most of the people move towards cities for better opportunities. Expansion of slums in urban areas.
7. It is generally agreed that agriculture and natality go hand in hand. The prime reason for this is the perceived economic value of children in farming families or children are commonly viewed as economic bonuses. They serve as extra hands on the farm and take care of parents in their age old. The distribution of population prior to the development of agriculture covered only parts of the old continents and numbered only in lakhs. In 1500 the world's population was about 435 million. Today it has grown to more than 6 billion with a million children being born everyday. The rapid growth in population since 1800 is largely due to improvements in food production and medical knowledge. In many parts of the world, rapid population growth causes serious problems, such as food shortages and over crowding in cities.

## Unit 3 : What is Civics?

### Exercises

#### Chapter 24 : The Indian Constitution

- I. 1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, 2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru,  
3. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, 4. Sovereign, 5. Democracy.
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False.
- III. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- IV. 1. Constitution is a set of rules according to which the government of a country runs.
2. It draws a line between the roles and responsibilities of the Central Government, the state governments and the local bodies and it also explains the relations between the government and the citizens.
3. Without laws no society can ever live peacefully and no state can ever function smoothly.
4. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.
5. Socialism means equitable distribution of wealth among all sections of the society.
- V. 1. Various items concerning how we shall be governed are set in the form of Articles.
- The Schedules are the lists or statements included in the Constitution to give a clear and elaborate meaning to the Articles.
2. The Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution of India.
- The Preamble reads :
- We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens :
- JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
- LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all
- FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
- IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

The preamble has great importance because it declares the form of the provisions along with the main objectives of the Indian Republic.

3. A constitution is very important in a democratic form of government like in India, as the government is formed and it works according to the constitution. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people. The existence of a constitution means that the government will not run according to the individual or a group of powerful people, however powerful they are.

Powers of a democratic government and rights of the people etc. are clearly defined in the constitution and it is the constitution only which ensures that the powers are not misused and it also safeguards the rights of the citizens.

4. The Salt Law stated– “Making salt was the monopoly of the British government and no Indian was allowed to make salt”. "Gandhiji broke Salt Law because it was unjust and violated the basic right of Indians to use their own resources.
5. The Civil Disobedience Movement began with Dandi March which Gandhiji started from his Ashram at Sabarmati to Dandi to make salt with the sea water at Dandi and violated the Salt Law. At his call, people began to defy laws and hartals, strikes and demonstration were held all over the country. The people boycotted foreign goods and refused to pay taxes. A great political unrest was created in the country.

## **Chapter 25 : Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. Duties, 2. Duty, 3. peacefully, 4. Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- II. 1. Right to Freedom.  
2. Cultural and Educational Rights.  
3. Right to Freedom of Religion.  
4. Right Against Exploitation.
- III. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b).
- IV. 1. Fundamental Rights are the rights which are important for an all round development of a citizen.  
2. Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to Constitutional Remedies.



3. Right to Constitutional Remedies allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their fundamental rights have been violated by the State, citizen or any other authority, for justice. The courts can enforce the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Had this right not been there, all other rights would have been meaningless.
  4. Our constitution has laid down certain duties for the citizens along with their right and the same are given below :
    - a. **Respect our National Symbols** : To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and National Anthem.
    - b. Follow noble ideas : To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
    - c. **To keep sovereignty intact** : To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
    - d. **To promote harmony** : Promoting harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India irrespective of religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.
    - e. **To preserve rich heritage** : To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
    - f. **To protect our environment** : To protect and improve the national environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and have compassion for living creatures.
    - g. **Develop scientific spirit** : Developing scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
    - h. **To protect public property** : To protect public property and to abjure violence.
    - i. **Defending the country** : To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
    - j. **Striving towards excellence** : To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
  5. Every State tries to provide best facilities to all the citizens so that development can take place. This development is possible only when the citizens have some rights. Government works for the welfare of the people. Rights which are considered essential or fundamental for the well being of a person are called fundamental rights. These right are actually basic human rights which have the backing of the constitution.
- V. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (c)

## Chapter 26 : Parliamentary Government

### Exercises

#### (I) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 234 )

Ans: 1. Role of Parliament in the functioning of government. Although, the primary function of the parliament is law making, but it perform a large number of the functions too.

- (a) Law making functions: It makes laws that are applicable to the whole country. The Parliament can enact new laws or change the existing ones, on all 97- subjects of Union-list.
- (b) Control on National finance: It exercises control over the income and expenditure of the central- government.
- (c) Control over the Government- The most important function of the parliament is to exercise control over the government.
- (d) Judicial Functions: The parliament enjoys certain judicial powers also. It has impeach the President in case he/she is found violating the constitution or misusing his/her status or indulging in corruption of any nature.
- (e) Electoral Functions: It plays an important role in the Election of the President and the Vice-President.
- (f) Amendment of the constitution: Any Amendment of the constitution needs the approval of the parliament. While some parts of the constitution can be amended by a simple majority in both the houses of the parliament, some other parts require a two-thirds majority of the two houses of the parliament.

I. 1. 30, 2. Lok Sabha, 3. Parliament, 4. Lok Sabha, 5. Lok Sabha.

II. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.

III. 1. Budget Session, 2. 2, 3. 25, 4. Permanent, 5. 250

IV. 1. Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people through general elections. Two members are nominated by the president from Anglo-Indian community.

- 2. (a) He should be a citizen of India.
- (b) He should be 25 years of age.
- (c) He should not be holding an office of profit under the

government.

- (d) He should not be a proclaimed offender or proclaimed insolvent.
  - (e) He should have his name in the electoral rolls in any part of the country.
3. Besides making laws, the parliament performs various other functions such as control over finance, control over executive, judicial and electoral functions and amendment of the constitution.
  4. The session of the Parliament that is convened for presenting, discussing and passing the budget is called the budget session.
  5. There are three readings of the Bill. First is the stage of introduction, where the main objectives of the bill are introduced by the minister or member. House gives its approval and its printed copies are circulated among the members of the parliament. In the second stage the objectives of the bill are discussed one by one. Then it passes to the third stage in which the bill is either passed or rejected as a whole. If the bill is passed, it is sent to the other house where the same procedure is adopted again.
  6. Money Bill is a bill which deals with the income and expenditure of the government.
- V. 1. The Parliamentary form of Government is that in which the real power is in the hands of the Parliament. The executive is responsible to the parliament. Prime Minister enjoys the real powers and President is the notional head of the state. India has a parliamentary form of government.
2. (a) India is a very big country with large population size and so the number of voters is large.
  - (b) Indian leaders were familiar with parliamentary form from the pre-independence period.
  - (c) The parliamentary form of Government is considered more elastic and flexible as there is no fixed tenure of the executive. As such, it can easily adapt to changing situation.
3. The lower house of the parliament is called the Lok Sabha. As this body is directly elected by the Indian voters, it is also called the House of the People. It is elected for a period of five years.

After that, the members have to be elected afresh. There are 545 members in the present Lok Sabha.

4. The seats in Lok Sabha are distributed between the states and the union territories depending upon the distribution of population. States and union territories are divided into smaller areas called 'constituencies'. Some constituencies have been reserved for only scheduled caste and scheduled tribes candidates. These are called reserved constituencies.
5. The main reason for a family member not having the right to vote may be that he or she is less than 18 years of age. Another reason may be that he or she may not be a registered voter.

## **Chapter 27 : The Judiciary**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. Supreme Court, 2. Subordinate courts, 3. 65, 4. President of India, 5. Lok Adalats.
- II. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False.
- III. 1. State, 2. High Court, 3. The President, 4. Supreme Court.
- IV. 1. The Supreme Court.
  2. Lok Adalats are a voluntary agency, presided over by retired judges, to provide speedy and cheap justice to the common people.
  3. Judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution and it interprets and enforces laws.
  4. (a) He should be a citizen of India.  
(b) He should be an advocate with at least 10 years experience, or a judge of the High Court for 5 years, or a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.
- V. 1. The courts are very necessary for the following reasons :
  - (a) They keep a check on the power of legislatures & executives.
  - (b) They protect the fundamental rights of the citizens.
  - (c) They decide the centre state disputes or the disputes between two or more states.
  - (d) They act as the custodian of the Constitution.
  - (e) They advise the President or the governors on matters of law.
2. The Lok Adalats have proved useful not only for the poor but

they have lightened the burden of other courts also. They eliminate the delay and speed up clearance of the pending cases.

3. He is appointed by the President of India. Other Judges are appointed by the President in due consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
4. The Supreme Court has three kinds of jurisdiction, i.e., power to give judgements, given as under :
  - (a) Original Jurisdiction : In certain cases, the Supreme Court is the sole authority to discharge the function. Such cases originate in the Supreme Court only and include (i) the disputes between two or more States, (ii) the disputes between the Union Government and one or more State Governments, (iii) cases involving the violation of the Constitution.
  - (b) Appellate Jurisdiction : The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body. It hears appeals against the judgements of the High Courts. The Supreme Court has powers to grant special leave to appeal against the judgement, delivered by any court in the country. It can also review its own judgement. It hears appeal in the following cases :
    - (i) When a high court certifies that a particular case should be tried in the Supreme Court.
    - (ii) When a High Court changes the decision of a lower court in the criminal case and awards death punishment.
  - (c) Advisory Jurisdiction : The President may refer any matter of constitutional importance to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The President may accept or reject the advice.
5. Everyone wants to live in peace but still there are certain occasions when unrest is there amongst the people. In that situation, we need courts for Justice. In cases of thefts, robberies or murders, police arrests the offenders but the punishment is given only by the court of law. The Parliament and the State Assemblies pass laws for the citizens. If anyone feels that, his fundamental rights are being violated, he can approach a High Court or the Supreme Court. The cases that come to the courts are of two types. Those cases which involve

theft, robbery, murder etc. come under criminal cases and on the other hand the cases which are concerned with property, contracts, etc. come under civil cases.

## **Chapter 28 : Elements of Judicial Structure**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. Police, 2. Anti-social, 3. Police, 4. Superintendent of Police.
- II. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True
- III. 1. Gazetted officers, 2. Superintendent of Police, 3. First Information Report.
- IV. 1. They are two types of judicial cases.  
2. Civil cases—property dispute, fraud.  
Criminal cases—Murder, theft.  
3. It is the first information that is received by the Police Officer about the commission of a crime.  
4. Public prosecutors are Gazetted officers, appointed by the state to help in the prosecution of offenders to keep the society free from crimes. Their offices are situated in the court buildings.
- V. 1. Following are the important functions of the police :
  - (a) Maintains law and order
  - (b) Keeps a close watch on anti-social elements.
  - (c) Protects life and property of the people.
  - (d) Prevents traffic Jams and regulates traffic.
  - (e) Investigate cases and produces the culprits in courts.
2. The FIR is an important document. It is only after the FIR that the police takes up investigation of the case. The person who make a complaint has the right to demand that the information recorded by the police be read to him / her.
3. The present criminal system is based on the principle that any crime committed by an individual is a crime against the society. Therefore, the prosecution and punishment of the crime is the responsibility of the state. Such prosecution on behalf of the state is performed by a public prosecutor.
4. On February 22 (2006), the Supreme Court held that police cannot refuse to register an FIR or formal complaints simply on the basis of doubts of credibility of the complaint received.

The Supreme Court has directed that the police must register the complaint of the person. The police cannot refuse to register a first information report.

## **Chapter 29 : Social Justice and the Marginalised**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. Mandal, 2. Scheduled Tribes, 3. 166.64 million, 4. Scheduled Castes, 5. Other Backward Classes.
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False.
- III. 1. 166.64 million, 2. 188.9 million, 3. Practice of segregation, 4. Mandal Commission.
- IV. 1. Marginalised groups or communities are those which have been ignored in the past due to various social and economic causes.
  - 2. Scheduled Tribes are the people living in the tribal areas who are economically backward and socially discarded.
  - 3. 166.64 million.
  - 4. Untouchability is the practice of segregation followed by upper castes of the Hindus.
- V. 1. Social and Economic justice means everything that ensures the welfare of all the members of the society, especially the welfare of the weaker or backward sections of the society. There are different types of social & economic inequalities in India like untouchability, caste system, conservative attitude, illiteracy, gender bias.
  - 2. The chief provisions for uplifting and safeguarding the interests of SCs and STs are as follows :

#### **Article Main Provisions**

- 15 (2) Freedom of access to the use of public wells etc.
- 14 It confers equal rights and opportunities to all.
- 15 (1) It prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc.
- 17 It prohibits untouchability.
- 19 Freedom to move freely in the country.
- 46 It says that the state should take care of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society particularly SCs and STs and shall protect them from social injustices and all forms of exploitation.



275 It promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs and raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas.

3. The Constitution does not allow discrimination, but it does allow the government to give some special facilities to the weaker sections of society. This is to ensure that these sections do not lag behind the rest of the society. The government helps the weaker sections by reserving some jobs for them in government offices. The government also reserves some seats for the weaker sections in certain types of educational institutions.

Under its present reservation policy, the central government reserves a total of 49.5 per cent of the posts in its offices for the SCs, STs and OBCs. In this matter, the Supreme Court has stated that the total reservations should be less than 50 per cent. In some institutions, the government reserves seats for women. For example, in local self-government bodies, one-third of the seats are reserved for women. The seats reserved for women comprise one-third of the seats meant for the weaker sections and one-third of the seats meant for the other sections of the society.

4.
  - a. Forbidding the touching by lower class people the people of higher castes.
  - b. Creating separate localities for these people outside.
  - c. Separating wells for lower caste people.
  - d. Denying temple entry and access to common tanks.
  - e. Denying educational facilities for the lower castes.
  - f. Restricting entry to the main parts of the house.
  - g. Using separate utensils for food.
  - i. Refusing food items touched by a lower caste person.
5. Government has taken many initiatives to eradicate untouchability. Awareness is being spread to show its uselessness. Now, many people belonging to these classes are working as heads of many administrative units & many more are holding posts of high responsibilities in other units. Now, there is no ban on their entry into hotels, educational institutions, hospitals, temples etc. With better education and better economic position, the marginalised classes are bound to

## **Chapter 30 : Economic Presence of the Government**

### **Exercises**

- I. 1. Multipurpose projects, 2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar,  
3. Rural self-employment schemes, 4. Five years.
- II. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)
- III. 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. Independence.
- IV. 1. The Planning Commission was set up in 1950 for an all round development of the country.  
2. Planning Commission is an institution set up for planning the bright future of the country.  
3. Agriculture contributes a lot to the national income and employment in the country. Since Independence, the government have taken number of steps to improve the condition of the Indian agriculture. Some of them are :
  - (a) Abolition of the Zamindari system : The zamindars were a great curse for the tenants. So the government abolished the wretched Zamindari System. As such, the tenants have been given the proprietary rights. To ensure equitable distribution of land, a maximum limit has been put on a piece of land which a farmer can possess.
  - (b) Consolidation of land holdings : Formerly a farmer possessed small pieces of land scattered over vast areas. Such land-holdings often proved quite uneconomical. So the government, after great labour, consolidated such land-holdings and saved the farmers from trouble.
  - (c) Constructing major irrigation schemes : In order to provide full irrigational facilities to the farmers, a large number of major and minor irrigation schemes have been undertaken.
  - (d) Encouragement of the use of manures and fertilizers : The government has set up various plants for the manufacture of different manures and fertilisers so that the soil could yield better results.
  - (e) Developing high yielding varieties of seeds : In order to increase production, the government has developed high-yielding varieties in order to get more production of various crops particularly wheat.

- (f) Schemes to check pests, diseases and locusts : Formerly, a major part of the crop used to be destroyed by pests, locusts and diseases. The government has vigorously launched different schemes for protecting plants from pests, diseases and locusts.
  - (g) Modernization of Agriculture : The development of different kinds of new tools and implements like tractors, harvesters, threshers, etc., have also led to the increased production, especially of wheat. They have not only saved much time but also have minimised the chances of wastage, pilferage, fire and chances of rain spoiling the grain in the open fields.
4. The Indian Government has undertaken the following poverty programmes to reduce poverty :
- (a) Self Employment Programmes : This includes Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGYS).
  - (b) Wage Employment Programmes : National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojna (JGSY) are the major programmes.
- The objective of these programme was generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed men and women in the rural areas. Recently Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Pradhanmantri Gramodya Yojna (PMGY) were launched in 1999 and 2000-01 to create wage employment to families below poverty line and to improve the quality of life in rural areas.
- (c) Social Security Programmes : The centre has sponsored three schemes for immediate help of the extremely needy in rural areas: (i) The first scheme deals with helping the old age persons who are without any support, (ii) the second is meant for those families whose only earning member has expired and (iii) the third is to support poor women in pregnancy. These schemes, especially that dealing with pension to old persons, have gone a long way in helping the old people in rural areas.

- (4) Food Security Schemes : Different food security schemes have also been launched to help the poor. Through Public Distribution System (PDS), different food items are given at much subsidised rates to those persons who live below the poverty line.
5. The problem of unemployment like poverty is also one of the most widespread problem of our country where the population is increasing. The government of India has planned many schemes mainly for the rural people.

Some of the Rural Self-employment schemes include integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of improved Tool-kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA). Since 1999 all these schemes have been merged with Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGSY)

There are some schemes for even the urban areas like Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna (PMRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Alluviation Programme (PMIUPAP).

## Test Paper – I

- A. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (c)
- B. 1. (1798), 2. (1772), 3. (1834)
- C. 1. Abundance of cheap raw materials and labour made setting up of industries very profitable for the British. That's why many industries sprang up in the 20th century.
  - 2. Ijaradari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems.
  - 3. Under this system, cultivator was the owner of land as long as he paid the land revenue, which was revised almost every 20 or 30 years.
  - 4. Under this system, 'Mahals' (groups of villages) were created as community blocks. They were held responsible for the collection of land revenue from their respective Mahals or blocks.
- D. 1. The Revolt of 1857 is the first Indian revolt for independence against the British government, ruling India at that time under imperialism as a colonial master. The main causes of the revolt were the unjust exploitative and oppressive policies of the British government at that time.

### **Political causes**

Lord Dalhousie caused widespread resentment among the Indian rulers and their subjects by aggressively expanding his territories and annexing native Indian states.

The British did not obey the treaties sometimes and they were broken according to the need of the British and the Nawabs at that time could not trust any treaty at all.

### **Economic causes**

The policy of economic exploitation by the British and widespread destruction of the traditional economic structure caused widespread resentment among Indian society.

The annexation of Indian states was followed by large scale unemployment and economic distress as a large number of court officials and other-lost their means of earning. All the poets, artisans, etc., working under these rulers lost their jobs.

### **Social and Religious causes**

Under the early British rule, there was a general feeling that the religion and society of the Indian were in danger of being

destroyed by western influence. Introduction of western education, legislation abolishing sati, legalising widow remarriage, and missionary activities to spread Christianity, came in quick succession and unsettled the minds of the Indian orthodox sections.

The British looked down upon Indians and followed a policy of racial discrimination and separated themselves as 'superiors' from the Indian society. Lord Wellesley described Indians as vulgar, ignorant, rude, familiar and stupid.

The religious sentiments were aroused when the British imposed taxes on the lands belonging to temples and mosques.

2. A visionary and great freedom fighter, Birsa saw the injustice meted out to his fellow tribals. He organised them in a group and led agitation against forcible grabbing of the land of tribals by non-tribals and then rulers of the country, the Britishers. His movement was aimed to prevent his fellow tribals from becoming bonded labourers and to check exploitation of their wealth. Birsa motivated tribals to adhere to their rich culture and rituals and asked them not budge under any pressure.

Birsa sowed the seed of revolution amongst the tribals, which gave rise to tribal movement across the tribal regions of the country. His movement was also directed against the zamindars and other money lenders who were indulging in all sorts of exploitation to grab the land and wealth of tribals in order to make them bonded labours. He asked his fellow tribals to raise voice against the imperial system and establish their own rule. His movement brought thousands of tribals under single umbrella and helped tribals in gaining their right on forest land, which had been used and tilled by their ancestors since ancient time.

3. Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1922. Gandhi again took off with another non-violent movement known as the Civil Disobedience Movement. This movement was more active than the Non-cooperation Movement and brought about a revolution of sorts. This movement aimed at bringing the British administration to a stop by withdrawing support from everything. There was agitation against land revenue, abolition of salt tax, cutting down military expenditure, levying duty on foreign cloth, etc. A very important movement was that of Salt Satyagraha where Gandhi undertook the Dandi March as a protest against the Salt tax.

E. 1. 1798, 2. industrial revolution 3. medieval

## Test Paper – II

- A. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True
- B. 1. soil profile, 2. erosion, 3. parent rock
- C. 1. Millets can be grown on less fertile and sandy soil. That crop can also resist in low rainfall and high to moderate temperature.
2. Removal of top soil is known as soil erosion.
3. Fundamental Rights are the rights which are important for an all round development of a citizen.
- D. 1. **Renewable Resources** : Renewable resources are those resources which can renew themselves again and again. Some of these resources are found abundantly like Tidal solar and wind energy. But some renewable resources may finish or their existence may come in danger if we use them accessively and unthinkingly. For example, water, forests and soil. Careless use of these resources can affect their stock. Water is a renewable resource. But most of the parts of the world facing the problem of water scarcity due to shortage and drying up of natural water sources.
- Non-renewable resources** : These resources are present in a limited quantity. Once they get finished, can't reproduce again. These resources formed after a long process and it takes thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. There is no technology available to reproduce them again. So these resources are considered as non-renewable resources.
2. On the basis of raw material industries, may be classified as: (i) Agro based industries and (ii) Mineral based industries.
- Agro based Industries** : Industries that derived their raw material from plants, agricultural crops and animals are termed as agro based industries. For example, food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and manufacturing of leather etc. are agro based industries.
- Mineral based Industries** : Industries that derive their material from minerals are called mineral based industries. These industries work as a feeder to other industries. For example iron and steel industry is considered as basic industry because it provides base to other industries such as heavy machinery, building materials and railway coaches manufacturing industries.



3. (i) Birth Rate is defined as the number of births per 1000 people in a particular year.
  - (ii) Death Rate is defined as the number of deaths for every 1000 people in a particular year.
  - (iii) Migration is defined as the transfer of people from one place to another and from one country to another.
  4. The Supreme Court has three kinds of jurisdiction, i.e., power to give judgements, given as under :
    - (a) Original Jurisdiction : In certain cases, the Supreme Court is the sole authority to discharge the function. Such cases originate in the Supreme Court only and include (i) the disputes between two or more States, (ii) the disputes between the Union Government and one or more State Governments, (iii) cases involving the violation of the Constitution.
    - (b) Appellate Jurisdiction : The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body. It hears appeals against the judgements of the High Courts. The Supreme Court has powers to grant special leave to appeal against the judgement, delivered by any court in the country. It can also review its own judgement. It hears appeal in the following cases :
      - (i) When a high court certifies that a particular case should be tried in the Supreme Court.
      - (ii) When a High Court changes the decision of a lower court in the criminal case and awards death punishment.
    - (c) Advisory Jurisdiction : The President may refer any matter of constitutional importance to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The President may accept or reject the advice.
- E. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (d)