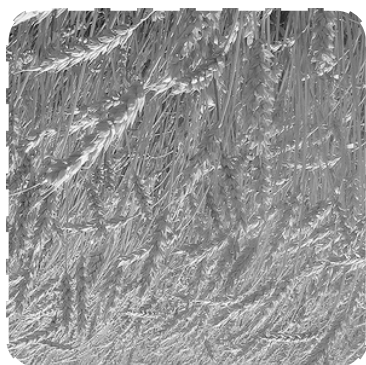


Help Kit

8

Social Science



1

Resources and Development

A. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Natural Resources : Natural resources consist of all those resources that is obtained from nature like land, water, air, forests, minerals, wildlife, etc. These resources have always been found on the Earth. Earlier, man used to fulfil his requirements only by natural resources.

Man-made Resources : Man by his efforts, hard work and intellect has used the natural resources and tried to fulfil his requirements. For example he has used land for agriculture, construction of buildings, roads and railways, etc. Similarly, water is used for irrigation, generating hydro-electricity and for domestic work. By constructing dams on rivers, man has used water for many useful purposes. Minerals are used for making many things and for energy. Many useful products are obtained from forests.

2. Renewable resources : Those natural resources which are always available and which will never be depleted, are called renewable resources. Example : water, air, soil, forests and wildlife.

Non-renewable resources : Mostly, minerals are considered as non-renewable resources, because they are found in limited quantity in the core of the Earth. Once minerals like iron, coal, mineral oil, etc., are extracted out of the Earth's core; they cannot be replenished. This is the reason why they must be utilised carefully and must be conserved.

3. Humans from the starting, have developed natural resources. As the mental ability of man developed, he started making natural resources more and more useful. In early age man used to eat wild fruits, flowers or killed wild animals to obtain food. He used tools made of stone. He didn't know about cultivation of crops and taming of animals. He started using tools made of metals instead of stones.

The story of development of natural resources is only the story of development of human civilisation. Slowly man began to live in huts instead of caves. Colonies started forming. Canals were dug for judicious use of water of rivers flowing naturally.

Media of transportation and communication were developed. Travelling long distances became easy. Various scientific inventions made human life comfortable. Use of machines started.

Today we have reached computer age from stone age. Man has started searching in space. The countries that have developed their natural resources more, have become economically developed, but the countries that could not develop their natural resources more, are economically under-developed countries.

4. Natural Environment and Human Interrelation

It is mostly seen that those areas where natural environment is favourable to human life, there has been more development. But places where natural environment is unfavourable to man, the development is less. Now also some wild tribes exist such as : Pygmy of Zaire (Africa), Bushman of Kalahari. Tribes residing in various regions in India, depend on wild products, but in some areas man has tried to make natural environment favourable to him; For example in Malaysia and Indonesia dense forests have been cleared for plantation and agriculture. With the development of technology, man has made an unfavourable environment favourable to him. The desert areas of Rajasthan has been made green by Indira Gandhi Canal.

5. Sustainable Development : Mineral resources are considered as non-renewable resources. Overuse of a mineral resource may cause deficiency of that mineral in future. This may lead to problems for our future generations. Besides, due to excess use of mineral resources for energy, a serious problem of pollution has emerged; due to which the whole world has got concerned.

Therefore, we must use them judiciously and carefully so that no obstacle comes in our path of development. Sustainable development means that there is a continuous development.

For sustainable development, following ideas must be considered :

1. Stop the excess use of resources.
2. Control pollution.
3. Conserve bio-diversity on the Earth.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Early man fulfilled his requirements only by **natural** resources.
 2. By making **dams** on rivers, the water can be made more useful.
 3. **Metallic** minerals can be melted and used again.
 4. Pygmy tribe is found in **Zaire (Africa)**.
 5. **Indira Gandhi** canal has made the desert area of Rajasthan green.

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

- Ans.** 1. 7 2. 3 3. 7 4. 3 5. 7 6. 3

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself

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- Do yourself

2

Land, Soil and Water Resources

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Land is the most important natural resource because we live on land. We do agriculture only on land, grow trees and also forests and pasture on land. You have already read that about 29% of the Earth consists of land only. On land we construct roads and railways. Land fulfils our various needs. We obtain minerals from land, but all areas of land are not equally useful. Some land is more useful for economic work and some other land is less useful. All land is not useful for human development. It is considered that 90% of the population resides on only 5% of world's land. Those areas where climatic conditions are favourable and where the land is plain fertile, the conditions of human development are ideal. On the contrary in very cold and mountainous areas very less people reside.
 2. Of the total land in India, about 43% is plain, 28% is plateau and rest is mountainous.
More than half of the total land of India is used for agriculture. It includes fallow land. A fallow land is that land which is left bare for some time so that it gains fertility. Barren areas can be made arable if proper measures are taken to stop soil erosion. In India, 19% of the total land is covered by forests. Mostly, forests are found in mountainous areas. Of the total land, about 4% is pasture. Pastures are mostly in plateau regions. Rest of the land is either useless or is used for construction of buildings, obtaining minerals and industries, etc.
On seeing the situation of land use in India, we can say that in India the area under forests and pastures is less.
 3. The upper surface of the Earth is called soil. We obtain food and clothing material from soil. We obtain eatables from various plants, like wheat, paddy, cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc. From soil we obtain only raw material for various industrial establishments, like cotton, jute, rubber, sugarcane, etc. Soil is also important for the growth of various trees. Fodder for animals is obtained from soil only.
Soil is formed from the weathring of rocks. This is done by air, rain and heat of the Sun. Weathering of rocks is a slow process.
 4. **Alluvial Soil :** It is the most fertile soil. This soil is formed by deposition of minute particles from rivers. It is found near river banks or coastal plains, and in the vast northern plains. This soil contains sufficient potash, phosphoric acid and lime but there is a deficiency of carbonic and nitrogeous contents. These soil is of two types :
Bangar (Old Alluvial Soil) and Khadar (New Alluvial Soil). Khadar is more fertile than Bangar.

5. **Black Soil** : This soil is also called cotton soil or regur soil. This soil is loamy and made up of extremely fine particles. It contains nutrient contents like potassium, calcium and magnesium, potash, lime, etc. In dry-hot season it develops cracks. This soil is formed from igneous rocks.
It can hold moisture a longer time. This soil becomes sticky in rainy season. This soil is found in North-western parts of peninsular India. This soil is also very fertile, and considered very good for cultivation of cotton.
6. **Soil Conservation** : In our country, soil erosion is a big problem because monsoon rain is very heavy due to which erosion of soil occurs. Due to soil erosion, its fertility decreases. For prevention of soil erosion we must take the following precautions :
(a) Stop cutting of trees and plant.
(b) In mountainous areas, terrace farms are made to control soil erosion.
(c) Control of flood by constructing dams on rivers.
(d) Maintaining fertility of soil by crop-cycle.
7. Quantity of water on the Earth cannot be increased but limited water resources can be used judiciously by various ways, so that the increasing demand of water can be fulfilled and those areas where rainfall is less like desert areas, they can have entire water supply. Besides, in many areas in our country, especially in rural areas there is a lack of pure water for drinking and domestic use, due to which many diseases occur, because people use impure water.

Following ways can be undertaken for water conservation :

1. **By constructing dams** on rivers, floods can be controlled and water of the river can be utilised. These projects are called multipurpose river valley projects. Our government has made many such projects after independence; like Bhakra Nangal Project (Satluj river), Damodar Valley Project (Damodar river), Hirakund Project (Mahanadi), Nagarjuna Sagar Project (Krishna river), Tungabhadra Project (Tungabhadra river), Chambal Project (Chambal river), Kosi Project (Kosi river); etc.
These plans/projects are called multipurpose river valley projects because many purposes are fulfilled by them; like control of floods, taking out canals for irrigation, producing hydro-electricity, making artificial ponds for breeding fish and for navigation, supplying water in urban areas, etc.
2. **Stopping Water Pollution** : In our country, water pollution is a major problem. Water of most rivers is so polluted that it cannot be used for domestic work. The main reason being we dump the urban wastes and industrial wastes in rivers. We should have some control over this and stop water pollution.
3. **Rainwater Harvesting** : In our country, only in a few months there are heavy rainfalls. We can collect this rain water and use it in dry season. Government is also making the people aware of harvesting rainwater.
4. **Supplying Water in Dry Areas by Constructing more and more Canals** : Those areas where rainfall is less and there is a deficiency of water; water can be supplied by making more and more canals in these areas. Indira Gandhi canal is the best example of this.
5. **Using Polluted Water after Purifying It** : We can reuse the polluted water after purifying it.
6. **Preventing the Useless Flow of Water** : All the people must prevent the useless flow of water. We should not leave the water taps open at our homes or at public places.

Water and soil conservation is important so that these precious sources are protected for our future generations.

B. Match the correct pairs :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bhakra Nangal Dam | → (i) Cotton |
| 2. Hirakund Dam | → (ii) Tea |
| 3. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam | → (iii) Humus |
| 4. Khadar | → (iv) Fish breeding & navigation |
| 5. Bangar | → (v) Satluj river |
| 6. Laterite Soil | → (vi) Rajasthan |
| 7. Black Soil | → (vii) Mahanadi |
| 8. Indira Gandhi Canal | → (viii) Krishna river |
| 9. Artificial ponds | → (ix) Old Alluvial Soil |
| 10. Remains of trees, plants and organisms | → (x) New Alluvial Soil |

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

Ans. 1.7 2.3 3.7 4.7 5.3 6.7 7.3 8.7 9.3 10.7

PROJECT WORK

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3

Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

A. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Natural Vegetation : Natural vegetation consists of all those trees plants, shrubs and grass that grow by themselves. Natural vegetation is called a resource because we get useful things from it, raw material for industries is obtained, fodder for animals is obtained.

Advantages of Forests : We have direct and indirect advantages from forests. From forests we obtain precious wood for making furniture, houses, railway lines, paper, etc. From forests raw material like gum, lac, catechu and different types of chemicals, etc., for various other industries is obtained. Many tribes for their use collect products from forests. Forests provide home to wild animals & organisms. Forests prevent floods and make soil fertile. Forests are helpful in bringing rains. Forests reduce air pollution.

You have already read that in our country, about 19% of the total land is under forests and only 4% is under pastures. This is the unsatisfied condition of our land use. Government is trying to increase the land under forests and different laws have been made for the protection of present forests.

2. We have direct and indirect advantages from forests. From forests we obtain precious wood for making furniture, houses, railway lines, paper, etc. From forests raw material like gum, lac, catechu and different types of chemicals, etc., for various other industries is obtained. Many tribes for their use collect products from forests. Forests provide home to wild animals & organisms. Forests prevent floods and make soil fertile. Forests are helpful in bringing rains. Forests reduce air pollution.
3. **Tropical Rain Forests :** These forests are found in areas having heavy rainfall like hills of Western Ghats, Andaman-Nicobar island & Lakshadweep, Orissa, West Bengal and some parts of north-eastern regions. Actually these forests are found in those areas where annual rainfall is more than 200 cms. In these forests some trees are 60 metres or more in height. They are always green. Mostly these forests are dense. They also consist of small trees, shrubs, climbers, etc. The wood of these forests is hard which is useful for construction work. Some main trees of these forests are mahogany, ebony, rosewood, cinchona, wild rubber, bamboo, etc.
4. **Tropical Deciduous Forests :** These types of forests are found in most parts of India. This is the reason that they are also called monsoon forests. These forests are found in areas receiving mostly 75 to 200 cm. annual rainfall. Forests found in areas of heavy rainfall are called wet deciduous forests and forests found in areas of less rainfall are called dry deciduous forests. These forests shed their leaves in dry season, therefore they are called deciduous. Some important trees of these forests are Teak, Sal, Sandalwood and Shesham. Bamboo is also found in these forests. These forests are found in wet areas of peninsular India, plain areas of north and foothills of the Himalayas.
5. On the Himalayan mountains, there is a difference in vegetation according to height because there is a difference in temperature according to height. In the lower parts of the Himalayas tropical deciduous forests are found. In the areas at 1500 metres to 3000 metres of height, conical trees are found whose leaves are pointed and they are always green. Main trees of these forests are Cedar, pine, spruce and fir, etc. At higher altitude only bushes and grass can grow and at more high altitude only alpine vegetation exists. Alpine is made from Alps mountain of Europe.
6. **Tidal Forests :** These forests are found in delta-areas, whole eastern coast and Ganga-Brahmaputra

delta. Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is also known as the Sundervans because one main tree of these forests is Sundari. These are also called Mangrove forests because here mangrove trees are found in excess. These are called tidal forests because the water of the high & low tides rising from the sea helps in growth of these forests.

7. All types of wild animals are precious treasures of our country. Some people believe that we have more losses than gain from them, but actually these wild animals are important for ecological balance. Conservation of these is important for us, because some species have become extinct and some other species are on the verge of extinction.

Conservation of Wildlife

Government has taken some steps towards conservation of wildlife :

1. Poaching of wild animals has been banned.
2. Counting of some important animals is done from time to time.
3. Many tiger reserved areas have been made because number of tigers is reducing.
4. For the conservation of animals, forest-animal reserves, national parks, sanctuaries, etc., have been made.

In the following map, main national parks, bio-reserves and sanctuaries have been shown. Make a list of them.

8. A variety of wildlife is found in India, Big carnivorous animals consist of tiger, lion, cheetah, etc. Tiger is our national animal. Tigers are found in the foot hills of the Himalayas and the Sundervans. Forests of Gir are famous for lions. Huge elephants are found in the forests of the peninsular India and Assam. One- horned rhinoceros is mainly found in Assam. Wild donkeys are found in the dry areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Apart from them Nilgai, wild buffaloes, Chausinga, Antelope, various types of deer, etc., are also found in India. Wild Yaks are found in Ladakh. Besides, bear, wolf, fox, jackal, hyena, monkey, mongoose, etc., varied animals are found in the forests of India.

Many types of snakes, scorpio, lizards and other worms and insects are found in the forests of India. Peacock is our national animal. Alligator, crocodile are animals found in water. It is considered that about 2500 species of fish are found in our water sources.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Tropical rain forests are found in areas receiving more than **200** cms. rainfall.
 2. Gir forests are famous for **lions**.
 3. **Tiger** is a main animal found in delta area of the Sundervans.
 4. One-horned rhinoceros is mainly found in **Assam**.
 5. **Wild yak** is the main animal found in Ladakh.
 6. In the foothills of the Himalayas tropical **deciduous** forests are found.
 7. **Tidal** forests are found in the eastern coastal regions of India.
 8. In areas of less rainfall, thorny trees and **shrubs** are found.

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) agianst the following :

- Ans.**
1. To obtain forest products from forests, is a direct/indirect³ advantage.
 2. Mahogany is a main tree of tropical rain forests/tropical deciduous forests.
 3. Cedar tree is found in plain areas/mountainous³ areas.
 4. Tropical rain forests are found in Wester-Eastern³ coasts of India.
 5. The national animal of India is Lion/Tiger.
 6. Elephant is mainly found in the forests of Assam/Uttar Pradesh.
 7. Corbett National Park is situated in West Bengal/Uttarakhand.
 8. In India the number of tigers is increasing/decreasing³.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Cactus | → (i) Himalayan mountains |
| 2. Rosewood | → (ii) Delta |
| 3. Teak | → (iii) Dry areas |
| 4. Mangrove | → (iv) Areas of heavy rainfall |
| 5. Spruce | → (v) Deciduous forests |

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4

Mineral and Energy Sources

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. **Minerals :** Substances that are found in rocks naturally and made up of a mixture of various chemicals are called minerals. There is no contribution of human beings in the making of minerals. In simple language, we can say that those substances of which the rocks are made are called minerals. You have already read that minerals are non-renewable natural resources. Different types of minerals are found in different types of rocks.

Importance of Minerals : Minerals are very important for us. Minerals are used in various industries. For example, in iron-steel industry iron-ore and manganese are used. In aluminium industry, bauxite is used. Iron-steel industry is an important industry because the development of other industries depends on the development of this industry. Different types of machines and tools are made in this industry. Copper is also an important mineral.

Besides, coal and mineral oil are main sources of energy.

2. **Metallic minerals :** These minerals can be melted, and can be moulded into different shapes. Once used, they can be used again. It includes iron ore, manganese, bauxite, copper, gold, silver, etc. Different metallic minerals are used for different purposes. Some metallic minerals like platinum, gold, silver are precious. They are used for making jewellery. Aluminium is a light metal, obtained from bauxite. It is used for construction of car and aeroplanes. Iron is the most useful metallic mineral. It is most widely used. Besides machines, it is used to make tools, railway lines, bridges, houses, etc.

Non-metallic Minerals : These minerals cannot be melted. They can be used only once. Lime-stone, mica, gypsum, coal and mineral oil, etc., are non-metallic minerals.

3. In India, there are many reserves of iron ore. It is a very important mineral. It is used for making steel. Iron ore is mainly found in Jharkhand, Orissa, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Iron ore is also found in Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Iron ore is exported in large quantity from India.
4. Mica, bauxite, manganese and iron ore are found in large quantities in India but copper and gold are the minerals which are deficient in India.
5. Coal is of various kinds which depends upon the carbon content. The best quality of coal is anthracite, which contains 90-95% carbon. It is very hard and gives less smoke. Coal containing lesser carbon is called bituminous coal, which contains 80-85% carbon. Bituminous coal is widely used. Coal with lower carbon content than bituminous is called lignite. It is of brown colour. It contains 70-75% carbon. It is mainly used to generate thermal electricity. Coal containing least carbon is called peat. It contains 50-60% carbon. It is a low quality coal, moisture content is more in it.
6. **Manganese :** Manganese is used in iron and steel industry.
Copper : Copper is mainly used to make electric wires.
Mica : Mica is used more in making electrical equipment. It is used in making paints and varnishes.
7. Aluminium is made from bauxite. After iron, aluminium is the second most important metal that is used to make aeroplanes, cars, electric equipment, vessels and many other things.
8. Sources of mineral energy like coal, mineral oil, etc., are non-renewable sources of energy. These reserves will not be available always. Besides, use of these sources causes pollution. Therefore, instead of conventional sources of energy we must use non-conventional sources of energy. Non-conventional sources of energy are solar energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy, wind energy, bio-gas and energy

from urban garbage. These sources of energy are renewable sources of energy because they are always available. Besides, these sources do not cause problem of pollution.

9. Nowadays electricity has become a conventional source of energy. Electricity is obtained from two sources : Hydro-electricity (from water) and thermal electricity (from coal). Electricity does not cause pollution and is cheaper than other conventional sources of energy, like coal and mineral oil. It can be transmitted to various places through wires. Water will always be available hence is renewable. Coal and mineral oil are non-renewable sources of energy. Thermal electricity is produced by coal and mineral oil. In India, thermal electricity is mostly used.
10. Nuclear energy is obtained from uranium and thorium. Production of uranium is maximum in Jharkhand in Singhbhum district. Thorium is obtained from Monazite sand found on the coast of Kerala. Nuclear energy is used to make nuclear bombs, but it is also being used in areas of agriculture and medicine in India. It has a bright future in India because India wants to use it for peaceful purposes.

B. Write the names of any three states where the following minerals are mainly found :

Ans.	1. Coal	Orissa	Jharkhand	Bihar
	2. Mineral Oil	Assam	Gujarat	Maharashtra
	3. Copper	Jharkhand	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh
	4. Bauxite	Jharkhand	Chattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh
	5. Mica	Madhya Pradesh	Chattisgarh	Jharkhand

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. In India, **Chota Nagpur** plateau is rich in minerals.
 2. **Jharkhand** is famous for mines lignite.
 3. Mumbai-High oil area is situated in **Arabian** sea.
 4. India stands first in the world in the production of **Mica**.
 5. Coal and mineral oil are **fossil** fuels (sources of energy).
 6. The oldest oil producing area in India is **Digboi in Assam**.
 7. The first energy source used in steam engines was **coal**.
 8. Nuclear energy is obtained from Uranium and **thorium**.

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
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5

Agriculture in India

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. India is called an agricultural country because about two-thirds of population of India is involved in agricultural work and agriculture makes an important contribution in the national income of India. About one-third part of the total national income of India is obtained from agriculture. In the vast plain areas of the north, coastal plains and delta areas provide favourable conditions for agriculture. Climatic conditions of India favours almost all types of crops.
 2. The Green Revolution was originated in India in 1960 and farmers started using good quality seeds, chemical manures, pesticides, good machines of irrigation and modern machines, tractors, etc., so that the production of wheat, rice, etc., increased many times. Production per hectare also increased. But this revolution was confined especially in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh only. Now wheat has also become a cash crop.
 3. Two main cereal crops of India :

Rice : Rice is the main food crop of India. It is the staple food crop of most people in India. It requires hot and moist climate. It requires a temperature of 25°C or more and rainfall more than 100 cms. Irrigation is needed if rainfall is not sufficient. It grows in alluvial soils of river valleys, deltas and coastal plains. It is also grown on slopes of hills by making terrace farms. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. The major rice producing states are West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana.

Wheat : It is the second most important food crop of India. It requires less temperature and less moisture for its growth. At the time of ripening, the climate must be dry and hot. The temperature of 10°C to 25°C and rainfall between 50 cms and 75 cm is suitable for it. Wheat grows well in alluvial soils of northern plains. Wheat is cultivated mainly in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

4. Two main fibre crops of India :

Cotton : This is the most important cash and industrial crop. For its growth, suitable temperature is 21°C to 27°C. Frost is harmful for this crop. It requires 200 frost free days for its growth and at harvesting time, weather should be clear. Rainfall between 50 cm and 80 cm is ideal for it. Black soil is the best for it but it grows well in domat soil of Punjab. Cotton is mainly grown in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Cotton is also grown in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. It is also grown in Rajasthan due to the construction of Indira Gandhi Canal.

Jute : It is used for making socks, ropes, carpets, etc. Before the partition of India, India was the only largest producer of jute in the world, but after independence Bangladesh is the largest producer of jute.

Warm and humid climate is suitable for jute. It grows well in moisture containing domat soil. About 27°C temperature and rainfall of 150 cm is ideal for its cultivation. Jute is cultivated mainly in West Bengal. Besides, jute is cultivated in Assam, Bihar and Orissa.

Sugarcane : Sugarcane is a main cash crop of our country. India is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world. In order to grow sugarcane, hot and moist climate is required. It requires a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and about 100 cms rainfall. For the growth of sugarcane deep domat and well-drained fertile soil is suitable. The main sugarcane producing states of India are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra. Besides, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh also produce sugarcane.

6. Tea is a major cash crop of India. India is the largest producer of tea in the world. Tea requires temperature of 20 °C-25 °C and rainfall of 150-200 cm. Tea is produced best on the slopes of hills. Cultivation of tea in India is a good example of plantation. Tea is mainly grown in the hills of Darjeeling in West Bengal, Assam and Nilgiri hills in South India.

7. **Importance of Irrigation**

You have already read that monsoon in most areas in India is limited to a few months of the year only. Here heavy rain falls only in the months of June, July, August and September. Besides, in some areas rainfall is very scanty. To grow crops throughout the year and to grow crops in arid and semi-arid areas, irrigation is important.

Modes of Irrigation

In India field of irrigation has increased but then again modes of irrigation are not enough.

Main sources of irrigation in India are : Canals, ponds and wells.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans.

1. The staple food crop of most people in India is **rice**.
2. For cultivation of cotton, **black** soil is best suited.
3. About **two-third of** population of India is involved in agricultural work.
4. Due to green revolution mainly production of **wheat** increased.
5. Increase in production of milk is termed as **White** Revolution.
6. The main source of irrigation in peninsular India is **pond**.
7. About **35** per cent of the total irrigated area in India is irrigated by canals.

C. Match the following columns :

Ans.

1. Rubber	→ (i) Darjeeling
2. Cotton	→ (ii) Kerala
3. Jute	→ (iii) Gujarat
4. Sugarcane	→ (iv) West Bengal
5. Tea	→ (v) Uttar Pradesh

D. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

Ans. 1.3 2.7 3.3 4.3 5.3 6.7 7.3

PROJECT WORK

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6 Industries of India

A. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The things that we directly obtain from nature are called primary products and these are called primary industries. When other useful things are made from these primary products, they are called secondary industries (secondary economic work); like cotton is primary product while making cloth from cotton is secondary industry.

2. **Cottage Industry (Household Industry) :** This industry is normally run by few members of a family at home. This industry requires less capital investment and there is no use of machines. Making gur from sugarcane, making ropes and baskets, making of iron tools by blacksmith, etc., are some instances of cottage industry.

3. **Small Scale Industry :** These are run in small factories. They also do not require a large capital investment. Indian handloom industry, industry of making small electric equipment are some examples.

Large Scale Industry : These are run in big workshops in which a very large capital is invested and thousands of people work. For example : Sugar mills, cloth industry, iron-steel industry, etc. Such industries are run by either big industrialists or by government.

4. Cotton textile mills are concentrated in different parts of country, but the highest concentration is in Mumbai and Ahmedabad, because the maximum cotton is produced in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

5. Sugar industries are clustered in the nearby sugarcane producing areas because sugarcane cannot be taken over long distances and the juicy content in it decreases on keeping it for long time. Mostly sugar mills are present in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

6. **Iron-Steel Industry :** This is an important mineral-based industry of India. It is considered as the basic industry because the development of other industries depends on this industry. This industry requires coal, limestone and manganese apart from iron as raw material. All these minerals are found in Chota Nagpur area. This is the reason that most of the iron-steel industries are found in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa and Chattisgarh.

7. Ships are made in factories in Vishakhapatnam, Manzagaon (near Mumbai), Garden Reach (near Kolkata) and Cochi.

8. After independence, there was rapid industrialisation in India. Now India exports many industrial things also. But from then population of cities has also much increased. Because of which a serious problem of housing in big cities has developed. Many people have to live in dirty societies. From rural areas people are migrating towards nearby towns and cities. Air and water pollution has also increased.

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

Ans. 1. 7 2. 7 3. 3 4. 3 5. 3 6. 7 7. 7 8. 3

D. Match the following column :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Barauni | → (i) Railway engines |
| 2. Ranukut | → (ii) Newsprint |
| 3. Kolkata | → (iii) Railway Wagons |
| 4. Bangalore | → (iv) Aluminium |
| 5. Bhopal | → (v) Oil-refining factory |
| 6. Chittaranjan | → (vi) Aeroplanes |
| 7. Perambur | → (vii) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited |
| 8. Sindri | → (viii) Iron-steel |

D. Write the names of states and one main industry against the following centres :

	Centre	State	Main Industry
Ans.	1. Rourkela	Orissa	Steel Industry
	2. Salem	Tamilnadu	Iron and Steel Industry
	3. Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Cotton-Textile Industry
	4. Cochi	Kerala	Ship Building Industry
	5. Durgapur	West Bengal	Steel Industry
	6. Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
	7. Vadodara	Gujarat	Chemical Fertiliser Industry
	8. Titagrah	West Bengal	Paper Industry

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7

Human Resources

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- In actual the development of natural resources depends on the development of human resources of any country. Human resources mean that population of any country which is involved in economic activities. The development of man depends on his education, mental ability, working capacity, health and hardwork.
We cannot estimate the correct form of human resources by knowing the total population of the country. This is only the quantitative analysis of human resources, not qualitative. An able worker has more productivity than an unable worker. An educated and healthy man can contribute more in economic development of a country rather than an uneducated and ill man.
 - The total population of India according to the 2011 census was 121 crore, that might have increased to more than 110 crore. About 16 per cent of the total population of the world lives in India. (Only China is the country, whose population is more than that of India.)
In India population is distributed very unevenly. In some areas the population density is very high and in some other areas population density is low. Population density is high in northern plains and in the coastal areas of peninsular India, whereas in deserts and mountainous areas population density is low.
 - Population is mainly divided into the following age groups :
(i) 0-15 years (ii) 15-65 years (iii) Above 65 years

According to the 2001 census, about 35 per cent of the population was of people of less than 15 years age group, about 60 per cent population was of people of 15-65 years age and 5 percent population was of people above 65 years of age.

4. **Sex Ratio :** The ratio of population of females per thousand males is called sex ratio. According to 2001 census sex ratio in India was 933, it means that population of females was 933 per 1000 males. This is called unfavourable sex ratio. The main reason for this is the increased death rate in women and female infanticide, but in Kerala and Pondicherry number of males is less than the females.
5. The main reason for different economic and social problems in India is the rapid increase of population. You have seen that in the last century, the population of India has increased by four times. Due to increase in population unemployment, poverty, problem of housing (especially in big cities), lack of health services, pollution, etc., exist in our country.

The main reason for this rise in population is reduction in death rate and birth rate is not reducing in the same ratio. To avoid this we will have to reduce the birth rate. Government is making efforts in this direction. Various Family Planning Programmes are being run. Medium of mass communication is being used to make the families aware. You can see the 'Small family, happy family' poster on the walls in many places. For this there should be an increase in women literacy rate which is very important.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. According to 2001 census, the highest population density state was **West Bengal**.
 2. According to 2001 census, sex ratio in India was **933 : 1000**.
 3. According to 2001 census, the least population density state was **Arunachal Pradesh**.
 4. According to 2001 census, the literacy rate in India was **65** per cent.
 5. The most highly populated state in India is **Uttar Pradesh**.

C. Answer the following questions according to the figures of various census years :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 1911-1921 | 2. 2001 and 18.1 crore |
| 3. 1911 and 1.4 crore | 4. 66.6 crore |

D. Put a right (3) mark or cross (7) mark against the correct and wrong statements :

- Ans.**
- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. 7 | 2. 3 | 3. 3 | 4. 7 | 5. 7 | 6. 3 | 7. 7 | 8. 3 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

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UNIT-2 : Modern India

1

India and the Modern World : An Introduction

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The discoveries by archaeologists, or written records in the form of descriptions on stone or metal, or documents and books have helped us to reconstruct the history of the ancient and medieval times. To know about the history of modern times we get sufficient sources and materials. Very few of them have been completely destroyed. Books, documents and records relating to the affairs of the government have been preserved in the archives. It became easier to write the books by the development of printing art. There are many people still alive who have helped to bring some of the very important changes in our country in the recent time. We can ask them to tell us about our freedom movement. To know the modern history we have more material than the ancient and medieval time.
 2. Man is always excited to increase his knowledge. Fresh incentives to advance human knowledge and

explore new lands came especially from a movement which first originated in some Italian (Europe) towns in the late medieval period. This is known as the Renaissance period. This led to the growth of scientific method. This inspired many people to think for themselves and to put up questions boldly. This spirit of the people also provoked some Europeans to revolt against autocratic rules and objectionable practices of the Roman Catholic Church based on blind faith. This attitude gradually spread to other parts of the world also, as contacts were established with them through trade and other means.

During the later part of the Medieval period, many towns prospered in Europe because of increase of the trade. There was open atmosphere in these cities. So many prosperous people and artists used to live in these cities. The government gave high post to the merchants. Thus, a new group—the middle class between the nobles and the common people came into being. The period of the Renaissance was also a period of great voyages of discovery, the sailors of Europe discovered new sea routes of Asia. Many lands, so far unknown to the Europeans, were discovered. The Europeans also set up their trading posts and colonies. Many parts of America were occupied by people from some countries of Europe.

3. A new system of society, called capitalism began to take shape in its place. The main feature of this system was the emergence of two new classes - the capitalists and the workers. The capitalists were the owners of factories which produced goods with the help of machines. Their main aim was to make profit. They gave less salary to the workers. At first, the workers made goods with the help of small tools in their houses, but now they worked in a factory. So, the production of goods with the help of machines in factories was known as the Industrial Revolution. It started in England in the later part of the eighteenth century. Further inventions like those of electricity, blast furnace, new devices of casting and rolling iron made the Industrial Revolution.

In a socialist society all the things that are used to produce the necessities of life-land, factories, etc., should be the collective property of the entire society and not of a few individuals.

4. **The American Revolution :** Most of the people settled in these colonies came from England. But they were not given the rights which the English enjoyed living in England. The British government made their colonies in these areas. The settlers in the English colonies of North America were under the rule of the British government. British government used to collect taxes from these settlers. As the taxes went high and many kinds of restrictions on business and administration were imposed on the settlers of these colonies, the people of these colonies began to consider themselves Americans and as a nation they should be independent of England. On 4 July, 1776, the representatives of thirteen colonies met together and adopted the declaration of independence. It stated that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights. At last, they got freedom and they established a republican form of government. So the United States of America (U.S.A.) was formed. They adopted a Bill of Rights. This Bill guaranteed the citizens of U.S.A. certain rights.
5. **The French Revolution :** Soon after the American Revolution, there was a revolution in France. At that time, the condition of the common people was poor, while the nobles and the higher people of the church enjoyed all the privileges. The nobles and the church who owned vast estates did not pay any taxes. The king of France, Louis XVI, wanted to impose more taxes. The revolutionary ideas of the French philosophers had already inspired the common people to assert their right to govern themselves. Their representatives declared themselves to be the National Assembly of France. On 14 July 1789, the people broke the state prison of Bastille in Paris. This day is celebrated as the National Day of France.
6. In the nineteenth century, workers began to organise themselves into associations to define and promote their common interests. These associations were called “Trade Unions”. These Trade Unions were made to forward their demands against the tortures of the workers by the nobles and industrialists. They started political movement for a new and better life. Some philosophers and thinkers advocated that factories, land and other means of production should not be the property of a few individuals but should be owned by the people. Among these thinkers, the ideas of two people had a world-wide impact. These two thinkers were Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels. They said that capitalism should be replaced by a new system of society.

In a socialist society all the things that are used to produce the necessities of life-land, factories, etc., should be the collective property of the entire society and not of a few individuals.

On 7 November 1917, there was a Russian movement under the aegis of Vladimir Elich Lenin.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Renaissance was originated in **Europe** in medieval period.
 2. Industrial Movement began in **the last** of eighteenth century in **England**.
 3. On **4 July, 1776** in America, thirteen colonies of England adopted the declaration of freedom.
 4. On **14 July, 1789** the people of France broke open the **state prison** in Paris.
 5. On 1917, Russian Movement finished the **system** of autocrat.

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

- Ans.** 1.7 2. 3 3.7 4.3 5.7

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2

Position of India in the Beginning of Modern Era

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The authority of Mughals declined after the death of Aurangzeb because the heirs to Aurangzeb were weak rulers. After the death of every ruler, a war was fought for Heirship. The Later Mughals : The Mughal emperors who ascended the throne after the death of Aurangzeb are called the later Mughals. In the war of succession that followed the death of Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah was victorious, who ruled from 1707 to 1712 A.D. After Bahadur Shah, in 1712 A.D., Jhandarshah ascended the throne. The Jijia tax was abolished during his reign. But he could rule only for one year. In 1713 A.D., Farrukhsiyar became the Emperor. Mohammad Shah reigned till 1748 A.D., the empire had already started breaking up. The real power was usurped by the noble. Gradually, several provinces seceded from the empire and semi-independent kingdoms emerged in Bengal, Avadh, Hyderabad and Rohilkhand.
The successors of Mohammad Shah Ahmad Shah (1748-1754), Alamgir II (1754-1759) and Shah Alam II (1759-1806) were emperors only in name. In the meantime, the Marathas had emerged as the most important rulers in the country.
 2. Murshid Quli Khan had become the Diwan of Bengal under Aurangzeb. Farrukhsiyar made him the governor of Bengal. He soon became almost an independent ruler. He shifted his capital to a town in Central Bengal, which was renamed Murshidabad. His successor nawabs administered Bengal, Bihar and Orissa as independent rulers though they continued to send revenue to the Mughal emperor regularly. They reorganised the administration of the province and encouraged the growth of agriculture, trade and industry. The revenue was collected regularly and with strictness. Loans were given to poor cultivators but the revenue demanded was not decreased.
 3. Guru Govind Singh, who was the tenth and last Guru of the Sikhs, had organised the fighting group but they did not establish their kingdom in the period of Aurangzeb. After the death of the Guru, the Sikhs found a capable leader in Banda Bahadur. Under his leadership, the Sikhs offered valiant resistance to the Mughals and overran the entire territory between Lahore and Delhi. However, they were defeated and Banda Bahadur was put to death. After the decline of Mughal empire in Punjab, the Sikhs began to occupy the province step by step. They organised themselves into twelve small groups. These groups were called Misls. The leaders of these Misls distributed the territories among themselves. Small principalities like Nabha, Patiala and Kapurthala emerged. It was towards the end of the eighteenth century that Maharaja Ranjit Singh united the Misls and established a powerful state.
 4. Shivaji had founded the Maratha Kingdom during the reign of Aurangzeb. After the death of Aurangzeb, Shivaji's grandson Shahu was released from captivity. Tara Bai, the widow of Raja Ram,

had installed her son as a rival king at Kolhapur, while Shahu ruled at Satara. This led to war between the supporters of the two competitors of the Maratha Kingdom. Ultimately Shahu won.

Balaji Vishwanath contributed greatly to the success of Shahu. He rose to the position of Peshwa and inaugurated an era of Maratha expansion. All the territories of Shivaji's kingdom were restored to Shahu. In 1719, the Maratha forces led by the Peshwa helped one of the Sayyad brothers in overthrowing Farrukhsiyar.

Balaji Vishwanath was succeeded by his son **Baji Rao (I)** in 1720. He conquered Malwa, Northern Gujarat and Bundelkhand and raid up to Delhi. However, he did not occupy Delhi as the Mughal emperor still carried considerable prestige and power.

Baji Rao's son **Balaji Baji Rao** continued the forward policy of his father. During his Peshwaship, the Marathas reached as far as Bihar and Orissa in the East and the Punjab in the North.

Third Battle of Panipat

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between Ahmedshah Abdali and Marathas in 1761 A.D. In the war, Marathas were routed out. The consequences of the war with Ahmedshah Abdali were disastrous for the Marathas. It dealt a severe blow to Maratha supremacy in India, particularly in the Northern territory. The Maratha Sardar fought against one another. For a time, the Marathas recovered some of their lost power but the recovery was short lived.

5. Indian society also presented a picture of disunity. Hindus were divided into upper and lower classes and there were innumerable Jatis within the Muslim community. There were some groups considered themselves to be superior to the others.
6. Indian languages such as Bengali, Marathi, Telugu and Punjabi made good progress and their literature was further enriched. Now, Urdu had been used very much. It began to develop as a rich literature particularly in poetry. Great progress was made in the field of classical music like Khayal as well as lighter modes of Thumri and Ghazal singing. Painting developed in many areas under the influence of the Mughal and Rajput styles, particularly in Kulu, Kangra and Chamba. Thus, in spite of conflicts and wars, cultural progress continued.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **Jijia** tax was abolished during the reign of Jahandar Shah.
 2. **Murshid Quli** made his capital to Murshidabad.
 3. **Chin Qilich Khan** had been given the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk.
 4. A new social power **Misls** began to emerge.
 5. **Baji Rao (I)**, son of Balaji Vishwanath, rose to the position of Peshwa in 1720 A.D.
 6. Tipu Sultan was the ruler of **Mysore**.
 7. The Third Battle of Panipat fought between the **Marathas** and **Ahmedshah Abdali**.

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

- Ans.** 1. 7 2. 7 3. 7 4. 3 5. 7 6. 7

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3

Origin and Expansion of British Rule in India

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. There was competition between the English and the French. So, they always fought.
First War of Karnataka (1746-1748)

The area where the conflict first erupted between the French and the English companies was Karnataka. In 1740-48, the French and the English were rivals to each other in Europe in the war of Austrian Succession. Dupleix was the chief official of the French Company at Pondicherry. When the war between England and French broke out in Europe, the French sacked Fort St George. The Nawab of Karnataka was alarmed at the growing power of the French in his province and sent an army against them. The Karnataka army was, however, defeated. In 1748, peace was concluded in Europe and Madras was restored by the French to the English.

Second Battle of Karnataka (1749-1754)

This peace was short-lived between the English and the French. The Nawab of Karnataka was killed in the fight against the French. Meanwhile the Nizam also had died. There were disputes over successions. The French succeeded in installing Muzaffar Jung as the Nizam. The two companies supported rival candidates for the nawabship of Karnataka. The English wanted to support Mohammad Ali as a Nawab of Karnataka but the French made Chanda Sahib Nawab of Karnataka. The English sent Clive with a small army at Arcot in 1751. On 21st May 1748, Nizam of Hyderabad, Asafshah died.

The French were defeated. Chanda Sahib was beheaded. Dupleix was recalled to France and the two companies concluded a peace treaty. Mohammad Ali was recognised by the Nizam as the Nawab of Karnataka. As a result of the war, the English company replaced the French as the overlord of the Karnataka.

Third Battle of Karnataka (1756-1763)

The third phase of the English and the French conflict started in 1756 in Europe. The seven years war was fought between France and England because after defeating the English, the French retained their power and influence in Hyderabad. The Nizam allowed them to collect revenue from the Nizam's territories for maintaining their army. At the name of protecting the Nizam, the French controlled him with the help of their army.

The French were defeated in this battle. This battle became the final between the French and the English. The English replaced the French in Hyderabad and Nizam gave them North government. The French lost all their possessions in India. In 1763, when the war in Europe came to an end, the French possessions were restored to them. The French, however, ceased to be a political power in India. They confined their activities to trade. By this time, the English had already established their control over Bengal.

2. Alivardi Khan became the Nawab of Bengal in 1740. He established a capable rule on Bengal. He was succeeded by his young grandson Siraj-ud-daulah. However, his succession led to intrigues and conflicts among the members of his family. The intrigues provided an opportunity to the English Company. They began to extend the fortifications of the then Calcutta. In 1756, the troops of Siraj-ud-daulah captured Calcutta. When the news of the English defeat at Calcutta reached Madras, Clive, supported by a fleet which was sent to recapture Calcutta. Calcutta was recaptured by the English. The English joined the plan which was against the Nawab. They began to support Mir Zafar, the commander in chief of the Nawab.

On 23rd June, 1757 a battle known as Battle of Plasi, was fought between the English and Siraj-ud-daulah. Mir Zafar did not take active part in this battle. Jagat Seth also decided to support Mir Zafar. In this battle, army of Nawab was defeated. Nawab was murdered. Mir Zafar was made the Nawab. This battle marked the beginning of the establishment of British power in India.

3. The Nawab of Awadh with the help of Mir Qasim and Shah Alam prepared for a battle against the British. On 22nd October 1764, the battle of Buxar took place and the Indian armies were defeated. In 1765, Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam signed some treaties at Allahabad with Clive. Under these treaties, the English Company got the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
4. From 1765 to 1772, there was Dual Government in Bengal because the British controlled the army and the revenue while the Nawab was supposed to look after the administration.

In 1770, there was a terrible famine in Bengal. In 1772, Warren Hastings became the Governor of Bengal. In 1773, he was made the Governor-General of British territories in India. In 1772, the Dual Government was abolished and Bengal was brought under the direct control of the company. From that year, Calcutta became the real capital of Bengal.

From 1775 to 1782, the British were at war against the Marathas. In 1782, first British Maratha war

came to end. For twenty years after this, there was peace between the British and the Marathas.

According to the treaty signed by the British and Hyder Ali after the First Anglo Mysore War, the two sides had agreed to help each other in case of an attack by a third power. However, when the Marathas attacked Mysore, the British did not give any aid to Hyder Ali. Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan remained hostile to the British for the next 30 years. In 1782, Hyder Ali died but his son Tipu Sultan carried on the war. The position that existed before the war was restored.

Thus, in the period from 1765 to 1785, the British failed to extend their territories in India.

5. The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam was blinded by the Rohillas. The Marathas resumed their attacks against the Nizam. The Gurkha in Nepal had become very powerful and the Burmese kingdom had also extended its influence into the North-Eastern regions of India. There was also a danger of an Afghan invasion in Punjab. Cornwallis, however, refused to interfere in these areas.

The policy of non-intervention was, however, given up in the case of Mysore. Tipu Sultan had attacked the kingdoms of Coorg and Travancore. The rulers of these kingdoms were an ally of the British. The British regarded Tipu as the chief danger to their power in the South India. This led to the third Anglo-Mysore war. Tipu suffered a defeat and he had to cede large parts of his territories to the British.

Thus, the British adhered to the policy of non-intervention only when it suited their interests. The same policy was continued by Cornwallis who was the successor to John Shore. The British had promised to help the Nizam, but when the Marathas defeated the Nizam, the British did not come to the Nizam's aid. However, when in 1797, the successor to the Nawab of Awadh chosen by them was opposed, the British crushed the opposition.

6. Wellesly was appointed the Governor General in 1798. He started a new wave of expansion. In 1799, the British lodged a war against Tipu Sultan. Tipu died while fighting. Some of the territories of Mysore were taken over by the British and some by the Nizam. The new Raja of Mysore was made completely dependent upon the British. The British captured Karnataka, Tanjore and Surat also. Wellesly turned his attention to the Marathas. The internal conflicts among the Marathas had never ceased. British troops occupied Poona, the capital of Peshwar. Delhi was taken by the British from the control of the Sindhia, and the blind Emperor Shah Alam finally passed into their protection. Bhonsle and Sindhia signed treaties with the British and ceded large territories to them. After Wellesly, the British halted their expansion. They tried to consolidate their power. However, soon another phase of expansion started.
7. The only major Indian power that still retained its independence was Punjab under Ranjit Singh. In 1801, Misls accepted Ranjit Singh as the Maharaja of Punjab. He was soon able to extend his power to vast territories including Peshawar, Multan, Kashmir, Kangra and other hill states. He had built a strong army. Because of his strength, he had won the respect of the British. They signed a treaty of friendship with him in 1809, however, after the Maharaja's death in 1838, the situation changed.
8. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' became very common under Dalhousie. When the Indian rulers became dependent on the British, the British acquired the right to sanction or refuse an adoption. In the case of refusal, the territory of the ruler who had no son was annexed by the British.

British Expansion from 1809 to 1848

The wars between England and France which had started soon after the outbreak of the French Revolution were still going on. At that time Minto was sent as the Governor General of India. This led to the further expansion of British Power in India and neighbouring countries. Java and Sumatra which were under Dutch occupation were conquered by the British. Though these islands were later restored. But the British captured Singapore and expanded into Sarawak. These conquests helped the British control on the South-East Asian trade and laid the foundations of Britain's naval supremacy in this region.

The British also tried to extend their influence in Afghanistan, Iran and in the North-Western region of India. They succeeded in extending their power up to the river Sutluz. They restricted Ranjit Singh's expansion to the east of that river.

After Minto, Marquis Hastings was made next Governor General. He waged a war against Nepal. The Nepalese were defeated and had to cede territories to the British. A British resident was also posted at Kathmandu.

In the early years of the nineteenth century, bands of plunderers, called the Pindaris, had emerged. Many

Maratha leaders were helping the Pindaris. Soon the war against the Pindaris turned into the Third Anglo Maratha War (1817). Pindaris were defeated.

From 1824 to 1826, the British fought a war against the Burmese empire. After their defeat, Assam passed into the control of Britain. A British resident was also posted at Burma. In 1843, Sindh was, however, annexed to the British empire.

9. As the British rule reached its height, discontent against it also grew. This soon broke out into the great revolt of 1857. There were many causes of decline of Indian kingdom. 'Divide and Rule' policy was an important cause of decline of Indian kingdoms. This was an immediate cause but basic cause was laid in the incapacity of the Indian rulers to devise a stable and efficient political order. The internal weakness and the fear of attack by their neighbours made the rulers of many states to seek the protection of the British. There was no development in technology. This backwardness became one increasingly important factor when the Industrial Revolution took place in England. However, towards the end of the eighteenth century, the British armies had better artillery. Their army strength thereby increased.

B. Arrange the following events in Chronological order :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. First Battle of Karnataka | →(i) 23 June 1757 |
| 2. Second Battle of Karnataka | →(ii) 1798 A.D. |
| 3. Third Battle of Karnataka | →(iii) 1848-56 A.D. |
| 4. Battle of Plassi between the English and Siraj-ud-daulah | →(iv) 1817 A.D. |
| 5. Warren Hastings was made the Governor of Bengal | →(v) 1749-1754 A.D. |
| 6. Death of Hyder Ali | →(vi) 1845 A.D. |
| 7. Wellesly was made the Governor General of India | →(vii) 1756-1763 A.D. |
| 8. First Anglo-Sikh Battle | →(viii) 1782 A.D. |
| 9. Period of Dalhousie as a Governor General in India | →(ix) 1746-48 A.D. |
| 10. Third English-Maratha Battle | →(x) 1772 A.D. |

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Fort Saint George was the main centre of **English** merchants.
 - A fortified post of the English named **Fort William** was in Calcutta.
 - Dupleix** was the chief officer of French Company at Pondichery.
 - The British sent **Clive** to Arcot with a small army in 1751.
 - Alivardi Khan** was made the Nawab of Bengal in 1740.
 - Mir Zafar took shelter at the **Shuja-ud-daulah** Nawab of Awadh.
 - In 1773, **Warren Hastings** was made the Governor General of British territories in India.
 - Second Anglo-Mysore battle came to an end in **1782**.
 - After Minto **Markivas Hastings** was made Governor General.
 - The adopted son of Peshwa, **Nana Shaheb** was refused the pension.

D. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

- Ans.** 1. 3 2. 7 3. 7 4. 3 5. 3 6. 7 7. 3 8. 7 9. 7 10. 7

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4

Effect of British Rule in India

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. **The Regulating Act (1773)** : British government had to enquire into the affairs of the East India

Company. This revealed gross malpractices of the senior officials of the Company. The Company was also facing a financial crisis at that time. So, British government passed Regulating Act for controlling Company.

Pitt's India Act (1784) : In 1784, Pitt's India Act was passed. At that time, William Pitt was the Prime Minister of Britain. This Act set up a Board of Control in Britain. Through this Act the British Government could fully control the Company's civil, military and revenue affairs in India. The Company, however, continued to have the monopoly of trade. The power of Governor General increased according to this Act. Governor General became the actual ruler of India.

2. **Organisation of the Army :** Army's size grew along with the British expansion. The number of Indian soldiers was very much in Company's army. The number of soldiers had risen to near about 2,00,000. They were regularly paid. They were thoroughly trained in the use of the latest arms. Besides the Company's army, British troops were also stationed in India. Though the Company's Indian troops earned the reputation of being very efficient, they were just mercenary soldiers of a colonial power. They did not have the pride. These factors sometimes provoked them to revolt.
3. To establish law and order a regular police force was organised. During the time of Lord Cornwallis, this force was given a regular shape. In 1791, a superintendent of Police for Calcutta was appointed. Soon other cities were placed in the charge of Kotwals. The districts were divided into Thanas. Each of which was put under the charge of a Daroga. The hereditary village policemen became Chawkidars. Later the post of a District Superintendent of Police was created. As in the army here also, only the Europeans were eligible for higher posts. Its lower range was very poorly paid. They had good power. Due to this Police never became popular. It earned much notoriety for its corruption and harassment to the common people.
4. Lord Cornwallis was the real founder of Indian Civil Service in 1793. Till 1853, director of the company appointed the officials of Civil Service. But by the Charter Act of 1853, a system of open competition through examination was introduced. Indians were not allowed to enter the Civil Services. In fact, in 1793 a rule was made that no Indian would be eligible for posts carrying £ 500 or above as salary. As the responsibilities of the administration grew, the need was felt to train the civil services personnel in the system of government, social conditions, languages and the traditions prevalent in India. After 1858, Indians got permission to sit in the examination of Civil Services. Civil Services were reputed and high salary services. British India was divided into districts corresponding more or less to the Sarkars of the earlier period. In each district there was a collector to collect revenue, a magistrate to maintain law and order and a judge to administer justice. In general, the collector was the head of the district. All the posts were held by members of the civil services.
5. In 1793, Lord Cornwallis started a code of laws, which was called Cornwallis Code. Written laws were made on various subjects as economic, social, land revenue and crime, etc. Now, the administration of justice was started according to this law and was written in place of the laws which were based on vague customs. Its purpose was to establish an equal justice administration, but there were separate courts for the British living in India. Only British laws were applied to them.
6. **Permanent Settlement :** As the system of auctioning did not bring stability to its income, the Company decided to fix the land revenue of Bengal and Bihar on the permanent basis. The new system known as the permanent settlement, was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793.

According to it, the Zamindar became the owner of an estate. He was required to pay a fixed amount of revenue to the government every year within a specified time. The permanent settlement ensured to the Company regular income. It also created a new class of Zamindars, who were loyal to the British. Zamindars became the owner of hereditary land. Later, this right was given to them that they could throw away the peasants from their land. The number of landless labourers increased in this way.

Rayatwari Systems

The permanent settlement was introduced. This is known as the Rayatwari System. In this, the Government gave the land to the Rayat or Peasants. The revenue was fixed for a period of 30 years on the basis of the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop. The government's share was about half of the net value of the crop. Under this system, the position of the cultivator became more secure but the rigid system of revenue collection often forced him into the clutches of the money lenders. Besides, the

government itself became a big Zamindar and the cultivators were left at the mercy of its officers.

7. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, these crafts and industries occupied a very important position in India's economy. But soon they suffered rapid decline. There were many reasons of it :
1. With the gradual abolition of the princely order in the British territories, demand for finer varieties of Indian industrial products went on declining.
2. Cotton industry was developing in England. At that time, industrial revolution and new machines helped in cotton industry of England. This made the position of cotton exports difficult.
3. The officers of the company forced the producers of cotton cloth and other commodities to change the price of their goods which should be 20 to 40 per cent less than the real price. The Company's officials were to manipulate the prices of raw cotton. The Company's officials used to purchase the Deccan cotton in bulk and sold it to the weavers of Bengal at high prices. Due to all reasons, the cotton textile industry was almost wiped out.
4. The appearance of the machine made cloth struck the greatest blow in the textile industry.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. In **1865** high court was set up.
 2. During the time of **Lord Cornwallis** Police force was given a regular shape.
 3. There was a **collector** to collect revenue in each district.
 4. In **1865** high court was set up in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
 5. British merchants were smuggling **gold** to China in a very large scale.
 6. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, name of India was very popular in the field of construction of **ships**.
 7. During the time of **William Pentinck**, a law was passed against the Sati System.

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

- Ans.** 1. 3 2. 7 3. 7 4. 3 5. 3 6. 7 7. 7

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself

FOR FUN

- Do yourself

5

Fraction Against British Rule

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. There were dozens of revolts between 1765 A.D. and 1865 A.D. in different parts of the country. Many of these were revolted by the peasants and tribal people. There were also mutinies by sepoys of the Company's army.
The first major revolt broke out soon after the British conquest of Bengal. It was led by Sanyasis and Fakirs and spread to many areas of eastern India. Most of these rebels were peasants. It took the British about thirty years to end this revolt.
There were a number of tribal revolts during this period. Some of the powerful ones among these were the revolts of the Bhils in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Kols in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Gonds and Khonds in Orissa, Kolis in Maharashtra, Mers in Rajasthan and Santhals in Bengal and Bihar. There were many revolts by the tribal people of North-Eastern India.
From 1795 A.D. to 1805 A.D., an anti-British rebellion broke out in Southern parts of the country led by the Zamindars, Poligars as they were called in some parts of Southern India.
There were mutinies by the sepoys of the Company's army. The most notable of these were the Vellore

Mutiny in 1806 A.D. and the Barrackpore Mutiny in 1824 A.D. 350 Sepoys were killed in Vellore Mutiny. 117 British soldiers were killed in this. The mutiny at Barrackpore by the 47th Native infantry caused much alarm to the British government. The mutiny was brutally suppressed.

Another powerful revolt during this period was that of the Wahabis. They were the followers of a Muslim Sect founded by Sayyed Ahmad. They had a large followers among the peasants and craftsmen of Bengal and Bihar. These activities continued from 1830 A.D. till after the revolt of 1857 A.D.

Most of these revolts were however, localised occurrences. They did not come as a serious danger to the British rule in India. The discontent against the British rule, however, continued to grow, and culminated in the mighty revolt of 1857.

2. Before the revolt of 1857, on 29th March 1857 A.D., in Barrackpore a soldier named Mangal Pandey had rebelled against the introduction of new cartridges, made by cow's fat. As a result, he was arrested and hanged on 8th April, 1857 A.D.
3. After Barrackpore, this revolt began in Meerut. From here, this revolt was started. On 24 April, 1857 A.D., some Indian soldiers refused to use the fat's cartridges. As a result, 85 soldiers were imprisoned. On 9th May, when some soldiers went for a walk in the city, women of Meerut City taunted them. They said, "Shh! Your brothers are in jail and you are walking aimlessly in the market. Your life is very shameful."

Soldiers became excited and next day, on 10th May all prisoners had been freed after they broke up the jail and that night they marched to Delhi. Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed Emperor of India by these soldiers. The soldiers of Delhi also joined the revolt.

The news of this revolt soon spread like wild fire to a large part of the country. Christian artisans and other people helped in this revolt. Revolt took place in many soldiers' camp.

4. Political Reasons : The vigorous application of the Doctrine of Lapse by Dalhousie added to the discontent which annexed many Indian territories into English empire; as Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, Awadh, etc. These actions created unrest among the ruling families. The people of high posts were refused the pension and honour by the Britishers.
5. On 4th June, 1857 A.D., Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh led this revolt in Lucknow. Zamindars, peasants and soldiers of Awadh helped them. On 5th June, 1857 A.D., this revolt took place in Kanpur, whose leader was Nana Sahib. Tatya Tope and Azimullah Khan organised this revolt. All Britishers with their families were shot in a place of Kanpur named Satichaura.

In Jhansi, Rani Laxmibai led her troops into battle heroically. She captured Gwalior with the help of Tatya Tope. But on 17th June, 1858 A.D., Rani Laxmi Bai struggled very bravely and died in soldier's guise.

In Bihar, the rebel forces were commanded by Kunwar Singh, Zamindar of Jagdishpur. He defeated the British soldiers near Agra, but on 27 April, 1858 A.D., he died.

In Ruhelkhand, revolt was commanded by Ahmadulla. This revolt was spread in Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and other parts of the country. In South, the field of this revolt was limited.

6. Three causes of the failure of the revolt of 1857 A.D. :
 1. In this movement there was lack of sufficient unity there was no main leader of this movement. Bahadur Shah Zafar was a weak ruler.
 2. There was different aim of this movement. Various leaders took part in this movement for their own purpose. As Nana Sahib was unsatisfied with his pension, Rani Laxmi Bai was unsatisfied due to his adopted son, who was refused by her successor.
 3. Some Indians were in the side of the British during the revolt. They were not in the side of the strugglers; as the king of Patiala, Jindh, Gwalior and Hyderabad were in the side of British.
7. Suppression of the Revolt

Throughout the revolt the Hindus and the Muslims fought shoulder to shoulder. The British made efforts to rouse Hindus and Muslims against each other, but they were not succeeded in this. However, in spite of the wide spread nature of the revolt, it was suppressed within a year or so on. Delhi was captured by the British in September 1857 A.D. Bahadur Shah was imprisoned. He was exiled to Rangoon. In 1862 A.D., he died there. Three of his sons, who also had been captured, were shot dead.

In September 1858, A.D., Lucknow fell under British troops. But Begum Hazrat Mahal refused to

surrender. She escaped in Nepal. Kunwar Singh died in April 1858 A.D. after sustaining a fatal wound. Rani Laxmi Bai was killed fighting in June 1858 A.D. Nana Sahib escaped in Nepal.

It has been estimated that in Awadh more than 1,50,000 people were killed. This kept the fighting against British troops continuous for two years in Central Asia and Rajasthan. The revolt was crushed by the end of 1858 A.D.

The suppression of the revolt was accompanied and followed by the British troops on the rebel leaders, soldiers and the common civilian population. Now the victorious British armies began mass killing and systematic acts of brutality on a large scale. Many villages were razed to the ground. Plunder committed in the cities. Rebels in large number were hanged.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **The Bhils** led the revolt in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
2. **The Kols** led the revolt in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
3. In 1806, soldiers led the revolt in **the Vellore Mutiny**.
4. **Muslim Sect** were the followers of a group of Muslims founded by Sayad Ahmad.
5. On 8th April, 1857 A.D., **Mangal Pandey** was hanged in Barrackpur.
6. The revolt of 1857 A.D. was began on 10th May, 1857 A.D. from **Meerut**.
7. Bahadur Shah Zafar died on 1862 A.D. in **Burma**.

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

- Ans. 1. 7 2. 7 3. 3 4. 7 5. 3 6. 7

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself

FOR FUN

- Do yourself

6

British Rule in India After 1858 A.D.

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. In August 1858 A.D., the British Parliament passed an Act. It put an end to the rule of the Company. The control of the British government in India was transferred to the British crown. At this time, Victoria was the Queen of Britain. Although British government was responsible for the Parliament. So, British Parliament became supreme body for India.
Lord Canning held a Darbar at Allahabad on 1 November 1858 A.D. and a proclamation issued by the Queen was read out in it. The proclamation promised to respect the rights of Indian princes and disclaimed any intention of extending British conquests in India. It also promised to pay due regard to the ancient rights and customs of the people and to follow a policy of justice and religious toleration. People of all religions and castes will be qualified to enter the administrative services. Their promise with regard to the respect for ancient custom of India took the form of a policy to preserve social evils. The British came to believe that their rule could be preserved only by maintaining the old social order. The foreign rulers thereafter showed little interest in social reform.
2. The Secretary of India was given complete control over the Government of India. To advise the Secretary of India, the India Council was created.
In 1870 A.D., a telegraph line was laid between India and Britain. This made communication very easy. Now, day-to-day consultations between the Government of India and the Secretary of State became possible. The introduction of steam vessels reduced the travelling time between Britain and India. The opening of the Suez Cannal in 1869, connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea, greatly reduced the distance between Britain and India. Now, the Secretary of State could keep himself informed of the latest developments of India and exercise direct supervision of the administration of India.

3. The Act of 1861 A.D. provided the structure of the basic government which continued for a long time. Changes were made from time to time. By this time, National Movement was beginning. Indian leaders demanded that the legislative councils should be made a representative bodies and their members should be elected by the people. They also demanded more powers for these councils.
4. **Indian Council Act of 1892 A.D. :** In this Act, the number of additional members in the Imperial Legislative Council and in Provincial Legislative Councils was increased. The Act provided for indirect election of some members. There was some increase in the powers of the Legislative Councils. In spite of the setting up of the Legislative Councils, the Government of India remained autocratic in its character. It also promoted other interests of the British merchants, industrialists, planters and civil servants in India. These policies were not in favour of common people. The people of India had no role in the government. The Legislative Councils included a few members of upper sections of Indian society.
5. In 1860 A.D., the system of budget was introduced and the expected revenue from each item was listed. The income from post offices, railways, sale of opium and salt and custom duties was kept wholly by the Central Government. The income from other sources like that of land revenue, stamp duties, excise, etc., was divided between the central and the provincial government.
For taking a case to the law courts, a tax called stamp duty was imposed. Similarly stamp duties were imposed on business deals. In 1860 A.D., tax was imposed. But later, these duties were abolished. After some time custom duty was imposed again. The people of India had to pay all these taxes to a government which was run to protect the interests of Britain.
6. **Reorganisation of Army :** In fact, the revolt of 1857 A.D. was a revolt of soldiers. The British Government reorganised the army to prevent the recurrence of a similar revolt. Earlier, the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras maintained separate armies. The army of each Presidency consisted of Indian soldiers. There were the units of European soldiers, British soldiers and the regiments of British soldiers. After 1859 A.D., the units of European soldiers and those of the British were combined. In 1859 A.D., the separate armies of the presidencies were unified and the entire army of the British government in India was brought under control of the commander-in-chief. It was decided to exclude Indian soldiers from the artillery and the arsenals. All officers were of course Europeans.
7. In 1853 A.D. members of the civil services began to be recruited on the basis of a competitive examination. It was held in England. Very few Indians could appear in these examinations. The age for appearing in these examinations was 23 years in 1853 A.D. It was reduced to 21 years in 1866 A.D. and 19 years in 1876 A.D. This made it even more difficult for Indians to compete with the British. However, in practice, the services were monopolised by the British. Educated Indians demanded that the age limit for the competition should be raised. The examinations should be held simultaneously in England and in India.
8. There were 562 states in India at that time. After 1857 A.D., India was divided into two parts. One was British India governed directly by the British Government of India and the other was on which Indian princes ruled over the Indian States. The British Paramountcy in India was clearly stated in the Act of 1876 A.D., by which Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Empress of India' on 1st January 1877. With the emergence of the British Government as the paramount authority in India, the power and the status of the Indian princes was further reduced. Now it was the responsibility of the British Government in India to protect the Indian states. This gave the British Government unlimited power to intervene in the internal affairs of the Indian States. Each succession in a state had to be approved by the British monarch. If the ruler was a minor, the state was ruled by the British. Indian states could not establish relations with other countries.
9. **British Policy of 'Divide and Rule' :** After 1858 A.D., the British followed a systematic policy of dividing Hindus and Muslims. Muslims were held to be the chief enemies of the British and responsible for the 1857 A.D. revolt. They were discriminated in the services. Later on, the anti-Muslim policy was reversed. The British Government started favouring more the upper class Muslims than the Hindus. When the national movement took place, the British encouraged the formation of parties based on religion. Their purpose was to weaken the struggle for independence.
Thus, the British policy after the revolt of 1857 A.D. underwent many changes. The control of India passed on completely to the British government. Britain ruled India for her economic and imperial interests. In many respects the British policy in India after 1857 A.D. was worse than it was before. The

But all policies of the British government could not weaken the freedom struggle of India.

- ### B. Fill in the blanks :

- C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :**

- ## PROJECT WORK

- ## FOR FUN

7

Economic Condition of India (1858-1947 A.D.)

- 24

1860 A.D. that almost three-fourths of the peasantry covered, indebtedness.

4. There was frequent occurrence of famines in India because Indian peasants were absolutely dependent on the monsoon. Sometimes this monsoon rain was not started on time and sometimes, in some regions, rain was very less than average, it means failure of crops. Even when the harvest was good, they could never store anything to live due to drought. Though famines were frequent between 1860 A.D. and 1908 A.D., a general countrywide failure of rains in any single year was rare.
5. For developing agriculture, the government adopted a few more constructive policies from the beginning of this century. An agricultural department was established. The Imperial Institution of Agriculture was started in Bihar for advanced training in agriculture. Some agricultural schools and colleges were also set up in different parts of the country. But as the landlords were able to release high rents from their land without improving its condition the progress of the modern farming methods was not significant. Besides, the number of agricultural labourers was increasing.
6. In the early period, the railways followed the scheme of constructing trunk lines. Connecting the big ports like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with the important interior cities and agricultural areas, as the raw materials could be reached the ports easily by which the British made trade. By the end of the 19th century, over 25,000 km. of lines had been laid.

Another major consideration in laying railway lines was the defence of British hold over India. Areas which were important from the point of view of defence were linked together through railways to facilitate movement of troops. Till 1947 A.D., the railway lines had been laid over a length of about 70,000 km. in the country.

7. It began first with the manufacture of dyes from indigo during the closing years of the 18th century when indigo was grown in selected districts of Bihar and Bengal. By 1850 A.D., it formed one of the most important exportable goods from India. You have read that the British were in need of indigo for their cloth industry. But in the latter part of the 19th century indigo started losing market due to the production of a synthetic dye which was cheaper and more durable.

In the middle of the 19th century, tea became the biggest plantation among the Indian plantation industries. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam, Bengal and on the hills of Southern India. In the early years of the 20th century, Indian tea topped the list in the world tea market. In England it found its large market. Coffee, rubber and cinchona were the other important items of plantation industries. British Capital monopolised these industries.

8. Coal was the most important source of power. Work in the coal-fields in India began from 1854 A.D. With the expansion of railways and the growth of industries, the demand of coal went up. Coal is also essential for melting iron ore.
9. Two new social classes which emerged in Indian Society were the Indian Capitalists and Industrial Workers. Besides these, there was the middle class. Many people entered the professions of law, engineering and business. The basic feature of the economic conditions of the Indian people during the period of British rule was their extreme poverty. The per capita annual income in 1947 was Rs 228. The landlords, factory owners, traders and the middle class people were earning a lot more than small cultivators and labourers. In the beginning of 20th century, the monthly average wage of an agricultural labourer was less than Rs 5 and that of an unskilled labourer in towns like Calcutta and Delhi was about Rs 8 only.
10. Cotton textile industry, Jute industry and Sugar industry were developed during the British rule.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The most biggest plantation crop was **Tea** during the British rule.
 2. Between 1771 and 1815, the average size of holdings was reduced from **40** acres to **7** acres.
 3. In 1861, the population figure was **20 crore and 60 lakh**.
 4. In 1941, the population figure was **38 crore and 90 lakh**.
 5. Mostly, famines were occurred between **1860 A.D. and 1908 A.D.**
 6. A severe famine in **1943 A.D.** in Bengal.
 7. Till 1947, the railway lines had been laid over a length of about **70,000 km.**
 8. Mostly jute factories were set up in **Calcutta**.
 9. Cotton textile industries were mainly in **Bombay and Gujarat**.

10. In 1905, **Tata Steel Iron** company was founded at **Jamshedpur**.

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

Ans. 1. 7 2. 3 3. 3 4. 7 5. 3 6. 3 7. 3 8. 3

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself

2. Do yourself

FOR FUN

Do yourself

8

Religious & Social Movements and Cultural Awareness

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's thought was that to purify the evils of Hindu religion that had crept into it, it was necessary to bring to the knowledge of the people the original texts of their religion. He condemned idol-worship and rituals. He set up **Brahmo Sabha** in 1828 and Brahmo Samaj in 1830.
 2. Vidyasagar's greatest contribution was to the cause of women's uplift. He played a great role in the passing of the law for widow remarriage, about this you have read before. He personally took part in the first widow remarriage that was performed in Calcutta in 1856. He was attacked by the orthodox Hindus for his powerful support at promoting education of girls.
 3. **Derozio :** In 1826, a young man of 17, Henry Lui Vivian Derozio joined the Hindu College as a teacher. His father was of Portuguese origin and mother an English woman. Within no time he drew around him the best boys of the college when he constantly encouraged to think freely, and to question on traditional beliefs. Derozio promoted radical ideas through his teaching and by organising an association for debate and discussions on literature, history philosophy and science. His students were collectively called the Young Bengal. He debated the existence of God. He demanded freedom of thought and education for women. His views alarmed the Orthodox Hindus of Calcutta. Derozio was dismissed from the college. The 'Young Bengal' movement continued even after Derozio's death in 1831.
 4. In 1875, Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay. He preached in Hindi. The *Satyarth Prakash* was his most important book. Swami Dayanand preached that God is one, who should be worshipped not in the form of images but as a spirit. He held that the Vedas contained all the knowledge imported to man by God. The Arya Samaj made rapid progress in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab. The Arya Samaj opposed child marriage and encouraged remarriage of widows.
 5. In order to propagate the teachings of Ramkrishna in every corner of the country, Swami Vivekanand travelled in the various parts of the country. In 1893, he participated in the All World Religions Conference at Chicago (U.S.A.). His address there made a deep impression on the people. He spread Hindu philosophy through speeches in America and Europe.
In order to propagate the teachings of Ramkrishna and put them into practise Ramkrishna Mission was founded in 1897 by his favourite disciple Vivekananda. Its motto is, "The best way to serve God is to serve mankind." It has grown into a very powerful centre because of its public activities. It included organising relief during floods, famines and epidemics. Mission established hospitals and educational institutions.
 6. The most important Movement for the spread of modern education and social reform among Muslims was started by Sir Sayad Ahmad Khan. Sir Sayad Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) came from a family of nobles of the Mughal Court. He joined the service of Company as a judicial officer. Sir Sayad Ahmad Khan was deeply concerned at the depressed position of the Muslims. He took steps to reform the position of the Muslims. He persuaded the Indian Muslims to accept the English education for their rise. Orthodox Muslims protested it. In 1864, he founded the Translation Society which was later named the Scientific Society. The Society was located at Aligarh. It published Urdu translations of English books

of science and other subjects. His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875. In course of time, it became a University. This movement came to be known as the Aligarh Movement.

7. From the 19th century, literature in every modern Indian language began to grow. Now, in place of poetry, prose writing became important, and new forms of literary writing such as novel, short story, drama and essay began to develop. The themes of literary writings in these new forms and in poetry were basically humanistic, that is, they were concerned with the life of the people, their problems, aspirations and struggle. This literature also became an important instrument for promoting patriotism and nationalism.

B. Tick right (3) mark against the correct statement and cross (7) mark against the wrong statement :

Ans. 1. 7 2. 3 3. 7 4. 3 5. 3 6. 7 7. 7

C. Match the following organisation with their founder :

Ans.

Brahmo Samaj	→ Vivekanand
Prarthana Samaj	→ Narayana Guru
Arya Samaj	→ Jyotiba Phule
Satya Shodhak Samaj	→ Derozio
Aligarh Movement	→ Raja Ram Mohan Rai
Young Bengal Movement	→ Mahadev Govind Ranade
Ramkrishna Mission	→ Dayanand Saraswati
S.N.D.P.	→ Sir Sayad Ahmad Khan

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself

2. Do yourself

FOR FUN

Do yourself

9

Rising of Indian Nationalism

A. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Armed Revolts After 1857

The rebellion activities of Wahabies continued also till long after 1857. It took the British thousands of troops to finally suppress the Wahabis in the 1870's.

In 1857, an educational centre for religious education among Muslims was set up at **Deoband** (Uttar Pradesh). This centre continued to instill love for freedom and feelings of hostility to British rule among its pupils.

Among the Sikhs in Punjab, a movement called the **Kuka Movement** was organised by Guru Ram Singh. The Kukas rose in arms against the British rule but were brutally suppressed in 1872. Many Kuka rebels were also executed.

After 1857, there were many peasant revolts. There were also revolts by the tribal people in different parts of the country. In the Chota Nagpur area of Bihar, the Munda tribals rose in revolt in the 1890's. In 1900, the revolt was suppressed. Birsa Munda, who was captured, died in jail soon after.

In 1879, in Maharashtra, **Vasudev Balvant Phadke** organised an armed revolt against the British. The revolt was, however, shortlived. Phadke was captured and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

There were many other armed revolts but these revolts were local revolts. They did not pose a serious threat to the British rule in India.

2. Around the middle of the 19th century, political associations of Indians began to be formed. They were formed in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In 1851, the 'British Indian

Association' was formed in Calcutta. It demanded, among other things, a share for Indians in the administration of the country. The 'Bombay Association' was set up in 1852 to make representations to the British authorities in India and Britain to promote the welfare of the Indian people. The 'Madras Native Association' formed in 1852, also had similar objectives. They also demanded that Indians be allowed to hold high positions in the administration. The members of all these associations mostly came from the upper sections of the Indian society. They sent their requests to the British officers for their objectives.

3. Some organisations were formed which had more representative, from the people than the ones mentioned above. Some of these organisations were : Pune Sarvajanik Sabha which was formed in 1870, the Indian Association which was formed in 1876, the Madras Mahajan Sabha which was formed in 1884 and the Bombay Presidency Association which was formed in 1885. In their criticism of the government, these organisations were more forthright than the earlier organisations and did not hesitate to hold protest meetings against the policy of repression and discrimination against Indians followed by the government. The activities of these organisations too, however, were confined to their respective regions.
4. The need for an all Indian organisation representing Indian opinion had been felt for a long time. Some steps had already been taken in this regard by Surendra Nath Banerjee who had founded the Indian Association at Calcutta. Surendra Nath Banerjee had been selected in the Indian Civil Service but had been dismissed without any strong reason. He brought together people from all parts of the country for the first All Indian National Conference held in Calcutta in 1883. Second National Conference held in Calcutta in 1885. This was an important step for political organisation.
5. A conference was formed when 72 delegates from all the presidencies of India met in Bombay from 28th to 30th December 1885. With this Indian National Congress was formed. Its first President was Wmesh Chandra Banerjee.
6. The first 20 years of the Congress (1885-1905) were generally described as being in its 'Moderate' phase. During this period, the Congress asked for gradual introduction of reforms and for the increased numbers of the Indians in the government and administration of the country. It demanded more powers for the Legislative Council and to make these councils representative bodies by having elections for the membership of the Councils. It also demanded the creation of the Legislative Councils in provinces where they did not exist. It demanded that Indians should be recruited to higher posts in the government and that the Civil Service Examinations should be held in India. It also demanded reduction in land revenue and changes in government's economic policies to facilitate the growth of Indian industries. It opposed the heavy expenditure of the government on administration and army and the drain of India's wealth. Other major demands were freedom of speech and expression, expansion of welfare programmes and promotion of education.
7. During the last decade of the 19th century, new trends began to appear in the national movement, the leaders were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Ray and Vipin Chandra Pal. The new leaders, criticised the policies of the leaders of moderate phase. They were called extrement leaders they said that it was not enough to demand reforms in administration. The aim of the Indian people should be : “the attainment of Swaraj”.
8. Earlier, the leader of Indian National Congress asked for gradual introduction of reforms and for increased number of the Indians in the administration. These were known as the leaders of 'Moderate Phase' because they wanted that their demands should be accepted by the government through appeals. When the British government did not pay any attention towards the demands of these Moderat phase then after 1905, the extremist leaders aroused in the Congress. The main leaders of this phase were Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Ray and Vipin Chandra Pal.
The extremist leaders demanded whole freedom. They also developed strikes and boycott of foreign goods.

B. In column 'A' are given some statements and in column 'B' names of some persons. Match the two columns :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. He was the founder of the Indian Association | → (i) Badurddin Tayebji |
| 2. He was the first President of Indian National Congress | → (ii) Vasudev Balwant Phadke |
| 3. He was the President of the second session of Congress | → (iii) Dada Bhai Naroji |
| 4. He was a retired British official and played a leading role in the formation of the Congress | → (iv) George Mule |
| 5. He said that, "Swaraj is my birthright and I must have it." | → (v) Birsa Munda |
| 6. He began an armed revolt against the British in Maharashtra. | → (vi) A.O. Hume |
| 7. He began Kuka movement. | → (vii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| 8. A revolt of tribal people at Chota Nagpur leaded by him. | → (viii) Wmesh Chandra Banerjee |
| 9. He was made the President of Congress, in the Madras session in 1887 | → (ix) Surendra Nath Banerjee |
| 10. He was made the President of the session of Congress, in Allahabad, in 1888 | → (x) Guru Ramsingh |

C. Put right (3) or wrong (7) against the following :

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

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself 3. Do yourself

FOR FUN

Do yourself

10 Struggle for Swaraj

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Bengal was the largest province of India. It included Bihar and parts of Orissa. At that time, Bengal had a population of 78 million. The British Government said for "Bengal Partition" that the partition of this province is necessary due to the administrative reasons because it is a big province, but their important reason behind this was to sow seeds of disunity between Hindus and Muslims and to weaken the national movement. They said that the new province, in which Muslims would be in a majority would be in the interest of the Muslims. Thus a new province of eastern Bengal and Assam was created. The partition came into effect on 16th October 1905.
 - The Swadeshi and Boycott Movements which was started with a view of ending the partition of Bengal soon became powerful weapon of the struggle for freedom. The promotion of "Swadeshi" was accompanied by the advocacy of Boycott and stressed on the use of goods produced within the country. This would help to promote Indian industries. It was also an effective method of developing patriotism. This movement spread in many parts of the country. People abstained the shopkeepers from selling foreign goods. On some places, foreign goods were buried in this movement. Students also took active participation in this movement. The Government resorted to all kinds of repressive measures. Many students were expelled from schools and colleges. Many were beaten up and sent to jail.
 - The government tried to satisfy the 'Moderates', in 1909, the 'Indian Council Act' was announced. This is popularly known as the Morley-Minto Reform. Morley was the Prime Minister of India, during this time and Minto was viceroy. According to this Act, the membership of the Central and provincial

legislative councils was enlarged, but the number of elected members in these councils was less than the total membership. The elected members were not elected by the people but by landlords, organisations of traders and industrialists, universities and local bodies. The British also introduced Communal Electorates as a part of these reforms. This was meant to create disunity between Hindus and Muslims. The Congress at its 1909 session welcomed the creation of separate electorates on the basis of religion. These reforms did not mark an advance towards the establishment of a representative government. The only change was that the government started appointing some Indians to high positions.

4. The Revolutionaries

There were some youngmen, during this time, who showed their bitterness against the British rule by violence. They gave training to their members in making explosives and using firearms. There were two important societies of revolutionaries : The “Abhinav Bharat Society” in Maharashtra and The “Anusheelan Samiti” in Bengal.

5. The Congress and the Muslim League signed a pact in 1916, in Lucknow. They joined hands in demanding self-government. The Congress according to this pact, accepted separate representation of Muslims in the councils.

6. In 1919, the Rowlatt Act was passed. It empowered the Government to put people in jails without any trial. The passing of this Act aroused the indignation of the people. 6th April, 1919 was observed as a 'National Humiliation Day' in protest of Rowlatt Act. There were demonstrations and strikes all over the country. Such protests of a united people had never been witnessed at any time in India before. The Government resorted to brutal measures.

7. Turkey had fought against Britain in the First World War. At the end of the war, Turkey, which was one of the defeated countries, suffered injustices at the hands of Britain. A movement was organised under the leadership of Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali (popularly known as Ali brothers) which was called the Khilafat movement.

8. In 1920, the Congress, first at a special session held in Kolkata and later at the regular session held in Nagpur under Gandhiji's leadership, adopted a new programme of struggle against the government. It is called non-cooperation Movement. This movement was aimed at undoing the injustices done to Punjab and Turkey and the attainment of Swaraj.

It began with the renunciation of honorary titles like 'Sir' that Indians had received from the British government. Gandhiji returned his Kaisar-e-Hind medal in August 1920. After this, legislative assemblies were boycotted. Most people refused to cast their votes when election to the legislatures were held. Thousands of students and teachers left schools and colleges. New educational institutions like the Jamiamia in Delhi and Kashi Vidyapeeth in Varanasi were started by nationalists. The people resigned their government jobs. Lawyers boycotted law courts. There were strikes all over the India.

The movement had a great success. The firings and arrests could not stop it. Thousands of people were in jail. A rebellion had broken out in some parts of Kerela. The rebels were mostly Bhopal peasants. Hence it is called the Bhopal rebellion. The rebellion was suppressed brutally.

9. (i) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

On 13th April, 1919, people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, to protest against the arrest of the two leaders. The meeting was peaceful. There were many old men, women and children in the meeting. Suddenly, a British military officer, General Dyer, entered the park with his troops. Without even giving a warning to the people to disperse, he ordered his troops to fire. The troops fired at the unarmed crowd for ten minutes. In those ten minutes, according to the estimates of the Congress, about one thousand persons were killed and about 2000 wounded.

(ii) Edwin Montague, the Secretary of State for India, announced in British Parliament in 1917 that the policy of the British government was to gradually develop 'self-governing institutions' with the aim of giving India 'responsible government'. This raised the hope of many Indian leaders. Indian leaders also helped Britain in The First World War (1914-18). In 1917, the Congress session was held in Calcutta in which Annie Besant was elected its resident. She was the first woman to be elected President of the Congress. The Congress welcomed Montagu's announcement. In 1918, the Montague-Chemsford Report was published. This report was regarding the reforms which were described as disappointing and unsatisfactory by the British Reform Congress and asserted that the people of India were fit for responsible government.

10. In 1911, an Imperial Darbar was held in Delhi in which the British king, George V and his Queen were also present. The Darbar was also attended by Indian Princes who displayed their loyalty to the British Crown. Two important announcements were made on the occasion. One was the announcement of the partition of Bengal, which was effected in 1905, the other was the shifting of the capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi.

Column A

Column B

- C. Tick right (3) mark on the correct statement and cross (7) on the wrong :**

- ## PROJECT WORK

- ## FOR FUN

11

number of revolutionaries were arrested after this incident and filed in the Kakori Conspiracy Case. Four of them **Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh and Rajendera Tahiri** were sentenced to death. Others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

4. The most dramatic act took place in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April, 1929. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw two bombs in the Assembly. Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt did not try to escape. They stood there and raised the slogan 'Inqlab Zindabad.' They were arrested. During their trial, the revolutionaries displayed great courage.
5. **Chatgaun Armoury Raid** : Revolutionary movement took place in a place of Eastern Bengal, named Chatgaun, in 1930. These revolutionaries raided the police armoury at Chatgaun, under the leadership of Surya Sen. The revolutionaries announced the 'Vande Mataram' and captured Chatgaun. The city was captured by the revolutionaries for many days. But they forgot to take Kartoos and did not capture the ports. Zila Commissioner succeeded to escape. He demanded army from Calcutta. Surya Sen was arrested and sentenced to death.
6. The British government appointed a Commission to enquire into the working of India Act of 1919. The president of this Commission was Sir John Simon so it is known as the Simon Commission. The members of the Commission were all Englishmen. The appointment of the Commission sparked off a wave of protest all over the country. In 1927, the annual session of the Congress was held in Madras. It decided to boycott the Commission. The Muslim League also decided to boycott the Commission. The Commission arrived in India on 3rd February, 1928. On that day, the entire country observed a strike. All over the country the cry of 'Simon Go Back' was raised. Thousands of people were beaten up by the police. It was during that incident, Lala Lajpat Rai, who was popularly known as Punjab-Kesari, was severely assaulted by the police. He died of the injuries inflicted by the Police. The lathi blows crippled Govind Vallabh Pant for life.
7. The annual session of Congress was held in Lahore in 1929. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the president of this session. In this session, Gandhiji declared a proposal. On 31st December, 1929, that was passed. In this proposal, it was announced that the word 'Swarajya' in Article 1 of the Congress constitution shall mean "Complete Independence." It asked all Congressmen and nationalists not to participate in elections to the legislatures and to resign from the legislatures. To achieve this aim, it was decided to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement.
8. **Civil Disobedience Movement** : This movement began on 12th March, 1930, under the leadership of Gandhiji. Gandhiji left Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad on foot with 78 other members of the Ashram for Dandi. Dandi is a village on the Western sea coast of India, at a distance of about 385 km. from Ahmedabad. They reached Dandi on 6th April 1930. There, Gandhiji broke the salt law. It was illegal for anyone to make salt as it was a government monopoly. Gandhiji defied the government by picking up a handful of salt.
9. The government announced the 'Government of India Act', in August 1935. According to this Act, India would become a federation if 50 per cent of Indian states decided to join it. They would then have a large number of representatives in the two houses of the central legislature. However, the provisions with regard to the federation were not implemented. The Act made no reference even that of granting Dominion Status, much less independence, to India. This act was rejected at 1936's session of congress.
10. At 1936 session session of congress, held in Lucknow, under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress rejected the Act of 1935. It repeated the demand for a constituent assembly, however, it decided to participate in the elections to the provincial legislative assemblies that was held in 1937. In six provinces, it won an absolute majority of seats. In three others, it was the single largest party. The Muslim League which claimed to represent all the Muslims secured less than a quarter of the seats reserved for Muslims.

The Congress formed its ministries in seven out of 11 provinces. In two more provinces, it formed governments with the help of other parties. Only in two provinces, there were non-Congress ministries. These Congress ministries did some useful work. Education was improved and the condition of the peasants improved. They released the political people who had been imprisoned. The bans on newspapers were also lifted.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. In 1922, the Congress Session held in **Gaya and Chittaranjan Das** was its president.

2. Simon Commission arrived in India on **3rd February, 1928**.
3. **Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan** is known as the Frontier Gandhi.
4. Second Round Table Conference was held in **1931 A.D.**.
5. **26th January, 1930** day was observed as the Independence Day all over the world.
6. The Congress formed its ministries in **seven** out of 11 provinces.
7. In December 1928, a police officer, **Saunders** was killed.
8. **Lala Lajpat Rai** was assaulted by the Police and he died.
9. **Bhaghat Singh** and **Batukeshwar Dutt** threw two bombs on the Central Legislative Assembly.

C. Tick right (3) mark on the correct statement and cross (7) mark on the wrong statement :

Ans. 1. 7 2. 7 3. 3 4. 7 5. 3 6. 7 7. 3 8. 3

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself

2. Do yourself

3. Do yourself

FOR FUN

Do yourself

12 Rise of Independent India

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The aggressive and expansionist policies of the fascist countries led to the outbreak of the Second World War. The Second World War started in September 1939 when Hitler's armies invaded Poland. With the outbreak of hostilities, the British government made India a party to the War without consulting the Indian people. The Congress demanded that a national government should be formed immediately and Britain should promise that India would become independent as soon as the war was over. However, the British government refused to meet this demand. The ministries in the provinces resigned in November 1939. There were strikes and demonstrations in different parts of the country against the dragging of India into the war. In March 1940, the Congress held its session at Ramgarh. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad became the president of the Congress. The Congress demanded complete independence. In October, 1940, the Congress launched the Individual Satyagrah Movement. The first Satyagrahi chosen for this movement was Vinoba Bhave. The Satyagrahis decided to make a speech and would be arrested on the public places against the War. Thousands Satyagrahis were arrested. They included most of the prominent leaders of the Congress. Among them were Shri Krishna Sinha and Chakravarti Rajgopalachari. India hoped that after the War the British government as promised would give independence to India, but British government refused to meet the promise of giving independence to India.
2. In the international situations of the War, the British government sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India on 23rd March, 1942. Cripps met various groups, leaders and local princes. He gave suggestion to establish Swaraj, to make Indian Constitution, in which not only Indian states would participate but those provinces who did not like the constitution, they may make a new constitution or to live in the present system and security of the minorities. Main groups of the country refused the suggestion of Cripps. They did not want the right to send the representative of local states in the Constituent Assembly or to live separate from the Indian territory. They feared that they would be depended on Hindus in the Constituent Assembly. So, Cripps returned from India.
3. Cripps Mission failed and the fear of attack on India by Japan and in the other situations, Gandhiji started to keep his thoughts related to Quit India before the British after returning the Cripps Mission. On

26th April, 1942, he said to the British in writing that they should leave India systematically as per the time. Gandhiji believed that a temporary government could be established after the withdrawal of the British and could solve the Hindu-Muslim problem.

In July, Congress Committee passed a proposal of Quit India Movement in Wardha. On 7-8th August, 1942, the All Indian Congress constituted a meeting in Mumbai, to decide again about it. Gandhiji said in his proposal that the immediate ending of British rule in India and if demand was not accepted then there would be a movement. He gave a Mantra to Indians "Do or Die".

In the early hours of the morning of 9th August, 1942, most of the leaders of the Congress were arrested. They were lodged in prisons in different parts of the country. The Congress was banned. The government let loose a reign of terror. The people in their anger attacked government property. They interrupted posts and telegraphs. The government imposed restrictions on the publication of news about the movement. Many people were arrested. Hundred of people were killed.

4. An important development in the struggle for freedom during the Second World War was the formation of the Azad Hind Fauj. Ras Bihari Bose set up the Indian Independence League with the support of Indians living in the countries of South-East Asia. Japan defeated the British armies and occupied almost all the countries of South-East Asia. Japan imprisoned many Indian soldiers of the British army. The league formed the Azad Hind Fauj collecting the Indian prisoners of war with the aim of liberating India from the British rule. In the meantime, Subhash Chandra Bose had escaped from India in 1941. He reached Germany to work for India's independence. In 1943, he came to Singapore to rebuild the Azad Hind Fauj. The Azad Hind Fauj consisted of about 45,000 soldiers. In this, there were Indian prisoners of war as well as Indians who were settled in various countries of South-East Asia.
5. The British Government announced in 1946 that they were willing to end their rule over India. A group of few members of the British Ministries, which was known as Cabinet Mission, was sent to India to hold negotiations with Indian leaders regarding the transfer of power. It proposed the formation of provincial government and the convening of a Constituent Assembly. It is said in this proposal that the members elected by provincial Legislatures and the rulers of Indian states would be nominated in the Constituent Assembly.
6. There were many immediate problems before the free India as to solve the social problems, to improve the economical condition and to establish political unity in the country. The department of these states was under Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He brought about the accession to India of all states lying within India before India became free. There were three states which had not acceded by 15th August, 1947. There were Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh. Soon after independence, raiders from Pakistan invaded Kashmir. The Indian army was sent there to throw out the Pakistani invaders. On 26th October, the Maharaja of Kashmir Hari Singh sent his prime minister Mehar Chand Mahajan with the merge papers after signature, which were accepted. So, Kashmir merged in India, But after this, Pakistan claimed on Kashmir and there were many war and deals. The Nawab of Junagarh fled to Pakistan. In 1948, the people of Junagarh voted in favour of the state acceding to India. In September 1948, Hyderabad acceded to India by an armed activity.
7. In 1954, people in French controlled territories overwhelmingly voted for merger with India. Then, India and France entered into an agreement under which the French territories merged with India.
8. In 1954, the freedom fighters liberated Dadar and Nagar Haveli from the Portuguese. In 1955, a Satyagrahi movement was launched. Unarmed Satyagrahis entered Goa. The Portuguese troops fired at them and killed many of them. Indian troops came to Goa in December 1961 and the Portuguese surrendered. Goa became a part of India. With this, the whole of India became independent.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The Second World War began in **1939** with the attack on **the army** of Germany.
 2. March 1940, the Congress Session held in **Ramgarh**, **Maulana Abul**, **Kalam Azad** was its president.
 3. **Vinoba Bhave** was the first Satyagrahis.
 4. **In his proposal** Gandhiji said to the British to leave India in his writing.
 5. On **21st October, 1943**, Subhash Chandra Bose announced to set up the interim government of independent India in Singapore.
 6. The famous slogan of Subhash Chandra Bose was **Jai Hind**.
 7. In **February 1946**, the sailors of Royal Indian Navy revolted.

8. On March 1947, **Lord Mountbaten** became the new viceroy.
9. **Pondicherry** was the colony of the French.
10. The Maharaja of Kashmir **Hari Singh** signed on the merge papers of Kashmir with India.

C. Tick right (3) mark on the correct statement and cross (7) mark on the wrong statement :

Ans.	1. 7	2. 3	3. 3	4. 7	5. 7
	6. 3	7. 3	8. 7	9. 3	10. 7

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
3. Do yourself

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Unit 3 : India and the World Problems and Challenges

1 Depreciation of Environment

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. In the solar system, the Earth is the only planet, on which there is life.
Biosphere is the narrow zone formed by lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. Living beings require land, water and air. The extent of biosphere is upto some kilometres above the surface of the Earth and some kilometres below it. The physical condition in which various living beings and plants live, is called environment. Environment is both natural and man-made. Natural environment consists of land, water, air, rocks, soil, sun light, natural vegetation and wildlife. Man-made environment includes roads, canals, railways, buildings, etc., that have been constructed by man by his mental ability.
 2. Human Activities and Environment : To fulfil his requirements man keeps on changing the natural environment. Sometimes these changes damage the environment. In other words, man by his activities depreciate the environment. For example, more use of mineral energy causes air pollution. The smoke emitted from vehicles and chimneys of factories increases the content of carbon dioxide in air, which is harmful for health. Due to cutting of trees and poaching of wild animals natural balance is disturbed. Water pollution is caused by throwing urban or industrial wastes in water sources.
 3. You know that some of the resources that are given by nature, are such that they cannot be renewed, like all types of minerals are non-renewable resources. Their quantity is limited in the land. If we over use them and waste them, their quantity will reduce and our future generations will suffer.
 4. About one-third part of the land is under forests now. But once, about its twice part of the land was covered by forests. Reduction of area of land under forests is due to mainly rise of population because due to increase of population forests are cleared to use the land for agriculture, construction of houses, roads and railways. Sometimes natural disasters like eruption of volcanoes and sudden forest fires destroy them.
Deforestation on large scale causes depreciation of forests. Some species have become extinct. In the same way Indian rhinos and tigers are reducing in number. Due to depreciation of forests, the balance of gases in the atmosphere is disturbed. Herbivores increase in number when carnivores decrease and by the increase in number of herbivores depreciation of pastures occurs. In this way natural balance is disturbed. Due to depreciation of trees and pastures fertility of soil decreases and desert area expands.
 5. The disposal of industrial waste is a big problem, especially in urban areas land pollution is increasing due to the polyethene bags because they are inorganic remains that cannot be destroyed by natural processes. When a large amount of garbage is collected on any place, many types of harmful insects and bacteria are born in it which cause a fear of spreading diseases in the nearby areas.

Nowadays, more use of chemical fertilizers also causes damage to the environment. Pesticides also pollute environment. They also cause soil pollution. These pollutants enter the crops and the people and animals who use these crops, are affected badly.

Those areas where evaporation is more and water drainage is not perfect, the irrigation water evaporates from the fields as steam in the air and the salts dissolved in water are left behind in the soil which increases the quantity of salts in the soil and slowly this soil becomes unfit for use.

6. Impure water from our homes, factories and hospitals is drained into water sources. This water consists of disease spreading organisms and harmful substances. This makes water unsafe for drinking. Similarly chemical fertilisers and pesticides used in agricultural lands reach the water source by mixing in the rainwater which makes water polluted. Some people flow the dead bodies in water, this also causes water pollution. Sometimes oil from ships and pipelines along with rainwater flow into the water. This also pollutes the water. Harmful substance mixed in rainwater pollutes underground water.

7. The main reason behind air pollution is the harmful substances emitted from industries and automobiles that dissolve in the air and contaminate air. It is responsible for breathing ailments.

The Ozone Layer of atmosphere which protects us from harmful radiation of the Sun, is depleting due to air pollution. Our eyes and skin are affected by air pollution. Besides nuclear tests are also a reason behind air pollution.

8. The problem of depreciation of environment and different types of pollution is a worldwide problem. The solution to this problem should be searched out at world level or globally and or regionally. The following ways can be adopted to control the depletion of environment :

1. Conservation of natural resources and preventing their misuse.
2. Reusing the agricultural and industrial waste. Energy can be obtained from these wastes.
3. In place of non-renewable resources, renewable resources should be used wherever possible.
4. Using the petrol used in automobiles after emitting out harmful gases.
5. Suitable disposal techniques for disposing polluted water and wastes.
6. Instead of traditional sources of energy, like coal, mineral, etc., use non-traditional sources; like : solar energy, wind energy, hydel energy, etc.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The most important source of energy on the Earth is **solar** energy.
 2. For fulfilling his **needs** man alters the environment.
 3. Increase in the amount of **poisonous** gas in air causes pollution.
 4. Reduction in the number of carnivore animals would increase the number of **herbivorous** animals.
 5. Plants and trees make their food with the help of **solar** energy.
 6. **Ozon** layer protects us from harmful radiations of the Sun.
 7. Of the total quantity of water, **90** per cent is used in irrigation.
 8. By using the non-traditional sources of energy we can **conserve** the mineral energy sources.

C. Put a right tick (3) mark or wrong tick (7) mark against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. 3 2. 7 3. 7 4. 3 5. 3 6. 7 7. 3

PROJECT WORK

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
3. Do yourself

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2

India and the World Problems and Challengers

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The complete process that improves the quality of human life, is called development. The speed of

development is not same in all countries. The process of development is connected to history. Some countries started the development of their resources soon but some other countries lag behind in this process of development. In colonial period imperialist countries developed their countries by robbing wealth from their colonies. Many nations are struggling for development after independence.

2. Features of Developed Countries

- (a) More industrialisation.
- (b) More urbanisation.
- (c) National and per person income is more.
- (d) Presence of educational, health, healthy food, suitable housing, pure water and other public facilities.
- (e) Presentation of free ideas by citizens and safe environment to citizens.

3. Features of developing or under-developed countries are :

- (a) Less industrialisation.
- (b) The percentage of population in rural areas is more than the to cities.
- (c) National income and per person income is less.
- (d) Lack of education, health, healthy food, facilities of housing, pure water and other public services.
- (e) Discrimination between citizens on the basis of economy and social status.

Most of the population of developing countries earn their living from agricultural sector. India has all these features so it is called developing country.

4. In the second stage of population due to the development of health services and knowledge of causes of various diseases and cures, the death rate was reduced but birth rate was high. Therefore, the population increased rapidly. India and other developing nations are undergoing this stage of population.

In the third stage of population, both the birth rate and the death rate were reduced. As a consequence of it, population was almost stable. Developed nations are undergoing this stage of population.

5. India is called a highly populated country. India is on the second place in the world in terms of population. Sixteen per cent of the total population of the world is in India whereas the area of India is only 2.4 per cent of the total area of the world.

6. In highly populated countries, deficiency of employment occurs due to lack of resources. Therefore, problems of unemployment and partial employment exists. People are ready to work on less wages also. There is no contribution of unemployed people in economy of the country. Therefore, the nations which do not provide opportunities of employment to all its capable people, their complete development of resources cannot be achieved and the development of the nation will be slow. Our country is also undergoing this condition. Problem of unemployment does not exist only in poor labourers and farmers, but unemployment is a problem in the educated group also.

7. Due to poverty many people suffer from malnutrition. Due to ill health they cannot contribute properly in the development of their country. India can provide proper food materials for its large population but due to lack of nutritious food to the poor problem of malnourishment can be seen. A malnourished person is a victim of many diseases. Due to his sickness, he cannot contribute in any productive work. Due to this the speed of development become. This condition can be seen in many poor families of India.

8. Steps Taken by the Indian Government

It is the duty of the government that it properly arranges food for all citizens. The government is trying to remove poverty by increasing the source of income. For this government has made various policies under which poor people get opportunities of employment and people are self-employed. Some of such policies are : Swarnajayanti Gram Rojgar Yojna and Swarnajayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojna.

Apart from these policies, government buys food items and other necessary items from the open market and provides the poor people through shops known as fair price shops at less than the actual price.

Government also provides free meal for one time to children going to school and arranges nutritious food for children below 6 years of age and pregnant women. Government is also running many plans for the development of women.

9. Sustainable Development : The meaning of development is to provide more comforts of life to man. But it also means that development should take place continuously. In present development natural

resources are being used more due to which resources are depreciating. Apart from this overuse of some resources, like mineral energy sources, coal and minerals and increase in pollution, causes damage to all living beings and environment is depreciating. Due to these reasons we will have to think which technique of development should be adopted so that development is continuous. The development taking place here is called sustainable development. We should morally also think that natural resources are precious heritage of nature which we have to keep protected for our future generations.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The main criterion of development is **through income**.
2. About **16** per cent part of the world's total biosphere is in India.
3. The area of India is about **2.4** per cent of the world's total area.
4. The world's population is now more than **6** billion.
5. In 1943, a terrific famine was faced by **Bengal**, in which more than **20 lakh** people died.

C. Put a right tick (3) mark on the right statement. Correct the wrong statement :

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

PROJECT WORK

Do yourself

FOR FUN

Do yourself

3 Terrorism

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The definition of present time terrorism can be given as : “Terrorism is the use of violence, thefts, kidnaps, production of obstacles in law and order and to hinder public peace to obtain some political advantages or to pressurise the government to take some steps for their specific purpose.” In simple words, it can be said that terrorism opposes the governmental policies. Like an imposing group of terrorists adopt violent methods to achieve their cause. Terrorists some times even criticise the virtuous work done by some groups of the society.

Features of Modern Terrorism

Terrorists try to pressurise the government to accept their demands by creating disturbance in the country or some parts of country. Modern terrorism is very dangerous for human life since they have total disregard for human lives, they do not believe in democratic ideology and do not care for international traditions. Their target is political leaders, government officers, soldiers and all groups of common public society. Their activities include kidnaps, murders, thefts, blackmailing, destruction of public property, etc. Without any prior information they put bombs, etc., in the congested places to kill many innocent people. Their aim is to spread terror to produce an atmosphere of fear and disturbance.

Therefore terrorism is considered a challenge to world peace and safety. Some well-known terrorist groups are : Islamic Resistance Andolan in Phillistine, Harkate-ul-Mujahiddin in Pakistan and Al-Kaida of Afghanistan.

2. In history there are many such examples when people had done many violent movements to achieve independence from foreign rulers. These revolutionaries revolted violently against cruel rulers also. These revolutionaries killed the officers and destroyed public property. For the freedom struggle of India also many violent movements occurred. But these revolutionaries did not harass the common people, instead the public supported them in their revolution. These revolutionaries did not do immoral work like kidnappings, neither did they harass the innocent people. They cannot be called terrorists because their aim was entirely different from that of today's terrorists. We can call them freedom fighters.
3. The terrorism spread across the border in other countries is called International Terrorism. Nowadays, some countries provide training to the terrorists and force other countries to accept their demands by

spreading terrorism. International terrorist activities are done by trained terrorists who are trained to use modern arms and ammunition in terrorist camps. These professional terrorists make their plans with great intelligence. Their network is spread in various countries. This terrorism can be ended by the collective efforts of all countries.

By attacking on the World Trade Centre in Newyork (United States of America) on 11th September, 2001 terrorists shocked the whole world. This was a dire act of terrorists. Similarly on 13th December, 2001 the attack of terrorists on the Indian parliament was a big terrorist work. Apart from Pakistan, terrorists are also active in Sri Lanka, Algeria and Egypt. Terrorists are also seeking shelter in the Gulf Countries.

Cross-border Terrorism in India : Terrorists trained in Pakistan are continuously involved in acts of terror in India. In Jammu-Kashmir terrorist activities occur from time-to-time. The main reason for this is the controversy in the case of Jammu and Kashmir in between India and Pakistan which is from the time of Independence.

On this case there had been wars between India and Pakistan in 1947 and 1965. In the decade of 1980 Pakistan began the cross-border terrorist activities. Its main aim is to propagate Islamic nationalism and to make the secular government of Jammu-Kashmir unsuccessful. Terrorist camps are established in Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir where terrorists are trained. Pakistan has become a safe place for terrorists and these terrorists are supplied with arms from Pakistan.

4. In some parts of India terrorism is spread by tribes and naxalites. In the tribes due to revolt there is a tendency to maintain their identity. These tribes revolt either for the border of states or they want to maintain their identity by separating from India. These revolts are different from other terrorists. These revolts occur in North-Eastern states. North-Eastern states are very important in terms of security, because the border of these states is shared by China, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. At the time of independence this area was made up of Assam and some national states like Manipur and Tripura. To achieve control on these revolutionary events North-Eastern states were re-organised into seven states like Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Though through this division some control has been made on some terrorist activities but now also some rebellious activities are going on. Naga people are demanding for a bigger Nagaland including whole areas in which people of Naga tribe live in Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar. There have been some violent struggles between the Kuki tribes of Manipur and Naga. The tribes of Tripura revolt because of their demand that the non-tribal people should not live in Tripura. Many revolutionary organisations are active in Assam also.
5. The name Naxalite Movement has been taken from Naxalbari of West Bengal where this movement started. Naxalite movement is based on the ideology of Karl Marx of Germany and Mao Jidang of China. Their thinking is based on communism. Their aim is to establish such a society that is free of classes. That means that there should be no rich and poor in the society. This movement is spread in other states also, like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Tripura. Although Naxalite terrorism has almost been ended, but based on this ideology other revolting groups came up like Peoples War Group (P.W.G.) which is mainly active in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Chhattisgarh and Maoist Communist Centre (M.C.C.) which is mainly active in Bihar and Jharkhand.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Terrorists of Kashmir are trained in **Pakistan** and **Pak occupied Kashmir**.
 2. The former prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi was murdered by the terrorists of **Punjab**.
 3. Naxalite movement was started from **Naxalbari of West Bengal**.
 4. M.C.C. group is active in **Bihar** and **Jharkhand**.
 5. Peoples War Group is active in **Andhra Pradesh, Orissa** and **Chattisgarh**.
 6. Terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre of New York on **11th September, 2001**.

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4

Globalisation and Liberalisation

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The meaning of 'Globalisation' is considered as the interlinking of all countries. This link may be in economic, educational, scientific and industrial areas. The policy of globalisation aims at providing equality to developed and developing countries and their citizens. In present age no country can develop only on the basis of its own resources. We have to take help from different nations in various sectors and also help other countries.
- When a nation or group of nations undergoes business relations and correlation with other nations and continue the social and cultural relations on the basis of moral agreement and mutual understanding, it is called globalisation.
- Globalisation shows a widened ideology and general view. It presents friendly atmosphere and support and spread cooperation.
2. Under globalisation it is expected that all nations help other nations and contribute in their economic and social development. The speedy modes of transport and communication have made it possible for exchange of things, ideas, services, information among different countries. Today we use many such things, that are made in foreign countries. Today people of various nations can establish close relations, whatever may be the breed, caste, community. By this our point of view has widened. There are a few spheres in which cooperation of all countries will help solve the global problems, like imposing land-authority, using the natural resources properly, imposing restriction on atomic energy, curing dreadful diseases, finishing off terrorism, etc.
3. After the second world war, it became clear that the world must try for peace together and all the countries must follow some international rules and laws. To achieve this aim, an international organisation United States was established. Such co-organisations which provide help in economic development of all countries of the world are : World Bank and International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organisation, etc. The main work of World Trade Organisation is to impose rules of trade among different countries, so that economically developed countries do not exploit the economically backward countries.
4. Due to geographical nearness it has become essential for some countries to make regional organisations through which they can pressurise the international organisations for their collective benefits, like : Organisation of African countries (Organisation of African Unity : O.A.U.), organisation of countries of South-East Asia (Association of South-East Asian Nations) and organisations of South Asian Countries (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation : SAARC).
5. Liberalisation in India
- During the initial years after independence the policy of government was to establish more and more industries in the public sector so that more and more people could get employment and regional difficulties could be reduced. All industries of private sector had to take licence from the government. Imported goods were restricted by the government. The main aim behind it was to prevent Indian goods from foreign competition. The government consider that we should use goods manufactured in our country. The goods that are made or can be made in our country, should not be imported. This policy was continued till 1990. But with this policy, the industrial development of the country was not as expected. Public units could not give satisfactory results. Many units were in loss instead of profit. The reason behind this was that the workers working in government units did not work with so allegiance as the workers in private sector. Therefore, after 1990 government had to change its policy and the process of liberalisation started.
6. Government made new industrial policy in 1991 under liberalisation. This policy included ending of industrial license for all factories leaving the important ones in terms of safety. Now industrial units can invest upto 51% without prior information of government. Raw material can be imported. Multinational companies can establish their industrial units in India. This has increased the employment opportunities especially for technically educated people. By removing restriction on

import, now we can import necessary goods, machines and modern technologies for the development of our industries. This has developed the communication and health services. This has caused reduction in prices of daily used items and services. But under the policy of privatisation there is no development in the agricultural sector and employment is not available for general people on a large scale.

7. Under globalisation and liberalisation by removing restrictions on import we are inspired to make our industries more efficient to make good quality and cheap goods available so that we can make our place in the world market. This purpose is fulfilled by the foreign help (economic and technical) also. Customers can avail of correct and good quality goods by globalisation and liberalisation. In the field of communication, a revolution has occurred.
- (ii) Due to globalisation and liberalisation, developed countries only dominate the international economic organisations. These developed countries control the economy of developing countries. Many developing countries are in debt of international economic organisations.
8. By globalisation and liberalisation powerful and developed countries have gained much advantage because now they can use the cheaper labourer, natural resources and big market of developing countries as the multinational companies established in India are doing. Sometimes this is termed as economic colonialism. This increases unemployment in rich and poor countries.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. People of the world have come very close to each other by modern means of **communication**.
 2. We should ban the tests and use of **atomic** power.
 3. Silk route connected **Asia** to **Europe**.
 4. India only gave the knowledge of **literature and science** to the world which was spread by **Arab** traders.
 5. **Trade** organisation control the trading activities among various countries.
 6. **World Bank** and **International Monetary Fund** help the developing countries economically.
 7. The organisation of countries of South Asia is called **SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation)**.

C. Put a right tick (3) against correct and cross tick (7) against wrong statements :

- Ans.** 1. 3 2. 7 3. 3 4. 3 5. 3 6. 7

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5

United States-Parts and Agencies

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- 1 The main objectives of United Nations are as follows :
 1. To establish international peace and security.
 2. To develop friendly relations among nations.
 3. To cooperate in solving international, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
 4. To act as a centre for harmonising the actions of member nations to achieve the above aims.
 United Nations expects its members to follow some basic principles to obtain these objectives. These principles are :
 1. To respect the sovereignty of all nations.
 2. To settle international problems through collective action.
 3. To settle their differences by peaceful means.
 4. To refrain from the use of force against any other state.
 5. To give active participation in all activities of United Nations.

6. To force the non-member countries to follow the United Nations Charter.
7. To prevent the interference of United Nations in internal affairs.
2. **General Assembly** : All member nations of United Nations are the members of General Assembly. Its representation is done by all members of General Assembly. Its representation is done by all member nations at an equal basis. One member nation can send as many as five representatives but it has only one vote. All policies of United Nations are made by the General Assembly. The members of General Assembly meet once regularly in a year. General Assembly only approves the budget of the United Nations. The General Assembly only elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council and elects the judges of the International Court of Justice. General Assembly on the advice of the Security Council elects the Secretary General of the United Nations.
3. The main function of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security. It has an important role when one country attacks on another country. It gives suggestions to solve controversies peacefully. On seeing its importance, five powerful nations, United States of America, Britain, Russia, France and China have become its permanent members.
4. **World Health Organisation (W.H.O.)** : It was established in 1948. Its headquarters is in Geneva. This organisation solves the health-related problems in the world. It distributes medicines and injections for various diseases. It does new research in the field of medicine, so that eradication the dreadly diseases in the world can be possible. This organisation has run vast schemes for the eradication of the diseases : Malaria, cholera, chicken-pox, polio, AIDS, etc.
5. **International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.)** : It was established in 1946. The head office is located in Geneva. Its aim is to improve the living and working conditions of the labourers. It requests all nations to follow the labour rules, so that labour exploitation can be stopped and their economic and social condition can be improved. It decides the working hours and minimum wages of workers.
6. The Food and Agriculture Organisation lessens the problem of food in the world and help in increasing the agricultural products. This organisation trains the farmers to adopt modern techniques of farming. This organisation has helped many countries of Africa and Asia in this field.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The headquarters of the United Nations are in **different countries**. The United Nations came into being on **24th October 1945**.
2. The headquarters of International Court of Justice are in **Hague** city of **Netherlands**.
3. The headquarters of International Labour Organisation are in **Geneva**.
4. The headquarter of UNESCO are in **Paris**.
5. The headquarter of World Health Organisation are in **Geneva**.
6. The headquarter of World Bank and International Monetary Fund are in **Washington D.C.**

C. Put a right tick mark (3) or wrong tick (7) mark against the following :

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

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6

Indian Relation with Neighbouring Countries

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The criterion of the foreign policy of India was prepared after two decades of obtaining independence. It was formed when Pt Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister and Ms Indira Gandhi inherited these

standards. The foreign policy of India is based on the principles of Panchsheel. The basis of this policy is : “Live and let live.” The principles of Panchsheel were established by Jawahar Lal Nehru and these were adopted in April 1954 during Indo-China agreement. These five principles are :

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Mutual non-aggression.
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
4. Equality and mutual benefit.
5. Policy of peaceful co-existence.

The foreign policy of India is based on these principles. These principles have proved to be a guidance for all developing countries.

2. The foreign policy of India is based on non-alignment. After the Second World War, two very big powers rose in the world : United States of America and Soviet Union. Both these powers made their military bloc so that they could protect them from any future wars. Capitalist countries joined the group of United States of America and communist countries joined the Soviet Union bloc. In this condition India and some other developing nations adopted the policy of not joining any military bloc. The main reason behind this was that India wanted peace in the world and was not in favour of forming any military bloc. After the Second World War many countries were terrified. Due to controversy of ideology of these two big powers, condition of Cold War developed. Non-aligned movement was led by the Prime Minister of India Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru, President of Yugoslavia Marshal Tito, President of Indonesia Sukarno and Gamal Abdul Nasser, President of Egypt. Under this policy no country would join any military bloc and would decide its own foreign policy and would be free to take its decisions in international matters.
3. Non-aligned Movement does not mean that its member nations would be neutral towards international problems but its main objective is that the members of this movement would contribute to international peace and security completely. Non-alignment is not neutrality but it is such a policy that forces the developed powerful countries to completely contribute in social and economic development of developing countries so that all countries in the world could live with self respect and there is a feeling of peaceful co-existence among the nations. Developed countries could not exploit the developing nations. This movement stresses on abolition of poverty, illiteracy, discrimination based on caste present in the world by cooperation of all nations and respect the human rights. The members of this movement together can stand against any injustice in United Nations also. The policy of non-alignment stresses on complete disarmament.
4. In 1947 due to the partition of British India, two different nations, viz, India and Pakistan were formed. This partition was done on communal basis. There were many adverse effects of this partition. Lakhs of people were homeless and had to take refuge in India. The root cause of tension between India and Pakistan is the Kashmir issue. In the last five decades India and Pakistan had fought three times, but the problem of Kashmir has not been solved.
5. Britishers marked the McMahon Line as border between India and China in 1914, but China refused to accept this border in the last years of the 1950 decade and put claim over thousands of square kilometres of Ladakh (Jammu Kashmir) and Arunachal Pradesh. As a result China attacked India in 1962. In this Indian army had to retreat. China declared ceasefire by itself and retreated its armies from the line of control in 1969. After the war of 1962 India-China relations were not good, but after 1971 trade and cultural relations were established between India and China.
6. The 1971 war broke out for Bangladesh. Bangladesh was called East Pakistan. The West Pakistan and East Pakistan were geographically very different from each other. Leaving behind the religion, they had no economic and cultural relations. The geographical condition of Bangladesh is such that it is surrounded by Indian states from all sides. East Pakistan wanted to be separated from Pakistan as an independent nation because East Pakistan felt neglected. Due to dissatisfaction some political parties; like Awami League began demanding for more autonomy. In 1970 General Elections were held in Pakistan, in which the Awami League won, but the leader of Awami League Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was arrested and was made a captive in West Pakistan. A public movement broke out in East Pakistan against it and people formed their own army called Mukti Vahini. This gave rise to the civil war conditions. A lakh of refugees came to India. In December 1971 Pakistan started air attacks on northern

and western parts of India. Therefore India had to declare war against Pakistan. In East Pakistan the Pakistan army was defeated. In this way East Pakistan became independent with the help of India and it became a new nation by the name of Bangladesh.

7. There is dispute between Tamils and Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. Sinhalese is the majority group in Sri Lanka. The struggle between the two affects India also, because India favours Tamils. Many Tamils have run to India from Sri Lanka. This is the main cause of dispute between India and Sri Lanka.
8. **India and Nepal** : Nepal is a small country situated between India and China (Tibet). It is important for India to maintain good friendly relations with Nepal. India has deep relation with Nepal in terms of trade and culture. India is also affected by the political activities of Nepal. Many Nepalese are residing in India and many Indians are working in Nepal. India has helped Nepal in its economic development to its full.

India and Bhutan : Bhutan is a very small hilly country that is located in the east of Sikkim. In 1949 a new Treaty was signed between independent India and Bhutan according to which both the nations would keep friendly relations. India would not interfere in the internal affairs of Bhutan, but India would advise Bhutan in its external affairs. India accepted the sovereignty of Bhutan. There is complete free trade regime between both the countries. Bhutanese and Indian citizens would receive equal respect in each other's country. India has much helped in the economic development of Bhutan. Many construction projects of Bhutan are running by India's help.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The merger letter of Kashmir with India was signed by Maharaja **Hari Singh** of Kashmir.
 2. The border line between India and China is called **McMohan** line.
 3. The first conference of Non-aligned movement was held in **1961** in **Belgred (Yugoslavia)**.
 4. Initially the number of members of the Non-aligned movement was **25**, but it has now increased to **115**.
 5. Shimla Agreement was signed in the year **1972** by the then Prime Minister of India **Mrs Indira Gandhi** and the then President of Pakistan **Zulifkar Ali Bhutto**.
 6. Tashkend Agreement was signed in the year **1966** between the then Prime Minister of India **Lal Bhadur Shastri** and the then President of Pakistan **Ayub Khan**.
 7. In Sri Lanka there are two ethnic groups **Tamils** and **Sinhalese**.
 8. Arunachal Pradesh was earlier called **North-Eastern Frontier State (NEFA)**.

C. Put a right (3) tick or a wrong (7) tick mark against the following statements :

- Ans. 1. 7 2. 3 3. 7 4. 7 5. 3 6. 3 7. 7 8. 3

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7 Depreciation of Environment

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. **Natural Disasters** : Big hazards that occur due to natural reasons are called natural disasters. Earthquake, volcanic eruptions, storms and cyclones, floods, drought and epidemic diseases are natural disasters. All natural disasters cause heavy destructions to life and property. They affect large number of villages, towns and cities together. Thousands of people lose their lives.
- Man-made Disasters** : With the help of science and technology, the human race has advanced up to the peak. But this development is creating many calamities for us. Man is himself responsible for these man-made calamities. Wars, industrial accidents, road, rail or air accidents, fires, bomb explosion etc., are all man-made calamities, in which both man and property suffer heavy loss.
2. **Earthquake** : The internal part of the Earth is made up of rocks. These rocks move from time to time.

When these rocks move beneath the Earth's surface, then earthquake occurs. The sudden movement of the Earth's surface is called earthquake. Earthquake occurs in oceans also. When an earthquake takes place in an ocean its bed starts shaking and powerful vibrations are produced. Volcanic eruption is also a reason of earthquake.

At the time of earthquake we should come out in open grounds from our houses. If you are in your house then move under any table or bed. Keep away from windows of glass, etc. Hide your face and head with your arms so that flying pieces of glass or other things do not damage your head & face. Do not use a lift at the time of an earthquake.

3. **Volcanic eruptions :** The crack or opening in the Earth's crust through which molten rocks or lava comes out with a great speed is called volcanic eruption. This lava is very hot and starts spreading in the nearby areas after coming out. It destructs plants, trees, animals and humans that come in its path.
4. **Flood :** Flood is a natural disaster that occurs due to heavy rains. Due to heavy rains the water level of rivers rises high and this water flows over the river banks into the agricultural fields, villages or cities. Nearby areas are submerged under water. Whole villages are submerged under water. Many animals also flow in water. Occurrence of floods in various areas of India is normal. The most flood prone rivers in India are mainly big rivers like the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. In India to check the intensity of floods government has constructed dams on many rivers. Some control has been done by constructing dam on the Damodar and the Kosi rivers, but now also in many areas heavy destruction occurs by floods.
5. Drought is a natural disaster. Due to drought large number of people are affected. In India drought is an ordinary thing, because sometimes rain does not fall on time or rainfall is less than the normal. Crops are affected due to this. Scarcity of cereal crops occur. People and animals starve. Now to cope with droughts government immediately supplies cereals from its stocks in these areas.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The intensity of earthquake is measured by the **seismograph** instrument on **richter scale**.
 2. Floods and droughts are **natural** disasters.
 3. Rail accidents are **man** made calamity.
 4. **Coastal areas** are more affected by sea storms.
 5. Weather related information is forecasted on **radio** and **television** daily.

C. Put a right tick (3) or wrong tick (7) mark against the right and wrong sentences :

- Ans.**
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | 3 | 2. | 3 | 3. | 7 | 4. | 7 | 5. | 3 | 6. | 7 | 7. | 3 | 8. | 7 |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|

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