

- over the governance.
3. The diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travellers, autobiographies of important personalities, popular booklets, novels, newspapers, etc. are indigenous literary sources.
 4. Records of events written on *Tamraptra* and the writings of travellers such as Hiuen-Tsang, Fa-Hien and Marco Polo are some examples of pre-colonial archives. These also include inscriptions by Emperor Ashoka on stone pillars.
 5. The drawbacks of British administrative records are that they give only one side of the picture. They would not discuss the atrocities committed by the authorities and would show the just cause of the people as treacherous and rebellious acts.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. James Mill's periodisation was treated unacceptable by the Indian historians on the following grounds.

Firstly, the Hindu period, as explained by James Mill, was not a period in which Hinduism was the only religion followed in the country. Islam came to India many years before the Mughals came. Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism were different religious beliefs which had a sizeable number of followers.

Secondly, religion—either of the rulers or of the common people—cannot be the sole factor to trace the developments of a particular time period. The overall social, economic, political and cultural changes play as much an important part.

However, when we look at Indian history, even classification in terms of development does not hold much water. India has seen some major developments in science and technology; for example, the Arabic system of counting (09 digits) was discovered in India in the ancient times and this system is now being used all over the world in modern times.

Now, the Indian historians chose to categorise the history of India into three periods—ancient, medieval and modern.

2. The modern period in India is known as the colonial period because, in our country the modern period began after the advent of the colonial rule. In this period, India saw the developments that were completely different from those that took place in the earlier periods. This period saw the unification of India under the colonial rule. It also saw the development in transport and commerce. The exploitative nature of colonial rulers helped Indians to get unite for a common cause. This was the most striking feature of the modern period.
3. The newspapers and press played a major role during the colonial periods, especially in spreading the resistance against the British by Indian leaders. The first English newspaper was the *Bengal Gazette*, which was published by an Englishman, James Augustus Hicky.

Vernacular press reflected a lot about the feelings of the Indians under the British rule. Many newspapers such as *Kesari*, *Young India*, *The Tribune*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, etc., shared ideas and efforts of the freedom fighters. Marathi newsletters are also important sources in this regard.

Right from the beginning, the Bengali press was dynamic and critical of the British rule in India. Bengali newspaper *Sambad Kaumudi*, published from Calcutta was the first Indian vernacular newspaper. The first vernacular newspaper in Bombay was the Gujarati daily *Mumbai Samachar*, published in 1822 by Fardoonjee Marzban. Gandhi started publishing a weekly journal by the name *Harijan* on 11th February, 1933, during the British rule. This newspaper concentrated on social and economic problems.

These newspapers were certainly a more subtle method of influencing the public against the British. Through them we get to know how people struggled against the British rule.

4. Many Indian writers came out with their literary works as a response to the colonial perceptions of the British scholars. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee is considered as one of the most famous writers of this period, whose works, for example, *Anandamath*—reflected his ideas of India as a nation. Dadabhai Naoroji's *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* highlighted the exploitative nature of the British. Mahatma Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj* and Jawaharlal Nehru's *Discovery of India*, are some other important sources of the colonial period.
5. Works of women writers also throw light on the position of women during modern period. Rassundari Devi's autobiography, *Amar Jiban*, is an example of such a work. Sarojini Naidu, Pandita Ramabai, Rokeya Hossain were some other prominent literary figures of the time.

2 Colonial Rule in India



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. a. Europe 2. b. Dalhousie 3. a. British
4. c. Aurangzeb 5. a. 1761

B. Write T for true and F for false :

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

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word :

- Ans.** 1. The Marathas started fighting with each other for power after the death of **Nana Phadnavis**.
2. Mir Oasim was defeated in a series of battles by the **British** in 1763.

3. Hyder Ali was the ruler of Mysore between the years **1761-1782**.
4. Mughal Emperor **Farukhsiyar** permitted the British to carry out trade without paying custom duties.
5. After the Battle of Plassey, the English received zamindari rights for **24 Pargana**.

D. Match the following columns :

Ans. Column A

1. Tipu Sultan
2. Sir Thomas Roe
3. Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha
4. Annexation of Awadh
5. English East India Company

Column B

- • Mysore
- • Factory at Surat
- • Battle of Buxar
- • Lord Dalhousie
- • 1600

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Portuguese were the first traders to discover a sea route to India.
 2. English settlements and factories were located at Masulipatnam (1611), Patna, Dhaka, Kasimbazar in Bengal as well as Bihar (1835), Fort St George (1651) in Madras (1639), Bombay (1668), Sutanuti (1690), Kolikata (1698) and Govindpur (1698).
 3. The British defeated the Nawab of Bengal in the Battle of Plassey because they wanted to take control of the rich province of Bengal.
 4. The Mysore wars stretched for twenty-three years.
 5. Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. The ambition of taking control over the Indian resources was the reason of Anglo-French rivalry.
 2. The far mans permitted the British to trade in India without paying custom duties. This gave them an edge over other trading companies and help them to strengthen their power.
 3. The death of Nana Phadnavis after the first Anglo Maratha wars overturned the luck of the British. After his death, the Marathas started fighting amongst each other for power. This made their cause weak and ultimately led to their defeat.
 4. The Carnatic wars were the series of three wars faught between the British and the French during the 18th century in the Deccan. In these wars the British defeated the French and became the master of the political affairs of India.

C. Long Answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. The *farmans* granted to the English East India company, by the Mughal Emperors, led to many revolts amongst the people as Bengal was losing huge amounts of revenue. The British were also misusing their right by selling *dastak*, a free pass, which exempted the Company from custom duties, Siraj-ud-daula attacked the English factory at Kasimbazar and

captured Fort William. The British retaliated and captured Kolkata under the leadership of Robert Clive. Clive also accused the Nawab of Bengal of conspiring with the French against the British. These were the main causes of conflict between the Nawab of Bengal and the East India Company.

2. According to the dual government system, Company acquired the real powers, while the responsibility of administration rested upon the Nawab of Bengal. Under the 'dual' or double government system, the Company got both the Diwani (revenue administration) and nizam (civil administration) functions of Bengal from two different sources, 'diwani' from the Mughal emperor and 'nizam' from the nawab of Bengal. As the diwan, the Company was authorised to collect revenues of the province, while through the right to nominate the deputy subahdar it was in a position to control the nizam or the police and judicial powers. The dual government system held a great advantage for the British as they had power without responsibility. The Nawab and his officials were responsible for administration, but they had no power to discharge it. The peasantry of Bengal suffered greatly due to the decline of agriculture and arbitrary revenue demands, the situation was worsened by a famine in 1770. Trade and commerce were disrupted, the industry and skills ruined, neither the nawabs nor company took any measures to bring the situation under control. The system had many weaknesses that ultimately led to an administrative breakdown in 1772.
3. The subsidiary alliance started by Lord Wellesly was the most effective instrument for the expansion of British territory and political influence in India.

The main provisions of the system included :

- The British agreed to maintain a permanent and fixed subsidiary force within the territory of their ally.
- In return, they didn't take money but took over a part of the territory of the ally.
- A British official called resident was placed at the court of the ruler.
- The ally could not maintain any relation with any other ruler without the approval of the British.

The Indian rulers felt a false sense of security against other rulers while in reality they lost their independence. The British could, on the other hand, maintain large forces at the expense of the Indian rulers and also increase their area of influence.

4. The conquest of Bengal was a turning point at the history of India. Bengal at that time was the richest province of India. It has vast resources and its political importance was immense. By subjugating Bengal, the British took hold of all these resources. The victory over Bengal gave them the belief that they can establish their authority over other regions as well. Also they used the resources of Bengal for asserting their Supremacy over others.



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. b. Zamindars 2. a. 1793 3. c. Bengal 4. a. a village

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Rural life, before the coming of the Europeans, was simple with small **requirements**.
2. The permanent settlement created a new class of **landlords**.
3. The Mahalwari settlement was introduced by **Halt Mackenzie** in **1822**.
4. The Zamindars did not take any interest in improving the **agricultural** method or yield.
5. The cultivation of **indigo** is a labour intensive job.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal in India.
2. The farmers.
3. Permanent Settlement, The Ryotwari system, The Mahalwari System.
4. Indigo, tea.
5. The Indigo Revolt of 1859-60 in Bengal was a powerful peasant revolt. Thousand of peasants refused to grow indigo on their land. They attacked the indigo factories.
- This widespread rebellion forced the government to act immediately. An Indigo Commission was set up to look into the system of indigo production.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The permanent settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793. By this system the zamindars were made the owners of the land. They worked as agents of the government in collecting the land revenue. It created a new class of landlords who became the political allies of the British. This settlement benefited the government because the amount was fixed.
2. The land revenue settlements introduced by the Company worsened the condition of the farmers considerably. These settlements in various parts of the country were aimed at extracting the maximum revenue. The farmers suffered terribly under this system. Due to high rates of revenue, farmers were forced to sell their land. This led to increase in begars or bonded labourers. The self-sufficiency of the village was destroyed.

3. The Ryotwari System of revenue collection was introduced in Bombay and Madras presidencies. The farmers (ryots) were considered the owners of the land and land revenue was collected directly from them. The rate of revenue was fixed at half of the total produce. Also, the revenue was fixed according to the fertility of the soil. This system was settled for a period of 30 years after which it could be revised.
4. Under the colonial system of agriculture the objective of production was determined by the objective of sale. This led to the practice of growing specialised crops by the peasants. This is known as the commercialisation of agriculture.

The area of cultivation of such crops like indigo, cotten, tea, opium and jute, needed by the British industries, was expanded. Plantations were completely under British control. Indian peasants were paid very poor wages and were exploited by the owners of the plantations (called the planters), who were all Englishmen.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. The Ryotwari system, the farmers were considered the owners of the land and land revenue was collected directly from them. The rate of revenue was fixed at half of the total produce. Also, the revenue was fixed according to the fertility of the soil.

The Mahalwari System was introduced in the north India. According to this system, village was treated as very important that needed to preserve. As per this settlement, the village headman, or 'talukdar' was responsible for collecting the revenue from the villages and hand it to the Britishers.

2. The land revenue settlements introduced by the Company reduced the condition of the farmers considerably. These settlements in various parts of the country were aimed at extracting the maximum revenue. The farmers suffered terribly under this system.
 - Land became a saleable commodity which could be bought, sold or mortgaged in times of need.
 - Due to high rates of revenue, farmers were forced to sell their land. This led to increase in begars or bonded labourers.
 - The zamindars did not take any interest in improving the agricultural method or yield. They did not provide them irrigation facilities, seeds, ploughs and fertilizers.
 - Failure of rains brought about famines.
 - The self-sufficiency of the villags was destroyed. There was a shift towards cultivation of comercial crops. These crops were called cash crops.
3. The cultivation of indigo is a labour intensive job. The indigo planters gave loans to the cultivators for cultivating crops. Later the planters informed the peasants that loans could be repaid only by supplying indigo to them at fixed rates. Violation of this act evoked large-scale violence. The indigo

cultivation suffered under such an oppressive system. This inhuman oppression such as holding the cultivator and his family as prisoners, burning his house, etc. forced them to revolt against the British in 1859.

4. The fixing of land revenue was advantageous to the British in a big way. It gave them a fixed source of income. Prior to this the system of land revenue collection was flexible. But by fixing the land revenue the British make sure that they need not worry about the revenue collection. It also help them to formulate policies for the administration. By this they reaped huge benefits for themselves.

4 Colonialism and Tribal Societies

EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. Red Indians 2. b. Trading
 3. a. Forced labour 4. c. Ulugan

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Adivasis were also called **forest** or hill people.
 2. The sources of tribal history are mainly their balled and **folklores**.
 3. The tribals were dependent on animals for their regular supply of **food**.
 4. The establishment of **plantations** displaced the tribal population.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Tribals were usually the original inhabitants of vast tracts in western, central, southern, eastern and north-eastern parts of the country. They lived mainly in hilly and forested areas.
 2. Some of the tribes settled down permanently on the land they cleared and cultivated it. Among them were the Mundas of Chhota Nagpur.
 3. Birsa Munda was the leader of the Munda rebellion.
 4. During the nineteenth century, many tribal revolt took place. The Kol rebellion of 1831-32 and the santhal rebellion of 1855 were major revolts.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The tribal chiefs enjoyed a lot of power. With the arrival of the British, they lost all their authority and became mere agents of the British. They had to follow the laws made by the British and pay them tributes. This angered the tribals.
 2. Many tribal groups in India practised shifting cultivation. They burnt the vegetation on small patches of land in the forests. The ash from the fire was used to fertilise the soil. Once the field produced crops, they

harvested it and then moved to another field. This kind of cultivation was called “Jhum” cultivation.

3. The main economic activities of the tribals were hunting-gathering, herding-rearing and shifting cultivation.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. Settled cultivation means to farming work at a settled and permanent place. Unlike the shifting cultivation, the settled cultivation is based on the principle of development of agriculture. In it the farmer treated his field as his own and tried to increase the production by nutrients and proper irrigation facilities.

2. The establishment and consolidation of the British rule had led to the intrusion of many non-tribal people into tribal regions. These non-tribal people coerced the tribals into 'bethbegari' or forced labour. The British notion of private ownership of land eroded traditions of joint ownership and heightened tensions within the tribal society.

Birsa munda, the leader of the Munda tribe asked the tribals to be fearless as he had come to solve their problems. He wanted to bring back the 'golden age' of the Mundas. He wanted to free his people from the oppression of the traders, money landers, zamindars and the British. He asked the tribals to forcefully take back the land that the British had taken away from them.

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

3. Many changes took place in tribal societies during the British period. Some of them can be given as below :
 - The establishment of plantations displaced the tribal population. It even took away their source of livelihood. They were forced to work on plantations for low wages.
 - The company forcibly took away large tracts of land cultivated by the tribals. The tribals became wage labourers and were forced to grow cash crops.
 - With the arrival of the British, the tribal chiefs lost all their authority and became mere agents of the British. They had to follow the laws made by the British and pay them tributes. This angered the tribals.
4. Many tribes were nomadic. They were hunter-gatherers who saw forests as indispensable for their survival. They regularly accessed the forests to hunt for meat, collect fruits and roots, and also extract cooking oil from seeds of sal trees and the Mahua. They also supplied 'Kusum' and 'Palash' flowers to weavers to colour their clothes. Forest shrubs and herbs were used for medicinal purposes. Forest produce was sold in the local markets.



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. The use of Enfield rifle. 2. c. March 29, 1857
3. b. Bahadur Shah Zafar

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The British discontinued the policy of granting **pensions** and **titles** to the Indian rulers.
2. The British followed a policy of **social discrimination**.
3. In **1856** Enfield rifle was introduced in the army.
4. **Rani Lakshami Bai** led the revolt in Jhansi.
5. The Government of India Act was passed in **1858**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Mangal Pandey, was a sepoy stationed at Barrackpore. He called upon his fellow sepoys to revolt against the use of the new cartridges. He was arrested, and on 8 April he was hanged.
2. Bahadur Shah Zafar.
3. (i) The British passed laws banning 'Sati' and legalising widow remarriage.
(ii) Women were encouraged to take up western education.
4. Nana Saheb led the revolt in Kanpur. He was supported by "Tantia Tope" and "Azimullah".
5. (i) The British East India Company's rule came to an end.
(ii) A secretary of state for India and the Indian council were created.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The British policy of annexing territories created bitterness among Indian rulers. The enforcement of the policy of the Subsidiary Alliance and the doctrine of lapse reduced the kings and princes to mere subordinates. The British discontinued the policy of granting pensions and titles to the Indian rulers.
2. Indian sepoys in the employ of the Company had many reasons for discontent. They were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service. The sepoy discontent was not only the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857, but the grievances of the sepoys against the British provided sufficient fuel also for the outbreak of a popular revolt.
3. "The revolt of 1857" resulted in significant changes in the administrative

structure and the policies of the government. Queen Victoria issued a proclamation in 1858 that transferred the administrative powers of the Company to the British Crown. The Queen's Proclamation put an end to the Company's rule.

A secretary of state for India and the Indian council were created. The British parliament passed the "Government of India Act" of 1858.

4. Rani Lakshmi Bai joined the rebels because her adopted son was denied inheritance of the throne of Jhansi.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. The economic causes that led to the Revolt of 1857 were as follows :

- (i) The trade interests of the British resulted in the destruction of Indian cottage industries.
 - (ii) The revenue policy of the British destroyed the self-sufficient village economy with its emphasis on commercialisation of agriculture.
 - (iii) Indian peasants, weavers and craftsmen were forced to work according to the Company and, in return, received very little remuneration.
 - (iv) Machine-made products from England flooded the Indian markets and created unemployment among artisans and craftsmen.
 - (v) The ruination of the Indian industry increased pressure on agriculture which led to further deterioration of the condition of peasants and people in general.
2. Some reasons for the failure of the revolt can be given as under :
 - (i) The rebels were very brave but they did not have modern weapons, while the British had enormous resources at their command.
 - (ii) Moreover, the rebel groups did not have a common plan of action or a centralised leadership.
 - (iii) The rebels were poorly organised. The uprisings in different parts of the country were not coordinated.
 - (iv) The rebels had no future programme, no plan about the future political system or economy, if the British were overthrown.
 - (v) The British military proved to be too strong for the rebels to resist. The British government crushed the revolt with immense manpower and technique.
 3. (i) **Jhansi** : Rani Lakshmi Bai joined the rebels because her adopted son was denied inheritance of the throne of Jhansi. She captured Gwalior with the help of Tantia Tope, and drove out the Maratha Chief Sindhia, who had remained loyal to the British. But, the British recaptured Gwalior, and the Rani died fighting in June 1858.
 - (ii) **Lucknow** : The tide of revolt touched its highest mark in Awadh. Lucknow was its capital.
Begum Hazrat Mahal who led the revolt at Lucknow, proclaimed her young son, 'Bijris Kadr', as the Nawab of Awadh. After all Lucknow

fell into the hands of the British after a fierce battle in March 1858.

4. The British policy of annexing territories created bitterness among Indian rulers. The enforcement of the policy of the Subsidiary Alliance and the doctrine of lapse reduced the kings and princes to mere subordinates. The British discontinued the policy of granting pensions and titles to the Indian rulers. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Baji Rao II, was deprived of pension.

6 Colonialism and Urban Change



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. c. In 1658 2. a. Danapur 3. b. Walled City
4. a. Ala-ud-din Khalji 5. a. walled city

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The British turned India into a **colony**.
2. Mughalsarai and Jamalpur are examples of **Railway Junction**.
3. It took **20** years to build New Delhi.
4. Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan** laid the foundations of Shahjahanabad.
5. The city of New Delhi had long, broad and **straight** revenues.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. 1658 → • Madras became a presidency
2. Nainital → • Hill station
3. Walled city → • Delhi
4. Tughlaqabad → • Ghiyas-us-din Tughluq
5. 1947 → • Partition of India

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. In 1658 Madras became presidency.
2. Shimla, Nainital, Mussoorie.
3. Shah-Jahan.
4. 600 mohallas.
5. Edward Lutyens.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The decline of the older urban centres due to the lack of patronage is called de-urbanisation.
2. The city of New Delhi had long, broad and straight avenues. There were no crowding 'Mohallas', or narrow streets. The streets were lined with

sprawling mansions set in the middle of a large compound. The new city was a clean, healthy place, with better water supply, sewage disposal and drainage facilities. It was made green with trees and parks.

3. The Partition of India in 1947 was a momentous event in the history of India. It greatly affected the structure of Delhi's population and life in a number of ways.

In the early days of the partition rioting took place in Delhi when thousands of people were killed and their houses were looted and burnt. About two-third of the Mulims migrated to Pakistan.

Delhi became the city of refugees.

The large-scale migration from West Punjab to Delhi changed the social structure of Delhi population. Now the Punjabi culture began to dominate the local culture which was based on Urdu traditions and customs.

4. The British built hill stations to escape from the intense heat in summer in the northern plains.
5. The British called old Delhi (Shahjahanabad) the walled city because it has a wall around it. Shah Jahan had canals and reservoirs built to ensure water supply to the residents of Shahjahanabad. A wide road linked the Red fort to the Lahori Gate. This is called Chandni Chowk. The road had fountains and shady trees, and along its length were bazaars.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. At many places in India, new towns developed to meet the needs of colonialism. The administrative centres ranged from the large presidency cities—Madras, Calcutta and Bombay—to towns around district headquarters. Towns also grew around residencies (the official residences of the British residents), as in Lucknow, Pune and Hyderabad.

With the introduction of railways, towns sprang up at important railway junctions. Mughalsarai and Jamalpur are examples.

Army cantonments to set up check foreign invasions and internal revolts developed into townships. One example is Danapur near Patna.

The British built towns in the hills, where they could spend time away from the hot and humid plains. They called these hill stations. Some hill stations such as Shimla, Nainital and Mussoorie are popular tourist resorts even today.

Centres that traded in exportable commercial crops such as cotton, sugar cane and indigo urbanised rapidly. The old town of Mirzapur, for example, flourished as an important centre of cotton trade.

2. Shahjahanabad built by Shah Jahan deserves a special mention. Shah Jahan shifted his capital to Delhi in 1639 and decorated it with some of the finest pieces of Mughal architecture. The new capital was a Walled City, the 7th city of Delhi with 14 gates. A canal ran down the centre of the Chandni Chowk. The main streets of Chandni Chowk along with Fajj

Bazar were quite wide enough for the royal processions to pass. Shahjahanabad, the new capital, was adorned with many magnificent and grand buildings but there was none to compare with the Red Fort and the Jama Masjid.

3. The Partition of India in 1947 was a momentous event in the history of India. It brought about many changes both in India and Pakistan. It greatly affected the structure of Delhi's population and life in a number of ways.
 - (i) In the early days of the partition rioting took place in Delhi when thousands of people were killed and their houses were looted and burnt. About two-third of the Mulims migrated to Pakistan.
 - (ii) Delhi became the city of refugees. Till the construction of new houses they stayed in schools, barracks and camps. Some occupied the residences of the persons who had migrated to Pakistan. Later on new colonies like Rajendra Nagar, Patel Nagar, Tilak Nagar and Lajpat Nagar were constructed to accommodate them.
 - (iii) The large-scale migration from West Punjab to Delhi changed the social structure of Delhi population. Now the Punjabi culture began to dominate the local culture which was based on Urdu traditions and customs.
4. The factors responsible for decline of urban centres can be stated as :
 - (i) The British policy aimed at ruining the traditional Indian economy. The towns and cities which had flourished for their handicrafts such as Agra, Surat and Indore declined.
 - (ii) The British declared Bombay a Presidency and appointed Governors. Its location on the sea helped it to become a naval base.
 - (iii) In 1658, Madras became a Presidency and all factories of the Coromandel Coast were subordinated to it.
 - (iv) The British turned India into a colony. India was made to export raw materials to England for use in the industries there and the goods manufactured in England were sent to India. People bought these goods in large numbers as they were much cheaper than goods made in India. The local textile industry was completely ruined. Towns such as Dacca and Murshidabad declined.
5. The acquisition and expansion of territorial possession by the East India Company meant its increasing involvement in the collection of taxes, particularly land revenue. The implementation of the policy of land revenue through its agencies had a profound effect on the farmers and the landlords. As a result of these policies, Indian farmers suffered tremendous difficulties and a lot of Indian artisans were out of work. Indian economy became increasingly agrarian and peasant-based. Therefore, the second half of the nineteenth century witnessed deurbanisation of the existing urban centres and the growth of new centres

of colonial trading activities in the form of the port cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The gradual consolidation of British rule also saw the emergence of many new cities based on modern amenities and concept. They planned modern cities of New Delhi, Chandigarh and Islamabad.

7 Crafts and Industries



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. a. economy 2. b. wootz 3. a. Jamshedji Tata

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The economic growth of a country is attributed the **industrialisation**.
2. India was forced to become an **importer**.
3. **Weavers** and **spinners** lost their jobs, and became agricultural labourers.
4. Swords made out of the **wootz** steel had a very hard and sharp edge.
5. British cotton cloths flooded the Indian markets by the **nineteenth century**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. All over South India—a high quality steel called 'wootz' was produced. The technique of making this steel by mixing iron with charcoal was a marvel and showed the expertise of the Indian steel manufacturers.
2. Dacca, Murshidabad and Ahmedabad.
3. The decline of older urban centres is called de-urbanisation.
4. Bombay

B. Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. The advent of the British East India Company destroyed the traditional Indian economy and made it subservient to the needs of the British. As a result of the Industrial Revolution in England, the textile industry underwent a complete transformation. The Indian craftsmen who made cloth by hand had to compete with the machine made cloth of Britain. The government in British passed the Calico Act. Which banned the import of printed cotten cloth into England. The British government also imposed high duties on other Indian cloth coming into Britain. The demand for Indian cloth decreased and the industry suffered in India. The conquest of Bengal, and eventually of the whole of India opened a vast market for manufactured textiles from Britain.

2. By the Calico Act of 1820 British government banned the import of printed cotton cloth into England. It adversely affect the exports of textiles to Britain.
3. India was de-industrialized by the policies of the East India Company. It adopt such policies that India not only lost all its export policies but also unable to developed its native industries.
4. (i) As a result of the Industrial Revolution in England, the textile industry underwent a complete transformation. The Indian craftsmen who made cloth by hand had to compete with the machine made cloth of Britain.
(ii) Indian textiles were in great demand in England. This was a matter of concern for the British cloth manufacturers. So in 1720, the government in Britain passed the Calico Act which banned the import of printed cotton cloth into England. The British government also imposed high duties on other Indian cloth coming into Britain. The demand for Indian cloth decreased and the industry suffered in India.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. The second half of the nineteenth century saw the emergence of a few modern industries in India. These were mostly owned and controlled by British companies. A few were owned by Indians but they failed to develop without support from the government. That is why industrial development in India was slow during British rule.
 2. Before the introduction of modern and mechanized methods of production by the British, it was cottage industry that flourished in the country. The village artisans such as the weavers, the carpenters and the potters met the various needs of the people. They produced coarse cloth, various kinds of implements and domestic vessels on a small scale for rough and ready use. They inherited these occupations running in the family for generations.
 3. It was under the impact of the nationalist movement in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and the restrictions set by the world wars which fulfilled the development of modern industries in India in the 20th century.

During the late nineteenth century the industries that came up included either plantation or machine industries.

Tea, coffee, cinchona and rubber were the other items of plantation industry which found a worldwide market.

Cotton & Jute were machine based industries. Textile industry made a steady progress and just before the First World War, India ranked fourth among the leading textile producers of the world. Cotton mills were mostly set up at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Madras.

6. Modern English education was beneficial for Indians who wanted to learn modern science & technology.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Before the coming of the British to India, there were pathshalas and maktabas for elementary education and tols and madrasas for higher education. The elementary schools made the students just literate enough to maintain accounts. Only a handful of Indians took up higher education. They were taught Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, law, religion, literature, logic, medicine and astronomy. Learning was based on old texts. Scientific research and thinking were almost dead. In such an atmosphere, superstition and backward social customs thrived. Education was neither organised nor supported by the State.
 2. National education was the education policy advocated by the national leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore. It aimed at providing education to the Indians according to their own needs.
 3. A humble beginning in the field of education was made by the Charter Act of 1833. It provided a sum of Rs 1 lakh to be spent annually on spreading education. But issues such as the nature of education-modern western education or traditional Indian education and the medium of instruction—English or vernacular—were still unresolved. These issues were resolved when the English Education Act was passed in 1835. It was decided that the money provided for education would be spent on promoting western education through the medium of English.
 4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a great reformist of his age, felt the need of modern education for Muslims and started a school way back in 1875, which later became a college under the name of 'Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College' and ultimately became a university. It imparted education in science, humanities and technical subjects in English. Students from all over the country came to study here.
 5. Mahatma Gandhi argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians, who began to consider Western culture as superior. He believed that English education destroyed the pride of Indians in their own culture and enslaved the Indians in their own culture and enslaved the Indian mindset. He wanted an education system which could help Indians win their lost sense of dignity and self-respect.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. In 1854, an official report called 'Wood's Despatch', after its author Charles Wood, recommended the establishment of a graded system of English-medium schools, colleges and universities in India. This document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India and was considered the “Magna Carta of English Education in India.” The main recommendations of the Despatch were :
 - Graded schools were to be established in the hierarchy as university,

- college, high school, middle school and primary school.
- Government of India was asked to assume responsibility for education of the masses, thus repudiating the downward filtration theory, at least on paper.
 - English was recommended as the medium of instruction for higher studies and Indian languages or vernaculars at school level.
2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a social reformist. In 1875, he founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College, based on the model of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He wanted the Muslims to study the English language because realized that Western education was essential to the progress of the Muslims. He wanted to impart western education without compromising on Islamic values.
 3. The demerits in the educational system under the British were as follows :
 - The British wanted to use modern education to strengthen the foundations of their political authority in India. Mass education was neglected leading to widespread illiteracy. This created a wide linguistic and cultural gulf between the educated few and the masses.
 - The traditional system of Indian learning gradually declined for want of support, and especially after 1844, when it was declared that applicants for government employment should possess knowledge of English.
 - Education of women was highly neglected. No universities for girls had been set up till 1916. In fact, only a handful of women could read and write.
 - The British followed the 'downward filtration theory' where they believed that educating a few Indians would enable them to educate the masses. But in practice, this never worked.
 - There was no sort of scientific or technological education for the Indians under British rule.
 4. There were major drawbacks in the educational system under the British :
 - (i) The growth of education was not uniform at all levels. A lot of attention was paid to the expansion to high schools and colleges.
 - (ii) The primary schools suffered because of lack of funds. Mass education was neglected.
 - (iii) The spread of education was limited to the middle and upper-middle classes. The promoters of English education wanted to create a class of Indians who would be English in their thinking and habits.
 - (iv) The education of girls was neglected. The result was that by 1921, only 2 out of 100 Indian women were able to read and write.
 5. **Mahatma Gandhi**—He introduced the concept of 'Nai Talim' in education, which focused on a basic education for everyone. Mahatma Gandhi argued that Western education focused on reading and writing rather than oral knowledge. Textbooks were more valued than experience

5. E.V. Ramaswamy Naiker

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. The position of women in the society was pitiable. They were the victims of a number of social evils like sati, infanticide, purdah, devadasi system, polygamy, child marriage and illiteracy. Women had to follow the customs of the husband's household. After her husband's death, she was forced to live in a difficult condition as a widow or become a sati, immolating herself at the funeral fire of her husband.
 2. In the nineteenth century, women were denied education as it was felt that they had no role to play in public life. There was also a belief that educating women would make them neglect their household duties, making them unfit wives and mothers.
 3. Pandita Ramabai Ranade was an active social reformer. She worked for the cause of emancipation of Indian women. In 1887, the Ramabai Association was founded which worked for the downtrodden of the society. She also established the Mukti Mission in 1889 for young widows who were abused by their families.
 4. The Child Marriage Restraint Act (also called the Sharda Act) was passed in 1929. The Act fixed the minimum age for marriage of girls at 12 and for boys at 14. It was passed to improve the conditions of girls.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. In order to raise the status of women, Raja Rammohan Roy also preached in favour of widow remarriage. He also demanded that women should be given the right of inheritance and property.
 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was deeply interested in education for girls. When in 1855 he was made the special Inspector of Schools, he opened a number of new schools including ones for girls, in the districts under his charge. The authorities did not like this and he resigned from his post. He started a number of schools for girls.
 3. Gandhiji started a nationwide movement against untouchability. He called them Harijans or 'Men of God'. He founded the All India Anti-Untouchability League and started the weekly. *Harijan*. He himself began to live with the Harijans in their colony, known as Harijan colony.
 4. In 1873, Jyotirao Govindrao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj. Its membership was open to people of all religions. The Samaj preached caste equality and worked for the upliftment of the oppressed classes.
 5. A few social evils prevalent in society at that time were-caste system, untouchability, sati, infanticide, purdah, devadasi system, polygamy, child marriage and illiteracy.



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. b. Landscape painting 2. a. *patuas* 3. c. Gitanjali

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Thomas Daniell** and **William Daniell** were the two painters of realistic landscape painting tradition.
2. Many Indian nawabs had their portraits painted by **European** artists.
3. **Raja Ravi Verma** was famous for his paintings of mythological subjects and portraits.
4. The Kalighat *patas* depicted gods, goddesses, saints, **mythological** figures and various social events.
5. The **St. George** is one of the earliest British buildings in India.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Thomas Daniell and William Daniell.
2. Kalighat painting called *patas*.
3. Bhartendu Harish Chandra and Prem Chandra.
4. Victoria Terminus, Prince of Wales Museum, Gateway of India, General post office.
5. Rabindranath Tagore

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The Europeans introduced gramophone records in India. Western jazz and pop music also became popular. Western instruments such as the piano, violin and guitar began to be used in Indian music. The harmonium was also adapted from a Western instrument. In the mid-nineteenth century, both Indian and Western classical music were popular in India.
2. From the mid-nineteenth century onwards photography became popular. Photographers from Europe travelled to India and began promoting photography. One of the photographers was Felice Beato. He and Samuel Bourne photographed India during the period of the Revolt of 1857. They were more keen to capture British military triumphs rather than to capture the cultural diversity of India.
- With the growth of nationalism the theme of photography underwent a change. Indian photographers began to record the rising tide of nationalism. Meetings and processions were photographed and so were the movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi.
3. In the late 19th century, photography was introduced in India. Lala Deen

Dayal was a pioneer among Indian photographers. He captured the architecture geography, historical ruins and people of the country.

4. In rural Bengal there were 'patuas', who were narrators of religious and mythological stories. They made clay images to illustrate their narrations. Later they began to paint their illustrations on pieces of cloth called 'patas'.
5. Some of the great writers in the regional languages of India were Munshi Premchand and Bhartendu Harishchandra in Hindi, Muhammad Iqbal in Urdu, Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Sarat Chandra Chatterjee in Bengali, Fakir Mohan Senapati in Oriya, Hemchandra Barua in Asamese, Hari Narayan Apte in Marathi, Kumaran Asan and Vallathol K Narayan Menon in Malayalam, Gurazada Appa Rao in Telegu, K Venkatappa Gowda Puttappa in Kannada and Subramania Bharati in Tamil.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. One popular imperial tradition was realistic landscape painting. These paintings looked real and lifelike. The artists painted scenes of nature of crowded streets and monuments. They used the technique of perspective in which objects which were near appeared bigger and objects which were far appeared smaller.

The second tradition was portrait painting. Many Indian nawabs had their portraits painted by European artists. Painting portraits in miniature was less popular now.

The third popular tradition was 'Historical painting.' This tradition highlighted various episodes of British imperial history and glorified British victories in India. The painters painted scenes of battle, conquest of Indian territories and similar themes.

2. In 1896, E.B. Havell was appointed principal of the Calcutta School of Art. He was impressed by the Indian spiritual ideas which had become popular in the West. No satisfied by the response of the students to the European style of painting, he directed the Indians towards their indigenous traditions. As a result, the Bengal School arose as an experimental and innovative style of painting led by Abanindranath Tagore, a nephew of the poet Rabindanath Tagore.

The Bengal School of Art was a nationalist reaction, against the academic art styles previously promoted in India, both by Indian artists such as Raja Ravi, Varma and British art schools. Tagore's best-known painting, *Bharat Mata* (Mother India), depicted a young woman, portrayed with four arms in the manner of Hindu deities, holding objects symbolic of India's national aspirations.

3. The coming of the Europeans had its impact on architecture as well. The Victoria Terminus was built in 1888 and was named after the Queen of England, Queen Victoria. Another building was Prince of Wales Museum. It was constructed to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales. The Gateway of India is one of the most popular structures in the city. It was

- (iv) To train and organise public opinion in the country.
- 3. Two achievements of the moderates were as follows :
 - (i) They did useful work in national awakening, political education and in uniting the Indians.
 - (ii) They paved the way for a more vigorous national movement in the future by giving it a sound political and economic programme.
- 4. As the British turned a deaf ear to them, the Indian Nationalists realized that the British government was not sincere and just. So, they gradually lost faith on it, which ultimately resulted in the rise of Radicals or Extremists within the congress.
Leaders of the radical group discarded the policy of the Moderates. They were in favour of radical objectives & methods.
- 5. In 1905 a session of Congress was held at Benaras which was presided by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. He did not oppose the swadeshi movement but moderates did not like the suppression of Swadeshi movement. This led to difference of opinion among members. In 1906 session held at Calcutta Dadabhai Naoroji declared self rule or swaraj as ultimate goal of Congress. This swaraj had a limited implication. It accepted right of participation in the government. It was accepted by the British government. In 1907 at Surat session moderates and extremists decided to split. Swadeshi became a national movement.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Leaders such as Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, discarded the policy of the Moderates. The new group was called Radicals. They were in favour of radical objectives and methods. They strongly promoted radical ways to express their opinions and demands. They called for strong political actions such as strikes, boycotts and mass demonstrations to spread awakening among the people.
 2. A number of factors—political, economic, social and cultural—led to the rise and growth of political consciousness towards the close of the 19th century. These factors are as follows :
 - (i) Political and Administrative Unification of India.
 - (ii) Influence of Western Education
 - (iii) Role of Newspapers, Journals and National Literature
 - (iv) Ilbert Bill Controversy
 3. In order to appease the Moderates the government announced the Indian Councils Act. This was also known as the Morley-Minto reforms. Its main features were :
 - (i) More members were increased in the Central Legislative Councils and the Provincial legislative Councils.
 - (ii) The powers of the members of the provincial councils remained advisory.
 - (iii) An Indian member, SP Sinha was accepted into the viceroy's

- Ans.**
1. Gandhiji's method was called "Satyagraha"—a compound of the words Satya (Truth) and Agraaha (holding fast). It was based on the principle of nonviolent, non-cooperation, or passive resistance.
 2. The British government passed the Rowlatt Act on 18 March 1919. According to this Act, the police could arrest any person and keep him in detention for two years without any trial. It was passed to curb the national movements.
 3. The national movement grew stronger after the formation of the Indian National Army (INA). It was popularly known as Azad Hind Fauj. No, it was not successful in liberating India from British rule.
 4. The failure of the Cripps Mission spread a wave of anger in the country. Gandhiji decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the Quit India Movement of 1942. It weakened the roots of the British rule and mobilize Indians for attaining freedom.
 5. The Gandhi-Irwin pact was passed to pave the way for Gandhiji to take part in the Second Round Table Conference.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Gandhiji was the most popular and influential leader of the National Movement.
 2. According to Rowlatt Act the police could arrest any person and keep him in detention for two year without any trial. That is why the people opposed the Rowlett Act.
 3. Chauri-Chaura situated in Gorakhpur district. A violent incident take place here in 1922.
 4. In November 1927, Sir John Simon came to India to study the working of the Government of India Act 1919. This commission was called the Simon Commission after its Chairman Sir John Simon.
The Indian National Congress resolved to boycott the Commission. This was because :
 - All the members were Englishmen and
 - The government refused to accept the demand for self-government
 5. In 1940, Muslim League passed a resolution demanding partition of the country and the creation of a state to be called Pakistan. After the failure of the Cabinet Mission, large scale communal riots started tearing the country apart.
 6. Finally Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy of India announced that India would become a free nation and a new state of Pakistan would be created along with a free India.
On July 20, 1947, the Indian Independence Act was passed in the British Parliament. India became independent on the midnight of 15 August 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru took over as the first Prime Minister of India and Lord Mountbatten was the governor-general of India at the time.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. At a time when the Non-Cooperation movement was in full swing, Gandhiji called it off. The reason was a violent incident that took place at Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur on 5 February 1922. As police fired on a group of people, they turned violent and set fire to a police station, causing the death of twenty-two English policemen. Gandhiji had wanted the movement to be non-violent, so he called it off in wake of this violence.
 2. On Baisakhi day (13 April 1919), nearly one thousand people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar to protest against the arrest of their leaders. They were unaware of the Martial Law and gathered at Jallianwala Bagh. The Bagh was surrounded by the backwalls of the houses and had only one exit. General Dyer blocked the only entrance and opened fire on the innocent and peaceful crowd. Hundreds of people were killed in this massacre.
 3. Gandhiji began the Civil Disobedience Movement with a 'Satyagraha' against the salt law. Gandhiji decided to start the movement by breaking this law, as salt was used by everybody and would unite all sections of the society cutting across barriers of class, caste and religion. He undertook the 'Dandi March'. A large number of people joined Gandhiji and his followers along the way. At Dandi, Gandhiji picked up a handful of natural salt and broke the salt law. This sparked off widespread civil disobedience. In it various groups of Indians participated because they thought that this movement will bring out freedom for the country. All of them wanted to drive out the British from India.
 4. The British passed the Government of India Act, 1935. It had the following features.
 - Creation of an All India Federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian states.
 - System of Dyarchy was introduced at the centre.
 - The central legislature was to be bicameral.
 - Provincial autonomy was grantedThe Act was a failure as the provincial autonomy had serious limitations. The Congress rejected the Act in its 1936 Lucknow Session. However, it agreed to participate in the election to the provincial assemblies to be held in 1937.
 5. The failure of the Cripps Mission spread a wave of anger in the country. Gandhiji decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the Quit India Movement. But before the Congress could start the movement, the Government was quick to let loose a reign of terror. On 9 August, Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were arrested. The Government succeeded in crushing the movement, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion.



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. c. Wildlife 2. a. Fossil fuels 3. a. renewable resources

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. A **resource** is anything that has some value or use for humans.
2. Abiotic resources include **non-living** things.
3. **Potential** resources are those which cannot be renewed or regenerated immediately.
4. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of **renewable** resources.
5. Conservation of resources aims at **judicious** and **careful** utilization of natural resources by man.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. Land, water, air.
2. When a thing has some value use for humans, we call it a resource.
3. Abiotic resources are obtained from non-living things.
4. Renewable resources are those resources which can be reproduced and regenerated in nature within a given period of time.

B. Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. On the basis of availability, natural resource can be categorized as inexhaustible natural resources and exhaustible natural resources.
2. The part of an actual resource which can be developed profitably in the future is called a reserve resource.
3. A resource is anything that has some value or use for humans.
4. By increasing demand and consumption of resources, these is overexploitation and depletion of resources. To prevent misuse, overexploitation and depletion, the conservation of resources is necessary.

C. Distinguish between :

Ans. 1. Actual resources can be put to actual use as their quantity and quality have been properly assessed through detailed survey. Example coal & iron-ore deposits in India.
While potential resources exist in a region and could be used in future but are not developed yet to their full potential.
2. Renewable resources are those resources which can be reproduced and regenerated in nature within a given period of time. For example wind & solar energy.

3. a. parent rock

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Conservation** of the natural resources is essential for their future use.
2. The pattern of land use may also change as the available **technology** changes.
3. Soil is composed of both **inorganic** materials and **living** organisms.
4. **Alluvial** soils are formed by the deposition of sediments brought down by rivers.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Maharashtra → ● Black soil
2. The desert → ● Arid soil
3. Rain → ● Main source of fresh water
4. Gobi deserts → ● Northern Hemisphere
5. Kalahari desert → ● Southern Hemisphere

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Cultivation, grazing, forestry, housing, industries etc.
2. 22% and 4% respectively.
3. Rainwater harvesting, use of sprinklers and dripping pipes to irrigate fields saves water.
4. Planting trees in large numbers, so as to prevent soil erosion is called afforestation.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Soil is one of the most important natural resources. It is composed of both inorganic materials and living organisms. It provides the basis for life, giving nutrients to plants, which allow animal life to exist.
2. In India, six types of soils are found. They are Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Yellow soil, Laterite soil, Desert soil and Mountainous soil.
3. The pattern of land use changes over time, with changes in the needs of the people. Thus, as the human population is growing, forested lands are being cleared to make room for crop fields, houses, factories, roads, and so on. Again, in very heavily populated areas, where housing is the prime need even lands that were earlier used for growing crops are being converted into residential areas.

The pattern of land use may also change as the available technology changes. For example, a mineral-rich area used for agriculture or housing in the absence of mining technology may be converted into a mine when suitable technology becomes available. Soon factories may be built in the area, and gradually more and more land may be put to industrial use.

4. Afforestation, strip cropping, crop rotation.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. We can conserve land resources in the following ways :
- (i) By reducing the use of pesticides.
 - (ii) By using organic manures instead of chemical manures.
 - (iii) Planting more and more trees and by making intelligent and space saving homes.
 - (iv) By just not wasting land for dumping our garbage.
 - (v) Conserving soil and forests.
 - (vi) Providing irrigation facilities.

2. The following factors affect the formation of the soil :

Parent Rock— Parent rock refers to the original rock from which soil was formed. This determines the type of mineral content, the texture, and general structure of soil. For example, coarse granitic rocks will produce coarse loamy soil structure, while basaltic rock produces clay-loam texture.

Climate— Climate, in the form of temperature and precipitation, determines soil properties too. Temperature affects the rate of decay of organic matter and the humus present in soil. Precipitation determines the rate of weathering that often washes away the nutrients. So, in equatorial regions where temperatures and rainfall are high, the nutrients and organic matter in soil are low. On the other hand, in cooler areas, the soil has more nutrients and organic matter.

Vegetation—Vegetation also affects soil properties. For example, soil under shrubs or even grass may be richer in plant nutrients and humus than soil under coniferous trees. This is because of the varying cycles of plant-growth.

Time— Time is another important factor influencing soil formation. Soil takes thousands of years to form. Some soils change colour, and also properties over time.

3. In India, six types of soils are found. They are :

- (i) **Alluvial soils** : Alluvial soils are formed by the deposition of sediments brought down by rivers.
- (ii) **Black soil** : Black soil are formed from the weathering of igneous rocks.
- (iii) **Red and Yellow soils** : They are derived from the weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks. They are confined to the southern and eastern parts of the Peninsular Plateau. They are rich in iron compound.
- (iv) **Laterite soils** : There are formed by intense leaching in tropical regions and are infertile.
- (v) **Arid soils or Desert soils** : There are found in parts of Rajasthan (Thar desert) and Gujarat. They lack moisture and humus and are less fertile.
- (vi) **Mountainous soils** : They occur in the Himalayan regions and are less fertile.

4. Some ways to conserve water are: checking of the wastage of water, reusing waste water, storing water for dry seasons, and rain water harvesting.

3 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. b. Bamboo 2. a. mangrove forests
3. c. steppes 4. a. Platypus

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Forests** are the natural vegetation that cover the land surface.
2. Tidal forests are also called **Mangrove** forests.
3. The animals that live in temperate grasslands have adapted to **the dry and windy** conditions.
4. **Cactus** is the most common type of plant or shrub found in all the deserts of the world.
5. Leopards are mainly found over the whole of **Africa**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Most tropical forests are found in the western slopes of Western Ghats, parts of West Bengal and Odisha, the northeastern states and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
2. (i) Tropical Evergreen Forests
(ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests
(iii) Thorn Forests
(iv) Mountain Forests
(v) Tidel Forests
3. The Tundra region is characterized by extremely cold temperatures and treeless frozen landscapes. There are two types of Tundra—The Arctic Tundra and the Alpine Tundra.
The vegetation in Arctic Tundra consists of short shrubs and grasses. The frozen ground prevents plants like trees from growing. In Alpine Tundra, the vegetation consists of short shrubs, grasses and rosette perennials.
4. Tropical Evergreen Forests.
5. They are found in areas with annual rainfall less than 50 cm, like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, drier parts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and the Deccan Plateau.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Coniferous forests are located on the Himalayan slopes of Jammu and

Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Between 1600 m and 3300 m are coniferous trees such as pine, deodar, cedar, spruce & silver fir.

2. Tropical grasslands are warm the year round, but usually have a dry and a rainy season. The African savannah is home to some of the world's most recognizable species, including elephants, giraffes, rhinos, zebra, lions, hyenas and warthogs.

On the other hand, Temperate grasslands, which average between 10 and 30 inches of rain per year, have shorter grasses. These areas have two seasons : a growing season and a dormant season. During the dormant season, no grass can grow because it is too cold.

3. Vegetation in a desert contains limited types of plants due to lack of favorable conditions and resources. These plants are called xerophytes.
- These plants are usually smaller in order to prevent water loss from surfaces.
 - They have little or no leaves; but instead have thorns.
 - The leaves of some plants are fleshy.
 - Some plants have very long roots to get moisture from the ground.
 - Some plants come to life when water is available.
 - Cactus is the most common type of plants or shrubs found in all the deserts of the world. Thorny bushes and rough grass are the main vegetation found in deserts.
4. The Himalayan Vegetation is a typical mountain vegetation. Tall trees with needle-shaped leaves grow along the slopes of the mountains. These trees are generally conical in shape. They bear cones and their wood is soft. Some common coniferous trees are pine, spruce, silver fir and deodar.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. For the survival of human beings a holistic approach is required to be adopted as regards protection of the plant kingdom. Some followings methods of conservation are :

- (i) Afforestation
 - (ii) Conservation of resource forests
 - (iii) Commercial forestry
 - (iv) Social forestry and environmental forestry
 - (v) Agro-forestry
 - (vi) Plantation of trees of aesthetic value
2. Africa is rich in wildlife. Elephants, hippopotamuses, rhinos, pythons, crocodiles and many types of monkeys live in equatorial forests and swamps. Gorillas and apes are big monkeys. Grass-eating animals like the deer, giraffes, zebras, elephants, buffaloes, stags, etc. are found in savanna grasslands.

Flesh eating animals like lions, tigers and leopards are also found in large numbers. Camels and ostriches are found in deserts.

Leopards are mainly found over the whole of Africa.

3. The wildlife of North America is diverse and includes animals such as bison, brown bears, bald eagles, humming birds, bullfrogs, snapping turtles, rattlesnakes, cougars and American Alligators. Other animals include the American beaver, American moose, Arctic wolf & blue fox etc.

4 Minerals and Power Resources



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. b. lignite 2. c. hydro power 3. a. mica

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Minerals are the backbone of **industrialisation**.
2. Metallic minerals are usually found in **igneous** and **metamorphic** rocks.
3. **Landfill mining** involves sites where landfills are excavated and processed.
4. **China** is the largest coal producer in the world.
5. Biomass is material of **plants & animals** that can be used for energy.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Name any two countries which have deposits of the following minerals :

- Ans.** 1. Gold **Zimbabwe, South America**
2. Copper **North America, Canadian Shield**
3. Manganese **Gaben, Ghana**
4. Petroleum **UAE, Iran**
5. Iron ore **India, China**
6. Bauxite **India, Indonesia**

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Conventional sources; examples—Coal, Mineral oils, Natural gas.
(ii) Non-conventional sources; examples—Solar energy, Wind energy.
2. Petroleum in India is found at Digboi in Assam, Bombay High and the deltas of Krishna and Godavari rivers.
3. Nuclear energy is the energy that is produced when we make changes in the nucleus of the atom. Energy is produced when the nucleus splits into two or more smaller nuclei in the process called fission. The nuclear fission can take place in nuclear reactors.
4. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait.
5. Metallic minerals are those minerals that contain metals such as copper, silver, iron, nickel, and cobalt. Metallic minerals are usually found in

igneous and metamorphic rocks.

6. Mica, iron ore, bauxite, tin, manganese, copper, gold, silver and zinc.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Minerals in the raw state from which metals are profitably extracted, are called minerals ores.
 2. Non-metallic minerals have no metal content. These include graphite, gypsum, talc, limestone, mica, gemstones etc.
 3. Surface Mining and Sub-surface mining.
 4. Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface. It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel. Russia, Norway, UK and the Netherlands are the major producers of natural gas. Some are as of India are also known for natural gas.

C. Distinguish between :

- Ans.**
1. Metallic minerals contain metals such as copper, silver, iron, nickel, and cobalt. While non-metallic minerals have no metal content. These includes graphite, gypsum, tale, limestone, mica etc. Coal, oil and natural gas are also non-metallic minerals often reffered to as minerals fuels.
 2. Nuclear energy is the energy that is produced when we make changes in the nucleus of the atom.
While solar energy is the most universal and abundant source of energy available to us. It is obtained from the Sun.

D. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Mining is the extraction of valuable minerals from the Earth. The materials recovered by mining include base metals, precious metals, iron, uranium, coal, etc. In a wider sense mining means extraction of any non-renewable resource—petroleum, natural gas or even water.
Mining techniques can be divided into two types—Surface Mining and Sub-surface Mining.
Surface mining is done by removing surface vegetation, dirt, layers of bedrock in order to reach the burried ore deposits.
Sub-surface mining methods consists of digging, tunnels or shafts into the Earth to rach buried ore deposits.
 2. The advantages of nuclear energy are many. Some of these are as follows :
(i) Lower Greenhouse Gas : Nuclear energy by far has the lowest impact on the environment since it does not releases any gases like carbon dioxide, methane which are largely responsible for greenhouse effect.
(ii) Powerful and efficient : Nuclear energy is very powerful and efficient than other alternative energy sources. Advancement in technologies has made it more viable option than others.
(iii) Reliable : Unlike traditional sources of energy like solar and wind which require sun or wind to produce electricity, nuclear energy can be produced from nuclear power plants even in the cases of rough weather conditions.

(iv) **Low fuel cost** : The main reason behind the low fuel cost is that it requires little amount of uranium to produce energy. When a nuclear reaction happens, it releases million times more energy as compared to traditional sources of energy.

3. Non-conventional energy is abundant, renewable, pollution free and eco-friendly. It can be more easily supplied to rural, urban and remote areas. There are six main non-conventional sources of energy—solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy and hydro power.

Wind energy : Wind is a renewable and pollution-free source of energy. Constant movement of high velocity winds in a given direction over an area helps in generation of wind energy. Wind mills have to set up to generate wind energy.

Biogas : Biogas is a material of plants and animals that can be used for energy. This includes using wood from trees, waste from plants and manure from livestock. Biogas can be used to generate electricity, light, heat, motion and fuel.

5 Agriculture



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. agriculture 2. c. Jhum
3. b. Cotton 4. a. Brazil

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Plant species that have been selected by humans to be cultivated for their use are called **crops**.
2. In **intensive subsistence** farming, the farmer cultivates small piece of land with the help of labour and simple tools.
3. In **mixed farming**, cultivation of crops and rearing of animals is done on the same field.
4. Wheat grows best in areas of well-drained **loamy** or **alluvial** soil.
5. In India, **Kerala** is the major rubber producing state.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Name any two countries producing the following crops :

- Ans. 1. Jute **India, Bangladesh**
2. Tea **China, India**
3. Cotton **Unites States, Pakistan**
4. Wheat **U.S.A., Canada**

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Climate, Relief.
 2. India has mixed kind of economy. It is mainly based on agriculture.
 3. In subsistence type of farming crops are grown mainly to meet the needs of the family. Mostly family members are involved in cultivation of crops as the technology is not developed.
 4. Rice, Wheat, Maize, Millets etc.
 5. The main rice producing countries are China, Japan and North and South Korea, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Egypt and U.S.A.
 6. The planting of the maize crop is done in the spring seasons because of rains. Rain are very important for this crop.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Agriculture refers mainly to the tilling of the soil for growing crops and rearing of livestock.
 2. In mixed farming, cultivation of crops and rearing of animals is done on the same field. This type of farming is practised in countries of Europe, Eastern USA, Argentina, South Eastern parts of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.
 3. Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall and bright sunshine at the time of harvest. The wheat crops needs cool winters and hot summers, which is why the fertile plains of the Indo-Gangetic region are the most conducive for growing it.
 4. The cultivation of cotton requires a forest-free period, plenty of sunshine, and a moderate rainfall. Soils usually need to be fertile, capable of retaining moisture like the black cotton soil of the Deccan Plateau of India. During the ripening of cotton balls, dry, clear and sunny weather is needed.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Primitive subsistence farming is mainly practised in tropical forests of the Amazon basin, Congo basin, South-east Asia and north-eastern states of India. They are known by different names in different countries of the world like 'Jhum' in India.

2. Two major commercial crops are as follows :

Sugar cane— Sugar cane is a grass with thick stem. Cultivated in many countries, it is used as raw material for the production of sugar. Recently sugar cane has also been used to manufacture biofuel, which serves as a replacement for oil-based fuel and related products.

It grows well on fertile soil, temperatures between 20°30°C and rainfall between 75–100 cm. It cannot tolerate frost. Irrigated lands are more suitable for its growth since it requires alternates spells of wet and dry conditions. It is also requires plenty of fertilisers because it is a soil exhausting plant.

The world's largest producers of sugar cane are Cuba and Brazil followed by India. Of the total production, 50% is processed into jaggery, 30% into

white sugar and 20% into khandsari.

Rubber— Rubber is obtained from the sap or latex of the rubber tree called 'Hevea Brasiliensis' which is found in the equatorial forests. It is used for various purposes such as for manufacture of tyres and tubes for vehicles, waterproofing and insulating. Rubber requires a hot and wet climate.

Temperatures around 27°C and more than 150 cm of rainfall, uniformly distributed through the year, are ideal for the crop. Fertile, well drained soils and flat or gently undulating land are well suited. A lot of manual labour is required in the rubber plantations. Malaysia is the largest producer of rubber, followed by Indonesia. Other rubber producing countries are Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Liberia, Cambodia, Vietnam and Brazil. In India, Kerala is the major rubber producing state.

3. The following factors influence agriculture :

Physical Factors

Climate— A minimum temperature of 6°C is needed for crops to grow. Different crops need a different growing season e.g., wheat requires 90 days.

Relief

- Temperature decreases by 1°C every 160 m vertical height.
- Uplands are more exposed to wind and rain.
- Steep slopes also cause thin soils and limit the use of machinery.
- Lowland areas are more easily formed.
- Crops grow best on deep, fertile, free draining soils.
- Less fertile soils prone to water logging are best used for pastoral farming.

Human Factors

Labour

- All farms need either human labour or machinery to do the work.
- Some farm types use very little labour e.g., sheep farming.
- Others require a large labour force e.g., rice farming in India.

Market

- Farmers need to sell their crops and animals to make profit.
- Perishable crops such as fruits fetch a high price.

Finance

- Profits are used to pay the wages and to re-invest in the farm e.g., buying seeds, fertilizer, machinery and animals. This is known as feedback within the farming system.

Tradition

- Farmers may have always farmed in a certain way and are unwilling to change.

4. Two major beverage crops are Tea & Coffee.

Tea : Tea requires a moderate hot and humid climate. Climate influences

yield crop distribution & quality. Tea grows best on well drained fertile soil on highlands having a good depth. Shallow and compacted sub-soils limit root growth. Tea plants growing on such soils are liable to suffer from drought during the rainy months.

The main tea producing countries are China, India, Japan, Kenya, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Coffee : It grows well on tropical hill slopes with well-drained and loamy soil. It needs lower rainfall and higher temperature than tea. Brazil is the largest producer of Coffee in the world. Other are Ethiopia, India etc.

6 Manufacturing Industries



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. c. Bengaluru 2. a. Agro-based industries
3. b. iron and steel 4. c. cooperative sector

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **economy** of a country depends on the industries it has.
2. **Large scale industries** employs thousands of workers and heavy machineries.
3. Some examples of consumer goods industries are **sugar, paper, cosmetics** and **automobiles**.
4. Jamshedpur is bordered by the rivers **Subarnarekha** and **Kharkai**.
5. **Osaka, Kobe** and **Kyoto** is an important textile region in Japan.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Pastoral based industries obtain their raw materials from animals like sheep, goats, cattle etc. They use hides, skins, bones, flesh, horns, milk etc.
2. Basic, intermediate and consumer goods industries.
3. Joint sector industries are owned and managed by private firms and government agencies. Oil India Limited, Gujarat Alkalies are example of this type.
4. Diary cooperatives industries.
5. In the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.
6. The first cotton textil mill was set up in 1859 at Ahmadabad (Gujarat).
7. Bengaluru

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Manufacturing industries refers to an economic activity that is concerned

with production of goods.

2. **(i) Pastoral-based industries :** The woollen textiles, leather goods, dairy products etc.

(ii) Forest-based industries : Paper-card board, rayons, lacs, resin, furniture, basket making etc.

3. Intermediate good industries are those whose products are used as a components to manufacture other finished products. For example, tyre, packaging materials etc.

While consumer goods industries are those whose finished products are directly used by consumers. For example, sugar, paper etc.

4. According to the sources of raw materials, industries can be classified into four types—Agro, mineral, pastoral and forest based industries.

C. Distinguish between the following :

- Ans.** 1. Agro-based Industries obtain their raw materials from agriculture. Cotton and jute textiles, sugar, food processing etc. are agro-based industries.

While Mineral-based industries obtain their raw materials primarily from rocks & minerals. Iron and steel, aluminium, cement, etc. are mineral based industries.

2. In a small scale industries less labour is used & less amount of capital is invested. Small scale industries produce cloth, toys, furniture, machine parts, electrical goods etc.

While Large-scale industries employ thousands of workers and heavy machineries. Large-scale industries refer to those industries which require huge infrastructure, manpower and a heavy influx of capital assets. Example Iron & Steel industries, textile industry.

3. Public Sector Industries are fully owned and managed by the government or its agencies. Example, Ordnance Factories.

While Private Sector Industries are owned and managed by an individual or a group of individual or firms. Example, Reliance Industries.

D. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. According to their size, industries can be classified into three types—cottage, small scale and large scale. Cottage industry is a concentrated form of small scale industry where the productivity of the goods takes place in the house of the labourers and the workers include the members of the family. This industry is mostly based in the rural areas. The products made by the cottage industry include straw baskets, candles, wooden toys, hand made show pieces, khadi clothes and embroidery. These products are sold in the local markets.

In a small scale industry less labour is used and less amount of capital is invested. Small scale industries produce cloth, toys, furniture, machine parts, electrical goods, utensils and leather goods. The small-scale industries play a vital role in the growth of the country. A small-scale industry in India is organized on a small scale and produces goods with the

help of small machines, hired labour and power.

Large-scale industries employ thousands of workers and heavy machineries. Large-scale industries refer to those industries which require huge infrastructure, manpower and a heavy influx of capital assets. All the heavy industries of India like the iron and steel industry, textile industry, automobile manufacturing industry etc fall under the category of large scale industry. The economy of India is largely dependent on these industries for its economic growth, generation of foreign currency and for providing job opportunities for millions of Indians.

2. The development of industries depends on the availability of raw materials, sources of power, labour, capital, means of transport, market, Government policies, etc. The industries can be established in those areas where some or all the above facilities are available. The location of industries always helps in the development and growth of cities as they generate employment.
3. Osaka (Japan) is an important textile region in Japan. The development of the spinning machine and automatic loom gave a boost to the growth of the cotton textile industries. Osaka became the leading textile manufacturing centre. Thus, it is known as the 'Manchester of Japan'.
4. Bengaluru, is one of the most populous city and also known for its information technology industry. Due to the growth and development of this region, numerous multinational companies established their office here. It is also known as "Silicon Valley of India".

There are many factors which contributed to the development of this region. It is situated near the coast having pleasant climate (equable) throughout the year. In terms of transport, it has an excellent connectivity with other parts of India and overseas. It is also have a good railway network which connects it with other major cities of India.

7 Human Resources



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. migration 2. c. Age-sex pyramid
3. b. sex ratio

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The word population distribution is **uneven**.
2. **Population distribution** means the pattern of where people live.
3. The areas of **deserts** support very low density of population.
4. The average number of years that an individual is expected to live is known as **Life Expectancy**.

5. **Literacy** is a key to acquire information and knowledge.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Match the following :

Ans.

1. 1 billion people	→	• 1820
2. 7 billion people	→	• 2011
3. Kerala	→	• Highest literacy level
4. World	→	• 984 females per 1000 males
5. Indian sex ratio	→	• 940 females per 1000 males

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. The population density is a measurement of the number of people in an area. Population density is calculated by dividing the number of people by area. Population density is usually shown as the number of people per square kilometer.
 2. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. It can be permanent, temporary, voluntary or forced.
 3. Census is an official count or survey of the population of a country or area.
 4. The birth rate is the number of live babies born in year for every 1000 people in the total population.
 5. Age-Sex pyramid.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Sex-ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.
 2. Generally people prefer to live on plains than mountains and plateaus. Plains are level and more suitable for agriculture, industries and other human activities. For example, the northern plains of India are the most densely populated regions of the world while in mountains like the Himalayas, Alps and Andes the population is very sparse. That is why relief affects the distribution of population.
 3. The birth rate is the number of live babies born in year for every 1000 people in the total population.
While death rates are number of people dying per 1000 people.
 4. Humans are the most important resource of a nation. This is because only they have the ability to tap the natural resources to create more resources.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Population distribution means the pattern of where people live. The world population distribution is uneven. Places which are sparsely populated contain few people. Places which are densely populated contain many people.
 2. Physical factors affecting population density are as follows : Relief, Climate, Natural resources, soil, water, minerals.
 3. The average number of years that an individual is expected to live in

known as life expectancy. It is an important indicator of the health and the quality of life in a country.

- Population composition is the description of population defined by characteristics such as age, race, literacy, sex or marital status. These characteristics vary from country to country and from time to time.
- Push factors are those which force a person to move. This can include drought, famine, over population, lack of job and civil war.

While pull factor are those which encourage a person to move. These include a chance of a better job, better education, a better standard of living.

1 The Constitution and the Need for Laws

Unit-3 : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE 

EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. rules 2. b. 1961
3. b. 1930 4. c. Andhra Pradesh

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. A **constitution** determines the fundamental nature of a society.
2. The Dowry Prohibition Act was amended in **1981** and **1986**.
3. The rule of law is hostile to both **dictatorship** and to **anarchy**.
4. The **Salt Satyagraha** was an act of protest against the British salt tax in colonial India.
5. The **Anti-Arrack** movement demanded prohibition on sale of arrack.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Constitution → • A set of rules
2. Dowry Prohibition → • 1961
3. Salt Satyagraha → • 1930
4. Anti-Arrack movement → • Nellore
5. Dandi March → • 12 March-6 April

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. A constitution is a set of rules that provide the framework and basis for the functioning of a society/country. These rules determine the fundamental nature of a society.
2. We need laws because they laws are made to protect people. They serve as a means of establishing a society that favours equality of some sort. In an unequal society like India infested by social evils such as dowry, female

foeticide and alcoholism the need for law becomes more important.

3. The Rule of Law in its most basic form is the principle that no one is above the law.
4. The Dandi March started on 12 March 1930.
5. 'Dowry' is the demand for property by the groom's relatives from the bride's parents.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. Laws are made to protect people. They serve as a means of establishing a society that favours equality amongst all.
 2. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 was considered to be inadequate as it failed to erode the fear of dowry being a crime and a punishable offence.
 3. The Salt Satyagraha was an act of protest against the British salt tax in colonial India.
This action formed the symbolic focal point of a campaign of civil disobedience in which the state monopoly on salt was the first target. It was hoped that this action would spread across India.
 4. The Anti-Arrack movement was a movement launched by the women of the Dobagunta Village of Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. This movement was aimed at prohibition on production and sale of Arrack-locally brewed alcohol. This movement led to a state-wide ban on alcoholic beverages.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961 to prohibit the demanding, giving and taking of dowry. An amendment was made to the Act of 1961 in 1981 which made payment or acceptance of dowry a punishable offence. The Act was further amended in 1986. Under this law the person who has been convicted can face up to five years of imprisonment. He can also be fined up to fifteen thousand rupees or the amount of the value of such dowry, whichever is more.
 2. The Rule of Law in its most basic form is the principle that no one is above the law. The rule follows logically from the idea that truth prevails over everything and therefore, law is based upon fundamental principles which can be discovered but which cannot be created through an act of will. The most important application of the rule of law is the principle that governmental authority is legitimately exercised only in accordance with written and publicly disclosed laws adopted and enforced in accordance with established procedural steps that are referred to as due process.

2

Vision of Indian Constitution



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

Ans. 1. a. Constitution 2. b. 395 3. b. 42nd

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The Constitution of India was enacted on **26 January**.
2. **Economic** justice means that the gap between the rich and poor is bridged.
3. **Fraternity** means to show a feeling of oneness and solidarity.
4. The Constitution prohibits **human traffic king, child labour and forced labour**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. A constitution is a set of rules that provide the framework and basis for the functioning of a society/country. These rules determine the fundamental nature of a society.
2. India's Constitution begins with an introduction called the Preamble. The Preamble states the ideals that the nation should follow.
3. India has a parliamentary form of government. In such a system, the legislature and the executive are closely linked. In India, the prime minister and other ministers, who hold the real powers of the executive, are the members of the legislature.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. India's Constitutional upholds the ideals of socialism, which seeks to give everyone equal opportunities to use the country's resources. In the long sun, this will help reduce the gap between the rich & poor.
2. Before independence, we were governed by the laws made by the British rulers. There is no such foreign control over us now. We can frame our laws without any external interference. Our head of the state is the president of India. The sovereignty rests in the people of India, who are ultimate masters of their own destiny.
3. The fundamental rights are grouped under the following categories :
(i) Right to Equality (ii) Right to Freedom
(iii) Right against Exploitation (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion
(v) Cultural and Educational Rights
(vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans. 1. The world 'secular' highlights the non-existence of religious bias in the country. All religions are treated with equal respect and people belonging to all the religions enjoy similar rights.
2. Four important features of the Indian Constitution are as follows :
(i) Federal Structure
(ii) Separation of powers
(iii) Parliamentary Form of Government
(iv) Directive principles of state policy

3. The fundamental rights are grouped under the following categories :
- 1. Right to Equality (Articles 14-18) :** It guarantees equality to every person before law and equal protection of law within the territory of India. It also prohibits the state to discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste and place of birth or any of them. The constitution provides equality of opportunity to all the citizens in matters of public employment. It also declares that untouchability is abolished and its practice is forbidden. The constitution prohibits the state from conferring any titles except those of military and academic distinction.
 - 2. Right to Freedom (Articles 9-22) :** This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully, to form associations, to travel to any part of the country, freedom to practice any profession. It also protects persons accused or punished of an offence.
 - 3. Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24) :** The constitution prohibits human trafficking, child labour and forced labour.
 - 4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28) :** The constitution provides freedom of conscience, freedom to manage religious affairs without paying any tax for religion.
Right to Freedom of Religion means individuals have freedom to practice and manage their own religions affairs.
 - 5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30) :** The constitution states that all minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.
 - 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32) :** The constitution allows citizens to move to the court if they believe that any of their fundamental rights have been violated by the state.

3 Parliamentary Government

EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. b. Vice President of India 2. c. 552 members
3. b. Council of ministers 4. c. deputy minister

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The Parliament of India is the **supreme** legislative body in India.
2. The present strength of Rajya Sabha is **245** seats.
3. The **Parliament** is the highest law making body in our country.
4. The President appoints the leader of majority part in **Loksabha** as Prime Minister.
5. The **Prime minister** leads the executive branch of the Government of

India.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Lok Sabha → • House of the People
2. Rajya Sabha → • Council of states
3. Prime Minister → • Head of the council of Ministers
4. President → • Supreme commander of the defence forces
5. Money Bills → • Financial matters

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
2. 5 years
3. The Speaker
4. The President
5. The main function of the Union executive is to look after the administration of the country.

B. Short answer questions :

Ans. 1. Under the following conditions, presidents use his emergency powers :
(i) In case of financial crisis.
(ii) In case of failure of constitutional machinery.
(iii) In case of foreign aggression.

2. The maximum strength of the house is 552 upto 530 members to represent the states, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to be nominated by the President.

3. The president of India is elected by the elected member of the parliament as well as of states legislature and serves for a term of five years.

4. The Prime Minister of India is the chief of government, head of the Council of Ministers and the leader of the majority party in Parliament. The Prime Minister leads the executive branch of the Government of India. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President to assist the latter in the administration of the affairs of the executive. The present Prime Minister is always a Member of Parliament and is expected to work with other ministers to ensure the passage of bills through the legislature.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. Five functions of the Parliament are as follows :
(i) It frames new laws and amends or repeals them, if necessary. It can frame laws on all the 97 subjects given in the Union list, and the Residuary subjects, which are not mentioned in the Constitution. In certain cases the Parliament can also make laws, on the subjects given in the State list. The Parliament, along with the State Legislature, can pass laws on the subjects given in the Concurrent list. However, in

- case of clash, the laws passed by the Parliament shall prevail.
- (ii) The power to amend the Constitution rests primarily with the Parliament, although in certain cases, these amendments have to be ratified by majority of the states.
 - (iii) The Parliament passes the budget of the Union Government, which is a statement of expected collection of money from the people, in form of taxes, and expenditure. The Parliament is empowered to vote a reduction in the budget or reject it altogether.
 - (iv) Under the judicial functions, the Parliament can remove the President of India through impeachment. It can also impeach the judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court, in case they are found violating the Constitution or misusing their status. The Vice President can be removed through a resolution adopted by the Rajya Sabha and endorsed by the Lok Sabha.
 - (v) Elected members of both the Houses of the Parliament, along with the State Legislative Assemblies, participate in the election of the President. The Vice President of India is elected by the elected members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Nominated members do not take part in the election.
2. The eligibilities to become the president are as follows :
He/She must be
 - A Citizen of India.
 - of 35 years of age.
 - Qualified to be a member of Rajya Sabha.
 - not holding any office of profit under the Government of India or of any state or local government.
 3. The powers of president of India are as follows :
 - (i) **Legislative Powers :**
 - President exercises the following legislative powers :
 - He addresses the first session of the Parliament after the elections is over. He can dissolve the Lok Sabha and calls for a joint session of Houses of the Parliament in case of a deadlock.
 - A bill becomes a law only after his assent.
 - He issues ordinances when parliament is not in session.
 - (ii) **Executive Powers :**
 1. All major decisions are taken in the name of the President.
 2. He makes all the major appointments. He appoints the leader of majority party in Lok Sabha as Prime Minister and on his advice the Council of Ministers. He even appoints the governor, chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chairman and members of UPSC, Chief Election Commissioner, etc.

- (iii) **Financial Powers :** All money bills originate in Parliament, but only if the President recommends it. He or she causes the Annual Budget and supplementary Budget before Parliament. No money bill can be introduced in Parliament without his or her assent. The President appoints a Finance Commission every five years.
- (iv) **Judicial Powers :**
1. The President appoints the Chief Justice of the union judiciary and other judges on the advice of the Chief Justice. The President dismisses the judges if the two Houses of Parliament pass resolutions to that effect by two thirds majority of the members present.
 2. The President has the right to grant pardon. He/she can suspend, remit or commute the death sentence of any person.
- (v) **Military Powers :** The President is the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of India. He can declare war or conclude peace, subject to the approval of Parliament only under the decision of the Council of Ministers.
- (vi) **Diplomatic Powers :** All international treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded on behalf of the President. The President represents India in international forums and affairs where such a function is chiefly ceremonial. The President may also send and receive diplomats like Ambassadors and High Commissioners.
- (vii) **Emergency Powers :** When there is a threat to the state by war or external aggression or any internal rebellion takes place, or in case of financial crisis then an **emergency** for the entire country is declared. President of India declares emergency on the advice of the Union Cabinet.
4. There are three stages through which a bill has to pass in one house of the parliament.
- (i) **First Reading or Introduction :** When a member introduces the bill in the house, copies of the same are given to all the members, and the introducing member explains the purpose of the bill.
- (ii) **Second Reading :** After the bill has thoroughly been discussed, members can suggest changes. A committee form among the members will be set up by the speaker. This committee will scrutinise the bill and understand its positive and negative implications.
- (iii) **Third Reading :** The bill is drafted finally after suitable modifications, as suggested by the members, have been made. Then in its complete form, it is put to vote. If the majority approves of the same, it is passed. It then goes to the other House where similar procedures may be adopted. The bill then becomes an Act.



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. criminal 2. b. 65 3. c. advisory jurisdiction
4. c. 24 5. b. Public Interest Litigation

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The judiciary works through a network of **courts**.
2. Cases concerned with **private** rights are called civil cases.
3. The process of removal of Supreme Court judges is called **impeachment**.
4. The **High Court** hears appeals against the decision of Subordinate Courts.
5. The process of making or defending a claim of a court of law is called **litigation**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Matching the following :

- Ans. 1. High Courts → • 24
2. Supreme court → • At the apex
3. Matrimonial case → • Civil case
4. Murder → • Criminal case
5. Court of courts → • Supreme court

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. 31
2. The revenue courts are those courts that deal with cases of land revenue.
3. Cases concerned with private rights are called civil case.
4. The first Lok adalat was held in Delhi in 1985.

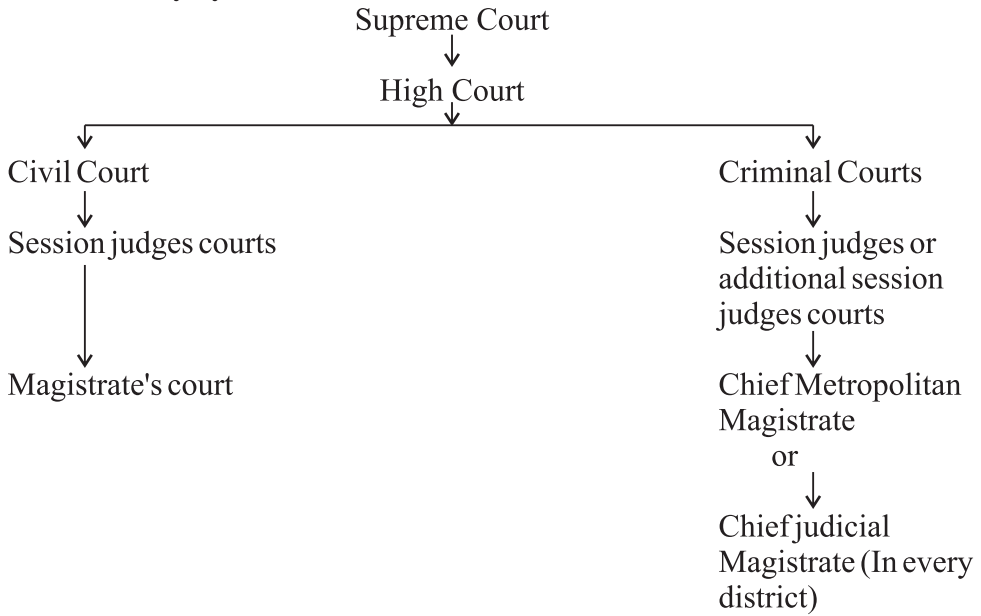
B. Short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. It means litigation for the protection of public interest.
2. The Supreme Court, High Court & Subordinate Courts.
3. The Supreme Court of India has to perform specific functions within the limitations by the constitution. The function can be elaborated under the following heads :
(i) Original Jurisdiction (ii) Appellate Jurisdiction
(iii) Writ Jurisdiction (iv) Advisory Jurisdiction
4. Supreme court the highest court of appeal and also the protector of the constitution in the country.
5. To be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court the person must be :
(i) a citizen of India.

- (ii) have at least, years experience as a judge of High Court, or
- (iii) at least 10 years as an advocate of a High Court or be
- (iv) a distinguished jurist in the President's opinion.

C. Long answer questions :

Ans. 1. Judiciary System of India



2. Judiciary is an important organ in a democratic States like India. In our country we follow a rule of law that means all the citizens are equal in the eyes of law irrespective of their caste, creed, colour or religion. The judiciary is the organ of government that interprets the law. It applies the law.
3. Independent Judiciary means that the judiciary can do its work without interference from any other organ of government. It can even given verdicts against the government. Besides, it has the power of judiciary review. If the government passes a law that is against the constitution, the judiciary can declare it void. All this is meant to ensure that the judiciary can give justice impartially & independently. There is a need for an Independent judiciary because India is a large country and many people are not aware of their rights. Only an independent can protect their rights.
4. The subordinate courts at the district level and lower one deal with civil and criminal cases in accordance with their respective jurisdiction and administer the code of Civil Procedure and Code of Criminal Procedure. Each state is divided into judicial districts. The subordinate judiciary in each district is headed by a District and Session judge.
5. In our country, the process of justice is often a lengthy and expensive. To solve this problem lok adalats have been set up. They simplify the legal procedures.

the defence lawyer should get sufficient time and opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses and to present own witnesses in the court.

4. Prosecutors are agents of the attorney general and represent the interests of the public in the criminal justice system. Our law enforcement system investigates crime and prosecutes offenders. The prosecutor's job is to reconcile these different and competing interests and conduct the prosecution business in a way that best serves them all.

Prosecutors represent the interests of all of us in ensuring that prosecutions are conducted in a diligent, competent and fairway that respects the rights of all citizens.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Police is responsible for maintaining law and order in an area. Hence it has to investigate crimes and solve it.

Each area in a city will have a police station. Hence the crime committed in that area must be reported to the nearest police station concerned.

The next step is to register an FIR by the officer on duty of the police station.

An FIR (First Information Report) is given by a person who has seen the crime or was present in the area.

2. The meaning of a fair trial is that the accused has access to the service of an advocate and his case is properly conducted in the court and after detailed enquiry, the verdict is passed by the judge. It is a trial conducted by a neutral and fair court, so that each party get their due judgement. Article 21 of the constitution that guarantees the Right to life states that a person's life or liberty can be taken away only by following a reasonable and just legal procedure.' A fair trial ensures that Article 21 is upheld. There are many mechanisms to ensure a fair trial. The accused is given a copy of the charge-sheet so that the accused or his lawyer can understand the charges. The accused is also allowed to take help of a lawyer to fight his case. The lawyer of the accused has the right to cross-examine witnesses and verify proofs in front of the judge. Friends and relatives of the accused are also allowed to attend the court proceedings.

3. The defence lawyer's role is to argue on behalf of the defendant. The defendant has no burden of proof. That is, the defendant need not prove his innocence. It is important for a defendant to obtain the help of a defence lawyer as early as possible. There are many actions a defence lawyer can take to protect and aid a defendant in the early stages. That may not be possible as the case progresses.

The defence lawyer can negotiate with the presecutor to have the charges reduced or even dropped.

The defence lawyer can determine which witnesses to call and how they should be examined.

The defence lawyer can seek the temporary release of the defendant



EXERCISES

SECTION 1 : OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. SCs
2. c. Other Backward Classes
3. b. January 29, 1953

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The scheduled castes are not a homogenous group and divided into many **castes** and **subcastes**.
2. The practice of **untouchability** in any form is forbidden under the law.
3. Our constitution has made various efforts to provide social **justice** to the tribals of India.
4. **Minorities** are the communities which are less in number than the rest of the population.

C. State whether true or false :

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

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Minorities are the communities which are less in number than the rest of the population.
2. The 'Scheduled Castes' is the legal and constitutional name given to the lowest ranks of the society, who have given certain privileges.
3. Article 17 abolishes untouchability and also states that is practice in any form is forbidden.
4. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Untouchability is a practice which forbids touching of lower caste of society by people of the higher castes. These lower classes have been referred as 'Depressed Classes' (Scheduled Castes).
2. Women in India have been subjugated to atrocities since time immemorial. Evils like dowry, female infanticide, sati and child marriage were predominant.
3. Following steps are taken for the protection of the interests of the minorities :
(i) The minorities have a right to preserve their separate languages, script or culture. Such minorities will not be denied admission into educational institutions aided by the government on grounds of religion or language.
(ii) Minorities have a right to establish educational institutions of their choice. While granting financial aid, the state shall not discriminate against such institutions.

- (iii) Article 350-B authorises the President to appoint a Special Officer for linguistic minorities. His duty will be to examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for such minorities.
- 4. The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child defines a child as “a human being below the age of 18 years”. Children generally have fewer rights than adults and are not able to make serious decisions. The Constitution of India in articles 21A, 24 and 39 of the Directive Principles of state policy pledges its commitment towards the cause for upliftment of children.

C. Distinguish between the following :

- Ans.** 1. The 'Scheduled Castes' is the legal and constitutional name given to the lowest ranks of the society, who have given certain privileges. The 'Scheduled tribes' live in remote areas and generally live away from the civilised society. They speak tribal dialect. Their chief occupations are gathering forest product, hunting etc.
2. Another marginalised community enjoying special privileges is the 'Other Backward Classes'— those who are socially and educationally backward, as have been recognised by the central and the state governments. On the other hand Minorities are the communities which are less in number than the rest of the population.

D. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Social measures taken for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes are as follows :
- (i) Equality before Law (Article 14).
 - (ii) Throwing open by law all Hindu religious institutions of public character to all classes and sections of Hindus [Act 25 (b)].
 - (iii) Removal of any disability, liability, restriction or conditions with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public resort maintained wholly or partially out of state funds or dedicated to the use of general public [Art 15 (2)].
 - (iv) Prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labour (Art 23).
 - (v) Abolition of 'untouchability' and its practice in any form Forbidden under (Art 17).
 - (vi) Appointment of commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes (Art 340).
2. Provisions for Upliftment of Scheduled Tribes Under The Constitution of India. **Social :**
- (i) Appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes (Art 340).
 - (ii) To specify the castes and tribal communities deemed to be Scheduled Tribes (Art 342).
 - (iii) Setting up to tribal advisory councils and departments in states and appointment of a social officer at the centre to promote their welfare

and safeguard their interests (Art 164 and 338 and Fifth Schedule).

Economic : To promote with special care, educational and economic interests of the weaker sections and in particular of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and protect them from any social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Political:

- (i) Administration and control of the scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes in any state.
 - (ii) A number of constitutional provisions exist for protection and promotion of the interests of these socially disadvantaged groups.
3. Social inequality refers to a situation in which individual groups in a society do not have equal social status. The areas of potential social inequality include voting rights, freedom of speech and assembly, the extent of property rights and access to education, health care, housing and other goods.

Social inequality is different from economic inequality though both are linked. Economic inequality refers to disparities in the distribution of economic assets and income. While economic inequality is caused by the unequal accumulation of wealth, social inequality exists because the lack of wealth in certain areas prohibits these people from obtaining the same housing, health care, etc., as the wealthy in societies where access to these social goods depends on wealth.

7 Economic Scenario of the Government



EXERCISES

SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. 15 March 1950 2. a. 2005
3. e. employment programme

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian **economy**.
2. Raw materials include **iron** and **wood**.
3. According to 2011 census the literacy rate is recorded to be around **74%**.
4. **Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna** and **Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojna** are the two employment programmes started by the government.
5. The National Rural Health Mission was started in **2005**.

C. State whether true or false :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. ICAR → • Indian Council of Agricultural Research
2. GDP → • Gross Domestic Product

- | | | |
|---------|---|------------------------------------|
| 3. BSUP | → | • Basic Services to the Urban Poor |
| 4. MDMS | → | • Mid-day Meals at Schools |
| 5. JGSY | → | • Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna |

SECTION 2 : UNDERSTANDING THE SUBJECT

A. Very Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Planning commission was set up on 15 March 1950.
2. Agriculture is important because it is the main stay of Indian economy.

B. Short answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Export of agricultural crops brings a lot of money from other countries. More than 65% people depend on agriculture for their survival. Agriculture is important as it.
- fulfils our basic necessities.
 - Provides raw material for industries.
2. Today India has a strong and thriving industrial sector that contributes almost 30% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and employs 17% of the total workforce.

C. Long answer questions :

- Ans.** 1. To improve the agricultural production the following steps were taken by the government :
- Zamindari system was abolished.
 - Scientific methods were used to increase agricultural production.
 - Crop insurance schemes were introduced to provide security to the farmers against crop failure.
 - Rural Banks and Cooperative societies were opened to provide credit to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
 - Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced through mass media.
2. The Indian government has taken up various programmes to eradicate poverty.
- Employment programmes such as 'Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGYS).
 - Social security programmes for the aged and pregnant women, especially in rural areas.
 - Employment programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY).
 - Distribution of food through Fair Price Shops. Mid-day Meals at Schools (MDMS) are also being provided to encourage children to come to school.
 - Programmes to encourage self-employment, such as Swarna Jayanti Gram Sewa-Rozgar Yojna (SGSY).
 - Employment schemes for urban areas such as Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna (PMRY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY) etc.

