

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD EIGHT

TERM II

HISTORY

1. RULE OF THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY FROM A.D.1773-A.D.1857

LORD WARREN HASTINGS (A.D1772-AD 1785)

Warren Hastings became the Governor of Bengal in 1772. Later he was raised to the position of Governor General of Bengal. As soon as he assumed office, he had to face many difficulties. In 1772 a terrible famine affected Bengal. The Dual Government had ruined the economy of Bengal. The farmers and artisans led a miserable life. The officials of the English East India Company were misusing their privileges and amassing great wealth. The administration was crippled. So the company had to ask the British Government for a huge amount as a loan. At this stage, the British Government decided to interfere in the affairs of the Company. To regulate the affairs of the East India Company in 1773 the British Parliament passed the **Regulating Act in 1773**. This was the first landmark Act in the Constitutional development of India.

The Regulating Act - 1773

Provisions

- * Appointment of a Governor General in Calcutta who was superior to the Governors of Bombay and Madras.

- * Provision was made to set up a Supreme Court in Calcutta with a chief justice and three judges. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice.

* An Executive Council consisting of four members was set up to assist Governor General.

Defects of the Regulating Act

The Regulating Act did not clearly define the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or the powers of the Governor General and the members of his executive Council. The members of the executive council of the Governor General often created problems. The Governors of Bombay and Madras did not obey the orders of the Governor General of Bengal. This Act made the position of the Governor General weak.

In order to remove the defects of the Regulating Act, the British Prime Minister William Pitt, the Younger, passed the Pitt's India Act in 1784.

Provisions of the Pitt's India Act

The Governor General was to be appointed with the approval of the British Crown.

The number of members in Governor General's Council was reduced from four to three.

For administrative purposes, a Board of Control consisting of six members was established in Britain to monitor the affairs in India.

The Governor General was made the Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in India and was given total control over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

This Act helped the British

Government to have control over the company's affairs.

Reforms of Warren Hastings

Administrative Reforms

He put an end to the Dual Government introduced in Bengal by Robert Clive. The East India Company took over the administration of the provinces. The treasury was shifted from Murshidabad to Calcutta.

Judicial Reforms

Two courts of Appeal namely the **Sadar Diwani Adalat (Civil)** and the **Sadar Nizamat Adalat (Criminal)** were established at Calcutta. Civil and criminal courts were set up in each district. A digest of Hindu and Muslim law was compiled.

Commercial Reforms

A Board of Trade was set up to buy quality goods for the company. Company servants were not allowed to carry on private trade. In order to encourage Indian trade, he reduced the customs duty by 2.5% to merchants. Many of the customs houses were abolished and he set up only five customs houses at **Calcutta, Dacca, Hoogly, Patna** and **Murshidabad**.

Revenue Reforms

A Board of Revenue was set up at Calcutta to look into the revenue administration. English Collectors were appointed in every district. The land was given for 5 years to the highest bidder. The land owners got the right to collect land revenue and pay it to the Government.

Educational Reforms

Warren Hastings was also a great patron of learning. In 1781 he founded the Calcutta Madarasa for the promotion of Islamic studies.

The Rohilla War (A.D. 1774)

The Rohillas were Afghans and were frequently attacked by the Marathas. They sought the help of the Nawab of Oudh to subdue the Marathas. The Nawab demanded Rs.40 lakhs and the Rohillas accepted the demand. When the Marathas appeared in Rohilkhand in 1773, they saw the forces of Nawab of Oudh behind the Rohillas, so the Marathas retreated without fighting Shuja-ud-daulah. The Nawab of Oudh demanded the promised 40 lakhs from the Rohillas. The Rohilla Chief refused to pay the money. The Nawab of Oudh approached the English for help. He even agreed to pay 40 lakhs to the British. So warren Hastings sent an army against the Rohillas. Rohillas were defeated and their territory was annexed to Oudh.

The Second Anglo-Mysore War (A.D.1780-A.D.1784)

The treaty of Madras was signed in 1769 between Hyder Ali and the British, both agreed to help each other against the common enemy-The Marathas. But in 1771,when the Marathas invaded Mysore, the English did not come forward to help Hyder Ali. The English also captured the French port Mahe which was of great importance to Hyder Ali. So he protested and declared war against British. In 1781 the British army under Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder

Ali at Porto Novo and at Arni in 1782. Hyder Ali died of cancer during the course of the war. Hyder Ali's son Tipu Sultan continued the war. In 1784 Tipu Sultan and the English signed the **Treaty of Mangalore** by which the conquered territories were restored to both the parties.

The First Anglo-Maratha War (AD 1775-AD 1782)

Warren Hastings declared war against Marathas in A.D.1775. This war came to an end with the signing of the **Treaty of Salbai** in 1782. Madhava Rao Narayan became the Peshwa after the signing of the treaty.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings

The First Anglo-Maratha war put the English under a great financial strain. So Warren Hastings demanded additional revenue from

Raja Chait Singh of Benaras. On his refusal to pay the revenue, Hastings deposed the ruler. Similarly, he took away the personal treasures of the Begums of Oudh. Warren Hastings was also believed to have been responsible for sentencing a person called **Nanda Kumar** to death on false charges of forgery. Warren Hastings was criticized and later on impeached by the British Parliament for his actions. Later he was acquitted from all charges because he had rendered great services to British power in India.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in _____.
a) 1772 b) 1773 c) 1774
2. The First Chief Justice of British India was _____.
a) Sir Thomas b) Sir Elijah Impey c) Sir Morse
3. Under the Regulating Act, the Supreme Court was set up at _____.
a) Calcutta b) Madras c) Bombay
4. _____ was the son of Hyder Ali
a) Dost Ali b) Mir Qasim c) Tipu Sultan

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. In 1772 a terrible famine affected _____.
2. The British Prime Minister _____ passed the Pitts India Act in 1784.
3. Warren Hastings put an end to the Dual Government introduced by _____.
4. The second Anglo – Mysore War came to an end by the treaty of _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Nawab of Oudh | Civil Court |
| 2. Hyder Ali | Ruler of Benaras |
| 3. Sadar Diwani Adalat | Ruler of Mysore |
| 4. Raja Chait Singh | Shuja – ud – daulah |

IV) Answer in a word.

1. Name the Act passed by the British Parliament in 1773.
2. Name the Act that removed the defects of the Regulating Act.
3. What was set up to buy quality goods for the company?

V) Answer the following questions.

1. What were the defects of the Regulating Act?
2. Why did Hyder Ali declare war on the English in 1780?
3. Write a short note on the Rohilla War.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Warren Hastings.
2. What were the features of the Regulating Act? How did the Pitt's India Act overcome its defects?

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Debate:

The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step towards development of the Indian constitution - conduct a debate in your class.

2. In your scrapbook write and stick pictures of Warren Hastings and the reforms he introduced.
3. Write about the famine of Bengal of 1770-1772.

2. LORD CORNWALLIS (A.D. 1786 - A.D. 1793)



Lord Cornwallis

Lord Cornwallis became the Governor General of India in 1786. He tried to follow the policy of non-intervention.

In 1793, Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Land Revenue settlement of Bengal. The Zamindars were required to pay a fixed amount in cash on a fixed date as land revenue to the treasury, irrespective of what they could collect. Slowly the Zamindars brought more areas under cultivation and made more money while they paid the same fixed amount to the company. Many Zamindars benefited more than either the company or the peasants.

Merits

This system was beneficial to the Zamindars. They were the owners of the lands and they became very loyal to the company. This system secured a fixed and stable income for the company. This settlement avoided the evils of periodical settlements.

Demerits

- 1) Zamindars became the masters of the land and were benefited.
- 2) The worst affected people were the cultivators who were left at the mercy of the zamindars.
- 3) To meet the increasing expenses the government had to increase the tax in other provinces.
- 4) The government had no direct contact with the people.

Administrative Reforms

Cornwallis introduced a new administrative civil service system. The civil servants were appointed to administer the British territories effectively in India. He introduced strict regulations, raised their salaries and gave promotions on the basis of merit. The employees were not permitted to carry on private trade. All high posts were reserved only for the English. Indians could only be selected for subordinate posts.

Police Reforms

Lord Cornwallis created a permanent police force in India. In 1791 a **Commissioner of Police** was appointed in Calcutta. The districts were divided into Thanas. Each

Thana was headed by a Daroga. As in the civil services in the police department too, the Indians were excluded from the higher posts.

Judicial Reforms

Lord Cornwallis improved the judiciary. The collector was relieved of his judicial duties. He was responsible for revenue collection. Civil and Criminal Courts were set up at the district level. Provincial courts of appeal were set up at Dacca, Calcutta, Murshidabad and Patna. Cornwallis increased the salary of the judges to check bribery and corruption. He abolished the court fees. A new code of regulations known as "Cornwallis code" was compiled in 1793 by Sir George Barlow.

Revenue Reforms

He reorganized the Revenue Department. In 1787 the province of Bengal was divided into many areas and each area was placed under a collector. He established the Board of Revenue to supervise the work of the collectors.

Commercial Reforms

Cornwallis revived the old practice of making direct contact with the Indian merchants and improved trade and commerce.

Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan was born in 1753 near Mysore. He was an industrious ruler like his father. He was well

educated and a great soldier. He was against the presence of British in India. He built many strong forts like Dorr to defend his kingdom. He was a lover of art and architecture.

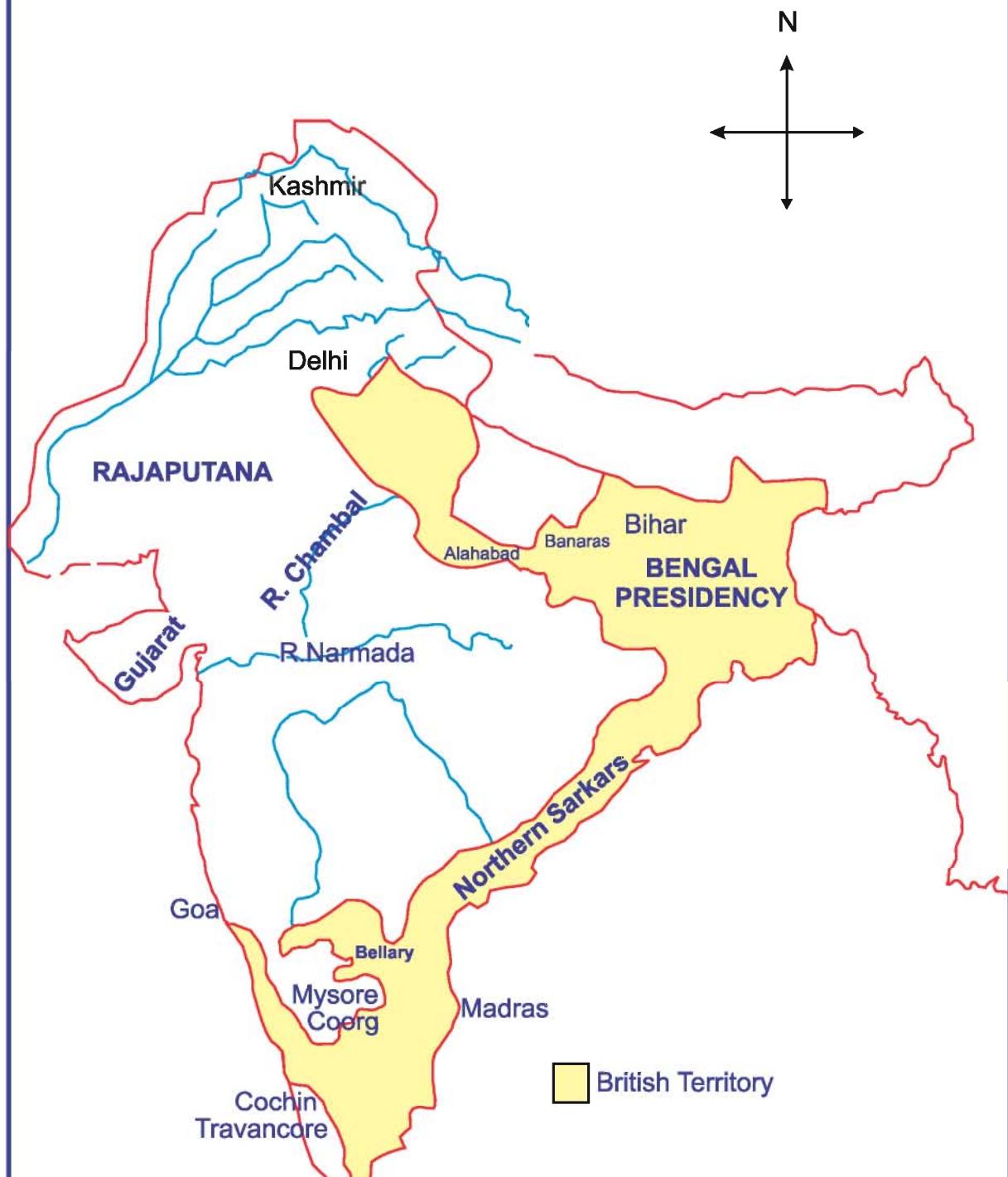


Tipu Sultan

The Third Anglo – Mysore War (AD 1790 – AD 1792)

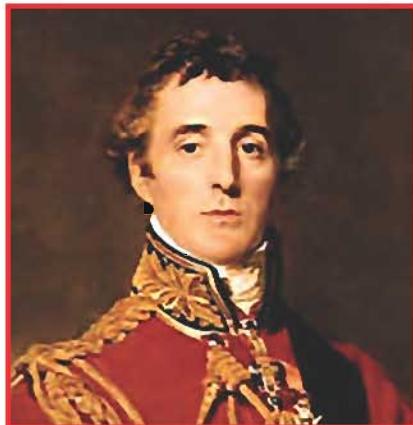
Tipu wanted to improve his position by driving the English out of India. Therefore he sought help from Turkey and France. Cornwallis believed that Tipu, having allied with the French, would strike against the English. To check Tipu Sultan the English formed alliances with the Nizam and the Marathas. Tipu attacked Travancore a friend of British. So the English declared war against Tipu Sultan in 1790. Tipu was defeated at Srirangapatnam and the third Mysore war ended with the treaty of Srirangapatnam signed by Cornwallis and Tipu Sultan in 1792.

British Position Under Lord Wellesley



Tipu Sultan was called the "Tiger of Mysore". The Tiger emblem was sculpted on his throne and the military uniforms also bore the Tiger emblem. He was buried at Srirangapatnam.

Lord Wellesley (AD 1796–AD 1805)



Lord Wellesley

After Cornwallis, Sir John Shore became the Governor General of India. He followed the policy of non-intervention. He was succeeded by Lord Wellesley. He followed the policy of expansion and extended the British territories through Subsidiary Alliance.

Subsidiary Alliance

Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under the control of the British.

Main features of the Subsidiary Alliance

In the subsidiary alliance system, an Indian ruler had to

maintain British troops in his state, either by giving some of his territory or by paying for the maintenance of the troops.

The Indian ruler could not fight or sign treaties with any other power. This system allowed the British to maintain a large army at the expense of the local rulers.

Merits

It helped the Company to maintain a large army at the expense of the Indian rulers. The English became the supreme power in India. They began to control the foreign policy of the native states.

The French influence was excluded from the Indian States. The extent of British Empire in India increased.

Demerits

The native rulers lost their prestige and dignity. Both the British and the native rulers neglected the welfare of the people.

States which entered into the subsidiary Alliance

The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into the subsidiary Alliance with the English. He gave Bellary, Cuddapah, Ananthapur and Kurnool to the British. The Nawab of Oudh was forced by Wellesley to enter into the Subsidiary Alliance. He ceded half of his territories, Rohilkhand, Gorakpur and the territories between the Ganges and

the Yamuna to the British. Peshwa Baji Rao-II also entered into the subsidiary Alliance with British.

The Fourth Anglo - Mysore War (1799)

Causes

The fourth Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1799 between the British and Tipu Sultan. Tipu Sultan wanted to recover his territories which he lost in the Third Mysore War and he did not accept the Subsidiary Alliance. He wanted to take revenge on the English. Tipu Sultan sent emissaries to Kabul, Constantinople, Arabia and France to get their support against British. So war became inevitable between Tipu and the British.

Tipu was defeated at Malavalli. He died on 4th May 1799 while defending his capital Srirangapatnam. With his death, the war came to an end in 1799.

Results

The important territories of Kanara, Coimbatore and Srirangapatnam were annexed by the British. A small part of the Mysore Kingdom was restored to Krishna III, a

member of the old Hindu royal family from whom Hyder Ali had captured the throne of Mysore. Tipu's family was sent to Vellore fort. This war put an end to Muslim rule in Mysore and made the British the strongest power in South India.

The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803)

Peshwa Baji Rao-II accepted the Subsidiary Alliance with the British and signed the **Treaty of Bassein in 1802**. The Maratha leaders Scindia and Bhonsle refused to acknowledge this treaty. So they joined together and attacked the British.

In 1803 Arthur Wellesley defeated the Marathas. As a result Maratha Power was weakened and the English expanded their power and authority.

Estimate

Wellesley was one of the greatest governor generals of the English East India Company. He defeated Tipu Sultan and humbled the Marathas. He transformed the trading English East India Company into a strong political power in India.

EXERCISE**I) Choose the correct answer.**

1. Lord Cornwallis became the Governor General of Bengal in _____.
a) 1786 b) 1787 c) 1788
2. During the Third Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu attacked _____ a Hindu State in South India.
a) Oudh b) Travancore c) Carnatic
3. _____ is called the Father of Indian Civil Service.
a) John Shore b) Cornwallis c) Wellesley
4. The Fourth Anglo - Mysore war was fought in _____.
a) 1789 b) 1799 c) 1779

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Permanent Revenue Settlement | Lord Wellesley |
| 2. Subsidiary Alliance | Treaty of Srirangapatnam |
| 3. Sir John Shore | Lord Cornwallis |
| 4. Third Anglo - Mysore War | Non-intervention |

III) Fill in the blanks.

1. The permanent land revenue settlement was introduced in _____.
2. _____ created a permanent police force in India.
3. A new code of regulations known as Cornwallis code was compiled by _____.
4. Lord Wellesley became the Governor General in _____.

IV) Answer in a word.

1. Who were the worst affected by the 'permanent settlement'?
2. What policy did Wellesley follow?
3. Who was the first Indian ruler to join the subsidiary alliance?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How did Lord Cornwallis improve the judiciary?
2. What were the results of the fourth Anglo – Mysore war?
3. Write a short note on Tipu Sultan.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
2. Give an account of Permanent Revenue Settlement of Lord Cornwallis.
3. Write a note on the Subsidiary Alliance System of Lord Wellesley and mention its merits and demerits

Activity.

1. The Indian Civil Service was called the backbone of the British Rule of India. Prepare a report on the Indian Civil Service tracing its growth from its inception to its current form as the Indian Administrative Service.
2. On the river map of India, mark the extent of British Empire under Wellesley.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Prepare a scroll:

Prepare an information scroll about the reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

2. Report:

Prepare a report on why Tipu Sultan was called as “Tiger of Mysore”.

3. Complete the given table:

Prepare a chart on the four Mysore wars.

War	Year	Causes	Events	Treaty signed	Results

4. Debate:

The subsidiary system of Lord Wellesley curbed the independent nature of native rulers – Debate in your class.

5. Trace the growth of the British Rule in India from the 17th to 20th centuries.

- Entry into Indian trade
- Acquisition of a few trade areas and warehouses.
- Control of Indian states
- Complete subjugation of India.

Use the above hints and write a few sentences on each.

3. MARQUESS OF HASTINGS (A.D. 1813 - A.D. 1823)

Marquess of Hastings better known as Lord Hastings became Governor General in 1813. He completed the work begun by Lord Wellesley. When he became the Governor General, the Gurkhas of Nepal, the Pindaris and the Maratha chiefs wanted to overthrow the British power. But Hastings boldly faced all these problems and made the English the paramount power in India.

During his tenure the Charter Act of 1813 was passed by the British Government.

Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813

The Charter Act of 1813 renewed the trading rights of the East India company for another twenty years. The company was deprived of its monopoly to trade with India. The British Government allotted one lakh rupees every year for the development of education in India. The Act made provisions for the appointment of a Bishop and three Arch Deacons [Priests] to look after the welfare of the Europeans in India. The British merchants and missionaries were allowed to settle in India after getting licence from the Board of Control.

Importance of the Charter Act of 1813

The monopoly of the company's trade came to an end. The missionaries preached Christianity.

Western education was provided to the Indians.

The Gurkha War (AD 1814–AD 1816)

The Gurkhas of Nepal were a great challenge to British. They captured Sheoraj and Butwal in 1814. The British regarded it as a challenge and declared war on them. The English defeated the Gurkha leader Amarsingh. The Gurkhas were compelled to sign the treaty of Sagauli in 1816 with English. Thus the war came to an end.

The Pindari War (AD 1816–AD 1818)

The Pindaris were the gang of robbers in Central India. The important leaders of the Pindaris were Amirkhan, Wasil Muhammad, Karim Khan and Chettu. Hastings sent a huge army to subdue the Pindaris. Thus Hastings exterminated the Pindaris and relieved the people of Central India from their suffering.

The Third Anglo-Maratha War (AD 1817-AD 1818)

The Marathas were jealous of the growing power of the English. Peshwa Baji Rao II tried to form a confederacy of all the Maratha Chiefs against the English. In 1817 the Peshwa attacked the British residency at Pune. It resulted in Third Anglo-Maratha war. The Marathas were completely defeated after this war.

Results

The office of the Peshwa was abolished. Baji Rao II was paid an annual pension of 8 lakh rupees. The small kingdom of Satara was created and one of the descendants of Chatrapathi Shivaji, Pratab Singh was placed on the throne. Thus the mighty Maratha power lost its power. The British became the paramount power in India.

Reforms of Lord Hastings

Hastings passed the **Bengal Tenancy Act in 1822** to protect the interests of the tenants. He took efforts to promote education among

the people. In 1817 a college was opened in Calcutta for the development of the English Language. He removed the restrictions on the press. The first vernacular (Regional) newspaper '**'Samachar Patrika'**' was published. He appointed Indians to higher posts in administration. During his period the Ryotwari system of revenue collection was introduced in the Madras Presidency. It was a settlement between the ryots and the British. This system made ryot the owner of the land as long as he paid the revenue without default.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Hastings completed the work started by Lord _____.
a) Warren Hastings b) Wellesley c) Minto I
2. The Charter Act was passed in _____.
a) 1813 b) 1814 c) 1815
3. The Third Anglo – Maratha war began in _____.
a) 1817 b) 1718 c) 1870
4. The _____ system of revenue was introduced during the period of Lord Hastings.
a) Mahalwari b) Ryotwari c) Permanent

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bengal tenancy Act was passed by _____.
2. The war between the Gurkhas and the English came to an end by the treaty of _____.
3. Charter Act of 1813 allowed the missionaries to popularize _____ in India.
4. The Gurkhas were the inhabitants of _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Amar Singh | Pindari leader |
| 2. Marquess of Hastings | capital of Nepal |
| 3. Amir Khan | Gurkha leader |
| 4. Kathmandu | Governor General |

IV) Answer the following in a word.

1. To whom was the state of Satara given?
2. Name the first vernacular newspaper published during the time of Lord Hastings.
3. Which Act allowed the British missionaries to settle in India?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Mention the causes for the Gurkha war.
2. What was the result of the Third Anglo-Maratha war?
3. Write a note on the reforms of Marquess of Hastings.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of the Charter Act of 1813.
2. Describe the wars fought by Marquess of Hastings.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Discuss:

Discuss in your class about the provisions of the Charter Act of 1813.

2. Make a table:

Form a tabular column on the Permanent Land Revenue System and the Ryotwari System – Bring out the difference between the two.

3. Project:

Prepare a project how the Charter Act of 1813 was the first step towards the development of Indian Education System.

PRIMARY ACTIVITY II

1. AGRICULTURE

The earliest human civilizations developed and thrived around river valleys. This was because man began to cultivate crops and it was possible around river valleys where there was abundant water and fertile soil.

Agriculture refers to the process of preparing the land for the cultivation of crops and to the rearing of cattle. It is also referred to as farming. Agriculture is a primary activity.

Ancient River Valley Civilizations		
River Valley	Civilization	Continent
Indus	Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro	Asia
Nile	Egypt	Africa
Euphrates	Mesopotamia	Asia
Yellow	Chinese	Asia

Agricultural crops can be broadly grouped into food and cash crops. Food crops may be grown as subsistence crops or commercial crops. (For example - Rice, Wheat, Ragi, Maize etc). Cash crops are not consumed as food but are used as raw materials for many industries (For example - Rubber, Cinchona and Cotton).

Geographical factors that determine Agriculture

Major factors that affect agricultural diversity and distribution are climate, landforms, soils, availability of water and labour.

1. Climate

Climatic factors like temperature and rainfall affect agriculture.

a. Temperature

Most plants cannot grow if the temperature falls below 6° C.

Different crops are grown in different climatic regions. For example, rice is the principal crop of the tropical region as it requires high temperature and plenty of water. Wheat is a temperate crop which grows in cool climate.

Altitude affects the temperature and so it also affects agriculture. In the high altitude areas of tropical regions, temperate crops like carrots can be grown.

Growing seasons vary from crop to crop. Some crops like cotton require 200 frost free days for their optimum growth and so are grown in the warmer seasons.

b. Rainfall

Moisture availability determines the type of crop and the growing season. The seasonality of rainfall is important. Crops require adequate rain for their growth but the timing of the rain affects crops differently. Seasonal variation of rainfall is important as different crops require water at different times. For example, coffee must have dry conditions before and during harvest while maize needs water during the same season.

The amount of rainfall determines the types of crops grown in an area. Rice is grown wherever the rainfall is abundant, while millet is grown in the drier regions.

Cropping Patterns

Uni or mono cropping-only one crop is raised in the field at one time.

Multiple cropping is the practice of growing two or more crops in the same field during a single growing season. For example, in the Garhwal Himalayas, 12 or more crops are grown on the same plot, including various types of beans, grams and millets and harvested at different times.

2. Irrigation

Where rainfall is inadequate or unreliable, irrigation is necessary for agriculture.

Types of Irrigation

Canal irrigation is one in which water is distributed to the fields through canals (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Canal Irrigation

Sprinkler irrigation sprays water through sprinklers located in the fields (Figure 2).

In **Central pivot irrigation** the circular area around a pivot is irrigated, often creating a circular pattern in crops when viewed from above (Figure 3).

In **Drip irrigation** water is delivered at or near the root zone of plants drop by drop (Figure 4).



Figure 2. Sprinkler irrigation



Figure 3. Central pivot Irrigation



Figure 4. Drip irrigation

3. Relief

Flat land like plains, valleys, the flat top of plateaus and deltas are better suited for agriculture. For example the plains of North India are best suited for agriculture.

4. Soil

The type of soil found in a region affects the kind of crops grown there. Alluvial soil is the most fertile soil and hence ideal for agriculture. Clayey soils retain water and so it is suitable for growing crops like cotton and rice. Sandy soil which allow water to seep through rapidly are more suited to grow crops like groundnuts and millets.

5. Other factors

The other factors that influence the nature of agriculture practiced in an area are: size of land holdings, transport facilities, nearness to markets, availability of bank loans etc.

Types of Agriculture

The type of agriculture refers to the nature of agricultural operations and the types of crop.

Agricultural types include shifting agriculture, subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming, commercial agriculture, extensive mechanized farming and mixed farming.

a. Subsistence Agriculture

In this type of farming, the farmers grow just enough food for themselves and their families.

Subsistence agriculture may be of two types—simple subsistence agriculture and intensive subsistence agriculture.

Simple subsistence agriculture is practised by small tribal groups and is also called shifting agriculture. The farmers clear small parts of the forest by cutting and burning the trees and grow simple crops like millets and yam. After a few years, when the land becomes infertile they abandon the farms and move to another part of the forest and repeat the same process.

Shifting Agriculture

Shifting agriculture is called by different names in different parts of the world - Roco in Brazil, Jhumming, Bewar and Poda in India, Milpa (Figure 5), in Central America and so on.



Figure 5. Milpa

Intensive subsistence Agriculture (Figure 6). is found in the densely populated monsoon lands of Asia. Rice is the dominant crop. Farms are very small and the farmers cultivate it intensively using manure, high yielding varieties of seeds and family labour. The land is never left fallow. Crop yield is very high. Rice and wheat are the chief crops grown.



Figure 6. Intensive farming

b. Commercial Farming

This type of farming is also called extensive farming. In this type of farming, crops are raised on a very large scale (Figure 7). and farming is mechanized. Wheat is the dominant crop and the yield per acre is low. Commercial farming is common in North America and Argentina in South America.



Figure 7. Extensive farming

c. Plantation agriculture

Plantations are very large farms in tropical areas which involve heavy capital and the focus on crops like tea, coffee (Figure 8). and rubber. These are usually perennial crops where the crops yield for many years. Plantations are found in Sri Lanka, Malaysia, India, Indonesia etc.,.

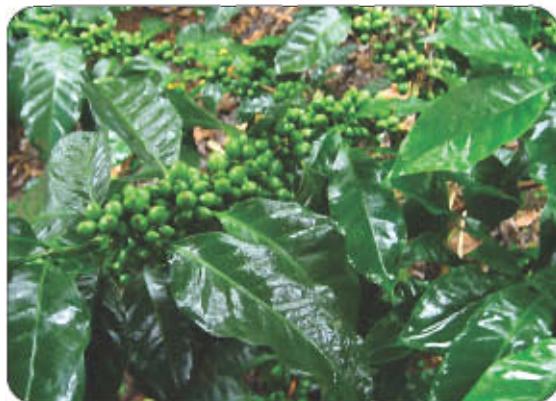


Figure 8. Coffee plantation

d. Mixed Farming

This is a special type of farming found in the well developed parts of the world in which crops as well as livestock are raised. Such farms are common in Western Europe.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. Agriculture is a _____ activity
2. Crops can be broadly divided into food and _____ crops.
3. In _____ irrigation water is delivered to the roots of the plant.
4. Climatic factors like _____ and rainfall affect agriculture.
5. Raising only one crop at a time in a field is called _____.

II) Choose the correct answer and fill in.

1. The _____ are the best suited for agriculture.
 - a) Plateaus
 - b) Plains
 - c) Mountains
2. In _____ farming, crops are raised on a large scale.
 - a) Subsistence
 - b) Shifting
 - c) Commercial
3. Shifting agriculture in Brazil is known as _____.
 - a) Jhum
 - b) Roco
 - c) Milpa
4. Rice is a _____ crop.
 - a) Temperate
 - b) Cash
 - c) Tropical
5. Where rainfall is inadequate _____ is necessary.
 - a) Irrigation
 - b) Temperature
 - c) Snow

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Subsistence agriculture | Hill slopes |
| 2. Nile valley civilization | Central pivot irrigation |
| 3. Commercial agriculture | Egypt |
| 4. Circular fields | Crops for sale |
| 5. Tea | Small land holdings |

IV) Give short answers.

1. Mention the Geographical factors determining agriculture.
2. What is meant by multiple cropping ?
3. Write a short note on alluvial soil.
4. What is plantation agriculture? Name the plantation crops.

V) Answer each of the following in a paragraph.

1. What factors affect agriculture? Write a short note on any 3 factors.
2. What is irrigation? Discuss the various types of irrigation.
3. Complete the table:

Types of Agriculture	Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture	Shifting agriculture	Plantation agriculture	Mixed agriculture
Description					
Crops					
Areas					

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

I. Project Work:

- Visit and observe an agricultural field near your place.

II. Collect Pictures:

- Collect pictures to show the various steps taken to grow a crop. Start with preparing the field, ploughing, sowing, transporting, irrigation, harvesting.

III. Word Jumble:

Rearrange the following letters by using the given hints.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. LKESRPNIR | : | Method of irrigation |
| 2. VAUALLILA | : | Type of fertile soil |
| 3. OPONRCOM | : | Only one type of crop |
| 4. HCCAONIN | : | A cash crop |
| 5. ALMPI | : | Shifting agriculture |

PRIMARY ACTIVITY II

2. CROPS

A range of crops is grown by humans—some for food and others for fibre. Cereals form the basic diet of mankind. Cereals are grass like plants which have starchy edible seeds. The most common cereals are rice, wheat, maize and millets.

FOOD CROPS

a. RICE

Rice is the most important staple food for a large majority of the human population especially in Asia and Latin America. Rice is a tropical crop which grows well in alluvial plains and river deltas (Figure 9). The parent species of rice is native to South Asia. Rice was first domesticated in the Yangtze River valley of China.

Conditions for the growth of rice

Rice requires an average temperature of 24°C and an average rainfall of 150 cm. Where rainfall is inadequate the crop has to be irrigated. Rice requires a level surface because it is grown in stagnant water. Upland areas are terraced and levelled to create conditions for flooding. Rice can be cultivated thrice in a year in the river deltas. Alluvial soils are best suited for rice cultivation because of their high fertility. Rice is a labour intensive crop since the preparation of the field, sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting are done by hand.

Asia is the largest producer of rice. Asia accounts for 98%

of the world's rice production. China, India, Indonesia and Bangladesh are the top 4 producers of rice (Figure 10). In India, rice is grown extensively in all the major river valleys.



Figure 9. Rice fields - Tamilnadu

b. WHEAT

Wheat is a temperate crop and it is an essential part of the diet of the temperate regions. About 25 % of the world's farmland is devoted to wheat cultivation.

Conditions for the growth of wheat

Wheat requires warm and moist condition in the early stages of growth and dry sunny conditions in the later stages. Temperature of 15°C – 20°C is ideal for wheat growth. It requires an average rainfall of 50–60 cm. It grows best in drained loamy soils. The world's best wheat comes from the soils of the temperate grasslands due to large amount of organic matter in the soil. Wheat cultivation is highly

Major Wheat and Rice Producing Regions of the World

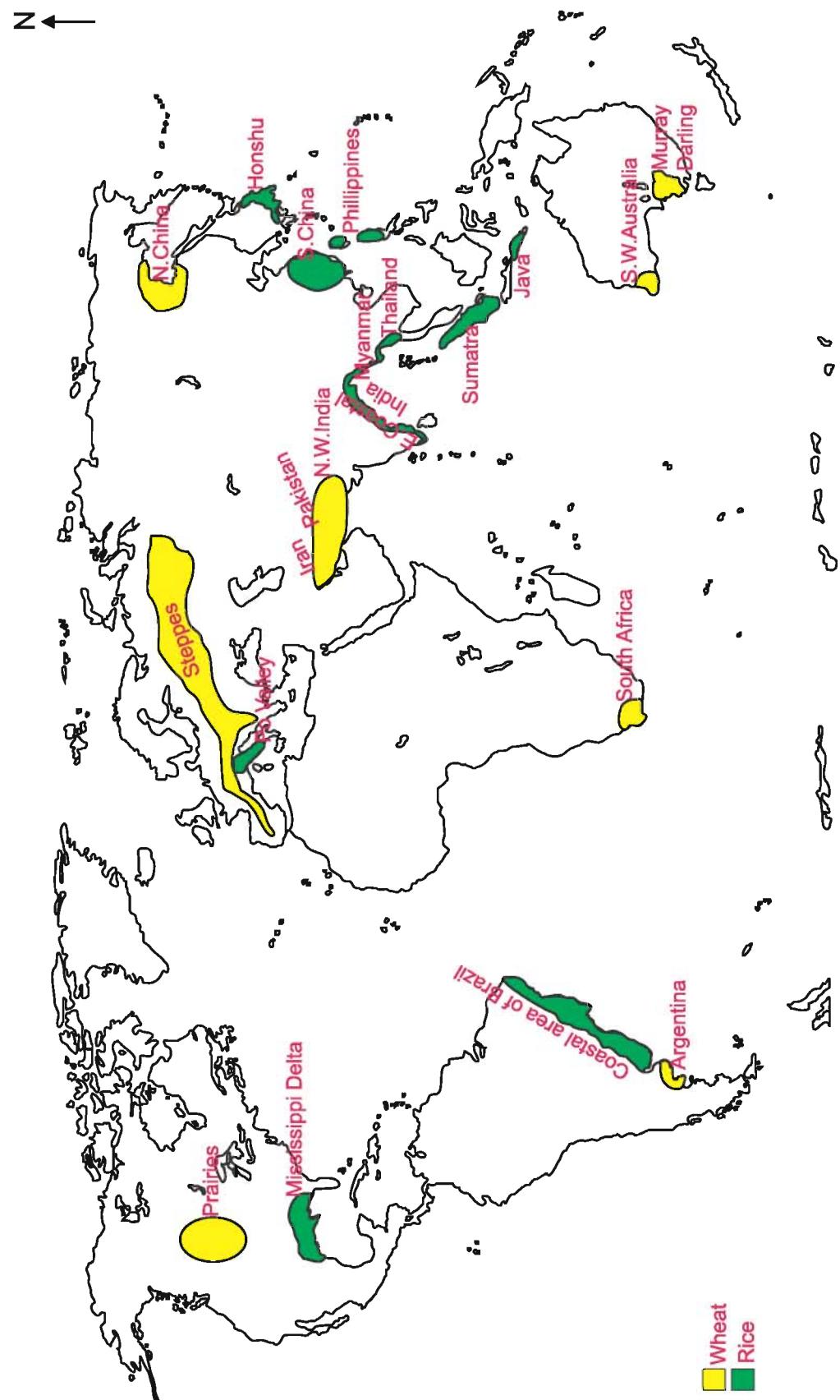


Figure 10

mechanized and requires open undulating topography (Figure 11). The world's greatest wheat producing areas are USA, China, Ukraine, Canada, Argentina, Australia, India and Pakistan. In India, U.P, Punjab and Haryana are the major wheat producing states (Figure 10).



Figure 11. Wheat fields

FIBRE CROPS

Fibre crops include cotton, jute and flax.

a. COTTON

Cotton is a shrub, native to tropical and sub-tropical regions. The soft fluffy fibre grows in a ball around the seeds of the cotton plant (Figure 12). The seeds are removed from the fibre by a process called ginning.

Conditions for the growth of Cotton

Cotton grows well in areas having temperature between 20–30°C and rainfall of 50–100 cm. Black soil and alluvial soils are best suited for cotton cultivation. It requires cheap and skilled labour, especially for handpicking cotton bolls. Cotton is harvested mechanically in some parts of the world. The leading producers of cotton are USA, Uzbekistan, Brazil and Pakistan.



Figure 12. Cotton plant

In India, cotton producing states include Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and parts of Rajasthan.

b. JUTE

Jute is a long soft shiny vegetable fibre (Figure 13), which can be spun into coarse strong threads. Jute is used for making jute bags, carpets and yarns. It is also known as the golden fibre.

Conditions for the growth of Jute

Jute requires a high temperature of 30°C and rainfall of more than 150 cm. Well-drained fertile alluvial soil is ideal for the cultivation of jute.

Cheap labour is required to obtain the fibre by retting the plant.

Retting is a microbiological process in which the plant is soaked in water for 2-3 weeks to soften the outer bark after which the fibre is removed. (Figure 13).

India and Bangladesh are the major producers of jute.



Figure 13. Retting of jute



PRODUCTS MADE OF JUTE

CASH CROPS

a. SUGARCANE

Sugarcane is a tall tropical grass which grows to a height of 3.5 m. (Figure 14). It is cultivated almost everywhere in the tropics and the subtropics.

Conditions for the growth of sugar cane

Sugarcane requires a hot climate with an average temperature of 24°C throughout the year. It requires about 130 cm of rainfall and deep, well-drained fertile soils. It requires a large supply of cheap labour, especially during harvest.

Latin America, Southern and Eastern Asia are the main sugarcane producing regions. India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Brazil are important producers.



Figure 14. Sugarcane

b. TEA

Tea is a beverage made from the leaves of a tropical shrub. Tea is a hardy perennial shrub. The plant is constantly trimmed to a height of 1.5m. to stimulate the growth of new leaves and to facilitate the picking of the leaves (Figure 15).

Conditions for the growth of Tea

Tea is cultivated on the hill slopes of the tropics and the subtropics. It requires an average temperature of 21°C and rainfall of

150 cm for its growth. Severe frosts damage the crop. Tea requires well-drained soils. Tea can withstand heavy winds and sunshine and hence it is grown on the windward slopes of the hills. It is a labour intensive crop.

China, India and Sri Lanka are the major producers of tea. In India tea is grown in Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

With advancement in science and technology man started to process natural resources of the Earth, including agricultural crops to make new products for his use. These activities of man are called as secondary activities. This will be dealt with, in the following chapters.

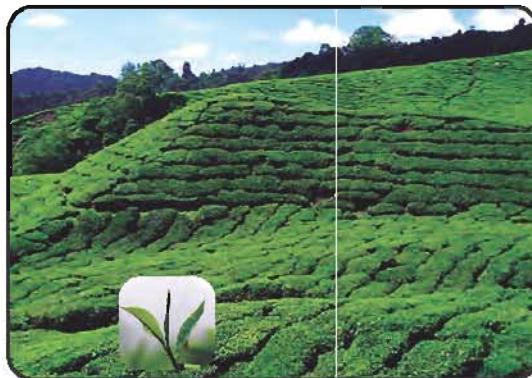


Figure 15. Tea plantation

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ form the basic diet of mankind.
2. The world's best _____ comes from the temperate grasslands.
3. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are important _____ producing states in India.
4. Rice is a _____ crop.

II) Choose the correct answer.

1. Asia accounts for _____ of the world's rice production.
 - a) 98 %
 - b) 80 %
 - c) 75 %
2. In India, U.P, Punjab and Haryana are the major _____ producing states.
 - a) Rice
 - b) Sugarcane
 - c) Wheat
3. Tea is a _____ shrub.
 - a) Temperate
 - b) Tropical
 - c) Equatorial

4. Cotton grows well in _____ soil.
a) Black b) Alluvial c) Desert
5. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of _____.
a) Cotton b) Jute c) Wheat

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Ginning | Wheat |
| 2. Retting | Sugarcane |
| 3. Loamy soil | Cotton |
| 4. Alluvial soil | Jute |
| 5. Tall tropical grass | Rice |

IV) Give short answers.

1. What are the requirements for the cultivation of wheat?
2. What is ginning?
3. Name the countries that produce cotton on a large scale.
4. What is retting?
5. Which countries lead in sugarcane cultivation?

V) Answer in a paragraph each.

1. Compare and contrast the conditions or requirements for the cultivation of rice and wheat.
2. Write a paragraph on the conditions required for the cultivation of tea.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

I. Map Skill:

Mark areas producing wheat, cotton and jute on a world map.

II. Project:

Collect a list of articles and pictures made out of jute.

III. Word Search:

V	A	N	I	P	M	G	I	N	N	I	N	G	T	R	Y	I	L	Y	M
R	A	G	A	R	T	H	U	P	I	T	C	H	I	S	A	R	A	T	U
D	H	A	N	A	L	A	K	S	H	M	I	M	U	T	H	U	L	I	T
A	D	R	B	N	V	L	O	N	T	H	S	G	V	N	O	R	R	Y	H
A	T	Y	R	A	T	Y	R	A	T	Y	R	A	T	Y	R	E	A	Y	U
T	T	Y	C	T	T	Y	C	T	T	Y	C	T	T	Y	C	T	T	T	L
T	R	A	N	S	P	L	A	N	T	I	N	G	T	L	Y	T	H	H	I
P	E	R	U	M	A	G	A	L	U	R	A	T	Y	R	N	I	I	J	N
Y	T	H	I	N	M	B	T	T	K	R	T	T	Y	C	P	N	K	N	G
V	I	J	A	Y	A	S	A	R	A	T	H	Y	M	S	C	G	A	F	A
A	T	Y	R	C	A	T	Y	R	A	T	Y	R	A	T	Y	R	K	G	M
T	T	Y	C	E	T	T	Y	C	T	T	Y	C	T	T	Y	C	T	I	S
A	T	Y	R	R	H	J	M	I	L	L	E	T	S	H	J	Y	R	P	P
T	T	Y	C	E	A	T	Y	R	H	J	Y	N	P	A	L	L	A	V	I
A	T	Y	R	A	T	T	Y	C	H	J	Y	A	T	Y	R	A	T	Y	R
T	T	Y	C	L	A	T	Y	R	H	J	Y	T	T	Y	C	T	T	Y	C
A	T	Y	R	S	T	T	Y	C	T	T	L	U	W	E	E	D	I	N	G
T	T	Y	C	V	I	J	A	Y	A	S	A	R	A	T	H	A	T	Y	R
A	D	R	B	N	V	L	O	N	T	H	S	G	V	N	O	T	T	Y	C
T	R	T	O	P	O	G	R	A	P	H	Y	R	A	G	H	U	M	S	C

1. Deseeding cotton.
2. Soaking process in jute.
3. Food crops like ragi, cambu, cholam.

4. Grass like edible plants.
5. Removing unwanted plants.
6. An important step in rice cultivation.
7. Different land forms on the earth surface.

IV) Discussion:

- a. Have a discussion in class about the food eaten at home yesterday.
 1. What were the main ingredients?
 2. Where did it come from?
 3. Why was the food different in each classmate's house?
- b. Plan a daily menu for a South Indian and a North Indian. Why is it different?

Food Timings	North India	South India
Breakfast		
Lunch		
Dinner		

SECONDARY ACTIVITY I

3. INDUSTRIES

The planet earth is rich in natural resources both mineral and agricultural. These resources are not useful to man in their original form. They must be processed and made into useful products.

Industry refers to any economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials into finished products with the help of machines in a factory. This process of converting a raw material into a finished product is known as manufacturing. During the process of manufacturing value is added to the goods and it becomes useful to man.

Let us take the example of cotton. The cotton is spun into yarn, woven, dyed and printed before it becomes a product that is useful to man. Wood is converted to furniture or paper, silica to glass, gold and silver into jewellery etc.

The Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries resulted in goods and services being produced in factories on a large scale. Coal was the first fuel to be used in industries. Today the economic strength of a country is measured in terms of its industries.

In India, industrialization developed after the Independence. The Five Year plans played a major role in the development of the industries in the country.

Industries require large investments and so it is very important to take many factors into consideration before setting up an industry.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Industries cannot be developed everywhere. There are certain factors that influence the location of industries. These factors can be both geographical and human factors. This is shown in (Figure 16).

1. Raw material

Some industries require large quantities of heavy raw materials. Such industries are located near the raw materials to reduce the time and cost involved in transporting them. Iron and steel industries are always located near the coal mines or iron mines. For example, Tata Iron and Steel Industries are located near the Raniganj, Jharia and Bokaro coal fields.

2. Labour

Industries require a lot of cheap labour or manpower. Industries tend to locate in areas that have high populations. Countries like India and China have a large and cheap labour force.

Labour can be divided into skilled labour which has specific skills and semi-skilled labour which does not require specific skill. Diamond cutting industry is located at Surat because skilled workers are

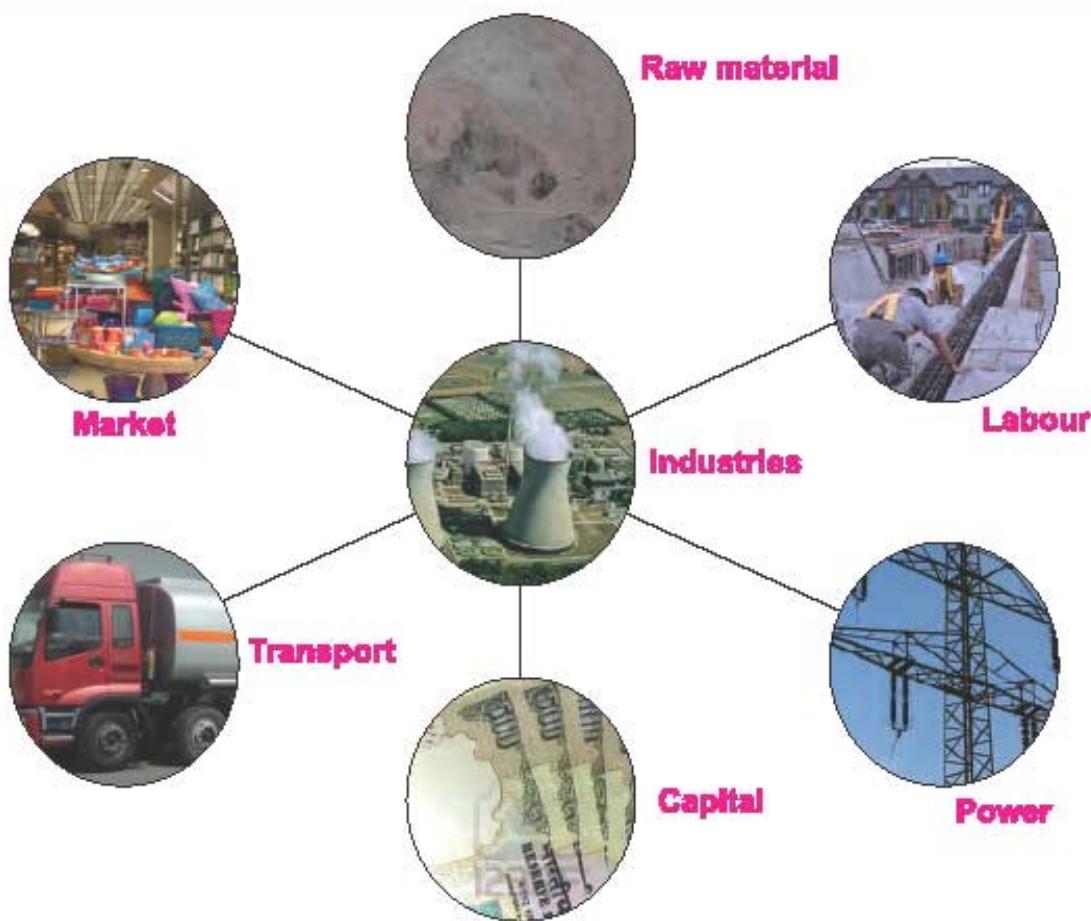


Figure 16. Factors that Influence the location of Industry

available there while the packing industry can be located anywhere as it does not require specific skills.

3. Power

Power is the basic requirement to operate machinery. The industrial sector uses about 70 % of the total commercial energy available all over the world. Major sources of power for industries are thermal (coal) and hydroelectric (water). Industries are located in areas where power is easily available.

4. Capital

Capital or money is essential to set up any industry. This is required for getting all the necessary inputs

for the industry. Some industries require large investments of money while others are not capital intensive. Larger the industry, greater is the capital requirement. Industries develop in areas where capital is available for investment.

5. Transport

Transport is essential to procure raw materials from the sources to the industry and transfer the finished products to the market. Industries require fast and cost-effective modes of transport. Hence, industries are located in areas where transportation is well developed.

6. Proximity to Market

Certain industries are located near the market when they involve the assembling of numerous components for example, automobile industry. Industries producing perishable commodities like dairy products and fragile goods like glass are also located near markets.

One or more of the above geographical and human factors determine the location of industries worldwide. Other factors like climatic conditions and availability of water also influence the location of industries.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. In India Industrialization developed after its _____
2. _____ and _____ factors determine the location of industries.
3. _____ is the basic requirement to operate machinery.
4. Industries manufacturing fragile goods are located near _____

II) Choose the best answer.

1. _____ are fragile goods.
a) Glass items b) Vegetables c) Vehicles
2. The fuel that launched the industrial revolution is _____
a) Oil b) Gas c) Coal
3. The _____ is generally located near the coal mines.
a) aluminum industry b) iron and steel industry
c) ship building industry
4. Diamond cutting requires _____ labour.
a) skilled b) unskilled c) semi-skilled

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mass production of goods | semi skilled labour |
| 2. Iron and steel industry | market oriented |
| 3. Jharia | Industrial Revolution |
| 4. Packaging industry | coal mine |
| 5. Assembling industry | raw material |

IV) Answer the following in a sentence or two.

- 1.What is an industry?
- 2.Name the factors that are responsible for the location of an industry.
3. Name few activities associated with the secondary sector.
4. What are the different types of labour used by industries?

V) Answer in 100 words.

1. How do raw materials play an important role in the location of industries?
2. What is the role of capital in the location of industries?

VI) Answer in 200 words.

- 1.Explain in detail the factors influencing the location and development of industries?

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

I. Project:

1. Mention the factors that have influenced the establishment of any two industries in your neighbourhood.

2.
 - a. Identify the most important factors for the following industries.
 - b. Add two more factors required for it.

1. Iron and Steel	:	Market / Raw material
2. Watch industry	:	Skilled labour / Land
3. Woollen textile	:	Power / Market

II. Map Skill:

On an outline map of India mark the following:

1. Five iron and steel plants.
2. Location of two cotton textile industries.
3. Two areas for sugar industries.
4. Ship building industry.

SECONDARY ACTIVITY II

4. TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

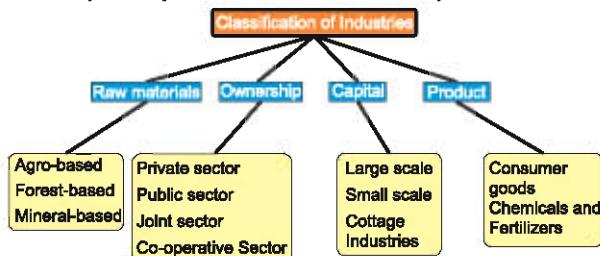
Industries are very important for the rapid development of the economy of a country. They add significantly to the national income of a country and generate employment for its population.

Industries can be classified as follows

Classification of Industries

Industries can be classified on the basis of:

- a) Raw materials. b) Ownership.
- c) Capital involved and d) Product.



I) Based on raw materials

Based on the type of raw materials used, industries can be classified into the following types:

a) Forest based industry

In this industry, the raw materials are obtained from the forests. Examples of such industries include paper industry and furniture making (Figure 18).



Figure 18. Furniture making

b) Agro - based industry

These industries use raw materials obtained from agriculture to produce new products like cotton textiles, jute products and sugar.

c) Mineral based industry

The raw materials for these industries are mineral ores. Examples of such industries are Iron and Steel, Cement (Figure 19), Aluminium and Chemicals.



Figure 19. Cement industry

II) Location

Based on the location of the industry, industries may be classified into:

a) Raw Material Oriented

These industries are located near the raw materials because of the bulky or peculiar nature of the raw materials. For example, iron and steel industries use large quantities of iron ore and coal and so they are located near the raw material sources. Sugar industry is located

near the sugarcane fields because the sugar content decreases within 24 hours of harvesting the cane and so the cane has to be processed immediately.

b) Market oriented

These industries are located near the markets because of the perishable nature of the products. Example:

Milk and Milk products of Dairy industry

c) Footloose industry

These industries can be located anywhere because the raw materials are small in size and light in weight. Example: Watch industry.

III) Size of Industry

Based on the scale of operations industries are divided into:

a) Large scale industry

These industries are large establishments which involve huge



Figure 20. Large Scale Industry

investment, the use of heavy machinery and the employment of a large number of workers. Example: Integral Coach Factory - Chennai, Tata Iron and Steel - Jamshedpur, BHEL-Trichy and SAIL- Salem. (Figure 20).

b) Medium scale industry

These industries are medium in size and investment and are technology oriented. Example: Computer industry and electronic industry (Figure 21).



Figure 21. Electronic industry

c) Small scale industry



Figure 22. Handloom Production

These industries are small establishments with small investments and small labour force. It may involve domestic production. For example, hosiery, hand tools and stationery items (Figure 22).

d) Cottage industry

This type of industry is generally a household unit run by a family. Such industries produce all kinds of handicrafts handloom products, jewelry, pottery etc. The craftsmen carry on the traditional work started by their forefathers' generations ago.



Figure 23. Cottage industry - pottery

IV) Production Process

Based on the process involved in production, industries are categorized into:

a) Heavy industry

These industries use bulky raw materials and produce large and heavy products. They are capital and resource intensive industries and involve large scale manufacturing. Example: Iron and Steel industry (TISCO), Heavy Electricals (BHEL) and Automobile

industry (Ashok Leyland) (Figure 24).



Figure 24. BHEL, Trichy

b) Light Industry

In these industries, both raw materials and finished products are light in weight. They are less capital intensive and consumer oriented. Example: hosiery, watch industry and household goods.

V) Nature of work

Under this criterion, different industries can be distinguished based on the nature of work.

They are:

a) Processing Industries

These industries process raw materials into semi-finished products. Examples of such industries are the tanning industry (Figure 25), which converts skin and hide into leather in the tanneries, ginning industry which removes cotton seeds from cotton, and smelting of metallic ores.

Industrial Centers of the World

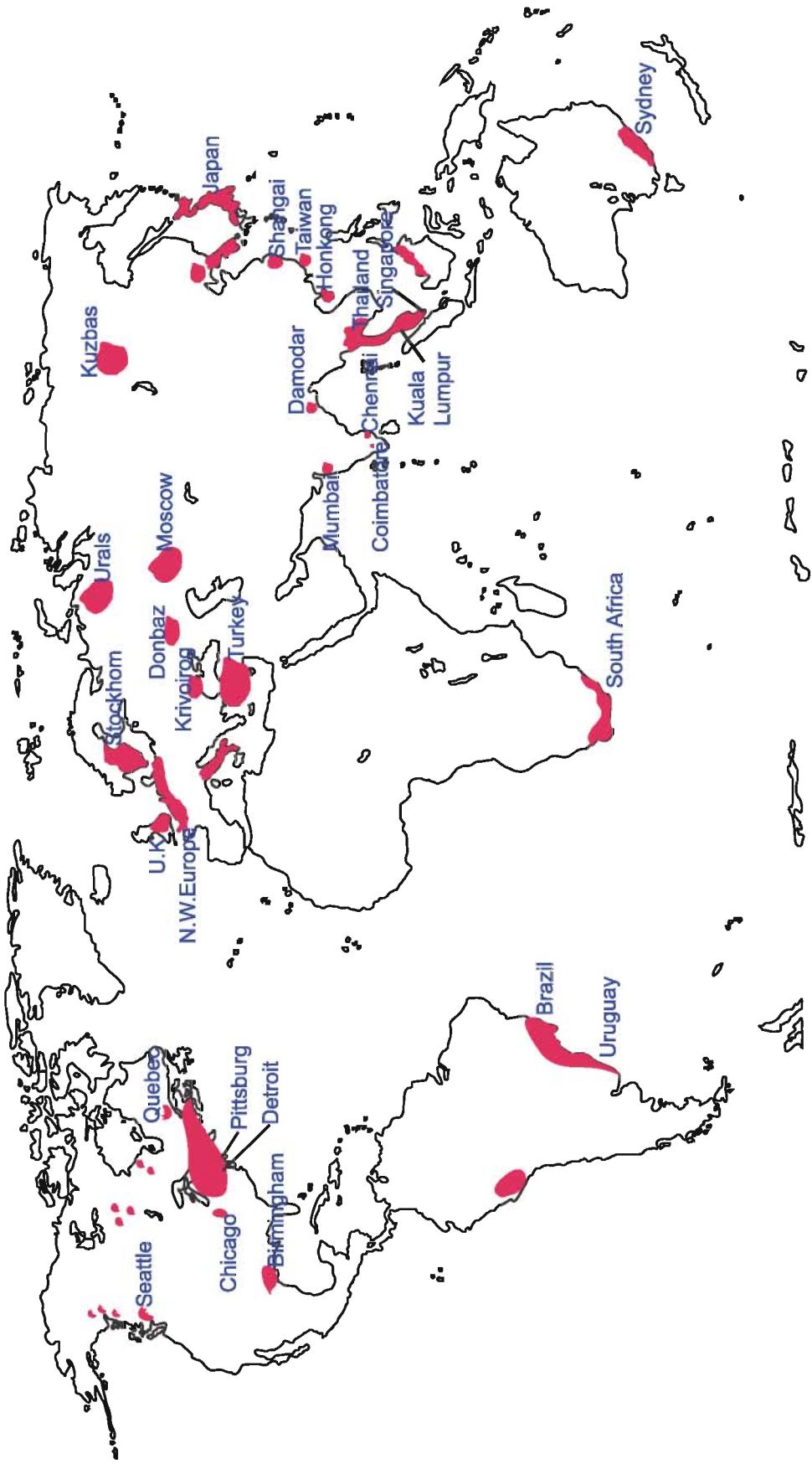


Figure 27



Figure 25. Tanning industry

b) Manufacturing industries

These industries convert raw materials or semi-finished products into finished products. Examples of such industries are the textile industry which converts yarn into fabrics, the Iron and Steel industry which converts iron and steel into machinery and furniture industry in which timber is converted into furniture.



Figure 26. Automobile assembling

c) Assembling industry

These industries assemble or fit together various finished products to form new products. Examples of such industries include automobile industry (Figure 26), and computer assembling.

VI) Nature of Ownership

Based on the ownership of the industry, industries are classified into:

a) Public Sector

These industries are industries which are owned by the government. Example: the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).

b) Private Sector

These industries are owned by individuals or small groups. Example: Reliance.

Manufacturing industries are the chief wealth producing sectors of an economy.

The different types of industries contribute to the economic development of countries. (Figure 27). Economically advanced countries are those that have a well developed industrial sector.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ industries can be located anywhere because their raw materials are very light.
2. Automobile industry is an _____ industry.

3. _____ industry is located near the market.
4. Handloom industry is an example of a _____ industry
5. Processing industries convert raw materials into _____ products

II) Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ is an example of private sector.
a) Reliance b) BHEL c) BSNL
2. Large scale industries require _____ investment.
a) huge b) medium c) less
3. Furniture industry is _____ based industry.
a) forest b) agro c) mineral
4. Cotton textile industry is an _____ industry
a) cottage b) assembling c) agro-based
5. Sugar industry is a _____ oriented industry
a) raw material b) footloose c) market

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ginning | iron industry |
| 2. Tanning | heavy industry |
| 3. Smelting | cotton industry |
| 4. Capital | handloom industry |
| 5. Weaving | leather industry |

IV) Answer the following in a few sentences.

1. Divide industries based on their location
2. How are industries classified according to size?
3. What is meant by assembling industry?
4. Give few examples of light industry?
5. What are the characteristics of cottage industries?

V) Answer the following in 100 words.

1. Distinguish between large -scale and small-scale industries.
2. Explain how industries are classified according to their raw materials?

VI) Answer the following in 200 words.

1. How are industries classified? Explain

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

I. Project:

1. List 10 industries found in your district under different categories.
2. List any 5 agro based industries and collect the following information for each industry. Present it in a tabular format.
 - a. Crop
 - b. Place
 - c. Production
 - d. Process
3. Make a collage on a various products made by the cottage industry in India.
4. Which is your favourite car? Where it is manufactured and write about it?

1. HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE U.N.O

Rights are those conditions of social life, without which man cannot be at his best. Human Rights are the Rights inherent to all Human beings. According to Bosanquet, "a right is a claim recognized by a society and enforced by the state". Human Rights are the basic Rights which shape the all-round development of every individual. The Social and Economic Rights of man are known as Human Rights. After Second World War the UNO has taken several measures to protect Human Rights.

Every year 24th October is observed as the U.N.O. Day.

The U.N. declaration on Human Rights: 1948

The United Nations Organization was established on 24th October 1945. One of its main objectives was to protect and respect Human Rights. A Commission on Human Rights was established to frame Human Rights. It drafted the International Bill on Human Rights. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th December 1948. It is known as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

10th December is observed as Human Rights Day.

UNO emphasized the equality of all the human beings without any discrimination. In this

declaration, there are 30 Articles. They are classified into,

- i) Civil and Political Rights.
- ii) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

I) The Civil and Political Rights

The Civil and Political Rights are closely related to modern democracy.

The Rights are

- i) The Right to life, liberty and security of a person.
- ii) Freedom from slavery and torture.
- iii) Equality before law.
- iv) The right to own property.
- v) The right to political participation.
- vi) The right to marriage.
- vii) All children are entitled to social protection.
- viii) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and attention.

II) The Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights

They are,

- i) Right to work
- ii) Right to have equal pay for equal work
- iii) Right to form and join trade unions
- iv) Right to have an adequate standard of living
- v) Right to education

- vi) Right to participate freely in cultural life.

Protection of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is applicable to all countries. The U.N.O. adopted two covenants on 16th December 1966 to protect Human Rights; They are,

- i)The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (ICESCR)
- ii) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

These are legally binding upon the States. All member states of the U.N.O. have to promote and respect Human Rights.

The world conference on Human Rights—held at Vienna in 1993 adopted the Vienna declaration and programme of action. It stated that the “promotion and protection of all Human Rights is a legitimate concern of the international community”. In 1993, the Government of India passed an Act. According to it, the National Human Rights Commission was set up in 1993 at New Delhi. In the states, State Human Rights Commissions were also formed to protect and promote the Human Rights of the people.

National Human Rights Commission

On 12th October, 1993 the National Human Rights Commission was constituted. It consists of a Chair person and four members.

- i)The Chairperson is usually a

person who retired as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

- ii) One member who retired as judge of the Supreme Court.
- iii) One member who retired as Chief Justice of a High Court.
- iv) Two members, who have knowledge and practical experience in matters relating to Human Rights are appointed by the President.

Composition

The headquarters of this Commission is located at New Delhi. The Chairman and other persons are appointed by the President. The Chairperson or any other member of the Commission shall only be removed from his office by the order of the President. The Chair Person shall hold office for a period of 5 years or 70 years of age, whichever is earlier. Other members also hold the office for 5 years. However, they are eligible for re-appointment for another term of 5 years.

Functions of the Commission

The important objective of the Commission is to protect the Human Rights. Its functions are:-

To undertake and promote research in the field of Human Rights.

To spread Human Rights literacy among the various sections of the society through media and seminars.

To inquire suo-moto or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf.

The National Human Rights Commission has given priority to

Review legislations that are against the principles of Human Rights

Eliminating custodial violence and rapes

Redressal of Human Rights grievances of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes women and children.

Powers

The Commission enjoys all the powers of civil court under the code of civil procedure. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the concerned Government. The Government in turn shall lay before each house of parliament along with a memorandum of action taken or going to be taken on the recommendation of the Commission. Thus the National Human Rights Commission protects the Rights of the people.

Who is the present Chairperson and Secretary General of the National Human Rights Commission?

STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

On 17th April 1997, the State Human Rights Commission was constituted.

The State Human Rights Commission consists of

a) A Chairperson who is a retired chief justice of High Court.

b) One member who is a retired Judge of High Court.

c) One member who is a retired District Judge in that state.

d) Two members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of or practical experience in matters relating to Human Rights.

The Chief Executive Officer of the State Human Rights Commission is the Secretary. In Tamil Nadu, it is located at Chennai. The Commission may inquire into the violation of Human Rights which are guaranteed in Part-III of the Constitution of India. The Governor appoints the Chairperson and other members of SHRC on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Chief Minister, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Minister in charge of the Home department in the state, and the leader of the opposition in the legislative assembly.

Who is the chairperson of State Human Rights Commission in Tamilnadu?

Any member of the SHRC can be removed from office on the ground of proved misbehaviour by the Governor. The term of office of each member is 5 years or 70 years whichever is earlier.

Functions of SHRC

The SHRC shall submit an annual report to the state Government. It consists of the work done as well as recommendations for the protection of Human Rights. The State Government shall submit the

report before each house of the State Legislature for further action.

Human Rights Courts at District level

Violation of Human Rights has led to the establishment of Human Rights Courts at the district level. A public prosecutor or an advocate having an experience of at least 7 years is appointed as Judge in the district court. These courts enquire into Human Rights violation cases and provide relief to them.

WOMEN RIGHTS

After independence, the Government of India passed many legislations to remove any injustice against women and raise their status. The following are the social legislations passed for the welfare of women in India.

The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 legalised Widow Remarriage. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 states that the marriageable age for women is 21 years.

The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 ensures the right to women to inherit their parental property.

The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 provides drastic punishments for those who ill-treat the bride in the name of dowry.

In 1967 Tamil Nadu Government brought a change in the Hindu Marriage Act by an amendment to approve Self Respect Marriage.

Indecent Representation Act (Tamil Nadu government) of 1999 prohibits the indecent representation of women in magazines, news papers etc.

The Eve Teasing Law in 1997 gave relief to women.

Thus the Government has passed several laws to uplift women.

Labour Legislation for women

The Government of India has passed several laws to protect the women workers. The Factory Act of 1948, the plantation Labour Act of 1951, the Mines Act of 1952 were passed to protect and regulate the wages of women without any discrimination. The Maternity benefit Act of 1961 assures maternity leave to pregnant women with regular pay.

Every year 8th March is celebrated as International Women's Day.

Other Provisions

In 1995, women from all over the world gathered at Beijing, the capital of China with the message "Women's Rights are Human Rights and Human Rights are Women's Rights".

The U.N.O. declared the year 1978 as International year of women.

Women's Associations

Women's Associations like Democratic Women's Association, Pennurimai Iyakkam in India and Tamil Nadu in particular are working for championing the cause of women. In addition to that, several Non-Government Voluntary Organizations like the Lions Club, Rotary Club and Inner Wheel Club are also working for the development of women.

CHILD RIGHTS

Our Constitution has laid down the following principles to protect the rights of children against exploitation: They are;

- i) Article 39 (f) provides facilities for children to develop in a healthy manner.
- ii) Article 45 provides that the state shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.
- iii) Article 24 is for prohibition of Child labour.
- iv) The Juvenile Justice Act passed in 1986 tries to protect children deprived of adequate care and to reform the children.

The UNO had declared the year 1979 as the International Year of Children.

Inspite of these legislations, child labour still remains a burning problem. Appeals are made through the media like Doordarshan, Radio, Newspapers and Magazines to put an end to child labour. Government is also appealing to the parents to send their children to school and not to work.

For a better and a prosperous world, the unalienable Rights of the people should be protected at all costs with the support of the people and the government.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Human Rights Day is observed on _____
 a) 10th December b) 14th December c) 20th December
2. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in _____.
 a) 1990 b) 1993 c) 1998
3. The term of office of each member of the Human Rights Commission is _____.
 a) 6 years b) 10 years c) 5 years
4. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at _____.
 a) Beijing b) New York c) New Delhi

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The headquarters of National Human Rights Commission is at _____.

2. Any member of the State Human Rights Commission shall be removed from office on grounds of incapacity by _____.
3. International women's day is celebrated on _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| 1. National Human Rights Commission | 1997 |
| 2. State Human Rights Commission | 1945 |
| 3. U.N.O. | 1955 |
| 4. The Hindu Marriage Act | 1993 |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What are Human Rights?
2. What steps have been undertaken to avoid violation of Human Rights?
3. Mention some Civil and Political Rights.
4. Mention some Acts passed to remove the injustice done to women.

V) Answer in detail.

1. Explain the powers and functions of the National Human Rights Commission.
2. Explain the powers and functions of the State Human Rights Commission.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Collect pictures from newspapers and magazines, which show the violation of various fundamental rights. Paste them in your scrapbook and write a note on the right being violated.
2. Prepare posters to spread awareness on Women's Rights and Child Labour.
3. Find out more about the role of UNICEF in India.

'I can, I did'
Student's Activity Record

Subject:

Sl. No.	Date	Lesson No.	Topic of the Lesson	Activities	Remarks

