

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD EIGHT

TERM III

1. Lord William Bentinck (A.D.1828-A.D.1835)

Lord Hastings was succeeded by Lord Amherst. During his period, the Burmese tried to capture Assam. So, in 1824, Lord Amherst declared war on Burma. This war was called the First Burmese war. The English defeated the Burmese. The war came to an end with the **Treaty of Yandaboo in 1826**. The English got Arakan and Tenasserim.

Lord Amherst was succeeded by Lord William Bentinck. He followed a policy of non-interference with regard to the dependent Indian states. He is famous for his reforms. He is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India. His reforms can be classified as follows.

Financial reforms

In order to improve the finance of the East India Company, he reduced the salaries of the civil servants. He appointed several Indians on low salaries. He regulated the opium trade and increased the income of the company. He reduced the bhatta or allowance of the military officers of the company.

Judicial reforms

He abolished the provincial courts of appeal and he set up a **Sadar Diwani Adalat** [civil court] and a **Sadar Nizamat Adalat** [criminal court] in Allahabad.

Administrative reforms

He combined the office of the Collector with that of the Magistrate. He took charge of the

commander-in-chief of the army and introduced several reforms. He abolished **Persian** as the court language and introduced vernacular languages. A new post of law member in the executive council of the Governor-General was created by the Charter Act of 1833. Lord Macaulay was made the first law member.

Social Reforms

Abolition of Sati

Sati was a Social evil that prevailed in Indian society especially among the Rajputs. According to social custom existed, the wife was burnt alive on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. Earlier it was a voluntary act but later by the relatives forced the widow to sit on the funeral pyre.

Lord Bentinck could not tolerate such an inhuman act. So **Sati Prohibition Act** was passed in 1829 with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a social reformer. Lord Bentinck declared sati as a criminal and illegal offence. As per the Act, anyone who forced a woman to perform sati would be given capital punishment.

Abolition of female infanticide

Another evil practice that existed among the tribes of Rajaputana and Kathiawar was female infanticide. It was the practice of killing the female children at the time of their birth, mainly to avoid economic burden.

So Bentinck abolished this evil practice and declared it as a crime.

The wild tribes of Odisha followed the practice of human sacrifice, to please their Gods. Lord Bentinck declared that any person who practised this barbarous act would be treated as a murderer.

Suppression of Thugs

The Thugs were gang of robbers who lived in central India. They used to loot and plunder. They robbed the innocent travellers and put them to death. Lord William Bentinck decided to stop this evil practice. Under Major Sleeman, a new department was set up to suppress the Thugs. The thugs were caught in large numbers; They were either put to death or punished severely.

Educational reforms

Bentinck decided to use the money sanctioned by the Charter Act of 1813 to promote western education through the medium of English. As a result English became

a medium of instruction in India. He opened a medical college at Calcutta and established Elphinstone college at Bombay.

The Charter Act of 1833

The Charter Act of 1833 was passed during the time of Lord William Bentinck. Accordingly monopoly of the company was abolished. The Governor General in Bengal became the Governor General of India. This Act added a law member to the executive council of the Governor General. The Bishops of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were to be appointed for the benefit of the Christians in India.

Estimate

He carried out many useful reforms in the social, administrative, financial and judicial fields. For his sympathetic attitude towards the Indians, he can be compared to Lord Ripon. He promoted English education in India and did a lot for the welfare of the people.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Amherst was succeeded by _____ as the Governor General of India.
a) William Bentinck b) Lord Hastings c) Lord Curzon
2. Lord William Bentinck is famous for his _____.
a) appearance b) wars c) reforms.
3. The use of _____ as court language was abolished.
a) English b) Persian c) Sanskrit

4. Human Sacrifice was practiced by _____.

- a) Wild tribes of Odesa b) Rajputs c) people of Central India

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The first Burmese war came to an end by the Treaty of _____ in 1826.
2. _____ is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India.
3. _____ was made as the first law member in the executive council of the Governor General of India.
4. The evil practices that prevailed in the Indian society were _____ and _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Abolition of Sati | - English Education |
| 2. Major Sleeman | - 1829 |
| 3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy | - Suppression of Thugs |
| 4. Macaulay | - Social reformer |

IV) Answer in a word.

1. When did Lord William Bentinck become the Governor General of India?
2. Where was the Elphinstone College established?
3. Who reduced the Bhatta of Military officer?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a short note on the First Burmese War?
2. Mention the educational reforms of Lord William Bentinck?
3. What do you know about the administrative reforms of Lord William Bentinck?

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Write a paragraph on the social reforms of Lord William Bentinck.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**1. Discuss**

"Welfare of the state is based on the welfare of the people under the rule" this statement is proved by Lord William Bentinck - Discuss.

2. Imagine you in a place where a sati is going to be committed. Write down your feelings and draw a picture of what you witnessed.
3. Female infanticide is still rampant in India. Prepare a report on this social evil.
4. How did the educational reforms introduced by the British help India?

2. Lord Dalhousie (A.D.1848-A.D.1855)

Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in A.D.1848. To expand the British Empire in every possible way, he adopted three methods. They were:-

- a) By Doctrine of Lapse
- b) Through wars
- c) on the grounds of mis-governance.

Annexation by Doctrine of Lapse

Lord Dalhousie adopted a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse to extend British Empire. According to **Doctrine of Lapse** "if the ruler of a dependent state in India died without male issue, his adopted son would not succeed him but the state would pass back to the British and the adopted son would inherit only the personal property of the deceased".

On the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse, Dalhousie annexed the states of Satara, Jaipur, Sambhalpur Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur. This policy of Doctrine of Lapse was bitterly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes for the sepoy mutiny. (Great revolt of 1857).

Annexation by war

The second Anglo-Sikh war (A.D.1848-A.D.1849)

The second Anglo-Sikh war was fought during the time of Lord Dalhousie. Though the Sikhs were defeated in the First Anglo-Sikh war, they were not completely crushed.

Multan was a part of Sikh kingdom. The Sikhs under the leadership of Mulraj revolted against the British. So Lord Dalhousie declared a war against the Sikhs in 1848. The Sikhs were defeated. Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1849.

The second Burmese war (A.D.1852)

After the first Burmese war the British merchants were allowed to carry on trade and settle down in Burma. But they were ill-treated. They appealed to Dalhousie for help. So Dalhousie sent an army to attack Burma. Thus the second Burmese war broke out in 1852. The Burmese were defeated. By this war the whole of lower Burma came under the control of British.

Annexation on grounds of misgovernance

The Nawab of Oudh, Wajid Ali Shah was deposed from the throne in A.D.1852 on the pretext of mis-governance. Oudh was annexed to the British Empire. Tanjore was also annexed to the British Empire.

Reforms of Lord Dalhousie

Dalhousie was not only a great conqueror but also a great administrator. He introduced many reforms in India.

Administrative reforms

The Governor-General of India also acted as the Governor of Bengal. But during the time of

Dalhousie a Lieutenant Governor was appointed to look after the affairs of Bengal. Provinces were divided into districts and each district was put under a Deputy Commissioner. Simla was made the summer capital while Calcutta remained as the winter capital. He introduced a uniform system of administration in the provinces of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Introduction of Railways

Dalhousie is credited with the introduction of railways in India. The first railway line was laid in 1853 between **Bombay** and **Thane**. In 1854 a railway line was laid from Howrah to Ranikunj. In 1856, a railway line was laid from **Madras** to **Arakonam**. The railways increased the volume of trade. It was easy for the British government to send the troops, goods and raw materials easily from one place to another.

Lord Dalhousie was known as the 'Father of Indian Railways'

Post and Telegraph

Post and telegraph offices were set up throughout the country. He appointed a Director General to supervise the work of the post offices in all the presidencies. Dalhousie also introduced a uniform postage system. For the first time, the postal stamps were used in India. He introduced $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna (3 paise) postal system. Telegraph lines were also laid down. Thus communication system received an impetus under Dalhousie.

Commercial reforms

Lord Dalhousie introduced free trade. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta ports were improved. He improved several harbours and equipped them with modern facilities. He encouraged the trade between India and England.

Social reforms

He tried to abolish sati which was practiced in some parts of the country. He also suppressed the Thugs. In 1856 the **Hindu widow re-marriage Act** was passed. He encouraged the widow remARRIAGES. He allowed a person to inherit his ancestral property even if he changed his religion.

Public works department

Lord Dalhousie set up a Public Works Department. Many canals, roads and bridges were built and several other welfare work was undertaken. **The Grand Trunk road** (pucca) connecting Calcutta to Peshwar was refurbished. The Ganga canal was also dug.

Educational reforms

During the period of Dalhousie, **Sir Charles Wood's Despatch** in 1854 introduced several educational reforms in India. The department of public instruction was set up in every province. A number of educational institutions from primary to university level were established. Training institutions were also established to provide training to the teachers. **The universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras** were established to provide higher

Education to the people. An engineering college was also established in Rurkee. The system of grants – in aid to affiliated schools and colleges was also introduced.

Military reforms

Gurkhas were encouraged to join the Indian army.

Army headquarters were shifted from Calcutta to Simla.

The headquarters of Bengal artillery was shifted from Calcutta to Meerut.

Estimate

Lord Dalhousie was the youngest Governor-General of India. His period is ever remembered for the introduction of railways, posts and telegraphs. Hence he is known as the 'Maker of Modern India'.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The doctrine of Lapse was introduced by _____.
a) Lord Dalhousie b) Lord Amherst c) Lord Hastings.
2. _____ was annexed by Lord Dalhousie due to misgovernment
a) Satara b) Jhansi c) Oudh
3. The Hindu Widow Re-Marriage Act was passed in _____.
a) 1853 b) 1855 c) 1856
4. The first railway line was laid between Bombay and _____.
a) Madras b) Thane c) Pune

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in _____.
2. _____ was the first kingdom to be annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
3. Ganga canal was constructed during the reign of _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. First railway line | - adopted son of Baji Rao ii |
| 2. Woods Despatch | - Nawab of Oudh |
| 3. Nana Sahib | - 1853 |
| 4. Wajid Ali Shah | - 1854 |

IV) Answer the following in one word.

1. When was the second Anglo-Sikh war fought?
2. Who set up public works department?
3. Name the universities set up during the period of Dalhousie.

V) Answer the following question briefly.

1. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?
2. What principles were adopted by Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India?
3. Name the states annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. Dalhousie was called the ‘Father of Indian Railways’— Justify.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

Activity

1. On the outline map of India, mark the extent of British empire during the period of Lord Dalhousie.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Oratorical competition
Topic suggested: "If you were an adopted child of Nawab, how would you be affected by the Doctrine of Lapse introduced by the British".
2. Make a Presentation either on a chart or on Power Point on why Lord Dalhousie is known as "the Maker of Modern India".
3. How did the British help in uniting India? Have a panel discussion on the improvements in transport and communication.

3. The Great Revolt of 1857

The biggest challenge to British authority came in 1857. The revolt of 1857 began with a mutiny of the soldiers but soon people from all sections of the society joined with them. It was not a sudden occurrence. It was a culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule. The revolt occurred during the Governor Generalship of Lord Canning. There are differences of opinion among the historians regarding the nature of the Great Revolt of 1857. The English historian regard it as a mere sepoy mutiny, with selfish interest. The Indian historians called it as "The First War of Indian Independence".

Causes of the Revolt of 1857

Political causes

The British policies of annexation and expansion created suspicion in the minds of the Indians. Lord Wellesley's **Subsidiary Alliance** and Lord Dalhousie's **"Doctrine of Lapse"** made the Indian rulers as the dead enemies of the English.

Economic causes

Under the British rule, the economic condition of the people had deteriorated. All trade and commerce of the country went into the hands of the English. The introduction of machine made goods by the British destroyed the indigenous industries. Hundreds of

people lost their employment. All high posts were reserved only for the English. It created ill feeling against the English.

Social and religious causes

The introduction of railways, telegraphs and western education created suspicion in the minds of the people, who thought that the British would convert them to Christianity. The Christian missionaries began to effect the wholesale conversion of the Indians. The English has begun to interfere in the religious affairs by abolishing sati and child marriage and encouraging widow remarriage. The Hindu law of property was changed with a view to facilitate the conversion of the Hindus to Christianity.

Military causes

The Indian Sepoys had numerous grievances against the British. They asked for better pay and good treatment by British officers. The **General Service Enlistment Act** passed in 1856 during the time of Lord Canning created great bitterness among Indian soldiers as they were reluctant to go overseas. Moreover, in order to make the sepoys look smarter, the sepoys were asked to trim their moustaches and beards. They were also ordered to remove their caste marks on their forehead and to replace the turban with leather hat. The Hindus and the

Muslims felt that it was against their religion. The Sikhs never trim their hair or beard. This hurt them deeply.

Immediate cause

The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of greased cartridges in the new **Enfield Rifle**. These cartridges had to be bitten by the sepoys in order to fit them in the New Rifles. A rumour spread that these cartridges were greased with the fat of the cow and pig. Both the Hindus and the Muslims refused to use these greased cartridges. The sepoys got infuriated and refused to use them as the cow was considered sacred by the Hindus and the pig was detested by the Muslims.

The first soldier to protest against the greased cartridge was **Mangal Pandey**, the Brahmin Sepoy, at **Barrackpore in Bengal**. He refused to use the cartridges and shot his officer dead on April 18th 1857. He was arrested and hanged to death.

Main events of the Revolt

The main event started from Meerut on 9th May 1857. On the very next day of 10th May the sepoys broke into open revolt, shot down their officers, released the prisoners and set English bungalows on fire. Then they marched to Delhi.

Delhi

When they reached Delhi, the sepoys of Delhi also joined them and they soon occupied Delhi after killing a large number of Europeans.

Then **Bahadur Shah-II**, the old Mughal Emperor was declared the Emperor of India.

The English troops under Sir John Nicholson laid siege and occupied Delhi. A large number of people were killed mercilessly. Bahadur Shah II, the Mughal emperor was caught and charged of rebellion and sent to Rangoon for life imprisonment where he died in 1862. With his death the mighty Mughal dynasty came to an end.

Kanpur

At Kanpur the leader of the revolt was **Nana Sahib**, the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II. With the help of Tantia Tope, Nana Sahib captured the fort of Kanpur and declared himself as the Peshwa. Colonel Havelock and Colonel O'Neil entered Kanpur and defeated the rebels and recaptured Kanpur on 17th July, 1857. Nana Sahib however managed to escape to Nepal where he died after some years.

Lucknow

Begum Hazarat Mahal of Oudh, wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah led the revolt at Lucknow. She declared her son Birjis Kadar as the Nawab of Oudh. The Mutineers killed Sir Henry Lawrence. Later General Outram and Havelock recaptured Lucknow in March 1858. A large number of its inhabitants were mercilessly massacred.

Central India

In central India, the revolt was led by **Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi**

and Tatia Tope. She encouraged even women to fight against the British.

These two great freedom fighters offered a tough resistance to the English. When the English forces under Sir Hugh Rose laid a siege to the fort of Jhansi, Lakshmi Bai fought bravely but could not defend the fort. She escaped to Kalpi. At Kalpi she was helped by Tantia Tope and both of them captured Gwalior. When the British attacked it, she fought bravely till her death. Tantia Tope however managed to escape but he was captured and put to death. With his death the revolt came to an end. Even though the revolt ended in failure, it sowed the seed for India's Independence.



Lakshmi Bai

Causes for the failure of the revolt of 1857

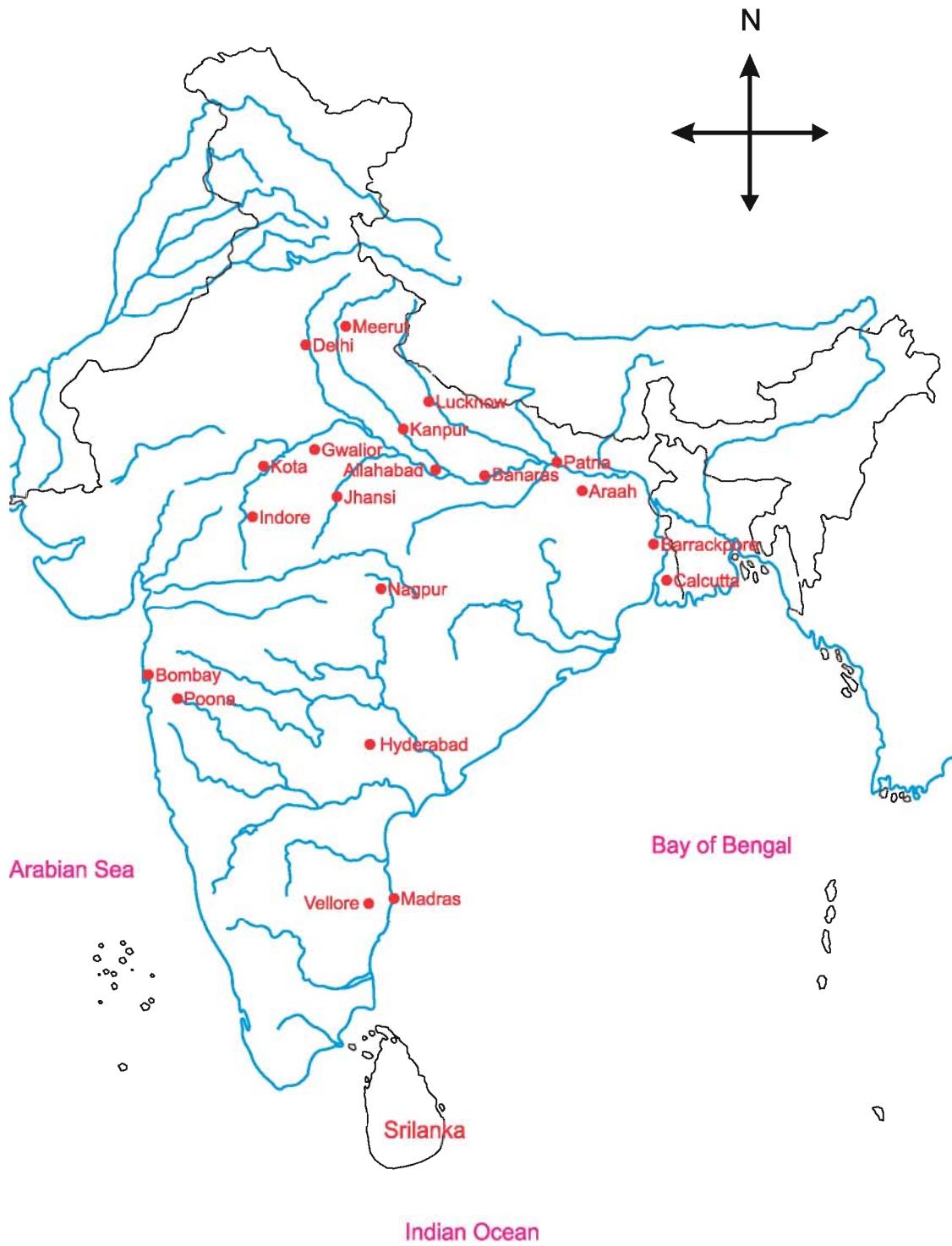
There was no unity among the Indians. The ideals of nationalism and unity were not developed among the Indian masses. The revolt was not widespread all over the country.

The lack of resources both in men and money proved to be disastrous to the freedom fighters. The telegraphic network and postal systems helped the British in communications. The railways could transport the soldiers quickly. A great part of the English army including the Sikh, Rajput and the Gurkha battalions remained faithful to the British Government. The British troops were led by good generals. But the Indian Generals were no match for them. The British had mastery over the seas and so they could get men and materials from England into India. South Indian remained calm.

Results of the revolt of 1857

The revolt of 1857 put an end to the rule of the English East India Company. The administration of India was taken over by the British Crown. **Queen Victoria's Proclamation** was issued on November 1, 1858. The Board of Control and the Court of Directors were abolished and the office of the Secretary of the State for India and Indian Council was created. The Governor General of India now came to be called as **Viceroy of India**. The Indian army was thoroughly reorganized. Complete religious freedom was guaranteed to the Indian people. The policy of annexations was given up and the Indian Princes were given an assurance that their states would not be annexed with the British Empire.

Centres of Revolt in 1857



Queen's Proclamation of 1858

A Royal Durbar was held at Allahabad on November 1st 1858, where the Queen's Proclamation was declared. It was read at the Durbar by Lord Canning who was the last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India.

Features

The Act laid down that India shall be governed by and in the name of the Queen. It abolished the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

The office of a Secretary of State was created. He was assisted by a Council consisting of fifteen members. The Doctrine of Lapse was cancelled. A general amnesty (or) pardon was granted to the rebels except those who were directly involved in killing the British subjects.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Great Revolt of 1857 took place during the period of Lord _____.
 a) Bentinck b) Canning c) Dalhousie
2. The sepoy mutiny first broke out in _____.
 a) Barrackpore b) Delhi c) Kanpur
3. _____ was the first soldier who refused to use the greased cartridge.
 a) Mangal Pandey b) Nana Sahib c) Bahadur Shah
4. The main political cause for the great Revolt of 1857 was _____.
 a) Heavy Taxes b) Dual government c) Doctrine of Lapse.

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ was a culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule.
2. The Great Revolt of 1857 is also known as _____.
3. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of _____.

4. The English troops under Sir John Nicholson captured _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mangal Pandey | - central India |
| 2. Tantia Tope | - Barrackpore |
| 3. Lord Canning | - commander of Nana Saheb's forces |
| 4. Rani Lakshmi Bai | - The first viceroy of India. |

IV) Answer in one word.

1. Who started the revolt of 1857?
2. Which state was annexed on the pretext of misgovernment?
3. Who joined with Rani Lakshmi Bai during the revolt of 1857?
4. Who undertook the administration of British India after the Great Revolt of 1857?

V) Give short answers.

1. Why was Mangal Pandey hanged by the British?
2. Write a short note on the nature of the Great Revolt of 1857
3. Write a short note on Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.

VI) Answer in detail.

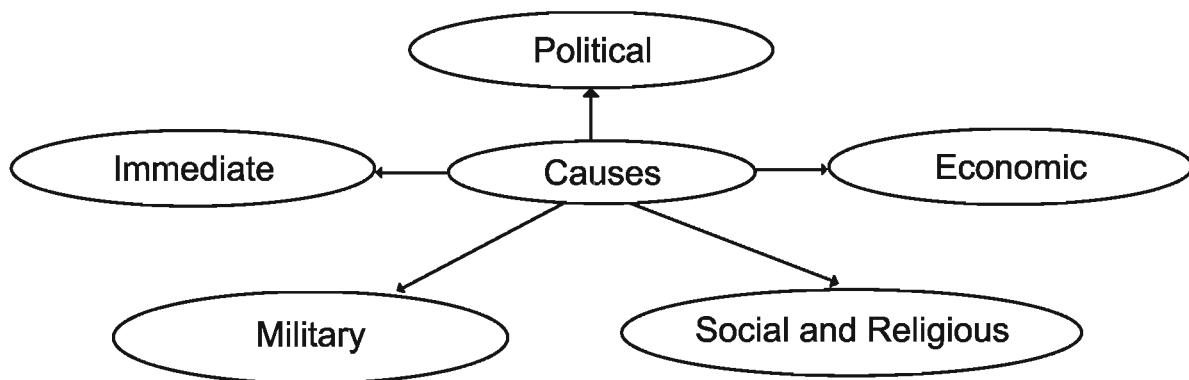
1. Analyse the various causes for the Great Revolt of 1857.
2. What were the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857.
3. Discuss the results of the Great Revolt of 1857 and Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

Activity

Use the outline map of India and mark the important centres of sepoy mutiny.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Prepare an idea map on the causes of the revolt of 1857.



2. Watch the movie "Mangal Pandey" and write a review on it.
3. Discuss why the Revolt of 1857 is referred to as the First war of Independence.

4. The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country

The expansion of Vijayanagar Empire finally brought the Nayak rule in Tamil country. The word Nayak means Leader, Chief or General. The Nayaks were the agents of the Vijayanagar rulers, who ruled over the territories granted to them. They considered themselves the imperial successors. They ruled from Madurai, Tanjore and Senji (Gingee).

The Nayaks of Madurai

Madurai formed the part of the southern mandalam of Vijayanagar Empire. Viswanatha Nayak was appointed as the viceroy of Madurai by Krishnadeva Raya in 1529. This date was taken as the date of Nayakship of Madurai.

Vishwanatha Nayak

Vishwanatha Nayak was the close friend of Krishnadeva Raya. He was sent to Madurai to suppress the rebellion. He came out successful and became the master of Madurai.

Viswanatha Nayak is known for his peaceful effective administration. He introduced new administrative arrangements with the assistance of his minister Ariyanatha, known as "palayakar system". He appointed poligars to maintain peace and security in his empire. They were incharge of military, police and revenue administration. Kaval was the most important work and the people paid

a tax called kaval pitchai as remuneration.

Viswanatha Nayak was succeeded by several rulers. Among them Thirumalai Nayak was the most important ruler.

Thirumalai Nayak

Immediately after the accession of Thirumalai Nayak, the forces of Mysore marched across Madurai. But they were defeated at Dindigul by Thirumalai Nayak. Unni Keralavarman of Travancore refused to pay the tribute. Thirumalai Nayak sent an army, defeated and made him to pay the tribute regularly. Thirumalai Nayak was mainly responsible for the Muslim attack in Tamil country. When Sri Ranga III, the ruler of Vijayanagar marched against Madurai, Thirumalai Nayak made an alliance with Nayaks of Senji and Tanjore. But he was betrayed by the Nayaks of Tanjore. Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Golconda and induced him to invade Vellore. The Muslims captured Vellore and threatened Madurai. So Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Mysore. The ruler of Mysore sent his army. They were victory at Sathyamangalam and reached Dindigul. The Mysore army cut off the noses and the upper lips of their enemies. This barbarous practice alarmed the Madurai people. Thirumalai Nayak attacked Mysore

army and practised the same method of cutting the noses of the enemies. This strange event was termed as "war of noses".



Other works of Thirumalai Nayak

Thirumalai Nayak established an efficient system of administration. He maintained peace and security. He gave a free hand to the Portuguese and the Dutch. He shifted his capital from Trichy to Madurai. He repaired many temples. The temple administration came under his direct control. He gifted a number of villages for the maintenance of the temples. The Pudhu mandapam, Mariamman Theppakkulam and Thirumalai Nayak Mahal were constructed during his period. He patronized the renowned Sanskrit scholar Neelakanda Dikshidar.

The Regency of Queen Mangammal

Mangammal was the wife of Chokkanadhar and grandmother of Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. She became a regent of 3 years old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. The regency of Queen Mangammal was remarkable in the history of Nayaks .

of Madurai. Diplomatically she saved the kingdom. She encouraged Christian missionaries. She provided more facilities to pilgrim centres. Roads were made safe. She planted shady trees, built choultries and made journey easy and comfortable. She made rich endowments to temples. She paid more interest on irrigational projects. 'Uyyakkondan Canal' speaks about her contribution to irrigation.

Meenakshi

Vijayaranga died without a male issue. His wife Meenakshi became the successor. She adopted Vijaya Kumara and started her rule as a regent. Bangaru, father of Vijayakumara conspired against Meenakshi to occupy the throne. So, Meenakshi sought the help of Chanda Sahib, the Nawab of Carnatic and promised to offer a crore of rupees. Chanda Sahib defeated Bangaru and saved Meenakshi. Later Chanda Sahib showed his true colour and threw off the promises and imprisoned Meenakshi in her own palace at Trichy. The heart-broken Queen took poison and died. Chanda Sahib became the master of the Nayak State of Madurai and thus the Nayak rule came to an end in A.D 1736.

The Nayaks of Tanjore

Tanjore formed a part of the Vijayanagar Empire. Thimmappa Nayak was in charge of Tanjore. He was succeeded by his son Sevappa Nayak.

Sevappa Nayak

Sevappa Nayak was the founder of the independent Nayak kingdom at Tanjore. He paid attention to the maintenance of Hindu temples. He gave permission to the Portuguese to settle at Nagapattinam and gave 10 veli of land to the Mulavur Temple. He repaired Shivaganga Lake. Later it was called "Sevappaneri". He gave grants to Thiruvannamalai and Virudhachalam temples.

Achutappa Nayak

Sevappa was succeeded by his son Achutappa Nayak. He maintained cordial relations with Vijayanagar and helped the Vijayanagara King in the battle of Talikotta. He gave a diamond throne to Lord Ranganatha and made endowments to the Rameswaram temple. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswara temple at Thiruvannamalai. He repaired the banks of river Kaveri and improved agriculture.

Ragunatha Nayak

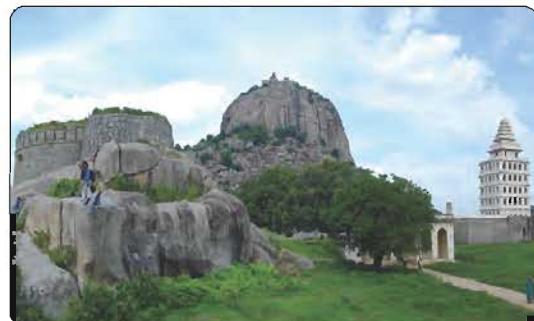
Achutappa was succeeded by his younger son Ragunatha Nayak. He was the most popular among the Nayaks of Tanjore. He won victories over the Nayaks of Senji and Madurai and the Portuguese of Jaffna. He was a great patron of art and letters. He was also a great poet, and wrote the Rukmani Parinayam, Parijata, Pushpakaranam and Ramayanam in Telugu.

Vijayaragava Nayak

Ragunatha was succeeded by his son Vijayaragava Nayak. He was a weak and incompetent ruler and was unable to defend the country. He was the last Nayak ruler of Tanjore. Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and killed Vijayaragava Nayak and captured Tanjore. Thus, the Nayak rule of Tanjore came to an end in A.D.1673.

The Nayaks of Senji (Gingee)

The region between Palar and Coleroon formed the Nayak kingdom of Senji. The Nayaks of Senji were related to the royal house



of Vijayanagar. Their original home was Maninagapuram in North India and they migrated to the south and settled there. Krishnadevaraya appointed Vyappa Nayak in charge of Senji. He was succeeded by Krishnappa Nayak II. He was the real founder of the Nayak rule in Senji.

Krishnappa Nayak II

Krishnappa Nayak-II was the most important ruler of Senji. He divided his Kingdom into various divisions. Each division was ruled by his officers. He built towns for the settlement of the people. He

promoted cultivation. He maintained a powerful army. He erected a town called "Krishnapattinam" on the banks of the river Vellar. He was tolerant towards all religions. He gave grants to Jesuits for building churches. He permitted Jains to erect a shrine at Sithamur and saivites to build a temple at Tindivanam. He rebuilt the Govindaraja shrine at Chidambaram. His general Venkata, dug out a large tank called Chennasagaram for promoting irrigation.

The successors of Krishnappa Nayak-II were weak and inefficient. Bijapur Sultan (Ali Adil Shah) sent Mir Jumla to capture Senji in 1648. He captured Senji and appointed Nasir khan as its governor. In 1648, Shivaji captured Senji.

After Shivaji, it came under the Rajput general Swaroop Singh, who acted as a mughal vassal and paid annual tribute. He was succeeded by his son Raja Desingh. Sadat ullah khan, the ruler of Arcot invaded, defeated and killed Raja Desingh and annexed Senji. Raja Desingh's wife committed sati. As a mark of her remembrance, (Rani) the town of Ranipet was created. Thus the nayak's rule of Senji came to an end.

Tamil country under the Nayak rule Administration

The Nayaks ruled over Madurai, Tanjore and Senji. The Nayaks established an efficient administration. The king was the

head of the State. He was assisted by a council of ministers. The empire was divided into provinces, mandalams, simai or makana and villages. Paligar system was followed. Land tax was the main source of income to the state.

Social and Economic Conditions

The Nayaks upheld varnasrama system in society. Caste system remained rigid. Brahmins occupied the high position, valankai and idankai struggle continued. Villagers lived in ignorance and poverty. The Nayaks occupied mostly the dry areas except Kaveri, Vaigai and Thamiraparani areas. Agrarian economy continued. Agriculturists depended on rains. Tanks, wells, canals and rivers were the main source for irrigation.

Art and Architecture

The Nayaks were the great patrons of art and architecture. The Krishnapuram temple and Nellaiappar temples at Thirunelveli, Kasi Viswanatha Temple at Tenkasi, Ramanathapuram temple at Rameswaram and the Big Gopura of Srivilliputhur received the patronage of the Nayaks of Madurai. Krishnappa Nayak rebuilt and renovated Velliambalam, Northern Gopuram, Thousand Pillared Mandapam, Murthiamman Mandapam, Suriya Mandapam and Virappa Mandapam at Madurai. He also provided golden roof to the Mandapa of the Meenakshi Temple. Thirumalai Nayak built the Pudhumandapam and Nayak's Mahal. Nayak Mahal was built with

the help of Italian architect. It is a classical fusion of Dravidian, Islamic and European style. It is considered as one of the wonders in south India. Queen Mangammal built the Mangammal Palace at Madurai.

Sevappa Nayak of Tanjore renovated many temples and built the Sivaganga fort at Tanjore. The Big Mandapam at Thiruvannamalai, Virudachalam etc, were built by him.

Achutappa gave grants to Sri Ranganatha at Srirangam and Siva Temple at Rameswaram. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswara at Thiruvannamalai.

Achyuta Ramabhadra Nayak of Senji built the enclosing walls as well as the majestic gopuram for

Thiruvannamalai Temple. He also built a Vishnu Temple at Tindivanam. He permitted the Jains to construct a Jain Temple(palis) at Sittamur.

Literature

Nayaks made great contribution for the growth of literature. Thirumalai Nayak's Chidambarapuram, Paranjothiar's Chidambarapattial, Haridasa's Irusamaya Vilakkam, Umarupulavar's Seerapuram, Kumaraguruparar's Kandar Kali Venba and Meyngnana Vilakkam by Thiruvenkatam were the most important literary works during the Nayak's period. Thus the Nayak rule occupied an important place in the history of Tamil country.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Paligar system was introduced by _____.
a) Vishwanatha Nayak b) Rani Mangammal c) Ragunatha Nayak
2. The tower of Arunachalaeswara temple was completed by _____.
a) Thirumalai Nayak b) Achutappa c) Vijaya Ragava
3. "War of the Noses" took place during the reign of _____.
a) Krishnappa Nayak b) Rani Meenakshi c) Thirumalai Nayak
4. Umarupulavar wrote _____.
a) Kandar Kalivenba b) Irusamaya Vilakkam c) Seerapuram

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Viswanatha Nayak introduced a tax called _____.
2. _____ acted as the regent of three year old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar.

3. Rani Meenakshi was imprisoned by _____ at the palace at Trichy.
4. _____ helped Vijayanagar ruler in the battle of Talikotta.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Thirumalai Nayak | - Meygnanavilakkam |
| 2. Paranjothiar | - Seerapuram |
| 3. Thiruvenkatam | - Chidambarapuram |
| 4. Umarupulavar | - Chidambarapatial |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a short note on Rani Mangammal.
2. Write few lines on the conflict between Queen Meenakshi and Chanda Sahib.
3. How was "Ranipet" created?

V) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of Tirumalai Nayak's rule.
2. Explain the contributions of the Nayaks in the field of art architecture and literature.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Drama
Dramatise the life history of “Rani Mangammal”.
2. Picture Collection
Collect Pictures of the architecture followed by the Nayaks.
3. Make a chart to show the contributions of Nayaks in the fields of:
 - a) Social and Economic conditions.
 - b) Administration.
 - c) Art and Architecture.
 - d) Literature.
4. Why do historians say that Krishnappa Nayak II was the most important ruler of Senji.

5. THE RULE OF THE MARATHAS OF THANJAVUR (A.D.1676-A.D.1856)

Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and captured Thanjavur and appointed his half-brother Alagiri as Governor of Thanjavur. But he quarrelled with Chokkanatha and sought the help of Bijapur Sultan to appoint Sengamaladass as the Nayak of Thanjavur. So the sultan sent Venkaji (Ekoji) to capture Thanjavur. He succeeded and captured Thanjavur and established Maratha rule. They ruled over Thanjavur from 1676 to 1856 A.D.

Ekoji alias Venkoji

Ekoji was the son of Shaji Bhonsle and Tuka Bai. In order to plunder the wealth and to spread Hindu faith in the South, Shivaji led an expedition against the Carnatic region. He captured Golkonda and Senji. He marched towards Thanjavur and demanded his share from Venkoji which ended in failure. So Shivaji captured Coleroon and put Shantaji as his Viceroy and returned. After his return, Venkoji recaptured all the territories and ruled Thanjavur.

Shaji-II

Shaji-II was son of Venkoji. He was a brilliant and able ruler. He annexed Madurai. He was a great patron of scholars. He opened hospitals and invited physicians from Hyderabad and Arabia. He was harsh towards the Christians. He was succeeded by his brother Serfoji-I and he was succeeded by Tukaji. Tukaji had no son. After the

death of Tukaji a war of succession arose. In the war of succession, Pratap Singh ascended the throne of Thanjavur with the help of Nawab of Arcot and maintained unity and stability in Thanjavur.

Tuljaji ascended the throne of Thanjavur in 1763. During his rule, boundary disputes started between Ramnad and Thanjavur. Ramnad sought the help of the Nawab of Arcot. So the Nawab invaded Thanjavur and in 1773 Thanjavur came under the control of the Nawab of Carnatic. When it was brought to the notice of English East India Company, the Company Directors, directed the governor of Madras to restore Tuljaji as the king of Thanjavur. Tuljaji was crowned as the ruler of Thanjavur and became a nominee of company and kept an English army to maintain peace at Thanjavur.

Amar Singh and Serfoji-II

Tuljaji's adopted son Serfoji-II became the ruler in 1787 A.D. Amar Singh became the regent. He claimed the throne as Serfoji-II was an adopted son which was unlawful. English were in favour of Amar Singh. As a result, Amar Singh became the ruler. He ruled in an arbitrary manner. So the Governor-General Cornwallis removed Amar Singh and Serfoji-II was made as the king. But during the time of Wellesley, Serfoji-II was reduced as a pensioner. The British controlled

the affairs of Thanjavur and Serfoji-II and Amar Singh received pension from the British.

Shivaji-II

Shivaji II was the son of Serfoji-II. His rule lasted till 1855. He had no son. According to the Doctrine of Lapse of Dalhousie, the tributary state without a male successor would lapse to the British. So in 1856 Thanjavur was annexed with the British Empire. Thus the Maratha rule in Thanjavur came to an end.

Tamil country under the Marathas

The Marathas ruled Thanjavur from A.D.1676 to 1856 A.D. Thanjavur was the fertile land of Tamil country. Agriculture was their main occupation. Priests occupied a high position in the administration. They patronized great scholars. Rambhadra Dikshit and Baskara Dikshit were great Sanskrit poets. Aluri Kuppanna who was called as Andhara kalidasa was a great Telugu poet patronised by Tuljaji. Tuljaji was very interested in painting, music, philosophy, astronomy and dancing. Thanjavai Saraswathy Mahal was established by Serfoji-II, which serves as a centre of higher learning and research. It is one of the biggest libraries in South India consisting of books in English, French, German, Marathi(Mod), Greek, Sanskrit and many palm-leaf manuscripts.

The Poligars Revolt (A.D.1799)

After the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the Mughals

established their supremacy in the south. The Nawab of Arcot acted as their representative in the Carnatic. He acquired the right to collect taxes from the poligars. He could not collect taxes properly. Moreover he borrowed money from the East India company. In 1792 the company made a treaty with Nawab and acquired the right to collect taxes from the poligars and appointed English collectors for tax collection. They followed rough and ruthless methods to collect taxes. The poligars opposed the British. Kattabomman was the first man who raised his voice against the British.

Vira Pandya Kattabomman

The ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to Andhra. They migrated to Tamil country during the 11th century A.D. As a feudatory under Pandiyas, Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman ruled Virapandya puram. Panchalamkuruchi was its capital. He became a poligar under the Nayaks. He was succeeded by his son Virapandya kattabomman.



Kattabomman

Virapandy Kattabomman was born in A.D.1761 and came to power in A.D.1790. His wife was Jakkammal and his brother was Umathurai. Virapandy Kattabomman did not pay the tribute regularly. Jackson, the collector of Ramnad wrote a letter asking him to meet him and to pay the tax. But Kattabomman disobeyed and said "it rains, the land yields, why should we pay tax to the English"? It enraged the Collector. Later, Kattabomman decided to meet the Collector and settle the issue amicably. Jackson was on tour in Thirunelveli district. Kattabomman went to Tirukutralam but Jackson refused to meet him. After 23 days, Kattabomman and his ministers met Jackson. But Kattabomman was insulted. Jackson tried to arrest Kattabomman but he escaped with the help of his brother Umathurai.

After this, Kattabomman decided to overthrow the overlordship of the British and made an alliance with Marudhu Pandyar of Sivagangai. Many poligars joined with Kattabomman. The activities of Kattabomman greatly alarmed the British. So they decided to wage war against Kattabomman. Major Bannerman was sent to defeat Kattabomman. He reached Thirunelveli and directed Kattabomman to meet him. But Kattabomman refused. Enraged Bannerman fell upon Panchalamkurichi. At Kallarpatti, the poligar's army was defeated.

Kattabomman and his brother escaped to Pudukottai. But the Raja of Pudukkottai Vijaya Ragunatha Thondaiman captured Kattabomman and handed him over to Bannerman. An enquiry was made. Kattabomman was found guilty. On 16th Oct, 1799 Kattabomman was hanged at Kayatharu. Even at the last moment of his life, he demonstrated his courage and patriotism. His relatives were captured and severely punished, but the struggle was not totally crushed.

The South Indian Rebellion (1800-1801)

The South Indian Rebellion was the outburst of the accumulated hatred and anger against the company's rule.

Causes

The interference of the company in the matters of local principalities reduced the power and prestige of the local rulers. The princes and the poligars lost their dignity and respectable status in the society. The oppressive policy in administration, the rude means of collection of taxes and the superiority complex of the British severely affected the people. By following the mercantile policy of gain, they increased taxes and collected it in a high-handed manner. Kattabomman was humiliated and hanged. Their relatives were subjected to severe punishments. These factors made the revolt inevitable.

Marudhu Pandiar and the Southern League

Marudhu Pandiar was one of the heroes of south Indian rebellion. He served loyally under Muthu Vadukanath Deva of Sivaganga. When Kattabomman was hanged to death, he gave protection to Umairai and others. This was not liked by the merchants of Sivaganga. Anticipating a struggle with the British, Marudhu Pandiar prepared himself to face any attack from the British. This greatly alarmed the British. The British sent their force under Col. Agnew against Marudhu Pandiar. Realising the seriousness, Marudhu Pandiar issued a proclamation to call the Indians to unite against the British. A copy of it was pasted on the walls of the gate-way of the Nawab's

palace in the fort at Trichy. Another copy was pasted on the walls of the great Vaishnava Temple at Srirangam. He invited people of all castes and religions to join in the struggle against the British.

The conflict started on 29th May 1801. The rebels were defeated at various places. Dindigul, Ramanad and Madurai came under the control of the British. Marudhu Pandiar hid himself in the Singampunari forest. But Thondaiman of Pudukottai captured Marudhu Pandiar and handed over to the British. Marudhu Pandiar and others were hanged to death on Oct 24, 1801 A.D. and Umairai was impaled at Panchalankuruchi on 16th November 1801 A.D. Thus the south Indian rebellion came to an end.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Ekoji was the son of _____.
a) Shaji Bhonsle b) Shivaji c) Shambaji
2. Saraswathy Mahal was established by _____.
a) Viswanatha Nayak b) Thirumalai Nayak c) Serfoji-II
3. Panchalankuruchi was ruled by _____.
a) Serfoji-II b) Sethupathy c) Kattabomman
4. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at _____.
a) Sivaganga b) Kayatharu c) Kalaiyar Koil

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Dalhousie annexed Thanjavur by applying _____.
2. Tuljaji patronized the great Telugu poet _____.

3. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was humiliated by the British collector _____.
4. In the year _____ Kattabomman was hanged.

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Baskara Dikshit | - British collector of Ramnad |
| 2. Jackson | - 1801 |
| 3. South Indian Rebellion | - British commander |
| 4. Bannerman | - Partonished by the Marathas of Thanjavur |

III) Write brief answers for the following questions.

1. Write a note on Shaji-II.
2. Give a brief account on Serfoji-II.
3. Explain the causes for Panchalankuruchi battle.

IV) Answer in detail.

1. Write briefly about Vira Pandiya Kattabomman.
2. Write an essay on South Indian Rebellion.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Collect pictures of examples of Tanjore Architecture and paste them in your scrap book.
2. Prepare a skit on kattabomman.

6. VELLORE MUTINY – 1806

The South Indian rebellion was over by A.D.1801. But the rude shock was not erased from the minds of the people. The English East India Company emerged as the unopposed ruler of Madras Presidency from 1801 A.D. Lord William Bentinck was the governor of Madras Presidency and John Cradock was commander-in-chief. His army reforms invited a mutiny at Vellore. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was the first instance of a mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company. It is one of the significant events not only in the history of Tamil Country but also India. It took place in the south Indian town Vellore. As it was led by the sepoys of Vellore fort, it was called as the Vellore Mutiny. It was presumed as a prelude to the Great Revolt of 1857.

Causes for the Revolt

The mutineers were influenced by the family of Tipu Sultan who were confined to the Vellore fort after the death of Tipu Sultan.



Vellore Fort

The recruitment of a large number of Indians in the army created suspicion in the minds of the

Indian people. Most of the sepoys were from the Palayams. After the death of their great leaders like Pulithevan, Kattabomman, Marudhu brothers, it left deep scar in the hearts of the rebels. The sepoys were from both Tamil and Kannada speaking regions and they exchanged betel leaf in order to find themselves together for the attainment of a common goal.

The strict discipline, new weapons, new methods and changes in dress code introduced by the British created resentment among the sepoys. Hindus were prohibited from wearing ornaments like earings and caste marks on their forehead. Muslims were required to shave their beard and trim their moustache. This also created a strong resentment among the soldiers.

The immediate cause was the introduction of the Agnew Turban designed by General Agnew. It resembled the European hat bearing different colours affixed by a badge with the symbol of the cross on it. This annoyed both the Hindu and Muslim sepoys. Those sepoys who refused to wear the Turban were punished by 500 – 900 lashes and they were also terminated from the service.

Course of the Rebellion

The rebellion was instigated by the sons of Tipu Sultan and they secretly planned the revolt. On July

9th 1806 the wedding celebrations of Tipu's daughter was going on inside the fort and the sepoys gathered to attend the function. Amidst the celebrations in the early hours of July 10th, the sepoys suddenly attacked the British officers and the British troops. By dawn, the mutineers took complete control of the fort and hoisted the flag of Tipu at the Vellore fort and proclaimed his son Fateh Hyder as the king.

Major Coots who was outside the fort rushed to Arcot to inform General Gillesby who in turn returned with a huge army and entered the unarmed fort and attacked the mutineers. More than 800 sepoys were shot dead and some of them were hanged to death. Thus the uprising was brought to an end by General Gillesby. Peace was restored at the fort and the English brought Vellore fort under their control.

Causes for the Failure of the Mutiny

There was no proper leadership. The revolt was not well organised. Tipu's sons did not have proper training in warfare as they spent most of their life time in prison. The sepoys could not get the support and supplies on time from the native rulers.

Results

Many Indian soldiers were arrested and imprisoned. Tipu's family was taken to Calcutta and kept in prison for more than six years. The Mutiny revealed the patriotic and the revengeful attitude of the Indians towards the British. Though the mutiny failed, it became a prelude to the First War of Indian Independence of 1857.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Vellore mutiny took place in the year _____.
 a) 1806 b) 1807 c) 1808
2. The sepoys were influenced by _____.
 a) English officers b) Tipu's family c) Native rulers
3. The Governor of madras presidency at the time of Vellore sepoy mutiny was _____.
 a) Wiliam Bentinck b) Caronwallis c) Robert Clive

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Indian sepoys refused to wear the _____ which led to the mutiny.

2. _____, an English Major was outside the fort when the mutiny started.
3. The vellore mutiny was suppressed by _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Tipu's son | - Turban |
| 2. Agnew | - Mutineers |
| 3. Sepoys | - Bentinck |
| 4. Governor of Madras | - Fateh Hyder |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. When did the vellore mutiny start?
2. Why did the Vellore sepoys revolt?
3. What was the immediate cause for the revolt?
4. Mention the results of the revolt?

V) Answer in detail.

1. What were the causes for Vellore Mutiny?
2. Trace the course of the mutiny? Why did the mutiny fail?

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

- 1. Place visit**
Visit Vellore Fort and collect data.

- 2. Oratorical competition**
“Vellore revolt is a forerunner for Indian Independence”.

- 3. Group Discussion**
The British Military restriction is the main cause of Vellore revolt - Discuss in group.

TERTIARY ACTIVITY I

1. TRADE

Trade is the exchange of commodities within or between countries. Trade occurs because of **surplus** of goods in one place and the **demand** for the same in another place. The difference in the natural resources of countries forms the basis of trade between countries.

The commodities entering into the world trade may fall into two main categories:

1. Primary products which includes cereals, fruits and other items grown as food and industrial raw materials such as mineral ores, fiber crops like cotton, jute etc and

2. Secondary products are manufactured goods.

Trade may take place within a country (Internal Trade) and between countries (International Trade). International trade may be bilateral or multilateral. Bilateral trade is the exchange of commodities between two countries. Multilateral trade is between a number of countries.

Factors Affecting Trade

1.Uneven distribution of natural resources

Differences in climate, geology, soil, vegetation and mineral resources result in the exchange of goods.

2.Stage of industrial/economic development

Industrial countries export finished products to other less

industrialized countries. The less developed countries export industrial raw materials and food products.

3. Differences in climate

Differences in climatic conditions result in different types of agricultural, animal and forest products. These are exchanged locally and internationally. Exchange of these goods takes place between different climatic regions. For example, temperate regions supply soft wood and dairy products. Tropical regions supply hardwood and tropical crops.

4. Differences in tradition of population

People in different regions, produce distinctive types of goods because of their long tradition of producing certain goods like silk fabrics in China and watches in Switzerland. Densely populated countries have less international trade, since domestic consumption of products is high and there is **little** surplus. However, they may export goods that are labour intensive. For example, Tea.

5. Transportation

Transportation has played an important role in the development of trade. The development of roads, oil pipelines and so on in a country facilitate international trade by transporting a variety of bulky goods to the ports.

6. Government Policies

International trade is influenced by political relationship among the countries. When the relationship between countries is good, then the trade will flourish well.

Trading blocs are associations between groups of neighbouring countries for the purpose of promoting trade. For example: Association of South East Asian Trading Nations (ASEAN) and European Union (EU).

International Trade Flows

International trade flow is controlled by geographic, economic and political conditions.

Many countries enjoy geographical advantage over other countries in the production and trade of agricultural commodities and minerals. Therefore, they specialize in the trade of these commodities. For example, they import oil from the Middle East, paper and wood pulp from Canada and Sweden and rubber and tin from Malaysia.

Trading Regions

The world's major trading regions are:

1. Europe

Europe is one of the most densely populated and highly industrialized regions and has the largest volume of trade (30%). The exports of this region are mainly finished and semi-finished products. Imports are mainly industrial raw materials.

2. North America

The USA has the largest volume of trade together with Canada and they export machinery, automobiles, chemicals and import a variety of products.

3. Latin America

This region covers the Caribbean islands and Central and South American countries. All of them are exporters of foodstuff and raw materials and importers of manufactured goods.

4. Africa

African countries are exporters of mineral ores and tropical raw materials and importers of manufactured goods.

5. Asia

Asian countries are rich in raw materials and minerals and export them. All Asian countries except Japan are importers of manufactured goods.

6. Australia

Australia exports agricultural products and minerals and imports foodgrains, petroleum and machinery.

Trade has a great impact on the economy of a country. The difference in values between imports and exports is referred to as the **balance of trade**. If the value of exports exceed imports, the country is said to have a favourable balance. When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, the country has an adverse balance of trade.

EXERCISE**I) Fill in the blanks.**

1. Latin America exports _____.
2. Rubber and tin are found abundantly in _____.
3. Industrial countries export _____ to the less industrial countries.

II) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. China | Middle East Countries |
| 2. Oil | Mineral ores |
| 3. Paper | Silk |
| 4. Africa | Malaysia |
| 5. Tin | Canada |

III) Choose the correct answer and fill up.

1. Trade within the country is called _____.
a) Internal trade b) International trade c) Open trade
2. Industrial raw materials are _____ products
a) Primary b) secondary c) Tertiary
3. Switzerland is famous for _____.
a) Silk b) Watches c) Tea

IV) Answer in 2 or 3 sentences.

1. What is meant by bilateral and multilateral trade?
2. What are the two main categories of commodities that enter into the world trade?
3. Why does trade occur?

V) Answer in a paragraph.

1. How does climate affect the trade of a country?
2. Write a short note on balance of trade.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Discuss the factors that affect trade.
2. Give an account of the world's major trading regions.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. List any five items that are exported from and imported by Tamil Nadu.
2. On a world map mark the countries from which five important commodities are imported by India from different parts of the world.
3. Find out the currencies for the following countries.
 - i. USA
 - ii. Germany
 - iii. Srilanka
 - iv. Korea
 - v. Japan
 - vi. Brazil
 - vii. Kuwait
 - viii. Russia
 - ix. Singapore
 - x. Morocco
4. Give the expansion of the following and write a short note on:
 - i. ASEAN
 - ii. OPEC
 - iii. EUC
 - iv. WTO

TERTIARY ACTIVITY II

2. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation is the movement of people and goods from one place to another place. A good transportation system in a region makes good use of its resources and manpower through movement and exchange resulting in economic growth. The major transport systems are discussed below

ROADWAYS

Roads are the most common mode of transportation in the world. There is a close relationship between road density, (Road density is the ratio between the total length of roads in a country to its total land area) population density (The ratio between the total number of people in a country to its total land area) and the state of economic development of a country. The better the road connectivity, the greater the economic development.

Roads can be classified as transcontinental highways, national highways and local roads. The transcontinental highways are important as they are very long roads connecting the continents from end to end. The Trans-Canadian Highway, The Alaskan Highway, the Pan-American Express Highway and the Australian Transcontinental Highway are examples of such roads.

Increasing speed and number of road vehicles has resulted in the development of multilane national highways. These are excellent

straight roads cutting across the country through bridges and tunnels to reduce travel time. The autobahns of Germany were the first such roads.

THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD IN INDIA

The Grand Trunk Road is India's longest major road running across North India connecting Sonargaon in Bangladesh and Peshawar in Pakistan for a distance of 2500 Km.

In India, the densest road network are the coastal regions of TamilNadu and Kerala and also West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana and U.P. In India roads are divided into National Highways, State Highways and District Roads.

RAILWAYS

Railways developed with the rise of industries because they were the cheapest and fastest means of transport for carrying bulky goods over long distances. Railway network is the densest in the highly developed industrialized regions of Europe and North America. Japan, India, S.E. Australia, and coastal Argentina have moderately dense railway network.

The Trans-Siberian Railway is a trans-continental railway line linking Leningrad on the Baltic coast of Russia with Vladivostok on the Pacific coastline. The Trans-Canadian Railway links the East

and West coasts of Canada. The Trans - Andean Railway links Buenos Aires (Argentina) with Valparaiso (Chile). The Trans-Asian Railway links Singapore with Istanbul in Turkey running through 26 countries for a length of 18000 Km.

Indian Railway is the second largest in Asia and the 4th largest in the world. It is the densest in the Gangetic plains of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. The Indian Railway employs the largest workforce in the world.

In large metropolitan cities of India, intracity rail lines are constructed to ease the growing traffic congestion. These rail lines are either underground rail lines or elevated above the ground. (Figure.1)

The **Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)** is an elevated line of the suburban railway in Chennai (Madras), Tamil Nadu. The MRTS line currently runs from Chennai Beach (Madras Beach) to Velachery, covering a distance of 25 km with 17 stations. Like the rest of the suburban railway network, the MRTS is operated by the Government-owned Southern Railways (SR).



Figure 1. MRTS & METRO RAIL Chennai

In 2015 Metro Rail transport started in Chennai from Koyambedu to Alandur.

WATERWAYS

Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They may be divided into inland waterways and ocean transport.

Inland Waterways

Deep navigable rivers with a perennial flow of water and navigation canals constitute the inland waterways. The most important inland waterway lies in the industrially advanced countries of Western Europe, (such as the Rhine, Rhone, Danube and Elbe) North America and Canada(Great Lakes). These waterways in combination with the railways help wider movement of goods at lower costs in the industrial regions of these countries.(Figure.2)



Figure 2. Rhine waterways

In India, inland waterways are limited to the river Brahmaputra in Assam and the Ganges and its tributaries in U.P. and Bihar.

Buckingham canal was once an important waterway in Tamil Nadu. It carried goods from Nellore to Marakkanam but sadly now it is a polluted channel.

Ocean Transport

Ocean routes were once an important form of transport for intercontinental travel. Today, it is used mainly for transporting bulky cargo. The following are the major shipping routes of the world :

The North Atlantic route connecting the crowded countries of Europe to the Eastern coast of North America.

- The Cape of Good Hope route connecting Western and Southern Europe with South West Asia and Australia.

- The Panama Canal route connecting the west coast regions of

North and South Americas with their east coastal regions.

- The Trans-Pacific route connecting the ports of Eastern Asia to the ports on the west coast ports of North America.

- India is bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by Arabian sea and on the south by the Indian ocean. It has a long coast line of 6,100 km (mainland). Some of the major ports are Kolkata, Paradip, Vishakapatnam (Figure 3 and 4), Chennai, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Marmagao, Mumbai and Kandla.

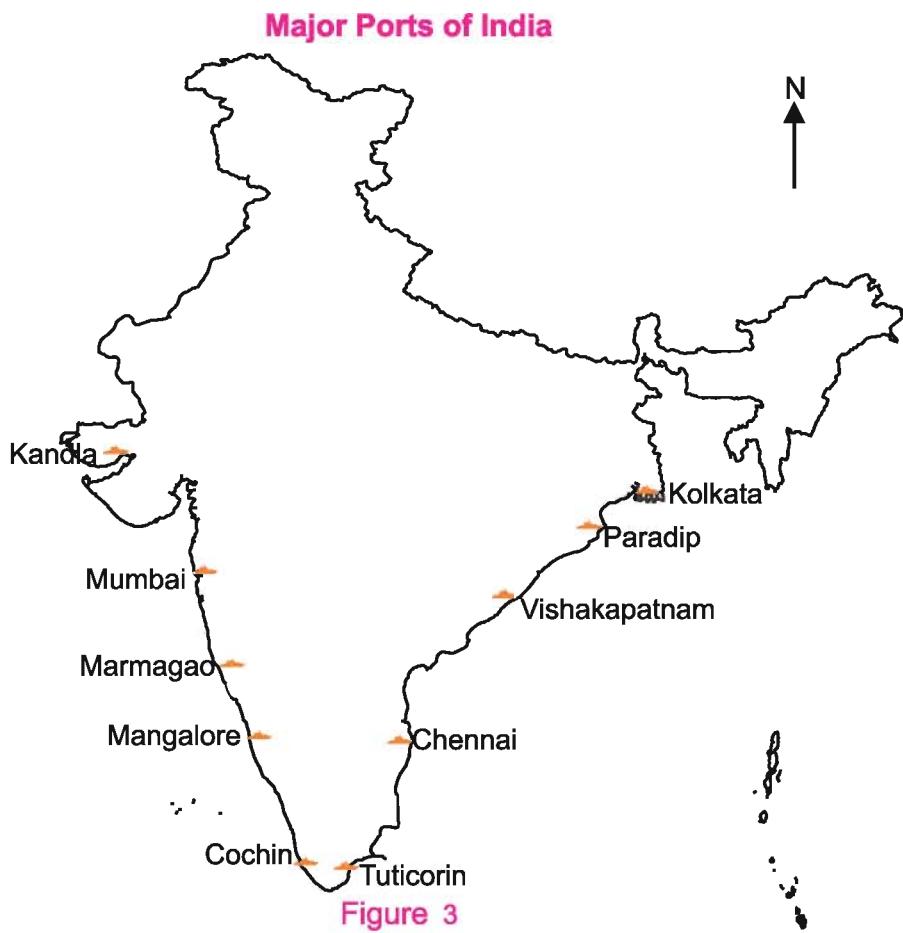




Figure 4 . - Visakapatnam Port

AIRWAYS

Airways are the fastest and costliest means of transport which carry passengers, freight and mail. Air travel has gained immense popularity because it not only saves time but also reduces tiredness involved in covering long distances. Passengers from India can reach many European countries in a day.

Commercial airlines now connect all important parts of the world and a large proportion of the world's mail is carried by airways.

PIPELINES

Pipelines are used to transfer commodities like oil and natural gas. The oil pipelines are privately owned by oil companies. The bulk of the world's crude oil from the oil fields is transported to the refineries or shipping terminals through pipelines.

Some of these pipelines are : Big Inch line from Texas to New Jersey, (TAPS) or the **Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (Figure. 5)** in North America. Tap line or the Trans-Arabian Pipeline from Qaisumah in Saudi Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon runs for a distance of 1214 Km.



Figure 5. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline

COMMUNICATION

Communication involves the transmission of words and messages. The different forms of communication are personal communication and mass communication. The first development in communication was the invention of the telegraph in 1844. The next important development was the invention of the telephone in 1875. The development of Telex (Telegraph Exchange) in 1935 enabled messages written in one place to be transmitted to distant places where they are typed out by a teleprinter.

Mass communication includes all those media designed to reach a large audience.

Mass communication can be divided into two categories-the print media (books, journals, magazines, newspapers) and the electronic media (radio, television, telecommunication, internet). In recent years, satellites have played an important role in communication both in India and the World. The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) has revolutionized communication in India in the recent years.

The development of transport and communication in a region helps increase the mobility of people, easy and fast movement of goods and transfer of ideas. This

increases trade and economic prosperity of that region. Therefore, transport and communication is important for the development of a country.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Transcontinental railway links _____ with Vladivostok
2. _____ are the cheapest means of transport.
3. Buckingham canal carried goods from Nellore to _____.

II) Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ is a major port
 - a) Puducherry
 - b) Chennai
 - c) Cuddalore
2. Pipelines are used to carry _____.
 - a) Coal
 - b) Oil
 - c) Wood
3. Telegraph was invented in the year _____.
 - a) 1844
 - b) 1855
 - c) 1866

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Brahmaputra | - North America |
| 2. Rhine | - Transcontinental Highway |
| 3. Alaskan Highway | - Major port |
| 4. Visakhapatnam | - Inland waterways |
| 5. TAPS | - Germany |

IV) Answer in two or three sentences.

1. How are roads classified?
2. Write a note on Indian Railways
3. Name the different means of communication

V) Answer in a paragraph.

1. Write about the major shipping routes of the world.
2. What do you know about Inland waterways?
3. Write a note on mass communication.

V) Write a detailed answer.

1. The development of transport and communication is important for the development of a country - Discuss.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. List the seaports of India along the coast from north to south.
2. Project work:
 - i. Write any two important goods handled by the following seaports.
a. Mumbai b. Visakapatnam c. Goa d. Cochin e. Kolkatta
 - ii. Which is the longest railway line in India and name the cities which it connects.
 - iii. Write a very short note on Trans - Alaskan pipeline system.
 - iv. Collect an INSAT picture from the local news paper. Can you understand weather from the photograph.
 - v. Why is air transport is preferred by the people of North East India.

POPULATION

3. POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

The period of economic change when man became a farmer altered the relationship between man and environment. Since then the population began to grow steadily.

Population Growth

The world population probably reached 500 million by 1650 and has since grown at an increasing rate. The world population first reached 1 billion in 1804. The second billion was added after 123 years in 1927. Since 1950, the rise in population has been rapid.

Table 1 gives you an idea of how rapidly the world population has been growing since 1804.

Year	World Population in billions	Time taken to add the next billion
1804	1	
1927	2	123 years
1960	3	33
1974	4	14
1987	5	13
1999	6	12
2011	7	12

Table 1: Population Increase

Economic growth progressed with industrial and agricultural development, the improvements in medical care, health, flood control,

fire protection etc helped to control the natural laws. This caused decrease in deaths and increase in births.

The growth of population or the natural increase of population depends on the birth rate and death rate. Birth rate is the number of live births in a year for every 1000 women in the total population. Death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

The difference between birth rate and death rate is termed as growth rate.

The phenomenal growth in population is because of changes in the patterns of birth and death rates. When both birth rates and death rates are high, the population does not grow much in size.

When birth rates are higher than death rates, the population will increase.

When the birth rate is low and the death rate is high, the population will decline.

Different countries are at different stages of population change. Presently the developed countries of the world have low birth and death rates. Developing countries have low death rates and high birth rates resulting in very high population. They are trying to control the birth rates in order to control their large population.

Today, there are some countries in the world with more deaths than births or an even number of deaths and births resulting in zero or negative natural population growth (Table 2).

COUNTRY	ANNUAL NATURAL DECREASE (%)
Ukraine	0.8
Russia	0.6
Germany	0.2
Japan	0
Italy	0

Table 2: Annual decrease

Population Distribution and Density

Population distribution refers to the pattern of spread of people on the Earth. World population distribution is uneven. About 90 % of the Earth's people live on 10 % of the land.

Population density is defined as the number of people per sq. km. It is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by the area of that country.

The tiny country of Monaco has a population density of 16,779 people per sq.km. However, Monaco has very high density because it is extremely small in size (1.95.sq.km). Bangladesh is considered the most densely populated country, with more than 1,069 people per sq.km. Mongolia is the world's least densely populated country with only 1.7 people per sq.km. Australia is second with 2.9 people per sq. km.

Factors affecting the distribution and density of population

There are a range of natural factors and human factors that affect population distribution and density (Table .3)

Physical Factors	High Density	Low Density
A) Physical Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Relief (shape and height of land) (ii) Climate 	<p>Lowland which is flat. example Ganges Valley in India</p> <p>Areas with favourable climate tend to be densely populated as there is enough rain and heat to grow crops, e.g. India.</p> <p>Areas rich in resources (Eg. minerals, fuel, forest, fish resources) tend to be densely populated. Eg. Western Europe.</p>	<p>High land that is mountainous; e.g. Himalayas.</p> <p>Areas with extreme climates are sparsely populated: Eg. the hot deserts such as Sahara and the extremely cold areas like Greenland.</p> <p>Areas with few resources tend to be sparsely populated e.g. The Sahel in Africa</p>

Physical Factors	High Density	Low Density
B. Human Factors (i) Political	Countries with stable governments tend to have high population density; example: Singapore	Countries with unstable governments tend to have lower population densities as people move away; e.g. Afghanistan.
(ii) Social	Groups of people prefer to live close to each other for security; example: USA	Other groups of people prefer to be isolated; e.g. Scandinavians
(iii) Economic	Good job opportunities encourage high population densities, particularly in large cities in both the more economically developed countries (EMDCs) (example: Tokyo) and less economically developed countries (ELDCs) (example: Mumbai)	Limited job opportunities cause some areas to be sparsely populated; e.g. Amazon Rainforest

Table 3: Factors determining population densities

Table 4: shows the distribution and density of population in different continents.

Continent	Population (million)	% of World's Population	Density
Asia	3800	60	203
Africa	840	12	65
Europe	710	11	134
North America	514	08	32
South America	371	5.3	73
Australia	21	0.3	6.4

Table 4: Distribution and density of population

The following table.5 shows a list of countries. Notice that countries having high populations may not have high density of population.

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	% OF WORLD POPULATION	DENSITY (Population per sq.km)
People's Republic of China	1,338,890,000	19.5	139
India	1,183,770,000	17.3	360
USA	309,842,000	4.5	32
Indonesia	231,369,500	3.4	121
Brazil	193,262,000	2.8	23
Pakistan	170,124,000	2.5	211
Bangladesh	162,221,000	2.4	1069
Nigeria	154,729,000	2.3	168
Russia	141,927,297	2.1	8
Japan	127,530,000	1.9	337

Table 5: Population statistics of selected countries of the world

High densities indicate a great crowding of people. We will see in the following lesson, the impact of population pressures on the land and its resources.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. The rise in population has been steadily rapid since_____.
2. The birth rate is the number of live births in a year for every_____ women in an area.
3. The world population reached 6 billion in the year_____.
4. _____ and human factors affect the distribution of people across the world
5. Population density is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by the _____ of the country.

II) Choose the correct answer.

1. When birthrates are high and deathrates are_____, the population of an area will increase.
a) High b) Low c) Stable

2. About 90 % of people live on _____ % of the land.
a) 10 b) 20 c) 25
3. _____ is considered the most densely populated country
a) China b) Mexico c) Bangladesh
4. Areas with _____ climates tend to be sparsely populated.
a) Favourable b) Extreme c) Cool
5. _____ with stable government have high population density.
a) Afghanistan b) Egypt c) Singapore

III) Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 1804 | - | Low population density |
| 2. Monaco | - | Least density of population |
| 3. Low birth rate and | - | 1 billion population high death rate |
| 4. Australia | - | Population decline |
| 5. Germany | - | High population density |

IV) Answer in brief.

1. Define
 - a) Birth rate
 - b) Death rate
 - c) Population Density
2. How does the climate affect population distribution and density.

V) Answer in detail.

1. Give a detailed account of the world's population growth.
2. What are the different human factors that affect population density?
Explain.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Project work:

Collect pictures and paste them in your scrap book on the life of the people in the Himalayas and the Thar Desert. Give reasons for the low population density in these regions.

2. Write a report on the major natural disasters that affected in India in the last 10 years.

3. Map Skill:

Prepare a map of the world showing regions of high population density. Mention five reasons for the same.

4. POPULATION AND RESOURCES

As the population grows, the resource base is struggling to provide people with their requirements. There is a mismatch of people and resources. (Figure. 6)



Figure 6

The hunter-gatherer mode of production could only support very low population densities. When agriculture began to develop, it enabled a steady growth of population.

The increased population puts a lot of pressure on the available resources like land and water. Each year, the number of human beings increases, but the amount of natural resources with which to sustain this population remains Limited.

Developing countries with large and growing populations put a strain on the local environment and the limited resources. These countries that struggle to meet the growing demands for food, freshwater, timber and fuel alter the fragile environments. (Figure. 7)

Developed countries, in general, have and use more of the Earth's

resources. Population pressure in the developed countries puts a greater strain on global resources and the environment than that in less developed countries because of their very high standards of living.



Figure 7. Growing Demands

Large and increasing population results in great pressure on the limited resources. The overexploitation of resources results in water scarcity, deforestation, desertification, food shortages, exhaustion of minerals and pollution.

Water

Use of water has been growing more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century. Demand of water already exceeds supply in many parts of the world. Freshwater constitutes barely 0.03 % of the water that is available on the Earth's surface. Increasing population overexploits and pollutes the surface and underground water. The water is polluted by industries and in the developing countries 95 % of the sewage is let into rivers.

As the pressure on water resources intensifies, it leads to tensions and conflicts among users. By 2025, five billion people will be affected by severe water scarcity.

India has 20 percent of the Earth's population, but only four per cent of its water.

Food supply and land availability

As population increases, food supply has to increase. In Africa and Asia, rural population nearly doubled between 1950 and 1985, with a corresponding decline in land availability.

Existing farmlands decline because of changing land uses especially near urban areas. To overcome the shortage of land People clear forests for cultivation.

Deforestation

Eighty percent of the world's natural forests is destroyed by human development activities like logging, clearing for agriculture and grazing. Deforestation results in droughts, soil erosion, flooding, and global warming.

Desertification

One third of the Earth's land surface (35%) is threatened by desertification. It affects a large number of people living in 110 countries. Desertification occurs in the semi-arid lands and desertification is impossible to reverse.

Minerals

As the world's demand for minerals increases, minerals are being mined at greater depths. This leads to ground pollution and lowers the water table.

Fuel

About 80 % of the world's commercial energy comes from non-renewable fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas. The world's use of fossil fuels has nearly doubled every 20 years since 1900. There is a decline in the availability of these fossil fuels.

Land Degradation

The land is degraded by a combination of human activities. The land, air and water are highly polluted. The land is affected by landslides induced by massive deforestation, soil erosion, decline in soil fertility, extensive water logging and salination in irrigated areas, unscientific mining, quarrying, road building, and waste disposal.

SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCES

As population increases, people have to find ways and means of finding additional reserves of minerals and ground water. There is a need for organized sharing of these limited resources for the benefit of human kind. This requires an understanding of the distribution and availability of natural resources over the Earth.

The development of space technology after the World Wars opened up new ways of understanding the Earth's resources. The first artificial satellite, Sputnik1, was launched by the Soviet Union in 1957. This was followed by the launch of a number of satellites by different countries for various purposes. These include Earth Observation satellites, Communication satellites, Navigation satellites, Weather Satellites and Research Satellites.

Earth Observation satellites or Remote Sensing satellites help in finding and managing resources. Remote sensing satellites play an important role in natural resources inventory,

environmental monitoring and management. Important remote sensing satellites include LANDSAT of USA, SPOT of France, KITSAT of Korea and Yaogan of China.

The first Indian Remote Sensing Satellite IRS1A was launched in 1988. This was followed by the launch of a series of other satellites like IRS- 1B, 1C, 1D, P3, P5, P6, CARTOSAT and RESOURCESAT.

The remote sensing data provide valuable information about land resources such as geology, soil, vegetation cover, water bodies and minerals. This information helps countries to plan for a sustainable future.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ population puts a lot of pressure on the available resources like land and Water.
2. By 2025, _____ billion people will be affected by severe water scarcity.
3. _____ affects a large number of people living in 110 countries.
4. In the developing countries 95 % of the sewage is let into _____.
5. The first Indian Remote Sensing Satellite IRS IA was launched in _____.

II) Choose the correct answer.

1. Freshwater of the Earth is only
a) 30 % b) 0.03 % c) 3 %.
2. Droughts, erosion and global warming are caused due to
a) Deforestation b) Afforestation c) Hunting

3. The first artificial satellite launched by the Soviet Union was _____.
a) Sputnik I b) Sputnik II c) Kitsat
4. India has 20 % of the Population but the water available is only _____.
a) 5 % b) 4 % c) 2 %
5. Water table is lowered when _____ activity increases
a) Mining b) Hunting c) Fishing

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Agricultural development | - Semi- arid lands |
| 2. Desertification | - France |
| 3. Commercial energy | - Steady growth of population |
| 4. LANDSAT | - Coal and oil |
| 5. SPOT | - USA |

IV) Write brief answer.

1. What are the results of over- exploitation of resources.
2. Write the impact of over -population on water resources.
3. What are the ill - effects of over- population in the developing countries?
4. Name the satellites used for observing the earth's resources.

V) Answer in detail.

1. Discuss about the utilization of resources in the developing and developed countries.
2. "Large and increasing population exerts great pressures on the limited resources"- Explain.
3. How is remote sensing satellites helpful in managing resources?

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Discussion:

How did the floods at Uttarkhand in 2013 affect the population? Was it a man made or a natural disaster?

2. Project Work:

Collect the information about Remote sensing satellites of U.S.A, France and Japan.

3. In 2025 what type of food, would you prefer as an Indian.

4. Map Skill:

- i. On a map of Europe mark the major rivers of Europe and discuss their uses.
- ii. On a map of India draw the major rivers and write how are they useful for the Indian population.

5. RESPONDING TO DISASTERS

India with its vast population and unique geo-physical characteristics is one of the world's most "*disaster-prone*" countries. Natural hazards such as cyclones, earthquakes, drought, floods and landslides occur in different parts of India in varying intensity. This means that we are all *vulnerable* in different degrees to disasters caused by these hazards. On the East Coast, cyclone occur frequently. In the interior of the plateau or in the Himalayas – earthquakes and in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plain, floods are more common. Rajasthan or Western Odisha often experience severe drought, as do other areas in South India.

When disaster strikes, it affects us directly and immediately. While the government, international agencies such as the United Nations, or Red Cross and Panchayats in rural areas assist us when faced with a disaster, the community, however is the *first responder*.

Disaster is an event resulting in great loss and misfortune caused by both natural and man-made

phenomena. The people affected need help from all sources for food, shelter, medicine, financial and social support to overcome the disaster.

Disaster can be classified in to **natural** disaster such as earth quakes, volcanic eruptions, flood etc., and **man-made** disaster such as fire, industrial hazards, transport accidents etc.,

INDIA IS DISASTER – PRONE.....

- ❖ OVER 55% OF THE LAND AREA IS VULNERABLE TO EARTHQUAKES.
- ❖ 12% TO FLOODS.
- ❖ 8% TO CYCLONES
- ❖ 70% OF THE CULTIVABLE LAND IS PRONE TO DROUGHT.

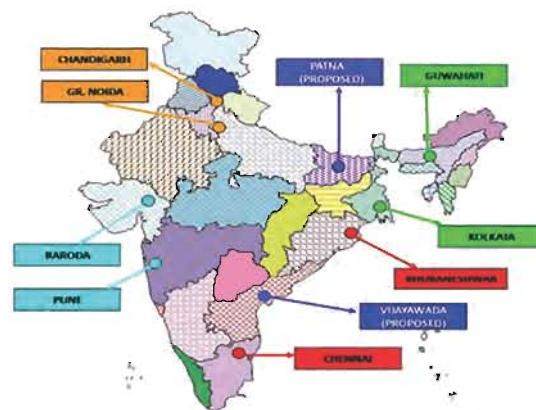
Do you know?

There are two kinds of methods to measure the intensity of earthquake. They are Richter scale (less than 2 to greater than 8) and the Mercalli scale (1 to 12).

Disaster Response is the second phase of the Disaster Management cycle. It involves providing immediate assistance,

assessing damage, continuing assistance and immediate restoration of infrastructure. The aim of emergency response is to provide instant assistance to maintain life and improve health.

Institutional and Legal arrangements of Disaster Management:



On Dec 23, 2005, the Government of India took a defining step by enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005. It envisaged the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority. The NDMA (The National Disaster Management Authority) is headed by the Prime Minister, the State Disaster Management Authority headed by the Chief Ministers and the District Disaster Management Authority headed by the Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner as, the case may be, to spearhead and adopt a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management.

Do you know?

One of the most recent natural disasters to have affected India is the massive flood which affected Jammu and Kashmir in September, 2014. The heavy and continuous rains lashed the city of Srinagar and caused disastrous floods, which claimed thousands of lives and had people trapped in their homes for days, without food and water.

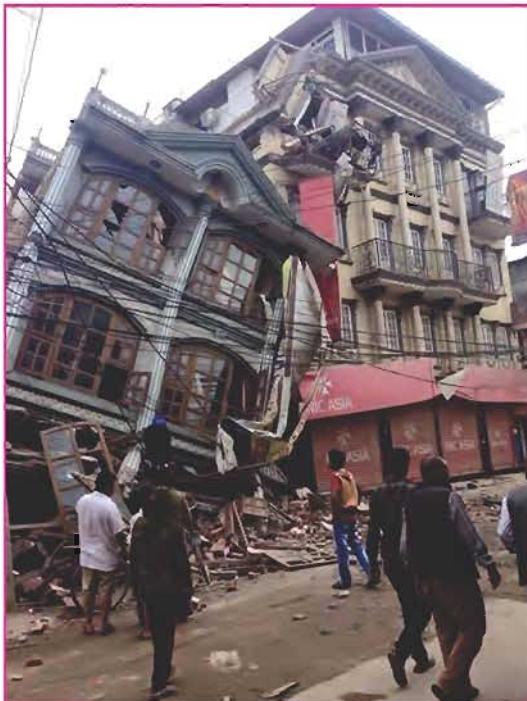


Important Terms :

- 1. Hazards:** a phenomenon which may cause injury or loss of life, damage to property, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.
- 2. Vulnerability:** the potential for loss to an individual, community or place because of a disaster that is affected by geographical as well as social conditions.

3. Community: people who live together in a village or urban areas , which can be identified as local group with a common way of life.

4. First responders: group of people who are immediately affected by a disaster, and are the first to respond and help to cope with it, before government or relief agencies can rush to the area.



Earth quake, Nepal, 2015

I. Natural disasters

1.Earthquakes : Sudden shaking of part of the earth is called as the earthquake. It is the most disastrous of all the natural forces. Its impacts include loss of life and property.

Important tips to students:

Do's:

1. Leave the house within 30 seconds when earthquake hits.
2. Keep away from windows, doors and objects made of glass.
3. Keep calm .
4. Stay under the table holding the table firmly when you don't find way out .
5. Disconnect the electricity and gas connection.

Don'ts:

1. Do not use the lift to exit .
2. Do not drive the vehicles when the earth quake strikes.
3. Do not go near by the bridges, tall buildings, electric poles and water tanks.
4. Do not stay near the doors because they are easily breakable.



Rescuing the people hit by the earthquake



Medical assistance to victims of the earthquake



Assistance to people affected by earthquake



Tsunami, 2004, Chennai



Tsunami devastated area

Do you know ?

On April 25th, a 7.8 Richter scale earthquake hit Nepal near the capital city of Kathmandu, the worst of its kind in more than 80 years. More than 9,000 people were killed, a further 23,000 were injured and the mass destruction to infrastructure and homes was vast.

2. Tsunami:

Rise of high or giant sea waves generated when the earthquake occurring in the ocean floor is called Tsunami. The word Tsunami is derived from the Japanese word “Tsu” means harbour and “nami” means waves. It causes the death of human beings and animals. It also destroys the infrastructures such as settlements, transports, etc.,



Relief work of the Tsunami hit area

Important tips to students:

Do's:

1. Move to safer place immediately after the Tsunami warning is foretold.
2. Vulnerable people like physically handicapped, women, aged persons and children should be evacuated first.

Don'ts:

1. Do not go to see the coast when the Tsunami warning is issued.
2. Do not panic.
3. Do not believe the rumour about the Tsunami.

Do you know?

When the tsunami struck India's southern state of Tamil Nadu on 26 December, 2004 for example, areas in Pichavaram and Muthupet with dense mangroves suffered fewer human casualties and less damage to property compared to areas without mangroves.

Response after Tsunami:

Relief camp of Tsunami hit people

1. The government administration and the NGOs help the affected people resettled in their homeland after reconstruction.
2. The Tsunami affected people are financially assisted to recover the loss caused by the Tsunami.

3. Growing mangroves along the coasts would, to some extent, help protect from Tsunami.

3. Landslide:

Landslides are the either sudden or slow movement of rock remains down the slope.

Landslides are caused by the instability of rock, heavy and torrential rainfall, tremor etc., They cause damage to agricultural fields, settlements and transport networks.



Evacuation work at the site of landslide, Maharashtra

Response when landslide occurs:

1. People should not take away heavy and more belongings along with when they leave their home.
2. They should not move to lower and unsafe areas.
3. People are advised not to believe the rumours and false information pertaining to landslide.



Removal of debris at Pune landslide

Initiatives to be taken at schools:

1. Awareness initiatives should be persistently carried out so as to make students aware of the landslide and its effects.
2. Fire service, police and medical department should be informed immediately.
3. Plan should be worked out to prevent landslide.

4. Cyclones:

Cyclones are strong moisture laden winds with low pressure at the centre surrounded by high pressure. Cyclone causes huge damage to life and property covering wider areas. India is affected the most by none other than the cyclone. India stands one among the six most affected zones of the world. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha are the most affected areas of India by the cyclone.

Do you know ?

Storms such as cyclones in India are known as the hurricanes in the Atlantic ocean, the Typhoon in the Pacific ocean and Willie – Willie in Australia

They are namely are Thiruvallur, Chennai, Kanchipuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin, Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

Important tips to students:

Do's :

1. Move to safer places.
2. Follow strictly the cyclone warnings being given.
3. The people are advised to store food items, fuel, medicines and water at least for seven days before cyclone is intensified.
4. Keep electric appliances switched off.



Infrastructure being damaged by cyclone



Cyclone affected area

Important tips to the students :

Don'ts:

1. Do not drink water without boiling.
2. Do not venture in to the sea.
3. Do not ignore the Cyclone warning.

The things that the students must be aware of the cyclones:

1. Know the importance of cyclone warning signal systems working in the seaport.
2. Listen to radio and television telecast of cyclone occurrence and its impacts.
3. Get the emergency kit ready and in case of a severe cyclone, move with your family to a strong pukka building or cyclone shelter.

5. Flood:

Sudden overflow of large volume of water off the river bank is termed as flood. It is largely caused

by heavy rainfall, cyclone, ice melting, Tsunami and dam burst.

Floods brings devastating effects on agriculture, settlements, life of both human beings and animals. It destroys the agricultural fields and makes the land irrevocable.

Mumbai and its surrounding are affected by floods during the South West Monsoon and Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha are hit by floods during the North East Monsoon . In India, there are 175 flood forecast centres have been established.



Evacuation of flood- hit people

Important tips to the students:

Do's:

1. When it is flooding, get evacuated from low lying areas adjacent to the river bank.
2. Sand bags should be placed at low and weak embankment or the broken bank of the rivers .
3. Drink preferably boiled and

purified water.

4. Get medical care immediately to avoid spread of contagious diseases.
5. Keep dry food, drinking water and war clothes ready.



Army rescuing flood - hit people

Important tips to the students:

Don'ts:

1. Do not try to swim in the flood water.
2. Do not connect the electric wire which is cut off from main line.
3. Do not go for tour during flooding.

6. Drought:

Dry condition prevailing in place where rain fails for a long period of time is called as drought. The severity of the drought depends on

the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration of rain fall and the size and location of the affected area.

Drought lowers the agricultural productivity of the areas affected. It causes the water shortage. It leads to famine and poverty. It forces the people to migrate to other areas. Whenever wild animals find shortage of water, they move to human inhabited areas.



Field affected by drought

Districts which are prone for drought in Tamil Nadu

Ramanathapuram

1. Pudukottai
2. Sivagangai
3. Vilupuram



Food supply to the drought - victims

Response to drought:

1. Rain harvesting plan should be worked out at the base level.
2. The crops that withstand drought should be cultivated in the areas of drought.
3. Drip irrigation could be attempted where water is scarce.

How can students respond to drought?

1. **Conserve water:**
 - a) prevent misuse and wastage of water.
 - b) encourage recycling of water.
 - c) set up a Water Management Committee in your school.
2. **Harvest rain water at home and in school:**
find out how you can collect rain water and store it, or use it to recharge a well , bore- well source or sump.
3. **Plant trees and care for them: carry out campaigns for plantations.** Find out the right choice for your area.

II. Man-made disasters

1. Fire accidents:

Fire accidents occur in the form of electric short- circuits, fire break-outs in the chemical factory, match

and crackers units. Forest fire is largely caused by negligence of human beings.

Places where fire accidents are likely to occur:

1. chemical industries.
2. Places, where electricity is likely to leak out are computer lab, kitchen, etc.,
3. Forest in dry period.
4. Petrol banks
5. Industries



Fire service puts off fire in the residential area

Important tips to the students:

Do's :

1. When fire breaks out in any locality, call for an immediate help by shouting or ringing the bell loudly.
2. Put off the fire using sand or fire extinguisher.
3. Disconnect the main electric connection.
4. Follow the steps of "stop, drop, roll" when fire spreads to our clothes.

Don'ts:

1. Never put anything into an electrical outlet, not even while playing.
2. Don't climb power poles or anything near a power line.
3. Don't fly kites near power line.
4. Never play with matches or lighters.
5. Never play with crackers without adult help.



Medical assistance to the victim of fire - accident

2. Transport accidents:

Accident of vehicles occurring out of negligence or by not following the traffic rules is called as transport accident.



Transport accident killing many people

Causes of transport accidents:

1. Driving drunk, using cell phone and carelessness.
2. Driving faster than the speed limit set.
3. Bad weather conditions.
4. Driving long distances continuously without rest.

Do you know?

43 persons die on Tamil Nadu roads every day.

Important tips to the students:**Do's:**

1. Intimate instantly to ambulance service as and when the accident occurs.
2. Inform the police about the accident happened.
3. Medical assistance should be provided immediately to the injured people.

Don'ts:

1. Avoid rash driving.
2. Do not drive without driving licence and before attaining eligible age.
3. do not use cell phones while driving or crossing the road.

Transport safety management in the schools:

1. General awareness programmes of transport safety should be provided frequently to the school children .

2. Training should be given to the school students on transport safety.
3. Children should not use the roads as play grounds.
4. Be aware that two wheeler is meant for two persons only.

3. Stampede:

Crowd stampede is a sudden head long rush or flight of a crowd of people for certain reasons. Crowd stampede causes death, injuries, loss of property and suffocation.



Places /Occasions of stampede

- ❖ Place of worship
- ❖ Festivals
- ❖ Sports events
- ❖ Music concerts
- ❖ exhibitions
- ❖ Mass meetings and general meetings

Reasons

- ❖ Fear
- ❖ Panic
- ❖ Excitement
- ❖ Rumour
- ❖ State of confusion

Effects of stampede:

1. Huge loss of lives.
2. Severe injuries to people
3. Damage of infrastructure.
4. Loss of property.

Safety measures:

1. Creating awareness of stampede – prevention.
2. Arranging blockade to prevent stampede.
3. Involving the police and other security forces in the rescue operation.
4. Providing first aid to the people affected by stampede.

Important Tips to the Students:

Do's:

1. Notice alternate exits.
2. Keep your hands by your chest.
3. Keep moving diagonally between pockets of people.
4. If you fall and fail to get back on your feet, cover your head with your hands and curl-up in a foetal position.
5. Communicate smartly. Use sign language for help as well as to help others during stampede.

Don'ts:

1. Never run over taking or pushing others in a crowded place like school gate, stairs and class room entrance.
2. More students should not be allowed or combined in a class room which is not spacious enough.
3. Avoid joining bigger gatherings arranged in the indoors.

EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The activity that involves immediate assistance, continuing assistance and restoration of infrastructure.
 - a) Preparedness
 - b) Response
 - c) Recovery
 - d) Mitigation
2. The percentage of cultivable land prone to drought is
 - a) 90%
 - b) 70%
 - c) 60%
 - d) 55%
3. When was the Disaster Management Act enacted in?
 - a) 2004
 - b) 2002
 - c) 2005
 - d) 2010
4. The word “Tsunami” is derived from
 - a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) French
 - d) Japanese
5. How many zones have been identified as the most affected by cyclones in the world?
 - a) 4
 - b) 6
 - c) 8
 - d) 7

II. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. NDMA | a) Nepal Earthquake |
| 2. Willie-Willie | b) Affected by drought |
| 3. Pichavaram | c) The Prime Minister |
| 4. Ramanathapuram | d) The mangroves |
| 5. 7.8 Richter Scale | e) Australia |

III. write the following answers shortly.

1. What are the types of disaster?
2. What is Tsunami?
3. Define landslide and mention the causes of landslide.
4. How many districts are cyclone hit in Tamil Nadu?
5. Write any two points on transport safety management in schools.

IV. Answer the following in detail.

1. Write any four places where fire accidents likely to occur and any two do's and don'ts of fire accidents.
2. Write in detail about flood.
3. Write in detail about Earthquake.
4. What is stampede? write the effects of stampede.

ACTIVITY -1

Identify the states and areas that are vulnerable to floods by the following rivers:

Brahmaputra	
Ganga	
Sutlej	
Godavari	
Kaveri	

ACTIVITY-2

Make charts to disseminate information on water conservation and harvesting.
Also create awareness on important Do's and Don'ts before and after drought.

ACTIVITY- 3

Organise a Traffic Safety Week in your school with the help of your teachers.
Ask your local authorities how you can create awareness among commuters

1. ROAD SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

Road safety – Rules and Regulations

India has the second largest road network in the world with over 3 million kms of roads of which 60% are paved. These roads make a vital contribution to the India's economy. On the whole, the facilities for the road users are not upto the mark, leading to a high toll of death. Recently, there is a growing concern over the road crash problem.

Importance of Road Safety

Knowledge about road rules and road safety methods are important for all. Accidents occur almost everywhere at home, on the road, in schools or in play grounds. Most of the accidents may be prevented. Accidents have a large impact on the life, health and financial aspects of the person involved. Accidents could even completely paralyse ones normal routine life.

For traffic assistance, call 103 through telephone.

Important factors for the Accidents

a) Personal Factors

Age, fatigue, attitude physical defect, less knowledge about driving and disorder come under this category.

b) Environmental Factors

Weather, tools, machinery, driver and engine fault of the vehicles come under this category.

Road Rules in India

The rules of the road regulations was brought into effect from July 1, 1989. They serve as a basic guidelines for every Indian driver. He or she has to follow them while on the roads. They deal with basic facts such as overtaking, traffic signals, towing, speed limits and the necessary vehicle documents to be carried while driving.

Important Road safety Rules

Drivers shall drive their vehicles on the left side of the road.

Overtaking should be strictly avoided.

Caution at road Junctions

The driver of a motor vehicle shall slow down when approaching a road intersection, pedestrian crossing or a road corner.

Fire service vehicles and Ambulances must be given free



passage. These two vehicles need not wait at traffic signals.

Taking "U" Turn

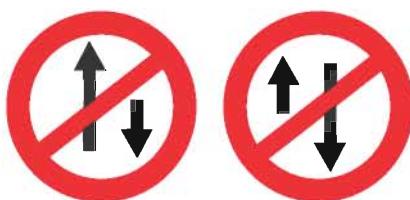
No driver shall take a "U" turn where "U" turn is especially prohibited on a busy road. The "U" turn facility can be availed only if allowed.

Signals to be given by drivers appropriately

- When he is about to slow down.
- When he is about to turn to the right or left.
- When he is about to stop.

Direction indicator should be used while taking a "U" turn or while turning to the left or right side of the road.

One -Way traffic



Drivers shall not drive motor vehicles on road declared as "one way". Drive on Channelised road (lane Traffic)

a) In highways where roads are marked as lanes for movement, the driver of a motor vehicle shall drive within the lane and change of the lane only after giving proper signals.

b) Where any road is marked by a yellow line dividing road, vehicles preceding in the same direction trying to overtake each other shall not cross the yellow line.

Silence Zones

Driver of vehicles shall not use the



a) Sound of the horn needlessly or continuously or more than necessary to ensure safety.

b) Drivers should avoid sound of the horn in silence Zones.

c) Drivers should not drive vehicles which have mechanical defect and create undue noise when in motion.

Keep Distance

The driver of a motor vehicle, while moving behind another vehicle, shall keep at a sufficient distance from that other vehicle to avoid collision.

Documents to be possessed

A person driving a vehicle, shall always carry with him/her driving license, certificate of registration, certification of taxation and certification of insurance of the vehicles and in case of transport vehicle, the permit and fitness certification also.

On demand by any officer of the motor vehicle department of the Government shall produce the documents for inspection.

Road safety cell

Road safety cell was set up by the Ministry of Surface Transport in September 1986. The Ministry has the right to formulate policies for road safety to minimise road accidents. The Ministry also

prepares national road safety policies.

Signals-Road signals

Road signals are the vital and integral part of the traffic system for the safety of the road users. As per IRC the safety (Indian Road Congress) Road signals are for indications on the road. The road signals are categorised into three types. They are:-

- 1) Mandatory signs or Regulatory signs.
- 2) Cautionary signs or warning or precautionary signs.
- 3) Informatory signs.

Traffic signals

A traffic light, traffic signal or a stop light is a signalling device positioned at a road intersection to indicate when it is safe to cross through. The traffic signals pass on its information using a universal colour code.

- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| Red | - stop and wait |
| Orange | - Get ready (Listen) |
| Green | - Go |



Hand signals

Hand signals or manual regulation signs are the gestures

used to regulate traffic on the road using the hand movements. They are categorised as;

- 1) Hand signals by traffic policemen
- 2) Hand signals by drivers.





Road safety is emerging as a major social concern in the country. The statistics are mind boggling with an average mortality rate of 1.1 lakh persons per year dying in road accidents.

Causes for Road Accidents

1. Traffic Violations

Speed is the ultimate mantra of modern living. Everyone is moving fast to reach their desired destination. It is the major cause for accidents.

2. Absence of ample space for pedestrians.

The roads are so narrow for vehicles and pedestrians move side by side. In such case, pedestrians are at high risk of



getting hit for they are not visible to drivers coming from behind.

3. Heavy vehicle traffic

In big cities, volume of vehicle traffic is high. Apart from normal vehicles, heavy vehicles are also run on the road. Separate routes and separate timings are allotted for the movement of heavy vehicles in cities. Even then accidents became inevitable.

4. Drunken driving

Under the influence of alcohol, drivers lose the ability to take any quick decisions and it results in so many accidents.

Important Road safety tips are as follows

- 1) Don't use the mobile while driving.
- 2) Use seat belt while driving.
- 3) Don't drink and drive.
- 4) Always adhere to speed limit.
- 5) Pedestrians should walk cautiously on the foot path.
- 6) Always wear helmets.
- 7) Pedestrians should cross the road only at the Zebra crossing.
- 8) Obey the traffic signals and symbols.
- 9) Give way to the Ambulance and overtaking vehicles.
- 10) Parking of vehicles should be done only in the allotted places.
- 11) Encroachment on foot-path should be prevented.

12) Parking of vehicles should be done only in the allotted places.

Road safety week

Every year in the first week of January, (Road safety week) is celebrated throughout the state (Tamilnadu), so as to create awareness among school and college students, drivers and all other road users. During the year 2008-2009, Rs. 55 lakhs was provided for road safety awareness

building programme with the focus on "Carefully drive" "Reach Alive". Apart from this, workshop for drivers involved in road accidents are also conducted as a measure to sensitize them and to create greater awareness regarding road safety aspects.

India registers the highest number of road accidents in the world. Annually 1.1 lakhs people die in road accidents in India .

Government of Tamilnadu
State Transport Authority
Road accident Data from 2005 to 2009

Year	Fatal	Serious Injury		Minor Injury		Non-Injury		Total
2005	NA	NPK	NA	NPI	NA	NPI	5151	53878
	8844	9760	5214	7815	34669	54152		
2006	10055	11009	4630	6833	36262	5708	4198	55145
2007	11034	12036	4498	6873	39494	64226	4114	59140
2008	11813	12784	4426	6696	39193	63555	4977	60409
2009	12727	13746	4448	6721	39676	36783	3943	60794

NA–Number of Accidents

NPK- Number of Person killed

NPI- Number of Persons Injured

Source: DGP-Chennai

For emergency call 108 for ambulance service

Road safety is the life line of a country. Government should sensitize the people about the road safety rules. Periodical seminars

should be conducted for the drivers and the road users. Students particularly from school level should know traffic rules and regulations

thoroughly. If, people follow the rules and regulations strictly, several thousands of precious lives will be

saved. Every citizen of India should take the following pledge to save their life.

I pledge to abide by the Rules of the Road.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The rules of road regulations came into effect from _____.
a) 1989 b) 1990 c) 1998
2. Pedestrians can cross the road _____.
a) anywhere b) near the signals c) at Zebra crossing
3. Every year, first week of _____ is celebrated as Road safety week.
a) December b) January c) March
4. For emergency, call _____ for ambulance service
a) 108 b) 100 c) 106

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Drivers should drive their vehicles on the _____ side of the road.
2. Road safety cell was set up in _____.
3. In Traffic Light _____ colour indicates stop.
4. Road signals are classified into _____ types

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Orange | - Footpath |
| 2. Pedestrians | - Telephone |
| 3. Information sign | - Traffic police |
| 4. Hand Signal | - get ready |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Mention the importance of road safety?
2. Draw and explain the traffic lights?
3. Write a few road safety tips.
4. Name the documents that a person driving a vehicle should possess.

V) Answer in detail.

1. Explain the importance of road safety rules.
2. Describe the causes for road accidents.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Discussion:

Road safety ensures protection of life - Discuss.

2. Oratorical competition:

Topic suggested: "Students' participation in Road safety".

3. Group Discussion:

"Rules to follow on road" - discuss in group.

4. Prepare a wall poster:

Make ready a wall poster to highlight the importance of road safety.

5. Essay writing:

"Haste makes Waste" - write an essay.

1. MONEY, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To know about the necessity of invention of money.

To understand the importance of money.

To gain knowledge about savings and investment.

In this chapter we will learn about the 'medium of exchange'.

Do you know what the medium of exchange is?

'Money' is the medium of exchange.

In the early stages of development, the need for exchange arose. But exchange took place first in the form of barter. It is the direct exchange of goods for goods. It is the system of trading without the use of money. But it had many difficulties and inconvenience. These difficulties led to the invention of money.

Money, to be used as a medium of exchange, must be universally acceptable. All people must accept a thing as money or the government should give it legal sanction.

Professor Walker has said, 'Money is that which money does'.

The word 'money' is derived from the Latin word 'Moneta'. It is the surname of Roman Goddess 'junto'.



New symbol of Rupee

VALUE OF MONEY

It means the purchasing power of money. The purchasing power of money depends upon the price level.

The unique rupee symbol is a blend of the Devanagiri 'Ra' and Roman 'R'.

The symbol will not be printed or embossed on currency notes or coins.

It would be included in the 'Unicode Standard' and major scripts of the world to ensure that it is easily displayed and printed in the electronic and print media.

NATURE OF MONEY

While explaining the nature of money, it is essential to note that money is only a means and not an end in itself. Man buys various types of goods and services to satisfy his wants and in the present economic system these goods and services can be purchased only with the help of money. Money is desired by man



because it helps to satisfy his wants. Thus money is only a means and not an end in itself.



Indian Currencies & Coins

FUNCTIONS OF MONEY

Money performs many functions in a modern economy. The most important functions of money are:

- Medium of exchange,
- Measure of value,
- Store of value, and
- Standard of deferred payments.

Medium of exchange

The most important function of money is that it acts as medium of exchange. Money is accepted freely in exchange for all other goods.

Measure of value

It is a unit of account and a standard of common measurement. Price is nothing but value expressed in terms of money. As we use yards and meters for measuring clothes and kilograms for measuring weights, we use money for measuring value of goods. It makes economic calculations easy.

Store of value

Money is a convenient form of storing one's wealth. Money also serves as an excellent store of wealth as it can be easily converted into other marketable assets such as land, machinery, industries and gold.

Standard of deferred payments

Money is used as a standard for future payments. Business in modern times is based on 'credit' to a large extent. In credit, payments are made at a future date, money is the standard. If credit transactions were to be carried on the basis of commodities, there would be lot of difficulties and it will affect trade.

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF MONEY

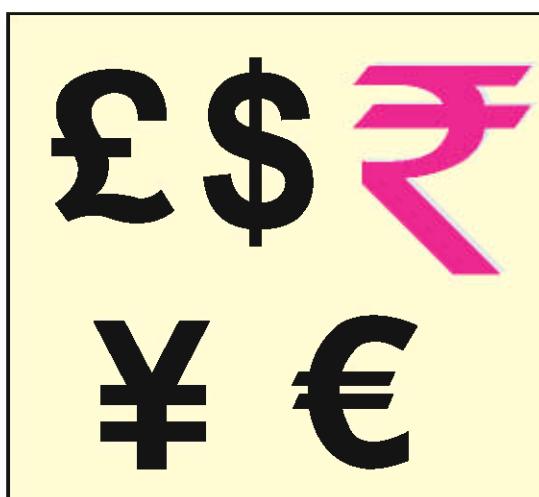
Every branch of economic activity in a money economy is different from what it was in a barter economy. Money has influenced and facilitated all economic activities in the field of consumption, production, exchange, distribution and public finance.

IMPORTANCE OF MONEY

Nowadays, you know money plays an important role in the economic development of a country.

Money is one of the most fundamental inventions of mankind. A modern economy cannot function smoothly without money. In fact the importance of money can be adequately realized only in its absence.

Money includes coins, currency notes, cheques, bills of exchange, credit cards and so on.



Symbols of different currencies

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

The portion of income not spent on consumption is called savings.

Investment means addition to the existing production capacities. They include fixed equipments, machinery, building, raw materials, replacement due to depreciation etc.

Savings is inevitable for capital formation and economic growth. Savings is directly connected with investment. Savings and



investments are basic economic activities in an economy. Saving can therefore be vital to increase the amount of fixed capital available, which contributes to economic growth.

Piggy Bank-Save your Pocket Money!

Savings and investments are in the hands of two distinct groups of people. Savings is done by the consumers while investment is the function of entrepreneurial class. The motives for saving and investment are also different from each other.

Activity

Find out the currencies which are used in other countries- Draw the symbol.



EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Money' is what it does' is defined by _____.
a) Crowther b) Walker c) Robertson
2. The purchasing power of money depends upon the _____.
a) Price level b) demand level c) supply level
3. _____ is used as a standard for future payment.
a) Cheque b) money c) credit card
4. _____ is the unit of account and a standard of common measurement.
a) Medium of exchange b) measure of value c) store of value
5. The portion of income not spent on _____ is saving.
a) consumption b) production c) distribution

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is one of the greatest inventions of man.
2. The word money is derived from the Latin word _____.
3. The most important function of money is that it acts as _____.
4. Money is a convenient form of storing one's _____.
5. _____ is inevitable for capital formation and economic growth.

III) Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Moneta | - | Old system of exchange of goods |
| 2. Store of value | - | fundamental invention |
| 3. Savings | - | Money |
| 4. Money | - | Function of money |
| 5. Barter system | - | contributes to economic growth |

IV) Write brief answers.

1. How did Prof. Walker define money?
2. Write briefly about the importance of money.
3. Explain the barter system.
4. Explain the standard of deferred payments.
5. Define savings and investments.

V) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the functions of money.
2. Discuss the significance of money.
3. Write in detail about savings and investment.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Prepare a chart

Prepare a chart showing Indian currencies and coins.

2. Discussion:

Discuss with your friends how the system of trading is done without the use of money.

3. Conduct a Survey:

Conduct a survey in your locality whether exchange took place in the form of barter system.

4. Understand:

Try to understand what is "commodity money".

5. Project report:

Prepare a project report how consumers and entrepreneurs are performing for development of economy.

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

Subject: