



Quick Revision

Chapterwise

Revision-Notes

Social Science

Covers
27 chapters of NCERT

Class
10



Faster Recall



Quick Revision

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REVISION NOTES

UNIT I. HISTORY

I. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Historical Timeline

Sl. No.	Headings	
1	THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION	
	1789	French Revolution
	1790s	Setting up of Jacobin Clubs, French armies moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy.
	1813	Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig.
	1814 - 1815	Fall of Napoleon; the Vienna Peace Settlement.
2	THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE	
	1815	Treaty of Vienna; Autocratic conservative regimes set up.
	1831	A young man, Giuseppe Mazzini, was sent into exile after a failed revolution in Liguria.
	1833	A merchant travelling from Hamburg to Nuremberg; encountered different custom barriers, different weights measures and currencies.
	1833	Giuseppe Mazzini, founded Young Europe in Berne.
	1834	A customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.
3	THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS	
	1821	Sparked off a struggle for independence among the Greeks.
	1824	English poet Lord Byron organized funds. He later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.
	1830 (July)	The first upheaval took place in France. The Bourbon kings were overthrown by constitutional monarch.
	1830s	Great economic hardship in Europe.
	1830 - 1848	The Age of Revolutions.

	1831	An armed rebellion against Russian rule in Poland.
	1832	The Treaty of Constantinople recognized Greece as an independent nation.
	1845	Weavers in Silesia led a revolt against contractors.
	1848	Peasants' uprising. In Europe a revolution led by the middle classes was under way.
	1848	Food shortages and widespread unemployment in Paris.
	1848	The revolution of the liberals in France. Louis Philippe forced to flee.
	1848	The autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce changes.
	18 May 1848	The 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their place in the Frankfurt parliament which was convened in the Church of St. Paul.
	21 April 1849	Louise Otto Peters, a political activist and founder of a feminist political association, published the first issue of her newspaper.
	1867	The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians.
4	THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY	
	1744-1803	German Romantic philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder.
	1785 and 1786	The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, popularly known as Grimm Brothers, were born in the German city of Hanan.
	1798	The cover of a German almanac designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann.
	1812	The Grimm brothers published their first collection of 'Grimms' Fairy Tales'.

1848	The German middle class tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament .
1866-71	Unification of Germany.
18 January 1871	The Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
5	ITALY UNIFIED
1830s	Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
1831 and 1848	Failure of revolutionary uprisings. fall on Sardinia-Piedmont.
1859	Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces.
1859-1871	Unification of Italy.
1860	A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi, along with regular troops, marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning support of local peasants to drive out the Spanish rulers.
1861	Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
1864-1871	Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory.
6	GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI
1807-82	Giuseppe Garibaldi.
1833	He met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement.
1834	Participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont.
1848	Garibaldi had to flee to South America, where he lived in exile till 1848 .
1854	He supported Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states.
1860	Garibaldi led the famous Expedition of the 'Thousand to South Italy'.
1867	Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy.

1870	During the war with Prussia, France withdrew its troops from Rome and the Papal states were finally joined to Italy.
7	NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM
After 1871	The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called the Balkans.
1905	Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empire.
1915	First World War.

► Important Terms

- **Absolutist** : A system of government in which there are no checks on exercise of power.
- **Conservatism** : Political philosophy that lays stress on tradition. It is the anti-thesis of a quick change or revolution.
- **Ethnic** : A common racial or tribal background with which the community is identified.
- **Ideology** : System of ideas in respect of a particular social or political idea.
- **Plebiscite** : A direct vote by all citizens by which they are required to accept or reject a proposed legislation.
- **Suffrage** : The right to vote.
- **Utopian** : An ideal society that is unlikely to exist anywhere.
- **Broken chains** : Being freed.
- **Crown of Oak leaves** : Heroism.
- **Female figure** : Liberty.
- **Olive branch around the sword** : Willingness to lay down arms and resort to peace.
- **Rays of the Rising Sun** : Beginning of a new dawn or era.

► Points to Remember

1. In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of democracy and social Republics.
- Prior to the 19th century, Europe comprised of multi-national dynastic empires.
 - France was an absolute monarchy in 1789.

- These measures helped in forging among the French people a feeling of belonging to the same country. France had evolved as a Nation State.
 - There were a number of monarchies within Eastern and Central Europe. Within the territories ruled by absolute monarchs, the people belonged to different ethnic groups.
 - Industrialization brought about an important change in the organization of the two social groups. Apart from the aristocrats and the serfs/peasants new groups of people emerged. These were the industrial workers, the industrialists, businessmen and professionals. These groups were educated and liberal in their attitudes. Formed within the then existing two social groups—the aristocrats and the serfs, these came to be known as the Middle Classes.
2. In the early 19th C Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberation. The term liberation is derived from the latin root liber meaning free.
 - Women and those without property had to agitate for political rights all through the 19th century and even during the early years of the 20th century.
 - The spirit of liberalism suffered a big jolt after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. Once again conservatism raised its head.
 - The new regimes were autocratic. Ideas of freedom and liberty could no longer be propagated through newspapers, magazines or books in these autocratic regimes.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini was a doctor's son, As a child he gave promise of high intellectual ability.
 - Strongly influenced by seeing a patriot fleeing from Italy after an unsuccessful insurrection, he began to think "We Italians could and therefore ought to struggle for the liberty of our country."
 3. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 more autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism, and dissent and curbed activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic government.
 - At Marseille's Mazzini spent two of his most rewarding years. He founded his patriotic movement for young men and called it Giovine Italia (Young Italy).
 - Mazzini's reputation has fluctuated greatly. In his earlier years, he was an almost legendary hero in his own country, but he was later denounced by many of his compatriots.
 4. The 1830s were the years of great hardships in Europe.
 - In Germany the true spirit of belonging to the German nation was popularized through folk songs, folk poetry and dances.
 - The year 1848 was pretty bad for the residents of Paris. Food shortages and unemployment brought out the people on roads. Louis Philippe was unable to face the people's wrath and fled from Paris.
 5. There wars over seven Years- with Austria, Denmark and France-ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
 - The completion of unification of Germany is an important landmark in European history. The government of Germany was a thinly veiled autocracy. There was a constitution that bound together 25 states into a federal union.
 - Britain had emerged as a nation state, not through a revolution but by a long drawn process.
 6. Female allegories were invented by artists in the 19th C to represent the nation.
 - Nationalism in Europe had initially been associated with replacement of monarchical structures with democracy. After 1848, the conservative elements started mobilizing nationalist sentiments for promoting state power. National identities were used for achieving political domination over other states in Europe.
 7. The most serious of nationalist texilen in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
 - The Act of Union 1707 resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom that covered England and Scotland.
 - Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
 8. European ideas of nationalism here no were replicated for people everywhere developed their our specific variety of nationalism.

2. The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China

► Historical Timeline

Year	Headings
039-043 C.E.	The <i>Trung</i> sisters fought against Chinese to save Vietnam.
THIRD CENTURY C.E.	<i>Trieu Au</i> , organised a large army and resisted Chinese rule.
1802	<i>Nguyen Anh</i> becomes emperor symbolizing the unification of the country under the Nguyen dynasty.
1867	Cochinchina (the South) becomes a French colony.
1868	Scholars revolt, Movement against spread of Christianities.
CONTROL OF FRANCE OVER INDO-CHINA	1880 French troops had established a firm grip over the northern region.
	1887 French took control of Tonkin and Anaa.
	1887 Creation of the Indo-China Union, including Cochinchina, Anaa, Tonkin, Cambodia and later Laos.
1902	Rat hunt was started in 1902.
1903	The modern part of Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague
1903	<i>Phan Boi Chau</i> formed the revolutionary society (<i>Duy Tan Hoi</i>) with Prince Cuong De as head
1905	The book 'The History of the Loss of Vietnam' was written by Phan Boi Chau.
1905	Meeting of Phan Boi Chau with Chinese reformer <i>Liang Qichao</i> in Yokohama (Japan)
1907	Tonkin Free School was started to provide western style education.
1907	Japan got victory over Russia
1907-1908	300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education

1908		Vietnamese students established a branch of the Restoration Society in Tokyo
1910		Rail link between Yunnan, China and Vietnam was completed
1911		Monarchy in China was overthrown by a popular movement under Sun Yat-sen and a Republic was set up
1913		<i>Phan Boi Chau</i> wrote a play based on lives of the <i>Trung</i> sisters
1920		By the 1920s, students were forming various political parties
1920s		French business interests were pressuring the government in Vietnam to develop the infrastructure further
1925		Only 400 students passed out of 17 million population
1926		Vietnamese girl student was expelled from Saigon National Girls School. A major protest erupted
1930		Great Depression
LARGE EXPORTER OF RICE	1873	The area under rice cultivation 2,74,000 hectares
	1900	The area under rice cultivation 11,00,000 hectares
	1930	The area under rice cultivation 22,00,000 hectares
	1931	Vietnam became third largest exporter of rice in the world
1930		A famous novel by Nhat Linh caused a scandal, it showed courage by a nationalist woman
1939		Hao Hao movement gained great popularity in Mekong delta area
1940		Japan occupied Vietnam (during 2nd World War)
1941		Huynh Phu So, founder of Hao Hao declared Mad Bronze and exiled to Laos

HO CHIN MINH	1890-1969	Ho Chin Minh
	1910	Learnt baking
	1911	Took job on a French liner
	1930	<i>Ho Chin Minh</i> brought together competing nationalists groups to establish the Vietnamese Communist Party, later renamed the Indo-Chinese Communist Party
	1941	After 30 years abroad, returned to Vietnam
	1943	He took the name Ho Chi Minh (He Who Enlighten)
	1945	Became the chairman of the Vietnam Democratic Republic
	1945	23-Sept., Vietminh start a general popular insurrection. Bao Dai abdicates. Ho Chi Minh declares independence in Hanoi (September 23)
	1945	September, Vietminh recaptured Hanoi. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed and Ho Chi Minh became Chairman
	1954	The French army is defeated at Dien Bien Phu
	1954	7 May, French tried to regain control on Vietnam; Vietminh were forced to retreat to the hills
		After 8 years of fighting, finally on 7 May 1954, the French were defeated in Dien Bien Phu

VIETNAM WAR	1961	Kennedy decides to increase US military aid to South Vietnam
	1965	US entered the war
	1965 to 1975	17000 youth, majority of those were women, worked on Ho Chin Minh trail
	1968	Hollywood made films in support of the war
	1970	Peace talks began
	1974	Paris Peace Treaty
DURATION OF SOME LEADERS	1974	A peace settlement was signed in Paris in January
	1975	30 April, NLF troops enter Saigon
	1975	30 April, the NLF occupied the presidential palace in Saigon and unified Vietnam
	1976	The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is proclaimed
	1867-1940	<i>Phan Boi Chau</i>
	1871-1926	<i>Phan Boi Chau</i>

► Important Terms

- Colonization** : Political control of an underdeveloped country by a more advanced country. In international affairs this has become a term of abuse.
- Concentration camps** : A prison where people are detained without the process of law.
- Indentured labour** : A form of labour in which workers were taken away from their homes to work on farms in other countries. Indian were taken to countries like Mauritius as Indentured labourers. Most of them settled there.
- Pirates** : Sea robbers.
- Plague** : A killing disease carried by rat fleas.
- Republic** : A form of government based on popular representation.
- Begar** : Forced labour for which no remuneration is paid.
- Boycott** : A form of protest leading to refusal to deal or associate with a certain group of people; also voluntary refusal to buy or use a certain product.
- Forced recruitment** : A process by which people from the colonies were forced to join the armed forces.
- Picket** : A demonstration by which people block the entrance to a shop, office or factory.

► Points to Remember

- In 1945 Vietnam gained formal independence prior to India but it took another three decades of fighting before the republic of Vietnam was formed.
- Notwithstanding the fact that the colonial powers were heavily armed, the colonial possessions inspired by a strong sense of nationalism managed to fight them and regain their status as an independent nation.
- Vietnam was a colony of the French government. The French controlled the economy of this country through their military might. The French also tried to change the cultural pattern of life in Vietnam.
- European powers considered it as the white man's burden to civilize the backward people of Asia and Africa. The basic reason however was the lust for acquiring the untapped natural resources occurring in the African and Asian countries.
- The development of infra-structural facilities in otherwise backward countries of Asia and Africa was good for the colonies. It helped in the development of national economies.
- The French set up rail and port facilities to service exports of rice and the rubber plantations. However industrialization of the occupied country did not figure on their agenda.
- Schools textbooks were tailored to glorify French culture.
- French rule was praised as it had brought peace and ensured law and order within Vietnam.
- The change over in curriculum was resisted and local teachers quietly modified the texts that denigrated their traditions and culture.
- The anger against colonial power burst on many other fronts.
- The French were all out to make radical changes in the social life of the people of Vietnam.
- The anti-French uprisings got support from religious groups. One such group was led by Huynh Phu So. He founded the Hoa Hao Movement in 1939.
- He was opposed to monarchy but did not agree to a total rejection of western civilization.
- Vietnamese nationalists started looking towards their Asian neighbours for support in their struggle against French colonialism. Some 300 students from Vietnam went to Japan in 1907. Japan had been able to resist colonization by the west and yet modernize the country.
- The great economic depression of 1930s affected the people of Vietnam in very adverse manners.
- There was wide spread unemployment leading to uprisings in the countryside, that were severely put down by the French rulers. Demonstrators were subjected to aerial bombing.
- In 1930, Ho Chi Minh brought together the various nationalist groups operating in Vietnam under a common umbrella - The Indo-Chinese Communist Party.
- Americans intervened in Vietnam in a decisive manner. They feared that communist power in Vietnam would harm US interests.
- The US media and films played an important role in both supporting as well as criticising the war. John Wayne's Green Beret's film was in support of the war whereas John Ford Coppala's Apocalypse now was critical as they tried to understand the reason of the war.
- In spite of military superiority, the US forces were unable to match the tactics and morale of the vietnamese fighters.
- The people of Vietnam displayed great courage and grit in their fight against the US forces.
- US forces were unable to crush the Vietnamese resistance.
- World opinion had turned against US policy makers. Negotiations to end the war under pressure of world opinion were held in Paris in January 1974. At the end of the negotiations, US was out but fighting continued a between National Liberation Force and the regime in Saigon. On April 30, 1975, Saigon was occupied by the NLF. Vietnam was finally unified.
- Women had performed a variety of jobs supporting armed resistance. They guarded the key points on the Ho Chi Minh trail.
- As peace returned to Vietnam, women started playing active roles in factories and agricultural cooperatives.
- Nationalism in India started taking a concrete shape with the growth of the movement for getting out of colonial control.

3. Nationalism in India

► Historical Timeline

S.No.	Year/Date/ Month	Headings
1	1870	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Vande Matram and created the image of Bharat Mata
2	1905	Painting of Bharat Mata was developed by Abanindranath Tagore

3	1909	Gandhi wrote the famous book - Hind Swaraj
4	1914-1918	First World War
5	1915 January	Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa
6	1916	Gandhi takes up the cause of indigo workers of Champaran

7	1917	Gandhi organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of Kheda-Gujarat
8	1918	Gandhi organised a satyagraha in Ahmedabad for cotton mill workers
9	1918-1919	Crops failed in many parts of India
10	1919	Rowlatt Act passed by Imperial Legislative Council
11	1919 March	Khilafat Committee was formed
12	1919 6-Apr	Civil Disobedience Movement started
13	1919 10-Apr	Police fired upon a peaceful procession in Amritsar
14	1919 13-Apr	Jallianwala Bagh massacre
15	1920-21	Crops failed in many parts of India + Influenza, epidemic Both caused 12 to 13 million deaths
16	1920	A militant guerilla movement spread in Gudern Hills of Andhra Pradesh
17	1920 Summer	Mahatma Gandhi and Shaikat Ali toured extensively mobilizing support for Non-cooperation movement
18	1920 June	Jawaharlal Nehru toured villages of Awadh (now in Uttar Pradesh)
19	1920 September	Calcutta session, Gandhi convinced other leaders to start a Non-cooperation Movement
20	1920 October	Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others
21	1920 November	Council elections
22	1920 December	At Nagpur Congress adopted Non-cooperation programme

23	1921-1922	The import of foreign cloth halved
24	1921	Gandhiji designed a tricolour Swaraj flag
25	1921	The houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked
26	1921	Police fired at peasants near Raebareli
27	1921	Non-cooperation - Khilafat Movement began
28	1922	Chauri Chaura incident
29	1922	Mahatma Gandhi withdraws the Non-cooperation Movement
30	1924	Alluri Sitaram Raju was captured and executed and overtime became a folklore
31	1926-1930	Agricultural prices began to fall and collapsed after 1930
32	1927	The Congress and the Muslim League made efforts to renegotiate an alliance
33	1928	Simon Commission arrived, protest by people - Go back Simon
34	1928	Lala Lajpat Rai led people to protest against the Simon commission. He was lathicharged; due to that he died after a week
35	1928	M.R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise
36	1928	Hindustan Socialist Republic Party (HSRA) was founded by Bhagat Singh, Jatin, Ajoy Ghosh and others
37	1929	Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly
38	1929	A vague offer by Lord Irwin of 'dominion status'
39	1929	At Lahore, Congress demanded Purna Swaraj
40	1930	Sir Muhammad Iqbal reiterated the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims

41	1930	Celebrated as Independence Day
42	1930	Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands
43	1930	Started the salt march from Sabarmati Ashram with 78 of his trusted volunteers
44	1930	Reached Dandi and manufactured salt and started Civil Disobedience Movement
45	1930	Abdul Gaffar Khan was arrested in Peshawar
46	1931	The Civil Disobedience Movement called off pact with Irwin (Gandhi-Irwin Pact)
47	1931	Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev was hanged to death by the Government
48	1931	Gandhiji went to London for Round Table Conference-II
49	1932	Gaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were arrested, Gandhiji relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement

- Though the Rowlatt satyagraha was widespread movement but was confined to mostly cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad based movement in India.
- Gandhi ji was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing Hindus and Muslims together. He felt one way was to take up Khilafat issue.
- Gandhi ji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.
- Gandhiji had lost faith in the righteousness of the British rulers. The simmering resentment found expression in the Non-cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji.
- The Movement had the extremely enthusiastic support of the Indian people.
- The Movement could not attain Swaraj but it gave the subjugated people of India a new measure of confidence.
- Subhash Chandra Bose was the prominent leader of the radical wing within the Indian National Congress. He had the rare distinction of being selected for the ICS but resigned to join the movement for liberation from British rule.
- Subhash Chandra Bose had been elected as President of the Indian National Congress defeating the candidate sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi. The Gandhi loyalists refused to be a part of his Working committee. Subhash Bose was left with no alternative other than resigning from the Indian National Congress.
- On December 31, 1929, the Indian National Congress passed the resolution for complete independence. It was also decided that January 26 could be observed as Independence Day every year all over India
- The then existing laws did not allow individuals to make salt out of sea water. Gandhiji and his followers broke this law by making salt at the sea coast without paying any taxes.
- The Communal Award 1932 gave separate electorates to the Harijans. Mahatma Gandhi took a fast unto death to protest against this award while in jail at Poona. Ultimately it was decided that seats would be reserved for Harijans but the systems of electorate would remain unchanged.
- The exploitative policies of the British rulers had a very adverse effect on the conditions of farmers in India.
- Kisan Sabhas were formed in different parts of the country to register protests against the oppression of the landlords and the atrocities being committed by British rulers.

► Important Terms

- **Boycott:** A form of protest leading to refusal to deal or associate with a certain group of people; also voluntary refusal to buy or use a certain product.
- **Picket:** A demonstration by which people block the entrance to a shop, office or factory.

► Points to Remember

- Nationalism in India started taking a concrete shape with the growth of the movement for getting out of colonial control.
- During his stay in South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi had been involved in a struggle against the racial discrimination practiced by the white rulers.
- On his return to India in January 1915, Gandhiji practiced *satyagraha* against British rulers in his fight against foreign rule.
- The idea of *satyagraha* emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
- The two events that greatly disillusioned Mahatma Gandhi were the passing of the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.

- In 1930 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar organized the Dalits under the banner of the Depressed Classes Association.
- Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhiji entered into a Pact at Poona in September 1932. As per terms of the agreement certain castes were listed as Scheduled castes and these were provided reservation in the provincial and Central Legislative Councils.
- A large number of Muslims did not respond to the call for Civil Disobedience Movement. In their minds they nursed apprehensions that Muslims interests would suffer in a Hindu dominated India.
- The fears were expressed by Sir Mohammad Iqbal in 1930 on behalf of the Indian Muslims. He made a demand for creation of a Muslim India within India and justified the demand for various reasons.
- Iqbal had thus provided the philosophical basis for the demand and creation of Pakistan in years to come.
- British historians had projected India as a country inhabited by people who were primitive and incapable of self governance. During the course of the National Movement, it was felt that there was need for highlighting India's glorious past. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began Collecting ballads, nursery rhymes, and myths and led the movement for folk revival, Natesa shastri published a four volume collection of Tamil Folk tales. The folk tales of southern India. Achievements in the field of art, architecture, culture, crafts, philosophy and science were highlighted.

4. The Making of Global world

► Historical Timeline

Sl.No.	Headings	
1	THE PRE-MODERN WORLD	
	3000 BCE	Active coastal trade linked the Indus Valley Civilisation with present day West Asia.
	15th century	Till 15th century, several silk routes thrived linking Asia with Europe and North Africa.
	1500s	The world shrank in 1500s with discovery of sea route to Asia and successful crossing of the western ocean to America.
	16th century	After the discovery of America its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere. The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America.
	17th century	Legends spread about South America's fabled wealth. Many expeditions set off in search of EL Dorado the fabled city of gold.
	1634	John Winthrop wrote that smallpox signalled God's blessing for the colonists.
	18th century	Slaves captured from Africa, were growing cotton and sugar in America
	19th century	Until 19th century poverty and hunger was common in Europe. The Great Irish Potato Famine; around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland, and double the number emigrated in search of work. (e.g., USA).

2	THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1815-1914)	
	18th century	Population growth, expansion of urban centres and industry; increased the demand for food grains and goods in Britain.
	19th century	Nearly 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia.
	1890	Global economy takes shape.
	1820-1914	Nearly 60% of the trade comprised primary produce. World trade multiplied 25 to 40 times.
	Role of Technology	
	19th century	Technology (railways, steamships, the telegraph) and new inventions helped in fast growing trade.
	Till 1870s	Alive animals were shipped from America to Europe for meat.
	1878	Refrigerated ships enabled export of frozen meat to European countries.
	Late 19th Century Colonialism	
	1885	Carving up of Africa by big European powers in Berlin.
	1890s	The US became a colonial power by taking over some colonies earlier held by Spain.
	Plague/Rinderpest	
	1880s	Cattle plague or rinderpest arrived in Africa. It had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy

	1890s	Fast spread of cattle plague or rinderpest in Africa
	1892	Rinderpest moved west 'like forest fire' and reached Africa's Atlantic coast
	1897	Rinderpest reached the Cape (Africa's southernmost tip)
	1890s	Europeans rush to Transvaal region. Transvaal gold mines contribute over 20 percent of world gold population
Labour Migration from India		
	19th century	Hundred of thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations, in mines etc.
	1900s	India's nationalist leaders opposed the migration of indentured labour
	1921	Abolition of migration of indentured labour
Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad		
	1860s	Indian traders and money lenders established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide
	19th century	British manufacturers began to seek overseas markets for their cloth. By 19th century, British manufacturers flooded the Indian market
	1815	India's cotton textile exports declined to 15% (from 30% in 1800).
	1870s	Cotton textile exports from India dropped to 3%
	1812-1871	Raw cotton exports from India rose from 5% to 35%
	1820s	Opium shipments to China from India became India's single largest export
3 THE INTER-WAR ECONOMY		
	1914 (August)	The First World War began
	1914-1918	Period of the First World War and war boom
	1921	End of war boom. Loss of jobs. One in every five British worker was out of work
	1920s (Early)	The US economy resumed its strong growth
	1920s	Important feature of the US economy was mass production

Mass Production & USA		
	1914	Henry Ford doubled the daily wage of workers to \$5
	1920s	Mass production became a characteristic feature of US economy US economy resumed its strong growth
	1920s	Fordist system of assembly line spread in the US and was widely copied in Europe US prosperity based on housing and consumer boom
	1923	The US resumed exporting capital to the rest of the world and became the largest overseas lender. Many countries financed their investments through loans from the US
	1928	US overseas loan amounted to over \$1 billion
	1929	Car production in the US rose from 2 million in 1919 to more than 5 million The world was plunged into a depression
The Great Depression		
	1929	The Great Depression began
	1929-1932	Period of the Great Depression 110,000 companies collapsed in the US during the Great Depression
	1928	In first half of 1928, US overseas loans amounted to over \$1 million. A year later it was one quarter of that amount. The consumerist prosperity disappeared in a puff of dust
	1920s	Many countries got their investments from the US
	1933	Over 4000 banks closed down
	1935	Modest economic recovery underway in most industrial countries
India and Great Depression		
	1928-1934	— India's exports and imports nearly halved — As international Prices crashed, wheat prices in India fell by 50%.

India and Great Depression	
1928-1934	— India's exports and imports nearly halved —As international Prices crashed, wheat prices in India fell by 50%.
1931	Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement at the height of the depression
4	REBUILDING A WORLD ECONOMY: THE POST-WAR ERA
1939-1944	Second World War
1941	July 1941, German forces attacked Russia.
1944 (July)	United Nations Monetary and Financial Conferences held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA.
1947	The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations.
1950-1970	World Trade grew annually at over 8%.
1950s	Bretton Woods institutions began to shift their attentions more towards developing countries.
1950s-1960s	Most developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth experienced by the western economies.
1950s-1960s	The worldwide spread of MNCs. (First MNCs established in 1920) US businesses expanded worldwide
1960s	US's overseas involvements weakened its finances and competitive strength
1970s	International financial system changed
1970s	The industrial world also hit by unemployment
1970s-1990s	Unemployment that hit the industrial world remained high
1970s	MNCs began to shift production operations to low-wage Asian countries.
China	
1949	Revolution in China
1949	China cut off from the post-war world economy since the revolution
1990s	Many new countries (for e.g., China) brought into the field of the world economy.

► Important Terms

- **Dissenter** : A person who opposes established beliefs.
- **Exchange rates** : The rates at which international currencies are exchanged in international trade.
- **Fixed exchange rates** : Exchange rates between different currencies fixed with the Concurrence of respective governments.
- **Floating exchange rate** : Exchange rates determined by the demand and supply for international currencies.
- **Indentured Labour** : A system of contract in which labourers were bound to an employer for a specific time. The workers were taken to a new country, the fare for the travel being paid by the employer.
- **Tariff** : A tax imposed on imported goods at the port of entry.

► Points to Remember

- Globalization is almost as old as human civilization.
- India had a bustling trade with islands in the South East Asian regions even in the ancient period.
- By the close of the 19th century, world economy had taken a global shape.
- Forest lands were cleared and turned into large scale mechanized farms. Traditional peasants from foreign countries came and started operating on these newly opened farms. There was increased traffic for ships which were now remodeled to carry much higher loads.
- Technology enabled the people of Europe to have better living conditions.
- However it had very adverse effects so far countries of Asia and Africa were concerned.
- It had very adverse effects so far countries of Asia and Africa were concerned.
- Colonialism had grown as a direct consequence of technological advancement.
- The vast resources of Africa attracted the industrialized countries of Europe. There was land and plenty of unexploited minerals.
- There was a radical change in the pattern of Indian exports during the 19th century. While the exports of manufactured products declined, there was rapid growth in exports of raw materials.
- The World War (1914-1919) had very serious consequences for both the victor and the vanquished countries.
- By the end of the war, economic power had shifted from British to United States of America.
- A combination of several factors was responsible for the economic depression starting 1929. Prices of agricultural products crashed during the post First World war era.

- As the signs of economic depression came forth, the banks in US became reluctant to advance further loans. By the year 1929 the amount of land had dwindled to just a quarter of the amount.
- US banks also cut down on loans to domestic clients.
- Many households were forced to sell out their cars and in some cases even their homes to meet both ends meet and repay the loans.
- The economic depression almost halved India's exports and imports.
- Rural indebtedness increased manifold as farmer's incomes suffered the depression.
- The Second World War broke out in the year 1939.
- At the end of the war, USA emerged as a super power, both politically and in economic terms. USSR emerged as another super power.
- The Bretton Woods Conference held in July 1944 decided to establish Inter National Monetary Fund. (Bretton Woods is in New Hampshire, USA). The Fund is intended to deal with trade deficits and surpluses that member national may have from time to time.
- The Bretton woods system was based on fixed exchange rates.
- The Agreement also led to the creation of the World Bank (International bank for Reconstruction and Development). The Bank assists in the development of the member countries by facilitating investment of capital for productive purposes.
- The later part of the 20th century marked the independence of a large number of Asian and African countries.
- The need for capital and investment now lay with the newly independent colonies.
- The developing nations decided to organize themselves into a group known as G 77, a system that would give them real control over their resources and better access to their products in developed industrialized countries.
- Labour costs in countries like China are much lower than in USA. A number of US manufacturers found it much more economical to get their products manufactured in China under their specifications.
- Relatively lower wages in India have attracted a number of services from USA and other European countries to be shifted to India through Call Centers.
- There have been voices of protest in USA and even Britain that their jobs were getting usurped by China and India. However, industrialists insist that they will get their goods manufactured from places where it is economic for them.

5. The Age of Industrialisation

► Historical Timeline

1	BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION	
	1730s	The earliest factories in England were set up.
	1760	Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry.
	1787	Import of raw cotton soared to 22 million pounds.
	1781	James Watt improved and patented the steam engine produced by Newcomen. This engine enhanced the productivity of labour manifold. They came to be used widely only later in the century.
	1840s	Cotton and metals were the most dynamic industries in Britain. Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation.
	1840s	Expansion of railways in England.
	1860s	Expansion of railways, in the colonies.

	1873	Britain exported iron and steel worth about £ 77 million, (double the value of its cotton export).
2	HAND LABOUR AND STEAM POWER	
	1764	Spinning Jenny was devised by James Hargreaves which speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.
	1830s	Period of economic slump. The proportion of unemployed went up to between 35% to 75% in different regions.
	1840s	Intensification of building activity provided greater opportunities of employment.
	1840s	The number of workers employed in the transport industry doubled which was again doubled in the next 30 years.
	1850s	Railway stations began coming up all over London.

3 INDUSTRIALISATION IN THE COLONIES	
3.1 The Age of Indian Textiles	
Before 1740s	Vibrant sea trade operated through pre-colonial ports-Surat on the Gujarat coast, Masulipatnam on the Comorondel coast and Hoogly in Bengal.
1740s	Decline of old ports Surat and Hoogly. The gross value of trade that passed through Surat, slumped from ₹ 16 million in the last years of the 17th century to ₹ 3 million in 1740s.
1750s	Breakdown of network of export trade, controlled by Indian merchants.
1780s	Bombay and Calcutta grew as alternate trading ports to Surat and Hoogly.
3.2 What Happened to Weavers?	
1760s and 1770s	“East India Company consolidated power in Bengal and Carnatic. — Before that East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export.”
3.3 Manchester comes to India	
1772	Henry Patullo says that the demand for Indian textiles could never reduce, since no other nation produced goods of the same quality. But by beginning of the 19th century there was a long decline of textile exports from India.
1850-51	Indian piece-goods exports account for no more than 3% of India's exports.
1850s	Most weaving regions of India narrated stories of decline and desolation.
1850	Cotton piece-goods constituted over 31% of the value of Indian imports.
1860s	Cotton weavers faced a new problem. They could not get sufficient raw cotton of good quality.

4 FACTORIES COME UP	
4.1 The Early Entrepreneurs	
18th century	The British in India began exporting opium to China and In exchange took tea from China to England.
1830s-1840s	Dwarkanath Tagore set up six joint-stock companies in Bengal. The enterprises sank in 1840s business crisis but by late 19th century he became a successful industrialists.
1850s	Jeejeebhoy was involved in the China trade and shipping. He owned a large fleet of ships, but competition from English and American shippers forced him to sell his ships.
1854	Establishment of the first cotton mill in Bombay.
1862	Four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms.
1855	First jute mill established in Bengal.
1862	Another jute mill came up in Bengal.
1860s	Elgin mill (woollen) was started in Kanpur.
1874	First spinning and weaving mill of Madras began its production.
1917	Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta.
4.2 Where did the workers come from?	
1901	There were 584,000 workers in Indian factories.
1946	Over 2,436,000 workers in Indian factories. — Over 50% workers in the Bombay cotton industries came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri.
1911	— Mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from villages within the district of Kanpur.”
1912	J.N. Tata set up the first iron and steel works in India at Jamshedpur.

5 THE PECULIARITIES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH	
Late 19th century	Indian businessmen began setting up industries but they avoided competition with Manchester goods in the Indian market.
1905	Swadeshi and Boycott Movement
1906	Decline in export of Indian yarn to China. Indian industries shift from yarn to cloth production.
1900-1912	Cotton piece-goods production doubled in India.
1914-1918	First World War created a dramatic situation for industrial growth in India as British mills were engaged in meeting Britain's war needs. Manchester imports into India declined. Indian mills had a vast Indian market plus they were called upon to meet Britain's war needs.
5.1 Small Scale Industries Predominate	
1911	About 67% of large industries were located in Bengal and Bombay. In the rest of India small-scale production continued to predominate.
1911	Only 5% of the total industrial labour force worked in registered factories.
1931	"10% of the total industrial labour force worked in registered factories. Rest worked in small workshops and household units."
1900-1940	Expansion of handicrafts and handloom production. Handloom cloth production steadily trebled during this period.
1910-1920	Weavers began using looms with a fly shuttle.
1941	"Over 35% of handlooms in India were fitted with fly shuttles: In regions like Travancore, Madras, Mysore and Cochin. In Bengal the proportion was 70% to 80%."

6 MARKET FOR GOODS	
<p>"(a) Use of Advertisements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — to make products appear desirable and necessary. — to shape minds of people and create new needs. — a vehicle of nationalist message of Swadeshi. <p>Example: Manchester labels carrying image of gods and goddesses and of historic figures."</p>	
<p>"(b) Use of Calenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — to popularise products. <p>Example: — Gripe water calender of 1928. — Sunlight soap calender of 934."</p>	

► Important Terms

- **Orient:** The countries to the east of the Mediterranean, usually referring to Asia.
- **Proto:** Indicating the first or early form of something.
- **Stapler:** A person who 'staples' or sorts wool according to its fibre.
- **Fuller:** A person who fulfs—that is, gathers-cloth by pleating.
- **Carding:** The process in which fibres, such as cotton or wool, are prepared prior to spinning.

► Points to Remember

- Developments in the field of sciences have led to new technologies.
- This mode of production was different from production in factories where workers produced goods away from their homes.
- With many new inventions, production moved out from the countryside into the towns where factories were set up.
- In the Country side poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants.
- In Britain, the pace of industrialization was rather slow in the initial stages. A number of factors accounted for the slow growth. The machines were very expensive. Not many capitalists were in a position to raise the required capital for setting up factories with expensive machines.
- The industrialists were in no mood to introduce machines as long as they could hire workers at low wages.
- Having been displaced from open lands, hundreds of peasants from the countryside marched to the cities in search of gainful employment.
- Life continued to be tough and insecure for the migrants.

- The worst to suffer were the women.
- Things started turning brighter after building activities picked up in big cities. Railway stations started coming up all over London from 1850 onwards. The construction works created a big demand for manual labour.
- In the initial years of trading by European companies, Indian manufactures had good times.
- The East India Company adopted varying tactics to ensure regular supply of cotton and woollen goods from Indian weavers.
- European industrialist had specific interests in India. They established tea gardens and owned jute mills. These two items were primary export items.
- Large scale industries in India continued to occupy only a limited space during the early years of the 20th century.
- In some areas, handicrafts registered significant increase. Handloom sector continued to survive and expand even in the face of stiff competition from machine made cloth. Between the year 1900-1940, handloom production almost doubled in size.
- In spite of these advantages, the traditional weavers led a very hard life. By and large, the entire family was involved in production of handloom products. In the absence of marketing facilities, the profits from the sales were largely cornered by the traders.
- The age of industries meant a major technological changes, growth of factories and making of a new industrial labour force. Hand technology and small scale production was renewed

6. Work, Life and Leisure:

Historical Timeline

SL No.	Headings	
	1880	Durgacharan Ray wrote a novel, <i>Debganer Martye Aagaman (The Gods Visit Earth)</i> .
1	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY	
	1750	One out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in London.
	1850s	Most western countries were largely rural.
	1851	More than three-quarters of the adults in Manchester were migrants from rural areas.
	1861	Census recorded a quarter of a million domestic servants in London.
	1870s	Crime flourished in London. About 20,000 criminals were living in London.
	1870	The Compulsory Elementary Education Act was passed.
	1880	London's population multiplied fourfold. It increased from 1 million to about 4 million during 1810 to 1880.
	1880s	Andrew Mearns, a clergyman wrote <i>The Bitter Cry of Outcast London</i> which showed why crime was more profitable than labouring in small underpaid factories.
	1887	The first social survey of low-skilled London workers in the East End of London was conducted by Charles Booth, a Liverpool shipowner.

	1902	Beginning of factory act. These acts kept children out of industrial work.
	1917	Outbreak of the Russian Revolution. After the revolution there was widespread fear of outbreak of social disorder among London city dwellers. Worker's mass housing scheme were planned.
	1914-18	Period of the First World War. London began manufacturing motor cars and electric goods.
	1919-39	Between the two World Wars, British state accepted the responsibility for housing the working classes.
	TRANSPORT IN CITY	
	1848	Charles Dickens wrote in ' <i>Dombey and Son</i> ', about the massive destruction in the process of construction.
	10th January 1863	The first section of the Underground (railway) in the world opened between Paddington and Farrington Street in London.
	1880	The expanded train service was carrying 40 million passengers a year
	2 SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE CITY	
	1810	Entry was made free to the British Museum in London.
	1824-25	The numbers visiting the museum jumped from mere 15,000 to 1,27,643 in 1824-25 and to 8,25,900 in 1846.

	1870s	Women began to participate in political movements for suffrage that demanded right to vote for women, or for married women's rights to property.
	1883	Over 1 million British people spent their holidays by seaside, at Blackpool. By 1939 their numbers had gone upto 7 million.
3	POLITICS IN THE CITY	
	1852	Louis Napoleon III (the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte) undertook the work of rebuilding of Paris.
	1852-1870	Baron Haussmann, the Prefect of Seine, was the chief architect of new Paris.
	1860s	One in five working persons in Paris was in the building trade.
	1860s	The Goncourt brothers lamented that rebuilding of Paris led to passing of an earlier way of life, and the development of an upper-class culture
	1870	One-fifth of the streets of Paris were Haussmann's creation
	1886	The winter were severe and outdoor work came to a standstill. The London poors exploded in a riot, demanding relief from the terrible conditions of poverty 10,000 strong crowd marched from Deptboard to London
	1887	In 1887, a similar riot occurred. The marchers had to be brutally suppressed by the police. It came to be known as the Bloody. Sunday of November 1887
	1889	Thousands of London dockworkers went on 12 day strike
4	THE CITY IN COLONIAL INDIA	
	1872-1941	Bombay's population expanded from 6,44,405 in 1872 to 1,500,000 in 1941
	1862	Kali Prasanna Singh wrote a satire in Bengali describing an evening scene in the Indian part of Calcutta
	20th century	In early 20th century, no more than 11% of Indians were living in cities

4.1	Bombay: The Prime City of India	
4.2	Work in the City	
	1661	Control of Bombay (group of seven islands) passed into British hands after marriage of Britain's King Charles II to the Portuguese princess.
	1819	Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency after the Maratha defeat in the Anglo Maratha War.
	1854	The first cotton textile mill was setup in Bombay.
	1921	Bombay was home to 85 cotton mills with about 146,000 workers.
	1881-1931	Bombay had high migrant population. Only one-fourth of Bombay's inhabitants were born in Bombay. The rest came from outside.
	1888-89	Famine, in the dry region of Kutch, drove large number of people into Bombay
	1898	Plague epidemic in Bombay
	1901	Around 30,000 migrant people sent back to their places of origin by district authorities during years of plague.
	1919-1926	Women formed 23% of the mill workforce.
	1930s	By the late 1930s, women constituted less than 10% of the total workforce.
4.3	Housing and Neighbourhoods	
	1800s	The Bombay Fort area formed the heart of the city. It was divided between 'native' town where most Indian lived, and a European or 'white' section.
	1840s	While every Londoner enjoyed an average square space of 155 square yards, Bombayite had a mere 9.5 square yards.
	1872	London had an average of 8 persons per house. The density in Bombay was as high as 20.
	1850s	Mid 1850s, housing and water supply crisis became acute in Bombay.
	1860s	Multi-storied structures called 'Chawls' were built in the 'native' parts of the town.
	1865	Arthur Crawford was appointed Bombay's first Municipal Commissioner. He tried to keep several dangerous trade out of south Bombay.
	1898	The City of Bombay Improvement Trust was established. It focussed on clearing poor homes out of the city centre.

	1918	The Trust of schemes deprived 64,000 people of their homes. Out of these only 14,000 were rehoused.
	1901	The census reported 90% of Bombay's population lived in one room tenements (Chawls).
	1918	Rent Act was passed to keep rents reasonable.
4.4 Land Reclamation in Bombay		
	1784	William Hornby, the governor of Bombay, approved the building of the great sea wall. This prevented flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay. The earliest reclamation project in Bombay began by joining the Seven Islands of Bombay into one landmass.
	1864	The Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba.
	1870s	Most of the private companies engaged in reclamation closed down due to the mounting cost. Still the city had expanded to about 22 sq. miles.
	1914-1918	The Bombay Port Trust, built a dry dock and used the excavated earth to create a 22 acre Ballard Estate.
Bombay as the City of Dreams: The World of Cinema and Culture		
	1896	Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatwadekar shot a scene of a wrestling match in Bombay's Hanging Gardens. This was India's first movie.
	1913	Dadasaheb Phalke made Raja Harishchandra
	1925	Bombay became India's first film capital (a city of dreams)
	1947	Around ₹756 million was invested in about 50 Indian films
	1987	The film industry employed 520,000 people.
	1965	Singapore became an independent nation under the leadership of Lee Kuan Yew. Lee launched a massive housing and development programme.
5 CITIES AND THE CHALLENGE OF THE ENVIRONMENT		
	1840	Towns such as Derby, Leeds and Manchester in England had laws to control smoke in the city.

	1847-53	The Smoke Abatement Acts of 1847 and 1853 were passed. These failed to clean the air.
	1855	Railway line was introduced in Calcutta which brought a dangerous new pollutant-coal from Raniganj
	1863	Calcutta became the first Indian city to get smoke nuisance legislation.
	1920	The rice mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal. This was an additional cause of pollution in the city of Calcutta.

► Important Terms

- **Metropolis** : A large, densely populated city of a country or state, often the capital of the region.
- **Urbanisation** : The process of development of a city or town.
- **Philanthropists** : Someone who works for social upliftment i.e., welfare of mankind.
- **Reclamation** : It is the reclaiming of marshy or submerged areas for settlement, cultivation and other use.
- **Tenement** : Run down and often overcrowded apartment house, especially in a poor section of a large city.
- **Temperance Movement** : A largely middle-class-led social reform movement which emerged in Britain and America from the nineteenth century onwards. It identified alcoholism as the cause of the ruin of families and society, and aimed at reducing the consumption of alcoholic drinks, particularly amongst the working classes.

► Points to Remember

- Industrialization gave a new shape to the cities. London and Mumbai.
- London had grown into a metropolitan city as early as the year 1750. Gradually its population increased from 675,000 in 1750 to 4 million in 1880.
- The city of London was a powerful magnet for migrant populations even though it did not have large factories. The Migration of people from the countryside to London and similar cities created the problem of housing the immigrants.
- Poor living conditions in industrial cities were very unfavourable to the industrial workers during the 19th century.

- Public opinion gradually built up for providing better housing facilities rather than just clearing the slums.
- London, with the above stated consideration in mind, was decongested through a variety of measures. The city had solved the problem through plans to build large blocks of houses for the immigrant population. Local authorities built around a million houses during the period 1919-1939(the period between the two World Wars). Suburban housing and fast transport facilities made a significant change in social and domestic life.
- The london underground railway to an extent solved the housing crisis by carrying large number of people to and from the city, the underground railway in the world.
- Paris is considered as the hub of fashion all over the world.
- The new Paris was designed with wide streets, open spaces and broad avenues. In this process around 350,000 persons had to be displaced from the centre of the proposed new city.
- Unlike London, Mumbai did not grow into a big city even upto the early years of the twentieth century.
- In the year 1819, Mumbai became the capital of Mumbai Presidency. Traders, bankers, artisans flocked to Mumbai as trade in cotton and opium expanded within the city.
- Mumbai was important both as a port and as the terminus of two railway systems.
- By the mid 1850s, available civic amenities had grown short of the requirements of the residents of the city.
- Finding a house even in a chawl was a great problem if the person belonged to the lower caste. These people had to live in shelters built out of bamboo and leaves or at best corrugated iron sheets.
- Housing in Mumbai has some peculiar limitations. Land availability is strictly limited. Land is now being reclaimed from the sea to provide for more housing projects.
- Since there are jobs for all grades of people, migration to Mumbai seems a never ending process.
- Today Singapore is a city that has high degree of civic comforts. However the citizens have to follow very strict codes that in some cases appear to be infringing on individual freedoms.
- The challenge before the governments is how to balance of employment opportunities with concern for keeping the healthy environment today and even for the generations to come.

7. Print, Culture and the Modern World

Opened on January 10 between paddington and Farrington street in london.

► Historical Timeline

Sl.No.	Headings	
1	THE FIRST PRINTED BOOKS	
	AD 594 onwards	Books in China were printed by rubbing paper.
	AD 768-770	Hand-printing technology was introduced into Japan from China by the Buddhist missionaries.
	AD 868	The oldest Japanese book, The Diamond Sutra was printed.
	17th century	Urban culture bloomed in China, the use of print diversified.
2	PRINT COMES TO EUROPE	
	1295	Marco Polo, a great explorer, on his return to Italy, brought the knowledge of producing books with woodblocks to Europe.

	1430s	Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press.
	1448	Gutenberg perfected the system of casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet.
	15th century	Woodblocks were widely used in Europe.
	1450 and 1550	Printing presses were setup in most countries of Europe.
3	THE PRINT REVOLUTION AND ITS IMPACT	
	1508	Erasmus' a Latin scholar and Catholic reformer, criticised the excesses of Catholicism but kept his distance from Martin Luther. He wrote 'Adages'.
	1517	The religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

	16th century	Menocchio, a miller in Italy reinterpreted the message of the Bible.
	1558	An 'Index of Prohibited Books' was formulated by the Roman Church to control publishers and booksellers.
4	THE READING MANIA	
	1780s	There was an outpouring of literature, in France that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality.
	1791	James Lackington, a London publisher, wrote in his diary about the tremendous increase in the sale of books.
	17th and 18th century	Literacy rates went up in most parts of the Europe. — By the end of the century, in some parts of Europe the literacy rates were as high as 60 to 80%.
	18th century	— The periodical press developed from the early 18th century
5	THE NINETEENTH CENTURY	
	18th century	By late 18th century, press came to be made out of metal.
	19th century	Primary education become compulsory.
	1812	Grimm Brothers (Germany) stories based on traditional folk tales gathered from peasants were published in a collection.
	1832 to 1835	Penny Magazine that aimed primarily at the working class was published in England by the "Society for the Diffusion of useful knowledge."
	1857	In France, a children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was setup.
	19th century	Series of innovations.

	19th century	Lending libraries in England grew.
	19th century	Working days of workers shortened.
	19th century	— Series of innovations in printing technology. — By the mid-19th century, Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power driven cylindrical press. — In the late 19th century the offset press was developed. It could print up to 6 colours at a time.
	20th century	In the beginning of the 20th century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations.
	1920s	In England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the 'Shilling Series'.
	1930s	Cheap Paperback editions.
6	INDIA AND THE WORLD OF PRINT	
	1579	Catholic priests printed the first Tamil Book in Cochin.
	1674	About 50 books had been printed by Jesuit priests in Konkani and in Kanara languages.
	1710	Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts. Many of them were translations of older works.
	1713	The first Malayalam book was published.
	1780	James Augustus Hickey began to edit the <i>Bengal Gazette</i> , a weekly magazine.
	18th century	By the end of 18th century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print.
7	RELIGIOUS REFORM AND PUBLIC DEBATES	
	19th century	Intense debates around religious issues in early 19th century.
	19th century	A number of Muslim sects and seminaries appeared.

	1810	The first printed edition of 'Ramcharitmanas' of Tulsidas, a sixteenth century text, came out from Calcutta.
	1821	Rammohan Roy published the ' <i>Sambad Kaumudi</i> '.
	1822	— Two Persian newspapers were published, ' <i>Jam-i-Jahan Nama</i> ' and ' <i>Shamsul Akbar</i> '. — Gujarati newspaper, <i>Bombay Samachar</i> was published.
	1867	The <i>Deoband</i> Seminary was founded. It published thousands of ' <i>fatwas</i> ' telling muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives.
	1880s	The Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious texts in vernaculars.
8	NEW FORMS OF PUBLICATION	
	1860s	Many Bengali women writers like Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women.
	1870s	— Caricature and cartoons were published in journals and newspapers. — Hindi printing began seriously.
8.1	Women and Print	
	1876	Rashsundari Debi wrote her autobiography <i>Amar Jiban</i> in Bengali.
	1880's	Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
	Late 19th century	— Issues of castes discrimination began to be written in printed tracts and essays. — A new visual culture was taking place. — Mid 19th century women's schools were setup. — In Calcutta-the Battala was famous centre for famous centre for printing of books. — A lot of these books were illustrated with colour photographs.

	1926	Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, an educationists and literary figure strongly condemned men for withholding education from women.
	Early 20th century	— Public libraries were setup. — Folk literature was widely printed. — Ram Chadda published the fast selling <i>Isri Dharam Vichar</i> (श्री धर्म विचार) to teach women how to be obedient wives.
	20th century	In early 20th century journals written for and sometimes edited by women, became popular.
8.2	Print and the Poor People	
	19th century	Very cheap small books were brought to markets in Madras town.
	1871	Jyotiba Phule, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in Gulamgiri.
	1930s	Bangalore cotton millworkers setup libraries to educate themselves.
	1938	Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published ' <i>Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal</i> ' (छोटे और बड़े का सवाल). The work showed the link between caste and class exploitation.
	1920	The rice mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal. This was an additional cause of pollution in the city of Calcutta.
	1935 to 1955	The poems of Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name <i>Sudarshan Chakr</i> , were brought together and published in a collection called ' <i>Sacchi Kavitayan</i> '. (सच्ची कविताएँ).
	20th century	B. R. Ambedkar in a Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras (Periyar), wrote powerfully on caste and untouchability.
9	PRINT AND CENSORSHIP	
	1798 (Before)	The colonial state under the East India Company was not too concerned with censorship.

1820s	The Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom.
1835	Governor-General Bentinck revised press laws because of petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers.
1857	After the revolt of 1857, the attitude of the English to freedom of the press changed.
1877	The Statesman was founded.
1878	The Vernacular Press Act was passed. It was modeled on the Irish Press Laws.
1907	Punjab revolutionaries were deported, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his 'Kesari'.
1908	Bal Gangadhar Tilak imprisoned. This provoked widespread protests all over India.

- By the 19th century, mechanical printing presses made their appearance in China.
- Buddhist missionaries from china introduced hand printing technology into Japan.
- Hand printing was substituted by machine printing to meet the demands of the schools.
- The printed books in fact closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
- The art of producing books from wood blocks travelled from China to Europe courtesy the Explorer Marco Polo. From Italy, the Chinese technology spread to other countries of Europe.
- The invention of the printing press radically changed the process of production of books. The first ever printing press was invented in 1430s by Johannes Gutenberg at Strasbourg.
- Germany took the lead in revolutionizing printing all over Europe. Printers travelled to different European countries to setup printing press.
- The second half of the 15thC saw 20 million copies of printed books of flooded the markets in Europe.
- Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier it was limited to the elites, now books reach to wider section of people.
- New forms of popular literature appeared in print There were almanacs or ritual calendars a long with ballads and folk tales.
- Many historians argued that print culture created the conditions within which french Revolution took place.
- The 19thC saw a mass literacy in Europe brought large number of new readers among. Children, women and workers.
- Despite repressive measures clamped by colonial government nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India.

► Important Terms

- **Ballad**: A historical account or folk tale in verse usually sung or recited.
- **Calligraphy**: The art of beautiful and stylised writing.
- **Compositor**: The person who composes the text for printing.
- **Galley**: Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.
- **Velum**: A parchment made from the skin of animals.
- **Platen**: In letterpress printing, platen is a board which is pressed onto the back of the paper to get the impression from the type. At one time it used to be a wooden board; later it was made of steel.
- **Sedition**: It means an action speech or writing that is seen as opposing the government.

► Points to Remember

- Much before the era of print or the invention of the Printing Press, writing of books was a purely manual affair.
- China is credited with the invention of paper.
- Ancient Indian scriptures were written on palm leaves (*Bhoj patra*).

8. Novels, Society and History

► Historical Timeline

Sl. No.	Headings	
1	THE RISE OF THE NOVEL	
17th Century	"Novels began to be written from the 17th Century in England and France."	
1.1	The Publishing Market	
1740	With the introduction of circulating libraries, it became easier for people to get books.	
1749	Henry Fielding's Tom Jones was issued in six volumes. It was priced at three shillings each.	
1828-1910	"Leo Tolstoy a famous Russian novelist wrote extensively on rural life and peasantry."	
1836	Charles Dickens's Pickwick Papers was serialized.	
1.2	The World of the Novel	
1838	Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist was published.	
1854	Hard Times by Charles Dickens was published. It describes Coke Town, a fictitious industrial town and the terrible effects of industrialisation on people's lives and characters.	
1885	Emile zola's 'Germinal' was published. It was on the life of a young miner in France and the harsh conditions of miners lives.	
1.3	Community and Society	
1840-1928	Thomas Hardy	
1886	Thomas Hardy's novel Mayor of Casterbridge was published. He wrote about fading traditional rural communities of England.	
1.4	The New Woman	
18th Century	Involvement of women	
1775-1817	Jane Austen; 'Pride and Prejudice'	
1816-1855	Charlotte Bronte	
	Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre was published in 1847.	
1819-1880	George Eliot (pen-name of Mary Ann Evans)	
	George Eliot, published 'Silly Novels by lady novelists' in 1856.	

1.5	Novels for the Young	
1832-1902	G.A. Henty wrote historical adventure novels.	
1872	What Katy Did a series written by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey.	
1883	- G.A. Henty's Under Drake's Flag .	
	- In Under Drake's Flag two young Elizabethan adventurers face their approaching death.	
1883	R.L. Stevenson's Treasure Island was published.	
1884	Ramona (a romantic novel) was written by Helen Hunt Jackson.	
1894	Rudyard Kipling's 'Jungle Book' became a great hit among youngsters.	
1.6	Colonialism and After	
1719	Daniel Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe' was published . The hero was an adventurer and slave trader.	
1857-1924	"Joseph Conrad wrote novels that showed the darker side of colonial occupation."	
2	THE NOVEL COMES TO INDIA	
7th Century (and before)	(1) Banabhatta's Kadambari' writ ten in Sanskrit (2) Panchatantra These are examples of stories in prose.	
	'Dastan' prose tales of adventure and heroism in Persian and Urdu.	
1857	Yamuna Paryatan (Marathi), by Baba Padmanji, was the earliest novel in Marathi. It spoke about plight of widows.	
1861	Muktamala (Marathi) by Lakshman Moreshwar Halbe.	
1868	"(i) Naro Sadashiv Risbud wrote the Marathi novel Manjughosha . (ii) He used a highly ornamental style."	
2.1	The Novel in South India	
1847-1899	O' Chandu Menon midway gave up hi s attempt to translate English novel 'Henrietta Temple' by Benjamin Disraeli into Malayalam.	

1848-1919	"Kandukuri Viresalingam began translating Oliver Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield into Telugu. He later cancelled his plan."
1889	"The first modern novel Irdulekha by Chandu Menon in Malayalam was published."
1878	Later Kandukuri Viresalingam wrote a Telugu novel called 'Rajasekhara Caritamu'.
1899	"Indirabai' by Gulavadi Venkata Rao, written by upper caste members about upper caste characters."
2.2	The Novel in Hindi
1882	Srinivas Das's novel Pariksha-Guru (The Master Examiner) was the first modern novel in Hindi. It reflects on the inner and outer world of the newly emerging middle classes.
1888	Devaki Nandan Khatri wrote his best seller 'Charuirakanta'.
1916	Premchand's novel Sevasadan (The Abode of Service) was published.
2.3	Novels in Bengal
1838 - 1894	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay would host 'Jatra in the courtyard.
1865	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay published his first novel 'Durgeshrumdini' ('S... ..', 'J... ..').
1876-1938	Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay was the most popular novelist in Bengal. He was known for short stories in simple language.
	Novels in Assam
	First novels were written by missionaries.
	Two of them were translations of Bengali novels 'Phulmoni' and 'Karuna'.
1888	Assamese students in Kolkata formed the 'Asama Bhasar Unnatisadhan'. They brought out a journal called 'Jonaki'.
1900	Rajanikanta Bardoloi wrote the first historical novel in Assam called Manomati.
	Novel in Oriya
	Saudamini' first Oriya novel.
1877-78	"Ramashankar Ray, a dramatist, began serialising the first Oriya novel 'Saudamini'."

		Novel in Oriya
		Saudamini' first Oriya novel.
1877-78		"Ramashankar Ray, a dramatist, began serialising the first Oriya novel 'Saudamini'."
1843-1918		Fakir Mohan Senapati was a major novelist of Orissa.
1902		Fakir Mohan Senapati (from Orissa) published his novel Chaa Mana Atta Guntha . It dealt with the possession of land.
3	NOVELS IN THE COLONIAL WORLD	
3.1	Uses of the Novel	
1899		Kannada novel Indirabai was written by Gulavadi Venkata Rao. It carried a clear message of social reform .
1951		"— Tamil novel Ponnaiyan Selvan, written by R. Krishnamurthy. most popular novelist, under pen name Kalki. It was serialised in the magazine Kalki. - Tamil magazines Anandavikatan and Kalki."
3.3	Pleasures of Reading	
1929		Kannada magazine Kathanjali started publication. It regularly published short stories .
4	WOMEN AND THE NOVEL	
1852		Hannah Mullens , a christian missionary authored 'Karuna o Phulmoni Bibaran'. It was reputedly the first novel in Bengali .
1880-1932		Rokeya Hossein, a reformer. after she was widowed, started a girl's school in Calcutta .
1905		Rokeya Hossein wrote a satiric fantasy in English called Sultana's Dream. It showed a topsy-turvy world in which women take the place of men. Her other novel 'Padmarag' showed need for women to reform their condition by their own actions.
1927		A Tamil essay 'Why women should not read novels', was published.

4.1 Caste Practices, Lower-Castes and Minorities	
1889	Indulekha' by O, Chandu Menon.
	- Apart from being a love story, the novel was about how younger generation of English-educated Nayar men began arguing against Nambuthiri alliances with Nayar woman.
1892	Potheri Kunjambu, a 'lower-caste' writer from north Kerala, wrote a novel called Saraswativijayam attacking caste oppression.
1908-94	Vaikkom Muhammad Basheer, an early Muslim writer, gained wide recognition as a novelist in Malayalam. His novels made space for experiences of communities who were ignored in literary scenes.
1848-1906	Raja Ravi Verma was one of the foremost oil painters of his time.
1920s	Novels that depicted the lives of peasants and low castes emerged in Bengal.
1956	"Advaita Malla Burman's (1914-1951) Titash Ekti Nadir Naam was an epic on Mallas, a community of fisherfolk, who live off fishing in river Titash."
5 THE NATION AND ITS HISTORY	
1857	Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay's (1827-94) Anguriya Binimoy, the first historical novel written in Bengal.
1882	Anandmath' written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. The novel was about a secret Hindu militia that fights Muslims to establish a Hindu kingdom.
1956	The novel Chemmeen (Shrimp), about fishing community, was written by Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai (1912 - 1999). It was made into a film chemmen, directed by Ramu Kariat in 1965.
5.1 The Novel and Nation Making	
1861-1941	Rabindranath Tagore developed Bengali novels after Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's death.

	1916	Ghare Baire written by Rabindranath Tagore.
	1919	The novel Ghare Baire was translated as The Home and the World.
	1930	'Chomana Dudi' a Kannada novel written by Sivarama Karanth.
	1880-1936	Premchand
	1936	Godan (The Gift of Cow) became Premchand's best known work. Others were 'Rangbhoomi' (The Arena) and 'Sevasadan' (The Abode of Service).

► Important Terms

- **Gentlemanly Classes:** People who claimed noble birth and high social position. The standard setters for proper behaviour.
- **Epistolary:** Written in the form of a series of letters.
- **Serialized:** A format in which the story is published in instalments, each part in a new issue of a journal.
- **Vernacular:** The normal, spoken form of a language rather than the formal, literary form.
- **Satire:** A form of representation through writing, drawing, painting etc. that provides a criticism of society in a manner that is witty and clever.
- **"Kissa-goi":** Art of story telling.

► Points to Remember

- A novel is different from a short story or even a long story in many ways. While a story focuses on a single event in the life of an individual or a group, a novel is made up of multiple characters and multiple events involving them.
- The novels written during the early years of industrialization in England are about men being reduced to machines devoid of all human emotions and living just to satisfy the greed of the factory owners.
- The language of the novel was not the classical English. The local dialects are frequently used to give the novel a realistic touch. The characters appeared real as they spoke in a language that is actually spoken by them in real life.
- The early European novels glamorized colonization. Much later authors like Joseph Conrad (1857-1924) wrote novels that put forth

before the readers the evil side of colonial rule.

- Many other novels in 19th century India dealt with other themes like love stories based on historical events.
- In Bengal novels were read by the elite sections of the society in the privacy of their homes. This was in contrast to poetry recital sessions that were held as public entertainments.
- Novels were not just a portrayal of society as it really existed at that time. Novelists had their own vision of how society ought to be and they views through the characters in their novels.
- In the early years of the 20th century, host of women novelists appeared on the literary scene. Many novels had love as the main theme.
- The works of Bankim Chandra are classic in as much as the themes covered by him are of eternal value. His works have a literary merit while the characters portrayed in his novels are both real as well as ideal. Bankim Chandra remains the tallest among Bengali novelist long after his death in 1894.
- Munshi Prem Chand (1880-1936) is hailed as the greatest novelist in Hindi literature.
- The central theme of most of his works was the life in villages as it then existed.
- Prem Chand presented life as it then existed in the countryside. His works have a social purpose. They are intended to awaken the reader to the harsh realities of life as it existed . There are no imaginary or fanciful characters. His characters are real and living .
- He was in the nature of a social reformer. His works do not just entertain. They raise the reader to higher planes where he is expected to do something about the social evils and reigning poverty.
- The developments in print technologies allowed the novel to break out of its small circle of readers and started new ways of reading.
- Novels produce a sense of sharing and promote an understanding of various people different values and varied communities.

UNIT-II. GEOGRAPHY

1. Resources and Development

► Important Terms

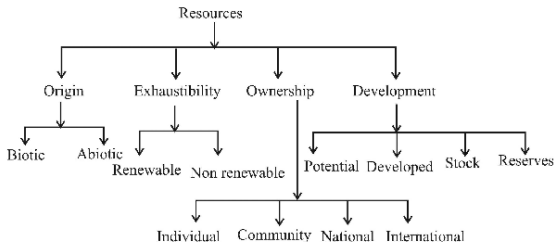
- **Natural Resources:** Natural endowments in the form of land, water, vegetation and mineral are termed as natural resources.
- **Human made Resources:** Resources created by humans such as engineering, technology, machines, buildings, monuments, painting, social institutions etc., are called human-made or human or cultural resources.
- **Resource Planning:** Technique or skill of proper utilisation of resources is termed as resource planning.

- **Growing Season:** The period of the year in which crops are sown, grown and harvested, is known as growing season.
- **Gully Erosion:** The spectacular type of soil erosion in which, gullies occur in the soil surface, rendering it useless for cultivation, is known as gully erosion.

► Points to Remember

- Resources include both natural and human resources.
- Processing of natural resources opens up wide employment opportunities for the people.

Classification of Resources



- Resources like coal are exhaustible while energy source like wind power is inexhaustible.
- While some resources are living organisms, other are abiotic or non-living. Biotic resources can in most cases be regenerated. Abiotic resources need to be used with great caution.
- Factors like cost of extraction, transport and level of available technology influence exploitation of natural resources.
- Resources occur in the lithosphere, Hydrosphere and even the Atmosphere.
- Unexploited resources are referred to as potential resource.
- Resources that are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation are developed resources.
- Stock are the minerals in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human being do not have the appropriate technology to access these.
- Soil as resource is most natural renewable natural resource. On the basis of the factors responsible for soil formation, colour, thickness, texture, age, chemical and physical properties. The soils of India can be divided in different types such as alluvial soil, black soil, red and yellow soils arid soils, laterite soils and forest soils.

- Available resource need to be used in accordance with a predetermined plan. Planning avoids duplication of efforts, leaving enough for the coming generations and avoiding environmental pollution while exploiting the natural resources.
- Humans resources are equally important. Highly skilled manpower is by itself a valuable resources. In India there is much that remains to be done in developing skilled manpower. Universal literacy, expansion of facilities for technical education and linking industries to schools can go a long way in achieving this goal.

3. Water Resources

► Important Terms

- **Floods:** Inundation of large areas beyond the bank of rivers is termed as floods.
- **Hydrological Cycle:** Movement of water through lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere is known as hydrological cycle.
- **Precipitation:** Falling of moisture after condensation in the form of droplets, rain, snow and hailstones is called as precipitation.
- **Scarcity of Water:** Shortage of water to meet the basic requirements of the people is called scarcity of water.
- **Ground Water:** The portion of water which percolates into the ground and gets stored into the aquifers is referred to as the ground water.

► Points to Remember

- Availability of water is basic to the existence and survival of life.
- Potable water becomes available through rain, snow melting and flowing through rivers, and underground water reserves.

- Water is needed for irrigation. Multipurpose Projects provide electricity besides water for irrigation. Canals, Tube wells and tanks are popular modes of irrigation.
- Multi-Purpose projects provide electricity and are inexhaustible source of energy. They are helpful in flood control and ensure a more dependable water supply for irrigation canals.
- Irrigated areas are very unevenly distributed. While at some places excessive flood irrigation has made some soils saline, some other regions remain perpetually short of water.
- Water scarcity is being caused by neglect of traditional water sources and excess demands with modernization of agriculture.
- There is therefore urgent need for water management and conservation. Rainwater harvesting can help in raising the level of ground water. Tamil Nadu being the first state in India which made roof top rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses in the state. There is need for strict enforcement of measures that would check wastage of water and pollution of water sources.

4. Agriculture

► Important Terms

- **Commercial farming:** The key feature of this type of farming is the use of modern input and HYV seeds.
- **Intensive subsistence agriculture:** This type of farming is practised in the tropical regions having high density of population and output is high.
- **Subsistence agriculture:** This is a type of farming where the farmer grows crops for their present and future consumption.
- **Shifting Agriculture:** In this system, land is used for a few years until fertility level drops then the farmer moves on to a new plot of land.
- **Plantation farming:** A single crop is grown on a large area. E.g. – tea, coffee, banana etc.
- **Paddy crops:** Aus, Aman and Boro are paddy crops and commonly cultivated in Assam, West Bengal and Orissa.
- **HYV:** It is high yielding varieties of seeds.
- **Green Revolution:** Crop production is excessively increased due to the implementation of modern inputs.
- **White Revolution:** It is the programme under which production of milk increased.
- **Horticulture:** Growing fruits, vegetables and flowers on a small piece of land.
- **Genetic Engineering:** It is a powerful technique to invent new hybrid variety of seed. It is associated with 'Gene Revolution'.
- **Sericulture:** Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is sericulture.

► **Points to Remember**

- Agriculture is the primary activity of Indian economy. About 70% of the total population of the country is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.
- Agriculture provides raw materials for many industries besides foodgrains.
- Various types of farming in India →
 1. Primitive Subsistence Farming
 2. Intensive Subsistence Farming
 3. Commercial Farming
 4. Plantation Farming
- Cropping Season →

There are mainly three types of cropping seasons –

(i) **Rabi** –

- (A) Rabi Crops are sown in winter and harvested in the month of April to June.
- (B) Wheat, barley, peas and mustard are the examples of Rabi crops.

(ii) **Kharif** –

- (A) The crops which are sown in the rainy season and harvested at the end of monsoon season.
- (B) Paddy, Maize, Soyabean, Groundnut and Cotton are the major Kharif crops.

(iii) **Zaid Crops** –

- (A) It is grown between Rabi and Kharif crops.
- (B) Watermelon, muskmelon and cucumber are main zaid crops.

- Major crops →

Rice–

- India is the second largest producer of rice in the world.
- It is a kharif crop.
- It requires temperature between 20° and 35° and well distributed rainfall about 100 cm for growing.
- The major rice producing states are U.P., West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Wheat–

- Wheat is the main crop in north and north western parts of the country.
- It is a Rabi crop.
- Wheat requires moderate rainfall.
- Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are the major wheat producing states.

Maize–

- It is a Kharif crop.
- It grows in alluvial soil
- It requires temperature between 21° to 27°C.
- Maize is grown as a foodgrain and livestock feed.

Millets–

- Millets refer to ragi, jowar and bajra.
- It is grown in tropical region.
- Despite being named as coarse grain, it contains nutrients.
- In India, millets are grown in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P. and Haryana.

Pulses–

- India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world.
- It requires less moisture.
- It is basically a dry crop which survives even in dry climate.
- They are grown in Punjab, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- Tur, Urad, Moong, Masur, Peas and grains are the varieties of pulses.
- Food crop other than Grains –

Sugarcane–

- It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
- India is considered the original homeland of sugarcane after Brazil.
- It is main source of sugar, gur, khandsari and molasses.
- U.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana are the sugarcane producing states of India.

Oilseeds–

- Oilseeds comprise seeds of plants which produce oil.
- Groundnuts, Mustard, Sunflower, Soyabean, Olive and coconut are the major oilseeds.
- Sesamum is a Kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south.

Tea–

- India is the largest producer of tea after China.
- It is an example of plantation farming.
- It is grown mainly on hilly slopes and requires cheap and skilled labour.

- Warm and moist climate, heavy rainfall and wide land areas are required for the growth of tea.
- Assam, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh are major tea producing states.

Coffee–

- India produces 40% of the world's coffee production.
- Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are the major coffee producing states.

Horticulture crops–

- India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.
- India produces 13% of the world's vegetables.
- Apple, mango, banana, grapes, oranges, apricot, walnuts are world famous.

Non Food Crops –**Rubber–**

- Rubber is an equatorial crop but also grown in tropical and subtropical areas.
- It is an industrial raw material, tyres, footwear, belts, latex foam, dipped goods and many other things are made up of rubber.
- India ranks 5th among the world's rubber producers.

Fibre crops–

- Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are major fibre crops.

(A) Cotton –

- Cotton is obtained from the plant.
- Cotton can be grown in drier areas with the help of irrigation.
- Black soil is suitable for growing cotton.
- The largest producers of cotton are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Karnataka.

(B) Jute –

- It is called golden fibre.
- It grows on well drained fertile soil and areas with high temperature.
- West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the chief jute producing states.

Technological and Institutional Reforms

- India is an agriculture based country.
- More than 60% of India's population are dependent on it.
- Despite the introduction of modern techniques most of the farmers still depend upon monsoon.
- Some reforms are necessary to increase the productivity.
- Land reforms were introduced after the independence.

Food Security–

- In order to ensure availability of food to all sections of society our government has developed a national food security system. It consists of two components (i) buffer stock and (ii) public distribution system.

5. Minerals and Energy Resources**► Important Terms**

- **Offshore drilling:** Drilling mineral from the bottom of the sea.
- **Extraction:** Withdrawing resources from the nature.
- **Quarry:** Large surface mine for the excavation of stones.
- **Shaft mines:** Deep and tunnelled mines.
- **Photovoltaic:** Cell to generate solar energy.
- **Leaching:** Process of washing out clay from the soil.
- **Mulching:** To provide protective cover over the soil.

► Points to Remember

- Minerals are non-renewable resources but they are recyclable.
- **Mineral resources –** Many things that we use in our day to day life are made up of minerals. It is a natural resource which also constitutes rocks.
- Earth's crust is made up of minerals in the form of rocks.
- Minerals are classified into two parts.
 - (a) Metallic
 - (b) Non-metallic
- Metallic has been further divided into three parts :
 - (a) Ferrous – It contains iron. Example – Iron Ore, Nickel, Manganese, Cobalt.

- (b) Non-ferrous – Lead, Copper, Tin and Bauxite are non-ferrous minerals. They contain metals.
- (c) Precious – Precious metals like Gold, Platinum and Diamond are precious minerals.
- (d) Non-metallic minerals – Sandstone, Marble, Granite, Salt, Potash are non-metallic minerals.

Energy Resources – Resources through which energy is generated are known as Energy resources–

It has two types–

- (i) Conventional source of energy – Example – Coal, Natural gas and Petroleum. It is naturally found.
 - (ii) Unconventional source of energy – Energy is generated from natural source like Sun, Wind and Tide.
- It can be generated from fuel minerals in the form of coal, petroleum, natural gas and uranium.
 1. Firewood, cowdung cake, coal, petroleum are conventional sources of energy.

2. Solar, wind, Tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy are non-conventional sources of energy.

Coal–

- The fossil fuel is found in sedimentary rocks.
- Anthracite, bituminous, lignite and peat are few varieties of coal.
- Coal contains carbon.
- India is the world's largest coal producing country – nearly 500 mines of coal are available in India.

Natural gas–

- It shares 20% of total energy consumption.
- It is colourless inflammable hydrocarbon.
- It is found in Mumbai High and the Gulf of Cambay.

Petroleum –

- Petrol, diesel, kerosene and aviation fuel are the products of petroleum.
- It is a crude oil.
- It is a mixture of petroleum, natural gas and bitumen.
- Petroleum producing states –
 - (a) Mumbai High – 63%
 - (b) Assam – 16%
 - (c) Gujarat – 18%

Electricity –

- Electricity is generated by running water which drives hydro turbines and generates hydro electricity. Electricity is also generated by coal, petroleum and natural gas. It is called thermal power. There are 310 thermal power plants in India.

Nuclear or Atomic Energy–

- Uranium and Thorium type of minerals are required for generating atomic energy.
- Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Kerala are Uranium and Thorium producing states.

Solar Energy –

- Sunlight is a source of energy.
- Solar energy can be obtained by the solar cells which are also called photovoltaic cells.

- It is costly method.
- Many photovoltaic cells can generate thousands of kilowatts of electricity.

Wind Power–

- Wind produces 1.6% of the country's electricity.
- It is a renewable energy.
- Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have largest number of windmills.

Biogas–

- Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to generate biogas.
- It improves the quality of organic fertilizers.
- It is very popular in rural areas.

Geothermal Power–

- Hot springs and volcanic gases also generate electricity.
- Geothermal power plants are located in Parvati Valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and Puga valley in Ladakh.
- It is produced by the heat of interior parts of the earth.

Tidal Energy–

- During high tides electricity can be generated through a turbine.
- It is a potential resource.
- It can be reproduced. So it is a renewable resource.
- First tidal power project is commencing in West Bengal.
- Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Cambay, the Ganga delta and eastern coast have been surveyed as potential sites.
- Conservation of Resources–
 - Land, Soil, Mineral and energy resources are the backbone of Indian economy.
 - They are also very essential for the mankind.
 - They should be utilized in proper manner.
 - Many of these resources are not renewable.
 - Resource planning should be done so that maximum can be obtained from the scarce resources.
 - Gandhiji's view on conservation–
“There is enough for everyone's need and not for everybody's greed”.

6. Manufacturing Industries

► Important Terms

- **Cottage industry:** Industry in which artisans work on wood, tusk, cane, brass, gold, silver and stone in their home.
- **Integrated steel plant:** It is very large and handles everything in one complex, from accumulating raw material to steel making, rolling and shipping etc.
- **Synthetic fibre:** Human made fibre.
- **Tertiary sector:** Economic activity that provides services to other

sectors in the form of banking, education, distribution and transportation.

- **Village industry:** Industry in which the finished products are consumed in local areas.

► Points to Remember

- Manufacturing means production of goods on large scale and conversion of raw materials into valuable products. Example – aluminium from bauxite, sugar from sugarcane, textile from cotton etc. It is an organised human efforts.

- The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

Importance of Manufacturing

- Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture and reduce the heavy dependence of people on income generated by agriculture. They provide jobs to the people in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Industrial development helps in reducing unemployment and poverty from the country.
- Export of manufactured goods brings foreign exchange.

Industrial Location

Industrial locations are influenced by

- Availability of raw material
- Capital
- Labour
- Power supply
- Accessibility to market

Classification of Industries

Manufacturing industries are classified as follows

- On the basis of source of raw materials used
 - Agro based – It depends on agriculture like cotton, textile, sugar, tea etc.
 - Mineral based – It needs minerals for the manufacturing of goods. Example – Iron and Steel, Cement, Machine tools etc.
- On the basis of their main role
 - Basic or key industries– They supply products to manufacture other goods. Example – Iron and Steel Industry, Aluminium smelting industry etc.
 - Consumer industries – They produce goods for direct use of customers. Example– Toothpaste, Sewing machines, Paper industries etc.
- On the basis of Capital investment
 - Small scale industries – They refer to industries in which the maximum investment is one crore rupees.
 - Large scale industries – Investment is more than one crore rupees.
- On the basis of ownership
 - Public sector – Which is owned and operated by government agencies. Example– BSNL, SAIL, BHEL etc.
 - Private sector – It is owned and operated by individual or a group of individuals. Example – TISCO, Dabur Industries etc.
 - Joint sector industries – They are run jointly by the public and private sectors. Example – Bharat Aluminium Company, oil India Ltd.

- Co-operative sector industries– These are owned and managed equally by a group of people like producers, suppliers and workers for their benefit. For example sugar industry in Maharashtra.

- On the basis of the weight of raw material & finished goods
 - Heavy industries – They use heavy raw materials. **Example** – Iron & Steel Co., Automobiles.
 - Light industries – They use light raw materials and produce light goods. Example – Electrical industries.

Agro-Based Industries

(1) Textile Industry

- It contributes 4% in GDP.
- It contributes to industrial development, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings.

Cotton textiles

- It is the most important industry in terms of employment and production of export goods. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat have many textile units.
- India exports yarns to Japan, U.S.A., U.K., Nepal, Russia, France, Sri Lanka and other African countries.

Jute Textile– India manufactures the largest quantity of jute goods in the world. West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, U.P. and M.P. are its producing states.

Silk Textile– Karnataka leads in silk textiles followed by Assam.

Woollen Textiles – The distribution of the woollen industry is affected by market rather than raw materials.

(2) Sugar Industry

- India stands second as a world producer of sugar.
- India stands first in gur and khandsari.
- There are 460 sugar mills in the country.
- The largest number of sugar industry is located in Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra
- Seasonal nature of the industry, old and inefficient methods of production and transport delay affect the production.

(3) Mineral Based Industries–

Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries.

(i) Iron and Steel Industry–

- It is the basic industry.

- Production and consumption of steel is regarded as the index of country's development.
- It is a heavy industry because its raw material and finished goods are heavy and bulky.
- India produces 32.8 million tons of steel but only 32 kg of per capita steel is consumed.
- India ranks 9th in the world's crude steel producers.
- TISCO, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela, Burnpur are India's famous steel plants.

(ii) Aluminium Smelting–

- It is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.
- It is light, resistant to corrosion, malleable, good conductor of heat and strong when mixed with other metals.
- India produces 600 million tonnes of aluminium.
- Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, W.B., Orissa, Kerala, U.P., have aluminium smelting plants.

(iii) Chemical Industry–

- Chemical industry of India is the fast growing industry.
- Its share is 3% of the GDP.
- It has 3rd rank in Asia and 12th rank in the world.
- Inorganic chemicals consist of sulphuric acid, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesive, soap etc.
- Organic chemicals include petrochemical, synthetic, rubber, plastics, pharmaceuticals plants.

(iv) Fertilizer Industry–

- India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilizers.
- There are 10 public sector undertakings and one co-operative sector undertaking is located at Hazira in Gujarat.
- Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala are fertiliser producing states.

(v) Cement Industry–

- Cement is used for construction work.
- It requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, Silica, alumina and gypsum.
- The first cement plant was established in Chennai in 1904.
- There are 128 large plants and 332 mini plants in country.

(vi) Automobile Industry–

- It provides various types of vehicles like trucks, buses, cars, two wheelers, three wheelers and multi-utility vehicles.
- There are 15 manufacturers of passenger cars and multi-utility vehicles, 9 of commercial vehicles and 14 of the two and three wheelers.
- Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Indore, Jamshedpur and Bangalore are major centres.

(vii) Information Technology and Electronics Industry–

- Bangalore is famous as the electronic capital of India.
- 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- This industry earns major foreign exchange.
- The success of IT industry depends on the growth of hardware and software.

Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation

Industries contribute in the economic development of the country. But at same time there are many bad effects of it like increase in water, air and noise pollution and land degradation.

(a) Air Pollution

It is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases like sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. It adversely affects the health of the mankind as well as the environment. Toxic gas leakage can be very hazardous. Example– Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

(b) Water Pollution

- Industries pollute the water by discharging large quantities of chemical wastes and garbage in it.
- This water sometimes become poisonous.

(c) Thermal Pollution

It occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants drained into river.

Wastes from nuclear power plants can cause cancer, birth defects and miscarriages.

(d) Noise Pollution

- It can cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure.
- Unwanted sound irritates and is a source of stress.

Steps to Control Environmental Degradation

1. Reuse and recycle water in two or more successive stages.
2. Harvesting of rainwater.
3. Treating hot water and effluents. It can be done in three phases—
 - (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means like grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.
 - (b) Secondary treatment by biological process.

(c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes.

4. Machinery should be redesigned to increase energy efficiency.
5. Generators should be fitted with silencers.

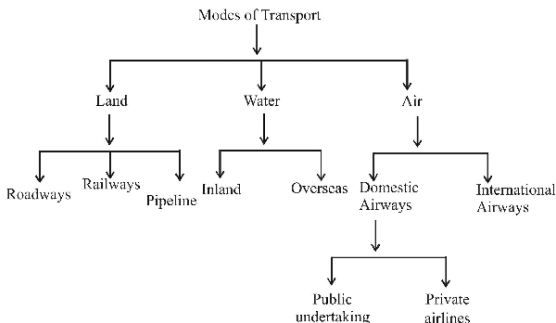
The challenge of sustainable development needs integration of economic development with environmental concerns.

7. Lifelines of National Economy**► Important Terms**

- **Harbour:** The place where there is a provision of loading and unloading the ships.
- **Hinterland:** It is the area which is served by a port by exporting and importing goods and commodities.
- **Locomotives:** All types of railway engine.
- **Gauge:** Width between the two rails of the railway lines.
- **Expressway National Highways:** Roads with 4 to 6 lanes for fast traffic requirements.

► Points to Remember

- Efficient means of transport are prerequisite for fast development of the country.
- The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand place requires good transport.
- Land, water and air are three important domains of our earth.
- Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of country's economy.
- Modes of transport are divided into three parts:
 1. Land
 2. Water
 3. Air

**• Advantages of Transport :**

1. Men and material are quickly transported from one place to another.
2. It helps in supplying the raw material to the industries.
3. Immediate relief can be provided in times of war, natural calamity, etc.

4. It has made travelling convenient.

5. The developed means of transport have brought the people of the world closer to one another.

6. The world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving means of transport.

- Land transport → Roadways :

- India has one of the largest road networks in the world aggregating to about 2.3 million km. at present.
- Road transport is more important than railways because
 - (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than railways.
 - (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected.
 - (c) It is affordable for many people.
 - (d) It provides door to door service.
 - (e) It is used as a feeder to other mode of transport.
- Indian roads are classified in the following six classes –
 1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways –
 - It links Delhi – Kolkata – Chennai – Mumbai and Delhi by six lane Super Highways.
 - The North-South corridor links Srinagar and Kanyakumari.
 - The East - West corridor connects Silchar to Porbandar.
 - These projects are being implemented by National Highway Authority of India.
 2. National Highways –
 - National highways are primary road systems and are maintained by CPWD in state and union territories.
 - The historical Shershah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 1 between Delhi and Amritsar.
 - National Highway 2 → Delhi – Kolkata
 - NH3 → Agra – Mumbai
 - NH4 → Varanasi – Kanyakumari.
 - NH 8 → Delhi – Mumbai.
 3. State Highways –
 - (i) Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as state highways.
 - (ii) It is maintained by PWD.
 4. District roads –
 - It connects the district headquarters with other place of district.
 - It is maintained by Zilla parishad.
 5. Other roads –
 - Rural roads – It links rural areas and villages with towns.
 - *Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak* Yojna is a scheme which has provision to link every village in the country with major town.
 6. Border roads –
 - It is a Government of India undertaking which constructs and maintains road in the border areas of the country.
 - It is established in 1960 for northern and north-eastern border areas.
 - Roads can be classified on the basis of the type of materials used to construct it like –
 - (a) Metalled road
 - (b) Unmetalled road

- Road density –
 - The length of 100 sq. km. of area is known as road density.
- Our road network is inadequate in respect of the volume of traffic. Railways :
 - Trains are the most important means of transport.
 - It accounts nearly three-fourth of the passenger traffic and four – fifth of the foreign traffic in India.
 - First train was started between Bombay and Thane of a distance of 34 km in 1953.
 - The Indian railway have a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63, 221 km.
 - The Indian railways is divided into 16 zones and headquarters.
 - It operates in 4 different gauges –
 - Broad gauge – 1,676 in meters
 - Meter gauge – 1000 meters.
 - Narrow gauge – 0.762 & 0.610 meters
 - Light gauge
 - It is the important source of income to enhance national economy than other means of transport.

Pipelines :

- Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map.
- Earlier it was used as a transporter of water to cities and industries.
- Now-a-days, it is used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from natural gas fields to refineries.
- Barauni, Mathura, Panipat are famous for pipelines.
- Three important network of pipeline transportation are –
 - (a) From oilfield in the upper Assam to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad.
 - (b) From Salaya (Gujarat) to Jalandhar (Panjab) via Kishan Garh, Mathura, Delhi and Sonapat.
 - (c) From Hazira in Gujrat to Jagdishpur in U.P. via Vijaypur (M.P).

Waterways :

- India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length.
- It is the cheapest mode of transport.
- These are considered as the National waterways by the Government.
 - (i) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) – N.W. – 1
 - (ii) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhurbi (891 km) – N.W. – 2
 - (iii) The west coast canal in Kerala (Kottapuram – Kollam Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals – 205 km.) – NW. 3.
 - (iv) 95% of trade is done by sea.

Major Sea Ports

- With a coastline of 7, 51, 6.6 km., India has 12 major and 181 medium and minor ports.
- It handles 95% of foreign trade.
- Kandla in Kutch was the first port.
- Mumbai is the biggest port with a well-sheltered harbour.
- Mormugao port (Goa) is the iron one exporting port of the country.
- Kochi is the extreme south-western port.
- Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu) is south eastern port.
- Kolkata is an inland riverine port.

Airways

- It is the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport.
- The air transport was nationalised in 1953.
- Domestic and international are two types of airways.
- Air India provides international air services.
- Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to ONGC to the inaccessible and difficult terrains or north-eastern states.
- It is a costly means of transport.

Communication

- Essential to development, communication services in India comprise of the post, telephone, television, press etc.
- The Indian postal network is the largest in the world.
- The first class mail includes cards and envelopes and the second class mails include book packets, periodicals etc.

- Six mail channels have been introduced recently – Rajdhani Channel, mber of newspapers and periodicals annually. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages.

International trade :

- The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is called trade.
- Trade between two countries is called international trade through sea, air and land routes.
- It is considered as the economic barometer of the country.
- Exports and imports are the components of trade.
- Ores and minerals, agriculture and allied products, gems and jewellery, engineering goods are some export commodities.
- Petroleum, precious stones, coke, inorganic materials are imported items.

Tourism as a Trade :

- Tourism in India contributed ₹ 21,828 crore of foreign exchange in 2004.
- Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.
- More than 15 million people are engaged in the tourism industry.
- Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and temple towns of South India are important tourist places.
- Tourism promotes national integration provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

UNIT-III. POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Power Sharing

► Important Terms

- **Power Sharing:** Power sharing is necessary to ensure the stability of political order in a democracy. It is desirable to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. It ensures stability of government and unity of the nation.
- **Majoritarianism:** It means, a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in its own way. They can disregard the views and wishes of the minority. It exists in Sri Lanka where Sinhala people (74%) constitute the majority and Tamils (about 18%) constitute the minority.
- **Community Government:** A form of government which is elected by the people belonging to one language community. This type of government exists in Belgium where Dutch, French and German speaking people, no matter where they live in the country, elect their government.
- **Coalition Government:** When no single party is able to get an absolute majority in the legislature, two or more parties join to form the government. Such a government is known as coalition government. Before May 2014, UP government in India, with S. Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister, was a coalition government.
- **Civil War:** A war like conflict between two opposite groups in a country (between Sinhala and Tamils in Sri Lanka) is known as civil war.
- **Organ of the State/government:** It means the various component of the government that helps in running of the country, e.g., Legislature, executive and judiciary.
- **Executive:** A body of persons having authority to initiate major policies, making decisions and implement them on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the country.
- **Judiciary:** An institution empowered to administer justice and provide a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes. All the courts in the country are collectively referred to as judiciary.
- **Legislature:** An assembly of people's representatives with the power to enact laws for a country. In addition to enacting laws, legislatures have authority to raise taxes and adopt the budget and other money bills.

► Points to Remember

Intelligent sharing of power among legislature, executive and judiciary is very important for the design of democracy. The vertical division of power among different levels of government is one of the major forms

of power sharing in modern democracies. This form is commonly referred to as Federalism.

Forms of Power Sharing

- Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government, placed at the same level to exercise different powers. It results in checks and balance of power.
- Power can be shared among governments at different levels, a general government for the entire country called Federal government and governments at the provincial or regional level. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called State governments. The constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government.
- Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. For example, 'Community government' in Belgium. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements, where by socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.
- Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. Power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.
- In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They have a share in governmental power, through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision making process.

Accommodation in Belgium

- Belgium is a small country in Europe. It has borders with Netherlands, France and Germany and a population of little over one crore. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex.
- Of the country's total population, 59 percent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 percent people lives in the Wallonia region and speaks French. Remaining 1 percent of the Belgians speak German.
- In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French, while 20 percent are Dutch speaking.
- The minority French speaking community was relatively powerful. This was resented by the Dutch speaking community who got the

benefit of economic development and education much later, which led to tension between them during the 1950s and 1960s.

- Brussels presented a special problem - the Dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country but minority in the capital.
- The Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities so they amended their constitution four times between 1970 and 1993.
- Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. No single community can take decisions unilaterally.
- Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the central government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- Apart from the A 'community government' is elected by the people belonging to one language community; Dutch, French and German speaking in this case, in which the government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.
- This Belgian model has worked well so far and helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

- Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometers off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu. It has about 2 crore people.
- Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala speakers (74 percent), and the Tamil speakers (18 percent).
- Among Tamils, there are two sub groups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 percent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period are called 'Indian Tamils'.
- Most of the Sinhala speaking people are Buddhist, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7 percent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

- In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil. Sinhala applicants were favoured for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- Sri Lankan Tamils felt that move of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders, were sensitive to their language and culture.
- They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.
- As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.
- Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
- By 1980s, several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
- The distrust between the two communities turned into a Civil War. As a result, thousands of people of both the communities have been killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihood.
- Sri Lanka has an excellent record of economic development, education and health. But the Civil War has caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.
- Thus in Belgium, the leaders have realized that the unity of the country is possible by mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing power, whereas in Sri Lanka, it shows that a majority community wants to force its dominance and refuses to share power by undermining the unity of the country.
- Thus governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement.

2. Federalism

► Important Terms

- **Federalism:** It is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- **Unitary system:** Under the unitary system, there is either only one level of government or two levels. The second level of state government act as a subordinate to the central government.
- **Jurisdiction:** The area over which someone has legal authority. The area may be defined in terms of geographical boundaries or in terms of certain kinds of subjects.
- **Coming together federations:** This federation include the USA,

Switzerland and Australia. In this category of federations, all the constituent states usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government.

- **Holding together federations:** A large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. India, Spain, U.A.E. and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations.
- **Union List:** Includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

- **State List:** It contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.
- **Concurrent List:** It includes subject of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.
- **Residuary subjects:** Subjects, which do not fall under any list. These are new areas, which came up after the constitution was made. Here only Union government has the power to legislate. For example, cyber law, genome science, computer.
- **Linguistic States:** The state, which is formed, on the basis of language, for example, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat etc.

► Points to Remember

- Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituents, units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government.
- One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day to day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.
- Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- The jurisdictions of the respective levels of government are specified in the constitution. So, the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
- The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government; such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an inspire, if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.
- There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. This first is coming federations and the other holding together federations.
- Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- The federal system thus has dual objectives - to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.

Practise of Federalism

- The real success of Federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country. This ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became a shared ideal in our country.
- **Linguistic States :** The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. Some states

were created not on the basis of language but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. This include states like Nagaland, Uttarakhnad and Jharkhand. The formation of linguistic states has made the country more united and administration easier.

- **Language Policy :** Second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages by the constitution. A candidate, in an examination conducted for the central government positions, may opt to take the examinations in any of these languages.
- **Centre-State Relations :** Restructuring the centre-state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. After 1990, regional political parties came up in many states of the country. This was also the beginning of the era of coalition governments at the centre. Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties, including several regional parties, to form a government at the centre. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state governments. Thus federal power sharing is more effective today.

Indian Federation

- Indian Union is based on the principles of Federalism. The constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of governments - the Union government and the State government. Later, a third tier of Federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. The constitution clearly provided a three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and the State governments.
- **Union List :** It includes subjects of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the union List.
- **State List :** It contains subject of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The state governments can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the state list.
- **Concurrent List :** It includes subjects of common interest to both the union and the state governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the union and the state governments can make laws on these subjects. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the union government will prevail.

Decentralisation in India

- The need for decentralisation was recognised in our constitution. Several attempts to decentralise power to the level of village and towns. There was been very little decentralisation in real sense.
- A major step was taken towards decentralisation in 1992. It is constitutionally compulsory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.

3. Democracy and Diversity

► Important Terms

- **Civil Rights Movement:** In the USA (1954-1968) refers to a set of events and reform movements aimed at abolishing legal racial discrimination against African-Americans. Led by Martin Luther King Jr., this movement practiced non-violent methods of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory laws and practices.
- **African-American/Afro-American:** Black American or Black is the terms used to refer mainly to the descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and early 19th century.
- **The Black Power movement:** This movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975, which was a more militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the US.
- **Homogenous society:** A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences.
- **Migrant:** It means anybody who shift from one region or country to another region within a country or to another country generally for work or other economic activities.

► Points to Remember

- Apart from language and regions, people also identify themselves with gender, caste, tribe, physical appearance, religion etc. In 1968, Olympics were held at Mexico city in which gold and bronze medals were won by the African-Americans named Tommie Smith and John Carlos and the silver was bagged by the white Australian in 200 m race. In the ceremony, Tommie Smith and John Carlos stood on the dias with clenched fists, upraised and heads bowed while the American national anthem was played.
- They received their medals wearing black socks and no shoes to represent Black Poverty. This they did so to draw the international attention to racial discrimination in the United States. The black-gloved and raised clenched fists were meant to symbolise Black Power. The silver medalist, white Australian athlete, Peter Norman, wore human rights badge on his shirt to show his support to the two Americans.
- **The consequences of their action**
The International Olympics Association held Carlos and Smith guilty of violating the Olympic spirit by making a political statement. Their

medals were taken back. But their action did succeed in getting international attention for the Civil Rights Movement in the US.

- **Social differences** are mostly based on accident of birth. At the same time, some differences are based on our choices.
- Every social difference does not lead to social divisions. Social differences divide similar people from one another but they also unite different people. People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups. e.g.
 - It is common for people belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community because their caste or society is different. It is also possible for the people from different religions to have same caste and feel close to each other.
 - Rich and poor persons from the same family often do not have close relations with each other for they feel they are very different.
 - Thus, it can be said that we all have more than one identity and can belong to more than one group.
- **Overlapping differences**
 - It happens when some social difference overlaps with other difference.
 - Situations of this kind produce social divisions, when one kind of social difference becomes more important than the other and people start feeling that they belong to different communities.
 - Overlapping differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.
- **Cross-cutting differences**
 - If social differences cross-cut one another, it is difficult to pit group of people against the other.
 - It means those groups that share a common interest on the issue are likely to be on different sides on a different issue.
 - Cross-cut social differences are easier to accommodate.
- **Three determinants.** There are three factors which are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions:
 - The outcome depends on how people perceive their identities. If they perceive their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes difficult to accommodate. It is much easier, if people see that their identities are multiple and are complementary with the national identity.

- The outcome of politics in social divisions depends how the political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
- The outcome of politics in social divisions also depends upon how the government responds to such demands of various social groups. Example – in Belgium and Sri Lanka. If the

rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country. If the reasonable demands of a community are suppressed by the government, then it leads to social divisions, which in turn threaten the integrity of the country.

In a democracy political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy.

4. Gender, Religion & Caste

► Important Terms

- **Sexual division of labour:** A system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organised by them through the domestic helpers.
- **Feminist:** A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
- **Patriarchy:** A male dominated society. This concept is used to refer to a system that values men more and gives them power over women.
- **Family Laws:** The laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance etc. In India, different family laws apply to followers of different religion.
- **Urbanisation:** Shift of population from rural areas to urban areas.
- **Occupational mobility:** Shift from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practised by their ancestors.
- **Caste hierarchy:** A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the 'highest' to the 'lowest' castes.

► Points to Remember

- The existence of social diversity does not threaten democracy. Political expression of social differences is possible and sometimes, quite desirable in a democratic system. In India, there are three kinds of social differences that can take the form of social divisions and inequalities. These are social differences based on gender, religion and caste.

Gender and Politics

- Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division seen everywhere, but is rarely recognised in the study of politics.
- The gender division tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable. However, it is not based on Biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.

- Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a sexual division of labour in most families.
- Women do all sorts of household work and men do all the work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do housework, when these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up these works.
- Similarly, it is not that women do not work outside their home. They work in offices and factories. In fact, the majority of women do some sort of paid work, in addition to domestic work. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition.
- Gradually, the gender issue was raised in politics. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights, voting rights, enhancing their political and legal status, improving their educational and career opportunities.
- More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. These movements are called feminist movements.
- Ours is still a male dominated, patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways. The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent compared with 76 percent among men.
- Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education, rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- In many parts of India, people prefer to have sons and find ways to abort the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion lead to a decline in the child sex-ratio. According to the Census of 2001, in India the sex-ratio is 927 on an average.

- There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Urban areas have particularly become unsafe for women. They are not safe from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence even in their homes.

Women's Political Representation

- In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low, the percentage of elected women members in Lok-Sabha has never reached even 10 per cent of its total strength. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent.
- One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. Panchayati Raj is successful in this case. One-third of seats in local government bodies – in Panchayats and Municipalities – are now reserved for women.
- Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women. A bill with this proposal is pending before the Parliament and has not been passed.

Religion, Communalism and Politics

- The division based on religious difference is not as universal as gender, but religious diversity is fairly widespread in the world today. Many countries, including India, have in their population, followers of different religions, which are often expressed in the field of politics.
- Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics as he believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.
- Most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities, who have demanded that the government take special steps to protect them.
- Women's movement have demanded that the government should change the family laws to make them more equitable.
- All these instances involve a relationship between religion and politics.
- People should be able to express in politics their needs, interests and demands as a member of a religious community.
- Those who hold political power should sometimes be able to regulate the practice of religion so as to prevent discrimination and oppression. These political acts are not wrong as long as they treat every religion equally.

Communalism

- The problem begins when religion is seen as the basis of the nation, expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms, when one religion and its followers are pitted against another.
- This happens when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.
- This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics, which is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- Communalism can take various forms in politics and in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over the other religions.
- A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
- Its most ugly form is communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the partition.

Secular State

- Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. This is why the makers of our constitution chose the model of a secular state.
- There is no official religion of the Indian state; our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion but at the same time allows the state to intervene in the matter of religion, in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
- Secularism is not just an ideology of some parties or persons. It constitutes one of the foundations of our country. This is why communalism needs to be combated.
- A secular constitution like ours, is necessary but not sufficient to combat communalism. Communal prejudices and propaganda need to be countered in everyday life and religion based mobilisation needs to be countered in the arena of politics.

Caste and Politics

- Casteism is rooted in the belief that caste is the sole basis of social community. People belonging to the same caste belong to a natural social community and have the same interest, which they do not share with anyone from another caste.
- Caste can take various forms in politics. When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.
- When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
- Political parties and candidates in elections make appeal to caste sentiment to muster support.
- Universal Adult Franchise and the principle of 'one person one vote', compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support.
- No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.
- No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a caste is a "vote bank" of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from the caste vote for that party.

- Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste. Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste.
- The ruling party and the sitting M.P. or M.L.A. frequently lose elections in our country, which could not have happened, if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences.
- People's assessment of the performance of the government and the popularity rating of the leaders matter and are often decisive in elections.

Politics and Caste

- Politics too influences the caste system and caste identities by bringing them into the political arena. Thus, it is not politics that gets caste ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised. This takes several forms—
- Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating neighbouring castes or sub-castes within it, which were earlier excluded from it.
- Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus, enter into a dialogue and negotiation.
- New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups. In some cases, many disadvantaged communities have got the space to demand their share of power. In this sense, caste politics has helped people from Dalits and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making.

5. Popular Struggles and Movements

Note : Chapter 5 is to be done as a project work and will not be evaluated in theory.

6. Political Parties**► Important Terms**

- **Affidavit:** A signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his or her personal information.
- **Defection:** Changing party allegiance from party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party.
- **Partisan:** A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction. Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.

► Points to Remember

- A Political party is an organized group of persons who have common view on the social and economic problem and their solution. They try to capture power i.e., government by constitutional means i.e., through elections.
- Ruling party is the party that forms the government and runs the administration.

- The political party or a group of parties that are a part of the legislature but not a part of the government.
- It is an independent multi-member body (at present 3 members) which is constituted for the superintendence, direction and conduct of election in the country.
- A political system when a country has more than two political parties who contest election together for sharing power.
- There are some country wide parties which have their units in various states, all these units by and large follow the same policies programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level. National parties include Indian National Congress, Bhartiya Janta Party Communist Party of India.
- The party which originates in a particular state or a region and works for it and its people is called regional political Party.
- Functions of political parties are (i) contest election making laws, put forward different policies and programmes provide access to government machinery, form the government and shape public opinion.

- Some effort and suggestions were made to reform political parties.
 - (i) The constitution has been amended to prevent elected MPs and MLAs from changing parties.
 - (ii) As per order passed by Supreme Court it has become compulsory for the candidate contesting elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him/her.
- (iii) The election commission has passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.
- It is difficult to reform policies, if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and criticise it from outside.

7. Outcome of Democracy

► Important Terms

- **Democracy:** It is a form of government in which the power of governance resides in the hands of the people. They exercise their power directly or through the representatives elected by them.
- **Dictatorship:** It is a form of government in which the power of the government is in the hands of one person or party and no opposition to the dictator is tolerated.
- **Outcomes means:** Result – successes or failures of democracy. Democracy – political and economic equality, social justice and dignity of the individual.
- **Rule of law:** It means that everyone is equal in the eyes of law, no one is above law and any one who violates law will get the same punishment irrespective of his official or financial status.
- **Transparency:** It means that a citizen can know about the process of decision-making and can examine it also.

► Points to Remember

- Democracy is considered as the better form of government in comparison or any other alternative. Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government.

- Two conditions are essential for a democracy to achieve harmonious society. These are
 - (i) majority and minority opinion are not permanent. Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.
 - (ii) Rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups.
- Legitimate government is a government which is chosen legally.
- A government in which people have the right to know the decisions taken by the government and also have the right and means to examine the process of decision-making.
- Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. It strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes. Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen. This is transparency in democracy. The Right to Information Act (2005) ensures all its citizens the right to seek all the information with regard to the functions of the government departments.

8. Challengers to Democracy

► Important Terms

- **Challengers to Democracy:** Problems that come in the way of working of democracy in a country.
- **Poverty:** A situation in which a person does not have basic necessities of life like food, clothing, sanitation, security, clean drinking water etc.
- **Regionalism:** A feeling or situation when the people living in a particular region of the country awaken to their separate existences due to social, economic or cultural reasons, the leaning towards their region.
- **Regional Imbalance:** means that some regions are economically advanced and some are economically backward and poor.
- **Democratic Reforms (Political Reforms):** Suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called 'Democratic Reforms' or 'Political Reforms'.

► Points to Remember

- In a democracy different types of countries face different kinds of problems.
- The challenge faced by democracy are:
 - (i) **Foundational challenge:** It relates to making the transition to democracy and then instituting a democratic government.
 - (ii) **Challenge of expansion:** This challenge involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all regions, different social groups and varied institutions.
 - (iii) **Challenge of deepening of democracy:** It involves strengthening of institutions and practices of democracy.
- The legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenge to democracy. The democratic reforms need to be carried out chiefly by political activists, parties movements and politically conscious citizens.
- Any proposal for political reform should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it and how.
- The measures that rely on democratic movements, citizens organisations and the media are likely to get success.

UNIT IV. ECONOMICS

1. Development

► Important Terms

- **Development:** Growth of economy along with the improvement in the quality of life of the people like health, education etc.
- **Social Development:** Growth of different section of the society in a country.
- **Health:** State of complete physical, mental and social soundness.
- **Education:** Awareness of the society regarding the laws of the land.
- **Sex Ratio:** Percentage of females population per thousand males in a country.

► Points to Remember

- The rate at which children in a country die within an age of 0-1 year known as infant mortality rate.
- Net attendance ratio total number of children of age group 6-10

attending school as a percentage of total number in the same age group known as net attendance rate.

- Level of under-nourished adults in an economy are known as body mass index.
- Resources created by man like, roads, bridge, plant and machinery etc are man-made resources.
- The resources provided by the nature like, crude oil, land, mountains, sunlight, etc are natural resources:
- The proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group is called literacy rate:
- Period of 12 months starting from 1st april and ending on 31st march of the next year is accounting period.
- The official enumeration of population along with certain economic and social statistics in a given territory and carried out on a specific day is census.

2. Sectors of the Indian Economy

► Important Terms

- **Primary Sector:** Primary sector is the sector which involves agricultural activities, mining, forestry, poultry, etc.
- **Secondary Sector:** It is the sector which is engaged in manufacturing of goods from raw material provided by the primary sector.
- **Industry:** It is a combination of firms engaged in similar activity like textile industry, banking industry, insurance industry, auto industry, etc.
- **Public Investment:** The money invested by the government in construction of roads, bridges, dams, schools, colleges, law and order etc.
- **Employment:** It is a situation where the able-bodied persons willing to work and are engaged in some productive activity to earn the income.
- **Unemployment:** It is a situation where the able-bodied persons willing to work but are not able to get work. They are not engaged in any productive activity.

► Points to Remember

- Tertiary sector is a service sector which helps both primary and secondary sectors. It includes transportation, banking, financing, insurance, etc.

- National sample survey organisation is an organisation which conducts surveys on employment and unemployment in an economy.
- Disguised unemployment is a type of hidden unemployment where people seem to be working but they do not contribute to the actual production.
- Gross domestic product the value of goods and services produced in an economy in a financial year.
- Organised sector it covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular and they have assured work.
- Unorganised sector is a small and scattered units which are outside the control of the government come under the unorganised sector.
- Public sector are those enterprises in which government owns majority of the shareholding of the company/enterprise.
- Private sector are the enterprises where the ownership of assets is in the hands of private individual/companies.
- Small scale industry are the group of small units which is engaged in productive activities for generation of employment.

- Large scale industry are the group of companies which employ large number of labour, use superior technology and need high investment.
- Cottage industry is an industry which require low investment and does not employ labour but uses the services of the family member to produce the article of local use.
- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act 2005:** Under NREGA all those who are able to and are in need of, work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to give employment it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
- Tertiary sector has become important in India because in any country several services like hospitals, banks, transport, educational institutions courts. etc are required. the development leads of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services e.g. transport trade etc. In the past decades new services like information technology have become important and essential.

3. Money and Credit

► Important Terms

- **Money:** It means anything chosen by common consent as a medium of exchange.
- **Credit:** It refers to the activity of borrowing and lending money between two parties.
- **Financial System:** A system which deals with the management of public money collected from tax.
- **Banking:** The activity of deposit, withdrawal of money and other related monetary activities.
- **Credit Money:** The money whose money value is greater than the commodity value of the material from which the money is made is known as credit money.
- **Standard Money:** The legal money, in which the government discharges its obligations is known as standard money.
- of money by the reserve bank of india is known as indian monetary system.
- Reserve bank of india is the central bank of india which controls the monetary policy of the economy. It was established as shareholder bank.
- Automated teller machines is a free standing self-service terminal performing 60% of tellers job quickly and at lesser cost.
- Crossing of the cheque is drawing two parallel lines on the left side on top of a cheque is called crossing of the cheque.
- Cash reserve ratio is minimum cash which a commercial bank needs to keep with itself as per the regulation of rbi.
- Formal institutions are the institutions which are regulated by rules and regulations laid down by the government/rbi.
- Informal institutions are self managed and they are out of the reach of rbi regulations due to their unorganised structure and way of working.
- Local moneylenders are informal institutions who lend money on the basis of nearness of the local population.

► Points to Remember

- Bank is an institution which accepts deposits from public for the purpose of lending and investment.
- Indian monetary system is the system of managing demand and supply

4. Globalisation and the Indian Economy

► Important Terms

- **Globalisation:** It means opening up the economy to facilitate its integration with the world economy.
- **Liberalisation:** It refers to liberal and easy policy for carrying business or profession within or outside the country and it also seeks to make licensing policy easy.
- **Privatisation:** Privatisation means removing strict control over private sector and making them free to take necessary decisions.
- **Outsourcing:** It is the process of giving some internal functions of the business to some outside vendor, who will take care of that particular process to help the overall business objective.
- **Foreign Trade:** It is a process of buying and selling goods and services from one country to another.

► Points to Remember

- Economic reform is the process of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation of the industrial sector of the economy to bring competitiveness and market driven functioning of the economy.
- A multinational company is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
- A BPO is an organisation which works on different processes of different companies to help them in reducing cost of operation and providing standard and high quality service delivery.

- An international financial institution established to extend financial assistance to member-nations for development purpose. Known as World Bank.
- Wto stands for world trade organisation. The aim of this organisation is to conduct the international trade among member countries.
- Mixed economy is a system in which private and public sector work together.
- Information technology sector provides hardware, software and other related services to companies based within or outside the country.

5. Consumer Rights

► Important Terms

- **Adulteration:** It is the practice of mixing bad substances in a good substance which is sold in the market.
 - **Agmark:** It is implemented under the "Agricultural Produce Act 1937". It was amended in the year 1986 and it covers products like Honey, species, etc.
 - **Market Place:** It is a place where buyers and sellers come together to exchange goods and services.
 - **COPRA:** Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
 - **Consumer:** The person who uses goods and services for his self-consumption.
 - **Customer:** The person who buys goods and avails services from the market is called customer.
 - **Consumer Awareness:** Consumer's consciousness towards their rights and the social and legal obligations of the business and the government towards consumers is known as consumer's awareness.
 - The rights which help the consumer in protecting himself from being exploited are known as consumer rights.
 - World consumer day is observed every year on 15th march of every year.
 - Right to information act 2005 is the act gives rights to the citizen of the country to have information about the government departments, their policies, practices and procedures.
 - Ralph nadar was the father of the consumer movement.
 - Maximum retail price (mnp) is a maximum retail price printed on packaged goods. The seller cannot charge a price more than mnp.
 - Public distribution system is also known as ration shop. The aim of pds is to prevent hoarding, black marketing etc.
 - Consumer courts are the courts dealing in consumers cases only.
 - The enactment of COPRA has led to the setting up of separate departments of consumer affairs in central and state governments. Due to the enactment of COPRA consumer awareness is spreading but slowly.
- Consumer protection means protection of consumers against wrong practices of sellers in the market.