MIDTERM MARATHON

For Class 10th Students

Subject (SST)

By - Faculty Name Here Kunal Sir

Topics *to be covered*

1. Type Chapter Name Here [History]
2. Type Chapter Name Here [Civics]
3. Type Chapter Name Here [Eco]
4. Type Chapter Name Here [Geo]

Chapter No. - 01

The Rise of Nationalism In Europe

Ques

Which of the following gave a clear expression of nationalism for the first time?

(a) Russian Revolution
(b) Nazism
(c) The French Revolution
(d) Indian Freedom Struggle

Utopian vision

Fig. 1 — The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.

Points To Note

- 1848, -Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'.
- The first print of the series shows :
- the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering respect to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it

Fig. 1 — The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.

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Christ and angels refer to Fraternity among nations

Torch of Enlightenment

Charter of The Rights Of Man

Broken Remains of Absolutist Institutions

Nations shown in Painting

1 US , Switzerland , France, Germany

Ur Sweet Francis Gir (Gayo)

A K L

2 Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland,

3 England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia

1800-1900

19th century – Nationalism became a major force that brought about changes in political and mental world of Europe

Result?

Formation of nation states in place of multi-national dynastic empires of Europe

Modern State Vs Nation State

- A modern state is one in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory

- A nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

The French Revolution and The Idea Of A Nation

- First clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution

- France – 1789 – under the control of Monarchy

राजा की सरकार

- Revolution in France - 1789

- Transferred the power from monarchy to a body of French citizens

- Revolution proclaimed – People should from a nation and shape its destiny

form

Ques : What steps were taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French People ? (5)

Board PYQ

Steps Taken by French Revolutionaries

1. 1789 → Revolution in France transferred power from Monarchy to a body of French Citizens.

2. The revolutionaries introduced the idea of La Patrie (fatherland) and Le Citoyen (Citizen)

They emphasized the idea of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution

Steps Taken by French Revolutionaries

4. The French tricolor was chosen to replace the formal royal standard

5. The Estates General was renamed to national assembly

6. New hymns (Songs) were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated → all in the name of nation

7. A centralized administrative system was put in place that made uniform laws for all citizens

Steps Taken by French Revolutionaries

8. Internal custom duties and dues were abolished (हटा दिया)

9. A uniform system of weights and measures was introduced

10. Regional dialects were discouraged

11. French became the common language

1

The revolutionaries further declared that it is their mission and destiny to free other people of Europe from despotism

2 When the news reached other cities of Europe

↓

people from educated middle classes and students started forming Jacobin Clubs

3 Their activities and campaigns

↓

Prepared way for French armies that entered

Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy (1790s)

Ques

Ramesh studied about revolution in France and noted some points about revolutionaries. Pick out the wrong one

(a) French tricolor replaced the formal royal standard

(b) Regional dialects were promoted

(c) Internal custom duties were abolished

(d) Both a & c

THE COMING OF NAPOLEON

(2 marks)

1. Napoleon → became emperor of France in 1804

2. Through a return to monarchy → Napoleon destroyed democracy in France

3. Napoleon → Civil Code of 1804
   - → Abolished privileges based on birth
   - → Established equality before the law
   - → Secured the right to property

Q

Briefly discuss the changes introduced by Napoleon in administration? (3)

Changes Introduced By Napoleon

1. In Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany
   → Napoleon simplified administrative divisions

2. He abolished the feudal System
   → Towns
   → Guild restrictions were removed

3. He freed the peasants (farmers) from serfdom and duty (लगान)

4. Improved Communication and transportation Systems

How Did the People React?

① Businessmen, farmers, Small-scale producers were happy

↳ Reason → uniform and standardised measurements, Tax reduction, Common national currency

What went wrong?

- → Increased taxation
- → Censorship
- → Forced recruitment into army

Downfall → Napoleon

- Battle of Leipzig (1813)
  - ↓ (Napoleon lost most areas)
- Battle of Waterloo (1815)

→ Napoleon defeated by
- B → Britain
- R → Russia
- A → Austria
- P → Prussia

The Making Of Nationalism In Europe

- Countries like Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
- Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies.
- The people living here belonged to different cultures and had no common identity .
- They had only one thing in common- their king

The Habsburg Dynasty Example

Ruled over

Austria – Hungary

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
OF THE HABSBURG EMPIRE 1780
Boundary of the Habsburg Empire 1780
Administrative Divisions
Military Frontier
0
160 km
0
100 mi
BOHEMIA
Prague
Pilsen
SILESIA
Troppau
Cracow
GALICIA
Lemberg
MORAVIA
Olomouc
Brno
Kassa
Czernowitz
LOWER
AUSTRIA
Linz
UPPER
AUSTRIA
Vienna
Pozsony
L. Ferto
Buda
Pest
HUNGARY
PARTIUM
Nagyvárad
Kolozsvár
TRANSYLVANIA
Brassó
L. Constance
VORARLBERG
Innsbruck
TYROL
Brixen
STYRIA
Graz
L. Balaton
CARINTHIA
Klagenfurt
Trent
GORIZIA
Laibach
CARNIOLA
Zagreb
Pécs
Szabadka
BÁNÁT
DUCHY OF
MILAN
MANTUA
ISTRIA
CROATIA
SLAVONIA
Banyaluka
Sarajevo
Ragusa
ADRIATIC SEA
Main
Rhine
Danube
Inn
Elbe
Oder
Vistula
Bug
Dniester
Prut
Drava
Sava
Drina
Morava
Alut
Mures
Tisza
Po

Q Galicia → aristocracy spoke _____

(a) English
(b) French
(c) Polish
(d) Spanish

The Habsburg Dynasty

1. Ruled over Austria-Hungary

2. Included Alpine Regions :
*Tyrol
*Austria
*Sudetenland

3. Included Bohemia- aristocracy Here was German speaking

4. Included Italian speaking provinces : Lombardy and Venetia

5.
- Hungary –Half spoke Magyar , half other dialects
- Galicia-aristocracy spoke Polish

6. Peasant
- Bohemians and Slovaks to the north
- Slovenes in Carniola,
- Croats to the south, and
- Roumans to the east in Transylvania

अब इतने सारे कन्फ्यूजन में Se Ye Nation States कैसे बना,
ये जानने के लिए यूरोप के समाज को तो समझ ना पड़ेगा ना ॥

Aristocrats
The European Society
Peasants (farmers)
Working Class / Middle Class

The Aristocrats

1. Socially and Politically – Aristocracy was dominant class

2. They had large estates (big areas of land) and town houses(big houses)

3. They spoke French for diplomacy and in high society

4. Their number was small and their families were connected by ties of marriage

The Peasants → farmers

Majority of Europe's population was made of peasants (farmers)

Western Europe

Farming was done by small landowners and tenants (farmers who took land on rent)

Eastern and Central Europe

Big areas of land were cultivated by serfs (farmers hired by landlords)

Industrialisation and The Middle Class

1. Europe → Western and Central parts
   ↓
   Growth of industries and trade → growth of Commercial classes

2. England
   ↓
   Industrialisation began in 2nd half of 18th century
   ↓
   But → France & Germany
   ↓
   19th century

3. New social groups formed
   - Working Class
   - Middle Class
     - Industrialists
     - Business-men
     - Professional

Central & Eastern Europe
↓
They were small in number

Liberal Nationalism → 3 marks

1. **Social Sphere**
   - For new middle classes –Freedom for the individual and equality of all before law
     - They did not Universal Adult Franchise

2. **Political Sphere**
   - Concept of government by consent
     - parliament

3. **Economic Sphere**
   - freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

Nothing much just an image of Kunal sir
If he wasn't a teacher.

1833

Cloth measurement
↳ unit → elle

Hamburg

Nuremberg

11 tax barriers

55%

5% duty (tax) at every barrier

Ques

_____ was a unit of cloth measurement

(a) Elle

(b) Yelle

(c) Litres

(d) Franks

Formation of Zollverein

1. Commercial Classes
   - They felt this as obstacle in economic exchanges
2. They stressed on the need for creating a customs union
3. 1834
   - At the initiative of Prussia
     - a customs union or Zollverein was formed
4. The union abolished the tariff barriers and reduced the no. of currency from over thirty to two
5. The creation of railway network
   - helped movement of goods + people

New Conservatism After 1815

1. After Napoleon's defeat in 1815 → govt. set up in Europe were conservative

2. Conservatives believed that institutions like
   - Church
   - Monarchy
   - Social hierarchies
   - Property → Should be preserved

3. Some conservatives believed
   - Modern army
   - Efficient bureaucracy
   - Dynamic economy
   - Abolishing feudalism

→ Help make monarchy strong

ICELAND (DENMARK)
ATLANTIC SEA
NORWAY (SWEDEN)
SWEDEN
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
GREAT BRITAIN
WALES
ENGLAND
DENMARK
HANOVER (G.B.)
PRUSSIA
NETHERLANDS
POLAND
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
GALICIA
BAVARIA
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
SMALL STATES
SERBIA
GEORGIA
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
CORSICA
BULGARIA
ARMENIA
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
SARDINIA
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES
PERSIA
GREECE
MESOPOTAMIA
TUNIS
ALGERIA
CRETE
SYRIA
MOROCCO
CYPRUS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PALESTINE
EGYPT

Treaty of Vienna - 1815

↳ Obj → To reverse most of the changes done by Napoleon

1. The Bourbon Dynasty was restored to power
2. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon
3. Series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion
4. Kingdom of Netherlands (included Belgium)- set up in the north
5. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South
6.
   - Prussia – got new territories on western frontiers +part of Saxony
   - Austria – got North Italy
   - East-Russia got part of Poland

* 39 German states → untouched

The Revolutionaries

Fig. 7 — Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.
Print by Giacomo Mantegazza.

During the years 1815 → Repression by Conservative govt → Forced many revolutionaries to go underground or in exile

Secret Societies were formed during this time

The Revolutionaries

Mazzini

Italian revolutionary – Born in Genoa in 1807

Became member of a secret society- Carbonari

In 1831- at the age of 24 , he was sent to exile for attempting revolution in Liguria

Set up two secret societies

Young Italy in Marseilles

Young Europe in Berne

1 mark

The Revolutionaries

He believed that God also wishes that nations should be formed

So Italy cannot continue to be divided into small states and kingdoms

Italy has to be united

Inspired by Him secret societies were set up in

Germany , France , Switzerland and Poland

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS : 1830-1848

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS : 1830-1848

3.5

1

As conservative rulers tried to increase their power

2

Revolutions started in Italian , German states , states of Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland

3

These revolutions were led by educated middle class rich people

For ex: Professors , school teachers , clerks , commercial middle class

4

July Revolution -1830, France

- Bourbon dynasty established in 1815- overthrown(removed) by liberal revolutionaries
- Constitutional Monarchy established In France –Louis Philippe became head

Duke Metternich –Famous statement

'When France sneezes,' Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches cold.'

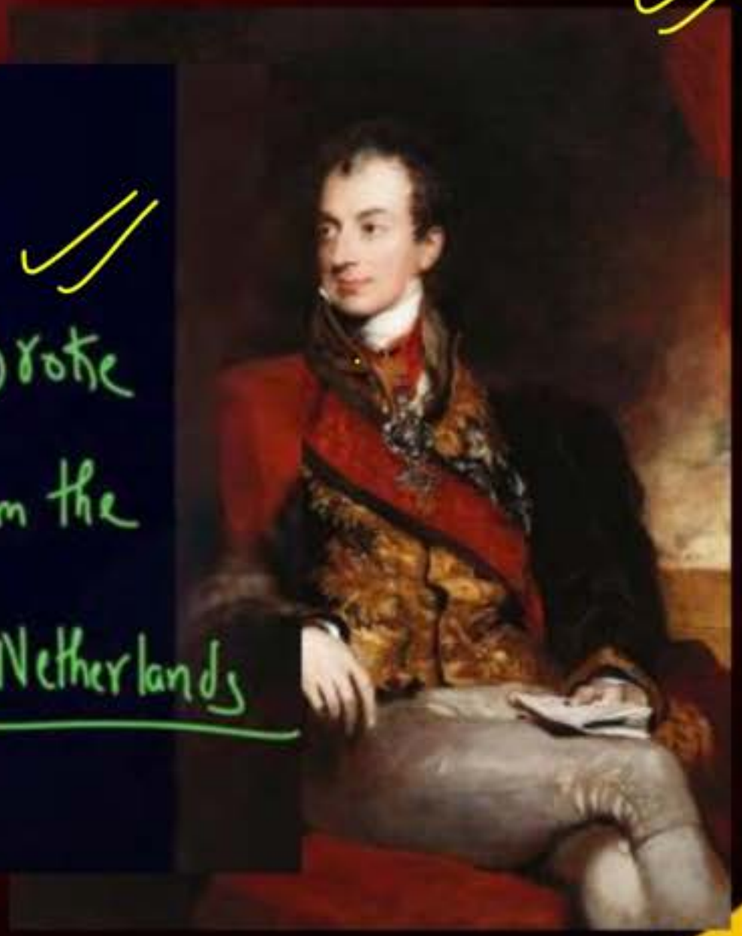
Example

July revolution in France (1830)

↓

Inspired a struggle in Brussels

Result → Belgium broke away from the Kingdom of Netherlands



Greek War of Independence

→ 3 marks

1. Greece → part of Ottoman Empire since 15th century

2. Growth of nationalism in Europe → Sparked a struggle in Greece for independence → (Started – 1821)

3. Greece
   - population → christian
   - Ottoman Empire → Muslim
   - + Western nationals who had Sympathy → ancient Greek Culture

4. Greek nationalists received support from Greeks living in exile

5. Poets and authors called Greece → cradle of European Civilisation

(6) English poet Lord Byron organised funds and went himself to fight in the war

(7) He died of fever in 1824

(8) Treaty of Constantinople (Istanbul)

↓

1832

↓

Declared Greece independent

Ques

Treaty of Constantinople was signed in ____

(a) 1824

(b) 1824

(c) 1839

✓ (d) 1832

Ques

Significance of Treaty of Constantinople

(a) Unification of Germany

(b) Return of Zollverein

(c) Greece became independent

(d) Revolutionary Uprisings

Jab Kunal Sir Koi Ques Kare

PWIANS be like " Cheen Tapak Dam Dam

The Romantic Imagination and Nationalist Feeling

Romanticism

A cultural movement that rejected science and reason and aimed at building nationalist sentiments through culture , shared history , songs etc.

Romanticism

1

Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed :
true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk

2

True spirit of nation(volksgeist)was made popular through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.

3

Importance was given to the local language and collection of local folklore(stories).It had two benefits:

- Help recover national spirit
- Help reach nationalist message to illiterate people

1 mark

1 Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria.

R I A

The Case of Poland

Picture

2 Poland was no longer independent but national feelings were alive through music and language

3 Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

- Russia occupied Poland – Polish language removed from schools – Russian language imposed everywhere

- 1831-armed rebellion against Russia but failed

Role Of Language

3/5 marks

- To resist this –many members of clergy in Poland used Polish language for religious Teachings and Church gatherings

- Result : large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities

Hunger , Hardship and Popular Revolt

1. 1830s- Great economic crisis in Europe
2. First half of 19th century – Population increased rapidly
3. Less jobs , more jobseekers
4. Rural population migrated to cities – lived in overcrowded slums
5. Small producers in towns faced competition from cheap machine made goods from England
6. This was major problem in textile sector
7. In regions where Aristocracy was powerful –peasants were burdened by taxes and dues
8. Rise of food prices or bad harvest led to more poverty

Hunger , Hardship and Popular Revolt 1848: France

1. Food shortages, high food prices and unemployment in France
2. People of Paris came out on the streets. Barricades were put to stop them
3. Louis Phillippe was forced to run away
4. National Assembly declared France a Republic. All males above 21 yrs. age were given the right to vote.
5. National workshops were set up to provide employment

Case Study Based Question

Read the given passage and answer the questions :

In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments. The journalist Wilhelm Wolff described the events in a Silesian village as follows: In these villages (with 18,000 inhabitants) cotton weaving is the most widespread occupation ... The misery of the workers is extreme. The desperate need for jobs has been taken advantage of by the contractors to reduce the prices of the goods they order ... On 4 June at 2 p.m. a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages. They were treated with scorn and threats alternately. Following this, a group of them forced their way into the house, smashed its elegant windowpanes, furniture, porcelain ... another group broke into the storehouse and plundered it of supplies of cloth which they tore to shreds ... The contractor fled with his family to a neighbouring village which, however, refused to shelter such a person. He returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army. In the exchange that followed, eleven weavers were shot.

Q 1845 → weavers revolt took place in ____

(a) France
(b) Silesia
(c) Croatia
(d) Carniola

Ques

_____ weavers were shot

(a) 10

(b) 12

(c) 11

(d) 15

1848: The Revolution of The Liberals

5 marks

It was a revolution led by the educated middle classes

It ran parallel to the revolution by poor , unemployed , farmers and workers

1848: The Revolution of The Liberals

1 France

1. After Louis Philippe became king in July 1830- nothing was good and people were still revolting

2.February 1848- conditions turned against Louis Philippe in France and he had to leave the throne

3. France again turned into republic where all the adult male got the right to vote

2 Rest Of Europe

1. In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire

2. Men and women of liberal middle class started demanding constitution and national unification

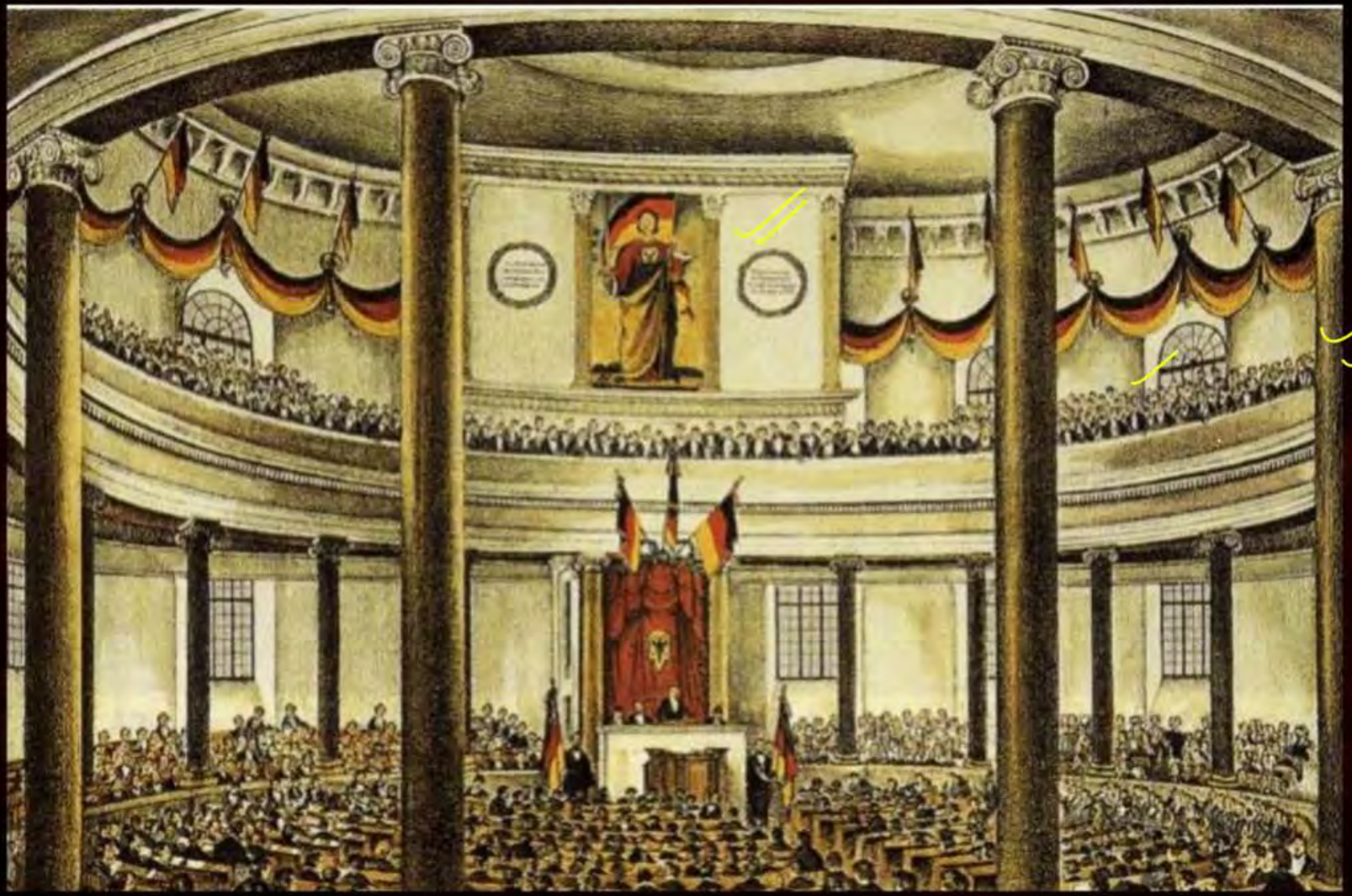
3. Major Demands :
- Nation state on parliamentary principles
- Constitution , Freedom of press and association

3 Germany

1. In German regions –members of large number of political associations were middle-class professionals, businessmen and rich artisans

2.They met in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly on 18 May 1848

3. 831 representatives –reached Frankfurt parliament – convened in Church of St. Paul
Objective : Draft a constitution for German nation headed by Const. monarchy



→ Pick

Frankfurt Parliament –

- Crown was offered to Prussian King Freidrich Wilhelm IV
- He rejected the crown and joined the revolting monarchs
- Lastly, Army was called → Assembly was dissolved

Women and Political Rights

- The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one
- Women joined the different liberal movements in large numbers
- Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations
- Even after this , they were not given voting rights in the assembly. In the Frankfurt parliament –women were only observers

Changes In Conservative Rule

1. Conservatives suppressed 1848 movements –but not able to restore old order

2. Kings realized –revolutions can be ended by giving rights to revolutionaries

3. After 1848- monarchies of central and Eastern Europe introduced changes –already taken place in Western Europe (1815)

4. Serfdom , Bonded Labour abolished in Habsburg empire and Russia

More power to Hungarians

Ques :

Frankfurt Parliament was Convened in ____

(a) Church of St. Francis
(b) Church of St. Peter
(c) Church of St. Mark
(d) Church of St. Paul

UNIFICATIONS

5 marks

GERMANY

Unification Of Germany

1.Germany was a loose confederation of 39 German speaking states with no common identity

2. Middle class Germans tried to unite it in 1848 but were suppressed by Monarchs(kings), military and Junkers(large landowners)

3. Prussia took the leadership of uniting Germany. Its chief architect was Prussian chief minister –Otto Von Bismarck . He did it with the help of army and bureaucracy

ADF

4. Three wars over seven years with Austria , Denmark and France resulted in Prussian victory and unification was completed.

Unification Of Germany

- 18 January 1871- an assembly comprising :

  - the princes of the German states,
  - representatives of the army,
  - important Prussian ministers including the chief minister Otto von Bismarck

- gathered in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia

Fig. 11 — The proclamation of the German empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, Anton von Werner. At the centre stands the Kaiser and the chief commander of the Prussian army, General von Roon. Near them is Bismarck. This monumental work (2.7m x 2.7m) was completed and presented by the artist to Bismarck on the latter's 70th birthday in 1885.

Unification Of Germany

The nation-building process in Germany

Showed the power of Prussian state

The new state focused on modernising

currency

Banking

Legal and Judicial systems in Germany

ITALY

Fig. 14(a) — Italian states before unification, 1858.

Unification Of Italy

(a) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini tried to create a unitary Italian Republic.

(b)He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy to achieve this goal.

(c)After the revolutionary uprisings of 1831 and 1848 failed –Responsibility came on Sardinia Piedmont under King Victor Emmanuel II to unify states through war

- Chief Minister Cavour-Neither a revolutionary nor a democrat
- Spoke Good French language

Unification Of Italy

1. Sardinia Piedmont defeated Austrian Forces with the help of France in 1859

2. A large number of volunteers also joined the struggle under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi

3. 1860-They marched into Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and defeated Spanish forces with the help of local peasants

4. 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

Bhaimya !
Yo La Talia
Ka Hai ?

Victor
Emmanuel
Ki Wife
Hai Babua

THE STRANGE CASE OF BRITAIN

How was the unification in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? (5)

powerful

The Strange Case of Britain

1. No British nation before 18th century
2. Different ethnic groups
   - British
   - Irish
   - Welsh
   - Scottish
   - ↓ Lived in British isles
3. They had their own culture and political traditions
4. The English grew in wealth and power
   - ↓ Started expanding their influence
5. The English parliament took control of power from monarchy in 1688

Strange Case - Britain

6. The English parliament
   - Major role in making nation-state with England as centre

7. Act of Union (1707)
   - Between England and Scotland
   - Formed UK

8. Parliament
   - Dominated by English
   - Scottish political traditions and culture were suppressed

9. Catholics living in Scottish highlands → Suppressed whenever they tried to become independent
   - Scottish highlanders
     - Not allowed
       - To speak Gaelic language or wear national dress
     - Forced to leave country

Strange Case - Britain

1. Ireland → Divided between Catholics and Protestants
2. Britain Supported Protestants → To establish dominance
3. After a failed revolt by Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen (1798) → Ireland → merged into UK (1801)

New Symbols
- British flag (Union Jack)
- Anthem (God Save Our Noble King)
- English language → Promoted

Union Jack

VISUALISING THE NATION

imagination

Female Allegory

Marianne –Allegory of France

Germania –Allegory of Germany

Britannia –Allegory of Britain

Imp

Box 3

Meanings of the symbols

Attribute	Significance
Broken chains	Being freed
Breastplate with eagle	Symbol of the German empire – strength
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olive branch around the sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, red and gold tricolour	Flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by the Dukes of the German states
Rays of the rising sun	Beginning of a new era

NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

PYQ

Ques : What was the source of nationalist tensions in Balkans? (5)

AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
SLOVENIA
CROATIA
ROMANIA
MOLDOVA
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
SERBIA
Balkan Mountains
MONT.
KOSOVO
BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
Adriatic Sea
ITALY
ALBANIA
NORTH MACEDONIA
GREECE
TURKEY
Aegean Sea
Ionian Sea

Balkans

1. Area of geographical and ethnic variation

2. Consisted of
   - Romania
   - Bulgaria
   - Albania
   - Macedonia
   - Greece
   - Croatia
   - Bosnia-Herzegovina
   - Slovenia
   - Serbia
   - Montenegro

3. Spread of ideas of romantic nationalism + Disintegration of Ottoman Empire
   → Made the region explosive

4. Ottoman tried to regain control through modernisation
   → One by one
   → Nationalities broke away

Balkans

5 Balkans claimed → So these states wanted independence

↓

They were once independent

↓

Now dominated by foreign powers

6 Balkan states

↓

Jealous of each other and wanted to expand their territories

7 Big European powers

↓

Rivalry due to trade and colonies

8 When they join Balkan crisis

↓

Leads to WW I

Ques

_____ was a region of serious nationalist tensions

(a) France
(b) Balkans
(c) Italy
(d) Tuscany

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

2 mark

Map work

01

- Modern nationalism was associated with the formation of nation-states.

02

- In India like many other colonies the growth of modern nationalism is connected to the anti-colonial movement

03

- People discovered unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism

CBSE PYQ

"The first world war created a new economical and political Situation in India." Discuss (5)

The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

Impact of WW1 on India

(1) War created a new economical and political situation

(2) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure → financed by war loans and increasing taxes

(3) Custom duties were raised (increase) and income tax was introduced

(4) Through the war years → prices increased, almost doubled between 1913-18 → hardship for common people

WWI and India

(1) 1921 census → 12 to 13 million people died because of food shortages and epidemic

(5) Villages were called to supply soldiers
↓
Forced recruitment
Caused anger among the villagers

(6) In 1918–19 and 1920-21
↓
Crops failed in many parts of the country leading to food shortages.
↓
This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic

Return of Gandhi

① Came back from South Africa

② Came back to India → 9 Jan, 1915

Now celebrated as Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas.

③ In South Africa

↓

Gandhi fought against the racist rule through Satyagraha.

This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor ← This stresses on the fact to request the oppressor. (e)

It means quest for the truth ← (a)

Satyagraha

(b) It is a pure-soul force

(c) Truth is the substance of the soul

(d) It is an active resistance → It is not the weapon of the weak

3

Gandhi's Initial Satyagraha Movements

- Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
- Kheda Satyagraha (1918) → NCERT (1917) ×
- Ahemdabad Satyagraha (1918)

3/20th

Satyagraha Movements

① Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

② Movement against indigo plantation system (Tin-Kathia) in Champaran, Bihar

Kath

③ 'Indigo' → a plant from which blue colored dye was prepared

④ Under Tin-Kathia System → European planters asked farmers to grow indigo on 3/20th part of land

What was the problem?

1. Germany produced an artificial dye (colour) that replaced indigo.

2. So demand for Indigo decreased in the international market

3. European planters started facing losses.

To recover this

They → Increased rents
→ Taxes

Champaran Satyagraha

① Gandhi was called to Champaran by a peasant (farmer) named Raj Kumar Shukla.

② Gandhi fought against indigo plantation system

↓

Through Satyagraha

③ Result

↓

This system was abolished.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918 – Gujarat)

① Kheda → Crops got destroyed

- Excessive rainfall
- Plague Epidemic (Disease caused by rats)

② Farmer

↓

Not able to pay the rent of the land and wanted it to be remmitted (not taken)

Kheda

③ Gandhi started Satyagraha in support of the farmers

④ Result

↓

Rent was remitted and only those who can afford were asked to pay the rent

Ahmedabad Satyagraha (1918)

1. Also known as Ahemdabad cotton mill strike

2. During plague epidemic
   → Cotton mill owners announced plague bonus → To attract workers
   → But refused to give the bonus once the plague was over.

3. Workers went on strike demanding 50% hike (increase) in wages

4. Gandhi
   → organised satya. in favour of cotton mill workers
   → went on hunger strike

5. Result → Wages were increased by 35%.

Ques

Wages of workers in Ahmedabad were increased by _____

(a) 20%
(b) 25%
(c) 35%
(d) 48%

Rowlatt Act

① 1917
↓
Governor General (India)
↓
Lord Chelmsford
↓
Appointed a sedition committee

② Committee was led by
Justice Sidney Rowlatt
↓
So → It is also called
Rowlatt Committee

③ Objective
- To keep a check on nationalist activities
- To suggest a solution to stop them

Rowlatt Act

① Rowlatt Act
↓
Passed in March 1919
↓
By the Imperial Legislative Council
↓
Despite the united opposition of the Indian members.

② It gave police huge powers to arrest anyone found doing anything against the British

③ Police could arrest without a warrant.

④ Can be put into prison without trial for 2 yrs.

⑤ Also called Black Act

Rowlatt Act

No Appeal, No Vakeel, No Dalee l

Rowlatt Satyagraha

(a) Gandhi decided to launch a civil disobedience that would begin with a hartal on 6th April

(b) Rallies were organised, shops closed down, railway workers went on strike.

(c) British were troubled that lines of communication would break down.
- Telegraph
- Railways

Rowlatt Satyagraha

① British decided to use force

② When the police fired upon peaceful procession

→ Violent clashes broke out

↓

People attacked govt. buildings

10th April (1919)

↓

→ Local leaders around Amritsar were arrested

↓

Gandhi was stopped from entering Delhi

Jallianwala Bagh (1919)

① 1919
↓
Lieutenant Governor (Punjab)
↓
Michael O' Dwyer
↓
imposed martial law in Punjab and surrounding areas

② Martial Law
↓
According to this
↓
4 or more than that people cannot gather at a place.

③ To maintain law and order
↓
Command given to Brigadier General Edward Reginald Harry Dyer

Jallianwala Bagh (1919)

1. Happened on 13 April 1919
2. Thousands of people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh to celebrate Baisakhi
3. Some were protesting against the arrest of their leaders
4. General Dyer entered Jallianwala Bagh and blocked the only entry and exit
5. He opened fire and many people died

Jallianwala Bagh → Impact

① As the news spread
↓
Violent clashes broke out

② The British decided to use force against Satyagrahis

③ Satyagrahis were captured, forced to rub their noses on ground and asked to salute (do salam) to British officials

Villages around Punjab were bombed

Jallianwala Bagh → Reaction of Political leaders

1. Gandhi called off the Rowlatt Satyagraha
2. Gandhi condemned the incident
3. Tagore returned his Knight hood

Ques

_____ among the following was imposed in Punjab and surrounding areas by Dwyer

(a) Rowlatt Law

(b) Martial Law

(c) Emergency Act

(d) None

Khilafat

① WW I
↓
Ottoman Turkey lost the war
↓
Result
↓
Britain was imposing a treaty that would take away the powers of Sultan of Turkey (Also called Khalifa)

② Khalifa → was also the religious leader of Islam

③ Movement started in different parts of the world by Muslims in support of Khalifa

④ India → Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay (March 1919) → Khilafat movement led by → Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali

Two INC sessions → * Calcutta Session, Sep. 1920

* Nagpur Session, Dec. 1920 → NCM-Khilafat programme was adopted

(8)

(5) Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims together ←

Khilafat

→ (7) But, INC leaders did not want to boycott council elections scheduled in Nov.

(6) Gandhi started convincing Congress leaders to Start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat

1 mark

Hind Swaraj (1909)

① Gandhi in his book Hindi Swaraj (1909)
↓
Said that → British came and settled in India because we cooperated.

② If we refuse to cooperate
↓
British empire will fall
↓
Swaraj will come

Board PYQ

"NCM was supposed to unfold in stages as per Gandhi."

Discuss (2).

NCM-Khilafat → Gandhi said that movement should unfold in three stages:

1. Surrender of Titles
2. Boycott of foreign goods, Civil services, schools, Colleges
3. Full civil disobedience if the govt. decides to use force

Different Strands within the movement

Movement in the Towns

→ Initially it was Successful
↓
Later it failed
(Reason)
- Justice Party (did not participate)
- Expensive Khadi
- Slow Indian Inst.

Swaraj in the Plantations

Movement in the Countryside

* Awadh Peasant Struggle
  - Oudh Kisan Sabha
    - J.L. Nehru ; Baba Ramchandra
* Tribal Movement

MOVEMENT IN THE TOWNS

Movement in Towns

1. Movement was led by educated middle Classes

2. * Students left schools and colleges
   * Teachers and headmasters resigned
   * Lawyers gave up their practices

3. Foreign goods were burnt + Liquor Shops were picketed

4. Council Elections were boycotted
   (Except Justice party (Dalit Party) in Madras → As they felt Elections are the only way to Solve their Problems)

⑤ Impact was more on the economic front

Ex: Import of clothes
↓
Reduced by half
↓
Their value dropping from Rs 102 cr – 57 cr between 1921–22

As the boycott movement spread → people refused using foreign clothes
↓
Production of Indian handlooms and textiles went up.

Reason why The Movement Slowed Down in Towns

(2)

① Khadi was expensive and could not be afforded by the poor people easily. So they returned back to using the mill made cloth

② Indian institutions that were supposed to replace the British ones were too slow to come up. → So teachers went back to govt. schools and lawyers went back to govt. courts.

MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

NCM in Countryside

Oct 17-1920
Oudh Kisan Sabha was formed

* Awadh Peasant Struggle

- Movement against talukdars and zamindars
- Main leaders : Baba Ramchandra (an indentured labour → Returned from Fiji) and J.L. Nehru
- Farmer problems
  - High rents
  - Farmers were forced to do Begar (free labour)
  - Farmers were regularly thrown out of their lands even after paying rents

Farmer Demands

- Abolition of Begar
- Reduction of Revenue
- Social boycott of oppressive landlords
- Nai – (Barber)
  - Dhobi (washerman)

were organised in many places

NCM in Countryside

When NCM started Congress wanted to merge the Awadh peasant struggle but it turned violent

Houses of taluqdars and zamindars were attacked + Bazaars were looted

However, local leaders used the name of Gandhi and told farmers

- Not to pay taxes
- Land will be given to them

TRIBAL MOVEMENT IN GUDEM HILLS, ANDHRA PRADESH

3

Gurcilla movement in Andhra

(1) Forest Laws

- Took away the traditional rights of the tribal people
- Tribals → lost and their livelihood
- When British forced them to do begar for road building → hill people revolted

(2) Movement started in Gudem Hills of A.P.

(3) Leader → Alluri Sitaram Raju

- People called him incarnation of God
- He said that he had special powers

Alluri Sitaram Raju

1. He could make correct astrological predictions, heal people and can even survive bullet shots
2. He was a huge fan of Gandhi
3. He asked people to wear Khadi and leave drinking
4. He believed that violence is needed for independence
5. He was caught and executed in 1924

Pyq

" The meaning of Swaraj was understood differently by the plantation workers of Assam." Discuss (3/5)

When NCM started → They disobeyed authorities and moved out of plantations → But could never reach back their villages. [Reason: Railway and Steamer strike]

(4) ↳ They were caught, beaten up

Swaraj in the Plantations

(1) Workers in the plantations of Assam had their own understanding of Swaraj

(2) Swaraj for them meant
- Freedom to move in and out of the plantations
- To maintain a link with their villages

(3) Under Inland Emmigration Act (1859)
↓
Under this workers were not allowed to leave plantation without a special permit
↓
They were rarely given such permission

Chauri Chaura Incident

Gandhi called off the NCM

Gorakhpur (U.P)

Chauri Chaura

4 Feb, 1922

Police clashes with a peaceful procession

People burnt the policestation

22 policemen + 3 civilians died

TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

1. Gandhi withdrew
   ↓
   NCM
   ↓
   He felt Satyagrahis need to be more trained in non violence

2. Many within the Congress
   ↓
   Tired of the mass struggles
   ↓
   Wanted to return to the Council politics
   ↓
   Wanted to participate in elections to the provincial council set up GoI (1919)

3. They felt this is the best way:
   → To oppose British policies
   → To demonstrate that Councils are not democratic
   → To argue for reform

Swaraj Party

→ In 1923 → C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

↓

formed Swaraj Party

↓ Younger leaders like J.L. Nehru and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose wanted complete independence

Two Factors That Shaped Indian Politics In Late 1920s

Impact of WorldWide Economic Depression

→ Agricultural Prices started falling from 1926 → International market

→ By 1930 → prices collapsed

→ Farmers → Bad Condition
↓ Result
pay the taxes → Farmers not able to

Simon Commission

PYQ (3)

→ Also called Indian Statutory Commission

→ Headed by Sir John Simon → so popularly called Simon Commission

→ 7 member commission → which had no Indian member

→ Set up by Conservative Party [Also Known as Tory govt]

Simon Commission

(1) Stanley Baldwin was the PM of UK when the Commission was appointed

(2) Accor. to GoI, 1919
↓
This Commission was supposed to come after 10 yrs

(3) But conservative party (Tory govt.) had a fear of losing elections
↓
Simon Commission – Appointed in 1927 and arrived in India in 1928
↓
To suggest administrative changes

(4) → On arrival → boycotted by INC and Muslim League → greeted with slogans → Simon Go Back
↓
Reason → No Indian Member

Irwin's Vague (pointless) Offer

Congress was not Satisfied →

In an effort to win over → INC and political asso.

↓

Oct 1929 → Lord Irwin announced an offer → To give dominion status to India in unspecified future and asked to attend the Round Table Conference

Ques

Reason for boycott of Simon Commission.

(a) No INC participation

(b) No Indian Member in Commission

(c) Favour towards Muslim League

(d) Both a&c

The liberals and moderates, who were proposing a constitutional system within the framework of British dominion, gradually lost their influence. In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 January 1930, would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence. But the celebrations attracted very little attention. So Mahatma Gandhi had to find a way to relate this abstract idea of freedom to more concrete issues of everyday life.

Salt March and CDM

Most repeated PYQ

PYQ. "Gandhi used Salt as a weapon to unite different classes in a common movement." Discuss (5)

Salt March

- Gandhi felt that Salt can be used as a symbol to bring together different classes of people
- Salt was eaten by both rich and poor
- 1882 → Act → Imposed tax on Salt
  - Salt manufacturing → right given to British company

Salt March

- 6 April → Gandhi broke the salt law
- 12 March, 1930 → Gandhi starts a march
  - Sabarmati → Dandi (240 miles) with his 78 volunteers
- If demands are not fulfilled by 11 March → a CDM will be launched
- Gandhi wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating his demands (31 Jan, 1930)

Civil Disobedience Movement

CDM

1. Foreign cloth was boycotted , liquor shops picketed

2. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes

3. Village officials resigned

4. People broke forest laws in many places.
   - They entered Reserve Forest

5. People in different parts of the country:
   - Broke the salt law
   - Manufactured salt
   - Demonstrated in front of govt. salt factories

6. People were asked to break the colonial laws

Outcome of CDM

1

Colonial govt. started arresting Congress Leaders → led to violent clashes

2

- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested in April 1930

3

- People protested in Peshawar – Faced police firing

4

A month later –Gandhi was arrested

5

Industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railway stations –

6

- Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten, and about 100,000 people were arrested

2 marks

↳ PYQ

Gandhi-Irwin Pact

① Signed on 5th March 1931

② Gandhi agreed to attend 2nd Round Table Conference

(2) Gandhi called off the CDM

④ Political Prisoners were released

3/5

How Participants saw the Movement?

Rich peasants	expected the revenue demand to be reduced → when the British refused to do so → they joined the movement → They did not re-join the movement as the movement was called without revising the revenue rates.
Poor Peasants	wanted rents of lands to be remitted → The Congress was unwilling to support the "no rent" campaigns due to the fear of upsetting the rich peasants and landlords.
Business Classes	after the war → their huge profits were reduced → wanted protection against import of foreign goods → To organise business interests → they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927
Women	also participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops → Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation.

Limits of Civil Disobedience

1928 → All Party Conference

1. The Dalits or the Untouchables did not actively participate in the movement → they demanded reservation of seats, separate electorates.

Dr B.R. Ambedkar the leader of the Dalits → Formed an association in 1930 → called the Depressed Classes Association.

Poona Pact → between the Gandhiji and B.R. Ambedkar (1932) → gave reserved seats in Provincial and Central Councils but were voted by general electorate.

The leader of the Muslim League M.A. Jinnah wanted reserved seats for Muslims in Central Assembly.

Large sections of Muslims did not participate in the Civil disobedience movement.

Sense Of Collective Belonging (PYQ)

Ques

"The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination." Elaborate (5)

① Popular Images

→ With the growth of nationalism → in 20th century → Idea of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata

↓

first image created by Bankim Chandra Chhattopadhay

↓

1870 → also composed the song 'Vande Matram' → later found in his novel → 'Anand Math' → Song → Sung during Swadeshi and Boycott movement

→ Inspired by Swadeshi → Abanindranath Tagore painted first image of Bharat Mata

↓

Took various forms → As it circulated in diff-prints and painted by diff artists

Fig. 12 – Bharat Mata, Abanindranath Tagore, 1905.
Notice that the mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing. The mala in one hand emphasises her ascetic quality. Abanindranath Tagore, like Ravi Varma before him, tried to develop a style of painting that could be seen as truly Indian.

→ Bharat Mata

↓

Abanindranath Tagore

② Revival of Indian Folklore (Local stories)

→ Late 19th century → nationalists began recording folklores, songs, ballads → they believed → this gave true picture of India's culture

→ They toured from villages to villages → collecting the same

→ Bengal → Rabindranath Tagore → led the movement for folk revival

→ Madras → Natesa Sastri published 'The Folklores of South India' (Collection of Tamil Folk Tales)

(3) Use of Icons and Symbols

→ Many symbols and icons → used to develop nationalist feeling

→ During Swadeshi movement → Bengal → tricolour flag designed → (Red, Green, Yellow)

↓

8 lotus → Represented British provinces

Crescent moon → Hindu Muslim unity

→ 1921 → Gandhi designed a Swaraj flag (red, green, white) RGW

↓

Charkha (wheel) in the centre → represented idea of self help.

(4) Reinterpretation of History

→ Nationalists requested people to take a pride in their own history

→ Britishers have made us feel inferior

→ Nationalists believed → India's history and culture is rich

→ They started writing about India's achievement in the past.

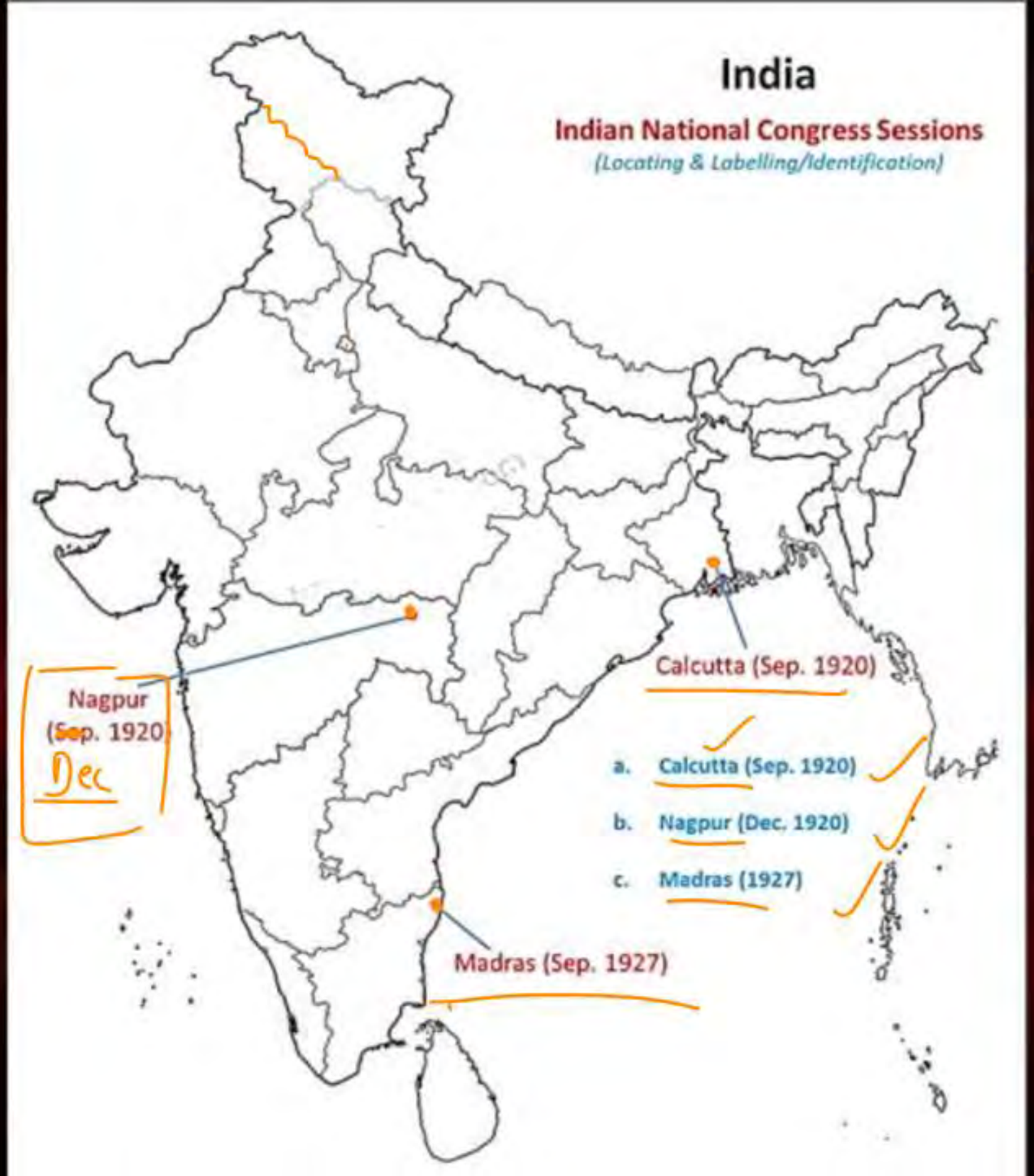
± Quit India Movement (1942)

↳ Gandhi → Do or Die

Ques

Which among the following was formed by B.R. Ambedkar to organise Dalits?

(a) Depressed Community Organisation
(b) Dalit Janta Dal
(c) Depressed Classes Association
(d) None

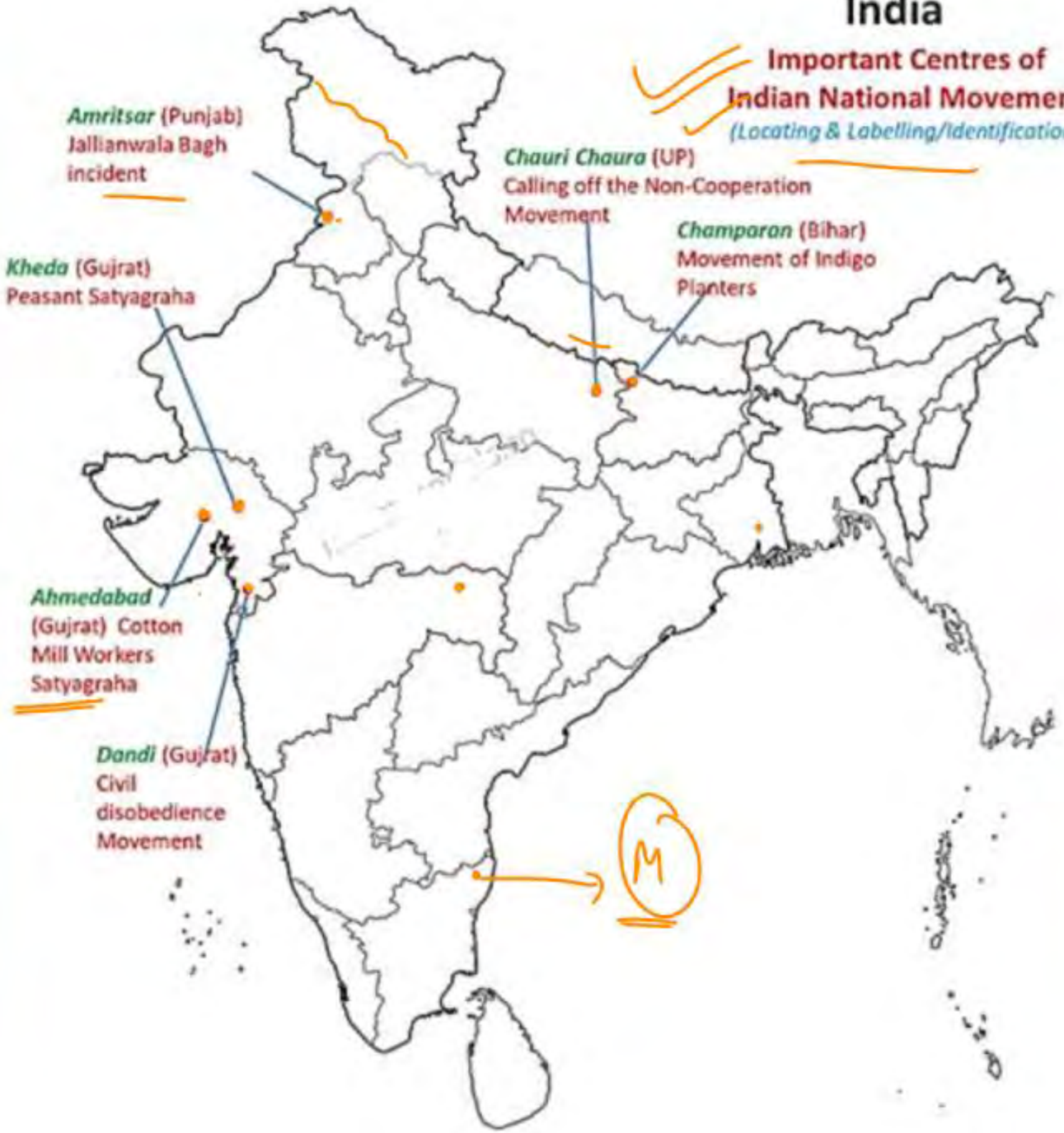


→ Congress Sessions

India

Important Centres of Indian National Movement

(Locating & Labelling/Identification)



Break

10 min

Pwians

X	X	X
X	O	
O	O	

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POWER SHARING

Ques

Beligum's capital

(a) Budapest

(b) Brussels

(c) Munich

(d) Silesia

Geography of Belgium

Population

↓

Little over 1crore or half the population of Haryana

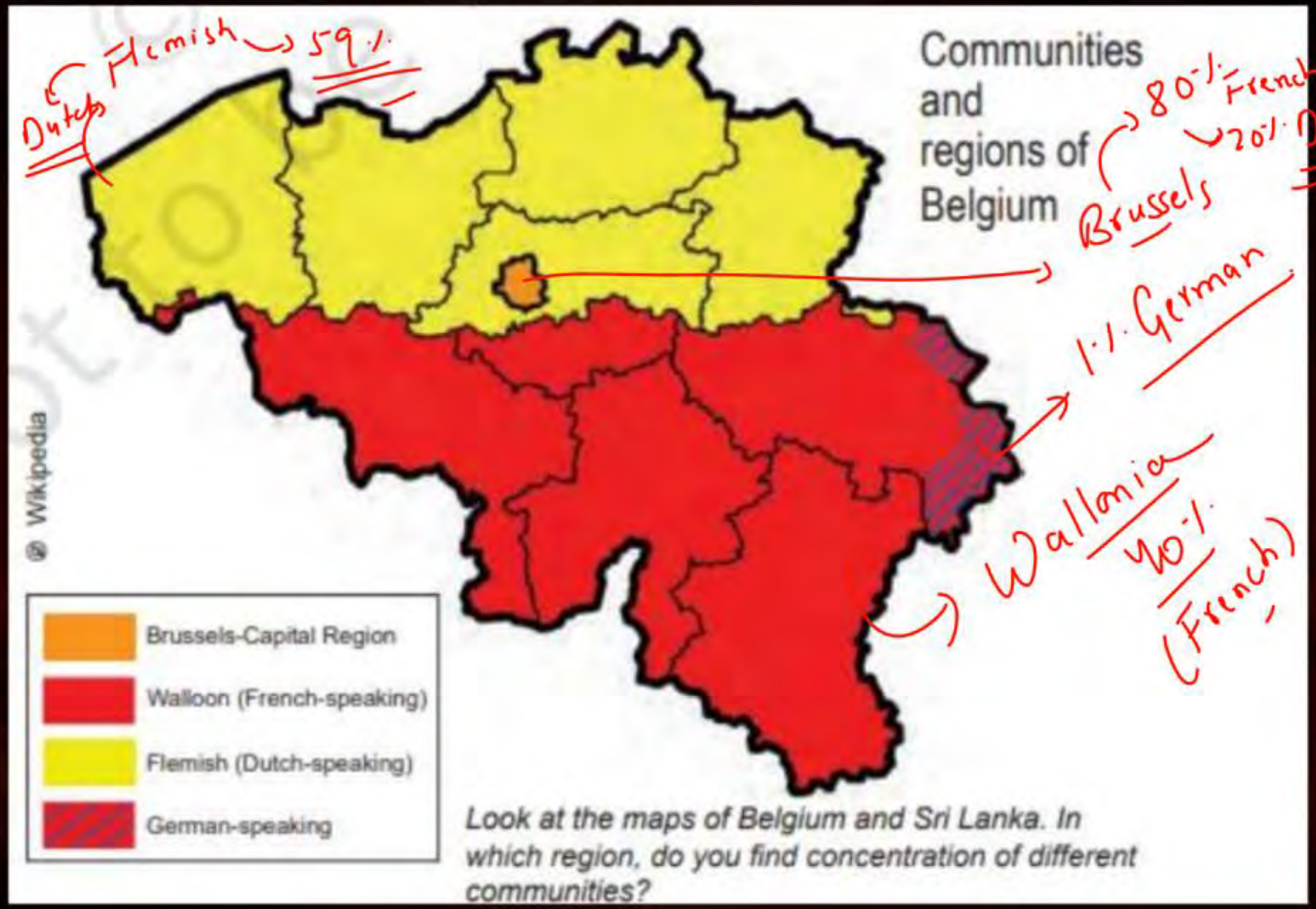
* Belgium

↓

• Small country in Europe

↓

* Smaller in area than Haryana



Look at the maps of Belgium and Sri Lanka. In which region, do you find concentration of different communities?

Belgium –Ethnic Composition

Flemish Region

59% Dutch Speaking

Wallonia Region

40% French Speaking

1%German Speaking

Belgium –ethnic Composition

Brussels

20% Dutch Speaking

80% French Speaking

Problem In Belgium

French speaking –Rich and Powerful

Dutch Speaking-Got the benefits of education and development very late

Dutch

French

Result of The Problem

Tensions increased between the Dutch speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.

Sri Lanka -Geography

Island nation and Southern neighbor of India

Situated few kilometres off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu

कुछ किमी स्थित है। तमिलनाडु के दक्षिणी तट से दूर

Sri Lanka –Ethnic Composition

74% Sinhala Speaking

13% Sri Lankan Tamils

locals

18% Tamil Speaking

5% Indian Tamils

Religious Division In Sri Lanka

Sinhala speakers follow Buddhism

Tamil Speakers

Hindus

Muslims

7% Christians

Speak Both Sinhala and Tamil

Boards PYQ

Ques. Explain the steps taken to establish majoritarianism in Sri Lanka? (5)

Majoritarianism

* A belief that majority community should be able to rule the country in whichever way it wants thereby disregarding the needs and wishes of the minority.

Majoritarianism In Sri Lanka

1. Sri Lanka became independent in 1948
2. A democratic government was formed
3. Majority ministers in the govt. were Sinhala speakers

4. Sinhala community wanted to dominate Tamils

5. In 1956, an act was passed
   - Established Sinhala as the only official language
   - Favoured Sinhala applicants for jobs and university
   - Asked govt. to protect and promote Buddhism

Impact on Tamils

1. They started feeling alienated (अलग सा / पराया)

2. They felt that the political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders did not respect Tamil language and culture

3. They felt that the new policies
   - → Denied them equal political rights
   - → Discriminated against them in jobs and other opportunities
   - → Ignored their interest

4. Tensions started growing

How did the Sri Lankan Tamils react?

1. Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for: → (3 marks)
   - ⇒ Recognising Tamil as official language
   - ⇒ Equal opportunities in education and jobs
   - ⇒ More Regional autonomy

2. By 1980s
   - ↓ Many political organisations formed demanding a separate state (Eelam)

Outcome of the Tensions

1. Tensions increased among Sinhalas and Tamils
2. This led to a civil war
   ↓
   Thousands died of both communities
3. Civil War ended in 2009

Accomodation in Belgium (3)

1. Leaders in Belgium respected the ethnic differences

Between 1970–1993 → Constitution was amended four times

This was done to accomodate the social differences

Accommodation Model

1. No of Dutch speaking ministers = No. of French speaking at the centre

   Dutch = French speaking ministers (Central govt)

2. Some powers of the centre was given to the state govt. of the two regions

3. State govt were not subordinate to the centre (answerable)

4. Brussels had a separate govt → No. of French speaking = No. of Dutch speaking ministers.

* Community govt.

- It was elected by the members belonging to one language Community
  - Dutch
  - French
  - German
- It had the power regarding
  - Culture
  - Educational
  - Language related issues

Belgium and Sri Lanka → Difference?

Belgium

Leaders understood that unity of the country can only be maintained by respecting needs of different communities

Sri Lanka

A majority community dominated the minority

This disturbed the country's unity

Belgium

* Understood ethnic differences
* Shared political power

Sri Lanka

* Established dominance of majority

Result → War

Why is Power Sharing Desirable? (3)

[Prudential]

⇒ It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between different social groups

⇒ It avoids violence

⇒ It ensures the stability of the political order

[Moral]

⇒ Power sharing is the spirit of democracy.

⇒ Power is shared with people in a democracy

⇒ Democratic govt. is legitimate

Chosen by people and answerable to them.

Forms of Power Sharing

↓

Wrong ideas about Power Sharing

↓

Power Sharing → Power divided → Country/govt will become weak

People believed

- All power should be in the hands of one person
- Otherwise quick decisions cannot be taken

Ques

Discuss the forms of power sharing in modern democracies? (3)

① Horizontal Form

↓

Power shared between organs of the govt. placed at same level

Legislature ↔ Executive ↔ Judiciary

→ This helps them to keep a check on each others' power.

↓

It is also called system of checks and balances.

② Vertical Form → Constitution defines power of each level.

↓

Federal govt : Two levels (min.)

Power is shared between levels of the govt

C
S
L

National Govt
↓
Provincial govt →

India
↓
Union govt ← National level
↓
State govt ← State level
↓
Local govt ← Local level

3

Power Sharing Among Social groups

- Power is shared with religious and linguistic groups
  - Ex Community govt in Belgium
- Power is shared among weaker sections of Society
  - Women → Seats reserved in local bodies
  - Religious minorities
  - Depressed Classes → SC, ST, OBC
  - → Reservation in education and jobs
- Objective → To give equal political & social rights

(4) Power Sharing among Pressure groups and Political Parties

In a democracy
↓
People choose their leaders

⇒ They do this with the help of voting

⇒ Different political parties contest elections, try to win and form govt.

Sometimes
2 or more political parties join hands
↓
This is called alliance

If this alliance wins elections
↓
govt formed is called Coalition govt

Groups are formed by industrialists, farmers, businessmen

To fight for their interests

These are called interest-groups or pressure groups

They do not contest elections but share political power

By participating in govt. committees

By influencing govt. & decision → Through protest, struggle

Ques

Vertical division of power is also called _____

(a) Horizontal Power Sharing
(b) System of checks and balances
(c) Federal Division of Power
(d) Both a & b

FEDERALISM

Belgium and Sri Lanka Yad Hai ?

Belgium

Before 1990s	After 1990s
① Central govt. was very powerful	① Some power was taken from central govt. and given to state govt. of two regions.
② State govt. / Regional govt. existed but had no power	② Regional govt. were now not answerable to the central
③ They were answerable to the central govt.	

Belgium shifted from Unitary → Federal form of govt

01. WHAT IS FEDERALISM?

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Key Features of Federalism

1. There are 2 or more levels (tiers) of government.
2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens but each but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
3. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
4. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government the highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government.
5. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy
6. The federal system thus has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.

Types of Federation

(3) / (2)

Coming Together

1. When independent states come together on their own to share power and form a bigger group, it is called coming together federation
2. This increases their security and they also retain identity
3. Ex: USA

Holding Together

1. When a large central authority decides to share power with its constituent units.
2. States are not allowed to leave the union. (Ex: India)

Dosto ! Padhliya Kro ! Mai exam me likh ke aya – " Single sheet of paper cannot decide my future .Hui Hui Hui "

Fir ye baat Papa ko pta chal gyi! Ab mere pas sirf single haddi bachi hai !!

Q

Pick out the incorrect statement

(a) In a federation, Constituent units are answerable to centre ✗

(b) Sources of revenue for each tier are given in Const.

(c) In a federation, only single level of govt. exists

(d) Both a & c

Ques

↳ What makes India a federal Country?

(3/5)

02. WHAT MAKES INDIA A FEDERAL COUNTRY?

- Constitution → originally provided for a two-tier system of government →

  1. Central Government → the Union of India
  2. The State governments

- Later, the third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities

- The Constitution divides powers between the Union Government and the State Governments within three lists:

1. **Union List**
   subjects of national importance.

   Central govt Banking, Defence

2. **State List**
   subjects of State and local importance.

   State govt

   Polic, Agr.

3. **Concurrent List**
   subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.

4. **Residuary subjects**
   which are not mentioned in any of the three lists or any other matter that arise with passage of time → Union Parliament has power to legislate on matters related to residuary list.

Features of Indian Federation

1 [Art 371]

All states of India do not have equal powers.

Special Powers to states

2

The Parliament cannot on its own change power sharing. These changes need the approval of both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority.

3 Independent Judiciary

the judiciary oversee the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.

Ques

Jaya and Sushma read about a dispute between Central and State govt. over a law made with respect to Marriage. The given Subject lies in ____

(a) Union List
(b) Residuary Subjects
(c) State List
✓(d) Concurrent List

PYQ

How is Federalism Practised in India? (3/5)

03. HOW IS FEDERALISM PRACTISED?

India Independent → Princely States, British Provinces

1 Linguistic states

- 1947 → the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States:
  - On the basis of language
  - On the basis of culture

2 Language policy

8th schedule

1965

- Our Constitution → has not made any language the national language of India.
- Hindi → was identified as the official language.
- Besides Hindi → there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages by the Constitution.
- States too have their own official languages
- English along with Hindi used for official purposes.

Centre–State Relations

Before 1990s

Central govt

State govt

3 Centre-State relations

1. the sharing of powers between Centre and States → has also strengthened federalism in India.

2. After 1990 → many regional political parties rise in many States of the country which started an era of 'coalition governments' at the Centre which make it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss state governments in non-democratic manner

DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government it is called decentralisation.

Central → State → Local

- Before 1992, the local bodies were directly under the state governments.
  - **Regular elections were not held.**
  - **The local bodies did not have any resources or powers of their own.**

- After 1992, the Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The steps taken are →

Rural → 73rd & 74th → Urban

1. Mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
2. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
3. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. 1/3
4. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State.
5. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

Rural Local Government

Popularly known as Panchayati raj

01

Gram Panchayat

It is the decision-making body for the entire village.

02

Panchayat Samiti

A few gram Panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a Panchayat samiti or Block or Mandal.

03

Zilla Parishad

All the Panchayat samitis or Mandals in a district together form the Zilla parishad.

Urban Local Government

In larger urban areas → Municipal Corporations

Chairman → Mayor

in smaller urban areas → Municipal Council

Committee

Ques

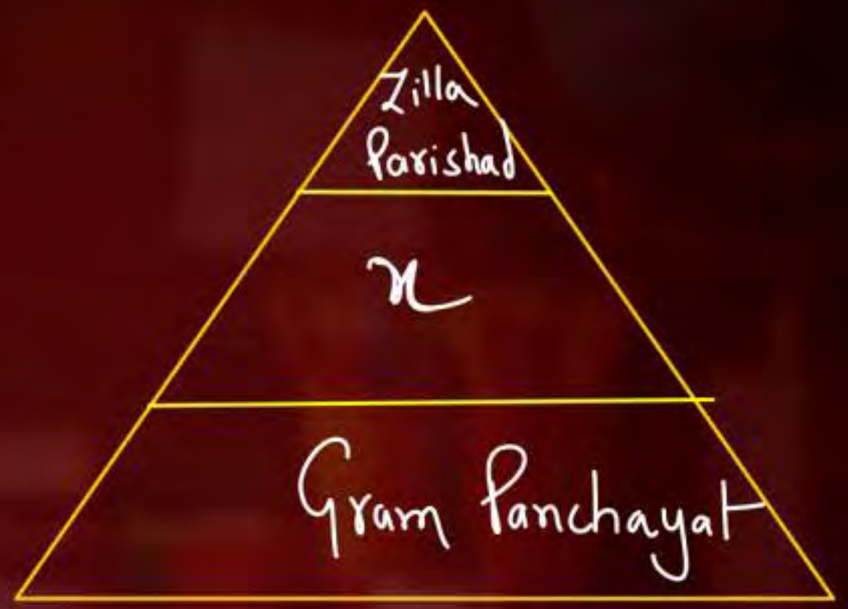
Pick the correct option

(a) Panchayat Sabha

(b) Panchayat Samiti

(c) Gram Vikas Adhikari

(d) Zilla Samiti



last (Pol. Sci)

GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE

Gender Division

① Biological Division
- Men
- Women

② According To Society
- Men → Do all the outside work
- Women → Do all the household work

This is gender division

Gender and Politics

Gender Division –seen in everyday life

But not based on biology

Based on social expectations and stereotypes → (having prior impressions)

Sexual Division of Labour

① This means all the work in the house is done by the female member of the house or organised with the help of domestic helpers

② All the work outside the house is managed by the male member of the family

Public /Private Division

- Women do the household work and men the outside work

① Men also do jobs like

- Cooking
- Cleaning
- Tailoring

When they are paid for it

② Rural Areas

↓

* Women also do outside work

- Like Bringing water
- Working in the fields

③ Women also do paid jobs apart from household work

↓

Urban Area

- Poor Women → Work as Domestic help
- Middle Class Women → Work in offices

* But most of the times → their work is not recognised

↓

Because of this type of gender division

↓

Role of women in public life is very less

Raising Gender Issue In Politics

Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated(आंदोलन करना) for equal rights

Women demanded voting rights

Women also demanded –improving legal and political status of women and provide educational and career opportunities

Feminist Movements

① Some more radical movements that demanded equal rights for women in both public and personal life

② Such movements are called feminist movements

Who is a Feminist ?

↓

A person who believes in equal rights for both men and women

Political Expression of Gender Division

① Political expression of gender division has helped in improving the Social Condition of Women

We can now See women working as

- Film and Fashion Industry
- Doctors + Engineers
- Lawyers
- Teachers
- Scientist
- Sports person

Indian Society

- We still lag in giving rights to women
- Indian Society is still patriarchial (A society where head of the family is a male member)

Scandinivian Countries

- Norway
- Finland
- Sweden

Role of women in public and political life is very high.

Ways In Which Women Face Oppression

The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men.

3 marks

* Result → Girls perform better than boys in studies.
* Percentage of girls going for higher studies is very less
  ↳ Reason → Parents don't want to spend on girls' education

छत्तीसगढ़ बोर्ड
में लड़कियों ने
मारी बाजी
NEWS 18
Digital

Ways In Which Women Face Oppression

Number of women in highly paid jobs and valued jobs is less

Ways In Which Women Face Oppression

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

According to this → For the same nature of work

↓

Men and women should be paid equally

* But in most cases → women are paid less than men.

Ways In Which Women Face Oppression

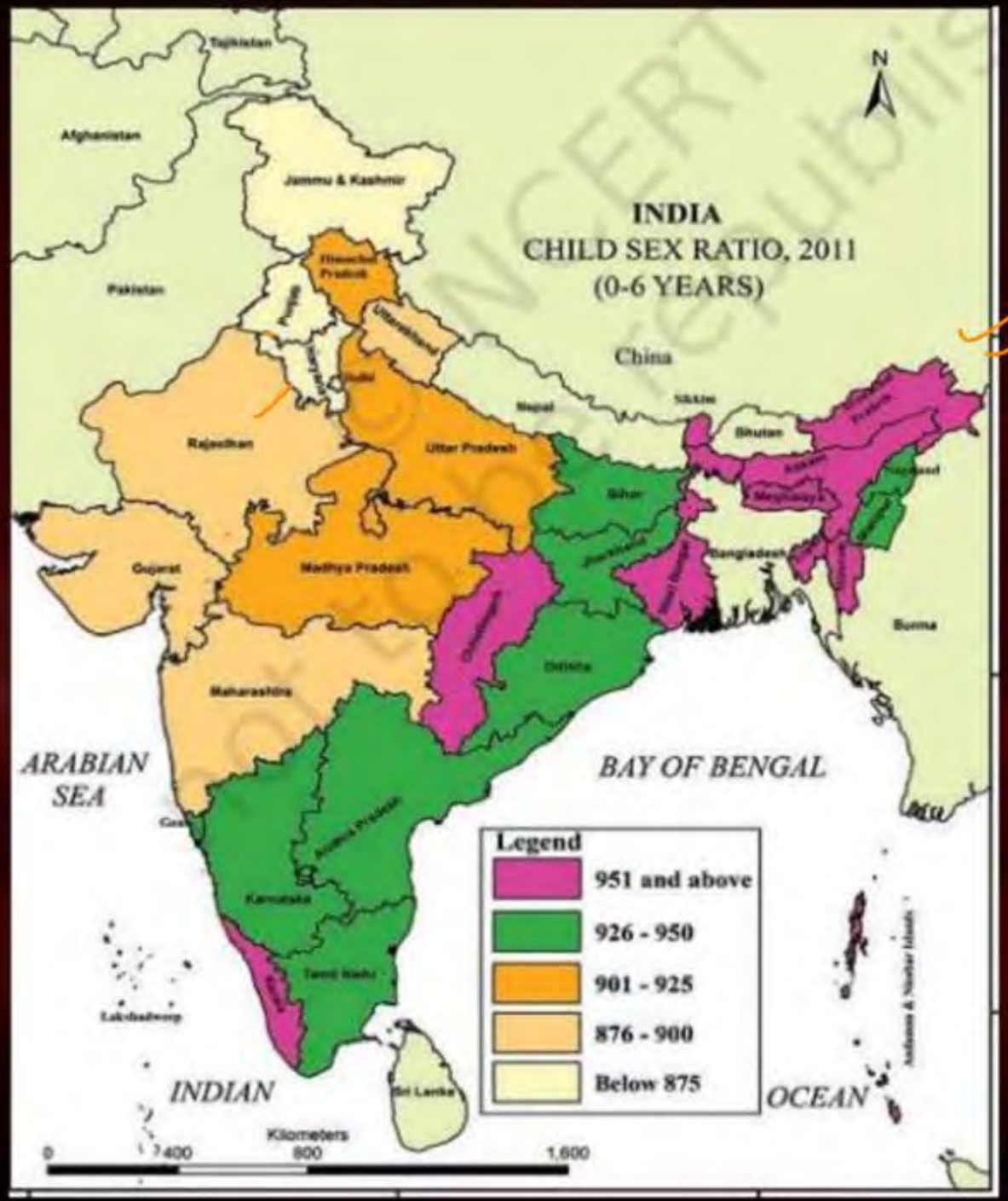
In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl

aborted

(Kill before birth)

Result?

Decline in child sex ration to 919



→ Some States

↓

Less than 800

DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE
Live

Women's Political Representation

Women's Problem can be better solved by women

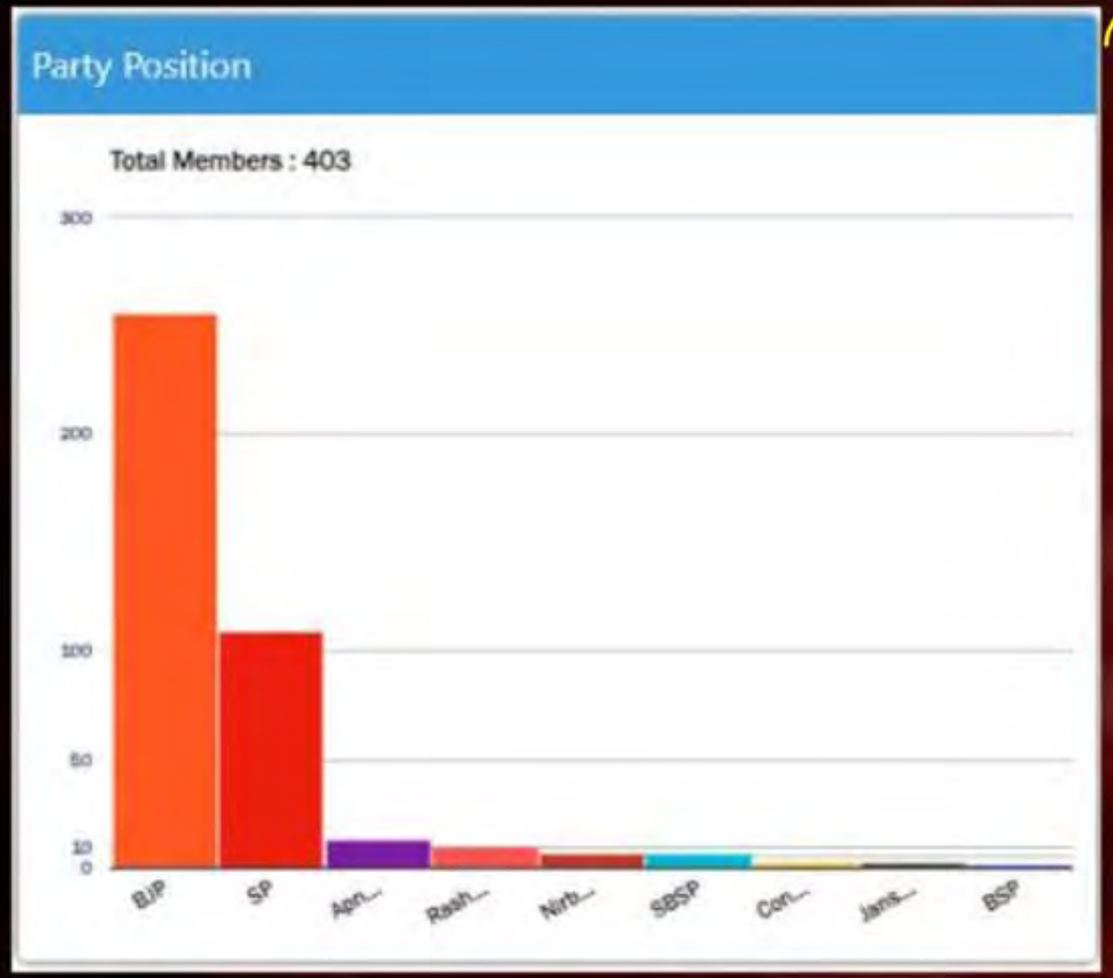
There is a need to have more women representatives

Women's Political Representation

Percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36% of its total strength for the first time in 2019

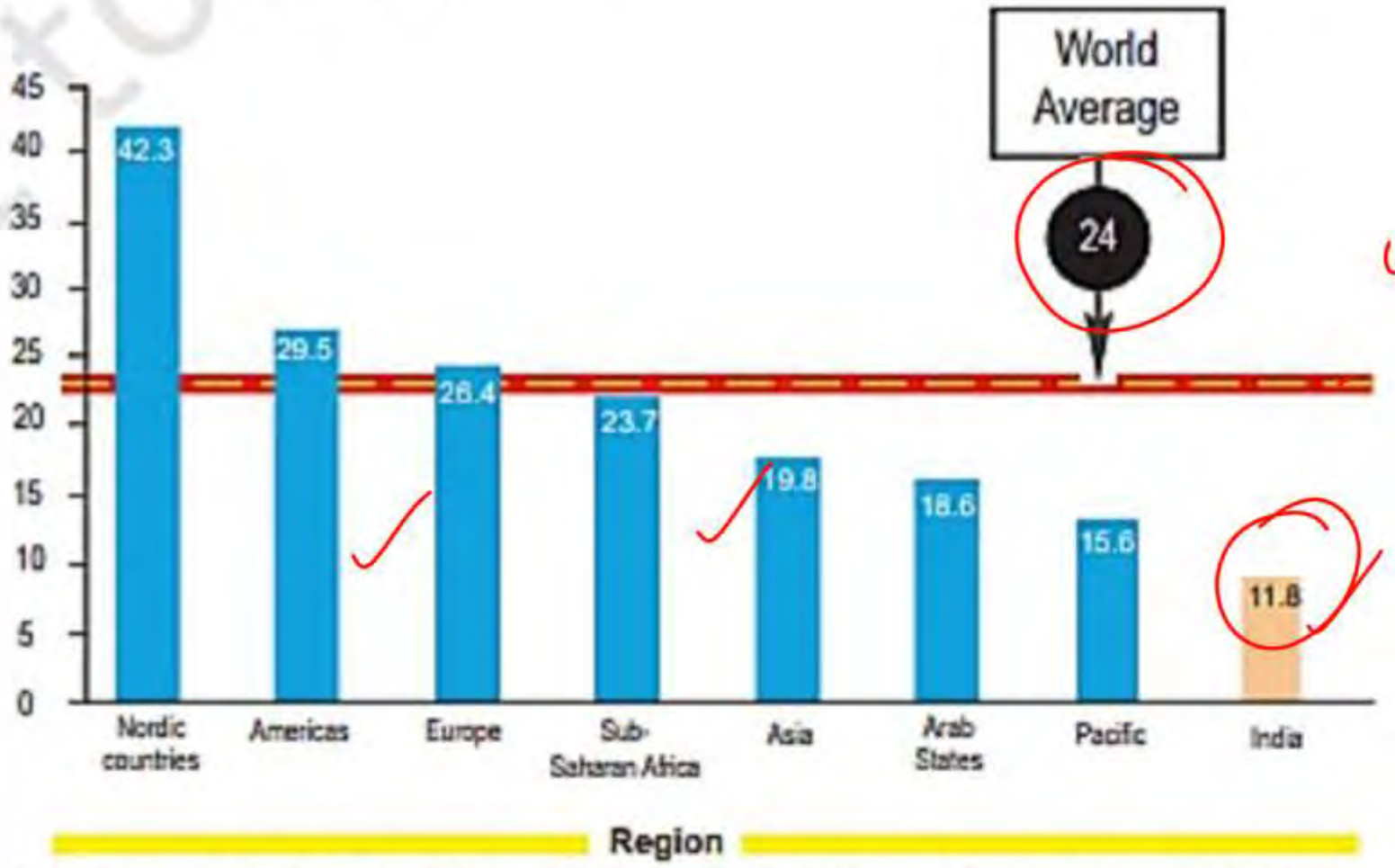
Women's share in state assemblies is less than 5%

→ UP Assembly


Party Position
Total Members : 403
300
200
100
50
10
0
BJP
SP
Apn...
Rash...
Nirb...
SBSP
Con...
Janś...
BSP

Women Members
Total Women Members : 47
B.J.P.
S.P.
Apna Dal(Sone Lal)
Congress
29.8%
61.7%

Women in national parliaments in different regions of the world (in%)



Note: Figures are for the per cent of women in the directly elected houses of parliament as on 1 October 2018.

Source: http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm

How To Resolve The Problem

Make a Law to provide fair participation of women in elected bodies

1/3

One-third of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women

Now –> More than 10 lakh women representatives in rural and urban local bodies

Major Demand

1. Women organisations have been demanding $1/3^{rd}$ reservation in Parliament and State Assemblies

2. A bill regarding the same is pending in parliament

[* Now → passed]

Hui Hui .. I have a good news !

In 2023, Nari shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Womens' Reservation Act, 2023) has been passed which will give 33 percent reservation of seats for women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and also Delhi Assembly

Q Which among the following acts has been passed to give 33% reservation to women in Lok Sabha, State Assemblies and Delhi Assembly

(a) Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam
(b) Nari Shakti Yojanam
(c) Nari Shakti Poojya Adhiniyam
(d) Nari Quota Act

Conclusion

Expression of gender division in politics has been healthy

Many disadvantaged groups have benefitted

COMMUNALISM

Religion, Communalism and Politics

Society is also divided on the basis of religion

India has various religions

People can follow same religion in different ways . Ex: Northern Ireland

Points To Think

Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics.

Women's movements have said: family laws of all religion discriminate against women

Human Rights Groups have claimed that people who suffered most in riots were from minorities

They have asked govt. to make laws to protect minorities

Ideas, ideals and values taken from different religions can play a role in politics

1

3

People should be able to express their needs and demands

Expression Of Religion In Politics

2

If religion is expressed in a positive way , it is good

4

Those who have political power should be able to prevent discrimination

Communalism

1. Discrimination on the basis of religion
2. Forming Prejudice
3. Fighting in the name of religion
4. Establishing dominance of one one community over other.
5. Asking votes in the name of religion

Communalism

1. Problem increases when religion is expressed negatively
2. People of one religion consider their religion to be superior
3. When demands of one religion opposes other
4. When govt. or state power is used to establish dominance

PYQ

"Communalism can take various forms." Discuss (15)

Communalism –Forms

Communalism

(1) Most common form of communalism is in daily life

- Religious prejudice
- Religious discrimination
- Belief in Superiority of one religion over other

(2) Communal mind will always want political dominance of one's own religious community.

- Majority Community → Majoritarian govt (Ex: Sri Lanka)
- Minority Community → Demand separate nation (Ex: Pakistan)

Communalism –Forms

3

Political mobilisation on the basis of religion.

Use of

- Sacred Symbols
- Religious leaders
- Emotional Appeal in the name of religion
- Asking for votes in the name of religion

Communalism

4

Communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

→ mass Killings

Ex: Partition of India (1947)

Indian Constitution

1. Constitution Makers
   - Aware of the problem of communalism

2. India
   - Secular State
   - Fundamental Right
     - Right To Freedom of Religion

Ques What makes India a Secular state? (B)

Secular state

1. The makers of our Constitution chose the model of a secular state. This choice was reflected in several constitutional provisions:

2. There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

3. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

4. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

5. At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

Ques

Jignesh was reading an article on Secularism and came to know that UK has an official religion. Identify the same

(a) Islam
(b) Buddhism
(c) Christianity
(d) Jainism

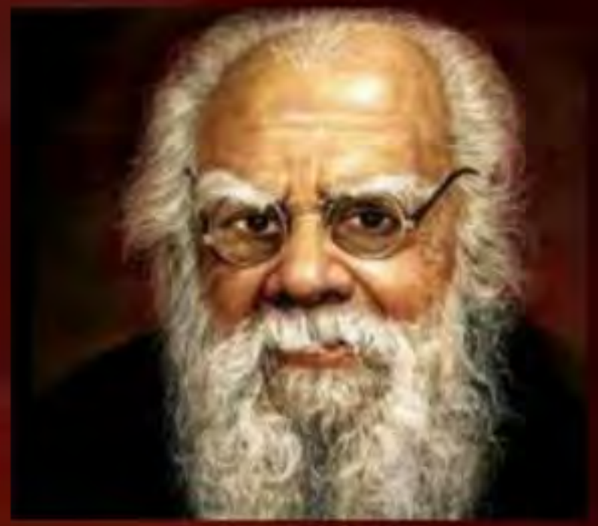
Caste System

Based on exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups.

They had to face the inhuman practice of untouchability

BREAKING DOWN OF CASTE SYSTEM

- Political leaders and social reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker worked to remove caste inequality

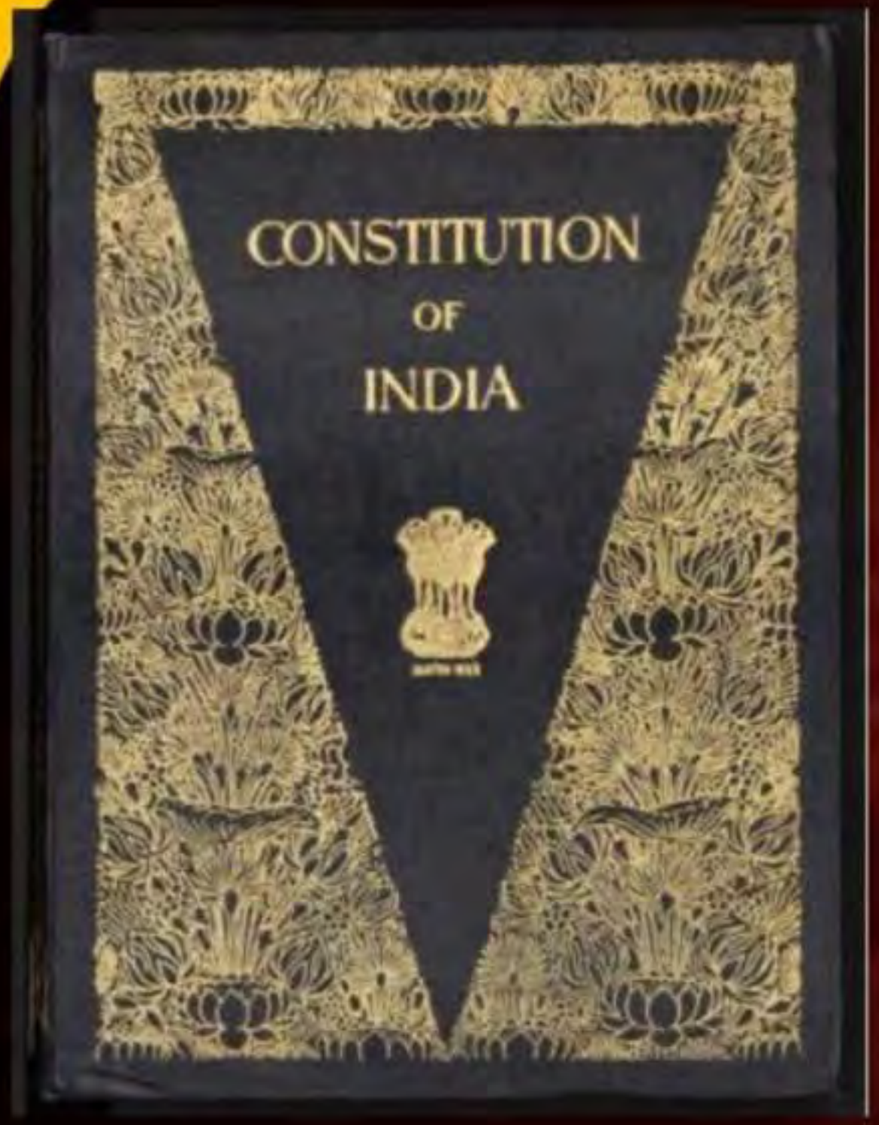


- Due to efforts of social reformers and due to social and economic changes – caste system is breaking down in modern India

Breaking Down Of Caste System

Other Important Factors

- Development
- Urbanisation
- Growth of Literacy and Education
- Occupational Mobility
- Weakening of position of landlords



The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system

Caste Has Not Finished Completely

2 marks

1. Most people marry within their own caste or tribe

2. Untouchability has not ended completely

Caste Has Not Finished Completely

2

3 Caste Groups that had access to education in old system have got good modern education .

4 Those groups who were not allowed to get education have been left behind

CASTE IN POLITICS

→ Why is Caste imp. for politics?

CASTE IN POLITICS

- Casteism has a belief that caste is the only basis of social community.
- According to this way of thinking, people belonging to the same caste belong to a natural social community and have the same interests
- They do not share this with anyone from another caste.

PYQ

Ques :- "Caste can take various forms in politics." Explain

(3/5)

① → When parties choose Candidates in elections

↓

They keep in mind caste composition of the electorate and nominate people from different castes to get their support to win elections

② → When a govt is formed → political parties include representatives from various castes and tribes

(3) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeal to Caste Sentiment to gather Support

(4) Some parties are known to be the representatives of certain Caste. Ex: BSP

- Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote

compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low.

(5) → Universal Adult Franchise and the principle of One Person, One Value, One Vote

↓

Makes it compulsory for political leaders to get or ask the support of all caste

↓

(6) → This has also brought awareness among the people who were earlier treated as inferior and low-caste

"The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else".

Elaborate (3)

1. In the country, no parliamentary constituency has a majority of a single caste.

2. Every candidate and party –needs to win confidence of more than one caste and community – to win elections

3. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When parties call a caste – **vote bank** –means large percentage of voters from that caste vote for that party

4 Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste. Some have more than two candidates from same caste , some have none

5.The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country.

Mangloo

Elections Har Gaye! Are Mori Maiyya ..
Caste Ka Jadoo Nahi Chala

Ques : " Clearly, while caste matters in electoral politics, so do many other factors." Discuss (3 marks)

1. The voters have strong attachment to political parties which is often stronger than their attachment to their caste or community.
2. People within the same caste or community have different interests depending on their economic condition.
3. Rich and poor or men and women from the same caste often vote very differently.
4. People's assessment of the performance of the government and the popularity rating of the leaders matter and are often decisive in elections

POLITICS IN CASTE

↳ Why politics is imp. for Caste ?

" It is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised." Elaborate

3 marks

1 Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.

Politics In Caste

2 Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation.

3 New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.

Ques : Expression of caste in politics can have both negative and positive outcomes . Discuss (5 marks)

Last

Ques

1. Caste plays different kinds of roles in politics. In some situations, expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantaged communities the opportunity to demand their share of power.

   → Dalits, Tribals, OBCs

   Pos.

2. In this sense, caste politics has helped people from Dalits and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making.

3. Several political and non-political organisations have been demanding and agitating for an end to discrimination against particular castes, for more dignity and more access to land, resources and opportunities.

4. At the same time, exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results as well. politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy.

5. It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption. In some cases, caste division leads to tensions, conflict and even violence.

   Neg

Ques

Expression of caste in politics has led to _____

(a) Riots

(b) Benefits to disadvantaged Communities like Dalits

(c) Only caste based politics

(d) All

Assertion (A): Expression of caste can sometimes give impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else which is not true

Reason (R): Caste is an important factor but not the only factor

(a) Both A & R true, R explains A

(b) A is true, R is false

(c) Both A & R true, R does not explain A

(d) A is false, R is true

Short Break

5 min

ECONOMICS

DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Growth: Increase in real national Income/national output

Economic Development - Improvement in quality of life and living standards, e.g. measures of literacy, life-expectancy & healthcare

Different people have different developmental goals

What is development for one might not be development for another

1 marks

Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations
Landless rural labourers	More wages, more days of work
Prosperous farmers from Punjab	High family Income , higher support prices
Urban unemployed youth	Employment
A girl from a rich urban family	Gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her Studies abroad.
An adivasi from Narmada Valley	Improving socio-economic status, education & healthcare facilities

Different People Different Goals

"What may be development for one may not be development for the other."

3 marks.

Girl → Development

→ Equal freedom like her brother

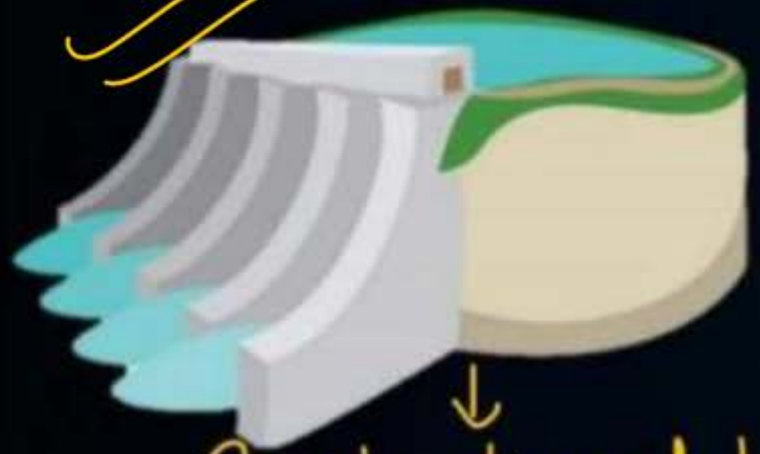
→ Freedom to take her decisions

→ Would want that her brother should help her in household work

↳ He may not like this idea

Different People Different Goals

"What may be development for one may not be development for the other."



Construction of big dams
↓
Development for Industrialist

→ Reason?
* Will get electricity
* Will get water for industries

Construction of big dams → not useful for Adivasis
↓
Reason? → will lose land and livelihood

Development for Tribals

↓

Construction of small dams and tanks

↓

They will get water for irrigation

Income and Other Goals

Job 1

- → High Salary
- → No Job Security
- → No Time for family
- → No Facilities for family
- → It is in a foreign Country

Job 2

- → Less Salary
- → Job Security
- → Time and facilities for family

Goals

1. Materialistic (Things that money can buy)
   - House
   - Food
   - Entertainment
   - Car

Non-Materialistic (Things that money cannot buy)
- Good Health
- Respect
- Freedom
- Friends
- Pollution Free Environment

→ For development

↳ People look at a mix of goals

Income and Other Goals

→ Development for Working Women

* Want respect in family and Society ⇒ This will encourage more women to work

↓

If women are provided

- Safe and Secure environment
- Share in the housework
- We should understand that women should be allowed to work outside

National Development

↓

The ability of a nation to improve the living standards of its residents (people).

World Development Report → World Bank

≥ 49,300 US $ → Rich

→ US $ 2500

3. COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES

For comparison → Per capita Income/ Average Income is considered= Total income of the country / total population

World development Report-2019 Classification of Countries on the basis of Per capita income in USD

Rich Countries	low-income countries
49,300 per annum and above	2500 or less

India → low middle income countries → per capita income in 2019 was just US$ 6700 per annum

Per Capita = Total income of country / Total Population

50,000 / 5

10,000

6700 US$

Limitations of Per Capita (2 marks)

① It does not tell how the money is distributed

② It does not tell about education and health status of a country

Other Indicators of Development

- Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) → the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 100 live children born in that particular year
- Literacy Rate → the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group
- Net Attendance Ratio → the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group
- Public facilities→ money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services → pollution-free environment, unadulterated medicines
- Proper functioning of Public Distribution System
- Example→Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

TABLE 1.3 PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECT STATES

State	Per Capita Income for 2018–19 (in Rs)
Haryana	2,36,147
Kerala	2,04,105
Bihar	40,982

Source : Economic Survey 2020–21, P.A 29.

TABLE 1.4 SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017–18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017–18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

Sources : Economic Survey 2020–21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National Statistical Office, Government of India.

Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:

Infant Mortality Rate *(or* ***IMR****) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.*

Literacy Rate *measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.*

Net Attendance Ratio *is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.*

Public Facilities

" Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well."

2

Money Cannot buy

- Protection from infectious diseases
- Unadulterated Medicines (बिना मिलावट की दवाई) → Pure and original medicine
- Pollution Free Environment

Public Facilities (3 marks)

① Public Facilities are the basic facilities like health, education, clean and safe environment

② These are provided to people by the govt. or public authorities

③ The best way to provide public facilities is to provide them collectively

④ Benefits
- Available to more people
- Cheap

* Many Times → many children are not able to attend high schools (especially girls)

↓

Reason? → Lack of sufficient facilities

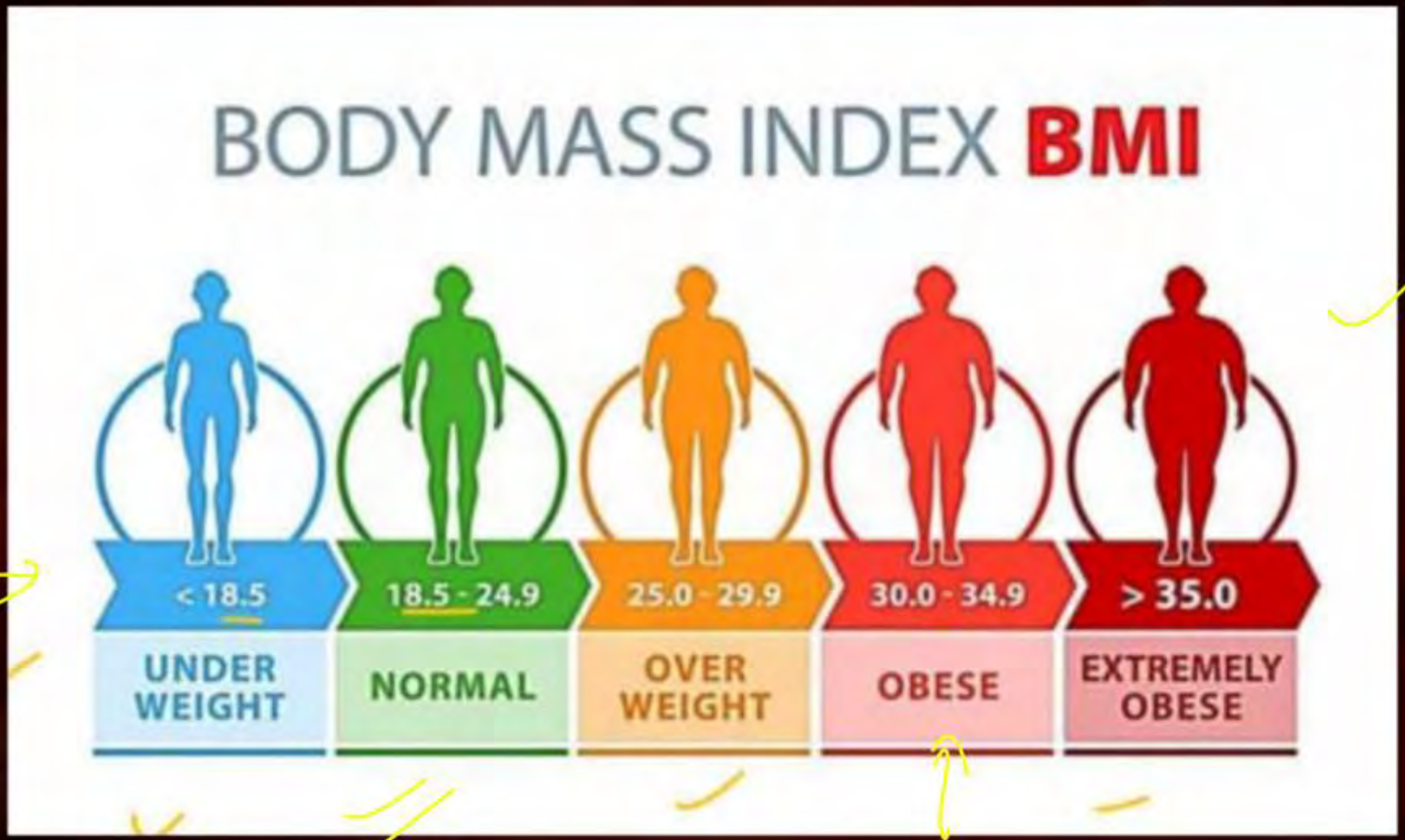
Solution → Govt. can open more schools

Body Mass Index

(1)

(*) BMI → Way to find out nutrition Status of a person

$$BMI = \frac{\text{Weight (Kg)}}{(\text{Height (m)})^2} = \frac{75}{(1.5)^2} = 25$$


BODY MASS INDEX BMI
< 18.5
UNDER WEIGHT
18.5 - 24.9
NORMAL
25.0 - 29.9
OVER WEIGHT
30.0 - 34.9
OBESE
> 35.0
EXTREMELY OBESE

Human Development Report

→ 3 marks

1. Published by UNDP (United Nations Development Program)

2. Compares the countries on
   - Per Capita Income
   - Health
   - Education

3. It ranks the Country on this basis and prepares a list → Human Development Index (HDI)

TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2021

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2017 PPP $)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2021-22)
Sri Lanka	12,578	76.4	10.8	73
India	**6,590**	**67.2**	**6.7**	**132**
Myanmar	3,851	65.7	6.4	149
Pakistan	4,624	66.1	4.5	161
Nepal	3,877	68.4	5.1	143
Bangladesh	5,472	72.4	7.4	129

Source : Human Development Report, 2021-22, United Nations Development Programme, New York.

NOTES

1. *HDI stands for Human Development Index. HDI ranks in above table are out of 189 countries in all.*
2. *Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.*
3. *Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.*

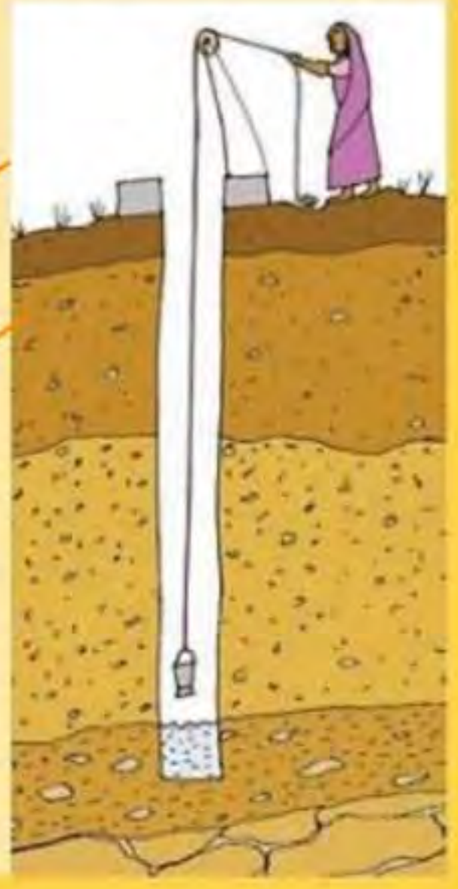
5. SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

- Sustainability → "We have not inherited the world from our forefathers → we have borrowed it from our children." → Preserving the Nature for Future
- Groundwater → Renewable resource → replenished by nature
- More usage of Crude oil → Less stock left → cannot be replenished
- Non-renewable → Fixed stock → cannot be replenished

LET'S UNDERSTAND WHY THIS IS SO THROUGH THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE:

Example 1: Groundwater in India

"Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements."



(a) Why groundwater is overused?

(b) Can there be development without overuse?

Q Which of the following can be a good way to conserve and recharge ground water?

(a) Tubewells
(b) Rainwater Harvesting
(c) Well Irrigation
(d) Drip Irrigation

Example 2: Exhaustion of Natural Resources

Look at the following data for crude oil.

TABLE 1.7 CRUDE OIL RESERVES

Region/Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

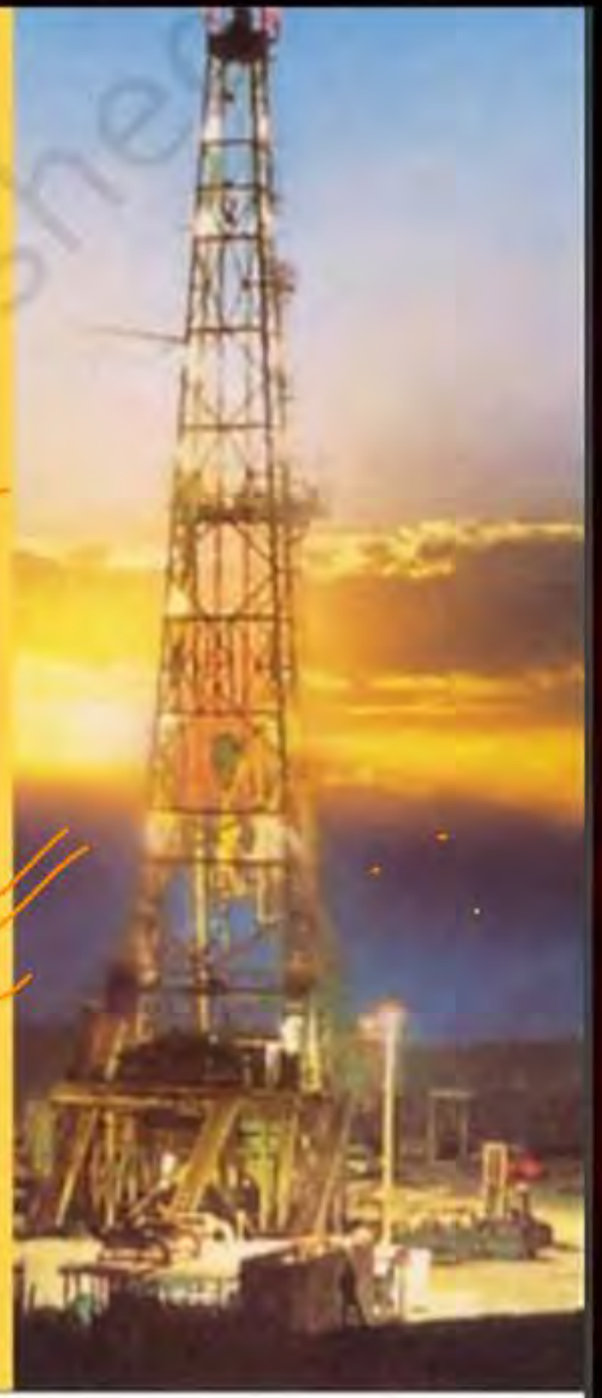
Source : BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018, P.12.

The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 50 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power.

The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

(a) Is crude oil essential for the development process in a country? Discuss.

(b) India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation?



Ques

On an Average, the world has ____ years of crude oil reserves left

(a) 11.4
(b) 10.5
(c) 50.2
(d) 70

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

01. SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Activities which generates some income are known as economic activities.

Division of Economic Activities

- Primary sectors → directly exploiting natural resources → Agriculture and related sector
- Secondary sectors → natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing → also called Industrial Sector → e.g. using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth
- Tertiary sector → provide support to other two sectors → Transport, storage, communication, banking

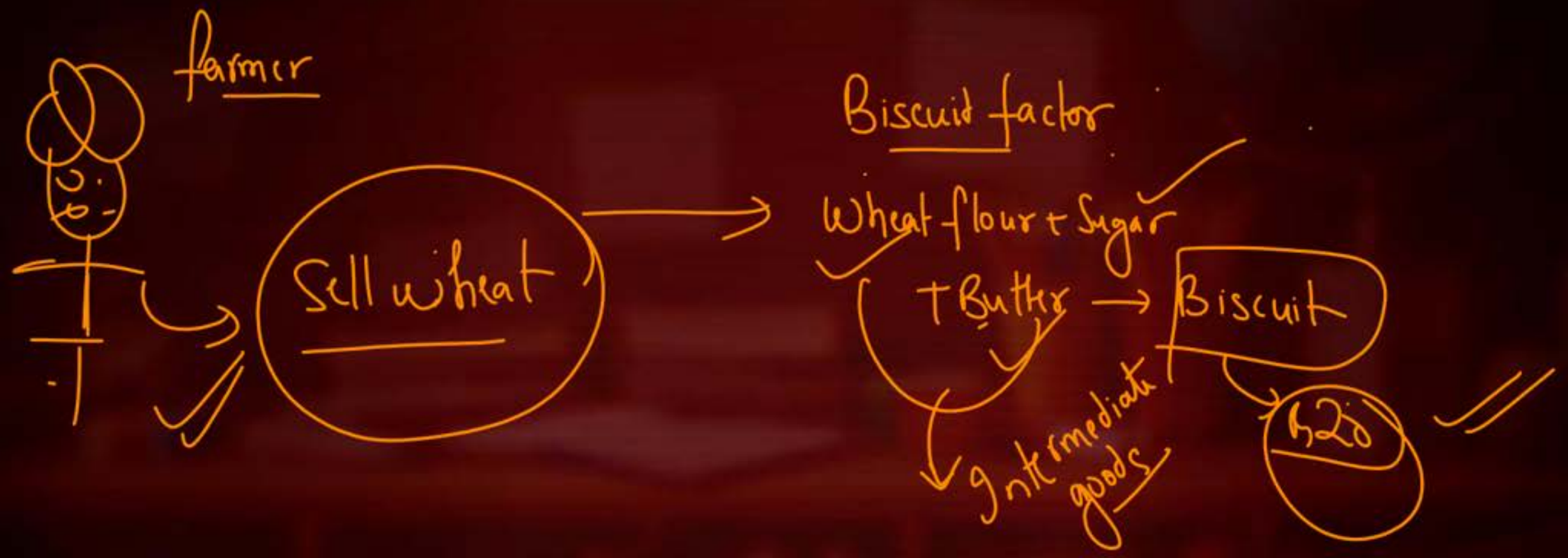
02. COMPARISON OF THREE SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

1. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted
2. It makes sense only to include the final goods and services
3. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The value of final goods and services produced in all three sectors during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year→ is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country.

More the GDP →bigger the economy of the country is.


farmer
Sell wheat
Biscuit factor
Wheat flour + Sugar
+ Butter → Biscuit
intermediate goods
6,20

Ques

Suppose in a certain year → Primary produced (Rs 10 crore), Secondary (30 crore), Tertiary (70 crore). GDP for the year would be

(a) Rs 102 crore

(b) Rs 120 crore

(c) Rs 110 crore

(d) Rs 100 crore

Historical Change In Sectors

1.Initial stages of development Primary sector was the most important of economic activity in a country

2. Innovation in farming methods – increase in agricultural production- resulted in people taking up new jobs – buying and selling activities increased

3.new methods of manufacturing - factories came up and started expanding .People started working in industries, some people also get involved in transportation.

4.Last 100 yrs –further shift from secondary to Tertiary . Tertiary sector- become most important in developed countries

03. PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS IN INDIA

1973-74 → the primary sector contributed maximum to the GDP

But in 2013-14 → tertiary sector has contributed maximum to the GDP.

Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production

Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

3/5

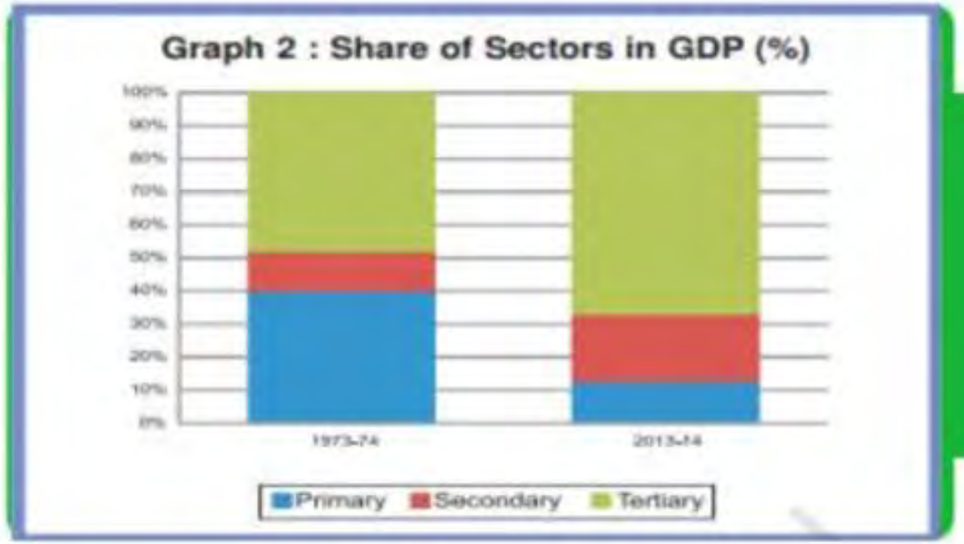
Several reasons

- Requirement of several basic services → such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc.
- The development of agriculture & industry → leads to the development of services → transport, trade, storage, and banking.
- Income levels rise → increase in demand for more services → like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.
- over the past decade → certain new services → rise in services based on information and communication technology have become important and essential

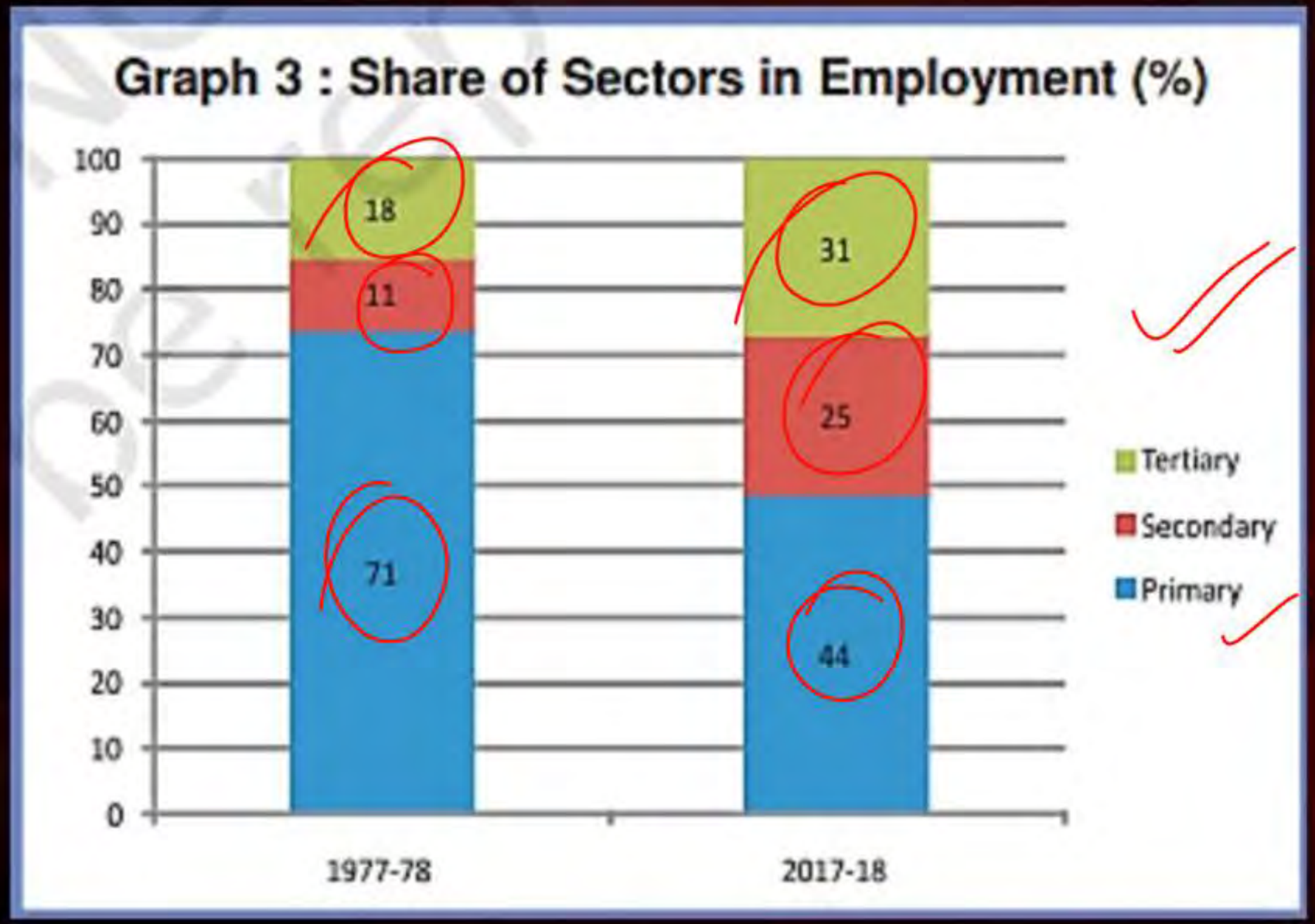
DOLLY KI
TAPRI

STARBUCKS
COFFEE

Where are most of the people employed?



Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1973-74	40	12	48
2013-14	12	21	67


Graph 3 : Share of Sectors in Employment (%)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
18
11
71
31
25
44
1977-78
2017-18
Tertiary
Secondary
Primary

Ques _____ Still contributes the maximum to employment?

(a) Tertiary Sector
(b) Primary Sector
(c) Secondary Sector
(d) None

Ques: Why the contr. of tertiary and secondary in employment is low? (3)

- Enough jobs were not created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Secondary sector : Production of goods increased by 9 times , employment increased by only 3 times
- More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture.
- They produce only about 1/6th of the GDP

- More people engaged in agriculture than the necessity.
- This kind of underemployment is hidden .
- it is also called disguised unemployment.
- It also takes place in urban areas : Ex : carpenters , vegetable sellers etc.

Aloo Le Lo.. Kanda Le Lo..

How to create more employment?

PYQ (5 marks)

01. Govt. can spend some money or bank can provide loans at lower interest

02. Investing in infrastructure such as building a dam at suitable place

03. Increasing efficiency of transportation & Storage.

04. Promoting small scale Industries such as mills, honey collection centres

05. Emphasis on Education and training centres

→ 20 lakh jobs

06. Identifying Potential of an area. For example, an area can be developed as tourist site

→ Tourism ↓ 35 lakh jobs

07. Government Welfare Schemes like making well or pump near farms, providing electricity, building hospitals.

MGNREGA

The central government in India made a law → implementing the Right to Work in 625 districts → called ***Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 known as MGNREGA 2005.***

Under MGNREGA 2005

1. In rural areas, all those who are able to, and are in need of work are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

2. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

Ques

MGNREGA was initially implemented in _____

(a) 750 districts

(b) 125 districts

(c) 345 districts

(d) 625 districts

Ques

MGNREGA is also sometimes called _____

(a) Right To Rozgar
(b) Right to Work
(c) Right to Allowance
(d) Both a & c

04. DIVISION OF SECTORS AS ORGANISED AND UNORGANISED

Working Conditions

3 marks

Organised Sectors	Unorganised Sectors
• registered by the government	• largely outside the control of the government
• follow its rules and regulations of Govt.	• no job security
• enjoy security of employment	• No pay for overtime working.
• work only a fixed number of hours	• no such benefits are given
• get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits etc.	• home tutors, person working in small general stores
Examples: government employees, banks	

How To Protect Workers In Unorganised Sector

3 marks

1.Government can fix the minimum wage rate and working hours.

2. Government can provide cheap loans to self-employed people.

3. Government can provide cheap and affordable basic services like education, health, and food to these workers.

4.Government can frame new laws which can provide provisions for overtime, paid leave, leave due to sickness, etc.

Public Vs Private Sector

On the basis of ownership

2

Public Sector

1. All the assets and services are managed and controlled by the govt.
2. Major Objective → Welfare of the people
3. Ex: Indian Railways, SAIL

Private Sector

1. All the assets and services are provided and managed by the private individuals
2. Major Objective → Earning profits
3. Ex: Reliance, TISCO

- Provide basic services like health and education facilities for all

- Government spends in Infrastructure development, construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.

- Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition

Ques

Which of the following belongs to Public Sector?

(a) Tata Iron and Steel

(b) Reliance Industries

(c) Steel Authorities of India Limited

(d) Tech Mahindra

GEOGRAPHY

Last Section

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1

RESOURCE

Technologically accessible, economically feasible & culturally acceptable

Classification of Resources

These resources can be classified in the following ways

(A)
On the basis of origin – biotic and abiotic

(B)
On the basis of exhaustibility – renewable & non-renewable

(C)
On the basis of ownership – individual, community, national & international

(D)
On the basis of status of development – potential, developed stock & reserves

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

- Vital for human survival & maintaining the quality of life
- But Indiscriminate use → led to major problems →

1. Depletion of resources
2. Accumulation of resources in few hands → divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots
3. Global ecological crises like global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

Solutions:-

1. An equitable distribution of resources
2. Proper resource planning
3. sustainable development.

Sustainable Development-

Development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations

Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit (UNCED),1992 → Agenda 21 → Sustainable Development

RESOURCE PLANNING

Why → 2

Regional Inequality in the distrubution of Resources → So there is a need for a balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

Example: Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources

Resource Planning in India- is a Complex process. Discuss (3)

(i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country.

(ii) Evolving a planning structure with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up.

(iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Conservation of Resources-

- Gandhiji → "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed
- At international level → the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a systematic way in 1968.
- 1974 → Gandhian philosophy was presented by Schumacher in his book 'Small is Beautiful'
- Brundtland Commission Report, 1987 → introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' published in a book entitled 'Our Common Future'.

Our Common Future

Ques

Brundtland Commission Report, 1987 focused on _____

(a) Rainwater Harvesting
(b) Protective Irrigation
(c) Wildlife Conservation
(d) Sustainable Development

Minerals

Agriculture

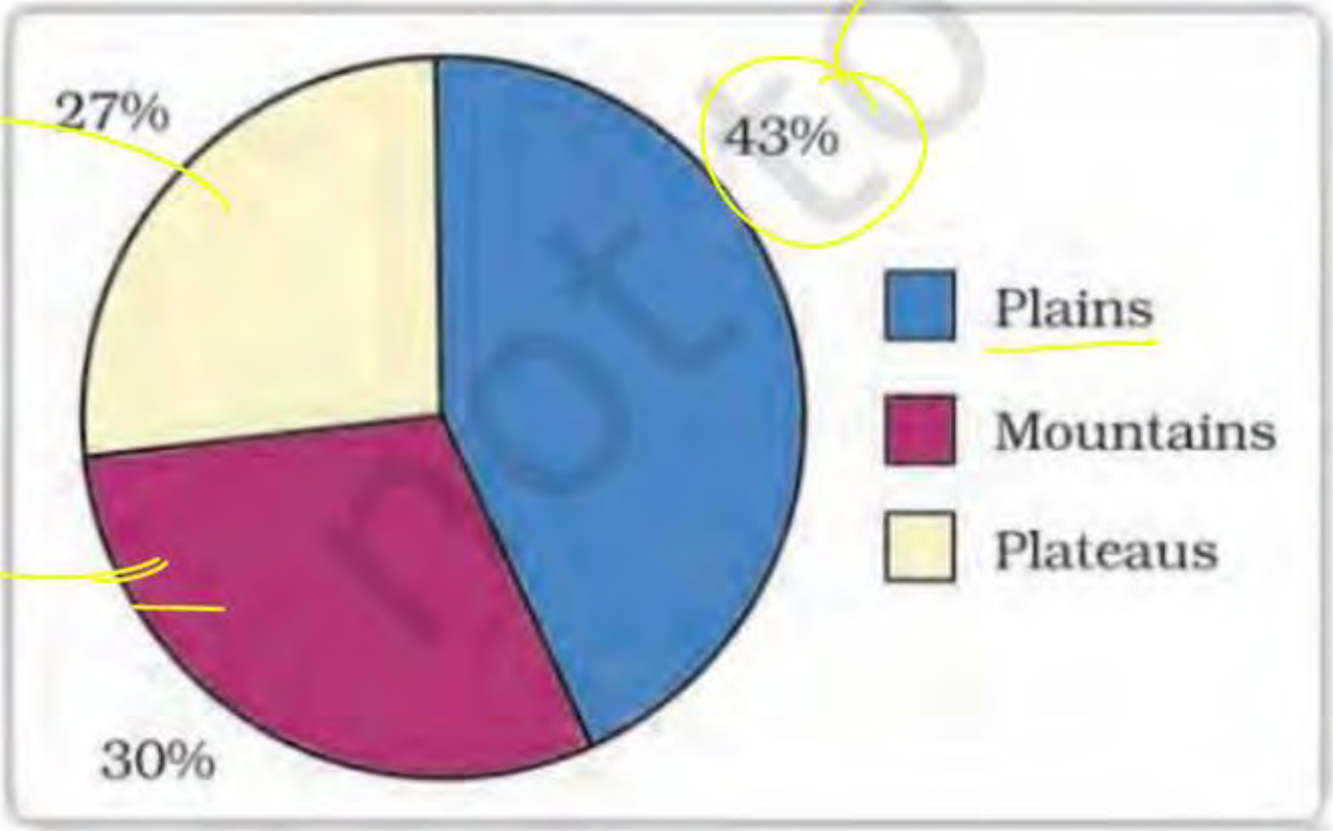


Fig 1.3: India : Land under important Relief Features

Tourism

Land
↓
Imp. Resource
↓
Land- fixed

5

LAND UTILISATION

Land resources are used for the following purposes:

- Forests
- Land not available for cultivation → (a) Barren and waste land (b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.
- Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land) →

Permanent pastures and grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area),

Culturable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years),

- Fallow lands → uncultivated

Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),

Other than current fallow-(left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).

1 mark

- Net sown area → the physical extent of land on which crops are sown harvested is known as Net sown area. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as Gross cropped area.

Explain

LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA

3/5

Total geographical area of India → 3.28 million sq. km.

Land use data is available → only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area

The pattern of net sown area → varies greatly from one state to another over 80 per cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana → less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands

Forest area in the country → far lower than the desired 33 per cent of geographical area as per the National Forest Policy (1952)

Causes of Land degradation-

Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha → mining

Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra → overgrazing

Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh → over irrigation

1 mark

Ways to solve the problems of land degradation- (2)

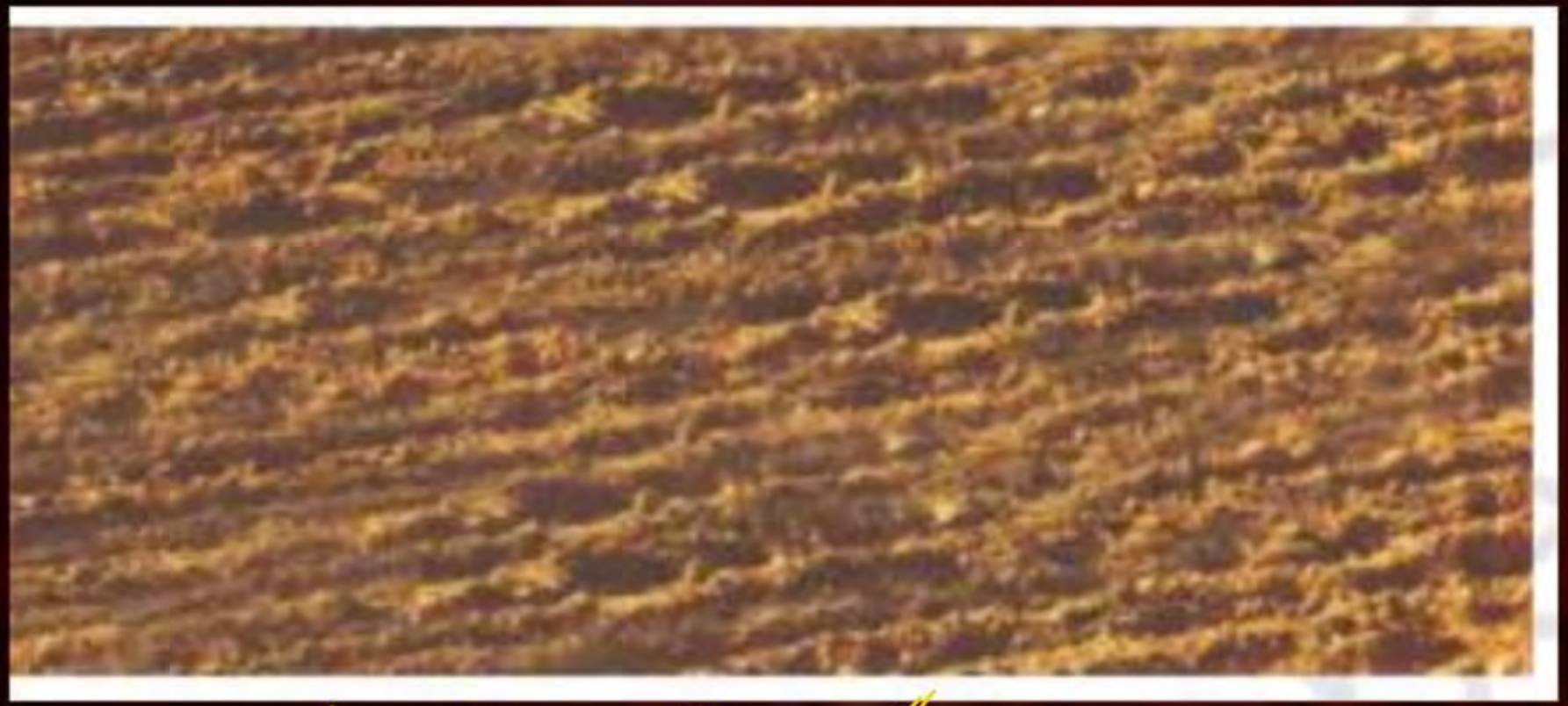
Afforestation

Planting of shelter belts of plants

Control on over grazing

stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes

Soil



Alluvial Soil

Name	Formation	Features	Regions
Alluvial Soil	Formed by the deposition of Indus , Ganga and Brahmaputra	• Contains – Sand, Silt and Clay • Soil particles are big in size near river valleys • Soil particles are coarse(thick and rough) in upper area of river valleys • Such soils are found in piedmont plains • On the basis of age ,divided into Bangar and Khadar • Also contain potash, phosphoric acid and lime	• Northern Plains • Parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat • Eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers

SSC

BIG

Piedmont

Coarse

PPL

Bhangar

Fig. 1.7: Black Soil

Black

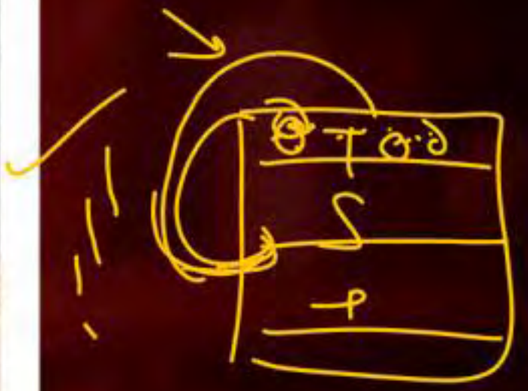
Name	Formation	Features	Regions
Black Soil Also called Regur Soil	• Climatic condition along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. • Formed due to breaking of igneous rocks and also formed after lava became cool and solid	• Made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. • Have good moisture holding capacity • Rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime • Poor in phosphoric content • During hot weather- cracks develop in this soil and become sticky when they are wet	• They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.

→ Red & Yellow Soil

Name	Formation	Features	Regions
Red and Yellow Soil	• Develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall	• Develop a reddish color due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. • It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.	• Eastern and Southern parts of Deccan Plateau • Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.

Fig. 1.8: Laterite Soil

→ Laterite



Name	Formation	Features	Regions
Laterite Soil	• Develops under tropical and subtropical climate with the alternate wet and dry season. • Formed due to leaching	• Lateritic soils are acidic (pH<6.0) in nature and generally deficient in plant nutrients • supports deciduous and evergreen forests but poor in humus • Good for growing tea and coffee . Used in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala to grow cashew nuts	• Southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-east regions.

Fig. 1.9: Arid Soil

Name	Formation	Features	Regions
Arid Soil	• Generally formed in areas with high temperature and less rainfall	• Red to brown in colour • Sandy in texture and salty(saline) in nature • In some areas – salt content is very high and common salt is taken out by evaporating the water • Lacks humus and moisture • In the lower part (horizon)of the soil layer-kankar nodules are found	• Parts of Haryana, Western Rajasthan, and Punjab, and Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.

Forest Soils

Name	Formation	Features	Regions
Forest Soil	• Generally formed in the mountainous regions	• soil texture is loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes. • These soils experience erosion in the snow covered areas of Himalayas • They are acidic and have low humus • These soils are fertile in river terraces and alluvial fans	• Found in hilly and mountainous areas

Ques

Cashew Nut grows well in _____

(a) Mountainous Soil

(b) Laterite Soils

(c) Alluvial Soil

(d) Arid Soil

Alluvial fan

Soil Erosion :

Removal

- Denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down → soil erosion

Deforestation	Over-grazing	Construction and Mining

- Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels → **gullies**
- Land unfit for cultivation → Badlands → in Chambal such lands are called **ravines**
- Top soil is washed away → **Sheet erosion**

Soil Conservation:

- Contour Ploughing-decrease flow along contour lines
- Terrace cultivation-restrict erosion (western and central Himalayas)
- Strip cropping → large fields to strips
- Shelter belts → rows of trees → stabilize sand dunes

Soil Erosion-Types

Gully

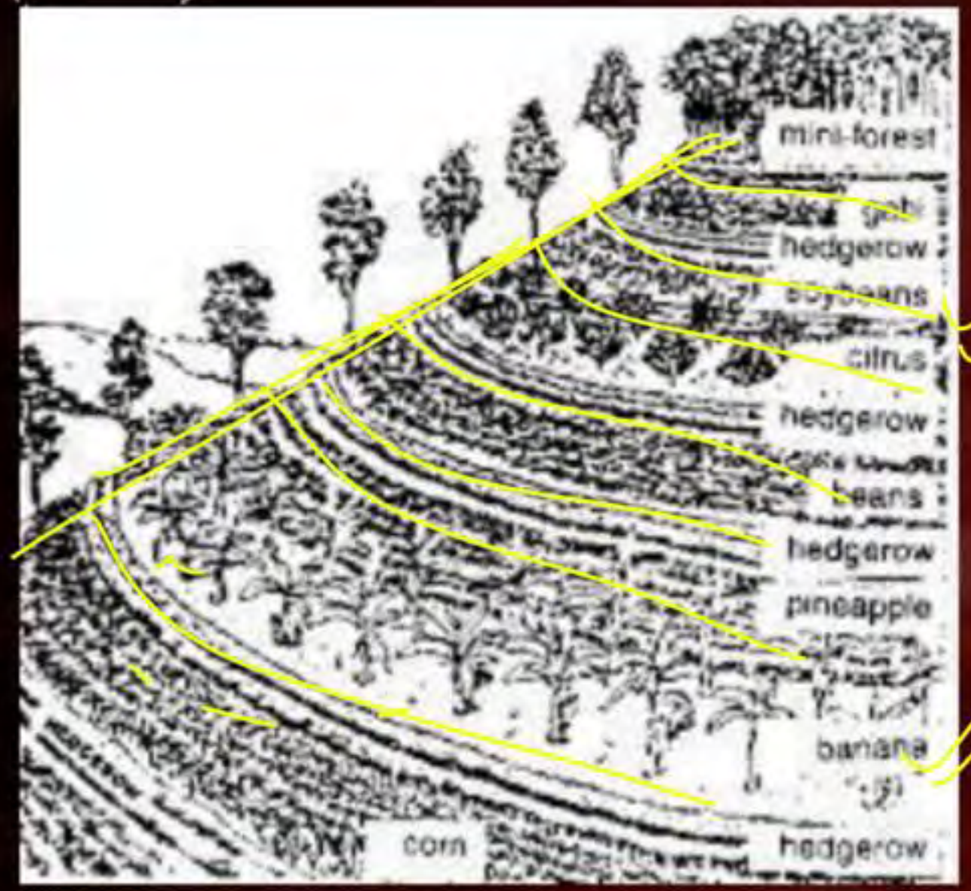
Gully Erosion

Sheet Erosion

Wind → Also causes erosion

Ravines
↓
Chambal

Soil Conservation

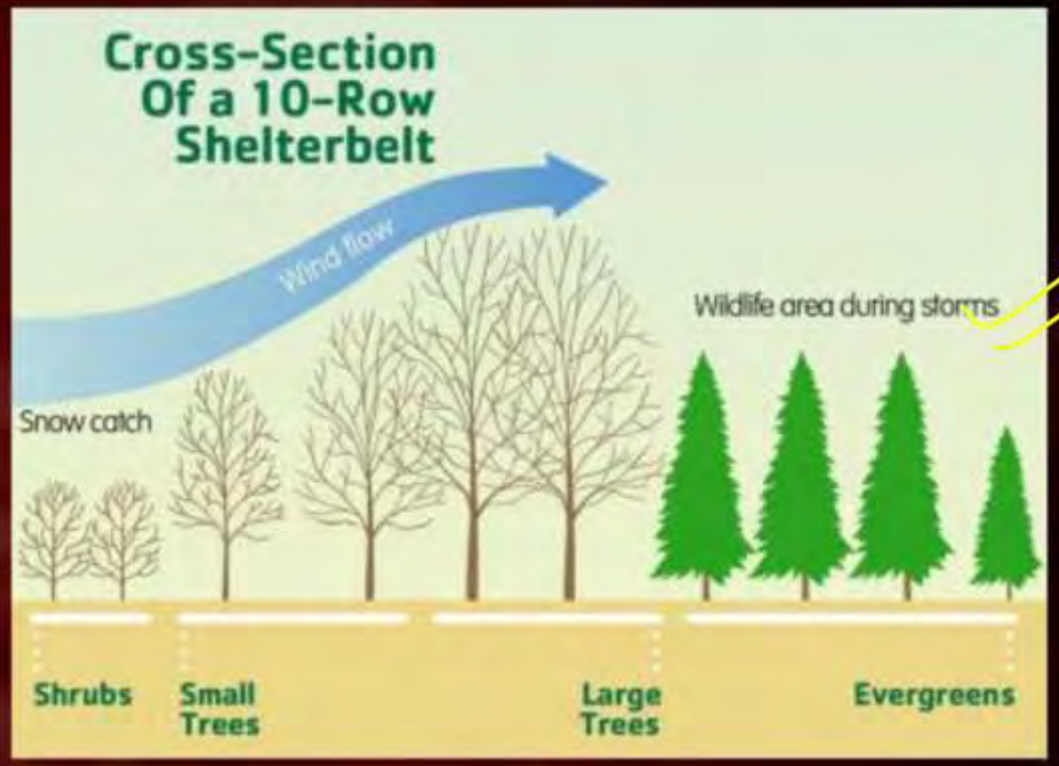


Contour Ploughing

Terrace Farming

Soil Conservation

Strip Cropping



Shelter Belts

Soil Map

India: Major Soil Types

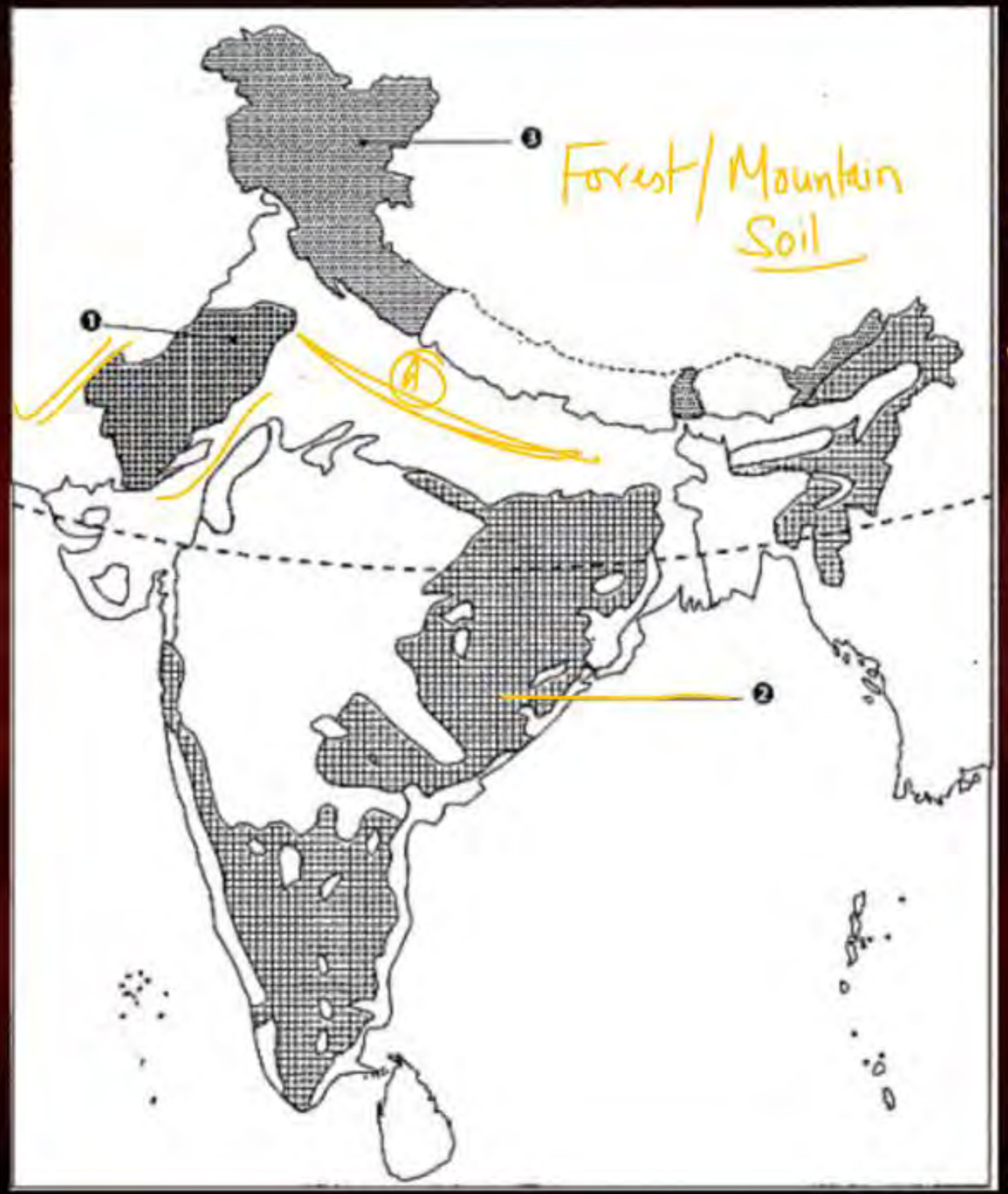
Question

Features are marked by numbers in the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

1. Soil that is found in areas of low rainfall
2. A major soil type
3. Soil type found mainly in hill slopes

(1)

(a) Black Soil
(b) Red Soil
(c) Arid Soil
(d) Laterite



(2) (a) Arid Soil
(b) Red and Yellow Soil
(c) Black Soil
(d) Alluvial Soil

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Forest and Wildlife

1. Humans share this world with different creatures.
   - Plants
   - Animals
   - Micro-Organisms

2. We all are interdependent on each other

3. Plants, animals and micro-organisms recreate the quality of air we breathe, water we drink and Soil we use → to grow crops.

Biological Diversity (Bio-Diversity)

Bio → Life

Diversity → Variety

Simple Meaning

* Biodiversity means the large variety of lifeforms closely related to each other and interdependent on each other

→ Plants
→ Animals
→ Micro organism

Flora and Fauna

Flora → Vegetation

Fauna → Animals

India is one of the richest countries in terms of biodiversity

Flora and Fauna

↓

→ Due to negative factors like:

→ Deforestation

→ Poaching (Illegal Hunting)

→ Environmental Degradation

Biodiversity in India is declining (कम हो रही)

2 marks

Conservation of Forest and Wildlife

1. Human Activities like
   - Deforestation
   - Hunting
   - Mining

   ↓ Led to decline in forest and wildlife

2. Conservation preserves ecological diversity.

3. It preserves our life support system
   - Water
   - Air
   - Soil

4. It preserves genetic diversity of plants and animals
   ↓ For growth of better species

1960s–70s → Environment conservationist demanded a conservation programme at national level

(a)

Wildlife Protection Act (1972)

(b)

(c) An all India list of protected species was prepared.

So, Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972

Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972) → 3 marks

① Protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by
- Banning Hunting
- Giving legal protection to their habitats
- Restricting trade in wildlife

② Govt. established
- National Parks
- Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Biosphere Reserves
- Botanical Gardens

Wildlife Protection Act

(a) Central and state govt. launched projects to protect certain animals

(b) Animals included :

* Kashmiri Stag → Hangul
* One-Horned Rhinoceros
* Black-Buck (Chinkara)
* Crocodile → Freshwater, Saltwater
* Gharial
* Tiger, Elephant, Snow Leopard, Asiatic Lion

(c) Full or partial legal protection was given to these animals

List of Imp. National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries

Name	Location
① Sir Jim Corbett	Uttarakhand
② Rajaji Tiger Reserve	UK
③ Sunderbans	West Bengal
④ Simlipal	Odisha
⑤ Periyar	Kerala
⑥ Manas	Assam
⑦ Bandhavgarh	MP

* Sariska	Rajasthan
* Ranthambore	Rajasthan
* Kaziranga National Park	Assam → [Known for conservation of One-horned rhinoceros]
* Dudhwa National Park	UP

1991

→ For the first time, Six species of plants were included in the protected list.

Project Tiger

Imp 3

In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had decreased to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000

The major threats to tiger population are:

- poaching for trade
- depletion of prey base species
- growing human population

Project Tiger

Trade of tiger skin and use of their bones in medicines , especially in Asian countries has reduced their population

India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population

These two nations became prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

Project Tiger was launched in 1973

Focus On Conservation Projects

① Conservation Projects

↓

Now started focusing on complete bio-diversity

② Programmes were run to protect insects, plants etc.

→ Butterfly, moth, dragonfly, Beetle were included in the protected list.

③ Wildlife Protection Act (1980 & 1986)

↓

A notification was added

Ques

Which of the following were major threats to tiger population?

(a) Poaching for skin and bones
(b) Depletion of prey based species
(c) Increasing Human Population
(d) All

India

- Forests are essential for Survival
- In India, jungles are managed by Forest Department or other govt. departments.

3 marks

Forest → Classification (India)

① Reserved Forests

* More than half of the forests in our country are Reserved Forests.

↓

They are valuable with respect Conservation.

② Protected Forests

↓

In India → One-Third of the forests are Protected Forests.

↳ * It is being protected from further depletions.

③ Unclassed Forests

↓

There are some forests and waste lands that belong to both govt, private individuals and some Communities.

Distribution Of Forests

- **Permanent Forests**
  - Sometimes Reserved and Protected Forest
  - Used to produce timber → then they are called Perm. For.
- **Reserved Forests**
  - Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra
- **Protected Forests**
  - Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan
- **Unclassed Forests**
  - North-East + parts of Gujarat

Permanent Forests

⇒ Used to produce timber (wood) and other forests produce.

⇒ Madhya Pradesh → 75% forest area → Permanent Forest.

1 mark

05. Community and Conservation

01 The forests are also home to some of the traditional communities.

02 Local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials to secure their long-term livelihood.

03 In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.

04 The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation in several areas

* Alwar (Rajasthan)

- People of 5 villages have declared 1200 hectares of forest area as Bhairodev Dakov Sanctuary
- Villagers have their own set of rules and regulations
- Hunting is banned
- Area is protected from illegal encroachment (अवैध)

Community and Conservation

Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya

1. Started in Tehri, Uttarakhand
2. They showed that a variety of crops can be grown without the use of chemical fertilisers.
3. They promoted organic farming

They were against the use of chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides etc. in farming

PYQ.

" Joint Forest Management is a good example of community participation in Conservation." Discuss (3/5)

Joint Forest Management (JFM)

1. 1988
   ↓
   Resolution passed by Odisha govt for Joint Forest Management

2. Objective
   ↓
   Forest Department with the help of local people aims at restoring the degraded forest area

3. Forest Department
   ↓
   Forms groups of people (village institutions)

JFM → [Non Timber → Products other than wood)

4 Village Communities

They are asked to manage and restore the degraded area of the forest.

5 How will the village communities benefit?

They get a share in 'non-timber' produce

They also get a share in the timber produced by 'Successful protection' by the Forest Department

Case Study Based Question

Read the passage and answer the questions :

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (Bassia latifolia) and kadamba (Anthocaphalus cadamba) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (Tamarindus indica) and mango (Mangifera indica) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

Case Study Based

_____are also known as the Forest of Gods and Goddesses

A. Van Devbhumi

B. Sacred Groves

C. Virgin Vegetation

D. Banyan Forest

Case Study Based

The Mundas and Santhals of Chotanagpur plateau worship_____

A Mahua

B Mango

C Kadamba

D Both a and c

WATER RESOURCES

→ Fact

96.5% of world's water is found in oceans

2.5% exists in the form of freshwater

70% of freshwater exists as ice sheets and glaciers

Less than 30% is stored as groundwater

India receives 4% of world's precipitation .

Rank -133

→ Water → It is a renewable resource

↓

Gets recharged through hydrological cycle (water cycle).

→ It is predicted that by 2025 → 2 billion (approx) people will be facing water scarcity

Water Scarcity Sunke Yahi Wala Situation Imagine Kar Raha Tha Na Vro ..

Water Scarcity

① A Situation when enough water is not available to meet the demands of the people.

② Water may not be available due to

- Poor Quality
- Less Quantity

Water Scarcity

↓

It has two aspects

- Quantitative (Based on quantity)
- Qualitative (Based On Quality)

Quantitative Aspect → Water Scarcity

1. Overpopulation
   ↓
   More water
   - Food Grow
   - Domestic Use

2. Industrialisation and Urbanisation
   - Water → Produce Electricity
   - Water ↓ Industries

3. Increased Domestic Use

Large Growing Population

① Water scarcity may be caused due to Large growing population

② A large population needs water for domestic uses and for growing more food

③ So to facilitate higher food grain production
↓
Water resources are being overutilised to expand irrigated areas for dry season agriculture

④ Irrigated agriculture is the largest consumer of Water

⑤ Solutions

→ Revolutionise the agriculture

→ Develop drought resistant crops

→ Practice Dry farming techniques

⑥ Farmers use tube-wells on farms for irrigation

↓

This puts a pressure on groundwater resources [decline in groundwater levels]

⑦ Also, it can effect the water availability and food security of the people

* They are heavy users of water
* They need power (electricity) to run their machines which comes from hydroelectricity

Industrialisation and Urbanisation

① After Independence, there was Industrialisation and Urbanisation on a large scale

② Many factories are a part of Multi National Corporations (MNCs)

③ They have increased pressure on water resources

④

⟹ 22% of India's power needs comes from hydroelectricity

Water Scarcity-Quantitative Aspects

- over-exploitation
- excessive use
- unequal access to water among different social groups.

Water Scarcity-Quantitative Aspects

Increased Domestic Use

- Increasing Urban Centres (cities) with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have added to water and energy requirements.

↓

- Housing societies and colonies in cities – mostly have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs

↓

- Result

Fragile water resources are being overexploited and have caused their depletion in many cities

Qualitative Aspect → Water Scarcity

① Sometimes water is available in quantity but still the area faces water scarcity

② This could be because of poor quality of water

③ Nowdays water gets polluted due to:

→ Domestic and Industrial wastes

→ Fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides from agriculture

Atal Bhujal Yojana

1. Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal) is being implemented in 8220 water stressed Gram Panchayats of 229 administrative blocks/ talukas in 80 districts of seven states

2.Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.

GHK

M2E

(3) marly

3.The selected States account for about 37 per cent of the total number of water— stressed (over-exploited, critical and semi-critical) blocks in India.

4.One of the key aspects of Atal Jal is to bring in behavioural changes in the community, from the prevailing attitude of consumption to conservation and smart water management.

Jal Jeevan Mission

- Government of India has given highest priority to improve the quality of life and enhance ease of living of people especially those living in rural areas by announcing the **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).**

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

- The Goal of JJM is to enable every rural household get assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 55 litres per capita per day regularly on long-term basis by ensuring functionality of the tap water connections

What Is Required Now ?

- → To safeguard our water resources [protect]
- → Conserve and Manage → Water Resources
- → Protect ourselves from health hazards
- → To ensure food security
- → To make sure → Continuation of livelihood and productive activities and to prevent degradation of natural ecosystems.

MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS AND INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- Archaeological and historical records show that from ancient times
- we have been constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures like

- dams built of stone rubble
- reservoirs or lakes
- embankments and canals for irrigation.

Hydraulic Structures in Ancient India

- In the first century B.C., Sringaverapura near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga.

harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga.

- During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built.
- Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga, (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc.
- In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.
- In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

Ques

Tank in Hauz Khas was constructed by ____

(a) Alauddin Khilji
(b) Jalaluddin Khilji
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Tughlaq

DAMS – AND HOW THEY HELP IN CONSERVING WATER

Dams [In olden times]

1. Were built to collect rain water and river water
2. This water could be used for irrigation purpose
3. Now Dams are used for multiple purposes

DAMS AS MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

Dams → Now used for multiple purposes

1. Water Supply
   - → Domestic
   - → Industrial Areas
2. Electricity Generation (Hydro-Power)
3. Recreation
4. Fish breeding
5. Inland navigation

BHAKRA NANGAL AND HIRAKUD PROJECTS

Bhakra-Nangal

- Constructed across Satluj
  - Beas river basin
- Two benefits
  - Water for irrigation
  - Hydro-Power Generation

Hirakud

- → Constructed across Mahanadi River → In Odisha
- → Longest dam in India
- → Benefits
  - → Water conservation
  - → Flood Control

4 Advantages & Disadvantages of Multi-purpose river projects

Compare.

3/5

Advantages 1

- Electricity generation
- Irrigation
- Water supply for domestic and industrial ses
- Flood control
- Recreation
- Inland navigation
- Fish breeding

Disadvantages 2

- affects the natural flow of river causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir.
- destroys the habitats for the rivers' aquatic life.
- submerges the existing vegetation and soil if created on the floodplains.
- Unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.
- These projects induced earthquakes, caused water- borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaee Yojana

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaee Yojana has been started which ensures access to some means to protective irrigation for all agricultural farms in the country, thus bringing much desired rural prosperity.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaee Yojana

Some of the broad objectives of this programme are:

- To enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (har khet ko pani),
- Improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent
- Irrigation and other water saving technologies (per drop more crop) and introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc

Read the given passage about dams and answer the questions given:

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas. Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate 2,46,000 hectare of land in the strategic desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectare in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75 per cent of the command area in Gujarat is drought prone while entire command in Rajasthan is drought prone. Assured water supply will soon make this area drought proof.

→ M²GR

QUESTION

Which of the following movement opposed the construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam ?

A. Tehri Andolan

B. Narmada Bachao Andolan

C. Navdanya Movement

D. All

QUESTION

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over river

A Tapi

B Ken

C Narmada

D Betwa

QUESTION

Which of the following states will not be covered under Sardar Sarovar Project ?

M² G R

Raj

M

MP

G

(A) Maharashtra

(B) Chhattisgarh

(C) Rajasthan

(D) Gujarat

Rainwater Harvesting

① Due to the disadvantages and rising resistance against multipurpose projects
↓
Rainwater Harvesting is a good option

② It is beneficial both
- Socio economically
- Environmentally

Guls or Kuls

Inundation Channels

Johads | Khadins

RAINWATER HARVESTING –TRADITIONAL METHODS

1. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.

5 marks

2. Rooftop rainwater harvesting – commonly practised
To store water for drinking – particularly Rajasthan

3. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

4.In arid and semi arid regions- agricultural fields converted into rain fed storage → allowed water to stand and moisten the soil . Ex : Khadins (Jaisalmer) ; Johads(other parts- Rajasthan)

TANKAS OF RAJASTHAN

3/5

- In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in **Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer,** almost all the houses traditionally had **underground tanks or tankas** for storing drinking water

  - The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 metres deep, 4.27 metres long and 2.44 metres wide

TANKAS OF RAJASTHAN

- Tankas –Part of well developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system.
- Built inside the main house or the courtyard – connected to the sloping roofs through a pipe .

- Rain falling on rooftop –travels through pipe and gets stored in underground tankas
- First rain shower- not collected as this would clean roof and pipes – Rainwater from next showers was collected .

TANKAS OF RAJASTHAN

- Rainwater can be stored in the tankas – till the next rainfall – making it the most reliable source when all other sources are dried up (in summers).

- Rainwater – also called Palar Pani – considered purest form of natural water.
- Many houses construct underground rooms adjoining tankas- to escape the summer heat

Read the given passage about dams and answer the questions given:

In Gendathur, a remote backward village in Mysuru, Karnataka, villagers have installed, in their household's rooftop, rainwater harvesting system to meet their water needs. Nearly 200 households have installed this system and the village has earned the rare distinction of being rich in rainwater. Gendathur receives an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm, and with 80 per cent of collection efficiency and of about 10 fillings, every house can collect and use about 50,000 litres of water annually. From the 200 houses, the net amount of rainwater harvested annually amounts to 1,00,000 litres.

QUESTION

What distinction has the village of Gendathur won ?

A Adarsh Gram

B Rich in Rainwater

C Viksit Bhujal Gram

D Sustainable Village

QUESTION

How many households in Gendathur have rooftop rainwater harvesting system installed ?

A 150

B 450

C 250

D 200

QUESTION

Which of the following values do the example of Gendathur present ?

A Sustainable Management of Water Resources

B Channeling The Flood Water for a better future

C Over water utilization of water resources

D Both b and c

Some Amazing Facts

Interesting Fact

1 mark

Rooftop rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong, Meghalaya. It is interesting because Cherapunjee and Mawsynram situated at a distance of 55 km. from Shillong receive the highest rainfall in the world, yet the state capital Shillong faces acute shortage of water. Nearly every household in the city has a rooftop rainwater harvesting structure. Nearly 15-25 per cent of the total water requirement of the household comes from rooftop water harvesting.

Interesting Fact

Tamil Nadu is the first state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state. There are legal provisions to punish the defaulters.

'Bamboo drip irrigation ' in Meghalaya

- a 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes

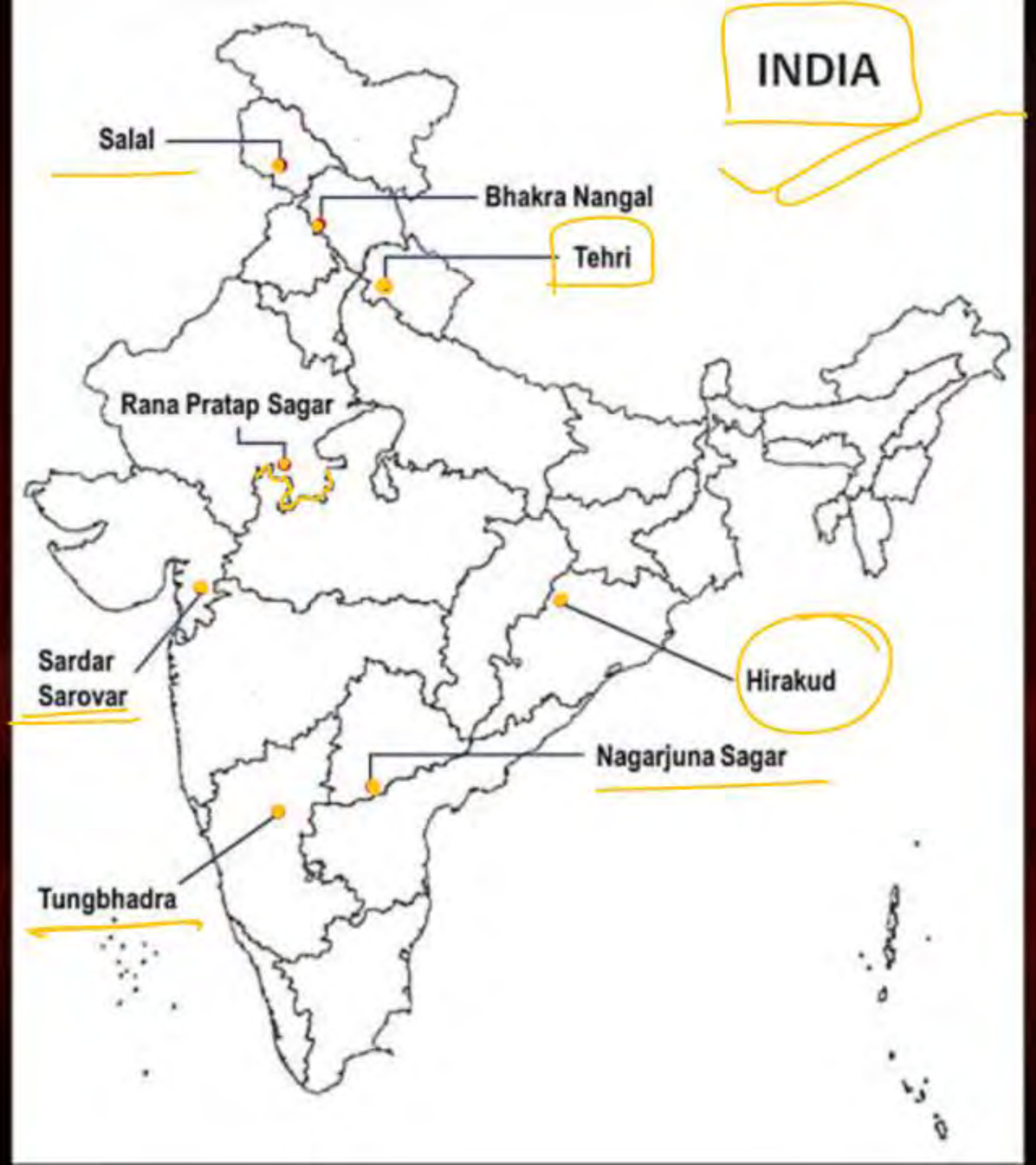
- About 18-20 litres of water enters the bamboo pipe system, gets transported over hundreds of metres, and finally reduces to 20-80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.

Chapter 3: Water Resources (Locating and Labelling)

Dams:

a. Salal
b. Bhakra Nangal
c. Tehri
d. Rana Pratap Sagar
e. Sardar Sarovar
f. Hirakud
g. Nagarjuna Sagar
h. Tungabhadra

Syllabus


INDIA
Salal
Bhakra Nangal
Tehri
Rana Pratap Sagar
Sardar Sarovar
Hirakud
Nagarjuna Sagar
Tungbhadra

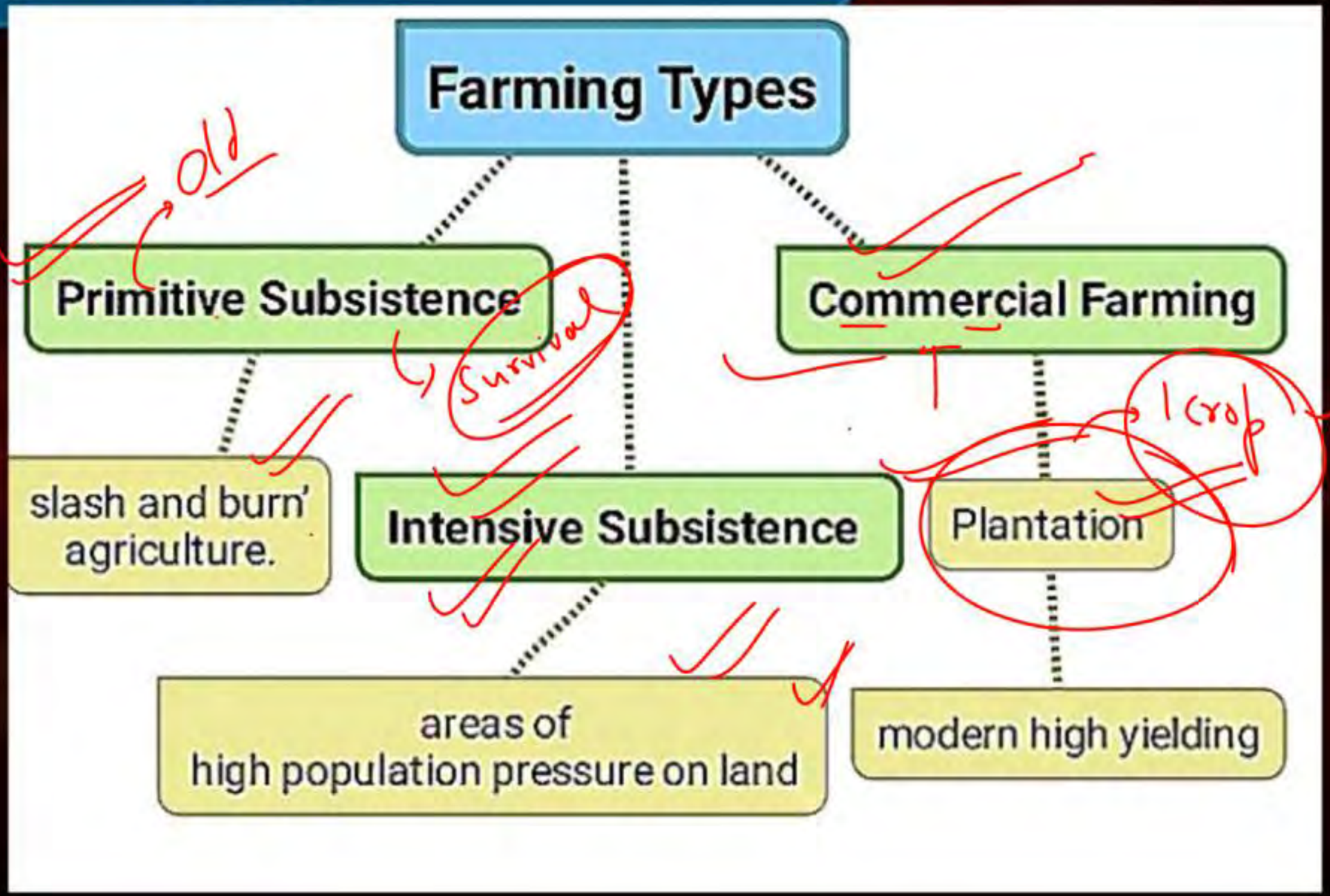
AGRICULTURE

Extra

Agriculture

- Science and art of cultivation of crops and rearing of livestock
- 2/3rd of the population is engaged in agriculture
- Agriculture is a primary activity
  - Food grains (अनाज)
  - Raw Materials

Farming Types



Country	Name of Slash & Burn Agriculture
Mexico and Central America	Milpa
Venzuela	Conuco
Brazil	Roca
Central Africa	Masole
Indonesia	Ladang
Vietnam	Ray
Madhya Pradesh	Bewar' or 'Dahiya
Andhra Pradesh	Podu or Penda
Odisha	Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or Bringa
Western Ghats	Kumari
South-eastern Rajasthan	Valre or Waltre
Jharkhand	Kuruwa
Himalayan belt	Khil
North-eastern region	Jhumming

Match the following

Jhumming

Major Cropping Patterns

Basis	Rabi	Kharif	Zaid
Sowing Season	Winter from October to December	Beginning of the rainy season between April and May Monsoon	In between the Rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season (in the months of March to July)
Harvesting Season	Summer from April to June	September-October	
Important Crops	Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and Mustard.	Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Soyabean.	Watermelon, Muskmelon, Cucumber, Vegetables and Fodder crops

Major Crops

Rice

- Staple food crop
- India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China
- It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.

Wheat

- The second most important cereal crop.
- It is the main food crop, in north and north-western part of the country.
- This rabi crop requires a cool growing season with 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- Wheat growing regions are the Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west and black soil region of the Deccan.

Millets

nutritious

Jowar	Bajra	Ragi
3rd most important food crop with respect to area and production.	Grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.	It is a crop of dry regions.
It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas.		Grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.
Mainly produced in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh(2011-2012). MLKR	Major producing states are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana(2011-2012)	Major producing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh. KTUH

Jowar

Bajra

Ragi

Maize

1.It is a Kharif crop.

2.It requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil.

3.It is used both as food and fodder.

KMU

4.Major maize-producing states are Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

BAT

1 mark

Pulses

- India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.
- Major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- These need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.
- Major producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka

Except Arhar

Pulses → leguminous

Food Crops Other Than Grains

1. Sugarcane

- It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
- It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm. and 100 cm
- Major producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

2. Oil Seeds

- The oil seeds covers approximately 12 % of the total cropped area of the country.
- These are used as cooking mediums as well as used as raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.

Oilseeds

Groundnut

Mustard

Sesamum(Til)

Castor Seeds

Linseed

Cotton Seed

Coconut

Soyabean Seeds

Sunflower Seeds

Rapeseed

3. Tea

- Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture.
- It is an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British.
- It requires warm and moist frost-free climate with frequent showers all through the year.
- Major producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

well drained soil + humus

Coffee

① → India → Known for its good variety of Arabica coffee.

② → Coffee was introduced in India by Baba Budan who brought it from Yemen

③ Major Coffee Producing Areas → Baba Budan Hills, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

Horticulture Crops

- In 2018, India was the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China.
- India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.
- Mangoes of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

(MAT)

- Oranges of Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya),

Horticulture Crops

- Bananas of Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. (MMT)
- Litchi and guava of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- Pineapples of Meghalaya
- Grapes of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra
- Apples, pears, apricots and walnuts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Non-Food Crops

Rubber	Fibre	Cotton	Jute
It is an equatorial crop.	Cotton, Jute, Hemp and Natural Silk are the four major fibre crops.	It is a Kharif crop.	It is known as the golden fibre.
It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200cm and temperature above 25°C.	Cotton, Jute and Hemp are grown in the soil.	It requires high temperature, light rainfall, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.	It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains. High temperature is required for its growth.
It is an important industrial raw material	Natural Silk is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves	Cotton grows well in black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.	It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts.
Mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.	Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as Sericulture.	Major cotton-producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.	Major jute producing states are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

Last Topic

Technological And Institutional Reforms

(5 marks) Operation Flood

1. More than 60 % of India's population depends on agriculture.
2. After independence → major institutional reforms → Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. given priority.
3. In 1960s and 1970s → Green Revolution and White Revolution introduced → to improve the condition of agriculture.
4. In 1980s and 1990s → various provisions for crop insurance, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.

Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.

Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.

Minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

Read the given paragraph and answer the questions

Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis. He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of gram swarajya. After Gandhiji's martyrdom, Vinoba Bhave undertook padyatra to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country. Once, when he was delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh, some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being. Vinoba Bhave could not promise it to them immediately but assured them to talk to the Government of India regarding provision of land for them if they undertook cooperative farming. Suddenly, Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers. This act was known as 'Bhoodan'. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as Gramdan. However, many land-owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of land ceiling act. This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the Blood-less Revolution.

QUESTION

Who among the following distributed 80 acres of land among 80 landless farmers ?

Ram Chandra Reddy

(A) Gram Samarpan

(B) Gram Swarajya

(C) Adarsh Gram

(D) Gram Sanyojan

QUESTION

Which of the following concepts of Gandhi did Vinoba Bhave support ?

A. Shree Ram Chandra Reddy

B. Shree Venkatraman

C. Shree Ram Charan Teja

D. Raghuram Rajan

QUESTION

Which of the following is also known as the Bloodless revolution?

A. Non Cooperation Movement

B. Bhoodan Sahyog Andolan

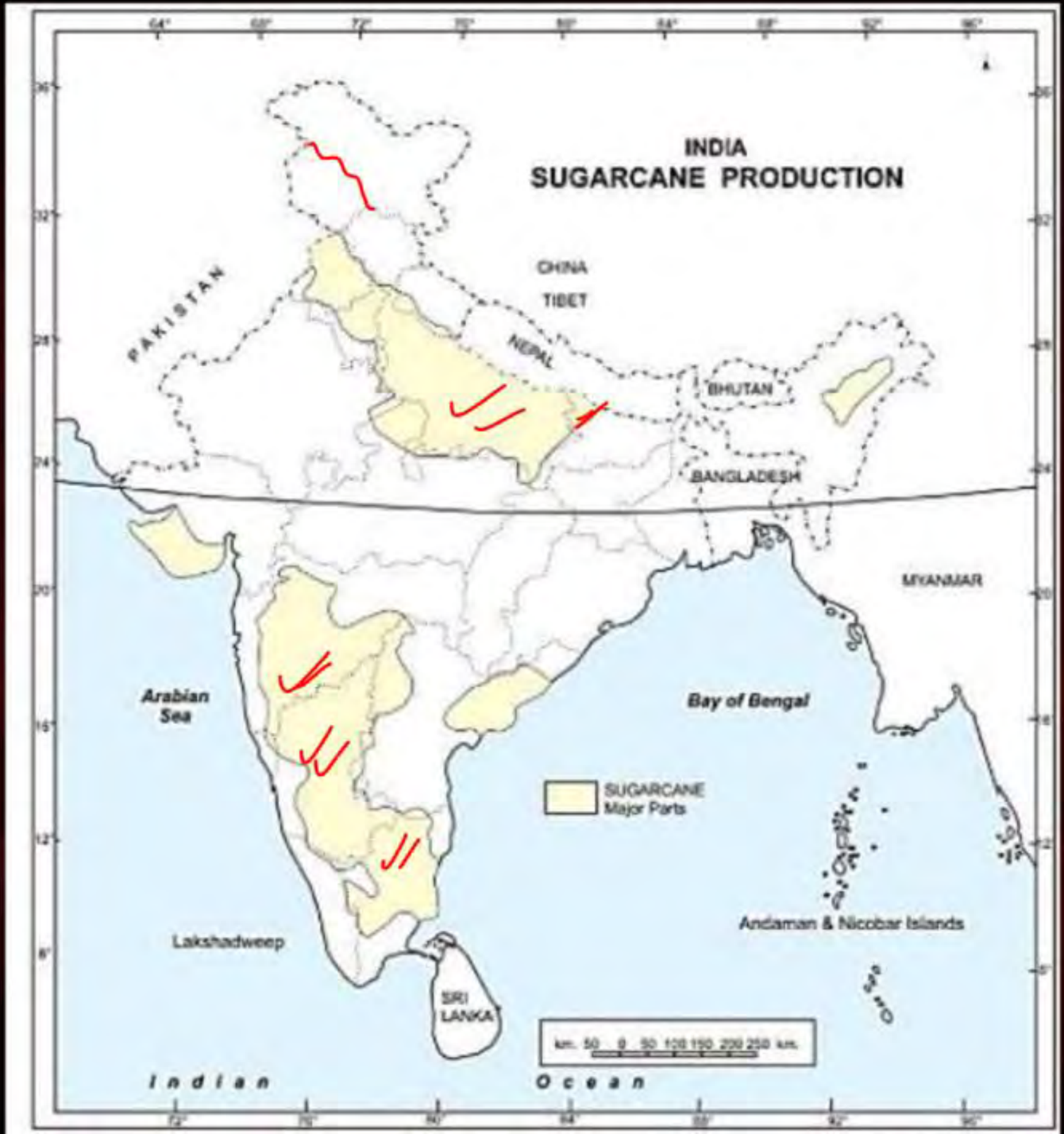
C. Bhoodan Gramdan

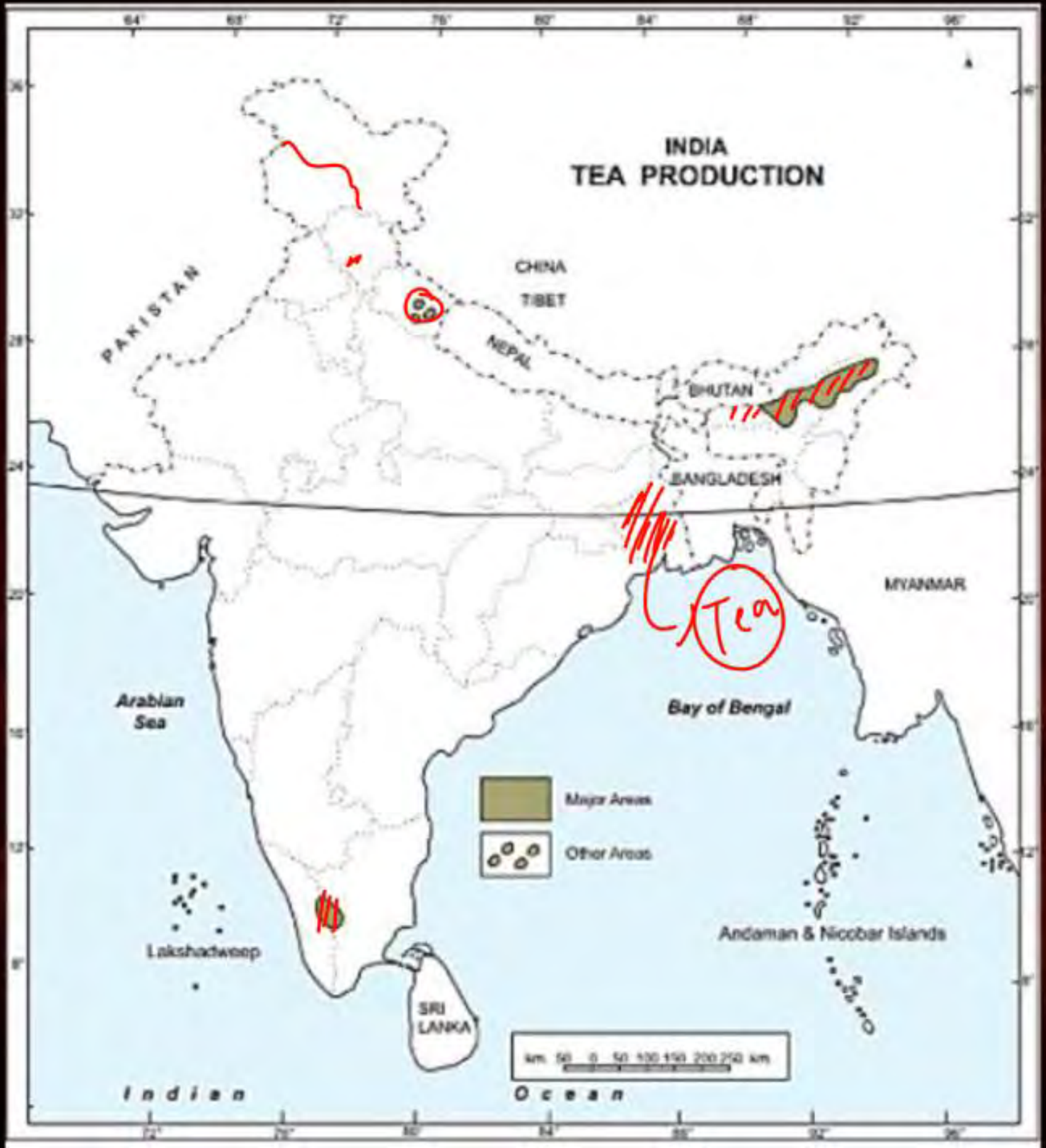
D. Pochampalli Satyagraha

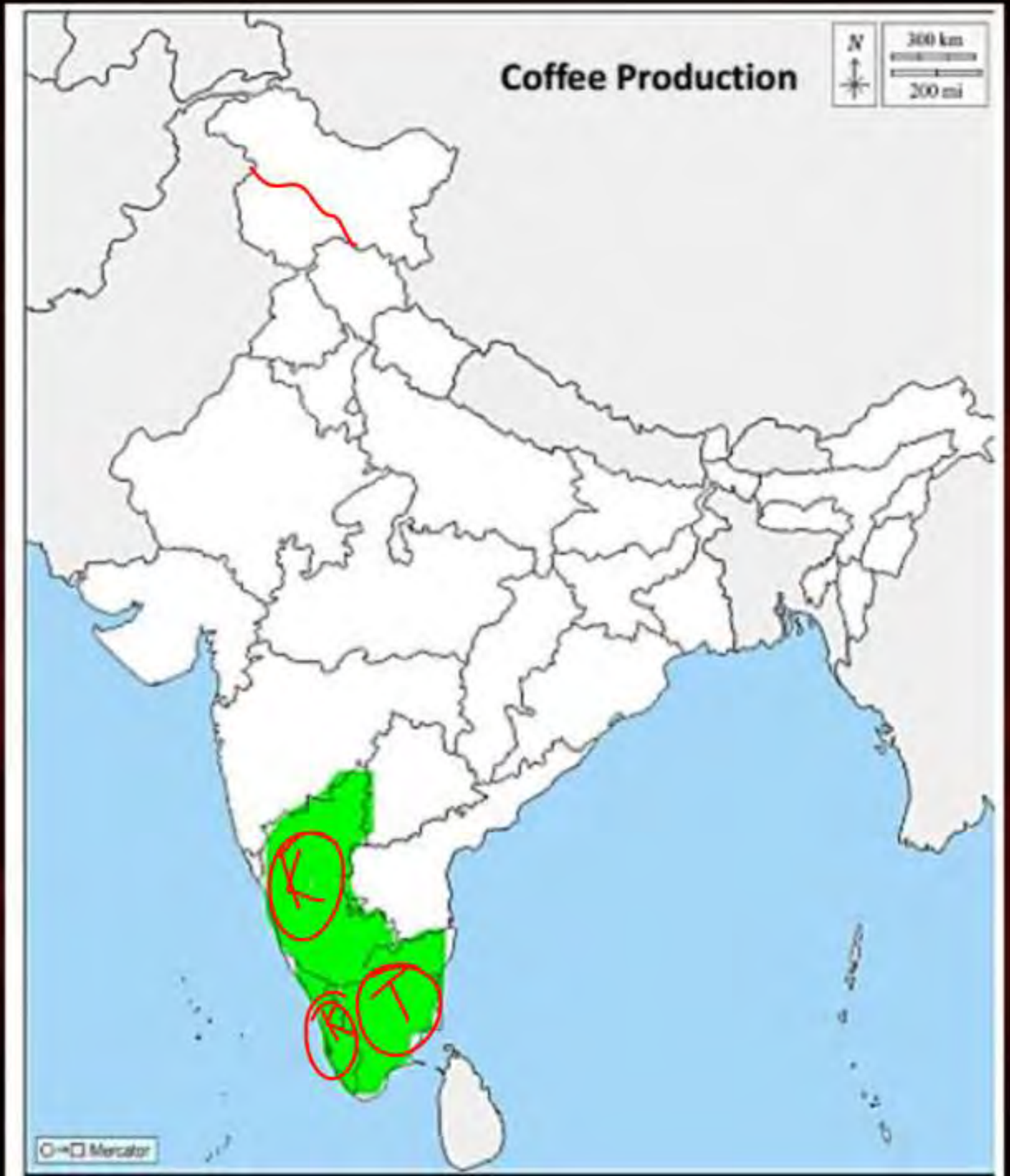
Agriculture	**Identify:** • Major areas of Rice and Wheat • Largest/Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute

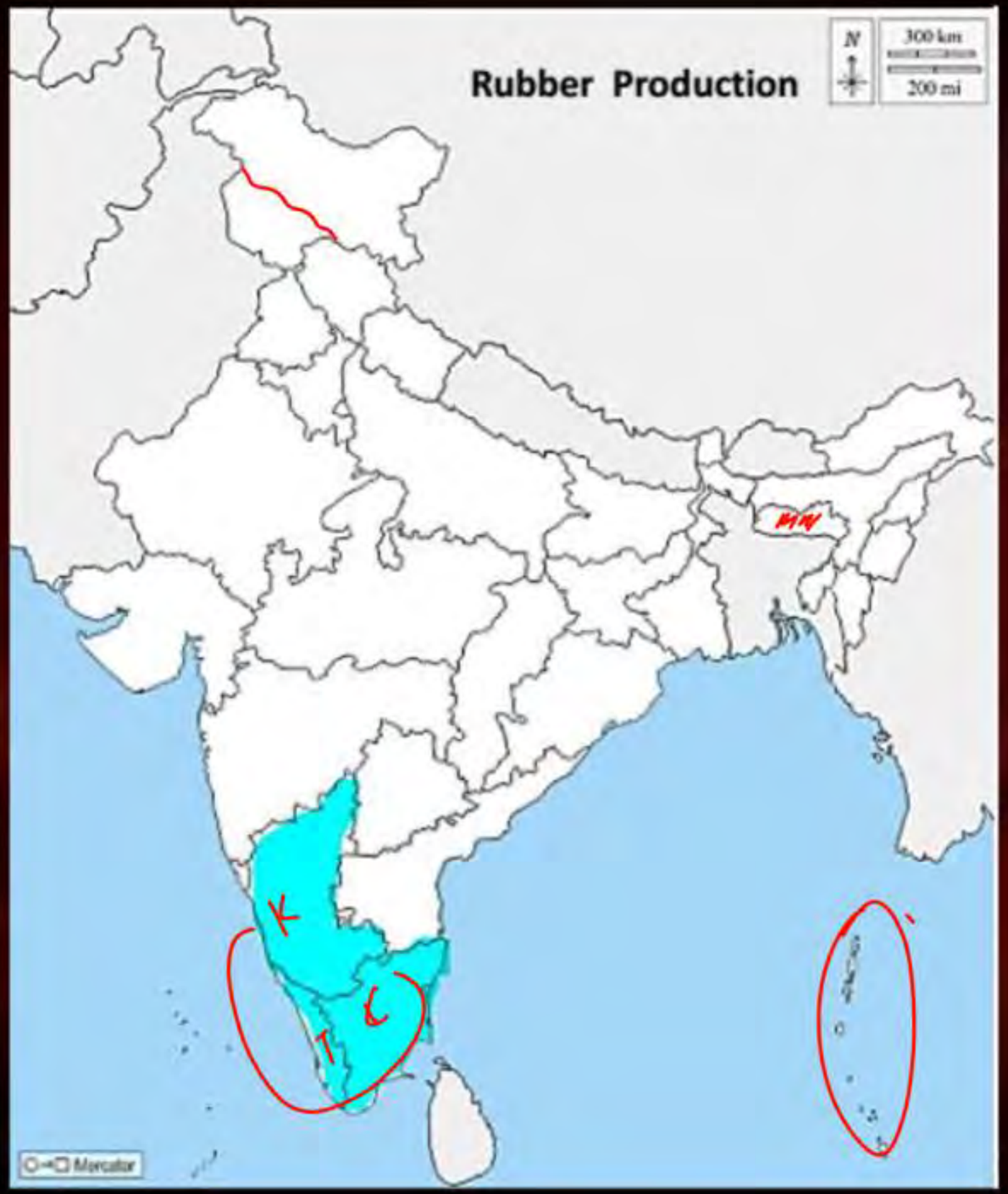
INDIA
RICE
Staple crop (Rice)
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA (TIBET)
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
Tropic of Cancer
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
MAJOR AREA
MINOR AREA
0 200 400 600 km
68°E 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°E
36°N 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°N

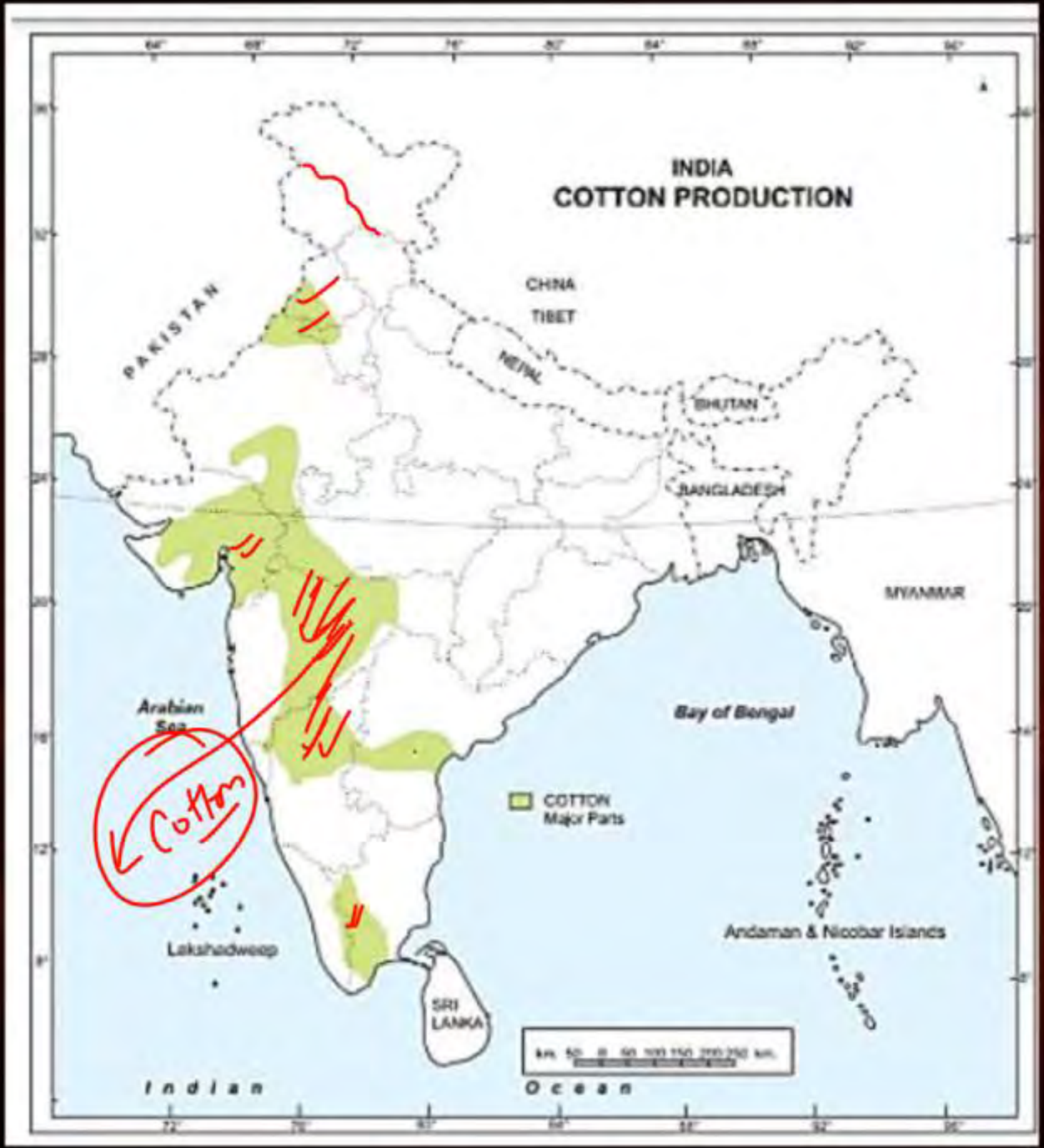
INDIA
WHEAT
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA (TIBET)
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
Tropic of Cancer
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
SRI LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
MAJOR AREA
MINOR AREA
0 200 400 600 km
68°E 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°E
36°N 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°N
wheat

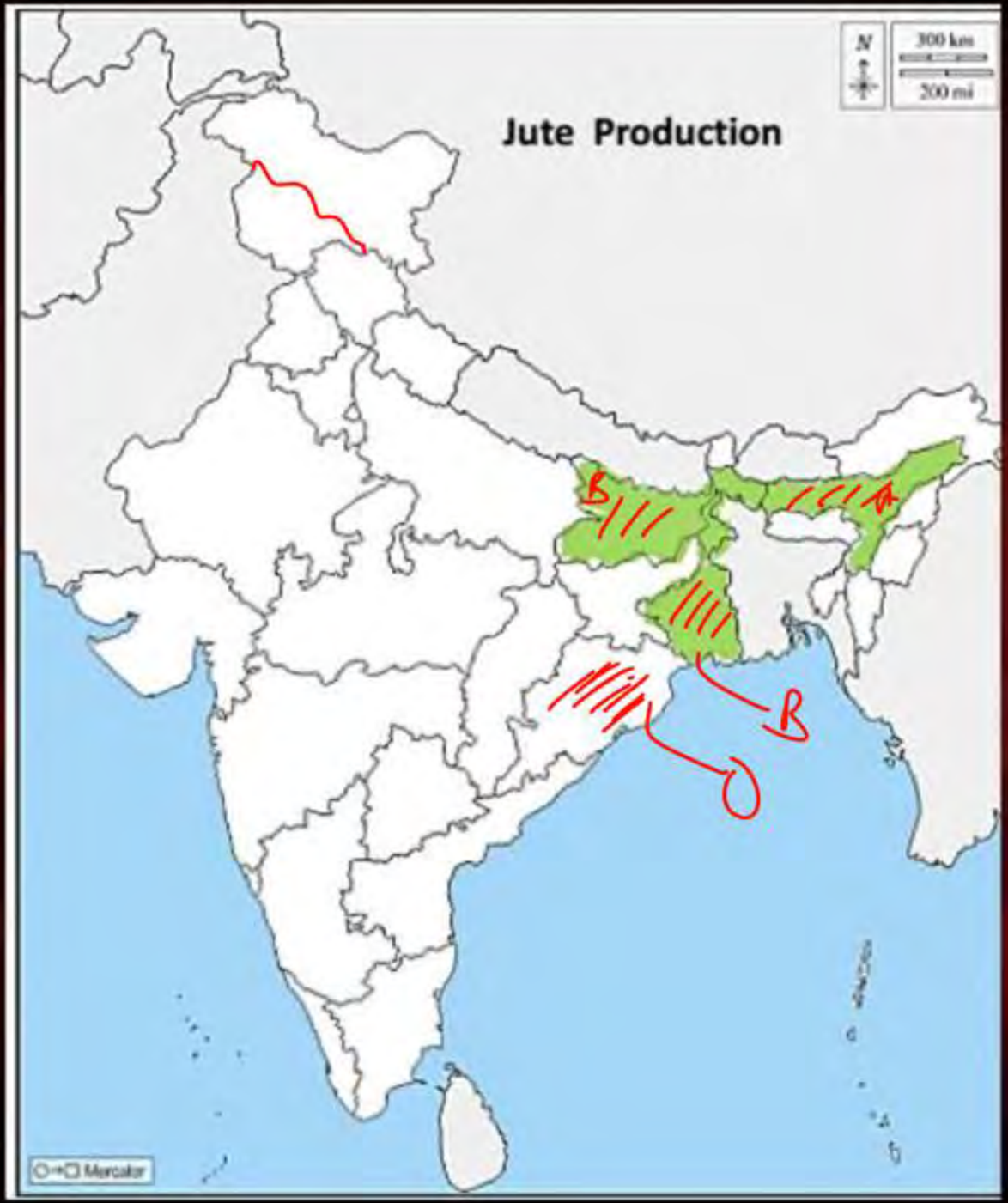

INDIA
SUGARCANE PRODUCTION
CHINA
TIBET
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
SUGARCANE Major Parts
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Lakshadweep
SRI LANKA
Indian Ocean


INDIA
TEA PRODUCTION
CHINA
TIBET
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
Tea
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Major Areas
Other Areas
Lakshadweep
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
SRI LANKA
Indian Ocean


Coffee Production
N
300 km
200 mi
K
T
Mercator


Rubber Production
N
300 km
200 mi
K
T
Mercator


INDIA
COTTON PRODUCTION
CHINA
TIBET
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
COTTON
Major Parts
Lakshadweep
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
SRI LANKA
Indian Ocean
Cotton


Jute Production
N
300 km
200 mi
Mercator

Ques

Bhoodan Gramdan highlighted Gandhi's Concept of ____

(a) Gram Darshan

(b) Gram Swarajya

(c) Santhya Darshan

(d) Adarsh Gram

THANK
YOU