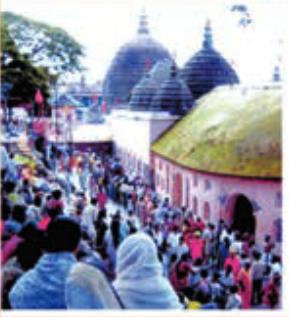
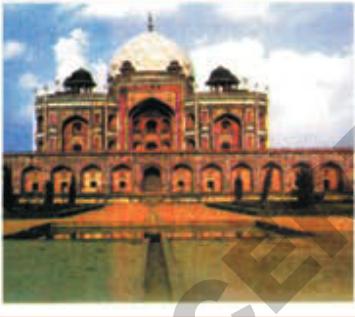


- ← Along with Sanskrit other vernacular languages also developed during the reign of the Mughals.
- ← Shah Jahan occupied a special place as a builder.
- ← The translated literature in the period of the Mughals received a special place.
- ← The rise of Bhaktism and Sufism was a remarkable event during the time of the Mughals.
- ← The Mughal social system compromised of Iranian, Turkish, Afghan, Mughals, Sheikhzadas and the Indian hindus.
- ← The status of women of royal family was high during Mughal reign.

Exercises :

1. Answer the following.
 - a) Who built the Tomb of Sasaram?
 - b) What was specially used in the construction of buildings in the days of Akbar?
 - c) On the bank of which river is the Tajmahal situated?
 - d) What is the name of the sculptor who made the Peacock Throne?
 - e) What is the name of the trend of Bhakti movement in Assam?
 - f) From what two languages did the Urdu language emerge?
2. Choose the correct answer :
 - a) Fatehpur Sikri was built by Jahangir/Akbar/Babur.
 - b) The Tajmahal was constructed with red grinded brick/ white marble/ Brick-cement.
 - c) The exponent of the Bhakti movement in Assam was Ramananda/Gurunanak/ Sankardev.
 - d) The Mughals art and paintings reached its climax in the period of Jahangir/Shah Jahan/Aurangzeb
 - e) The autobiography Tuzuk-i-Babri was written in Turki by Babur/Akbar/ Humayun.
3. Fill in the blanks
 - a) Babur built _____ at Kabulbagh and Chambal of Panipat.
 - b) The period of _____ is regarded as the golden age of the Mughal architecture.
 - c) The period of Jahangir witnessed the highest development of _____.
 - d) The name of the dictionary published in the days of Akbar is _____.
 - e) _____ was the chief exponent of Vaishnavite Movement in Assam.

4. Answer in about 50 words.
- As a painter and critic how did Jahangir patronise Indian art and culture.
 - Shah Jahan's contribution towards art, paintings sculpture and culture of Mughal age.
 - How did the religious policy of Akbar influence the Mughal period .
 - Name few mentionable women of Mughal era.
5. Collect pictures of Mughal architecture and prepare an Album.
6. Write 10 sentences in your copy on each of the following pictures.

Kamakhya Temple	Tomb of Humayun	Qutub Minar	Coins
			



Economics and Political Science Section

Our Socio-Economic and Political life

Preface



With the development and expansion of civilization and culture, a vast change has been noticed in the level of thinking of people. The impact of scientific thinking and its implementation on comprehensive life-style of the people is there for everyone to witness. It is necessary for each one of us to know about the process of living and the enormous change that is taking place in order to avoid the possibility of committing mistakes on the path of leading a smooth life. Political Science and Economies are important subjects of Social Science. A thorough study of these two subjects helps a learner to acquire a complete knowledge on the afore said aspects. Therefore, in the present school curriculum, sufficient emphasis is given on these two subjects for healthy development of the future generation.

Through this section of the textbook, an honest endeavour is made for a strong foundation for disciplined socio-economic and political thinking of the learner from the early stage of their life. In order to make the lessons simple and interesting some changes in the presentation style of the lessons have been attempted. Utmost care has been taken while incorporating activities so that imaginative thinking of the learners are spontaneously developed. Attempts have been made to create a congenial atmosphere for teaching and learning and remove fear psychosis and arouse the thinking ability of the learners. The activities and the evaluation process have been so designed that it creates a fear free atmosphere and learning becomes a joyful exercise. While dealing in economics, chapters on Market around us, Planning and Budget, Role of government in Economic Development, Equality in value of Labour, utmost care has been taken to explain in simple language to arouse their curiosity in consonance with their mental and physical age. Similarly in Political Science, in order to give a preliminary idea on political thought and social consciousness, chapters on Democracy, Citizenship, Election, Publicity and Mass Media, Democratic Rights of Marginalised group etc have been incorporated.

It is expected that at the end of this part, learners will be able to acquire preliminary concepts on socio economic and political life. This will prepare them to become a worthy citizen.

Lesson - 18

Markets Around us



Learning outcomes :

Students will-

- know about the different types of market
- understand the difference between whole-sale market and retail market
- get a clear idea about coins
- know about the value or price of goods
- understand about the mutual benefits between the seller and the buyer
- know about the various facilities obtained from the market

You already have some ideas about 'haats' and markets. We use to purchase various commodities needed for our day-to-day life like rice, cereals, biscuit, tea leaves, sugar, spices, vegetables, soaps, toothpaste, notebooks, books, stationery items, clothes etc. from the market. 'Don't we' ? Just ponder over how long the list would be if you prepare a list of items that you would purchase from the markets. By market generally we understand a specific place where the buyers and the sellers meet each other and buying and selling of various things or commodities take place in exchange of money or what we call currencies. However the concept of markets has somewhat changed today. We will discuss this at a later stage.

In the ancient time there was no use of currencies or money in our society. Then people used to exchange goods (objects) with other individuals to get the needed goods or items which was not available with them. This way people fulfilled their needs. The ancient way of exchanging goods is known as the barter system. It is the oldest system of the market.

A fair is held every year a few days after the Magh Bihu festival on the banks of Jonbeel near Jagiroad in Morigaon district of Assam. A big market



comes up along with the fair. People of different hill tribes like Tiwas, Karbis, Khasis, Jainitias, etc. besides people from the plains throng (visit) the market with their goods. They exchange the goods among themselves. The king of the Tiwa community collects the revenue (taxes) for the year from the fair. The picture on the previous page is of the famous

Jonbeel fair. This is the only market in all over India where the barter system is still in practice.

The form of market also undergoes a change with the change on time. Our needs grow day by day. Gradually money is being used as the medium of exchange. We buy things of our daily needs from the markets with money. The paper notes and the metallic coins which are prevalent amongst us at present are supported by the direction of the Government. The government can stop the use of certain coins through demonetization. You have come to know from the



lesson of previous class about the service sectors related to livelihood such as education, communication, health, banking, transport etc. We also buy these services. For example,

when we are taken ill we need a doctor who would provide us treatment. The price for the service of the doctor is the fees we pay to him/her. Thus we can buy the service of lawyers, mechanics, water supply, transportation, electricity or telephone services etc. We do it through the medium of exchange, that is money. Therefore by market what we understand today is the system of buying-selling of goods or services through money.

Activity :

- Discuss with your teacher and write a note on the problem we would have faced in buying -selling of goods in a market without using money.

Different types of markets :

Let us have a glimpse of the different types of markets-

Daily market :

A guest from Jorhat arrives at Mr. Barua's house early in the morning on Monday. Mrs. Barua finds that items like fish, meat, potatoes, sweets, etc. are not available in the house for entertaining the guest with. So she requests Mr Barua to fetch a few items from the nearby market before he leaves for office. After bath, Mr Barua goes out to the market with a shopping bag and some money. He returns home with a bag full of items

Let us know :

- The things which fulfil the needs of individuals are also known as commodities.
- Everyone must accept any material or thing as a medium of exchange to be considered as coin. This is the primary characteristic and feature of coins. It is used as the common variable for the calculation and the expression of value of goods.
- The 500 and the 1000 rupee notes which were prevalent in India were demonetised on 8th of November 2016 through government notification.

such as fish, meat, sweets, potatoes and papad,etc. Exchanging a few words with the guest Mr. Barua leaves for his office.

You must have noticed from the description above that when the need arose for household commodities Mr. Barua left for the market and returned home very soon with the necessary items. Had there been no market nearby Mr. Barua would have faced great inconvenience.

We also find different shops and markets in our surroundings like Mrs. Barua's.

Market has an important



Let us know :

- ◎ The value (money) we pay for purchasing is called its price.
- ◎ In daily markets goods of standard quality like rice, cereals, wheat, clothes, flour and manufactured things of various companies are available at fixed price.

from there easily. People have the liberty to choose shops .

place in our day-to-day life. Shops and markets which are set up in permanent buildings are generally called permanent markets. Usually these shops remain open on all days of the week and are kept closed on a particular day. These shops are opened and closed at a fixed time each day. Normally scientific measuring system (weighing machines) are used here. Moreover each item has a fixed rate. The current price of some essential commodities are displayed on boards in such shops for the convenience of the customers. These markets are also called daily markets. Since daily markets are kept open regularly, we can purchase things

Write answer :

- ◎ Why are daily markets called permanent market?
- ◎ What are the characteristics of a daily market?
- ◎ Mention the name of a permanent market in your locality.

Activity :

Do you have daily market in your locality? If yes, write the name of a few shops and prepare a list of things found in each of these shops.

Daily markets or permanent market are normally seen in large numbers in urban areas but now a days such markets are found in rural areas as well. The Fancy bazar in Guwahati is a good example of a daily market.

Weekly Bi-weekly market :

Have you ever noticed where in your locality and on what particular day of a week markets are generally held? such markets are temporarily held on a fixed day or two of a week in certain place. These are weekly or bi-weekly markets. These markets are also known as 'Haats'. What goods do we buy from weekly or bi-weekly markets ?



Most of the villagers sell their agricultural products like mustard, jute, rice, cereals, vegetables, fruit, etc. as well as live stocks, poultry, etc. in weekly markets. Moreover, various ready made clothes, wood, cane and bamboo products and eatables, etc. are displayed in haats. The sellers also buy essential commodities from weekly markets to meet their house hold needs. The same variety of goods are available in many a shop in the weekly market, so the prices are also comparatively cheap. Buyers can select shops and buy things through bargain. They can also buy the same things at a cheaper rate from shops rather than buying it from the shops selling at a higher price. However prices of the same thing change from time to time.

We can see a number of weekly, bi-weekly markets or haats in our rural areas. Weekly, bi-weekly markets are also held in urban areas. Beltola bazar in Guwahati is one such biweekly market. Similarly, the Tuesday Haat at Gourisagar is a big weekly market.

Weekly markets have no permanent buildings. The sellers store the goods at their own houses. In the case of permanent shops or daily markets, they need to bear some expenditure on house rent, electricity, employees etc. That is why, the cost of commodities in daily markets is higher than that of weekly markets. Another benefit of weekly market is that we can buy all our necessary goods at a time from the same place.

Activity :

- ◎ What do you mean by a weekly market ?
- ◎ What is the main benefit of a weekly market?
- ◎ Prices of goods in weekly markets are comparatively less. Give reasons to justify the statement.

Let us know :

Some tea-garden labourers in Assam are given wages at the interval of every fifteen days. A market is held in that area on the special day of their wages and it is called a fortnightly market. Here, in this market the essential things of their daily use are sold and bought by the labourers.

Whole Sale Market and Retail Market

Mansing Teron bought a vest for Rs.60 from Samsher's shop in Sutarpura weekly bazar. Samsher had bought 5 dozens of vests by paying Rs. 600 per dozen from 'Arun store' of Fancy Bazar in Guwahati. While the proprietor of 'Arun store' had bought 50 dozen vests at the rate of Rs 500 per dozen from the hosiery company 'Kamal Saha and Company' in Kolkata.

We can understand from the above that goods bought from the shops are not produced in the same place. Goods are produced in the factories. The vest bought by Mansing Teron is produced in Kolkata. Between the producer and the buyer there are the whole seller and retail seller. Here Samsher is a retail seller and the proprietor of Arun store is a whole seller while 'Kamal Saha and company' is the producer. Market place where wholesale marketing is done is called wholesale market and the price paid is called wholesale price. In the same way the place where retail marketing is done is called retail market and the price paid is called retail price. The whole sellers purchases goods on a large scale from the manufacturer or producer. Because of buying goods on a large scale the price of goods in wholesale market is to some extent less. Retailers or vendors buy goods at a cheaper rate from the whole sellers and sell them at a higher price and earn profit. Sellers always try to sell goods at a higher price than the price they actually pay. Selling goods at a higher price than the cost price brings profit. The aim of all businessmen is to gain profit.

More often the dishonest middlemen buy the produced materials at a very low price from the production field and create an artificial scarcity and sell the materials at a very high rate in the towns. Due to such activities, the producers do not get the right price for their produce. As a result, the supply chain keeps growing unnaturally. Due to the weak economic condition and the lack of knowledge or information among the farmers, such situations are created specially in the agricultural sector among all the other production sectors.

Kolkata Hosiery Manufacturer	Kamal Saha and Co.
Guwahati wholesale market	Arun store wholeseller wholesale Rate
Sutarpura weekly market	Samsher retail seller retail rate
	retail rate
	Mansingh Teron (buyer)

Market chain

Let us know :

A product goes through many processes after its production, before it gets ready for the customer's use. The process by which a product undergoes to become useful for the customers is known as the supply chain.

Answer the following question with your understanding of the above passage :

- What was the wholesale price of the vest sold to Teron by Samsher ?
- What was the retail price of the vest?
- How much profit or loss did Samsher make by selling the vest to Teron?
- How much profit would Samsher make by selling the vests in retail market?
- How much profit did the owner of Arun store make by selling each vest ?

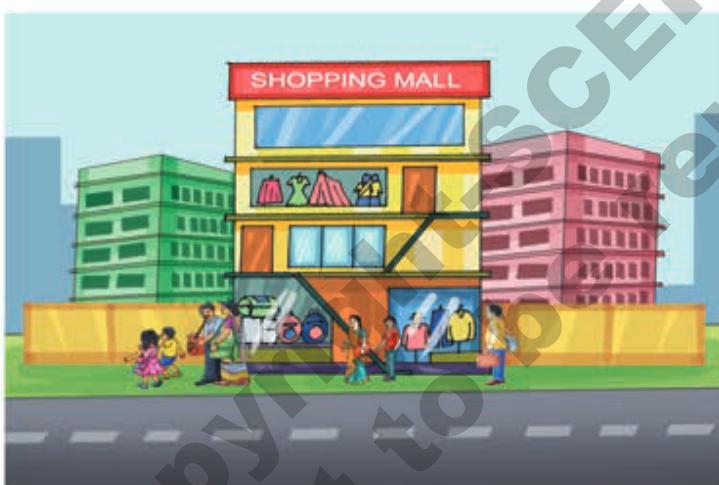
Activity

- ⑤ Think and write about the situation Mansing Teron would have faced if he had to buy the vest from Kamal Saha and Company in Kolkata?

Let us now find out the other market facilities do we get apart from those discussed above.

Market run by Hawkers :

We buy from hawkers or vendors things like vegetables, milk, fruit, eggs, kerosene, cosmetics, fair priced items, newspapers, etc. Hawkers and Vendors ferry goods from door to door.



Shopping Malls :

Shopping malls are market housed in big buildings, where almost all essential commodities are displayed attractively at different chambers. Customers can purchase things of their own choice and pay the bills at the counter of each chamber itself. A special feature of such market is that customers need not move from place to place looking for shops to buy various things. The shopping mall is owned by a person or a group.

Shopping complex :

Shopping complex is a group of shops housed in a big building where buying and selling of different goods take place in different shops. Normally each shop in such a complex has a separate owner.

Online Shopping :

With the help of smartphones or computers having internet facilities, people can buy all kinds of commodities or things like food items, clothes, medicine, cosmetics, books, along with television, refrigerator, furniture, utensils etc. through online shopping. It has made shopping possible without any face-to-face contact between the buyer and the seller.

Things to remember :

- ← In Barter system goods are exchanged for goods :
- ← A commodity will only be considered a currency, provided everyone uses that particular commodity as a medium of exchange. This is the primary feature or characteristics of a currency.
- ← Market is a place where exchange of commodities and services are made through money or currencies.
- ← Daily market are permanent market. Such market are open on all days of a week .
- ← The amount paid in terms of money to purchase a thing is called the price.
- ← The price of the same good may differ at different times.
- ← Weekly market, bi weekly market or 'haat' are held once or twice in a week.
- ← The prices of goods in weekly market are comparatively less than those of daily market.
- ← Whole seller purchases goods from producer or manufacturer.
- ← Whole seller purchases the same goods on a large scale (amount).
- ← Retailer purchases goods from wholeseller .
- ← Wholesale price is less than retail price.
- ← Sellers sell goods at a high price than their cost price to earn profit.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer :

- (a) Customer purchase goods from
 - 1. Wholeseller
 - 2. Retailer
 - 3. Producer or Manufacturer
- (b) If the selling price is higher than the cost price the trader earns
 - 1. profit
 - 2. loss
 - 3. nothing
- (c) Traders selling goods from house to house are called.
 - 1. Wholeseller
 - 2. Retailer
 - 3. hawkers/vendor
- (d) The sole aim of all traders in buying and selling goods is to -
 - 1. increase their selling
 - 2. earn profit
 - 3. earn loss

2. Write short answer :

- (a) What is barter system?
- (b) What is meant by market?
- (c) What are the advantages of daily market?
- (d) What is meant by price of goods?
- (e) Why is the price of goods in weekly market less/cheaper?
- (f) Why is Jonbeel mela famous for?

3. Write answers :

- (a) Write down the differences between daily market and weekly market?
- (b) Write the necessity of wholesale traders.
- (c) Write what do you understand by market chain.

4. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) With the help of _____ we purchase our essential commodities from market.
- (b) Wholesale price is _____ than retail price.
- (c) _____ market an old system
- (d) _____ purchases goods on a large scale from manufacturer.
- (e) _____ is a medium for buying and selling goods.
- (f) If the cost price is less than selling price than there is _____.

5. Project :

Make a list of the locally produced saleable commodities from your own locality. Describe in detail to which type of market are they sent for sale.



Planning Budget and Development



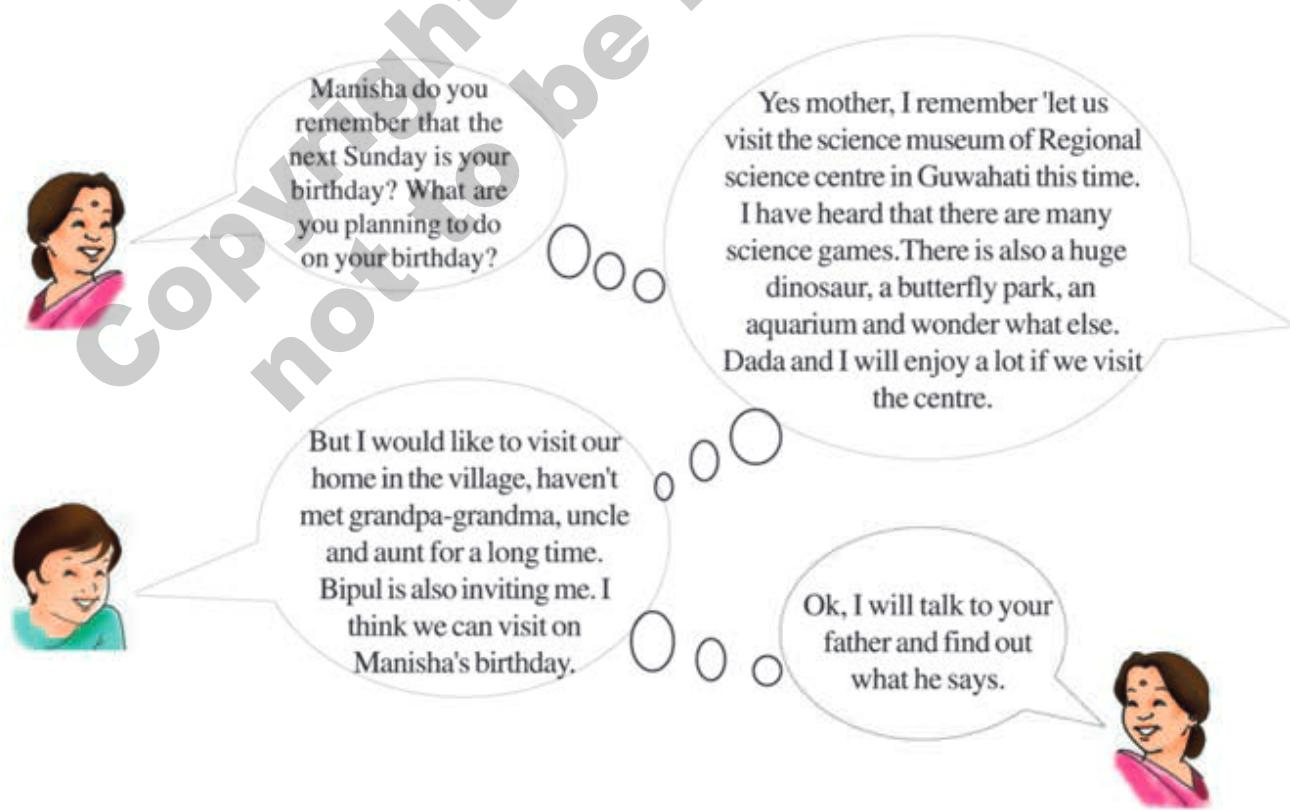
Learning outcomes :

Students will-

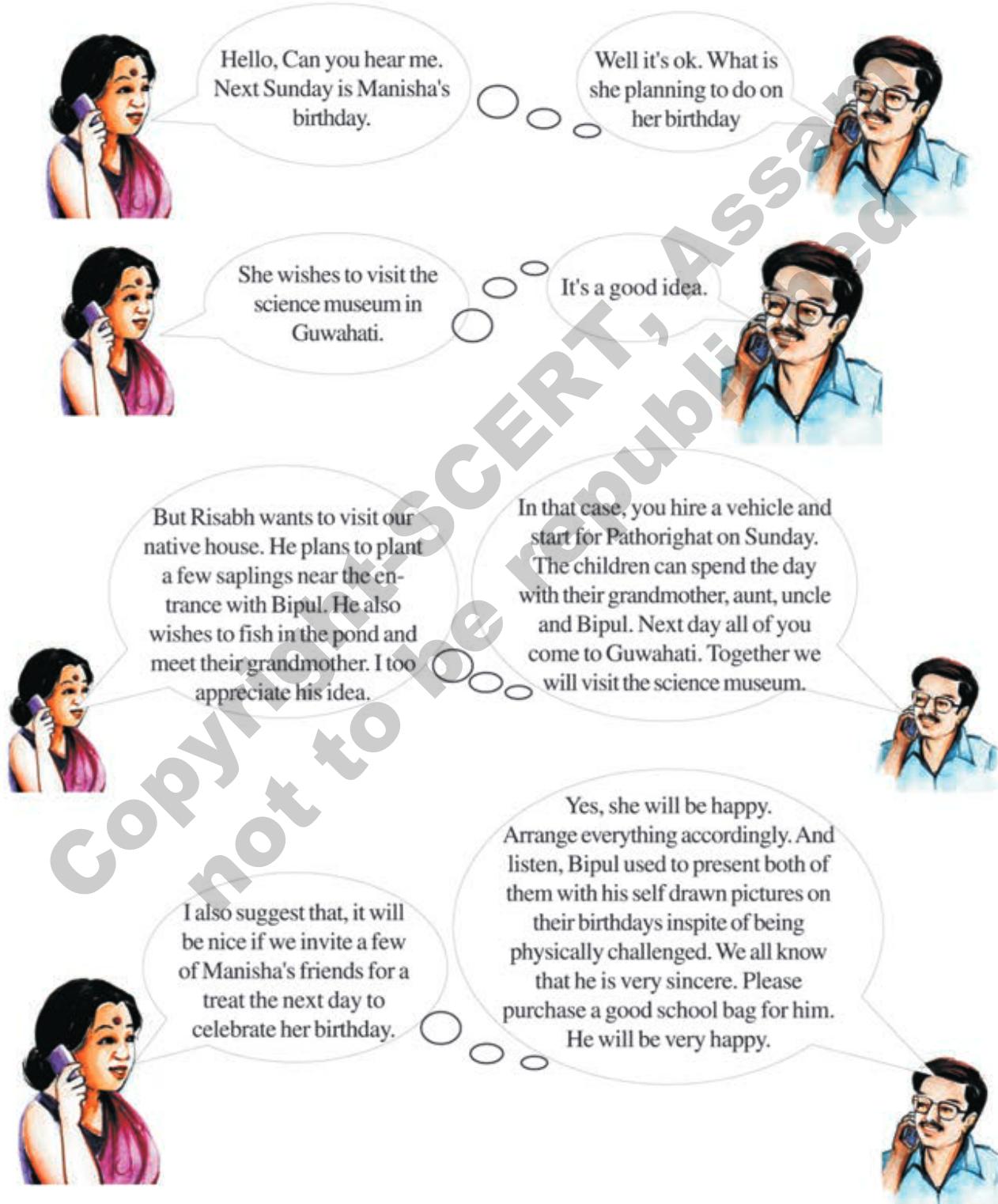
- ← know that each family is run by a specific earning or income on a fixed time limit
- ← understand that the governmental planning is necessary to function a nation
- ← know that each nation prepares its budget for a specific period based on its national income
- ← understand the significance of the Five-Year Plan of India and NITI Aayog of present time
- ← realise the importance of budget and planning for the prosperity of a family and a nation

This year Manisha's birthday falls on a Sunday. The next day which is Monday is a government holiday. Manisha and her brother Risabh were overwhelmed. They had many plans and programmes. Enjoying a holiday together with the birthday was an added pleasure. Their mother Arunima was also happy to have two holidays together.

Let us now read how Manisha and her family are planning to celebrate Manisha's birthday.



Manisha's native house is at Patharighat in Darrang district. Last year Manisha's parents have shifted to their new house at Mangaldoi town so that their children can pursue their studies. Manisha's father stays in Guwahati because of his service. During official holidays he visits Mangaldoi. Manishas mother Arunima talks to her father who is in Guwahati over mobile phone.



Arunima was happy to learn that her husband wanted to celebrate Manisha's birthday according to the wishes of their children. She conveyed this to Manisha and Risabh. For the peace and happiness of a family it is desirable to give equal importance and feelings to both the children and elders in the family. Such feelings should also be accepted for the welfare of the family.

Now Arunima tries to recall the wishes of each member of the family.



Wishes of all the three persons are appreciable and acceptable. Arunima decided to celebrate Manisha's birthday according to all the three wishes. She also informed about her decision over telephone to her relatives at Patharigaht. Next she sorted out the programme as follows :

- Two days will be required to celebrate the birthday.
- A vehicle has to be hired for two days. The fuel cost too has to be paid.
- Must carry few eatables for the journey to Patharighat and Science Museum.
- Arrange food items to treat Manisha's friends.
- Buy a school bag for Bipul.
- Carry a few medicines.

Arunima gave a second thought to the above and wrote down the things to be done on a note book. After that she started thinking of the expenditure because she knew that she has to manage all these with the amount she has with her.

Arunima is a frugal lady. She never spends money unnecessarily. After the monthly expenditure she used to save the money that is left with her. The money she had saved

along with the month's expenditure she planned the budget for the programme. The list of expenditure planned by Arunima is as follows.

Amount in hand	Expenditure under various heads
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount received to spend for the month Rs- 20,000.00 previous savings Rs 10,000.00 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent of vehicle - Rs 3,000.00 Diesel (fuel) - Rs 2,000.00 Eatables for - the Journey Rs 800.00 Treat for - Manisha's friend Rs 2,000.00 School bag for Bipul - Rs 400.00 Medicine - Rs 150.00
Total -	Total - Rs 8,350.00

Let us now think of Manisha's birthday celebration as follows :

- ⑤ Manisha's mother Arunima has decided to celebrate Manisha's birthday in such a way that every member in the family can enjoy.
 - ⑥ Both of them will do certain activities during the day time.
 - ⑦ Money will be required to carry out the activities.
 - ⑧ She has to manage the expenditure from her previous saving and also from the month's expenditure for the birthday celebration.
 - ⑨ She has to be careful while spending money so that there is no unnecessary expenditure.
 - ⑩ The welfare of the family should not be hampered in the name of birthday celebration.

From the above, you must have got an idea that Manisha's mother had prepared a plan to celebrate Manisha's birthday. She had also prepared a budget to meet the expenditure according to the plan.

The plan that Arunima had prepared for her daughter's birthday is the birthday plan. To carry out the work according to the plan Arunima had worked out the amount that will be needed for the birthday celebration and the source of money. This is the birthday budget.

Similarly, every family has its own specific plan for meeting the monthly expenditure. Every family prepares their monthly budget to be executed according to the plan so that the family can run smoothly with their own earnings.

On the basis of the above discussion try to answer the following questions :

Write answer :

- ④ What plan had Arunima thought of to celebrate Manisha's birthday?
- ④ From where will she manage the money to celebrate the birthday?
- ④ Why planning is necessary to celebrate a birthday?

Let us know :

To be economic is a virtue (good quality). We should learn to use both private and public resources economically from our childhood. This would contribute towards the economic growth of the family as well as of the country.

The government performs many activities for the country and its people. Generally in such activities, the welfare oriented activities are given priority. The government prepares a plan or a policy beforehand through proper thinking and analysing on when, how and who will be carrying out these welfare-oriented activities. To turn these plans into reality, a huge amount of money is required at a certain point of time. It also includes the various economic matters like the sources of funds, the profit of the government etc. Therefore, such planning is known as Economic Planning. Just the way a family makes budget to realise personal planning, a government also prepares a budget to realise government planning. However, the basis of the personal budget and the government budget are not the same. In case of personal budget, it is seen that a family decides its expenditure based on the income. But in case of government budget, it is seen that the government first decides the amount of expenditure and the sectors of expenditure, and take various measures to generate income. Government Budget is a statement of the different sources of the government receipts and deciding the amount of receipts along with the government expenditure in various sectors for a particular period by a country or a state.

The Planning Commission was formed in 1950 to plan for the fast-track economic development of India and its proper implementation after independence. The economic planning was introduced in India from 1951 through the introduction of the first Five Year Plan. The main objectives of the Five-Year Plan of India are -

- ④ To gain higher rate of economic growth.
- ④ Assured modernization of different sectors of economy.
- ④ Establish social justice and to achieve the objective to remove economic disparity.
- ④ Attain self-dependency
- ④ Ensure full use of the unused and sparsely used resources.

Let us know :

Surplus budget is when the expenditure is lesser than the income generated by the government. On the contrary, when the expenditure exceeds income, it is known as Deficit budget. In addition, when the expenditure is same as the income it is known as balanced Budget.

Along with these, each Five-Year Plan has been providing special interest to particular sector or objectives. For example: the First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) provided interest to the agricultural sector. Industrialisation was the prime objective of the second Five Year Plan (1956-1961). Likewise, the 12th Five Year Plan provided major interest in sustainability and inclusive growth. During the time of the plans, several steps were taken towards economic development directed at eradication of poverty, employment generation, population control and building infrastructure. However, with the conclusion of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) our country has dropped the Five-Year Plans. The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) formed in 2015, is different in workflow and power than the Planning Commission. The NITI Aayog advocates for the Central and State Governments to work together towards fruitful development policy. This Aayog provides skill and technology related advise to both the central and state government for proper implementation of important and fundamental policies. The Prime Minister of our country is bestowed with the responsibility of the NITI Aayog's Director. In the next segments you will extensively learn about our country's planning and different sides of the nation's economic development.

One thing is clear from the above discussion that the developmental works are given special interest in government policies. For the proper execution of these tasks the government needs money. Moreover, a huge amount of money is spent by the government for the smooth running of law and order, and to strengthen the defence mechanism of the country. Where does the government get the finance or money for these tasks? The source of the government taxes can be divided into two parts namely Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. The compulsory amount of money that is given to the government without any expectation of return is known as Tax. A few examples of the taxes prevalent in our country are Income Tax, Corporate Tax, GST (Goods and Services Tax), Excise Duty etc. On the other hand, various fees, fines, charity, donation, stamp price etc. falls under the category of Non-Tax Revenue.

In current times, due to different reasons the government expenditure has begun to rise exponentially. To deal with this exceeding expenditure, the government takes loan from the Central Bank, Commercial Bank, foreign country, International Organization, other financial organizations and the public to raise funds. In addition, the government also raises funds by selling industries of the public sector.

Write Answer :

- For whose welfare does the government work?
- What is the source of income of a government?
- For what purpose does a government invest?
- From which year did our country take up five year plan?

Things to remember :

- ← It is expected that for the welfare of a family every member should develop constructive mentality.
- ← Every family has a plan of work to be completed within a specific period.
- ← Every family prepares a budget to be accomplished according to plan.
- ← Government gives priority to welfare works.
- ← To implement welfare works government prepares plan and budget.
- ← The NITI Aayog was formed in 2015. The Prime Minister is the Director of this Aayog.
- ← The Five-Year Plans were introduced in our country from 1951.
- ← With the conclusion of the 12th Five Year Plan in 2017 our nation dropped the Five-Year Plans.
- ← Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Excise Duty, Corporate Tax etc. are the sources of Tax Revenue.
- ← Fine, fees, donation, charity, stamp price etc. are the sources of Non-Tax Revenue.
- ← The government take loans from different sources in order to raise funds to afford required government expenditure.
- ← The unused or half-used public sector resources are also sold by the government time to time acquire funds.

EXERCISES

1. Give short answer :
 - (a) What is the meaning of savings?
 - (b) What is planning ?

- (c) What is budget ?
- (d) What are welfare works ?
- (e) In which year was the NITI Aayog formed?
2. Write answer :
- (a) What type of works are given importance in a country's planning? How do government generate fund to implement planned works.
- (b) What are the main objectives to be arrived at with India's Five-Year Plan?
3. Choose the correct answer :
- (a) The chairman of the Niti Aayog is the –
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. President | 2. Finance Minister |
| 3. Prime Minister | 4. Home Minister |
- (b) The tenure for five year plan is –
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. 4 years | 2. 6 years |
| 3. 8 years | 4. 5 years |
- (c) To implement the plans the government requires.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. agriculture | 2. industries |
| 3. fund | 4. trade and commerce |
- (d) Which of the following is an example of non-tax revenue -
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Income Tax | 2. Corporate Tax |
| 3. Goods and Services | 4. Fines |
- (e) Which of the following sectors got the utmost importance in the 12th Five Year Plan?
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Inclusive Growth | 2. Agriculture |
| 3. Industrialization | 4. Roads and Transportation |

4. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) For the peace and harmony of a family the _____ of every members should be respected.
- (b) Arunima is a _____ lady.
- (c) Every family has a specific _____ works to be done in a month.
- (d) To implement government planning a _____ is prepared.
- (e) The compulsory amount of money that is given to the government without any expectation of return is known as _____.

5. **Project :**

Prepare a plan for a function to be celebrated in your school. Also prepare a budget on various expenditures to be incurred for the function.



Lesson - 20

Role of Government in Economic Development



Learning outcomes :

Students will-

- ← know about the activities to be done by a government for the development of a nation
- ← understand the concept of infrastructure
- ← get an idea about the activities related to infrastructure
- ← get acquainted with the steps to be taken by the government in the fields of transportation, communication, education, health, agriculture, electricity etc.

We all know that government is the organisational head of a country. Government looks after all the works of a country. Government is mainly committed to the welfare and development of the people. Main aims of a government in a country is to work for the overall development and general welfare of the public. Therefore government needs to consider such developmental work on priority basis which in future would lead the country to progress with other developed countries of the world.

If the foundation of a nation is not strong enough her growth is not possible. Nation's growth and welfare depend on the quality or the standard of life of its people. In this chapter we will discuss the role of a government in the economic development of a nation.

The fundamental components necessary for the economic development of a region are roads, bridges, transport and communication, irrigation facilities, drinking water, medical facilities, schools, electricity, etc. These are known as infrastructural facilities. Infrastructure means those essential facilities without which economic development cannot take place. Therefore Government gives priority to infrastructural development so that development of agriculture, industries, services, etc. could be effectively undertaken. Increase in productivity is immensely important for the economic development of a nation. Increase in production leads to increase in income and wealth. Increase in national income indicates economic progress of a nation.

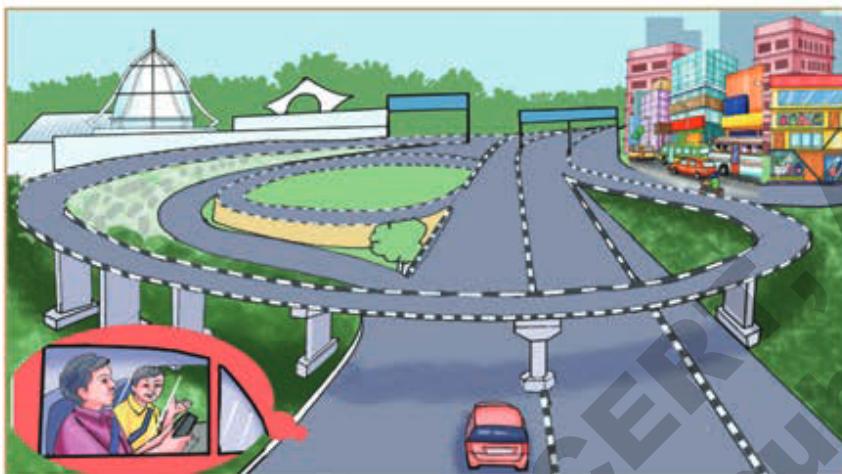
Progress in science and technology today has a far reaching effect on the entire globe. You already have a primary idea about all these. Rural as well as urban areas all are rapidly changing. Man has accepted these changes out of necessity. However, all these changes might not always be for the well-being of the people. So it is necessary to accept the constructive changes and do away with the negative ones. In the changing circumstances government has taken up certain plans and programmes for the welfare of

the mass people so that they can enjoy the basic facilities.

Let us now have a look at how government has taken up various measures for the growth and development of the country's infrastructure growth.

Transport sector :

Transport system is basic for development. It is the first step towards the progress of a society. Agriculture, industry and other service sectors depend mainly upon roads and transport. That is why government always gives preference to roads and transport sector. A democratic and welfare state like our country, always works for the welfare of its people.



After the Sunday prayer at the church Joseph got ready to go to his aunt's home in Boko with his father. It's been almost seven years he has not gone that way. He is feeling very happy as he is getting the chance to go after such a long time. After reaching

Jalukbari with his father in their car, Joseph noticed that the previous condition of the place is nowhere to be found or seen. Instead, he could see a long flyover joining three different directions. There are many connecting roads under the bridge and on its sides. As they crossed the Samadhi Khetra of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika through the straight road, Joseph asked his father with curiosity-

- "Isn't it the National Highway no. 37, Father?"
- "The road has been totally changed!"
- "This road is high and wide too".

His father replied - this is the same old National Highway No 37. The old narrow road is only being widened and raised and divided into four lanes. Such roads are called 4 laned roads.

'Motor vehicles and people used to ply on the old road. Will more vehicles ply on this wide road?'

Not only that, Joseph. There are several advantages of these 4 laned roads. Now-a-days many changes have taken place in transport system. The 4 laning of roads is one of them".

'What benefits do we get from four- laned roads'?

Many, as for examples-

- ⦿ These are constructed using iron, cement, sand and gravel which cannot be damaged easily. They cannot be eroded by flood water as they are raised high. Vehicles plying on these roads run smoothly and fuel consumption is also low.

- Since these roads are wide and straight, traffic ply one way without any interruption. It minimizes road accidents and travelling becomes safe and comfortable.
- Such road ways encourage growth of industries. Machinery and raw materials can be easily transported from one place to another. Export and import of goods become faster and easier.
- These roads run across the country connecting one end with another and linking the subroads of interior places which makes transportation easy....



With this conversation they reached their destination."

Our government has not only constructed 4 laned highways but has also improved different regions railway connectivity to the regions, introduced long distance and speedy trains, etc. making transport system modern and scientific. Government has also taken up various schemes for improvement of rural transport system. The Government also has

taken steps for the development of transportation in the village area. According to the 2021 data, India holds second position in the world rank in respect to 'Road Network' with more than 62 lakh long roads. It includes almost 1.36 lakh kilometres National Highways, 1.77 lakh kilometres express and other state and district level roads. The National Highway Authority of India is responsible for the development, supervision and execution of the national highways of India.

In the field of other Transportation system :

In the field of other transportation system of our country the activities of the government are remarkable.

The "Railway Network" of India is the fourth largest in the world. Till now more than 13,000 passenger trains and 8,000 goods trains run in India. The Railway service is important in the revenue collection of the central government and the total household production of the country. Besides this, railway service has great role to play in the field of employment. In India, more than 13 lakh employees are still connected to this system.

The airline service is another important part of India's transportation system. This transportation industry was nationalised in 1953. The Airport Authority of India is responsible for

Let us know :

- There are 39 National Highways in Assam at present. These highways cover a length of 3900.44 kilometres roads of the state.
- Till now the five bridges over the Brahmaputra River are Saraighat bridge, Kalia Bhumura bridge, Nar Narayan Setu, the second bridge of Saraighat and Bogibeel bridge. The Dr. Bhupen Hazarika Setu built over the Lohit, one of the tributaries of the river Brahmaputra, is the longest bridge in India built on water.

the planning, execution and infrastructure of the air services.

The Government of India has taken various steps in the field of water transportation too. At present, there are almost 14,500 kilometres waterways in the country. Amongst them, 111 are national waterways. Keeping in mind the economic growth of the country, the government of India has given lot of importance on the modernization of the water transportation system through the “Sagarmala” project.

Write answer :

- ◎ What are the advantages of improved transport system?
- ◎ What are the four landed National Highways constructed?
- ◎ What is India's position in respect to Road Network in the world?
- ◎ What is the contribution of the Indian Railway service towards the economy of the country?

Activity

Discuss with your teacher or parents/guardian and prepare a note on the recent changes that have come up in transport system.

Education sector :

Education is the main tool for social development and growth. We cannot lead a quality life without education. Have you ever noticed the difference in standard of living between an educated and an uneducated person? An illiterate person faces difficulties in running even a petty shop. Think, what problem they would have to face while booking a ticket to travel long distance. Believing in superstitions and witch-craft rather than doctors have caused untimely deaths of many people. Inhumane killing of innocent people believing to be witches (evil spirit) is also the result of such practices. Therefore, illiteracy is considered to be a social disease. Both government and people should work together and take responsibilities to eradicate such evils.

The government of our country has already made elementary education free and compulsory for all the children of the country in the age group 6 to 14 years irrespective of caste, creed, religion and sex under the Right to Education Act 2009. The Con-



stitution has recognised elementary education as a Fundamental Right of children. Consequently government's responsibilities have increased. Your text books are supplied free to you by the government. Government has also provided free mid-day meal to make the education more attractive. You might also have noticed the beautiful school buildings. Drinking water facilities and separate toilets for the teacher and girl and boy student are also being provided. The school dropouts are being mainstreamed through bridge course centres. In the same way steps have been taken by the government in the upper and secondary stages of education for construction of buildings, recruitment of teachers, setting up of science laboratory, grants for library, etc. along with the free distribution of textbooks. So that the students get quality education. Educated and skilled persons only can contribute towards the development of a nation.

In addition to that the Government of India established the boarding schools named Kasturba Gandhi Valika Bidyalaya in 2004 for the girl children within the age group of 10-14 years of the poor families to provide them with higher primary education. There are 67 such schools in Assam where more than 4000 girl children were given higher education till now. According to the NEP 2020, the CWSN will have a chance to get education from the primary to the higher education through regular schooling system.

Write Answer :

- ◎ From which year was the "Right to Education Act" implemented in our nation?
- ◎ Why is literacy called a social evil?
- ◎ How is elementary education recognised as child's right?
- ◎ What is the objective of midday meal scheme in a school?

Health sector :

We generally call a healthy person as one who is active and free from any disease. Nutritious food, pure drinking water, pollution free environment keep us healthy. If we are physically fit then we can do physical and mental labour. A healthy person can contribute toward the growth of a nation. Therefore, government has given due importance to the health sector for the benefit of the general public.

Let us go through the following conversation and learn the various measures taken by the government in the health sector-

"Namita visited her grandmother's house. One afternoon she was talking to her grandmother " Aita, why don't people carry water from your pond any more? Earlier beautiful girls and women stood in queue waiting for their turn to collect water, I enjoyed watching!"

'My dear Namita', now we have water supply facility in our village. Now a days our villagers get pure drinking water. They don't have to collect water from here and there.

Pond water contains many harmful germs, don't they? "Yes, Aita. But who has launched the water supply scheme?"

These are all government's work, my dear. One of the important responsibility of the government is to take care of the health of the common people. People have to suffer from many water borne diseases like diarrhoea, jaundice, cholera etc. That is why government has set up this water supply centre under the Rural Water Supply Scheme. People have made their own provisions to collect water from here. These days our villagers need not to walk long distance to fetch water nor drink impure water. Presently the number of cases of diseases is also decreasing.

Like the village of Namita's grandmother the people of every village in our country



ent types of hospitals so that common people can take help of medical facilities. In our country more than 70% people live in villages. Under the Health Protection Act of the Government of India, the economically weak people received various facilities of health services. The Health centres are established in the villages under the National Health Mission (NHM). The government of our state has also made many provisions in health sector. The government has employed the ASHA workers to provide medical advises to the pregnant women. The facility for the MRITYUNJOY SERVICE has been provided by dialling the number 108 for the accident cases or patients suffering from severe diseases. There are 800 ambulances which are providing this service in Assam. One can also call at 104 to avail free consultation on health related problems.

are becoming free from water borne diseases due to the safe drinking water facility provided by the government in almost all places of our country.

In the same way, government has taken up many other schemes in the health sector as well. You must have noticed people suffering from various diseases. When we fall ill we should take medicines after consulting a doctor. The government has established differ-

Let's know :

The health department under government of Assam has given due importance on child health by launching several schemes like-

- ◎ Under 'Operation Smile' project children with cleft lips are being operated to give a normal appearance.
- ◎ Children born with pores in heart are provided with free heart surgery facilities in prominent hospitals outside the state.

Since December 2019 the Covid 19 pandemic has created panic in India along with other countries of the world. Many measures were taken to control the disease as per the guidance of the Government of India in Assam along with other states of India. To fight against the disease the Government of India has already provided free vaccination service to all.

Now you have understood how the government works for public health. These works are implemented by the state and the central government for the benefit of the public.

Write Answer :

- ◎ What problems do we face during our ill health?
- ◎ What is the name of the scheme under which the government has set up hospitals in rural areas?
- ◎ What facilities can be availed through phone number 104?
- ◎ By calling at which phone no, can we avail Mritunjoy Services?
- ◎ What diseases are caused by drinking impure water?

Agriculture Sector :

Agriculture is the chief occupation in our country. More than 70% of the total population of our country are engaged in agriculture. If the agriculture sector is not developed, these people cannot live a healthy and sound life. Therefore due importance is given in the development of the agriculture sector so that farmers 'yield' is increased. With the increase in income the standard of living can be raised by fulfilling the needs of the common people .



Source: <https://images.app.goo.gl/BJn9CJBNUUcs3dti9>

Like in other sectors significant changes can be noticed in agricultural sector too. You have already gathered some ideas about these in the lessons of your previous classes. The government has modernised scientifically the agriculture sector by providing improved irrigation facilities, tractors, power tillers, weeders, winnowing machines, high quality

seeds, high quality fertilizers, pesticides etc. As a result the production in the agricultural sector has increased. Moreover, some other facilities related to agriculture are also being provided by the government. For example, farmers in our country can call Kishan Call Centres which are open 24 hours and ask for agriculture related advice and suggestions. New farmers can easily avail short term agricultural loans through Kishan Credit Cards. At present, the Central Government in association with the state governments has introduced insurance system to ensure the safety of farm produce in addition to a monthly pension to poor farmers.

Today the farmer community in our country is greatly benefitted from all these facilities. The contribution of agriculture sector towards the economic development of our country is noteworthy.

Activity :

Discuss with your teachers and write a note on the following -

- ⦿ How an increase in income helps in raising the living standard of the common people?
- ⦿ What measures have been taken by the government to increase production in the agriculture sector?

Communication Sector :

Communication system has been able to bring about a revolutionary change in today's world. Science and technology today is so advanced that one can instantly collect information about world by sitting at home.

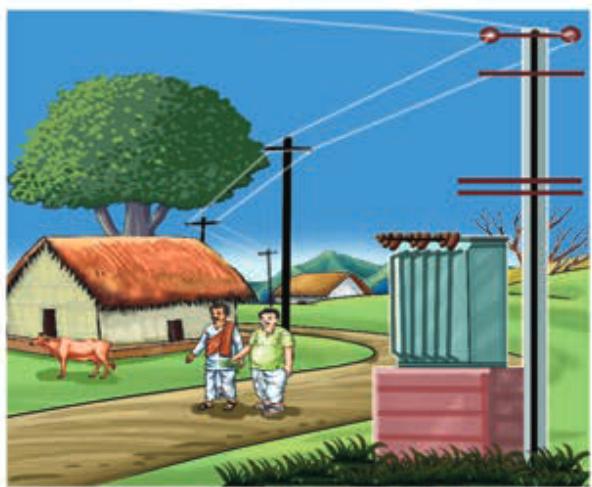
Today, technological advancement has immensely impacted the field of communication around the world as well as our nation. In most sectors of the nation like business and commerce, education, health care sector, upholding law and order, national defence, the most advanced tools of communication are used. Due to the advancement of technology, we can now avail several benefits from computers and mobile phones at a minimal cost. Low-cost internet has enabled businesses and financial organizations to complete tasks in broad areas in a lesser amount of time. The extensive use of better tools of communication can be seen in the education sector as well. Students can now avail the facilities of the internet and learn from various sources from the comfort of their homes. Better communication systems provide a lot of information in a short period of time, that has facilitated people to complete complex work with ease. Therefore government has given great emphasis on strengthening communication system in the country.

Activity:

- ⦿ Write a note on how communication system helps in the development of a country.

Power Sector (Electricity) :

We cannot think of development without electricity. It is through electrification that development in our country has become possible. Use of electricity has made our life smooth and growth oriented. The Government of India has initiated many schemes by giving importance on the development of electricity service in the town and village areas since 2014 so that people from all the sections of the country can enjoy its benefits.



From the above discussion you might have got an idea on the government's role in the economic development of a country. For the socio economic development of the society, a government takes up various plans and programs. Such schemes help in making the life of common people easy and comfortable. The well being of the common people empowers them to work hard which in turn boosts the nation towards speedy progress.

Things to remember

- ⦿ Government is the organisational head of a country.
- ⦿ The main aim of a government is to bring about development of a country and welfare of common people .
- ⦿ A country's growth and well being depend upon the quality of life of its people.
- ⦿ Infrastructure means those essential facilities without which economic development is not possible.
- ⦿ The basic components of economic growth like- bridges, housing, communication, irrigation, drinking water, hospitals, schools, supply of telephone service, electricity etc. falls under infrastructure facilities.
- ⦿ The first step towards a country's growth is development of its transport system.
- ⦿ Education is the main tool for the progress and development of a society.
- ⦿ A healthy person only can contribute towards the development of a country.
- ⦿ Agriculture is the chief occupation of our country .
- ⦿ Improved communication system provides lot of information as a result of which people can perform many difficult tasks easily.

Exercise :

1. Write short answer:
 - (a) Whom do you mean by a healthy person?
 - (b) What is the purpose behind employing the Asha Workers?
 - (c) Write an initiative taken by the government for girl education?
 - (d) What kinds of services are available from Kishan Call Centres?
2. Write answer:
 - (a) What do you understand by infrastructural work? What are the various infrastructural developmental schemes taken up by the government of our country?
 - (b) How the transport and communication systems contribute towards the development of a country ?
 - (c) What facilities have become available at present due to the technology?

3. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) _____ means basic amenities, without which we cannot think of _____ of life.
- (b) The Railway Service has significant contribution in the nation's total _____ production and Government's _____ collection.
- (c) The roads in the rural areas have been _____ under the Prime minister's Pradhan Mantri _____ Yoyana.
- (d) The developed _____ system provides us with more _____ in less amount of time.
- (e) _____ system has made our life _____ growth oriented .

4. Project :

List out the schemes undertaken by the government for the economic development of your region?

Developmental sector	Government schemes

Statistical Source : The White Paper 2001-2010 of Assam's progress and Development. Planning and Development Department, Assam Government.



Lesson - 21

Value of Labour and Equality



Learning outcomes :

Students will-

- feel that equal importance should be given by a family in bringing up a boy or a girl
- understand the dignity of women's labour
- form awareness towards providing dignity and equality to the labour of men and women
- get acquainted with the significance and contribution of women towards the society
- be inspired to build a society with gender equality



Write answers by observing the above pictures:

- ◎ What discrimination do you notice in the care taken by the family with respect to the boy and the girl?
- ◎ Do you see any difference in the activities of the boy and the girl? If yes then what is it?
- ◎ Do you think that there should be such discrimination among brothers and sisters?

The pictures are trying to show that there is a difference in the position of girls and boys in our families and societies. This discrimination is made by our parent and society. What can be the reason of taking care of the son and neglecting the daughter. Parents believe that the son will grow up, get educated and earn money to look after the family. Whereas the daughter will be married off to another family. Therefore they take sufficient care of the son so that in future he grows up into an intelligent, energetic, self-sufficient and capable person. On the other hand the daughter is provided with an environment wherein she is developed as soft-spoken, fearful, docile and dependent person. This attitude of the family has an impact on the society. So family and the society believe that the boys have more importance than the girls. Similarly in the case of man and woman the same idea exists. It is believed that woman never does nor can do work of a man. The work done by a men is considered to be of high value and given more recognition than that of a woman.

Is it good to have such discrimination in a family and in a society ? let's try to know about it from the story given below :

Equality in dignity of labour :

"My mother doesn't do any work" She stays at home.

Sumitra Hazarika is a simple, smiling house wife. Her husband Mr. Arun Hazarika is a government servant. Their only child Anjali is a student of class VI. Sumitra's mother-in-law Shri Purna Prabha Hazarika is a patient with several diseases. Arun Hazarika goes out for work at 8 'o'clock in the morning after having his meal and return home in the evening. Sumitra has the responsibility of the entire house hold work. She carries out all the work right from cooking, washing, cleaning, and other daily chores along with Anjali's studies, taking care of her mother-in-law's medicines, entertaining guests, etc in a systematic way. Sumitra considers her work as her duties and responsibilities.

It was a Sunday morning. While Sumitra was sweeping the rooms. She heard her mobile phone ringing. She asked Anjali to receive the call. Sumitra did not know whose call it was, she was involved deeply in her work but as she was about to collect the dust, she suddenly stopped. She heard Anjali talking to someone loudly in a laughing tone 'No, my mother does not do any work, she stays at home', Anjali repeated her answer twice. Sumitra did not want to know the content of the conversation. Generally, Sumitra does not give much importance to such small things. When Arun Hazarika returned home from work, the mother-in-law used to say. 'He has returned after a hard days work. Arrange for his meal immediately.' Sumitra immediately attends to his needs. A few days back a lady had commented. 'It is so nice that you can spend time without working hard' the words shook Sumitra slightly but she did not react. She accepted these as common people sayings. But today Sumitra was hurt, when she heard Anjali replying to someone over phone that her mother does not do any work. She knew that the small girl had said the words not to hurt her mother, she is not to be blamed. It is the environment that taught her to say so. A number of question troubled Sumitra-

- Is it true that Sumitra does not do any work ?
- The work done from morning till late night- aren't they work?
- The house will not run even for a day if Sumitra does not work.
- Then why is it considered that she does not do any work?

Discuss in group and write the answers to the questions based on the given story:

- ⦿ How is Sumitra facilitating her house through her household works?
- ⦿ Why did Anjali say that her mother does not work?
- ⦿ Who does the household work in your house?
- ⦿ What does Arun Hazarika get from his service?
- ⦿ What does Sumitra get by doing the household work?
- ⦿ What is the difference between the work done in the house and the work done outside the house?

Development is not possible without equality in dignity of labour of both male and female.

Activity

- ⦿ Prepare a list of all the work in your house.
- ⦿ If the leading lady of your house does not do the house hold work then what will be the situation in your house? Write a note on it.

In the story the work of Sumitra Hazairka is not considered as work, because she is not paid for her work. Arun Hazarika is paid for his work. Arun Hazarika is paid a salary for his work, so his work is a hard work and is given recognition. But Sumitra has to put enough physical labour into her work. Moreover she has to do a number of activities. If she does not work her house will not sustain for a single minute. Then why society or family does not accept her work as work? If the family gives recognition to Sumitra's work, the happiness of the family will increase and the family will prosper.



Malati Das is a maid servant. She works for a family in Dibrugarh town and is paid on monthly basis. Malati works for twelve hours from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening. Malati does innumerable activities- cooking, washing, cleaning, ironing and many more. She knows that she has to complete all the household work within the 12 hours otherwise she will be scolded by her masters. Malati is paid Rs 5000/ per month. And if for

some reason, she fails to come one day, then she has to bear paycut. Therefore she always tries her best to come to her work regularly. With that the Rs. 5000/- she has to make both ends meet. Malati thinks that the value of her work is rupees two thousand only.



scolds Rafiquddin rather he advised him to do good work. Altogether Rafiquddin works for 7 days. Sometimes he used to wind up early by half an hour forty five minutes. But he works overtime, he used to demand money after each extra hour. His proprietor also accepts his demand because he does not want to keep the work pending. In case of Rafiquddin, rules are not rigid or strict. He too knows that his work has demand. He can demand raise in his remuneration at times.

Write answer :

- ◎ What is the nature of Malati Das's work and what is her monthly income?
- ◎ Why is Rafiquddin's wage higher?
- ◎ Are not the works of Malati Das's difficult?
- ◎ Do you think Malati Das also need a break?
- ◎ Who fixes the amount for Rafiquddin and Malati's work?

Providing equal value to labour of both male and female can pave the way towards smooth development of the society.

Now carefully observe the following table :

Name	Time of work	Leisure/ rest	Labour		wages	
			More	less	Daily	Monthly
Malati Das	Daily 12 hours	None 0 hour	✓		—	Rs. 5000.00
Rafiquddin	Daily 7 hours	1 hour			✓	Rs. 500.00

It is very clear from the table that Malati works 5 hour more than Rafiquddin and

earn Rs 5000/- monthly at the rate of Rs-167/-per day. On the other hand Rafiquddin works 7 hour at the rate of Rs 500/- per day. Malati's physical labour is twice that of Rafiquddin. Because works like cooking, washing, carrying water, etc. involve a lot of physical labour. Malati does not get any break from her work like Rafiquddin.

What comes to your mind after going through the above? Don't you think Malati is being paid less compared to the amount of her work ? Had she been paid the desired amount for her work, she would have been happier and would have received encouragement to work more. As a result the standard of her family would have improved.

Activity :

- ◎ Is it desirable to have such a gap between the work of Malati and Rafiquddin? Give reasons and prepare a note.

Contribution of woman towards society :

You must have recognised the person in the given picture. She is Smt Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, the first woman President of India.

Mrs Pratibha Devi Singh Patil was born on 19th December, 1934 at Nadgaon in the district of Jalgaon in Maharashtra. She completed her elementary education at Jalgaon. Later on, she completed her master degree from Pune University in Economics and Political science after which she completed bachelor degree in law.



Pratibha Devi Singh Patil

She started her career as a lawyer. Along with her profession, she also associated herself with various welfare activities. She also developed a passion towards politics from the age of 27. She was elected consecutively for four times as a member of Legislative Assembly from Muktai Nagar constituency. After that she extended her service as a Member of the Rajya Sabha from 1985 to 1990. In 1991 she was elected as a member of the Lok Sabha. She became the Governor of Rajasthan, in 2004. On the basis of this recognition she was soon recognised as an intelligent politician of the country. She contested for the Presidential election and got elected in 2007. In this way Pratibha Devi Singh Patil became the first woman President of India.



Mamoni Raisom Goswami

This is the picture of our well known literateur Mamoni Raisom Goswami (real name Indira Goswami), she was born on 14th November, 1942. She started her school life in Pine Mount School in Shillong, and she engaged herself in the study of literature right from the age of thirteen. Goswami, achieved name and fame as a poetess, novelist, story and prose writer.

She is also well known as a social worker. She involved herself in various development and social activities and her involvement in the process of establishment of peace in the state is incomparable. She was the Head of the Department of Assamese in Delhi University. In 1982, she was honoured with the Sahitya Academy Award. She was honoured with the highest Indian literature award, the Gyanpeeth Award in 2002. In 2008, she was honoured with the European literary honour, Principal Prince Clause Laureate for her contribution towards Indian literature and society.

You must have heard the name of the Space Scientist Kalpana Chawla. Kalpana Chawla was an extraordinarily intelligent woman. She was born in 1961 in a small village



Kalpana Chawla

in Karnal district Haryana. Sharp and intelligent Kalpana completed her schooling at her own birthplace. Later she obtained the degree of Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College. Being highly ambitious from her childhood she left for America to pursue her higher education. In 1988, she was able to achieve Doctorate degree with honour from Colorado University, America. By dint of her brilliance, she joined as a space scientist in the famous space research centre, NASA. Within a very

short time she was able to prove her excellence in the field. In 1997, she travelled to space as space astronaut and returned to earth after successfully completing her mission. On 16th January, 2003 she was associated with another space mission. In the mission she completed her technical responsibility skillfully. While returning to earth, the space craft that she was travelling crushed due to some technical fault as it was about to land on earth. She along with her co-astronauts, were killed in the accident. The untimely death of Kalpana, the lady with immense possibility was an irreparable loss to mankind. Her contribution in the field of space research will be remembered always.

Bachendri Pal was born in an interior village in Garhwal in 1954. Right from her childhood Bachendri Pal, a girl of sharp, intelligence, was very passionate about hard and adventurous work. At the age of twelve she along with her friends climbed a peak of 12,123 feet. They had to spend the night in the peak because of bad weather without food and proper clothes. In college she got the first prize in rifle-shooting. Having a passion for mountaineering, she joined as a coach of woman mountaineering team. On 23rd May,

1984, Bachendri Pal conquered the Mount Everest and created a record in the field of adventurous sports. Her name as the first woman mountaineer will be engraved in golden letters. Bachendri Pal's courage has been a source of inspiration to many a woman of the world. Ansu Jamsen Pai, a young girl from our neighboring state Arunachal Pradesh, has proved her courage by conquering the everest twice in a season.



Bachendri Pal

Write Answer :

- ⑤ In which field is Pratibha Devi Singh Patil proficient?
- ⑥ In which year was Mamoni Raisom Goswami honoured with the Gyanpeeth award?
- ⑦ How did Kalpana Chawla start her career?
- ⑧ In which game of Olympic did Lovlina Borgohain get a medal in 2020?



Lovlina Borgohain

The contribution of women to the development of society, along with men is worth recognition.

Has not the work of these extraordinary women contributed to the development of our society? Now a days, every woman in the world has to prove her talent and excel along with their men folk. In every field in the society, woman are able to prove their abilities and establish their identities. In our country, on one hand, Lakshmi Lakrai is driving a railway engine while on the other, Sarala Thakral is piloting on aeroplane. In the field of agriculture, industry and other services today's women have played incredible roles. In the world of game also the girls of country are not falling behind. Lovlina Borgohain of Assam was successful to receive bronze medal in Boxing in the Olympic organized in Tokyo, Japan in 2020. By doing so she was able to shine the name of our country along with the state. The only difference is that the number of women showing such excellence is less than man. The women mentioned above are brilliant, hard working and extra ordinary. They have blossomed by overcoming all obstacles by dint of their intelligence and self confidence. If all girls and women of the society get the opportunity to expose their talent like man, then can you imagine, how a country and society will progress.

The chief feature of democracy is equality. In your previous class you have already learnt that the Indian Constitution has recognised . "Right to equality " as a Fundamental Right. The word "equality" means every person will be provided with equal right, irrespective of caste, religion ,creed, sex, etc. But in reality we find that in our country equality between sexes is not getting due importance. The description given in the beginning of the lesson are the true side of our society. The major part of our society is still submerged under gender discrimination.

Almost 50% of the total population of India is female. But still now the women of the nation have not yet received the opportunities to enjoy the facilities brought by the economic development of the country till now. The increase in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) cannot be imagined if the female population do not get the opportunities to be involved in the economic activities of the country like the man. But for the progress of a society or a country such discrimination should come to an end. Equality in dignity of both man and woman and their mutual cooperation can only smoothen the path of development. Both man and women are equally responsible for the welfare of a country and its people. Therefore, there is no scope for considering a woman as weaker than man.

By giving top priority to this problem our government has given much importance to the spread of girls education. The government has provided many facilities for woman empowerment. The government has framed law for providing security to the girls and women both at home and in the work place. It is an appreciable move of the government, in bringing the girls to school by making them free from household works. Our state government has also taken up various schemes for empowerment of the girl child. The objective of these schemes are to make the girl child equal to the boy child so that they can progress equally.

On the whole we should know that the girls in our society are as hard working and intelligent as the boys. Similarly women are equally responsible like men. What is needed is equal dignity and equal provision. The sooner this discrimination is removed, the faster will be the progress of our society.

We all want to live in a beautiful society. Come, let us join hands to create a society free from gender discrimination.

Things to remember :

- ← Women's work at home should be recognised.
- ← Progress in society is not possible unless there is equality of values in labour of both the sexes.
- ← Dignity of both the sexes is same.
- ← There is no scope of considering a woman weaker than man.
- ← The contribution of woman towards society can not be recognised.
- ← The Constitution of our country has given provision to enjoy 'Right to Equality' irrespective of sex.
- ← Woman empowerment is an important factor for society's progress.
- ← For the progress of a nation there is immense need of girl's education.
- ← A society free from discrimination speeds up the progress of a society.
- ← We all must be inspired to create a society without discrimination.

Exercises :

(1) Write short answer :

- (a) What do you mean by equality in value of labour?
- (b) What does equality of values indicate?
- (c) How did Pratibha Devi Singh Patil start her career?
- (d) From which age did Mamoni Raisom Goswami start her literary career?
- (e) In which engineering subject did Kalpana Chawla take her doctorate

degree?

- (f) In which game did Bachendri Pal get her first reward in her college life?
- (2) What short answer:-
- (a) How does equality in dignity and mutual cooperation contribute to the progress in society?
 - (b) Majority in our society is still submerged under gender discrimination .
 - (c) Explain why the role of woman is necessary for the development of a society?
- (3) Fill in the blanks -
- (a) Progress of a society is impossible without the _____ of both the sexes.
 - (b) Malati's physical labour is _____ than Rafiuddin.
 - (c) _____ the main feature of democracy.
 - (d) Man and woman are equally _____ and responsible.
 - (e) The girls and boys of our country are equally hard working and _____ .

(4) Project :

Other than those woman mentioned in the chapter collect information about five other woman who have contributed in different fields in Assam and prepare a project report on the outline given below:

Name and picture of the woman	A brief introduction of the woman	A brief description of the woman's contribution



Lesson - 22

Citizen and Citizenship



Learning outcomes :

Students will-

- understand the concept of citizen
- know about the meaning of foreigners
- understand the difference between citizen and foreigners
- know how to get citizenship and how to lose it

As result of civilization, a developed society is formed through the creation of village, town, city etc. During the passage of time nation was born in the place of society. A significant feature of a nation is the population which we can call as citizens. Citizens are the permanent inhabitants of a nation. In ancient times the people living in the cities were only called citizens. But due to the expansion of democracy the concept of citizen has also developed. Let's learn about the actual meaning of citizen and various matters related to it from the conversation given below-

Pankaj, Pinki's brother who is studying in Delhi University came home during summer break. While watching the local news on the television in the evening, they viewed a huge crowd. The people in the crowd were shouting slogans carrying banners, festoon, placard etc.

“Provide protection to the citizens”, “Protect the democratic rights of the citizens” etc. These slogans made Pinki curious. She started asking questions to her brother-



Let us know :

◎ Four main features of a nation-

- Population
- Defined landmass
- Government
- Sovereignty

◎ Who is a citizen?

The people living permanently on the landmass of a nation and enjoying all the rights provided by the nation are called citizens. The citizens show loyalty towards their nation.

◎ The safety of the citizens and the protection of their democratic rights are the main responsibilities of the government.

Pinky : Dada, these people are shouting slogans like , protect citizens, provide aids to the citizens. Actually what does citizen mean ?

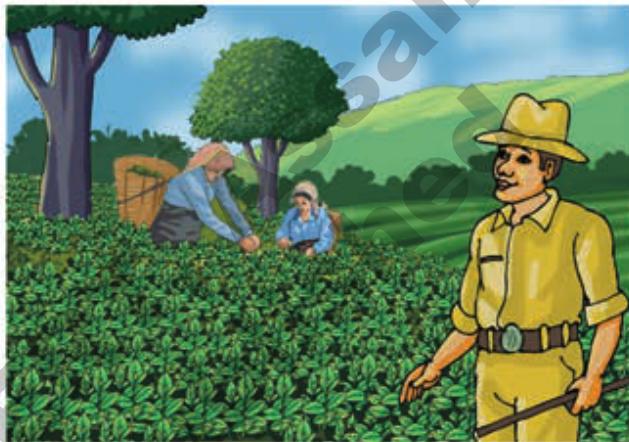
Pankaj : In olden times, people living in the cities which was the heart of civilisation were considered as citizens. But the idea changed with the change of time.

Pinky : Dada, what do you mean by a foreigner then?

Pankaj : Listen, when a person goes to a different country from his or her own country, then that person is known as foreigner. During British rule the tea gardens of Assam were looked after by the British. During their stay they settled with their families in the bungalows of the tea gardens for several years.

Pinky : Did the British manage the Nilbagan tea garden near our grandfather's house.

Pankaj : Yes they did. Our grandfather had a very cordial relation with one such family. The name of the foreigner was George Anderson. Angelina was the wife of Anderson. Mary and Biki were their daughter and son. A few years back, they left Assam.



Pinky : That means, you to knew them well? Dada, is there any difference between a citizen and a foreigner?

Pankaj : Yes there is. A citizen can enjoy both municipal and political right of a country. In lieu of which a citizen is bound to show respect and allegiance to his country. On the other hand, a foreigner can enjoy only the municipal rights. They are also not bound to show respect and allegiance to the country other than their own country.

Pinky: George Anderson and his family lived in Assam for so many years, could they become citizens of India?

Pankaj : They could if they wished to. There are certain ways to achieve citizenship. If George Sahib and his wife desired to be the citizens of our country, they could do so by registering their names.

Pinky: What about Mary and Biki? Which country would they have been the citizens?

Pankaj : The parents of Mary and Biki were of England. So by heredity, they were the citizens of England. As Mary and Biki were born in Assam, so they are the citizens of our country by birth though their parents were English.

Let us know :

Difference between citizen and foreigner:

- The citizens can enjoy all the municipal and political rights of the country, but a foreigner can only enjoy the municipal rights, however they cannot enjoy any political right.
- The citizens show respect and loyalty towards his or her own country, but a foreigner is not bound to have loyalty towards any country but his own.

Pinky : Dada ! Is there any other way to become a citizen of our country?

Pankaj : Certainly, there is. If a foreign national denounces the citizenship of his own country, and shows respect and allegiance to India and start living permanently in the country such a person can be the citizen of our country by the system of naturalisation. Ofcourse, it depends upon the consideration of the government.

Pinky : That means Mary and Biki also be the citizen of our country, if they wished?

Pankaj : As you have asked, let me tell you one more thing. If an area is incorporated to India, the people residing in that area shall be the citizens of India. The people of Sikkim are regarded as the citizens of India, as the state was incorporated to India in 1975 A.D. In the same way, the people of Goa, Daman and Diu also obtained Indian citizenship.

Pinky : Dada, can any citizen of our country lose citizenship?

Pankaj : Yes, anyone who acts against the interest of the country (a traitor to nation) shall straight way lose his/her citizenship.

The ways to receive Indian citizenship:

- ◎ by birth
- ◎ by descent
- ◎ by registration
- ◎ by nationalising
- ◎ by including the statehood

Reasons for losing citizenship:

- ◎ by getting involved in the activities against the nation
- ◎ by accepting citizenship of a different nation
- ◎ if an Indian girl get married to a citizen from different nation, and accept the citizenship of that nation
- ◎ if a citizen stays away from his or her nation for a long period of time

Pinky : Besides this, is there any other reason leading to the loss of citizenship?

Pankaj : Yes, there is if a citizen receives any award from another country without any permission of his native country, his citizenship shall be cancelled. In the same way, if an Indian girl marries a foreigner and takes the citizenship of that country then she shall lose Indian citizenship. Moreover, you and I leave India and live somewhere in any other country for several years together, we may lose the citizenship of our country.

Write Answer :

- ◎ What do you mean by citizen?
- ◎ Who can enjoy both municipal and political rights?
- ◎ On what ground an Indian citizen may lose his/her citizenship?

Through the conversation between Pinky and Pankaj, you have come to know about George, Mary and Biki could be Indian citizens if they wished so. You have also known the grounds on which a citizen of our country may lose his/her citizenship.

Activity :

- ◎ List the means by which a person can acquire and lose the citizenship of our country.

The citizens of a democratic country are directly or indirectly involved in the formation of government. The citizens of a democratic state can enjoy both municipal and political rights. It is also to be remembered that the citizens shall have to maintain their duties and responsibilities and show respect and allegiance to the state.

Things to remember :

- ← A person who permanently settles in a country and enjoys all the rights and privileges provided by the state is called a citizen of the country.
- ← A person who settles in some other country and enjoys the municipal rights only is called a foreigner. A foreigner is not bound to show respect and allegiance to other country instead of his own country.
- ← The ways to acquire Indian citizenship are-
 - ✓ by registration
 - ✓ by naturalisation
 - ✓ by birth
 - ✓ by descent
 - ✓ by incorporation of territory.
- ← Causes for loss of citizenship are :
 - ← Escape from the army.
 - ← Working against the state.
 - ← Receiving award from other country without seeking permission of native government.
 - ← If an Indian girl marries a foreign national and takes the citizenship of that country.
 - ← If a citizen is absent from India for a long time.

EXERCISE :

1. Answer briefly :

- (a) What is the meaning of citizen?
- (b) Who is a foreigner ?
- (c) What are the rights that a citizen of a nation can enjoy?
- (d) In which year was Sikkim included in India?

2. Write answer :

- (a) How can a foreigner become a citizen of India?
- (b) What are the municipal rights?
- (c) How a citizen can be deprived of citizenship?

3. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) The foreigners cannot enjoy the _____ right.
- (b) An individual acquires the right to vote at the age of _____ years.
- (c) The people of Sikkim have acquired Indian citizenship by _____ .

4. Choose the correct answers :

- (a) A foreigner can enjoy municipal right /political right.
- (b) A citizen can lose citizenship due to his/her action against /in favour of the state.
- (c) A citizen does not show/shows allegiance to his country.
- (d) When an individual goes to a different nation from his own is called a citizen/foreigner.

5. Project Work :

Suppose the name of one of your family members does not appear in the Electoral Roll, what will you do? Know from your teacher and guardian about the necessary measures to be taken for enrolling the name.



Lesson - 23

Election and Election Process



Learning outcomes :

Students will-

- know about election.
- understand about the various types of election.
- get a brief idea about the main political groups of India.
- get acquainted with the Indian election process.
- get an idea about the role of the ruling party and the opposition party in a democracy.

You have already get a brief idea about democracy in your previous class. Election is one of the main feature of democratic rule. It is essential for the formation of a democratic government.

Let us learn about election in this lesson. Election is a significant medium through which people express their opinion. According to our constitutional procedure the people elect their representatives at a definite interval. This process of electing representatives is called election.

All the Indian citizens who attain the age of 18 can exercise their right to vote. All adult citizen of that required specific age, irrespective of their religion, caste, language, sex and gender can acquire the right to vote. Hence, it is called universal adult franchise.

Types of Election:

Election is of two types -

- (a) Direct Election.
- (b) Indirect Election.

Direct Election :

The election in which the voters directly elect the representatives is called direct election. In such an election the voters personally go to the polling station. They directly cast their votes, and elect the representatives of their choice from among the candidates.



Indirect Election :

The election in which the voters do not take part is called an Indirect Election. In such an election the elected representatives indirectly take part. In this election, voters have no direct role to play. For example the President and the Vice-president of India are indirectly elected by the people. In this election, the members of Rajya Sabha directly take part. And we know that the MPs are directly elected by the people. Hence the role of the people in the Presidential election is indirect. So the Presidential election is a direct election for the MPs and an indirect election for the voters who elected the MPs.

Political Parties :

Political party is one of the most important parts of democracy. As the voters are essential in the democratic system of election, so are the political parties. Especially political parties play a very important role in the representative democracy. There are several political parties in our country. Some of them are national parties while others are regional. Each of them is based on certain ideals. A political party grows on the basis of its nation wide organisational strength with emphasis on their own ideological point. In order to return a national political party it has to receive recognition from the election commission. Moreover the party has to get registered with the commission for contesting election in three or more states of the country.

 Congress, Bharatia Janata Party, The Communist Party of India and Bahujan Samaj Party are some of the national parties of our country.

Let us know :

When the citizens, being inspired by some ideal, constitute an organisation based on certain principles, and constitutionally attempts to form a government, such an organisation is called a political party.



Bharatia Janata Party

National Political Party



Indian National Congress

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Political_parties_in_India&oldid=91044496



অসম গণ পৰিষদ

Regional Political Party

On the other hand, regional parties grow with regional interest aiming at the socio-economic and cultural development of a region. These parties are called regional parties only when they receive recognition from Election Commission. Assam Gana Parishad (Assam), Akali Dal (Punjab) and TDP (Andhra Pradesh) are some of the regional parties.

Write Answer :

- What is Direct Election ?
- Who are indirectly elected in our country?
- What is a national party?
- What is a regional party?

JDV → Nitish
Kumar

S.R → N.T

Election Procedure in India :

In India election is held through certain procedures. Know about it from the discussion given below. In order to conduct various elections, the President of India constitutes an Election Commission at the centre. In this commission there is one Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners. The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner. A similar commission is also constituted in each state. For smooth conduct of election, the Election Commission, in consultation with the central and the state government, finalises the date and programme of election. The date of submission of nomination papers, scrutiny and withdrawal of nomination and announcement of election results are all fixed by the Election Commission. The principles and guidelines of the Election Commission are strict. In the specific area, some codes of conduct for election are enforced for a definite period to hold free and fair election.

Have you ever noticed the activities during election time ?

The political parties along with their contesting candidates hold public meeting in their respective constituencies. They explain the aims and objectives of their party, and declare the future plan of action before the public. The workers make house to house campaign and request the voters to cast their valuable votes for their candidates. They



also ascertain whether the names of the adult members of a family are in the Electoral Roll. They distribute the party's Election Manifesto among the people. The manifesto contains a party's future action plan. Some of the supporters of the party organise bicycle and bike rallies with the candidate, displaying the party symbol, banner etc, and hold public meeting.

For smooth conduct of election the government officials are trained in advance. The trained officials along with security forces arrive at the polling station on the appointed day.

With the help of the election of-

Let us know

- There are 126 members in Assam Legislative Assembly
- The tenure of 15th Assam Legislative Assembly is going on at present.

ficials and the observers, the voters cast their respective votes through Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) or Ballot Paper.

Let us now learn how a government is formed after the state assembly election.

State Election → Municipal / Panchayat

Gov.

Counting the votes takes place a few days after the poll. After counting, the Governor invites the leader of the party getting majority to form the government. In case no party gets majority (more than half of the total number of seats) of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor invites the leader of the single largest party to form the government. On the other hand, sometimes several parties joint together to form a coalition. The coalition unanimously elect a leader from among them. When the coalition proves their majority on the floor of the house and proposes the Governor to form the Government, then the Governor invites the leader to form the Government. The Governor appoints the invited leader as the Chief Minister. The state cabinet is formed under the leadership of the Chief Minister. As the tenure of the state government is five (5) years so is that of the state Assembly.

Let's know the names of the chief Ministers of Assam after Independence

→ Gopinath Bordoloi: 1946-1950



→ Smt Anowara Taimur: 1980-81



→ Bishnu Ram Medhi: 1950-1957



→ President Rule: 1981-82



→ Bimala Prasad Chaliha : 1957-1972



→ President Rule: 1982-83



→ Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : 1970-1972



→ President Rule: 1990-91



→ Sarat Singha: 1972-1978



→ Hiteswar Saikia: 1983-85, 1991-96



→ Golap Borbora: 1978-1979



→ Dr. Bhumidhar Barman: 1996



→ Jogendra Nath Hazarika: 1979



→ Tarun Gogoi: 2001-2016



→ President Rule: 1979-80

→ Sarbananda Sonowal : 2016-2021



→ Himanta Biswa Sarma (from 2021....)

The election and procedure of formation of government is same in the parliament. The members of parliament - i.e the lower house, are directly elected by the people. Total number of seats of Lok Sabha (Parliament) of our country is 545. The President invites the leader of the party getting majority to form the central government. The

President appoints the leader as the Prime Minister. The central cabinet is formed under the leadership of the Prime Minister. The tenure of the central ministry is also 5 years.

Due to disparity in opinions or for any other reason, the coalition may lose majority in the house. In such circumstances, the President, without dissolving the parliament, may invite the leader of the party likely to prove majority to form the government. If the party fails to form the government, the President, before completion of the specified term of the ministry, shall dissolve the government and order for a re-election. Such an election is called a Mid-term election. In a democratic system, the procedure of formation of government by an election is called the parliamentary democracy.

Write Answer :

- ⑤ Who conducts election?
- ⑤ Describe two activities of the Election Commission?
- ⑤ How do they organise election?
- ⑤ Who conducts election in the polling system?
- ⑤ Who appoints the chief minister of the state?
- ⑤ How many seats are there in the Lok Sabha?
- ⑤ How many candidates are nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha?



Activity :

- ⑤ How do the members of your school's student's union elected? Prepare a note on it.

Role of Opposition Party in Democracy :

You already know that the party winning a majority forms the government. The party thus forming the government is called the Ruling Party. The party that gets the second position in the election and 10% of the total seats becomes the opposition party. In parliamentary democracy, like the ruling party, the opposition also plays an important role. Democracy can never succeed without an opposition party. The opposition party should be strong for the protection of public interest. Let's see how an opposition party plays its role in a democratic country.

Helps to hold a free and competitive election by making the people politically conscious.

Make constructive suggestion in the making of law. Points out the faults if needed.

Helps the government to be in the right direction.

The opposition party generates public opinion for implementation of the government schemes.

The opposition party via the speaker of the house takes the account of activities from the relevant ministers.

Things to remember:

- ← In democracy, the system of electing the representatives by the voters after a definite period is called Election.
- ← Election is of two types- Direct Election and Indirect Election.
- ← With emphasis on an ideology, a political party grows on the basis of its nation wide organisation.
- ← Political party is of two types- National Party and Regional Party.
- ← There is an Election Commission to conduct election all over the country .
- ← The party forming the government is called the Ruling Party, and others are called the Opposition Party.
- ← The number of seats in Assam Legislative Assembly is 126.
- ← The number of Lok Sabha seats is 545.
- ← When none of the parties wins majority, several parties join together to form a Coalition Goverment.
- ← If the government cannot complete the tenure for certain reason for which an election is held before time, such an election is called Mid-term Election.
- ← The Opposition Party helps the government in law making by generating public awareness.

EXERCISE:

1. Answer briefly:

- (a) Who elects the members of Legislative Assembly?
- (b) What is a Ruling Party?
- (c) When is Mid-term Election held?
- (d) What is the tenure of state Legislative Assembly?
- (e) Write the names of two national parties.
- (f) Name a Regional Party of Assam.

2. Write the answer:

- (a) What is the form of election procedure in India? Explain.
- (b) What are the activities of political parties in a democracy?

- (c) How does the opposition party control the government?
- (d) Is election necessary in a democracy? Give reasons.

3. Choose the correct answer:-

- (a) The President of India is elected directly /indirectly.
- (b) The number of Lok Sabha seat is 545/126.
- (c) Telegu Desam is a regional/national political party.
- (d) The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor/the President.

4. Write short notes:

- (a) Universal Adult Franchise.
- (b) Election Commission
- (b) Political Party.

Project Work:

With the help of your teacher /guardian, prepare a list on the number of seats won by different political parties in the Assam Legislative Assembly Election, 2016.

Lesson - 24

Democracy and Mass Media



Learning outcomes :

Students will-

- understand about publicity, media and mass media.
- know the names of various media and mass media and their functions.
- get an idea about the role of mass media in generating public awareness.
- realise the role and importance of the media in democracy.

Generally the process of circulation of information in the form of news, order, notice and advice from person to person and place to place is called publicity. As a result of publicity of an event or a subject, we not only get the information about it but also can assess the situation thereof. It also enhances our awareness, curiosity and consciousness. As a result, we become anxious to exchange our personal, organisational and constructive views and opinions. In such cases we can depend on media only. We cannot exchange our views with others without media. That is why media has become a part and parcel in the growth of our society and civilization.

Thus the means through which the information, news and views are spread among all sections of people is called media. Observe the pictures given below and observe how media has undergone huge change.

Science and technology have brought about these changes. All the items involved in communication system are known as media.



In the past people used pigeon to send messages to even the most difficult areas. Kings used drummers to convey informations. Drummers gathered people by beating drums and ringing bells and deliver messages. Besides, many kings used to engrave their works on hills and mountains for publicity among their subjects. Many such examples are found in history.

We read various newspapers, books and magazines every day. Do you know how these print materials came to us? Zohan Gutenberg of Germany invented printing press in 16th century. Thus we get printed magazine and paper etc. This type of media are called Letter Print Media. At present, there are as many as 62 thousand newspapers and magazines in India. As a result people have acquired much knowledge about the socio-economic and cultural aspects of our life. Moreover the media has given us ample scope for discussion and practice of art and literature besides providing opportunity for the growth and development of intellect.

Activity :

- ◎ Collect a few samples of printed materials of print media and learn how they help in publicity. Take help of your teacher or guardian.

Perhaps all of you enjoy watching television, talking on mobile phone and listening to news and other programmes on radio. Television, telephone and mobile phone are all active means of communication. Such media are called Electronic Media.

Types of Mass Media :

- ◎ Print Media : newspaper, magazine
- ◎ Social Media : Whats App, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram
- ◎ Electronic Media : T.V., Radio, Mobile etc.

Some of the publicity media have wide range of coverage. Such a media can spread news and information among a greater number of people in a relatively less time. Such media sensitise the people by generating awareness and uprising curiosity and anxiety. These are called mass media. Besides print media and electronic media, cinema, drama, street play, puppet show and songs and poems are also a kind of mass media that can easily and instantly attract and inspire people. This mass media also played a revolutionary role in our freedom struggle. Bankim Chandra's song Bande mataram and Nazrul's poem Bidrohi tremendously moved the Indians against the British rule. The poems of the Assamese revolutionary poet Ambikagiri Rai Choudhury, Jyoti Prasad Agarwala, the drama and poems of Bishnu Prasad Rabha, poems and songs of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika and the folk songs of Pratima Barua Pandey will always be with us to inspire for all times to come.

Now let's know something about media and mass media as experienced by Ghanashyam. The house of Ghanashyam is at Bagaribari village. The boy is brilliant and inquisitive from his childhood. Ghanashyam always stood first in the class. He was also awarded primary level scholarship.

Hints

The economic condition of Ghanashyam is not good. His father somehow manages to earn their livelihood by cultivation. Though Ghanashyam is a young boy yet he knows the responsibilities. He always goes to the field with his father. After returning from the field, he hurries to the school. In the afternoon Ghanashyam goes to his uncle Khiren's house to read the newspaper regularly. He enjoys reading newspaper. He satisfies his curiosity by keeping himself abreast of the current socio-economic and political affairs. He rejoices games and sports and cultural activities. He heard from his grandfather about Baptist Missionary who published the first Assamese newspaper Arunodoi. Ghanashyam is grateful to the Missionary.

Let us know :-

- ① The name of the first published newspaper in India is the Bengal Gazette.
- ② Arunodoi is the first newspaper in Assam.
- ③ Some internationally famous newspapers are - The Times of India, The Hindu, Samachar, The Telegraph.

Activity :

- ④ Prepare a chart of some of the leading daily, weekly, fortnightly newspapers along with their editors and places of publication.

Khiren uncle has a radio. He likes listening to Hindi songs and other programmes broadcasted for farmers. Ghanashyam also listened to the lectures of the distinguished persons, interviews and the running commentary on sports. He wonders how the Italian scientist Marconi invented radio.

Sometime Ghanashyam goes to the market with his father to sell vegetables. When



he finds time he enjoys the T.V. programmes in Anil's shop. Ghanashyam anxiously waits for the 2nd of October to enjoy the patriotic songs and films on the T.V. Ghanashyam is highly impressed by the ideologies of Mahatma Gandhi after watching the film on Gandhi. Then he

develops a hobby to write poem on patriotism. He learned many social and patriotic songs.

Activity :

- Collect five patriotic songs of Assam. Know about their composers and learn to sing them properly.

In course of time Ghanashyam gets promoted to the upper standard. Soon he appeared in the H.S.L.C Examination and secured first division. He took admission in a college of the neighbouring town. Meanwhile he received a computer from the government. He started learning computer in the evening in a neighbouring computer centre. All of you know that with the help of modern technology, message and data can be sent and received and preserved through internet and e-mail. **Internet is a device of fast communication**

with the help of many computers. On the other hand by connecting a web camera with a mobile or computer, we can see the image and talk to relatives and friends far off. Ghanashyam learnt all these things in the computer centre.

The unprecedented inventions of science and technology brings people all over the world closer. Now every person has the opportunity to know each other. So the vast world is now called a **global village**. Ghanashyam was impressed knowing about the contributions of science and technology.

Let us know :

Social media is a popular electronic medium in present times. This is a system where a person can create a news, incidents, etc. and make it public within a very short time. You must know about Facebook, Twitter etc. These are famous social media platforms at present. But as many people are not using it properly and thoughtfully, the number of fake news at present are carried by these media to the public in general. The government has taken several steps to stop such mis use of these social mediums. That is why, from now on you should be very careful while using these platforms and try to establish yourself as a responsible citizen of your country.

Write Answer :

- Who invented computer?
- What types of programmes are broadcast on the radio?
- What are the things that Ghanashyam learnt to do on computer?
- What is internet?
- What did Ghanashyam feel after enjoying the film on Gandhi?

Let us know :-

Computer is known as Parikalan in Assamese. The English scientist - Charles Bebez invented computer. We can quickly enter and save data in a computer. Moreover we can watch and enjoy cinema, songs, games etc. on it.



Activity :

- ⑤ Learn how to collect and preserve data in computer?

Now let's know how the activities of a democratic country is influenced by publicity and mass media :-

Can you identify the picture below? It reminds us of one of the historical freedom movement of India. This picture of Gandhiji's Dandi March published in the newspapers of that time and aroused curiosity in the minds of all the people of India. This Dandi-march under the leadership of Gandhiji raised the strength of our freedom struggle.



Source: <http://images.app.goo.gl/MDyggKm9YB0CAKA>

After independence, India is established as a great democratic country. The role of media is unlimited in leading a democratic country to its pre-determined goal.

In one word, media is a powerful instrument in highlighting the democratic thinking. The success of democracy largely depends upon the role of media. We know the impact of democratic

environment on the life of our country through media. We know how a democratic government adopts policies for the welfare of the people through media.



Look at the pictures above. Through such government publicity and advertisement, people can come to know about the various plans and schemes of the government and take their benefit.

Media acts as a bridge between government and the people in democracy. Public opinion is the base in a democratic set up.

Media always plays an active part and a vital role in publishing public opinion. Newspapers, public meeting, play, film, literature, magazine, educational institution, the legislative Assembly, political parties are the platforms to form public opinion. Formation of government, falling of government, advice to the administrations, complaint, opinion, criticism etc. are possible through media. Moreover different public awareness and agitations are fulfilled by the media.

Honesty and perseverance are the basic foundation of democracy. Media play the vital role to strengthen this foundation. The role of media in the participation of the people in election, electing responsible representative are very important. Besides, media also plays a vital role in making the people aware of the ill effect which pose a threat to the democracy.

The role of media is inseparable for the welfare of the country and the people. The honesty, perseverance, transparency and responsibility of media have to be maintained with the publication of a correct and true news. In empowering democracy these features of media play significant role. So the media is called the voice of the people.

After all, in a democracy, the role of media is far reaching in exchanging the views of government and the people. The media takes the fore-front in making the future of a stable democracy. It should be kept in mind that media can build a stable society and can even destroy the society. Hence we must ensure that the Media plays an impartial role in the process of building a great nation.

Write Answer :

- (a) Who took the leadership in Dandi March?
- (b) What is public opinion?
- (c) What are the main pillars of democracy?
- (d) On what does the success of democracy depend?
- (e) What are the two mediums under social media?
- (f) How is mass media defined in democracy?

Activity :

- ⦿ Prepare a collage collecting a week's headlines of an Assamese and an English daily newspaper.
- ⦿ Write the names of ten popular T.V. Channels.

Things to remember:-

- ← The process of circulation of information, news, notices orders and advise from person to person and place to place is called publicity.

Let us know :-

Reasonable concensus of people raised throughout the country is called public opinion.

- ← The media is regarded as an inseparable attribute to the evolution of society and civilization.
- ← There are two types of media e.g. print media and electronic media.
- ← Print media includes newspapers, magazines, books etc.
- ← The electronic media includes radio, telephone, mobile phone, television, computer, artificial satellite etc.
- ← Internet is a fast medium of communication.
- ← Media plays a vital role in democracy.
- ← Public opinion is the foundation of a democratic setup.

EXERCISE:

1. Write short answer:-

- (a) What is publicity ?
- (b) What are the different means of publicity ?
- (c) Give examples of mass media .
- (d) Name two types of ancient media?
- (e) Who invented the printing press and when?

2. Write answers :-

- (a) What are the different types of media? How media help the people?
- (b) How does the media influence in empowering democracy?

3. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) All items involved in the process _____ called media .
- (b) One of the powerful media is _____ .
- (c) _____ is the inventor of printing press.
- (d) Computer is called _____ in Assamese .
- (e) _____ is the media of government and the people in democracy.

4. Choose the correct answer :

- (a) Jyoti Prasad Agarwala is called Rupkunwar/ Military poet.
- (b) In ancient time the kings used mike /drum to spread message to the people.
- (c) The print media are radio/books .
- (d) Archimedes / Marconi is the inventor of radio.
- (e) The electronic media is- newspaper/computer.

Project Work:

Find out a few government advertisements in your area and prepare a list of the schemes advertised. Write a note on the measures taken by the government in respect of the schemes. Take help of your guardian or the teachers.



Lesson - 25

Marginalised Group and Democratic Right



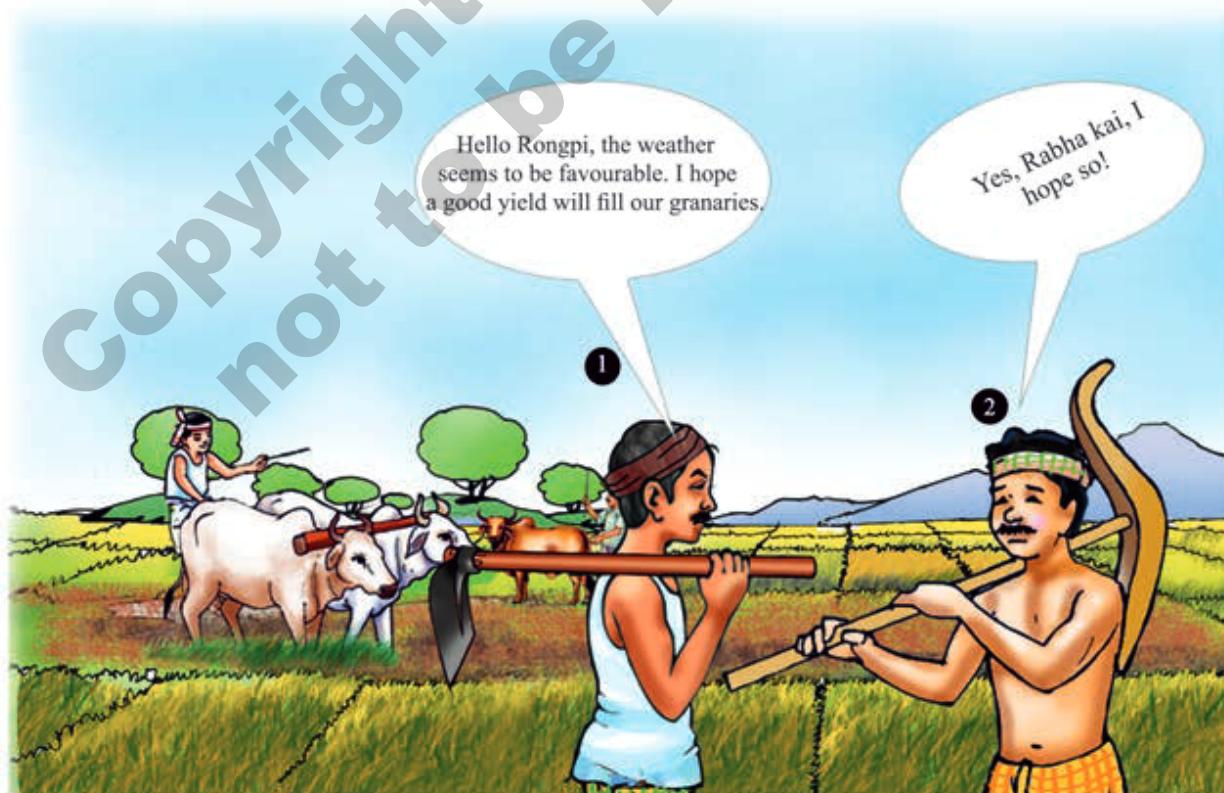
Learning outcomes :

Students will-

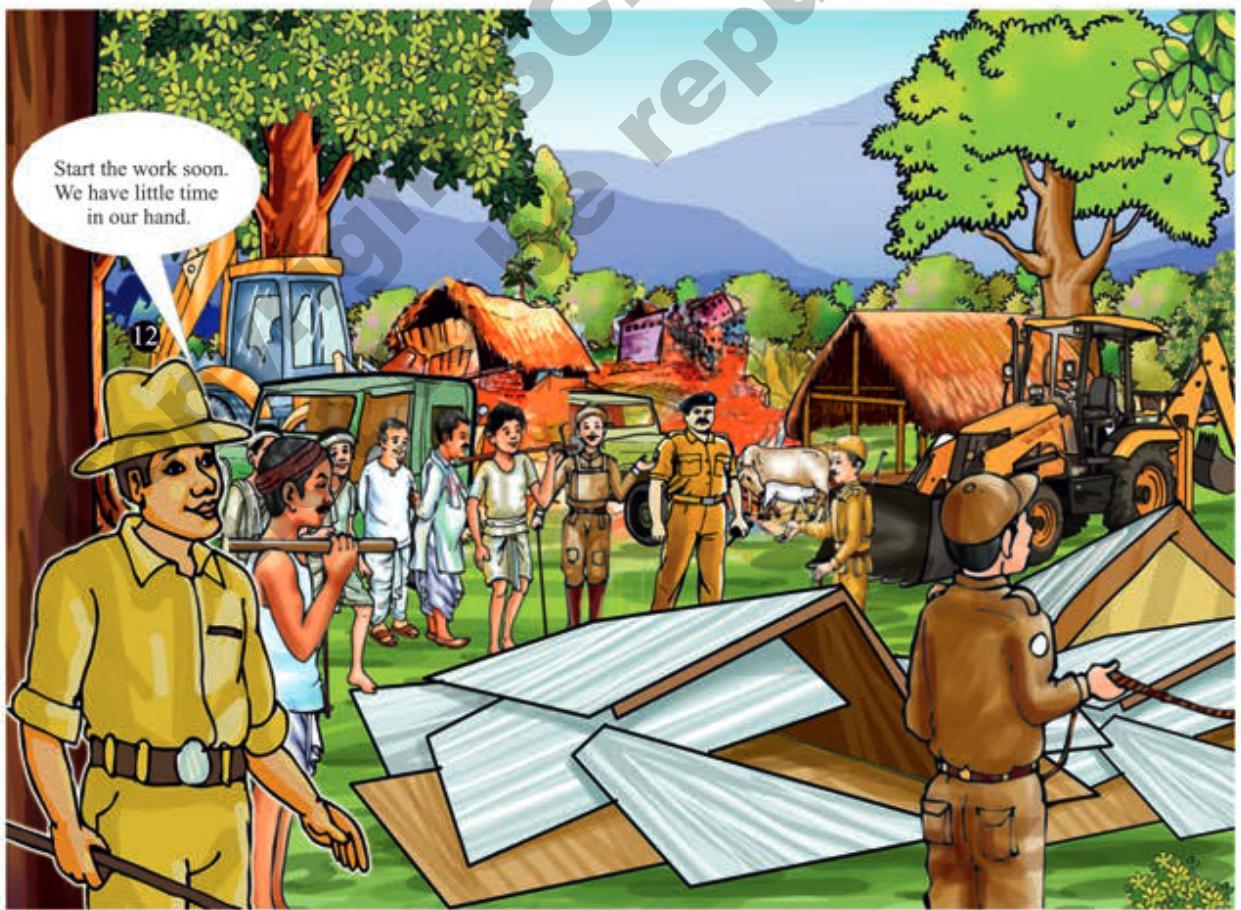
- get an idea about marginalised groups.
- get acquainted with the various marginalised groups.
- know about the problems of the marginalised groups.
- understand the democratic rights of the marginalised group.

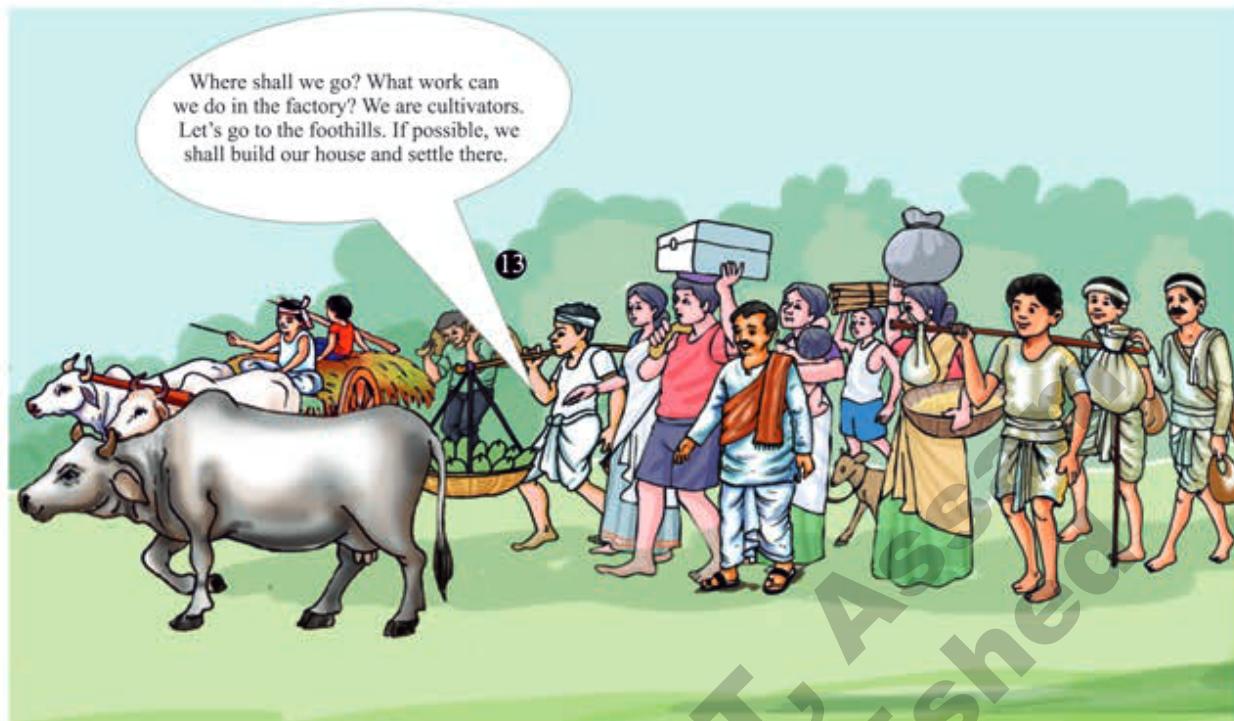
India is a land of variety, people of various castes and communities belonging to different religions and languages with divergent culture live together. As such we often hear the proverbial statement-'Unity in diversity'.

The united effort of all the castes and communities is essential for peace, prosperity and allround development of a country. We are constitutionally bound to build our India in to a democratic country. We are all Indians in the eye of our constitution. All the citizens of free India can equally enjoy the Constitutional rights. From the description given below, let us find out whether all citizens could enjoy the rights and facilities provided to them by the state—









Answer the following questions with the help of the description given above —

- ← How did Rongpi and the villagers spend their time?
- ← What was the information given to them by the government officials?
- ← What were the things that the government assured to provide to the Rongpis and Rabha?
- ← Where did the villagers go leaving their houses?

Many people of our society, like the Rongpis and the Rabhas, had to leave their own land and property for various reasons and settle in some unknown and isolated place for livelihood. It happens because of industrialisation, urbanisation and development activities. Since long these people are socially economically and educationally deprived. Consequently they became detached from their mainstream. Therefore they migrated and settled in different places. As a result they were forced to take up different occupation to sustain their livelihood.

Thus for the sake of development, urbanization and modernization many people have been rendered homeless and deprived of their deserving rights throughout the ages of human history. The people in a society who are economically, socially, and educationally backward are known as marginalised group. In addition to that, certain groups of people are converted to marginalised groups occasionally depending upon their age, sex etc. The most important problem of these marginalised groups is related to their rights. With regard to this problem the people belonging to these groups are deprived of their socio-economic and other deserving rights. That is why their progress of development is also stagnant. Therefore, it is important to identify the problems of these marginalised groups. In a democratic country, it is important to take necessary measures for the development of these people, so that, equality is achieved in real sense. In addition to the above mentioned reasons people are forced to change their habitat and livelihood from time to time.



Assam is famous for tea cultivation which began from the days of the British. The British knew that the soil of Assam is suitable for tea cultivation. So they started the cultivation of tea which also required a huge number of labourers. Owing to shortage of labour in Assam, the British imported thousands

of labourers from central India. These people also left their homeland and started living in the tea-estates in faraway areas. We know that the tea industry has contributed much to the economic growth of our country but everyone could not be a part of this economic development. The people working in tea gardens are economically and educationally weak. They are ignorant even about the amount being paid for their work. So they have to work even at low wages.

On the other hand, due to lack of social awareness, a congenial environment for education and health could not be developed among them. As a result they are still living a neglected and poor life and are detached from the mainstream.

It is known that big river dam facilities in production of electricity, flood control and irrigation.

Moreover, it influences the socio-economic condition of the area as the local unemployed people get employment. But the big river dam has another side also. It requires a vast area to store up water at the top of the dam. Consequently the people of the area have to leave their habitation. On the other hand, the people living in the downstream area also face problems as they do not get adequate water for cultivation. As the river bed become shallow, fish and other aquatic animals become extinct. The people living on the river banks face obstacles in their economic activities. It hinders water transport and communication also. Environmental balance is lost to a large extent. Ultimately, the people of the locality leave their homeland in search of some better places.



Source: <http://images.india.gov.in/Downloads/>

The Factors for stagnation of the Marginalised group :

You have already understood that in society some people face stagnation. In fact, even in a democratic nation where equality, justice, freedom etc. are the primary policies; some people face discrimination and lack of progress. The marginalised groups are the best example of this paradox. There are some factors behind this stagnation among the marginalised groups. Among them a few important factors are-

- ◎ Lack of social awareness ◎ Lack of political representation
- ◎ Lack of economic progress ◎ Lack of education ◎ Declining population

The marginalised groups that are backward for the above mentioned factors, face several security issues like migration problem, social security issues after migration to a new place, livelihood problems, etc. which are nominal among the other people of the society. In addition to these, it is often seen that such people are not able to avail the benefits of migration after evicted from their previous habitat. Try to concentrate on the conversation between Rongpi and Rabha. You will find in that conversation how the government officer is explaining the villagers about the importance of legal papers of their land to avail benefits of migration. The villagers of the Rabha village has however said that in terms of land they solely depend upon traditional values and that is the reason why they have not been able to submit any land related legal papers. As a result, the eviction of land was very easily done and industries are set up there. The Rongpi and Rabha people had to leave that place and look out for alternate methods of livelihood. Now a days, many marginalised groups are seen facing similar problems.

Write Answer :

- ◎ Which group of people can be identified as Marginalised group?
- ◎ Who brought the tea labourers to Assam?
- ◎ What are the benefits of big river dam?
- ◎ What are the factors responsible for stagnation of marginalised groups?

We have come to know about various reasons that forced the people to become Marginalised. Every group of people has their own problems. Different reasons force them to get involved in divergent problems, and arrive at an unwanted turn of life.

Allround development of a society covers all sections of people. Every citizen has the responsibility to take part in the developmental process. The Marginalised group are also no exception. It is necessary to provide them equal opportunity, equal status and equal right as is provided to others in the society. With this aim in view The Indian Constitution has laid some special provisions. Such provisions are-

- (a) The people of Marginalised group can claim for redressal in case their fundamental right is violated.
- (b) There is the provision for reservation of seats in the educational and technical institution for the upliftment of various tribes.
- (c) Special scholarships to the students of schedule caste and schedule tribes for higher education are available.
- (d) In Assam there is a Tea Tribes Welfare Council for welfare and security of the Tea Tribes.
- (e) Provision of land reservation for tribal people.
- (f) In view of law relating to untouchability, provisions are laid for development of cooperation and mutual understanding among all people.
- (g) The constitution has provisions for the protection of language and culture of the minorities.
- (h) Under Right to Education Act, 2009, free and compulsory primary education to all the children up to the age of 14 years has to be ensured.

You all know that people of different caste and communities, linguistic group live together in Assam. These people have their own tradition, custom, language and culture. Our constitution has laid necessary provisions for the protection of these various national features. There are provisions for the socio-economic development of the tribal people. For the Socio economic development of the tribal people there is provision for constitution of local self government. There is Autonomous Council for the tribals living in the plains, and Autonomous District Council for the tribes living in hills, so as to enjoy their constitutional rights. Karbi Anglong District Council for the Karbis living in the hill area, and North Cachar Hill District Council for the Dimasas are also constituted. Bodo Land Territorial Council (B.T.C) is given for the Bodos. Besides these, there is also the provision of Autonomous Council for the Misings, the Tiwas, the Lalungs, the Rabhas and the Deuris of Assam.

Development of common people is the main motto and objective of Democracy. To arrive at these objectives, we all must share our democratic rights equally. Development of our country will be possible only when all people of all sections come up and contribute towards the development of India as a whole.

Things to remember:

- Due to different reasons, some people lose importance, get detached from the mainstream and live isolated from the society. Such people are termed as marginalised group.
- Due to economic development, urbanization and modernization many people of the society lose their deserved rights.
- Due to the lack of awareness, education, political influence many people in the society turns out to be Marginalised group.
- Indian Constitution has laid some provisions for socially and economically backward classes.
- To attain the democratic goals, all the citizens must have equal share of democratic rights.

Exercise

- (1) Write short answer—
 - (a) Who are termed as marginalised group?
 - (b) From where the British brought labours for tea-plantation of Assam?
 - (c) Which Act has made Primary Education free and compulsory?
 - (d) What harm can the river dam cause?
- (2) Write answers—
 - (a) What leads to the formation of marginalised group? What are their main problems?
 - (b) What facilities are provided to the students of schedule caste and schedule tribe by the Constitution?
 - (c) What type of local self governments institution are there for the tribes living in hills? Write two names of such local self government.