

## India and the Modern World

### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. We begin the history of modern in the eighteenth century because many of the changes that are the characteristic of modern times began in that period.
  2. The Renaissance was a rebirth of learning based on the spirit of scientific enquiry and humanism. It was started in Italy.
  3. Protestant Reformation was the movement started in Europe in the sixteenth century, protesting against the corrupt practices of the Roma Catholic Church. As a result of it independent Protestant Churches were set up in Protestant nations such as England, France, etc.
  4. In Europe, first political revolution took place in England. As a result of it, constitutional Monarchy was set up there.
  5. In the American history 4th July, 1776 hold a very important place, as on this day the representatives of the thirteen colonies met together and adopted the Declaration of Independence.
  6. On 14 July 1789 the people broke open the state prison of Bastille in Paris. This day is celebrated as the National Day of France every year.

### II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The prominent features on the modern period were : industrialisation, urbanisation, swift transport and communication, democratic political systems, uniform laws, wide spread literacy and large scale migration of people in search of new occupations.
  2. The modern period started in other parts of the world earlier than India because of the following reasons :
    - (i) In Europe many reform movements took place in the fifteenth and the sixteenth century. Due to this people were accept new ideas and thoughts. On the other hand India people were still following the age old practices.
    - (ii) Discovery of new lands change the whole situation in the other parts. European companies went to various parts of the world and brought immense wealth to their countries. It resulted in the advent of the modern period in Europe.

3. **Capitalism** : It is a economic system in which the means of production and distribution are privately owned and are operated for profit.  
**Socialism** : It is a economic system in which the means of production are owned by the society or the community rather than by private individuals.
4. The great voyages of discovery ultimately led to imperialism. These voyages gave European nations particularly their tradition companies to set up their trading centres on the newly discovered lands. Because of all this trade in new products expanded and trade settlement were set up in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.
5. The settlers in the English colonies of North America were under the rule of the mother country England. The American leader Thomas Jefferson encouraged the fellow settlers to exercise their right to rebellion against injustice. Thus, on 4th July, 1776, the representatives of the thirteen colonies met together and adopted the Declaration of Independence.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.** 1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied Constantinople. This is generally referred as the advent of the Modern Period. In Europe, the modern period is characterised by three developments—the Renaissance, the Protestant Movement and the great Voyages of Discovery.

**Renaissance** : Many artists and scholars who fled from Constantinople found patronage in Italy. They contributed to the Renaissance, which was a rebirth of learning based on the spirit of scientific enquiry and humanism. This led to the growth of the scientific method, that is learning by questioning, observation and experimentations. At this time, famous universities came up as the centres of learning.

**Protestant Movement** : The Renaissance gave people the confidence to challenge the corrupt practices of the church. In the sixteenth century, a movement of protest against corrupt practices of the Roman Catholic Church began in Europe. It was known as the Protestant Reformation. This led to the establishment of independent Churches in many parts of Europe.

**Voyages of Discovery** : Vasco-da-Gama and Ferdinand Magellan discovered new sea routes to the West and East. New lands were discovered, trade in new products expanded and trade settlements were set up in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

2. **Causes of the French Revolution** : At this time, the condition of the common people in France was miserable, while the nobles and the high ups of the church enjoyed all the privileges. The nobles and the church who owned vast estates did not pay any taxes. The taxes were paid only by the common people. The king of France, Louis XV, wanted to impose more taxes and collect fresh loans from the people. The revolutionary

ideas of the French philosophers like Rousseau and Montesquieu had already inspired the common people to assert their right to govern themselves. Now they started fighting for their representatives declared themselves to be the National Assembly of France. On 14 July, 1789 the people broke open the State prison of Bastille in Paris. It was the beginning of the French Revolution.

**Consequences :** The foremost one was the abolition of monarchy. French king Louis XV was executed and national government was set up. It was declared that all men are equal. France was declared as republic.

3. Various factors led to the Russian Revolution. Some of these were as follows: The growth of capitalism divided the people into two main classes, the capitalists and the workers. The workers did not receive much of the gains of new industries and remained poor, so they began to organise themselves into associations called trade unions to defend and promote their common interests. They also organised themselves into political unions. The ideas of two great thinkers Karl Marx and Frederick Engels influenced the Soviet working class to a great extent. They liked the thought that capitalism should be replaced by a new system of society, a socialist society. In a socialist society all the things that are used to produce the necessities of life-land, factories etc., would become the collective property of the entire society and not of a few individuals. Also the prevailing conditions of Russia led to the revolution. The people were able to fulfill their basic necessities of food, clothes and housing. Due to all this, in 1917, the people of Russia revolted against the autocratic rule of the Czars.

It resulted in the overthrow of the autocratic rule in the Czars, the emperors of Russia, and the building up of socialism in the U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic).

4. To know the history of the modern period, abundant sources are available. The books, documents and records relating to the affairs of the government have been preserved in the archives and we can see them and read them. Very few of them have been completely destroyed. People also have taken great care to preserve many of these sources. Some books written and printed in this period can still be seen in the libraries. Most of these books are reprinted from time to time and they become easily accessible to all those who may wish to read them. We can still see some old and important buildings and many of the machines, which had first begun to be used, say in the middle of the nineteenth century, and are either being preserved in the industrial museums or are still in use.

**IV. Match the Names of Persons given in column 'A' with Events or Persons in Column 'B':**

**Ans.** 1. (iii), 2. (i), 3. (v), 4. (ii), 5. (iv)

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. False

## 2

# India in the Eighteenth Century

**I. Very Short Answer Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The Mughal empire disintegrated after the death of Aurangzeb because the later Mughals were very weak rulers. They could not prevent the passing of the real power into the hands of the nobles.
  2. The Mughals, the Marathas and the English East India Company emerged as the chief contenders for political supremacy in India in the mid-eighteenth century. The British ultimately came out victorious.
  3. Mughal emperors who came to the throne after the death of Aurangzeb, are called the later Mughals. Some of the important rulers of that period were Bahadur Shah, Jahandar Shah and Farrukhsiyar etc.
  4. Murshid Quli Khan was the governor of Bengal under the rule of Farrukhsiyar. He and his successor administered Bengal, Bihar and Orissa as independent rulers.
  5. Chin Qilich Khan had been made the governor of Deccan. In 1722 he was made the Wazir but soon afterwards he returned to the Deccan and consolidated his hold over the region. His successors were called the Nizams of Hyderabad.
  6. The Rajput power declined after the death of Aurangzeb because they were involved in their mutual rivalries also they did not have the strength or capacity to compete for power outside their domain.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Saadat Khan, a junior Mughal officer had helped in the overthrow of the Saiyid brothers during the reign of Mohammad Shah. As a result he was made the governor of Awadh in 1722. He was succeeded by his son-in-law Safdar Jung who also became the Wazir of the empire for a few years. The authority of the Awadh rulers extended up to Rohilkhand, a territory to the east of Delhi.
  2. Sawai Raja Jai Singh became famous for his outstanding works. He built the beautiful city of Jaipur and erected astronomical observations at Delhi, Jaipur, Banaras, Ujjain and Mathura.

3. Balaji Vishwanath contributed greatly to the success of Shahu. He rose to the position of the Peshwa and inaugurated an era of Maratha expansion. All the territories that had formed Shivaji's kingdom were restored to Shahu. This greatly increased the power of Shahu.
4. The Maratha power, suffered from certain basic weaknesses which led to its downfall. The Marathas were not able to develop a political system which could help them to consolidate their conquests and establish a stable administration.
5. During this period of political conflict; trade and commerce continued to flourish. It began to develop a rich literature, particularly poetry. Great progress was made in the field of classical music like Khayal as well as lighter modes of Thumri and Ghazal singing. Painting developed in many areas under the influence of the Mughal and Rajput styles particularly in Kulu, Kangra and Chamba.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

**Ans. 1. Rise :** The Maratha Power rose steeply during the reign of the Peshwas. First of this system was Balaji Vishwanath who established the supremacy of Shahu in the Maratha kingdom.

Balaji Vishwanath was succeeded by his son Baji Rao I in 1720. He started the policy of fighting an offensive war against the Nizam and of extending Maratha power in the north to levy tribute. He conquered Malwa, southern Gujarat and Bundelkhand and conducted raids up to the very gates of Delhi. His son Balaji Baji Rao continued his policy. During his Peshwaship, the Marathas reached as far as Bihar and Orissa in the east and Punjab in the north. This was the greatest expansion of the Maratha Power.

**Down fall :** The Maratha system had certain weaknesses that led to their downfall. By their policies they alienate all the other regional powers such as the Sikhs, the Jats, etc. In 1761, in the third battle of Panipat, they were routed by the forces of Ahmad Shad Abdali. This was the most severe blow to their supremacy.

2. The political condition of India in the eighteenth century was of extreme disunity. With the decline of the Mughal empire, no other Indian power emerged to take its place and to unite the country under a central authority. All the major regional powers such as the Rajputs, the Marathas, the Sikhs, the Jats were busy in fighting among themselves. No one was eager to fight with the outside forces. This ultimately led to the establishment of the British rule in India.

Indian society also presented a picture of disunity. Hindus were divided into upper and lower castes and innumerable Jatis. A large number of people were treated badly by the upper castes and were considered as untouchables. Within the Muslim community also there were divisions and some groups considered themselves to be superior to the others.

**IV. Match the following :**

**Ans.** 1. (v), 2. (vi), 3. (ii), 4. (iii), 5. (iv), 6. (i)

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True

# 3

## The Rise and Growth of British Rule in India

**I. Very Short Answer Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. European trading companies bought in India spices, cotton textiles, prepared on handloom, indigo, etc. The companies bought them because they were at very cheap here and they could sold them in Europe and Americat very high prices.
  2. The main cause of rivalry and conflicts between the European trading companies was the huge profit earned from the Indian trade.
  3. The area where the conflicts first erupted between the French and the English companies was the mughal subah of Carnatic. In these wars, the French forces were finally defeated and the French ceased to be a political power in India confining their activities to trade.
  4. Siraj-u-daulah was so easily defeated by the English in the battle because Mir Jafar and others who had already entered into conspiracy with the English, did not join the battle.
  5. Mir Quasim started dismissing all of Mir Jafar's officials who were close to the company. He abolished the custom duties so that the Indian merchants could trade on the same terms as the company's officials. All these steps turned against the English East India Company against him.
  6. The Dual system of Government severely affected Bengal. The Nawab under this system became a mere puppet who has all the responsibility but any right. On the other hand the British had all the power without any responsibility. This mate the lives of people very hard.
  7. Wellesley introduced the policy of Subsidiary Alliance. It affected the Indian rulers in a big way as they we forced to have a British official called the Resident their courts. Due to this their position as ruler greatly diminished.
  8. The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy devised by Lord Dalhousie. According to it, any territory under the British Subsidiary

system, would automatically be annexed if the ruler died without a direct heir. Under this doctrine the British annexed the states of Nagpur, Satara and Jhansi.

9. Dalip Sing, Ranjit Singh's son had succeeded him but the state was ruled by his mother Rani Jindan with the help of her favourite officer. They on the one hand, intrigued with the British and on the other incited the Khalsa to attack the British. In 1848 Punjab was attacked and annexed by the British.
10. The main cause of the establishment of British paramountcy in India was the disunity among the Indian rulers. After the fall of the Mughal empire. Constant conflicts among the various Indian rulers gave the British an opportunity to establish their supremacy.

## **II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Alivardi Khan was succeeded by his young grandson Siraj-ud-Daulah. However, his succession led to intrigues and conflicts among the members of his family. The intrigues provided an opportunity to the English company to interfere in Bengal politics. The Nawab decided to put an end to the danger that the English Company presented to his authority. This led to the battle between the both. The battle between the English and Siraj-ud-daulah took place at Plassey on 23th June 1757. The Nawab's army was defeated and the Nawab himself was captured and brutally put to death. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab. This battle mark the beginning of the establishment of British power in India.
  2. The Battle of Buxar had many long lasting consequences. The victory of the Britishers established their supremacy in India. As a result of their victory they gained the revenue collection rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Due to this they became financially very strong. Also they use the resources of Bengal in the further expansion of their empire.
  3. After the defeat of Britain in the war of American Independence, there was criticism in Britain against the policies of the company in India. The British government decided that they should not interfere in the disputes of Indian rulers. The policy of non intervention was however not followed in the case of Mysore.
  4. Tipu Sultan had attacked the kingdoms of Coorg and Travancore whose ruler was an ally of the British. The British regarded Tipu as the chief danger to their power in the South. This led to the Third Anglo-Mysore War. In this war Tipu suffered a defeat and he had to cede large parts of his territories to the British.
  5. Dalip Sing, Ranjit Singh's son, had succeeded him but the state was ruled by his mother Rani Jindan with the help of her favourite officers. They, on the one hand, intrigued with the British and on the other incited the Khalsa to attack the British. These were the causes of Anglo-Sikh wars. In

1845, the First Anglo Sikh War started which ended in the defeat of the Khalsa.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

**Ans. 1. The Carnatic Wars :** The area where the conflict first erupted between the French and the English companies was the Mughal Subah of Carnatic which had become more or less independent. There were many causes of the various Carnatic wars.

In 1740-48, there took place in Europe the War of Austrian Succession. In this war the French and the English were on opposite sides. When the war between England and France broke out in Europe, the French sacked Fort St. George. The Nawab of Carnatic was alarmed at the growing power of the French in his province and sent an army against them. The Carnatic army was however defeated. Later the French and the British involved in another conflict over the issue of succession. The French succeeded in installing Muzaffarjung as the Nizam. The two companies supported rival candidates for the Nawabship of Carnatic. The French supported Chanda Sahib to become the Nawab, and the English sent Clive with a small army to install Munammad Ali as the Nawab at Arcot in 1751. Dupleix was recalled to France and the two companies concluded a peace treaty. Muhammad Ali was recognised by the Nizam as the Nawab of Carnatic.

As a result of the War, The English Company replaced the French as the overlords of the Carnatic.

The final phase of the Anglo-French conflict started in 1756 with the beginning of seven years war in Europe. In this, the French forces were defeated and by the end of the European war, they were ceased to be a political power in India.

2. Anglo Mysore Wars were series of conflicts between the English forces and the Southern state of Mysore headed by Hyder Ali and later on his son Tipu Sultan. There were several causes of these wars. Some of them are as follows :
- (i) Hyder was annoyed that the British had established a fortified outpost at vellore, and the company had rebuffed his offers of alliance. This set the backdrop of Ist Anglo-Mysore War.
  - (ii) When the Marathas attacked Mysore, the British did not give him any aid despite the agreement signed between the two on this. This turned Mysore against the British.
  - (iii) The Britishers had occupied the French part of Mane, which was Mysore's only outlet to European trade.
  - (iv) Tipu Sultan's attack on the kingdoms of Coorg and Travancere whose ruler was an ally of the British, pose him as the chief danger to the British Power in the South.



All these causes contributed in the four Anglo-Mysore wars in the period between 1767 and 1799.

**Consequences :** In the Anglo Mysore Wars, the English defeated the forces of Mysore and took hold of the large part of it. The rule of the Tipu Sultan came to an end and a child from the former ruler family was sat on the throne. The new Raja of Mysore was made completely dependent upon the British.

3. Wellesley after defeating Tipu Sultan turned his attention to breaking the power of the Marathas. The internal conflicts among the Marathas had never ceased. In 1801-02, there was a war between the Holkar and the Sindhia for supremacy over the Peshwa. The young Peshwa Baji Rao II sought the protection of the British and entered into a subsidiary alliance with them by the Treaty of Bassein (Vasai) in 1803. British troops occupied Poona, the capital of the Peshwas, and drove out the Holkar, who had earlier occupied it. The Sindhia and the Bhonsle now combined, but it was too late. The Maratha armies were defeated both in the south and the north. Delhi was taken by the British from the control of Sindhia, and the blind Emperor Shah Alam finally passed into their protection. The Bhonsle and the Sindhia signed treaties with the British and ceded large territories to them. They agreed to the terms of the subsidiary system. In this way the Marathas were subjugated by the British.
4. In 1765, Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam signed treaties at Allahabad with Clive who had become the Governor of the Company. Under these treaties the English Company secured the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, which gave the Company the right to collect revenue from these territories. The Nawab of Awadh ceded Allahabad and Kora to the Mughal Emperor who began to reside at Allahabad under the protection of the British troops. The company promised to defend the Nawab against any invaders, for which the Nawab would be required to pay. Thus the Nawab of Awadh became dependent on the company.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. factories, 2. Pondicherry,  
3. Fort St. George, 4. Dupleix,  
5. 1772, 6. Arcot

**V. Match the dates given in column 'A' with the events given in column 'B' :**

- Ans.** 1. (iii), 2. (v), 3. (ii), 4. (i), 5. (iv)

**VI. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. False

# Administrative Structure, Policies and Impact of British Rule (1765-1857)

## I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. The British parliament found it necessary to regulate the activities of the company in India and for this, the Regulating Act of 1773 was passed.
  2. The main provision of the Pitt's India Act 1784 was setting up of a Board of Control in Britain through which the British government could fully control the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs in India.
  3. The agencies through which the Governor General exercised his power and responsibility were the army, the police, the civil services and the judiciary.
  4. The land revenue settlements introduced by the British in India were—the permanent settlement, the Ryotwari settlement and the Mahalwari settlement.
  5. The British Government passed the social legislations of Sati Prohibition Act in 1829 and Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.
  6. The Indian handicraft industries declined during the British period because with the gradual abolition of the princely order in the British territories, demand for fine varieties of Indian industrial product went on declining.
  7. The British developed the means of transport and communication in India to make easy the use India as a market for British manufacture and a source of raw materials for British industries.
  8. The British rulers thought that the English educated Indians would be the supporters of British rule.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Regulating Act of 1773 had its own drawbacks. There were constant quarrells between Warren Hastings, the first Governor General and the members of his council. The Supreme Court also could not function smoothly as its jurisdiction and its relations with the council were not clear. It was not clear which law-Indian or British it was to follow. To deal with all these, Pitt's India Act was passed.
  2. In the army, the Indians were treated very badly. All the top posts were reserved for the Europeans. Indians were not allowed to enter the civil service. In fact, in 1793 a rule was made that no Indian would be eligible for posts carrying \$ 500 or above as salary.

3. The Permanent Settlement benefitted the Zamindars and more than the government. According to it, the Zamindar of an estate became its owner as well. By increasing the area under cultivation, the landlord's collection of rent went up, but the amount they had to pay to the government remained the same.
4. Ryotwari settlement was different from the permanent settlement in the sense that in this direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot that is the cultivator. The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years on the basis of the quality of soil and the nature of the crop.
5. The government declared in 1844 that English knowing Indians would be given preference in government jobs. This made English education more popular. The new educational system was criticised on the ground, that it was meant only to produce clerks for the British administration.
6. By the Charter Act of 1833 the company lost its monopoly of trade with China which it had enjoyed even after 1813. The company was also asked to wind up its commercial activities in India.  
The Charter Act of 1833 gave the Governor General-in-Council full authority over the entire civil and military affairs of the British territories in India.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. By the end of the seventeenth century the demand for Indian cotton goods in England went so high that the native textile industry there got crippled. This led to the passing of laws in Britain in the year 1700 and again in 1770 prohibiting the entry of many varieties of the Indian textile products. These restrictions naturally affected the Indian textile industry very adversely. The Industrial Revolution and the mechanisation of the English textile industry made the position of Indian textile exports even more difficult. The appearance of the machine made cloth which was cheaper than hand made products of India, struck the greatest blow to textile industry. The Indian exports to Britain were subjected to high import duty. As a result of this policy India became flooded with British manufactures and ironically cotton textiles formed the major item of import.
  2. As a result of changes in the economic and administrative systems of the country during the British rule a new class of land lords called neo-zamindars (landlords) emerged. It was a class of those people who were the new owners of the agricultural land. They were different from the earlier landlords in the sense that they were not the part of agricultural practices.  
This new class had some distinct characteristics. Some of these were as follows :

The new zamindars usually had non-agricultural backgrounds, and lived in cities. They leased out their land to tenants at high rates of rent. They were not interested in improving the farming conditions. They were only interested in collecting more and more revenue from the cultivators. This class was very loyal to the British. Because of their loyalty, in 1789, they were empowered to evict the tenants and also to confiscate their property for the non-payment of land revenue. Thus this new class of landlords brought more harm to the already pitiful conditions of the peasants.

3. A regular police force had to be organized for maintaining law and order. During the time of Lord Cornwallis, this force was given a regular shape. In 1791, a Superintendent of Police for Calcutta was appointed and soon other cities were placed under the charge of Kotwals. The districts were divided into Thanas, each of which was put under the charge of a Daroga. The hereditary village police men became Chowkidars. Later the post of a District Superintendent of Police was created. Like the army, in the police also only the Europeans were eligible for highest posts. Though the police played a vital role in maintaining law and order, it earned much notoriety for its corruption and harassment of the common people. Its lower ranks were poorly paid.
4. The Permanent Settlement ensured to the company regular income. It also created a new class of landlords which was loyal to the British. In 1789, the landlords were empowered to evict the tenants and also to confiscate their property for non-payment of their share of tenants dispossessed of their land particularly when crops failed. The number of landless labourers increased in this way. This affected the economic life of the people of the country in a big way. Due to it, the economic condition got worse. The poverty among the farmers increased manifold. This class of landlords deteriorated the already poor economic condition of the people.
5. The revenue and criminal cases were decided by rulers or judges appointed by them. For a while the English judges of the Supreme Court which was established in 1774 tried to apply English law. An Act of 1781 restricted the application of English law to Englishmen only. This need was met by the Bengal Regulation of 1793. This Regulation bound the courts to take decisions in the rights of persons and property of the Indians according to the provision contained in it. To a great extent the Regulation accommodated the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims and stated them in clear terms. In 1833, the Indian law commission was appointed to codify the Indian system of law and court procedure. Courts to administer justice were set up in every district. But the British and the Indians in British India were neither ruled by the same laws nor tried in the same courts. There were separate courts for the British living in India and only British laws were applied to them.

**IV. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True

# 5

## Social and Religious Movements in India in the Nineteenth Century

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Sati custom, caste-system, child marriage, superstitions, not allowing widow remarriage were some of the social and religious practices which most of the reformers sought to remove in the nineteenth century.
  2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahm Samaj in 1830 to campaign against the social and religious evils. Its main principles were the belief in a universal religion based on the principle of one Supreme God. Also it condemned idol worship and rites and rituals.
  3. The Young Bengal Movement was a movement which ridiculed all old social traditions and customs, debated the existence of God, defied social and religious conventions and demanded freedom of thought and expression and education for women. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio played a leading role in it.
  4. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875. Its main principles were opposition of idol worship and caste discrimination, supremacy of the Vedas and spread of education particularly among the girls.
  5. The Ramakrishna Mission mainly deals with social service activities. These include organising relief during floods, famine and epidemics, establishing hospitals and running educational institutions.
  6. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a great muslim social reformer. He advocated English education for muslims to remove their backwardness.
  7. Among the Sikhs, the movement for reform was started by Singh Sabhas. They played an important role in the spread of education with their efforts. Khalsa College was founded in Amritsar in 1892.
  8. For preventing child marriage, a more positive step was taken much later in 1929 when the Sharda Act was passed.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The leaders of the Prarthana Samaj were influenced by the Brahma Samaj. Like it, they also condemned the caste system and the practice for

untouchability. They worked for improving the status of women and advocated widow remarriage.

2. Keshab Chandra Sen and his group held views which were more radical than those of the other Brahma Samajists. They proclaimed freedom from the bondage of caste and customs and from the authority of scriptures. They advocated and performed inter-caste marriages, and widow remarriages, opposed the custom of purdah and condemned caste divisions.
3. Swami Vivekananda mastered western and Indian philosophy and in 1893, he addressed the Parliament of Religions in Chicago (USA). His brilliant speech on the universalism of Hindu philosophy won world wide acclaim and removed the western notions about the Hindu religion and Indian culture.
4. Both Mahatma Phule and Sri Narayana Guru played a significant role in the upliftment of the oppressed classes. In 1848, Mahatma Phule started a school for the girls of the so called lower castes.  
In the same way Sri Narayana Guru devoted himself to the uplift of Ezhanas (considered as untouchable in Kerala) and other oppressed people.
5. The British government in the post 1857 period, showed extreme unwillingness in the matter of reforms. Their attitude was one of appeasing the orthodox upper sections of the society.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated belief in a universal religion based on the principle of one Supreme God. He condemned idol worship and the rites and rituals. His greatest achievement in the field of religious reform was the setting up in 1828 of the Brahma Sabha and in 1830 of the Brahma Samaj. Rammohan Roy supported the introduction of English education in India, which was necessary to promote enlightenment and knowledge of science. He was a great believer in the freedom of the press. He himself had started two newspapers, one in Bengali and another in Persian.

The greatest achievement of Rammohan Roy in the field of social reform was the abolition of Sati in 1829. The Governor General William Bentinck made Sati illegal through an act in 1829.

2. Dayanand preached and wrote in Hindi. The Satyarth Prakash was his most important book. The Arya Samaj made rapid progress in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and particularly. The Arya Samaj opposed idol worship, caste distinction and social inequality. It opposed child marriages and encouraged remarriage of widows. Dayananda preached that the Vedas were infallible. He held that the Vedas contained all the knowledge imparted to man by God and essentials of modern science could also be traced there. He said : Let us go back to the Vedas.

A network of schools and colleges for boys and girls was established throughout northern India to promote the spread of education. The Dayanand Anglo Vedic School of Lahore, which soon developed into a premier college of Punjab set the pattern of such institutions. Here instruction was given through English and Hindi on modern lines. Those among his disciples who wanted to maintain the original spirit of Dayanand founded the Gurukul at Hardwar. This was set up in the pattern of ancient Ashrams.

3. Similar to Northern and Eastern India was also influenced by the social reform movements.

In 1867, the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay was founded. Two of its chief architects were Mahadev Govind Ranade and Rama Krishna Bhandarkar. The leaders of the Prarthana Samaj were influenced by the Brahma Samaj. They condemned the caste system and the practice of untouchability. They worked for improving the status of women and advocated widow remarriage. Ranade, who has also one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, founded the Indian National Social Conference in 1887 with the aim of working for social reforms effectively all over the country.

Two other great reformers in Western India were Gopal Hari Deshmukh Lokhitwadi and Jotiara Govindrao Phule, popularly known as Jotiba. Lokahitwadi condemned the caste system and worked for the uplift of women. Mahatma Phule dedicated himself to the cause of the oppressed sections of society and of women upliftment.

4. The main social and religions reformers of South India were K Veerasalingam and Sri Narayana Guru. Kandukuri Veeresalingam was born in 1848 in an orthodox Brahmin family of Andhra. In 1876, he started a Telugu journal which was almost exclusively devoted to social reform, but his greatest contribution was to the cause of the emancipation of women. This included promoting girl's education and widow remarriages. Similarly significant movement for the emancipation of the oppressed sections of the society was started by Sree Narayana Guru in Kerala. Narayana Guru acquired Sanskrit education and devoted himself to the uplift of the Ezhavas and other oppressed people. He started establishing temples in which gods or their images had no place. He founded his first temple by installing a stone from a nearby stream. Narayana Guru, in 1903, founded the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam which became an important organisation for social reform. He advocated one caste, one religion and one god for all.

#### **IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Mahatma Phule, 2. Dayanand Saraswati, 3. Dadabhai Naoroji, Naoroji Furdoonji, Rast Goftar, 4. Siromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee, 5. Arya Samaj

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False, 6. True

# 6

## Revolt against British Rule

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The first major revolt after the British conquest at Bengal was led by Sanyasis and Fakirs. They led the revolt by forming their armies and opposing the English.
  2. Poligars revolted against the British rule in the South India, from 1795 to 1805.
  3. Mangla Pandey was hanged on 8 April, 1857. On 29 March 1857 he at Barrackpore called upon his fellow sepoys to revolt against the use of new cartilge which were smeared with cows and pigs fat as grease.
  4. The main leaders of revolt of 1857 were Bakhat Khan at Delhi, Nana Sahib at Kanpur, Begum Hazrat Mahal at Lucknow, Kunwar Singh at Bihar, Khan Bahadur Khan in Bariely and Rani Laxmi Bai at Jhansi.
  5. The educated Indians remained aloof from the revolt for several reasons.. Though they had started working for reforms in society, they felt little sympathy with the rebels as they believed that only the Britsih rule could reform Indian society and modernize it.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. There were many revolts against the British rule between 1765 and 1856 in different parts of the country. Many of these were revolts by peasants and tribal people. There are many revolts by the tribal people of north eastern India, such as the revolt of the Khasis in Meghalaya. Some of these revolts continued for many years. For example, one of the revolts of the Bhils started in 1817 and continued till 1831.
  2. The most notable of the sepoy mutinies before the great revolt of 1857 were the Vellore Mutny in 1806 and the BarrackPore Mutiny in 1824. The Vellore Mutiny was suppressed by troops sent from Arcot. Whole 350 sepoys were killed and 500 taken prisoner, 117 British soldiers were killed in the mutiny. The mutiny at Barrackpore by the 47th Native infantry caused much alarm to the British government. The mutiny was brutually suppressed and hundreds of sepoys were sentenced to death.
  3. Another powerful revolt before 1857 was that of the Wahabis, the



followers of a Muslim sect founded by Sayyed Ahmad Bareilvi. The Wahabis had a large following among the peasants and craftsmen in Bengal and Bihar. They urged the people to join in a holy war to overthrow the British rule. The anti-British activities of the Wahabis continued from 1830 till after the revolt of 1857.

4. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the use of greased cartridges. On 10 May, 1857, the sepoy at Meerut marched to jail, liberated their colleagues and massacred the British officers. The next morning, they marched to Delhi, where the local sepoy joined them. They overpowered the small British garrison, killed the European officers and proclaimed Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor of India. With the capture of Delhi by the rebel forces and the proclamation of Bahadur Shah as Emperor of India, the revolt spread over a wide area in the country.
5. The policy of conquest pursued by the British had created unrest among many Indian rulers and chiefs. The British annexed territories on the basis of the Subsidiary Alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse. These were the main political causes of the revolt of 1857.
6. The condition of the peasants had become worse under the land systems introduced by the British. The displacement of the old Zamindars did not lead to any improvement in the life of the peasants. The demand for revenue in many cases was increased adding to their misery. The old handicrafts had been ruined with the influence of British manufactured goods to India. The suffering peasants and artisans plunged themselves into the battle to overthrow the British rule.
7. Although the revolt of 1857 failed, it sowed the seeds of national consciousness in India and marked the beginning of a broader struggle against British rule.
8. Most of the Indian princes and chiefs who had been allowed to continue by the British aided with the British during the revolt. Most of the old rulers and chiefs who fought in the revolt were those who had been deprived of their territories. During the revolt itself some of them started negotiations with the British for the restoration of their rights and betrayed the rebels.

### **III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)**

- Ans.** 1. The British Social Reform measures such as the abolition of Sati and the legislation of widow remarriage alarmed the orthodox Hindus. The upper caste felt that the new judicial system denied them their traditional privileges. The missionaries' efforts to convert people to Christianity, the replacement of Persian by English as the official language and the imposition of taxes on land belonging to temples and mosques angered the Hindus as well as the Muslims. Thus many people were led to revolt against the British rule in the name of religion.

2. In spite of the widespread nature of the revolt, within a little over a year it was suppressed. Delhi was recaptured by the British in September 1857. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner. He was tried and exiled to Rangoon in Burma where he died in 1862. In September 1858, Lucknow fell to British troops and Begum Hazrat Mahal refusing to surrender escaped to Nepal. Rani Laxmi Bai was killed while fighting in Gwalior in June 1858. Kunwar Singh died in April 1858 after sustaining a fatal wound. Nana Sahib escaped into Nepal. Tantia Tope was betrayed by a friend to the British and was hanged. The revolt was crushed by the end of 1858 though it took British many more years to restore peace.

The suppression of the revolt was accompanied and followed by inhuman atrocities committed by the British troops on the rebel leaders and soldiers and the common civilian population. The victorious British armies began mass killing and systematic acts of brutality on a large scale. Many villages were razed to the ground and acts of arson and plunder committed in the cities which the British troops captured from the rebels. It has been estimated that in Awadh alone about 150,000 people were killed.

3. The revolt of 1857 had certain basic internal weaknesses which made its success unlikely. The Mughal Emperor was accepted as Emperor of India by the rebels and all the rebels were united in their aim of overthrowing the British rule. But, in fact, sufficient amount of unity was not achieved. Mostly the rebels fought in their own regions. There was hardly any coordination among the forces fighting in different regions. The British the support of a strong government in England. Besides, their administrative centres in India were well connected by railways, roads and telegraph lines. Their forces were well organised. They had superior military techniques. In contrast, the Indian military techniques were outdated.

Also, most of the Indian princes and chiefs who had been allowed to continue by the British aided with the British during the revolt. Most of the old rulers and chiefs who fought in the revolt were those who had been deprived of their territories. During the revolt itself some of them started negotiations with the British for the restoration of their rights and betrayed the rebels.

4. Though the revolt of 1857 was called the 'Sepoy Mutiny' by the British authorities, Indian historians call it, The first War of Independence. The revolt began with the mutiny of the sepoys, but was soon transformed into a popular revolt. When people from different sections of the society spontaneously joined it. Hence, while the revolt cannot be called a national movement, it was a struggle for freedom from foreign rule.

**IV. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True

# 7

## British Policies and Administration in India after 1858

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. By the Act of 1861, the number of ordinary members of the Executive Council was increased to five the membership of the legislative council was enlarged by an addition of six to twelve more member.
  2. Sometimes Indians mostly princes, landlords and rich merchants were also nominated to the council as reward for their loyalty.
  3. The income from post officers, railway, sale opium and salt and customs duties was kept wholly by the central government.
  4. The Income from the land revenue, stamp duties excise, etc. was divided between the centre and the provinces.
  5. The British reorganised the army on the basis of caste groups and tribes to create rift between the different caste groups. They wanted to create disunity among the people.
  6. The Indians find it difficult to complete in the civil service examination because the age of appearing in the Civil Service Examination was reduced to 21 in 1866 and 19 in 1876.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. In August 1858 the British Parliament passed an Act. According to this Act, the control of the British government in India was transferred to the British crown. At this time, Victoria was the Queen of Britain. The supreme body in Britain was the British government but all activities of the British government, were however, carried out in the name of the monarch. A minister of British government, called Secretary of State was made responsible for the government of India.
  2. The Act of 1861 introduced some changes in the provincial administration. The Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay were administered by a Governor and an Executive Council consisting of three members. Now Legislative Councils were also created in these Provinces which comprised of members of the Executive council and other members whose number varied from four to eight. The Legislative Councils were also created later in other provinces.

3. In 1892, the Indian Councils Act was passed by the British Parliament. The Act provided for indirect election of the some members. There were still no elected representatives of the people and the official members continued to be in majority in these Councils. There was some increase in the powers of the Legislative Councils. The members were now given the right to ask questions and discuss the budget.
4. After 1857, Municipal Committees began to be set up in the towns. These Committees levied local taxes to meet the expenditure on local administration and works. After 1882, the District Boards were set up in the rural areas. But these local bodies formed by the British consisted of officials without any elected members. After 1882 elected members were included but only the people with property could vote. Thus they were not local bodies in true sense. The Indian leaders by real local self government meant the bodies of the local government managing local affairs are composed of the people of the locality.
5. In 1883, during the Governor-Generalship of Rippon, a bill was introduced which aimed at removing the discrimination between Indian and European judges. This was known as the Ilbert Bill. According to this Bill Indian judges could try Europeans if the case fell within their jurisdiction. The Bill aroused such protests among the Europeans, including civil servants in India that the government was forced to withdraw the Bill.
6. Customs duty, a tax imposed on goods imported from other countries, helps in the growth of local industries. As a result of these duties, the sale of goods manufactured in Britain particularly cotton cloth, suffered. Under pressure from the British manufactures these duties were abolished in 1882. However the government had to reimpose these duties in 1894 to meet the loss of revenue.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Queen Victoria issued a Proclamation which was read out by Governor General Canning at a Durbar held at Allahabad, on 1 November, 1858. The Proclamation promised to respect the rights of the Indian princes and disclaimed any intention of extending British conquests in India. The Proclamation further declared that all will be qualified to enter the administrative services on the basis of their education and ability irrespective of race and creed. The Proclamation also promised non-interference in India's religious and social customs to win over the loyalty of the orthodox sections of the society.
  2. Since the Indian soldiers had played an important role in the revolt of 1857, the British government reorganised the army to prevent the recurrence of a similar revolt. After 1858, the units of European soldiers and those of the British were combined. In 1859 the separate armies of the

Presidencies were unified and the entire army of the British government in India was brought under the control of the Commander-in-Chief. It was decided to exclude Indian soldiers from the artillery and the arsenals. The number of European soldiers was also increased. For every two Indian soldiers, there was one European soldier. Later, this was slightly changed to five Indian soldier's for two Europeans, and the system continued up to the beginning of the First World War, in 1914. All officers were of course Europeans.

3. After 1858, these relations were transformed. Indian States were on the one hand promised that they would not be annexed on the other hand they were subordinated to the British government. The subordination of the Indian States to the British government was based on the Principle of Paramountry. According to this, British authority in India was paramount and supreme. The British Paramountry in India was clearly states in the Act of 1876 by which Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India from 1 January, 1877.

With the emergence of the British government as the paramount authority in India, the power and status of the Indian princes was further reduced. Now it was the responsibility of the British government in India to protect the Indian states from internal as well as external dangers.

4. The British, sought to strengthen their rule on the support of the princes and the landlords. In many parts of the country where under the changed land systems, landlords had ceased to exist, attempts were made to create new landlord. The British gave jobs to the sons of landlords and discriminated against the educated Indians. In the military administration, they followed the same policy. They also sought to perpetuate the differences that existed in Indian society on the basis of caste and religion.

After 1858, the British followed a systematic policy of dividing Hindus and Muslims, because in the revolt of 1857, Hindus and Muslims fought shoulder to shoulder against the British. In the beginning the British followed an anti Muslim policy. They were discriminated against in the services. The British tried to show that the Muslim had been the oppressors of the Hindus and that the interests of the Hindus could be served only by being loyal to the British rule.

Later on, the anti-Muslim policy was reversed. The British government started favouring the upper class Muslims against the Hindus. However, the objective of the British policy remained the same to create disunity between Hindus and Muslims.

#### **IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Imperial, 2. municipal committees, 3. District Boards, 4. Lord Rippon, 5. Canning

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True

## 8

# Changes in Economic Life (1858-1947)

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The Zamindars often gave away even the responsibility of collectivity rent from the cultivations to their people. As a result of this the number of intermediaries or middle man between the cultivator and the state increased.
  2. There was frequent occurrence of famines in India. The major reason of this was the absolute dependence of the farmers on the monsoon rains.
  3. To meet the problem of famine, irrigation facilities were introduced. Though irrigation facilities covered only 13 percent of the total cultivated area by 1940, it reduced to a certain extent the calamity caused by uncertain rainfall. The farmer had to pay water charges so the farmer started cash crops in irrigated areas.
  4. The famine in 1943 cause death to about three million people in Bengal. But it was different from other famines a man made famine caused during the Second World War.
  5. The average size of land holding continued to decrease in India due to the growth of population.
  6. The cultivators in India incurred debt mainly for unproductive purpose such as marriage, birth and death etc.
  7. The British connected the port town with different parts of the country so that exports and imports could move between the ports and the interior of the country easily and faster.
  8. The Indian exports chiefly consisted of raw materials. The imports primarily consisted of machines, metal products, textiles and other manufactures.
  9. In 20th century trade relation were established with the U.S.A. Japan, Germany and some others countries beside Britain.
  10. The Indian society during the period of British rule was that of extreme poverty. Certain sections of our people such as landlords, rich farmers and money lenders exploited the poor people of the village the tenants.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The decline in the production of food grains was a result of a shift in favour of producing commercial crops like cotton, jute and oil seeds. The government promoted their production while doing little to meet the shortage of food supply.
  2. The cultivator in India incurred debt mainly for unproductive purposes. With it the Indian peasant paid his land revenue or rent to the zamindar, maintained his family during lean years, or met expenses on marriage, birth and death in the family. This increased his debtness to a greater extent.
  3. The frequency of famines made the government appoint Famine Commissions. On their recommendations the government decided in 1883 to allocate 15 million rupees every year for famine relief and insurance. A Famine Code was also framed to provide guidelines to the administrators. Remission of land revenue, extension of irrigation works and monetary relief to the affected people were the main items of this code.
  4. The foreign trade expanded rapidly in the 20th century. Over the years, there were some changes in the direction and nature of the trade. In the 20th century trade relations were established with the U.S.A., Japan, Germany and some other countries. Meanwhile there was also some change in the items of export and import as industries developed in India, the import of manufactured goods declined and India began to export her own manufactures.
  5. The British rule there was a continuous flow of India's wealth to Britain. This has been termed as 'drain' of India's wealth to Britain. A large portion of the revenue collected by the government of India was sent to Britain as 'Home Charges'. All the expenses that were incurred in Britain for ruling over India, such as maintaining of the Secretary of State for India were paid for from the revenues of India.
  6. According to a rough estimate the average annual income per head (per capita income) in 1947 was Rs. 228 which works out to less than one rupee per day. The landlords, factory owners, traders and the middle class people were earning a lot more than small cultivators and labourers engaged in firms, factories and ports. In the beginning of the twentieth century the monthly average wage of an agricultural labourer in towns like Calcutta and Delhi about Rs. 8 only.
  7. In the middle of the 19th century, tea became the biggest among the Indian plantation industries within a short period. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam, Bengal and southern India. The output of tea increased gradually and in the early years of the 20th century, Indian tea topped the list in the world tea market. Coffee, rubber and cinchona formed other important items of plantation industries.

8. The first railway line was opened in 1853 between Bombay and Thane. Next year, Calcutta was linked to the coal fields in the western part of Bengal and in 1856 another line joined Madras with Arakonam. After that the railway construction was pushed on vigorously through the initiative of the government and private British companies. The British businessmen and contractors made high profits in building railways in India.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.** 1. Letting and sub-letting of land holdings which took place both in zamindari and ryotwari areas made the condition of the cultivators even worse. The zamindars often gave away even the responsibility of collecting rent from the cultivators to other people. Some people who got this right from the zamindars sold it to still other people. As a result of this, the number of intermediaries or middle men between the cultivator and the state increased. All these people didn't perform any useful function. They lived off the labour of the cultivators. They further added to the burden of the the cultivators.

The well off tenants in the ryotwari areas also took to similar letting and sub-letting of the land holdings which increased the misery of the actual cultivator. These intermediaries took no interest in agriculture which remained backward.

2. The construction of new roads also went hand in hand with the extension of railways. They helped in breaking the isolation of villages. They often led to a change in the crops grown in the villages as it became easier to sell outside what was produced in the village. Similarly goods produced elsewhere could now be sold in the villages. Earlier, the prices of goods produced and available in abundance in one part of the country would be low, and areas where they were in short supply, they would be high. Now, because goods could be moved from surplus areas to shortage areas, the difference in prices would be much less than before. The construction of railways provided employment to unskilled and casual labourers who were required for the laying of railway lines and their maintenance.
3. During the British rule, the Machine Industries showed steady growth. The first cotton mill was started in Bombay 1853 and it made a steady progress. By the beginning of the first world war, India ranked fourth in the world among the textile producing countries. Jute industry was originally a handicraft of Bengal and there in 1855 the first spinning machine was set up. For some time, the jute mills of Dindee in Scotland were a strong rival to India. But from the latter quarter of the 19th century Indian jute mills enjoyed the position of the monopolising the world supply.

Coal mining in India began from 1845, with the expansion of railways



and the growth of industries, the demand for coal went up. The smelting of iron ore started in India in 1874. But iron and steel industry took a proper shape in 1905 when the famous Tata Iron and Steel Company was founded at Jamshedpur.

Little progress was made in chemical industries. Cement industry began to develop only in the 1930s. A major industry with Indian ownership was sugar industry which grew fast in the 1930s. Very little development was made in machine making industries.

4. The British had primarily come to India to pursue their trade and economic interests. Right from the days of East India Company, the British followed such economic policies as led to rapid transformation of Indian economy into a colonial economy, whose nature and structure were determined by the needs of British economy.

The British Policy kept the Indian economy in a very poor state. Due to high rates of land revenue and constant drain of Indian wealth a common man particularly peasant was pushed into the clutches of poverty. Another factor that led to the wide spread poverty was the lack of interest of the British government in developing industries. Throughout their rule in developing industries which were not against their own interests.

Another big cause of the widespread poverty were the Indian landlords and moneylenders. The landlords did not show any interest in improving the farming conditions. Even in the years of low yields, the land revenue demands were not toned down. As a result many of the farmers plunged into debt with the moneylenders who gradually grabbed their lands and the poor peasants ended up working as helpless agricultural labourers on their own lands.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. 206, 389; 2. 1853, Bombay; 3. 1905, Jamshedpur; 4. 1845; 5. 1920;  
6. Rs 228 per annum

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False, 7. True, 8. False

# 9

## Rise of Indian Nationalism

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.** 1. The centre set up at Deoband was in favour of installing love for freedom

and feeling of hostility to British rule among its people. On the other hand Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was trying to promote English education among the Muslims as well as loyalty towards the British rule.

2. Kuka movement was related to the Sikhs in Punjab under the leadership of Guru Ram Singh against the British.
3. Some of the important political associations formed in the second half of the 19th century were—British Indian Association (1857); Poona Sarvajani Sabha (1870); the Indian Association (1876); the Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884) and the Bombay Presidency Association (1885).
4. The Arms Act was passed in 1878. It was against the feelings of Indians as it forbade Indians from possessing arms.
5. The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. A.O. Hume, a retired British Officer in India played a leading role in its formation. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Bombay from 28 to 30 December, 1885.
6. The new trends developed in the Indian National Congress because the British attitude towards Congress became rather hostile and by adopting the policy of divide and rule they try to create disunity between the Hindus and Muslims. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Bose its new three new leaders.

## **II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The Moderate leaders were disillusioned their demands because in spite of moderate demands put up by them to the British government, none of them was fulfilled. The British adopted the Policy totally against the demands of the moderate leaders. The British paid little heed to their demands.
  2. The attitude of the British rulers towards the Indian people was hostile. The British rule promoted the attitude of social arrogance towards the Indian people. Indian even those who were rich or occupied important positions like judges were insulted.  
In the railway trains, there were compartments reserved for whites only. There were hospitals where Indian patients were not admitted. There were parks exclusively for Europeans.
  3. The British tried to divide the Indian people on the basis of religion. They began to say that the Hindus and Muslims had no common interests. They also tried to dissuade some upper class Muslims from participating in the activities of the Congress by telling them that their interests would suffer if the Congress demands were conceded.
  4. One of the major uprisings after 1857 was the Kuka movement launched in Punjab. This movement was brutally suppressed in 1872. There were many peasant revolts in Bengal, Bihar and Maharashtra. There were also

revolts by tribals people in different parts of the country. In the Chotanagpur area of Bihar, the Mundas rose in revolt in the 1890s. They were led by Birsa Munda. In 1900, the revolt was suppressed. Birsa Munda who was captured, died in jail soon after. Tikendrajit led an anti British revolt in Manipur. The revolt was suppressed and Tikendrajit Singh was executed in 1879.

In Maharashtra Vasudeo Balwant Phadke organised and armed revolt against the British. The revolt was however short lived. Phadke was captured and sentenced to life imprisonment.

5. During the last decade of the 19th century new trends began to appear in the national movement. The leaders responsible for bringing about these trends were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal. The new leaders criticised the policies of the Congress as one of mendicancy. Unlike the ideologies of moderate leaders, they said that it was not enough to demand reforms in administration. The aim of the Indian people should be the attainment of Swaraj. Tilak raised the famous slogan. 'Swaraj is my birth right and I must have it.'

### **III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The moderate leaders mainly asked for gradual introduction of reforms and for increased say of the Indians in the government and administration of the country. They demanded more powers for the Legislative Councils and to make these councils representative bodies by having elections for the membership of the councils. They also demanded the creation of the Legislative councils in the provinces where they did not exist. They demanded that Indians should be recruited to higher posts in the government and that the Civil Service Examination should be held in India also so that capable Indians were able to compete for these services. They also demanded reduction in land revenue and changes in government's economic policies to facilitate the growth of Indian Industries. Other major demands were freedom of speech and expression, expansion of welfare programmes and promotion of education.
  2. Around the middle of the 19th century, political associations in India began to be formed. In 1851, the British Indian Association was formed in Calcutta. It demanded, among other things, a share for Indians in the administration of the country. The Bombay Association was set up in 1852. It made representations to the British authorities in India and Britain to promote the welfare of the Indian people. The Madras Native Association formed in 1852 demanded that Indians be allowed to hold high positions in the administration.  
Later, a number of other organizations were formed which were more representative of the people than the ones mentioned above. These included the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha formed in 1870; the Indian

Association, formed in 1876; the Madras Mahajan Sabha formed in 1884 and the Bombay Presidency Association, formed in 1885. These organizations held protest meetings against the policy of repression and discrimination against Indians followed by the government.

3. The British government paid little heed to the demands of the Congress. Initially, the British rulers were somewhat sympathetic to the Congress. However soon their attitude became hostile. They tried to divide the Indian people on the basis of religion. They began to say that the Hindus and Muslims had no common interests. They also tried to dissuade some upper class Muslims from participating in the activities of the Congress by telling them that their interests would suffer if the Congress demands were conceded.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Vasudeo Balwant Phadke, 2. Calcutta, Dada Bhai Naoroji, 3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 4. Surendra Nath Benerjee, 5. Dada Bhai Naoroji

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False

10

## **Struggle for Swaraj**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The main reason given for the partition of Bengal was that it was difficult to administer such a big province and that it was necessary to break it up.
  2. Swadeshi and Boycott movement was launched by people against the partition of Bengal. They gave emphasis on using goods made in India and boycotting foreign goods.
  3. In the Congress session of 1906 at Calcutta, the Congress for the first time declared its objective as the attainment of self-government or Swaraj.
  4. At the Congress session of 1907 at Surat, the moderates, and the extremists came to a clash and the Congress came to be completely under the domination of moderates, thereby splitting the party into two factions.
  5. In 1911, an Imperial Darbar was held at Delhi. In this Darbar two important declarations were made. One was the annulment of partition of Bengal and the other was the shifting of the capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi.

6. In March 1919, Rowlatt Act was passed. It empowered the government to put people in jails without any trial. Gandhiji called for a country wide protest. That is why 6 April, 1919 was observed as a National Humiliation Day.
7. The non-co-operation movement was called off by Gandhiji after the violent incident occurred Chauri-Chaura in Uttar Pradesh on 5 February, 1922. In this incident twenty-two policemen were killed.
8. Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali led the Khilafat Movement. It was launched to oppose the inhuman treatment of Khalifa by the British after the World War-I.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon was justified on many grounds. Bengal was then the largest province of British India. It included Bihar and parts of Orissa and had a population of over 78 million people. It was said that it was difficult to administer such a big province and that it was necessary to break it up.
  2. The Swadeshi and Boycott movement had many strategies to make it successful. British cloth, sugar and other goods were boycotted. People went in groups to shopkeepers to persuade them to stop selling British goods. They stood outside the shops to dissuade people from buying British cloth. People stopped talking to those who sold or used British goods.  
A places, barbers and washermen refused to serve these people.  
Students started using only Indian goods and took a leading part in dissuading people from buying British goods.
  3. The differences between the moderates and the extremists with regard to the Swadeshi and Boycott movement was evident. The extremists however believed that it was necessary to extend the scope of boycott. They advocated boycott of schools, colleges and universities supported by the government, and starting of educational institutions to inculcate patriotism.
  4. The Calcutta session of 1906 is of great importance in the history of our freedom struggle. It is so because for the first time, the Congress declared its goal as the attainment of Swaraj or self rule. This was a greater shift from the policies adopted by the Congress so far.
  5. The British succeeded in wearing away a section of upper class Muslims to their side and encouraged them to start separate organizations. They tried to win over the Muslims by telling them that they could make progress if they become loyal to the government. They also said that a representative government in India would be dominated by the Hindus as

they were in a majority. This ultimately led to the formation of Muslim League in 1906.

6. In 1909 the Indian Councils Act was announced. This is popularly known as Morley-Minto Reforms named after the then Secretary of State and the Viceroy. According to this Act, the membership of the central and provincial legislative councils was enlarged. However, the number of elected members in these councils was less than half of their total membership.
7. Gandhiji after his return to India in 1915 plunged himself in the struggle against oppression. One of his first struggle was launched in Champaran in Bihar. In 1917, he took up the cause of poor peasants of Champaran. In 1918, he led to textile workers at Ahmedabad and the peasant of Kaira (Khaida) in Gujarat.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.** 1. There were small groups of revolutionaries in some parts of the country who believed in the overthrow of the British rule by force. They were organized into secret societies and gave training to their members in making explosives and using fire arms. Two important societies of revolutionaries were the Abhinava Bharat Society in Maharashtra and the Anushilan Samiti in Bengal.

In 1908, in Muzaffarpur Khudiram Bose and Profulla Chaki threw a bomb into a carriage in which, they thought a British judge who had imposed severe punishments on Swadeshi workers, was travelling. Actually two British women were travelling in the carriage and they were killed. Chaki killed himself and Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged.

There were some other anti British acts of violence. The Magistrate of Dhaka, and the collectors of Nasik and Tinnevely were shot dead. In 1872, an attempt was made on the life of the Viceroy Lord Hardinge. A bomb was thrown at him when he was going through Chandni Chowk in a procession to mark his arrival in Delhi, the new capital of British India.

2. Changes were introduced in the administrative system as a result of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, called the Government of India Act, 1919. According to these reforms, the Central Legislative Council was replaced by two houses the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The majority in both these houses consisted of elected members. There was, however, no significant change in the powers of the central legislature. The members of the Executive Council, who were like ministers were not responsible to the legislature, that is, they remained in power whether the majority of the members of the legislature supported them or not. The provincial legislatures also were enlarged and now had a majority of elected members. They were given wider powers under the system of dyarchy or dual government, which was introduced in the provinces.

3. During the non-cooperation movement people adopted various methods to it a successful movement. Some of these were as follows:

Non-cooperation movement began with the renunciation of honorary titles like 'Sir' which Indians had received from the British government. Gandhiji returned his Kaiser-i-Hind medal in August 1920. Many others followed. This was followed by the boycott of legislatures. Most people refused to cast their votes when elections to the legislatures were held. Thousands of students and teachers left schools and colleges. Government servants resigned their jobs. Lawyers boycotted law courts. Foreign cloth was burnt in bonfires There were strikes and hartals all over the country.

**IV. Write short notes on :**

- Ans.**
- 1. Lucknow Pact :** Lucknow pact was signed in 1916. The Congress and the Muslim League signed this pact to work together. They joined hands in demanding Self-Government or Swaraj at an early date. The Congress according to this pact, accepted separate representation Muslims in the councils.
  - 2. Home Rule Leagues :** Home Rule Leagues were formed under the leadership of Tilak who had returned from his exile in Burma in 1914, and had joined the Congress, and Mrs. Annie Besant, who had come to India in 1893 and had become the leader of the Theosophical Society. The other important leaders who joined the agitation for Home Rule were Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das.
  - 3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre :** On 10 April, 1919, two nationalist leaders Satya Pal and DR. Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested. On 13 April, people gathered in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. Suddenly, a British military officer General Dyer entered the park with his troops. Without even giving a warning to the peple to disperse, he ordered his troops to open fire. The troops fired at the unarmed crowd for 10 minutes. In those ten minutes about a thousand persons were killed and about 2000 wounded.

**V. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Gopal Krishan Gokhale
  2. Dadabhai Naoroji
  3. Saytendra Prasad Sinha
  4. 1906
  5. 1915

**VI. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

## Nationalist Movement (1923-1939)

---

### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Swarajists were in favour of contesting elections of Legislative Councils whereas the other group of Congress was opposing it. This was the major difference between the two.
  2. The most important components of the constructive programme were the spread of Khadi, promotion of Hindu Muslim Unity and the removal of untouchability.
  3. The Congress session held at Lahore in December 1929 is very significant because in this session the Congress for the first time announced the attainment of complete independence as her aim.
  4. Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement by his famous Dandi March and defied that Salt law on 6 April, 1930 by making salt from seawater.
  5. In the elections of provincial legislatures held in 1937, the Congress swept the polls by forming ministries in seven of the eleven provinces.

### II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. Gandhiji thought that the spread of Khadi will provide means of livelihood to millions of people and it will spread the message of the freedom struggle to every part of the country particularly in the rural areas. For this he emphasised on the use of Khadi in the constructive programme.
  2. The movements of peasants had two aspects. One was related to the grievances of peasants—oppression of the zamindars, the government and the money-lenders, high revenue rent and landlessness and the other aspect was the participation by the peasants in the struggle for freedom to give it a mass base.
  3. Gandhiji attained the second Round Table Conference because he thought that the British were serious in hearing the demands of the Indian people.
  4. At the Congress session of 1931 held at Karanchi an important resolution moved by Jawharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose was passed. It broadened the Congress national programme to include the principles of Fundamental Rights and a National Economic Policy comprising promotion of Indian industries and schemes for the welfare of workers and peasants.



5. The Congress passed an important resolution in 1934. It demanded that a constituent assembly elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise, be convened. It declared that only such an assembly could frame constitution for India.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

**Ans.** 1. After the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation Movement, in 1925, a group of revolutionaries stopped a train which was going from Hardoi to Lucknow, at a place near Kakori, and looted the cash from a safe which belonged to the government. It is known as the Kakori Conspiracy Case. In December 1928, a police officer named Saunders was assassinated. He was believed to have been responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai earlier as a result of the Lathi blows at the hands of the police.

On 8 April, 1928, Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly to protest against new repressive laws and the arrest of 31 labour leaders which had taken place earlier in March. Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt did not try to escape but stood there raising the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad.' The activities of the revolutionaries in a period when there was no mass struggle, helped in making the people aware of the self-sacrifice and courage required in the struggle for independence.

2. With regard to the provinces, the Act of 1935 was an improvement in the existing position. It introduced what is known as provincial autonomy. The ministers of the provincial governments, according to it, were to be responsible to the legislature. The powers of the legislature were increased. However, in certain matters like the police, the government had the authority. The right to vote also remained limited. Only about 14 per cent of the population got the right to vote. The appointment of the Governor-General and Governors, of course remained in the hands of the British Government and they were not responsible to the legislatures. The Act never came near the objective that the nationalist movement had been struggling for.

3. The most important leader of the nationalist movement, who played a leading role in popularizing socialist ideas in India, was Jawaharlal Nehru. He stressed that it was necessary to link the struggle for freedom with the struggle of the working people for a better life. In 1934, under his influence, the Congress Socialist Party was formed. This party worked within the congress.

The rise of peasants' and workers' movement and the growing popularity of the socialist ideas in the country had a deep impact on the struggle for freedom. This impact became increasingly evident during the next phase of the struggle for freedom.

**IV. Writes notes on :**

- Ans.**
- 1. Simon commission :** In 1927, the British government appointed a Commission to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 and to suggest further reforms in the system of administration. This Commission is known as the Simon Commission, after Sir John Simon who headed it.
  - 2. Kakori conspiracy case :** In 1925, a group of revolutionaries stopped a train which was going from Hardoi to Lucknow, at a place near Kakori, and looted the cash from a safe which belonged to the government. All of them were caught later. They were tried and were given severe punishments. It is known as the Kakori Conspiracy Case.
  - 3. Chittagong armony raid :** On 18 April, 1930, the revolutionaries of the Indian Republican Army organized by Surya Sen raided the police armony at Chittagong (Bengal). The British rule ceased to exist in Chittagong for some time. After lot of struggle the British forces managed to recapture Chittagong.
  - 4. Civil disobedience movement :** The Civil Disobedience Movement started under the leadership of Gandhiji with his famous Dandi March on 12 March, 1930. Gandhiji left the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad on foot with 78 other members of the Ashram for Dandi, a village on the western sea-coast of India, at a distance of about 385 km from Ahmedabad. They reached Dandi on 6 April, 1930. There Gandhiji broke the Salt Law and openly defied the government. It is because it was illegal for anyone to make salt as it was a government monopoly.

**V. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Vallabhbhai Patel, 2. Lala Lajpat Rai, 3. John Saunders, 4. Kalpana Dutt, Pritilata Waddedar, 5. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

**VI. Write True or False against the following Statements :**

- Ans.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

12

## Achievement of Independence

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.** 1. The Congress demanded the nationalist a government should be immediately formed and that Britain should promise that India would become independent as soon as the war was over. No, the British government did not accept the demand of the Congress.

2. The individual Satyagraha Movement was launched to press for the demand of complete independence. Vinobe Bhave was the first Satyagrihi.
3. In early 1942, Cripps Mission came to India to hold talks with Indian leaders.
4. On 8 August 1942, the all India Congress Committee at a meeting in Bombay passed a resolution for immediate withdrawal of the British power from India and the third great struggle for freedom called Quit India Movement was started.
5. The British government sent Cabinet mission to India to hold negotiations with Indian leaders on the transfer of power.
6. West Punjab, East Bengal, Sind and North-West frontier were merged with Pakistan.
7. At the time of independence Pondicherry and Goa were under French and Portuguese rule respectively.. Pondicherry were merged with India by 1954. Goa a Portuguese territory became part of India in 1961.
8. Indian people faced great tragedy within a few months after independence when Gandhiji was shot dead by Hindu fanatic on 30 January 1948.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz) was formed with the aim of liberating India from the British rule. Subhas Chandra Bose, played leading role in its formation. He proclaimed the formation of the Provisional Government of Independent India (Azad Hind) in Singapore.
  2. When the Second World War broke out, Britain declared that being a British colony, India would participate in the war. The Indians objected to this since their consent had not been sought. They did not want to be involved in a war for democratic freedom when their own freedom was denied to them.  
During the Second World the India people suffered a lot. Many of the Indian soldiers were sent to distant places to fight in the most adverse conditions. All the resources were directed towards the battle grounds in Europe. As a result shortage of foodgrains and other essential items occurred in the country. In the man-made famine of 1943 in Bengal large number of people lost their lives.
  3. Cripps Mission under the chairmanship of Sir Stafford Cripps, a British minister, came to India to hold talks with Indian leaders. The talks, however, failed. They were so because the British were not willing to agree to the formation of a truly national government. They also tried to promote the interests of the Princes. While they agreed to the demand for a constituent assembly, they insisted that the Indian States in the

assembly would be represented by the nominees of the Princes and that the people of the states would have no representation in it. The Indian leaders were not willing to accept these, and thus the talks failed.

4. After the resolution of Quit India was passed, Gandhiji in his speech said : There is a mantra, a short one, that I give you. You imprint it in your heart and let every breath of yours give an expression to it. The mantra is 'do or die'. We shall either be free or die in the attempt. 'Quit India' and 'Do or Die', became the battle cries of the Indian people during the Quit India Movement.
5. The British reacted very harshly to the declaration of the Quit India Movement. In the early hours of the morning of 9 August 1942, most of the leaders of the Congress were arrested. The Congress was banned. There were hartals and processions in every part of the country. The government let loose the reign of terror and there were firings, lathi charges and arrests throughout the country.
6. Lord Mountbatten came to India in March, 1947 as the Viceroy. He presented a plan for the division of India into two independent States- India and Pakistan.
7. The Congress, which from the beginning had stood for a united, independent India agreed to the partition of India as it felt that there was no other way to achieve freedom and prevent further worsening of the situation than partition.
8. India had always advocated a policy of peace and universal brotherhood. Guided by these principles, the people of India started in 1947 on their course as an independent nation.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

**Ans.** 1. The Princely states of Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad were not accepted to India, at the time of Independence. They merged later on.

**Kashmir :** Soon after independence, raiders from Pakistan invaded Kashmir. However, the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir considered themselves a part of the Indian nation. They fought against the Pakistani invaders. The State acceded to India and the Indian army was sent there to throw out the Pakistan invaders. Jammu and Kashmir became a part of India.

**Junagadh :** The Nawab of Junagadh fled to Pakistan and in February 1948, the people of Junagadh voted in favour of the State acceding to India.

**Hyderabad :** The Nizam of Hyderabad had agreed that a government representative of the people would be set up which would take a decision on the question of accession. He took no steps in this direction. On the contrary, he encouraged the activities of an armed gang of religious

fanatics to commit activities against the people. In September 1948, the Indian troops entered Secunderabad and the Nizam surrendered. Later, the State acceded to India.

2. When India became independent, there were some colonial possessions of France and Goa in India. These areas were Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahe and Chandernagare under French rule, and Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli under Portuguese rule.

In 1948, there was a revolt in Mahe and the French administration surrendered. In 1949, Chandernagare merged with India. In 1954, representatives of the people in French controlled territories overwhelmingly voted for merger with India. Following this the Government of India and France entered with an agreement under which the French rule came to an end and all the territories which had been under French control merged with India.

A large number of freedom fighters of Goa were prosecuted and jailed. In 1954, the freedom fighters liberated Dadra and Nagar Haveli from the Portuguese rule. In 1953, a Satyagraha movement was launched. Unarmed Satyagrahis entered Goa. The Portuguese troops fired at them and killed many of them. Some people in Goa formed armed groups to overthrow the Portuguese rule. Finally Indian troops were sent to Goa in December 1961 and the Portuguese surrendered. Goa became a part of India.

3. One of the major and immediate problems facing independent India was the problem of rehabilitating millions of refugees who had come from Pakistan. They had to be provided with immediate relief, shelter and jobs. The government and the people extended their help in settling them down. They themselves took their sufferings in their stride and began to settle down to begin a new life.

The partition of the country created many economic problems. There was a shortage of raw materials for many industries. Most of the jute and cotton textile factories were in India while the major jute and cotton producing areas went to Pakistan. As a result of this, many jute and cotton textile factories had to be closed down.

#### **IV. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Gandhiji
  2. Subash Chandra Bose
  3. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
  4. 26 November, 1949, 1950
  5. Jhansi Regiment, Captain Laxmi Swaminathan

#### **V. Write True or False against the following Statements :**

- Ans.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True, 6. False

# The Indian Constitution

## I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. Constitution is a fundamental legal document according to which the government of a country functions.
  2. The Constitution had incorporated some of the salient features of the British, Irish, French and the American Constitutions.
  3. Federalism refer to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.
  4. Universal adult suffrage means that every adult citizen who is 18 years or above, has the right to vote in the elections.
  5. The right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form associations, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country are included in the Right to Freedom.
  6. The Fundamental Duties are incorporated in the Indian Constitution to let people feel their social and moral obligation to ensure peace and progress of the country.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. In a democratic country the importance of the Constitution is still more significant. In a democracy we choose our leaders so that they can exercise power responsibly on our behalf. Constitution usually provides safeguards against this. In democratic societies, the constitution often lays down rules that guard against the misuse of power by our political leaders.
  2. **System** : India has adopted a Federal system of government because federal refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India we have governments at the state level and at the centre.
  3. A parliamentary form of government is a system of governance in which the ministers of the executive branch are drawn from the legislature and are accountable to that body. In this system the parliament is they supreme law making body.
  4. There are three organs of the State—the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The legislatures refers to our elected representatives. It is the law making body. The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government. The judiciary interprets laws and settles disputes.

5. The Constitution of India guarantees certain Fundamental Rights to all the citizens so that the State may not misuse its power. These Fundamental Rights protect the citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. The key features of the Indian Constitution are :

**Federalism** : This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India we have governments at the state level and at the centre.

**Parliamentary Form of Government** : The different tiers of government consist of representatives who are elected by the people. The constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. This means that the people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives. Also every citizen of the country, irrespective of his/her social background; can contest in elections.

**Separation of Powers** : According to the Constitution, there are three organs of the State—the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The legislature refers to our elected representatives. It is the law making body. The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government. The judiciary interprets laws and settles disputes.

**Fundamental Rights** : The Constitution of India guarantees certain Fundamental Rights to all the citizens so that the State may not misuse its power. These Fundamental Rights protect the citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State.

**Secularism** : The Constitution states that India will be a Secular State. It means that the State will not officially promote anyone religion as the State religion.

2. The Fundamental Rights guarantees in the Indian Constitution include :

(i) **Right Equality** : It means that all persons are equal before the law irrespective of their religion, caste or sex. Every person has access to all public places.

(ii) **Right to Freedom** : This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form associations, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country and the right to practice any occupation.

(iii) **Right against Exploitation** : The Constitution prohibits trafficking, forced labour and children working under 14 years of age.

(iv) **Right to Freedom of Religion** : Every person has the right to practise, profess and propagate the religion of his/her own choice.

- (v) **Cultural and Educational Rights** : The Constitution states that all minorities, religious and linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.
  - (vi) **Right to Constitutional Remedies** : This allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights is violated by the States.
3. Five Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution are :
- (i) to abide by and respect the constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
  - (ii) to cherish and follow the noble ideas of freedom struggle.
  - (iii) to uphold and protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
  - (iv) to defend the country and render national service when required.
  - (v) to promote common brotherhood of all people in India and renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Dr. Rajendra Parsad, 2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, 3. 166, 2 years, 11 months 18 days, 4. 26 November 1949, 26 January 1950, 5. 1976

**V. Write True or False :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

**VI. Name the Fundamental Right which will be violated in the following situation :**

- Ans.**
1. Right against exploitation
  2. Right of freedom
  3. Cultural and Educational Right
  4. Right to equality



## 2

## Undertaking Secularism

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Secularism refers to the separation of religion from the state.
  2. If the majority religious group has access to State power, then it could quite easily use this power and financial resources to discriminate against and persecute persons of other religions.



3. The Sikhs are exempted from using helmet while driving a scooter because the Indian state recognises that wearing a turban is central to the Sikhs' religious practice and in order not to interfere with this allows an exception in the law.
4. In order to check the domination of higher castes over the lower castes among the Hindus, the government has intervened in the religion and banned untouchability.
5. The Secularism is practised in the schools by not promoting anyone religion in their morning prayers or through religious celebrations.

## **II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. It is important for a country to function democratically. Almost all countries of the world will have more than one religious group living in them. Within these religious groups, there will most likely be one group that is in a majority. To dissuade such group from discriminating other minority religions groups, it is important to separate religion from the state.
  2. History provides us with many examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the ground of religion. For example, Jews were persecuted in Hitler's Germany and several million of them were killed. Likewise in Saudi Arabia, non-Muslims are not allowed to build temples, churches etc., and nor can they gather in a public place for prayers.
  3. In order to check the domination of so called higher castes over the lower castes in the same religion, the State adopts the strategy of intervention. For example in order to prevent the religion based exclusion of the lower castes by the upper castes among Hindus, the Indian Constitution bans untouchability.
  4. Indian Secularism differs from the secularism in the United States of America because in America there is strict separation between religion and the State but in Indian Secularism in the State can intervene in religious affairs as in the case of abolishing untouchability.

## **III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)**

- Ans.**
1. According to the Constitution India will be a Secular State to ensure the following objectives :
    - (i) that one religious community does not dominate another.
    - (ii) that some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
    - (iii) that the State does not enforce any particular religion and takes away the religious freedom of individuals.

To prevent the above domination the Indian State is not ruled by a particular religious group and it does not support anyone religion. In India, government offices, law courts, police stations, government schools etc., are not supposed to display or promote anyone religion.

Government schools cannot promote anyone religion either in their morning prayers or through religious celebrations. However this rule does not apply to private schools.

2. The state unlike other secular states does both functions. It keep away from religion as well as intervenues it. To keep away from it, it does not promote anyone religion nor discriminate on the basis of religion. But in order to check the domination of so called higher castes over the lower castes in the same religion, the State adopts the strategy of intervention. For example in order to prevent the religion based exclusion of the lower castes by the upper castes among Hindus, the Indian Constitution bans untouchability. The intervention of the State can also be in the form of support. The Indian Constitution grants the right to religious communities to setup their own schools and colleges. It also gives them financial aid on a non-preferential basis.
3. To prevent the religions domination, the Indian State is not ruled by a particular religious group and it does not support anyone religion. Here, all religions are treated equally so that no religions group can exploit other religions group. The government also takes steps to protect citizens from discrimination by members of their own religion. In India, government offices, law courts, police stations, government schools etc., are not supposed to display or promote anyone religion. Also to untouchability is abolished so that so called lower castes are protected from so called higher castes.

**IV. Write True or False :**

**Ans.** 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

**V. Complete the following Table :**

**Ans. Objective**

1. One religious community does not dominate another.
2. The State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.
3. That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.

**Why is this important?**

Because Indian state is not ruled by a particular religious group.

In order to respect the sentiments of all religions.

In order to check the domination of so called higher caste over the lower caste in the same religion.

**Example of a violation of this objective**

A group in Kerala does not allow the people from Tamil Nadu to pray in an open area. A government school held religions prayer in its morning assembly.

The so called high caste people prevents so called lower caste people to enter in a temple.

# 3

## Parliament

### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Government of India Act 1909, allowed for some elected representation but they did not allow for all adults to vote nor could people participate in decision making. Thus the demands of the Congress of having a parliamentary form of government was not fulfilled.
  2. In democracy people give approval to the government by electing their representatives to the parliament.
  3. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people through general elections..
  4. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of various states.
  5. The two main functions of the Parliament are : (i) to select the national government, (ii) to control guide and inform the government.
  6. For a new law passed by the parliament, a bill is put before the parliament, After the proposed draft is approved by both the houses and the president it becomes a law.

### II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. The Indian National Congress demanded that there be elected members to the legislature with a right to discuss the budget and ask questions. The Government of India Act 1909, allowed for some elected representation but they did not allow for all adults to vote nor could people participate in decision making. Thus it could not satisfy the demands of the Indian National Congress.
  2. After the Lok Sabha elections, a list is prepared showing, how many MPs belong to each political party. For a political party to form the government, they must have a majority of elected MPs. Since there are 543 elected (plus 2 nominated) member in Lok Sabha, to have a majority a party should have at least half the number i.e. 272 members or more.
  3. During question hour, MPs can elicit information about the working of the government. The government gets valuable feedback and is kept alert by the questions asked by the MPs. In addition, in all matters dealing with

the finance, the Parliament's approval is necessary for the government. In this way the MPs as representatives of the people, have a central role in controlling, guiding and informing Parliament.

4. If the law favours one group and disregards the other, it will be controversial and lead to conflict. People who think that the law is not fair can approach the court to decide on the issue. The court has the power to modify or cancel the laws, if it finds that they don't adhere to the Constitution.

### **III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)**

**Ans.** 1. The Parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative body of the people. Elections to the Parliament are held in a similar manner as they are for the state legislature. The country is divided into numerous constituencies. Each of these constituencies elects one person to the Parliament. The candidates who contest elections usually belong to different political parties. Once elected, these candidates become Members of Parliament or MPs. These MPs together make up the Parliament.

2. A law making is a significant function of the Parliament. There are many ways through which this takes place and it is often different groups in society that raised the need for a particular law. For example the issue of domestic violence was brought to the attention of the Parliament and the process was adopted for this issue to become law.

Under this, various groups were consulted before preparing the draft for the bill. After tabling the bill in the Parliament more suggestions were sought from different women groups. After lot of debate and discussions, the suggestions were duly incorporated and finally the bill was passed by the Parliament. This is now a new law came about.

3. Citizens play an important role in making the parliament to pass a new law. For example, In 1999, Lawyers Collective, a group of lawyers, law students and activists, after nation-wide consultations took the lead in drafting the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection Bill). This draft bill was widely circulated and it was proposed that the definition of domestic violence should include physical, economic, sexual and verbal and emotional abuse. The law should cover all women living within a shared domestic space. They should be protected from being evicted from the shared household. Meetings were held with different organisations. The women's organisations said that they want a new law on Domestic Violence and the government should introduce it in parliament in 2002. Several women organisations, National Commission for Women made submissions to the Parliamentary Standing Committee that the present Bill must be changed as they don't agree with the definition of domestic violence being proposed. The law needs to provide

for temporary custody of children.

In December 2002, the Standing Committee submitted its recommendations to the Rajya Sabha and these were also tabled in the Lok Sabha. The Committee's report accepted most of the demands of the women's groups. Finally a new bill was reintroduced in Parliament in 2005. After being passed by both houses of Parliament, it was sent to the President for his assent. After this, it became a law.

4. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2006. Domestic Violence refers to injury or harm or threat of injury or harm caused by an adult male usually the husband, against his wife. Injury may be caused by physically beating up the woman or by emotionally abusing her. Abuse of the woman can also include verbal, sexual and economic abuse.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 extends the understanding of the term 'domestic' to include all women who 'live, or have lived together in a shared household' with the male member who is perpetrating the violence. This is a civil law aimed at providing relief to millions of women including wives, mothers daughters and sisters affected by violence in their homes.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Rajya Sabha, 2. Lok Sabha, 3. Vice President, 4. Speaker, 5. five, 6. 2006

**V. Write True or False :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True



# 4

## Judiciary and Criminal Justice System

---

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The judiciary is the final interpreter of the Constitution, so it has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the parliament which are against the structure of the Constitution. This is called judicial review.
  2. The subordinate courts are known by many different names. These include the Trial Court or the court of the District judge, The Additional Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Metropolitan Magistrate, Civil Judge.

3. The independence of judiciary to take impartial decision is absolutely necessary in democracy so that the politicians or the other powerful persons may not influence the judge.
4. Integrated judicial system means that the decisions made by the higher courts are binding in the lower court. In also means that appeal against the lower court decision can be made in the higher courts.
5. In the Criminal justice System, the four key players are : the police, the Public Prosecutor, the Defence Lawyer and the Judge.

## **II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The role of the police in criminal justice system is an important one. One important function of the police is to investigate any complaint about the commission of a crime. An investigation includes recording statements of witnesses and collecting different kinds of evidences. On the basis of the investigation, the police are required to form an opinion.
  2. Article 22 of the Constitution and criminal law guarantee to every arrested person the following Fundamental Rights.
    - (i) The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is being arrested.
    - (ii) The Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.
    - (iii) The Right not to be ill-treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.
    - (iv) Confessions made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.
    - (v) A boy under 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.
  3. In the criminal justice system the Public Prosecutor and Defence Lawyer Conducts two entirely different functions. The Public prosecutor on one hand demands severe punishment for the accused, the defence lawyer tries to acquit the accused from all charges.
  4. **The Role of the Judge :** The Judge is like an umpire in the game and conducts the trial impartially and in an open court. The judge hears all the witnesses and any other evidence presented by the prosecution and the defence. The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the evidences presented and in accordance with the law.

## **III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Courts take decisions on a very large numbers of issues. They can punish people for particular crimes. They can decide the disputes between various states such as the sharing of river waters. Broadly speaking, the work of the judiciary can be divided into the following :

(i) **Solving disputes** : The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens, between citizens and the government, between two state governments and between the central government and state governments.

(ii) **Judicial Review** : The judiciary is the final interpreter of the Constitution, so it has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament it believes that these laws violate the basic structure of the Constitution. This is called judicial review.

The independence of judiciary to take impartial decision is absolutely necessary in democracy so that the politicians or other powerful persons may not influence the judges.

2. The Supreme Court in the early 1980s devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation (PIL). It allowed any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. Even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as PIL. PIL was used to secure justice on a large number of issues such as rescuing bonded labourers from inhuman work conditions and securing the release of prisoners in Bihar who had been sent to jail even after their punishment term was complete. The mid-day meal scheme in schools was introduced because of a PIL.

### 3. Criminal Law :

(i) Deals with conductors or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harrassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder etc.

(ii) It usually begins with the lodging of an First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.

(iii) If found guilty the accused can be sent to jail and also fined.

### Civil Law :

(i) Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For example, disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases etc.

(ii) A petition has to be filed before the relevant party only. In a rent matter, either the landlord or the tenant can file a case.

(iii) The court gives the specific relief asked for. For instance, in a case between a landlord and a tenant, the court can order the flat to be vacated and pending rent to be paid.

4. Different persons play different roles in the criminal justice system. For example, one important function of the police is to investigate any complaint about the commission of a crime. An investigation includes recording statements of witnesses and collecting different kinds of

evidences. On the basis of the investigation, the police are required to form an opinion. The Prosecutor must conduct the prosecution on behalf of the State. A criminal offence is regarded to have been committed not only against the affected victims but against society as a whole. The Defence Lawyer acts on behalf of the accused and tries to defend him/her. He/she is given the opportunity to cross-examine all the prosecutor evidences.

The judge hears all the witnesses and any other evidence presented by the prosecution and the defence. The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the evidences presented and in accordance with the law.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. FIR, 2. charge sheet, 3. Guwahati, 4. 1966, 5. 26 January 1950

**V. Write True or False :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False



# 5

## Understanding and Confronting Marginalisation

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Some of the marginalised Communities in our society or the Adivasis, Dalits and Muslims.
  2. In the pre-colonial period, Advasis were traditionally ranged hunter-gatherers and nomads and lived by shifting agriculture and also cultivating at one place.
  3. Advasis are particularly numerous in state like Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orrisa, Gujaratis, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
  4. Adivasis practise a range of tribal religions that are different from Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. These often involve the worship of ancestors, village and nature spirits, etc.  
Additionally, Adivasis have always been influenced by different surrounding religions like Shakta, Buddhist, Vaishnav, Bhakti and Christianity simultaneously.



5. The term minorities is most commonly used to refer to communities that are numerically small in relation to the rest of population.
6. Constitutions safeguard are needed to protect minority communities against the possibility of being culturally dominated by the majority.
7. Two Fundamental Rights in Constitution are : (i) Article 17 of the Constitutions state that untouchability has been abolished, (ii) Article 15 of the constitution states that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
8. Manual Scavenging is refer to the practice of removing mainly human excreta from dry latrines and carrying it on the heads to disposal grounds.

## II. Short Answer Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. In the social environment, groups of people or communities are marginalised because they speak a different language, follow different customs or belong to a different religious group from the majority community. They may also feel marginalised because they are poor, considered to be of 'low' social status and viewed as being less human than others.
  2. Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalised because there is often very little hierarchy among them. This makes them radically different from communities organised around principles of jati-varna (caste) or those that were ruled by kings.
  3. During school functions or other official events or in books and movies, Adivasis in India are invariably portrayed in very stereotypical way in colourful costumes, headgear and through their dancing. This often wrongly leads to people believing that they are exotic primitive and backward. Often Adivasis are blamed for their lack of advancement as they are believed to be resistant to change or new ideas.
  4. Muslims are 13.4 per cent of India's population and are considered to be a marginalised community in India today because in comparison to other communities, they have over the years been deprived of the benefits of socio-economic development. The data in the following tables given below indicate this fact.

### **Basic Amenities 1994**

**Kutcha houses :** 63.6% of Muslim live in Kutcha houses.

55.20% of Hindus live in Kutcha houses.

**Electricity :** 30% of Muslims have access to electricity.

43.2% of Hindus have access to electricity.

**Piped Water :** 19.4% of Muslims have access to piped water.

25.3% of Hindus have access to piped water.

5. Adivasi activists refer to the Act of 1989 to defend their right to occupy land that was traditional theirs and they were forcibly displaced from it. Activists have asked that those who have forcibly encroached upon tribal

lands should be punished under the law. They have also pointed to the fact that as promised in the constitution, the land belonging to tribal people can not be sold or or bought by non-tribal people.

6. In addition to providing certain facilities, the government makes laws to ensure that concrete steps are taken to end inequality in the system. One such law/policy is the reservation policy. The laws which reserve seats in education and government employment for Dalits and Adivasis, are based on an important argument that in a society like ours, where for centuries sections of the population have been denied opportunities to learn and to work in order to develop new skills or vocations, a democratic government needs to step in and assist these sections.
7. In 2003, the Safai Karamchari Andolan and 13 other organisations and individual including seven scavengers, filled a PIL in the Supreme Court. They complained that manual scavenging still existed and it continued in government undertakings like the railways. The court observed that the number of manual scavengers in India had increased since the 1993 law. It directed every department/ministry of the union government and state governments to verify the facts within six months.
8. This Act is meant to undo the historical injustices meted out to forest dwelling populations in not recognising their rights to land and resources. This Act recognises their right to homestead, cultivable and grazing land and in non-timber forest produce. The Act also points out that the rights of forest dwellers includes conservation of forests and biodiversity.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

**Ans.** 1. For the past 200 years Adivasis have been increasingly forced through economic changes, forest policies and political force applied by the State and private industry to migrate to live as workers on plantations, at construction sites, in industries and domestic workers. They now don't have much direct access and control over the forest territories.

From the 1930s onwards, Adivasis from Jharkhand and adjoining areas moved in very large numbers to various plantations in India and the world such as Mauritius, Caribbean and even Australia. India's tea industry became possible with their labour in Assam. Today there are 70 lakh Adivasis in Assam alone. Adivasis faced a lot of hardships in this migration. In the nineteenth century alone four lakh Adivasis had perished in these migrations.

When Adivasis are displaced from their lands, they lose much more than a source of income. They lose their traditions and customs. In fact this process of dispossession and displacement is often painful and violent.

2. Act of 1989 was framed in response to demands made by Dalits and others that the government must take seriously the ill treatment and humiliation Dalits and tribal groups face in an everyday sense.

The Act distinguishes several levels of crimes. It seeks to punish those who :

- (i) force a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance.
  - (ii) forcibly remove clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or parades him or her naked or with painted face or body or commit any similar act which is derogatory to human dignity.
  - (iii) wrongfully occupy or cultivate any land owned by, or allotted to a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or get the land allotted to him transferred.
  - (iv) assault or use force on any woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonour her.
3. Socio-Economic marginalisations of Muslims has other dimensions also. Muslims are identified differently due to their customs and practices. Some Muslims may wear a burqa, sport a long beard, wear a fez and these become ways to identify all Muslims and some people think they are not like the 'rest' of us. Often this becomes an excuse to treat them unfairly, and discriminate against them. This social marginalisation of Muslims in some instances has led to them migrating from places where they lived, often leading to the ghettoisation of the community. Sometimes, this prejudice leads to hatred and violence.
- Besides the Adivasis and the Muslims in India there are several more marginalised communities, like Dalits (Scheduled Castes). There is also an unequal status of women in India. Marginalisation results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and other resources. Marginalised Communities want to maintain their cultural distinctiveness while having access to rights, development and other opportunities.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. 8, 2. 59, 3. 13.4, 4. 17, 5. Santhali

**V. Write True or False :**

**Ans.** 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

# 6

## Public Facility

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

**Ans.** 1. Water, health are electricity, public transport. School and colleges etc. are the public facilities that should be provided for everyone.

2. Public facilities relate to people's basic needs and the constitutions guarantees the Right to life for all persons living in the country.
3. Many private companies are not interested in providing some public facilities because there is no profit to be had and the private companies operate for profit in the market.
4. The Government gets money for public facilities by taxes.
5. It should be responsibility of the government to provide public facilities to all because it is an integral part of the Right of Life provided by the Constitution.
6. Ponds, rivers, hand pump etc. are the sources of water in rural areas.
7. The private companies can perform the task of supplying water better. But in that case many poor people will not be able to get water at the affordable cost.
8. In some metropolitan cities, metro rail system is introduced to meet the growing demand of the public transport system.

## **II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. In most of the public facilities, there is no profit to be had and the private companies operate for profit in the market. For example, what profit can accrue to a company for keeping the drains clean or running in anti-malaria campaign? A private company will probably, not be interested in undertaking such work. But, for other public facilities such as schools and hospitals private companies may be interested.
  2. The Indian Constitution recognised the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life because water is an essential part of our lives. No person can survive without proper intake of water. Thus the Constitution states that the government should ensure proper supply of water all the people in the country.
  3. Every month in Chennai the water dealers pay farmers in advance for the rights to exploit water sources on their land. In this way water is taken away not just for agriculture but also for the drinking water supplies of the villagers. Ground Water levels have dropped drastically in all these towns and villages as a result.
  4. In Mumbai and Hyderabad cities of India the government water supply department is functioning successfully.
  5. Mumbai's suburban railway is well functioning public transport system. It is the densest route in the world, in all attending to 65 lakh passengers daily. Extending over a distance of 300 kms, these local trains help a large number of people to go to their work place from far away places.

## **III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Water supply in Chennai is marked by shortage. Municipal supply meets only about half the needs of this city, on an average. There are areas which

get water more regularly than others. Those areas that are close to the storage point get more water whereas colonies further away receive less water.

in most areas of the city even some apartments suffer from water shortage. They get municipal water once in two days.

Some families spend up to ₹ 500-600 per month on buying water from the tankers. For drinking water, residents install water purification system in their homes. Some people buy bottled water for drinking.

In the slums the situation is rather worse. In some slums for as many as 30 hutments or so there is a common tap at one corner in which water comes from a borewell for 20 minutes twice a day.

The burden of shortfalls in water supply falls mostly on the poor. The middle class when faced with water shortages, are able to cope through a variety of private means such as digging bore wells, buying water from tankers and using bottled water for drinking.

Apart from the availability of water access to 'safe' drinking water is also available to some and this depends to what one can afford. Once again the wealthy have more choices. They can buy bottled water or install water purifiers in their houses. People who can afford it have safe drinking water, whereas the poor are again left out. In reality, therefore, it seems that it is only people with money who have the right to water a far cry from the goal of universal access to 'sufficient and safe' water.

2. In our country, the public facilities by far had not been distributed adequately and fairly. Some people have access to all kinds of facilities whereas others are deprived of them. The main source of revenue for the government is the taxes collected from the people, and the government is empowered to collect these taxes and use them for such programmes. For instance, to supply water, the government has to incur costs in pumping water, carrying it over long distances, laying down pipes for distribution, treating the water for impurities, and finally collecting and treating waste water. This price is set so that most people can afford a certain minimum amount of water for daily use. However it must be noted that public facilities are not only for those who pay taxes, for example people living in slums may not be paying taxes, but they also have the right to avail public facilities, because our Constitution recognises many of the public facilities as being a part of the Right to Life. The government must see that these rights are protected so that everyone can lead a decent life.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. 135, 2. 20, 3. 21, 4. 68, 36, 5. Porto Alegre

**V. Write True or False :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

## I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. The right against Exploitation says that no one can be forced to work for low wages, or under bondage.
  2. The workers badly need work, workers have no bargaining power and are paid low wages. Thus minimum wages act protect the interest of workers.
  3. The child labour prevention Act, banned children under 14 years of age from working as domestic servants or as workers in dhabas.
  4. Bhopal gas tragedy took place at midnight on 2 December 1984 by leaking methyl isocyanate, a highly poisonous gas.
  5. \$3 billion compensation was demanded by the government for the victim of the Bhopal gas Tragedy and 470 million compensation was settled by the court.
  6. The foreign companies set up their products units in India because of the following reasons :  
 In India the labour is available in plenty and at low wages.  
 In India strict safety laws are not enforced so the cost of production came down.  
 Raw materials are available here. At low prices, thus the margin of profit increases for the companies.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. To protect the rights of consumers, a law was made that states the qualities of goods should meet certain prescribed standards. For example electrical appliances have to meet safety standards. This law is necessary because consumers might be put to risk by the poor quality of products such as electrical appliances, food, medicines, etc. So this law was meant to protect the interests of the consumers.
  2. According to the 2001 census, over 12 million children in India aged between 5 and 14 work in various occupations including hazardous ones. In spite of the law passed by the government, the child labour still prevails in our country. The main cause for this is the widespread poverty which forces people to send their children on work rather than to school.  
 The disaster in the Union Carbide (UC) factory in Bhopal owned by an American Company was not an accident. UC had deliberately ignored the essential safety measures in order to cut costs.

3. Within three days of disaster, more than 8000 people were dead. Hundreds of thousands were maimed. Among those who survived, many developed severe respiratory disorders, eye problems and other disorders. Children developed peculiar abnormalities. Nearly 50,000 people are today too sick to work.
4. If we look at the Union Carbide plant at West Virginia (U.S.A.) computerised warning and monitoring systems were in place, whereas the UC plant in Bhopal relied on manual gauges and the human senses to detect gas leaks. At the West Virginia Plant, emergency evacuation plans were in place, but non-existent in Bhopal.
5. When workers are poor or powerless, the fear of losing job forces them to accept low wages. Employers know this well and use their power to pay workers less than the fair wage.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

**Ans.** 1. A law is ineffective unless it is implemented properly. This implementation of law is known as law enforcement. In other words it is the collective term for professionals who are dedicated to upholding and enforcing the laws and statutes that are currently in force in a given jurisdiction.

For the law enforcement, various government agencies including the officials and ministers are responsible. It is their duty to look after the interests of the common people and see that there is no violation of the rights of the people which are given to them.

Enforcement is so important because it dissuade the employers from adopting unsafe practices. A strong enforcement can save people from falling victim to corrupt and hazardous policies of the employers.

2. The disaster in the Union Carbide (UC) factory in Bhopal owned by an American Company was not an accident. UC had deliberately ignored the essential safety measures in order to cut costs.

Between 1980 and 1986, the number of workers for the MIC plant was cut to half. The period of safety training for workers was brought down from 6 months to 15 days. The post of night shift worker for the MIC plant was abolished.

Government officials refused to recognise the plant as hazardous and allowed it to be set up in a populated locality. When some municipal officials in Bhopal objected that the installation of an MIC production unit in 1978 was a safety violation, the position of the government was the state needs continued investment of the Bhopal plant, which provides jobs. Government officials continued to approve the procedures in the plant, even when repeated incidents of leaks from the plant made it obvious to everybody that things were seriously wrong.

3. At the time of Bhopal disaster in 1984, there were very few laws protecting the environment in India. The Bhopal disaster brought the issue of environment to the fore front. The courts also gave a number of judgements upholding the right to a healthy environment as intrinsic to the Fundamental Right to Life. The Supreme Court held that the Right to Life includes the right to the enjoyment of pollution free water and air and the government is responsible for setting up laws and procedures that can check pollution, clear rivers and introduce heavy fine for those who pollute.

Emissions from vehicles are a major cause of environmental pollution. In a series of rulings (1998 onwards), the Supreme Court had ordered all public transport vehicles using diesel were to switch to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). As a result of this move, air pollution in cities like Delhi came down considerably.

4. The growing concern for the environment among the middle classes is often at the expense of the poor. For example, slums need to be cleared as part of a city's beautification drive. But the slum dwellers are not provided adequate rehabilitation facilities.

The challenge is to look for solutions where everyone can benefit from a clean environment. One way this can be done is to gradually move to cleaner technologies and processes in factories.

The government has to encourage and support factories to do this. It will need to fine those who pollute.

This will ensure that the workers' livelihood are protected and both workers and communities living around the factories enjoy a safe environment.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Oct. 2006, 2. Dow, 3. Warren Anderson, 4. 12, 5. CNG

**V. Write True or False :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

**Unit – 3** Geography

1

## Resources

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

**Ans.** 1. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource.



2. The resource that are provided to us by nature and used without much modifications is called Natural Resource.
3. Man made resources are the resources created by human beings by changing the original form of natural resource.
4. Human Resources is the numbers (quantity) and quality of human beings.
5. Using resource carefully so that can be preserved for our future generation is called sustainable development.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The resource that are provided to us by nature and used without much modification are called natural resource for example, water in the river, forests etc. While man made resources are created by human beings by changing the original form of natural resource for example, buildings, roads etc.
  2. Human resources refer to the number (quantity) and quality (knowledge ability, health etc.) of the people. Since people can make the best use of natural resources to create more resources by their knowledge and skill, human beings are considered to be more important than all other resources..
  3. Actual resource are those resources whose location, quality and quantity are known. For example, the oil wells of Assam Gujarat and Mumbai while potential resource are those which have yet not been located and are not being used at present. For example the geologists believe that petrolium can be drilled from some other places in India.
  4. Sustainable development involves preventing wastage and excess consumption of resources, using renewable resources in place of non-renewable resources as far as possible, preserving biodiversity on earth and minimising the damage to natural environment i.e., preventing air, water and soil pollution.

**III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The resources that are provided to us by nature and used without much modification are called natural resources. Resources like air, sunlight, water in the rivers and lakes, soil, forests, wildlife and minerals are all natural resources. Natural resources are broadly categorised into renewable (inexhaustible) and non-renewable (exhaustible) resources. Renewable resources are those which are renewed or regenerated by natural processes or by human efforts. Some of them are unlimited such as air and sunlight. But careless use or wastage of some renewable resources such as water, soil and forests can affect their stock or supply. Depending on the level of development, natural resources can be classified into actual and potential resources. Actual resources are those resources whose location, quality and quantity are known. These

resources are being used at present, for example the oil wells of Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai High are the actual resources.

Potential resources are those which have yet not been located and are not being used at present. These resources could be used in future by advanced technology. For example the geologists believe the petroleum can be drilled from some other places in India.

Based on their origin, resources can be biotic and abiotic. Biotic resources are living things such as plants and animals, while abiotic resources are non-living things such as minerals and soils.

2. Natural resources are broadly categorised into renewable (inexhaustible) and non-renewable (exhaustible) resources. Renewable resources are those which are renewed or regenerated by natural processes or by human efforts. Some of them are unlimited such as air and sunlight. But careless use or wastage of some renewable resources such as water, soil and forests can affect their stock or supply. Many natural resources are cycled by natural process so their supply remains more or less constant, for example water cycle, oxygen cycle and rock cycle. Water cycle and oxygen cycle take place faster than the rock cycle. Some natural resources are regenerated by us. For example we can grow trees to regenerate forests. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted sooner or later. They may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. Minerals such as coal, petroleum and metal ores are non-renewable resources. Their stock is limited.

**IV. Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

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

**V. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. economic, 2. technology, 3. rock, 4. potential, 5. conserve



## 2

# Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Land is considered to be an important natural resource because we build houses, roads and railways etc. on land.
  2. Setting up of industries, and increasing population are two reasons for land degradation today.

3. Land is used for various purposes such as agriculture, grazing of animals, Forestry and settlements (building houses, roads etc.) and mining.
4. Soil is the upper most layer of the earth's crust on which plants grow.
5. Discharge the untreated or partially treated sewage, industrial effluents, chemical and user waste are the main causes of water pollution.
6. Evergreen forests do not shed all their leaves at the sometime of the year while deciduous forests shed all their leaves in a particular season of the year.
7. We should conserve natural vegetation and wild life to maintain ecological balance.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Soil erosion and depletion are the main causes of the degradation of soil. Soil degradation can be caused by natural as well as human factors. Human factors such as deforestation, overgrazing and over use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides are also responsible for soil degradation.
  2. To conserve our water resources we should check the wastage of water, reuse water wherever it is possible. Rain water harvesting is another method to save surface runoff and store water for the dry season. Dams should be built across rivers to check floods and store water in the reservoirs. The canals can be used for irrigating the fields.
  3. In India killing of lions, tigers, deer, great Indian bustards and peacock has been declared illegal. An international convention CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) has been established. It is an international agreement between governments to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants doesn't threaten their survival. It lists several species of animals, birds and plants in which trade is prohibited.

**III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)**

- Ans.**
1. The major factors of soil formation are the nature of the parent rock, climate, topography, organic matter and time taken for its formation. Soil is formed by disintegration of rocks. The parent rock from which the soil is formed determines its major characteristics such as colour, texture, chemical properties, mineral content and permeability. Climate (temperature and rainfall) influences the rate of weathering. Topography affects the drainage of an area. On a steep slope, there is hardly any accumulation of soil. Soil accumulation is more in the plains and areas with gentle slope. Dead plants and animals provide humus to the soil. Humus makes the soil more fertile. Time determines the thickness of soil profile. The soil which takes more time for its formation is deeper than the soil which takes less time for its formation.

2. In the following ways, the soil erosion can be checked and soil fertility maintained :
- (i) **Terrace farming** : Terraces are made on the steep slopes so that flat land is available to grow crops. It prevents the surface run off.
  - (ii) **Contour ploughing** : A natural barrier is formed by ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope, for checking water to flow down the slope.
  - (iii) **Contour barriers** : Barriers are built by using stones, grass and soil along contours. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water.
  - (iv) **Rock dam** : Rock dams are built by piling up the rocks to slow down the flow of water.
  - (v) **Shelter belts** : Rows of trees are planted to check the wind erosion in the dry and coastal regions.
  - (vi) **Mulching** : A layer of organic matter like straw is put in the bare ground between plants. It can retain soil moisture.
  - (vii) **Rotation of crops** : Leguminous crops grown in rotation help in maintaining soil fertility.
  - (viii) **Inter cropping** : Different crops sown at different times are grown in alternate rows to protect the soil from water erosion.
3. The plants and trees growing naturally in an area without human interference, are called natural vegetation. Natural vegetation depends mainly on temperature and rainfall. The major vegetation types of the world are grouped as forests, grasslands, scrubs and tundra. In the moderate rainfall areas, the natural vegetation consists mainly of grasses with a few short stunted trees. According to location grasslands are called tropical and temperate grasslands. In dry areas where the rainfall is very less, thorny plants and scrubs are found. Their leaves have thorny and waxy surface to reduce loss of moisture by transpiration. Tundra vegetation is found in very cold polar regions. It comprises of mosses and lichens.
4. Forests are very useful to us in many ways. They give oxygen and make the air fresh. They protect soil erosion and provide useful humus to the soil. They help in causing rainfall. Forests give shelter to wild animals. They provide timber for construction purposes. They give us fruits, nuts, latex, gum, medicinal herbs and softwood for making paper. But to feed the growing population large areas of forests have been cleared to make settlements. It is therefore necessary to conserve the existing forests and grow more and more trees.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. 30, 2. 1, 3. 135, 4. Vulture, 5. CITIES

**V. Write True or False :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

## I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)

- Ans.**
1. Mineral is a naturally occurring substance having a definite chemical composition.
  2. Ore is the metallic mineral in its crude form extracted from the rock.
  3. Iron is considered to be the most important metallic mineral because iron is a hard substance and a good conductor heat and electricity.
  4. Aluminium is used for various purposes such as for making aircrafts, utensils, machine tools, electrical goods and packing etc.
  5. Petrol, diesel kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants are obtained by refining crude oil.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. **Metallic Minerals :** They contain metals in raw form. Metals are hard substances that conduct heat and electricity. They have characteristics such as lusture or shine. They are ductile. Ductility is the ability of a metal to be drawn into thin wires without breaking. Metals being malleable can be changed into various shapes. Iron ore, maganese ore and bauxite are some examples of metallic minerals.

**Non-metallic Minerals :** The non-metallic minerals do not contain the metals. These minerals are not ductile or malleable and can't be changed into wires or other shapes. Some examples of non-metallic minerals are limestone, mica, gypsum, phosphate, potash, salt, silica and diamond etc.

2. The process of taking out minerals from rocks burried under the earth's surface is called mining. Different methods of extracting minerals are quarrying, open cast mining, shaft mining and drilling. Minerals that lie at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layer, this is known as open-cast mining. Deep bores called shafts have to be made to reach mineral deposits that lie at great depths. This is known as shaft mining.

Petroleum and natural gas occur far below the earth's surface. Deep wells are bored to take them out. This is known as drilling.

3. Ferrous minerals like iron ore, maganese and chromite contain iron. A non-ferrous mineral does not contain iron but may contain some other metal such as gold, silver, copper and lead.
4. Copper is mainly used to make electric wires. This is mined found in U.S.A., Canada, Chile, Peru, Russia, Zaire and Zambia. India is not rich

in copper, some copper is found in the states of Jharkhand and Rajasthan.

5. Electricity is a better source of energy than fossil fuels because fossil fuels cause a lot of pollution.

Thermal electricity and hydroelectricity are the two types of electricity. Thermal electricity is generated from coal or natural gas. The electricity generated from water is called hydroelectricity. Rainwater or river water stored in dams is made to fall from heights. The falling water flows through pipes inside the dam over turbine blade placed at the bottom of the dam. The moving blades then rotate the generator to produce electricity.

6. **Atomic energy** : Unlike other non-conventional sources of energy, atomic energy is obtained from minerals like uranium and thorium. These fuels undergo nuclear fission in nuclear reactions and emit power. The greatest producers of nuclear power are U.S.A. and Europe. In India Rajasthan and Jharkhand have large deposits of Uranium. Thorium is found in large quantities in the monozite sands of Kerala. The nuclear power stations in the India are located in Kalapakkam (Tamil Nadu), Tarapur (Maharashtra), Ranapratap Sagar near Kota (Rajasthan), Narora (Uttar Pradesh) and Kaiga (Karnataka).

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

**Ans.** 1. According to metal contents the different varieties of iron ore are magnetite, haematite, limonite and siderite. If the metallic contents of ore are less than 30 per cent, its mining is not beneficial due to high cost. Iron ore is mined in large amount in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, USA, Canada, China, India, Brazil, Sweden, France, Germany and Australia. In North America iron ore is mined in the eastern part of Canadian shield around Lake superior. India has rich deposits of iron ore. Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are the major producer of iron ore in India.

2. Coal is one of the most important mineral sources of power. It is also called fossil fuel. It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as iron and steel steam engines and to generate electricity. Electricity generated from coal is called thermal electricity.

The quality of coal depends on carbon content. Anthracite, with about 90-95 per cent carbon is the best quality of coal. It is the hardest coal with very less moisture content. Bituminous coal with about 80-85 per cent carbon content is the most commonly used coal. It is fairly hard. It also has fairly high moisture content.

Lignite (brown coal) with about 70-75 per cent carbon content and fairly high moisture content, is used widely in thermal power plants. Peat with about 50-60% carbon content and with very high moisture content is a poor quality coal.

The leading coal producers of the world are China, U.S.A., Germany, Russia, South Africa and France. In India Jharkhand, leads in coal production. Other major producers are Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

3. Petrol is mainly used as fuel in the automobiles, etc. Petroleum is also an important raw material for petro-chemical industries. The chief petroleum producing countries are Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. About two-thirds of the total reserves of mineral oil of the world are in the Persian Gulf and surrounding region. The other major producers are U.S.A., Russia, Venezuela, Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, U.K., Norway, Denmark, Germany and Netherlands.

In India oil was first found in Assam. There are several oil fields in this regions. The oil was first found in Digboi in Assam. The other important oil producing areas in India are in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Mumbai High is an important offshore oil mining region in Maharashtra.

4. The non-conventional sources of energy are solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy and biogas. Their uses are as follows :

**Solar Energy :** Sun's heat and light energy can be felt by us everyday. Solar energy trapped from the sun can be used in solar cells to produce electricity. This is used in various purposes such as cooking, drawing, water from the wells, etc.

**Wind Energy :** Wind mills have been used for grinding grain and lifting water since times immemorial. More recently wind has been used to generate electricity. It is used in various purposes.

**Geothermal Energy :** Heat energy obtained from the earth is called geothermal energy. Steam and hot water from geothermal sources like geysers and hot springs can be used to generate power.

**Tidal Energy :** Power can be generated from the tides of the sea. Tidal energy can be harnessed by building dams at narrow openings of the sea.

**Biogas :** Cowdung, organic waste such as dead plant and kitchen waste can be converted into a gaseous fuel called Biogas. Biogas is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting and produces huge amount of organic manure each year.

5. Minerals are exhaustible natural resources. It is therefore necessary to conserve them for our future generations. The following steps can be taken to conserve minerals and mineral sources of energy.
  - (i) We should use improved mining technology to minimize wastage during mining.
  - (ii) We should reuse the metallic minerals such as iron, copper, tin and aluminium by recycling them.
  - (iii) We should use non conventional sources of energy in place of fossil fuels as far as possible.

- (iv) We should generate more hydroelectricity and use it in place of mineral sources of energy as much as possible.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. bauxite, 2. Anthracite, 3. Mumbai high, 4. Petroleum, Coal, 5. Mica

**V. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True



# 4

## Agriculture

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. Agriculture is the cultivation of soil for growing crops and rearing of live stock.
  2. Soil and climate are the factors influence agriculture.
  3. In subsistence farming crops are grown mainly for household consumption. While in commercial farming crops are mainly for sale in the market.
  4. The commercial grain farming is maily practised in the North America, Europe and Asia.
  5. When a single crop is grown on large plantations. It is known as plantation agriculture. Tea, rubber, sugarcane, coffee, banana and cotton.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)**

- Ans.**
1. **Intensive Subsistence Farming :** In this method of farming even a small plot of land farmers get a very high yield per hectare by using good quality seeds, chemical fertilisers, ensured regular water supply and applying more labourers. This type of farming is usually practised in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia.
  2. Under the shifting agriculture, a small piece of forest is cleared by felling the trees, cutting the bushes and grasses and the cleared land is then used for cultivation. The crops are grown for a few years and then the cultivator shifts to a new site. This type of cultivation is practised in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, Zaire basin, parts of southeast Asia and Northeast hilly states of India.



3. **Nomadic Herding :** It is a system of raising animals such as cattle, sheep, goat, camels and yaks by grazing them on the natural pastures. The nomadic herders move from place to place in search of pastures. It is practised in the arid and semi-arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India like Rajasthan and the hilly regions of North India. The animals provide them milk, meat, wool and hides. The money for buying other necessities comes from the sale of items made from skin, wool or bones of animals.
4. Commercial grain farming is mainly practised in the temperate grasslands of North America, Europe and Asia. They have very large farm spread over hundreds of hectares. In these farms only a single crop is grown. Wheat and maize are the main commercially grown grains.
5. In plantation agriculture crop such as tea, coffee, rubber, bananas, sugarcane and cotton are grown on large estates called plantations. This type of agriculture involves huge amount of capital and labour. The crop is processed on the farm itself or in nearby factories. Plantations have housing and other facilities for the workers. It resembles factory production. Some of the major plantations are the tea plantations of India and Sri Lanka, coffee plantations of Brazil, Rubber plantation of Malaysia.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

- Ans.**
1. Economic activities can be classified today in three categories namely—primary, secondary and tertiary. Agriculture is the primary economic Activity. Primary activities include all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources or raw materials. Secondary activities are concerned with the processing of natural resources or raw materials into final products. Tertiary activities provide various services and support to the primary and secondary activities. Agriculture, fishing and forestry etc., are the primary activities. Manufacturing of steels, making clothes, baking of bread and biscuits etc., are the secondary activities. Trade, transport and communication, banking, insurance and advertising are examples of tertiary activities.
  2. Agriculture or farming is a systematic activity. The main inputs of it are soil, seeds, fertilisers, water, labour, tools and machines. Some of the operations involved are ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding and harvesting. Some of these operations are done either by human labour or machines. In some cases oxen are also used for ploughing the fields. Since rearing animals is also included in agriculture, the outputs are crops, dairy products, wool and poultry products.
  3. **Wheat :** It requires moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It grows best in well drained loamy soil. It can grow in the tropical as well as temperate

regions. In the tropical regions it grows in the winter season. The major wheat producing countries are U.S.A., Canada, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, Australia, China and India. It is grown in many European countries.

**Rice :** It is the major food crop of the tropical and subtropical countries. Rice needs high temperature and high rainfall. It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain moisture. China leads in the production of rice followed by India, Japan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Egypt.

4. Cotton and jute are the two main fibre crops. For their growth following conditions are needed. It is the most important fibre crop. It requires high temperature, moderate rainfall, two hundred and ten frost free days and bright sunshine. It grows best in the black and alluvial soils. China, U.S.A., India, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt are the leading producers of cotton.

**Jute :** It was known as the 'Golden Fibre'. It is used for making gunny bags, carpets, mats and even fashion garments. It requires high temperature and high rainfall. It grows well on alluvial soil. Bangladesh and India are the leading producers of jute.

5. An average farm in India :

The following are the main characteristics of an average farm in India.

- (i) The size of an average Indian farm is very small (usually not more than 1.5 hectares).
- (ii) The land is intensively cultivated. Double cropping or multiple cropping are common.
- (iii) Most farmers still use oxen to plough their fields. But sometimes they take a tractor on rent to plough their fields.
- (iv) In some cases they use high yielding varieties of seeds and chemical fertilisers to get more yield from their farms.
- (v) The farms are usually managed by the family members. The farmers live in the nearby villages.
- (vi) They irrigate their fields by canals, tubewells or ponds.
- (vii) The farmers usually keep milch cattle and sell the milk.
- (viii) The government agricultural officers advise them from time to time regarding better farming practices.

#### **An Average Farm in U.S.A.**

The following are the main characteristics of an average farm in U.S.A.

- (i) The size of an average farm in U.S.A. is very large (usually more than 250 hectares).
- (ii) The extensive type of agriculture is practised; usually a single crop is grown.
- (iii) All the agricultural operations are done by machines.

- (iv) All the farmers use high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides.
- (v) The farms are managed by well educated farmers. The farmers generally reside in the farms.
- (vi) From time to time the farmers send the soil samples to a soil testing laboratory to check whether the nutrients are sufficient or not.
- (vii) Their computers are linked to the satellites which gives them a precise picture of their fields.
- (viii) Their production is very high. Their products are stored in the automatic grain storage or despatched to market agencies for sale.

**IV. Match the following in the best opposite way :**

**Ans.** (a) (iii), (b) (v), (c) (i), (d) (ii), (e) (iv)

**V. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Slash and burn, 2. Tea, Coffee, 3. Sericulture, 4. commercial farming, 5. pisciculture

**VI. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True

5

## Industries

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

- Ans.**
1. An activity which is done to obtain a primary, product is called the primary economic activity. For example farming, fishing, etc.
  2. Changing of primary products into secondary products is known as manufacturing.
  3. Size, ownership, products are different bases on which the industries can be classified.
  4. Agro-based industries use raw material obtained from plants and animals. For example food processing, vegetable oil, sugar, etc.
  5. The location of industries depends on the factors such as availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.
  6. Iron and steel industry is a basic or key industry because its products are used as raw materials for other industries.

7. Major industrial regions of the world are :
  - (i) The eastern part of North America.
  - (ii) The western and Central Europe.
  - (iii) The Eastern Asia.
  - (iv) The Southern Asia.
8. Information technology is the study, design, development, implementation, support or management of computer based information systems, particularly software applications and computer hardware.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.**
1. Private sector industries are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals. For example, Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) is under private sector. The public sector industries are owned and operated by the government. For example, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur and Salem Steel Plants and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited are the industries in public sector.
  2. The major industrial regions of India are :
    - (i) The Mumbai-Pune cluster in Maharashtra.
    - (ii) The Ahmedabad-Vadodra Region of Gujarat.
    - (iii) The Bangalore (Karnataka)-Tamil Nadu Regions.
    - (iv) The Hugli Region of West Bengal.
    - (v) The Chhotanagpur Industrial Belt of Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal.
    - (vi) The Vishakhapatnam-Gantur Belt of Andhra Pradesh.
    - (vii) The Kollam-Thrivanthapuram Region of Kerala.
    - (viii) The Gurgaon Delhi-Meerut Region of North India.
  3. India's cotton textile mills are concentrated mainly in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat near Mumbai and Ahmedabad respectively. It is so because these states are not only the leading cotton growing states in India but also they had excellent transport and market facilities as well.
  4. Following factors favoured the location of iron and steel industry in Jamshedpur.
    - (i) This place was only 32 km away from Kalimati railway station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line.
    - (ii) It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits. It gets coal from the Jharia coal field and iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Orissa and Chhatisgarh.
    - (iii) The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers provide sufficient water.
    - (iv) It was close to Kolkata which provided a large market.
  5. Pittsburg is an important steel manufacturing centre of the United States of America. It has the following locational advantages :
    - (i) Coal is available locally.

- (ii) Iron ore comes from the iron mines at Minnesota, about 1500 km away. But between these mines and Pittsburgh are the famous Great Lakes. Waterway for shipping iron ore cheaply. Trains carry the ore from the Great Lakes to the Pittsburgh area.
  - (iii) The Ohio, the Monogahela and the Allegheny rivers provide adequate water supply.
6. The following geographical factors have favoured the textile industry in Osaka.
- (i) The extensive plains around Osaka was especially suitable for the growth of cotton textile mills.
  - (ii) Warm humid climate is well suited for spinning and weaving.
  - (iii) The river Yodo provides sufficient water to the mills.
  - (iv) Labour is easily available.
  - (v) Port facilities are available for importing raw cotton and exporting textiles. The textile industry of Osaka depends entirely upon imported raw material. Cotton is imported from Egypt, India, China and USA.
  - (vi) The finished product is mostly exported and has a good market due to good quality and low price.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

**Ans. 1. Classification of Industries :** Industries can be classified on the basis of raw materials, size, ownership and the nature of end products.

**Raw materials :** On the basis of raw materials industries are classified into agro based, forest based, marine based and mineral based industries.

**Size :** It refers to the amount of capital invested, number of people employed and the volume of production. On the basis of size, industries are classified as cottage industries, small scale industries and large scale industries.

**Ownership :** On the basis of the, industries can be classified into private sector, public sector (owned by the government), joint sector and cooperative sector.

**Nature of End Products :** On the basis of the nature of end products, industries are classified into basic and consumer industries. Basic or key industries are those whose products are used in other industries such as the iron and steel industry.

2. In India Iron and Steel Industry has mainly developed in the regions where iron ore, coal and other raw materials are found nearby. All the important steel producing centres such as Bhilai, Durgapur, Burnpur, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro are situated in a region that spreads over four states : West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh.

The other important steel centres are Bhadravati and Vijaynagar in Karnataka, Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Salem in Tamil

Nadu. India's steel production increased for one million tonne in 1947 to 30 million tonnes in 2002.

The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was set up in 1973 to promote the steel industry.

3. The Silicon Valley in U.S.A. is an important centre of this industry. Silicon Valley is a part of Santa Clare Valley, in California. The area has temperate climate. The temperature rarely drops below 0 degree centigrade. It has a clean environment. There is plenty of space for development and future expansion. It is close to some of the most advanced scientific and technological centres in the world. It is close to major roads and airports. It has good access to markets and skilled work force.

The major hub of IT industry in India is Bangalore (Bengaluru) in Karnataka. It has the highest number of software companies in India. Bangalore has the largest number of educational institutions and IT colleges in India. The city is dust free with low rents and cost of living is quite affordable. The state government of Karnataka was the first to announce an IT policy in 1992. The city has the largest number of skilled personnels with work experience.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Ahmedabad, 2. Osaka, 3. Gujarat, 1859, 4. cooperative, 5. forest, 6. joint

**V. Write True or False against the following Statements :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False, 6. True

# 6

## Human Resources

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 20 words)**

**Ans.** 1. Human resource is the ultimate resource because only human beings can utilize the natural resources as per their requirement.

2. The skilled, spirited and healthy work force of a country makes it rich in human resource.

3. Populations countries of the world are :

<b>Countries ten most</b>	<b>Population</b>
China	1,313,973,713
India	121,000,000

United States	298,444,215
Indonesia	245,452,739
Brazil	188,078,227
Pakistan	165,803,560
Bangladesh	147,365,352
Russia	142,893,540
Nigeria	131,859,731
Japan	127,463,611

- Density of population is the number of persons living in per unit area. It is normally expressed as per sq. km.
- The main reason for the rapid growth of population during the last five years is the decline in the death rate while the birth rate is still high.
- Population composition refer to the structure of population.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions : (not more than 40 words)

- Ans.** 1. The world population has grown tremendously during the last two centuries as shown in the following table.

Year	Approximate Population	Interval
1808	1 billion	more than 1 million years
1928	2 billion	120 years
1960	3 billion	32 years
1975	4 billion	15 years
1988	5 billion	13 years
1999	6 billion	11 years

The above figures indicate that it took more than 1 million years for the human population to reach 1 billion, but it took only 11 years for it to rise from 5 billion to 6 billion. The main reason for this growth was that with better food supplies and medicines, deaths were reducing, while the number of birth still remained fairly high.

- Some of the very densely populated areas are the south and south east Asia, Europe and north eastern North America. Some of the very sparsely populated areas are in the tropical deserts, equatorial forests and high mountains. 60 per cent of the world's population lives in just 10 countries. All of them have more than a 100 million people.
- Sex Ratio :** This means the proportion of males and females in the total population. It is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population. The sex ratio is favourable (for women) in Europe, Latin America and North America but it is unfavourable (for women) in Oceania and Asia. Overall it is unfavourable in the world as well as in India.
- The population is divided into the following three age groups : (i) 0-14 years (ii) 15-64 years (iii) 65 years and above. Age structure of the population can be depicted by a population pyramid. A population

pyramid also tells us how many dependents there are in a country. There are two groups of dependent (aged below 15 year) and elderly dependents (aged above 65 years). Those of the working age are the economically active.

5. A population pyramid is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various groups in a population, which normally forms the shape of a pyramid. It helps us in many ways to understand the composition of population of a country. The population pyramid of a country in which birth and death rates both are high is broad at the base and rapidly narrows towards the top. The population pyramid of a country in which death rates (especially amongst the very young) are decreasing, the pyramid is broad in the younger age groups because more infants survive to adulthood. The population pyramid of a country where the birth rates are low, is narrow at the base.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions : (not more than 100 words)

Ans. 1. Following factors affecting distribution of population :

**Geographical Factors:** Topography, climate, soil, water and availability of minerals are the geographical factors which affect the distribution of population.

- (i) **Topography :** Plains have the highest concentration of population due to the flat topography which is suitable for agriculture, setting up of industries and developing means of transport facilities.
- (ii) **Climate :** Regions having extremely hot dry cold climate are thinly populated such as the Sahara desert and the polar regions of Canada and Russia.
- (iii) **Soil :** Areas having fertile soils are usually densely populated because fertile soils provide suitable land for agriculture.
- (iv) **Water :** People prefer to live near the sources of fresh water. The river valleys of the world are densely populated while deserts are sparsely populated.
- (v) **Minerals :** Areas rich in mineral deposits are more populated. Goldmines of South Africa, and discovery of oil in the Persian Gulf region led to settling up people in these areas.

**Social factors :** Areas where infrastructure is better and there are facilities of housing, education and health, are more densely populated of e.g., Pune.

**Cultural factors :** Places with religious or cultural significance attract people. Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican city are some examples.

**Economic factors :** Industrial areas are densely populated because industries provide employment to people, Mumbai in India and Osaka in Japan are such examples.

2. The distribution of population is not even throughout the world. Some areas, like the Cong-Brahmaputra basin and the industrial region of



north-eastern USA, are extremely crowded. Again some areas, like parts of the Sahara Desert and the Amazon rainforests are almost uninhabited. This distribution of population is affected by various factors including both the physical and non-physical factors.

Favourable landforms, moderate climate, fertile soil, good sources of water and abundant natural resources are the physical factors which promote heavy distribution of population.

Non-physical factors such as political stability, the availability of educational and health-care facilities, presence of industries and employment opportunities are some of the conditions that encourage people to settle in an area.

3. The population pyramid of a country in which birth and death rates both are high is broad at the base and rapidly narrows towards the top. This is because although many children are born, a large number of them die in their infancy, relatively few become adults and there are very few old people. This situation is depicted by the population pyramid of Kenya.

The population pyramid of a country in which death rates (especially amongst the very young) are decreasing, the pyramid is broad in the younger age groups because more infants survive to adulthood. This can't be seen in the pyramid of India. Such population contains a relatively large number of young people and which means a strong and expanding labour force.

The population pyramid of a country where the birth rates are now, is narrow at the base. Decreased death rates allow numbers of people to reach old age. It is shown in the population pyramid of Japan.

**IV. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. 45, 2. 324, 3. 6, 4. 10, 5. 10

**V. Write True or False against the following Statements :**

**Ans.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True