



Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Revised - 2022)



Tenth Standard

Part - 2

English Medium

Karnataka Textbook Society (R.)

6th Cross, Malleshwaram,
Bengaluru - 560 003

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HISTORY

Chapter - 17

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)



We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *Causes for the First War of Independence*
- *Immediate causes for the revolt*
- *Spread of the revolt and its nature*
- *Failure of the revolt and its effects*

With the objective of expanding their rule in India, the British had brought into force the Doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse. Many provinces came into the control of the British because of these rules. As a result, Indians were upset. They were dissatisfied with the British administration too. This dissatisfaction surfaced as a major revolt in 1857. While some Indians called this 'The First War of Independence', British historians called it as 'The Sepoy Mutiny'.

Causes for the First War of Independence:

Political causes: Many kingdoms lost their rights due to the promulgation of Doctrine of Lapse brought about by the British. Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and other kingdoms came under British control. Dalhousie cancelled the princely titles of the Nawabs of Tanjore and Carnatic kingdoms. The Moghul sultans, the Nawab of Oudh and other kings were stripped of their kingly status. Consequently, lakhs of soldiers who were dependent on these kings, became unemployed. This became a strong cause for the protest of 1857 against the British.

Do you know this:

Doctrine of Lapse : *Doctrine of Lapse: This policy was established by Lord Dalhousie during British rule. According to this policy, an Indian king could not transfer his kingdom to his adopted children in the absence of natural heirs. Thus, his kingdom came naturally under British rule.*

Economic causes: Due to the industrial revolution in England, Indian handicrafts and cottage industries suffered heavily. England, instead of

being a trading country, became a hub of industries. The Indian craftsmen became unemployed. Primarily, the textile and wool industries became sick and people lost their jobs. The cottage industries too suffered a death blow. The British imposed a heavy tax on sale of Indian goods in England. Because of the zamindari system, the landlords, acting as commission agents between the Government and the farmers, exploited the farmers. The right given to the taluks to collect tax was withdrawn. An 'Inam Commission' was appointed and all the gifted lands ('Inam lands') were taken back. Due to this, the farmers felt insulted and experienced many financial problems. This too led to the revolt of farmers against the government.

Administrative causes: The British brought into force new civil and criminal laws. These were applicable only to Indians. English became the language of the courts. Most of the time the British judges favoured the British. The new rules were not understood by the common people.

Military causes: The condition of the Indian soldiers in the British army was pathetic. The status, salary and opportunities for promotion that British soldiers enjoyed were not given to Indian soldiers. The religious sentiments of the Indian soldiers were disturbed when they were forced to cross the oceans to serve on a foreign land.

Eruption of the Revolt and its spread:

Most of the Indian soldiers in the British army believed that if they fought together, they could drive away the British from India. At that time, the soldiers were being given new rifles called 'Royal Enfield'. A rumour spread among the soldiers that the cartridges used in these rifles were greased with the fat of cow and pigs. While cows were sacred to the Hindus, pigs were blasphemous for Muslims. This incident became the immediate cause for the revolt.

The rumour that spread in the army troops at Barackpur led to severe dissatisfaction. When the British officers ordered the Indian soldiers to pull the safety catch with the help of their teeth, the soldiers rejected the command and revolted against their superiors. At this juncture, an Indian soldier named Mangal Pandey killed a British official. Subsequently, he was arrested, tried and hanged.

Meerut was a strong military base of the British. When the British ordered the Indian soldiers to use the greased cartridges, the soldiers refused to carry out the order. The soldiers were imprisoned. As a result, there was a revolt in Meerut. Indian soldiers rushed into the prison and released the soldiers jailed there. This became the spark that led to the fire of the War of Independence. Later, the group of soldiers went to Delhi from Meerut. They laid siege on the Red Fort and declared the Moghul king, Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor of India. Protesting soldiers from different parts of India reached Delhi. Consequently, the protest became serious. It spread like wild fire to Kanpur and Jhansi.

In Kanpur, Nana Saheb rose in protest. Tatya Tope was his assistant. In Jhansi, a revolt took place under the leadership of Queen Laxmibai. When Kanpur fell into the hands of the British, Tatya Tope came to Jhansi to help the Queen.



Thathya Tope



**Jhansi Rani
Laxmibai**

The heat of the revolt was felt in Lucknow too. Ultimately, Lucknow was taken over by the British. The war spread to the south of river Yamuna. As a result, the soldiers in Jhansi felt encouraged. Jhansi Rani Laxmibai who was enraged by the Doctrine of Lapse, declared war against the British. She tied her adopted son to her back and fought in the war. She took Gwalior under her control. When the battle took place again with the British, the Queen laid down her life. Even today, the queen occupies a pride of place in the history of the independence struggle.

Reasons for failure of the revolt:

The First War of Independence of 1857 failed due to various reasons. The movement did not spread to the whole country. This struggle was intended to protect the interests of a few rather than getting freedom for the country. Instead of being an organized struggle, it erupted due to certain unexpected reasons. The unity among the British forces and lack of it among the Indian soldiers also led to the failure. There was no proper direction or proper leadership. In addition, there was a lack of strategy,

expertise among soldiers, effective leadership, discipline and direction. Many provincial kings, on account of their loyalty to the British, did not support the struggle. The people lost confidence in the soldiers due to their arson and looting.

Effects of the revolt:

The freedom struggle put an end to the administration of the East India Company, and the administration was taken over by the Queen of England. The administrative responsibility was handed over to the Secretary of Indian Affairs in the British Parliament. In 1858, the Queen of England made a declaration. This declaration has been called India's 'Magna Carta'. The following points were included in it:

- The agreements made by the East India Company with the kings were accepted.
- Ambitious expansion plans had to be given up.
- A stable government had to be provided to Indians.
- There would be equality before law.
- The government would exhibit religious tolerance and not to interfere in religious matters of the country.

The British realized that peaceful rule was not possible without support, trust and confidence of the Indians. This gives new route to Indian freedom movement. Indians understood the inevitability of finding alternative routes to obtain freedom from the British.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. British historians refer to the 1857 revolt as _____.
2. The policy brought into force by Dalhousie was _____.
3. _____ killed the British Major during the 1857 revolt.
4. Jhansi Rani fought against British and took _____ under her control.

II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

1. What were the effects of the Doctrine of Lapse? Analyse.
2. The economic changes of the time were responsible for the 1857 revolt. How?
3. What were the factors that disturbed the religious sentiments of the soldiers during the 1857 revolt?
4. What were the immediate causes for the First War of Independence?
5. Make a list of the reasons for the failure of the revolt.
6. What were the features of the declaration of the British Queen in 1858?

III Activities:

1. On the Indian map, mark the kingdoms which were taken over by the British with the help of the Doctrine of Lapse.
2. Organise a debate on "The 1857 revolt was the First War of Independence".



Chapter - 18

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE



We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *Indian National Congress*
- *Moderates, Extremists and Revolutionaries*
- *Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India movement*
- *Farmers' and workers' protests*
- *Subhash Chandra Bose, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mohammad Ali Jinnah*
- *Partition of India*

There were many instances of protest against the establishment of British rule in India. The wars fought by many kings against the British were all in their own self-interest. After the First War of Independence in 1857, many changes and effective reforms were brought in. Improvements in transport and communication, journalism, establishment of organizations, and changes in administration saw people getting engaged in huge numbers in many provinces. Lord Lytton brought in 'Domestic Papers Control Act' in 1878 to exercise control over the Indian publications, and Lord Rippon brought in 'Ilbert Bill' to bring in uniformity in the judicial system. Certain organizations tried to protest against this in Europe and were successful.

The freedom struggle assumed a specific direction as a result of protests all over the country. To avoid armed struggle, the British adopted certain strategies. Consequently, the British Government declared the supremacy of the Queen in 1858, and announced that Indians were British citizens. Through this step, the British government declared provision of better amenities to Indians. In the subsequent developments, the aristocratic new generation who learnt English, started fighting for their rights in a constitutional manner. This led to the establishment of Indian National Congress.

Indian National Congress

Right from the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the minds of middle class people of India were getting prepared to face new challenges. Towards this

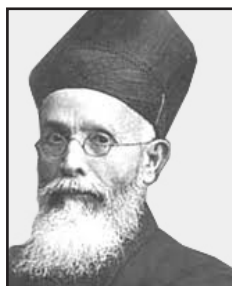
end, many organizations were established throughout the country. Among them, 'The Hindu Mela', 'The East India Association', 'Poona Sarvajanik Sabha' and 'The Indian Association' were prominent. They had limited scope and interests. They were waiting for a national level integration to happen at an appropriate time. An opportunity came handy for organizing such an all Indian organization. In the year 1885, a retired English officer, A.O.Hume established the Indian National Congress. It worked towards creating political awareness and nationalist attitude.

In spite of the diversity in India, the Indian National Congress struggled to kindle the patriotic feelings of Indians. It published papers in the local languages and started debates on political problems. As a result, the people became aware of the political situation and its problems. The British realized the growing strength of the Congress and started implementing its 'Divide and Rule' policy. They separated Hindus and Muslims through their manipulative techniques. In spite of this, the Indian National Congress was able to formulate positive plans of action related to national issues.

By the end of the 19th century, differences surfaced in the Indian National Congress. Based on the plan of action, beliefs and type of struggle adopted by them, they were identified as moderates and extremists.

First Phase : Moderates (1885 - 1906)

Traditionally, the first 20 years of the beginning of Congress are called the 'Moderate Age'. Among the moderates, M.G.Ranade, Surendranath Bannerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopalakrishna Gokhale were prominent. The moderates trusted the British administration and their impartiality. They used to place their requests and appeals before the government



**Dadabhai
Naoroji**



**Gopalakrishna
Gokhale**

within the constitutional framework. The moderates taught people about political situations. They conducted meetings, discussed problems and placed before the government various requests related to development of industries, reduction of military expenses, improvement in educational standards, forcing the British government to take up studies about poverty in the country etc.

For the first time, the moderates critically analysed the ill-effects of the British rule in India. They placed before the people facts and figures about the drain of Indian wealth into England.

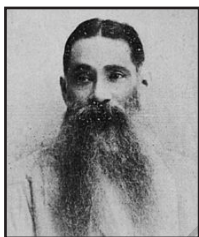
Dadabhai Naoroji explained about the transfer of Indian wealth to England and called it as Drain Theory. He maintained that encouraging imports and reducing exports created a situation unfavorable to India, leading to drain of wealth. Since India had to bear the burden of paying wages, pension and administrative expenses of British officials, a lot of wealth was flowing into England. The Age of Moderates is also called the Age of Generous Nationalism.

Activity :

Collect the photographs of moderates and read their Biographies.

Second Phase : Extremists (1906 - 1920)

One group of Congress members who became unhappy with the mild attitude of the moderates called them 'political beggars'. Those who criticized the moderate thinking and propagated extremist ideas were known as Extremists. Aurobindo Ghosh, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Balgangadhara Tilak were the prominent extremist leaders.



**Aurobindo
Ghosh**



**Balgangadhara
Tilak**



**Lala Lajpat
Rai**



**Bipin Chandra
Pal**

Partition of Bengal: Bengal was the centre of protests and anti-British sentiments. In order to curb this, Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed a plan to divide Bengal citing administrative problems. East and West Bengal based on Muslim and Hindu population were created. Thus, by creating differences between the two communities, they tried to reduce the intensity of freedom struggle.

Extremists opposed the partition of Bengal in the year 1905, highlighting it as an example of 'Divide and Rule' policy. Protests started mounting throughout the country against the division of Bengal. The Swadeshi movement was very important among these protests. Swadeshi movement

called for a ban on western goods and the organizations supporting the import of European items. They encouraged the people to use Indian goods. In the backdrop of these explosive protests, in 1911 the British government withdrew the Declaration of Partition of Bengal.

Extremists maintained that good administration cannot be a substitute for independence. Tilak declared: "Swaraj is my birthright and I will get it at any cost". Thus, an independent India was the aim of extremists. They started preparing the common people for freedom struggle. Through religious functions they started organizing people for a freedom movement. Lokamanya Tilak utilized his 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' newspaper in English for freedom struggle. Through these papers he called for the active participation in the fight for freedom. He was imprisoned for his revolutionary articles and enquiries were instituted against him. He wrote Geetha Rahasya in the jail.

Do you know this?

Tilak inspired nationalism in people through Ganesha festival and Shivaji birthday celebrations.

Do you know this?

"In the development of a nation, inefficient administrators fulfil certain useful objectives: they bring to wakefulness the lion sleeping carelessly; they are helpful in bringing about national integrity through inspiring people." These words of S.N.Bannerjee can apply to the revolutionaries who fought for our freedom.

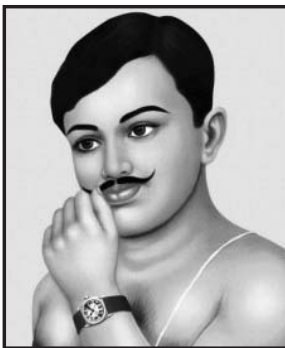
The role of Revolutionaries in freedom struggle :

The revolutionaries dreamt of a totally free India. They strongly believed that the British could be thrown out of India only by violent means. They started establishing their secret branches in India and abroad, and engaged in collection of money, arms and training of people. 'Anusheelana Samithi' and 'Abhinava Bharata' were important organizations of this kind. They used bombs and firearms to achieve their objectives. The government tried their best to suppress them. The revolutionaries were arrested for murder attempts. They were declared guilty and given life imprisonment. Many were hanged to death. V.D.Savarkar, Aurobindo Ghosh, Shyam Krishna Verma, Madame Cama, Khudiram Bose, Ramaprasad Bismil, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekar Azad were prominent revolutionary leaders.

The dream of the revolutionaries of gaining independence through forceful means did not succeed. However, they were a powerful source of inspiration for the national freedom movement. Some of the extremists in the later years continued their struggle as revolutionaries. Prominent among them was Aurobindo Ghosh.



Bhagat Singh



**Chandrashekar
Azad**



V.D. Savarkar

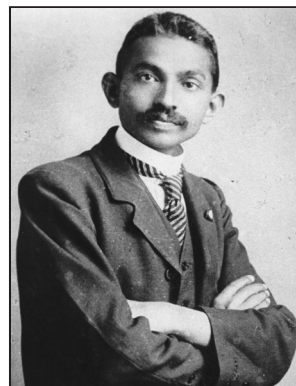
Gaidin Liu : The christian missionary and the power of the British was taking control of the whole of north-east India. Knowing about this, Jadonang of the Naga tribe, an youngster built a youth's army to fight against the British. But there was no place for the ladies. So Gaidin Liu, an young lady collected ladies of North-eastern India and joined Jadonang to fight the British. She joined the Herakka religious movement along with Jadonang. British Government Imprisoned Jadonang at silcher jail and later hanged him to death on 29th August 1931. Gaidin Liu took charge of the army and let the movement against the British. In just 8 months the British were taken aback. She fought on the lines of Guerilla warfare. The entire villages of North-east co-operated. Thousands of people joined her army. Some of the traitors gave information about her to the British. Macdonald who was against her got information from doctor Haralu and Imprisoned her. She was in jail from 1932 Oct 12th till India became free. Haralu was awarded with Kaiser - E - Hind by the British.

Do you know this?

Aurobindo Ghosh published a book 'Vartaman Rananiti' in which he proposed military training and skills of warfare. Even Barinder Kumar Ghosh expressed the same views in his daily 'Yugantar'.

Final Phase : Gandhian era. (1920 – 1947)

Gandhiji got his Barrister degree in England and started his law practice in South Africa. The British who were ruling South Africa, practised apartheid and discriminated mainly against Africans and Indians. People who were employed in low-paid jobs, were not allowed to travel on trains along with the white people and could not eat along with them. The British treated them mercilessly. Gandhiji brought together the people who were discriminated against, and carried out agitations and protests against the British in a peaceful, non-violent manner. The success that he got to his movement against the British in South Africa inspired Gandhiji to do the same in India and achieve freedom from the British.



Gandhiji in South Africa

In the freedom movement of India, 1920-1947 is also termed Gandhian Age. Gandhiji was in the forefront of the struggle till India won her independence. With the entry of Gandhiji, the freedom movement gained a new dimension. Gandhiji made use of indirect protests, non-violence and satyagraha as the main instruments for the freedom struggle. He wrote about his principles in the newspaper 'Young India'. Satyagraha was his main political weapon.

Do you know this?

Satyagraha:

Gandhiji succeeded in using satyagraha to fight against the apartheid policy in Africa. He used the same weapon in the Indian freedom struggle. He maintained that satyagraha was not a way to apply physical pressure on anyone but a struggle accompanied by self-respect.

Do you know this?

With the entry of Gandhiji, admission to the Congress was made open to everyone and it became the common man's organization. In order to press for fulfillment of its demands, the organization resorted to non-cooperation and civil dis-obedience movement. It also suggested positive programmes for the upliftment of the society. To implement their plans, the Congress began the 'Tilak Swarajya Fund' with an investment of one crore rupees. In this manner, a complete change could be witnessed in the Congress with the arrival of Gandhiji in the organization. Hence, this period has been called 'Gandhian age'.

The British government brought into force many regulations with a view to suppress the increasing revolutionary activities. The most important of them was the Rowlatt Act in 1919, which gave the judges power to arrest and interrogate people based on mere suspicion. Gandhiji protested against this inhuman Act through satyagraha. It gained support throughout the nation. Thousands of Indians participated in these protests against the British.

Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre:

Punjab witnessed widespread protests against Rowlatt act. As the protests turned violent, the control over Amritsar city was given to General Dyer. Dyer imposed military rule in the city and banned all demonstrations against the british rule. The protestors had decided to assemble at Jallianwallah Bagh. They were not aware of this ban. About 20,000 protestors had assembled in this demonstration against the Rowlatt act. This peaceful demonstration was in progress in high-walled Jallianwallah Bagh which had narrow entrances. General Dyer arrived at this place without any previous warning with his army, and attacked the protestors from all sides with firearms. In this massacre, about 379 people died and thousands suffered serious injuries. This incident is called Jallianwallah Bagh tragedy.

The government appointed Hunter Commission to conduct an enquiry into the Jallianwallah Bagh tragedy, but it was of no consequence. The atrocities against Indians continued.

Do you know this?

In the backdrop of Jallianwallah Bagh tragedy, Rabindranath Tagore wrote a letter to the Viceroy and surrendered the 'Knighthood' awarded to him. The revolutionary Udham Singh killed General Dyer who had massacred innocent Indians.



Khilafat Movement

The British had plans to demolish the Ottoman Empire during the I World War. The Turkish Emperors of the Ottoman Empire were Muslim Khalifs. Due to this, the hatred against the British grew in the minds of Indian Muslims. Ali brothers started the Khilafat movement in India in order to support the Turks. Gandhiji believed that only if Hindus and Muslims fought together against the British, the British would leave the country. In this context, he felt that participation of Muslims in the Congress was vital. Hence, Gandhiji declared his support to the Khilafat movement. This turned out to be a joint Hindu-Muslim nation-wide movement against the British. Many national leaders and the Congress took active part in the Khilafat movement.

Non-co-operation movement

In the year 1920, Gandhiji gave a call for a non-co-operation movement against the British. Students supported his call by abstaining from schools and colleges. Lawyers remained away from courts. Indian dignitaries returned all the awards given by the British. Supporting this movement, Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das sacrificed their law careers. During this period, there was a stiff opposition to the visit of the British Prince. There were widespread agitations against the visit throughout the country.

After seeing the intensity of the agitation, fear surfaced in the mind of the British. At this juncture, thousands of people jumped into the freedom



Non-co-operation movement

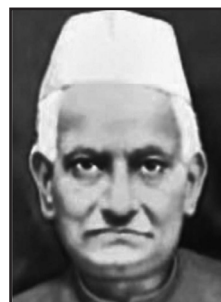
struggle at Chowri-Chowra in Uttar Pradesh. In the year 1922, police used their force against peaceful protestors. Enraged by this, the people tried to enter the police stations. Police resorted to firing. When their ammunition got exhausted, the police ran into the station. The angry protestors set the police station on fire. About 22 police were burnt alive inside the station. This incident is termed

Chowri-Chowra incident in history. The incident made Gandhiji unhappy. Gandhiji resented the violent incident and withdrew his non-co-operation movement. The British government considered Gandhiji responsible for the violent event. It sentenced him to prison for six years. But in 1924, Gandhiji was released citing the reason of ill-health.

Do you know this?

In the corporation elections that took place in Calcutta in 1924, Swaraj Party won the majority. C.R.Das was elected as the Mayor. He was known as 'Deshbandhu'.

Through the 1919 Act, Indians were given the opportunity to contest elections. However, since the atrocities and injustice by the British were continuing, some Congressmen rejected the Act. With an intention of contesting elections in the future, Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das, along with some other Congressmen, established 'Swaraj Party' in 1923. Through this party, they wanted to enter the legislative assembly and oppose the policies of the British from within. In the subsequent Belgaum Conference held in 1924, Gandhiji approved of the plan of the Swaraj Party and accepted it as a part of the Congress plan. Thus Swaraj Party became a part of the Congress.



Motilal Nehru

According to the Government of India Act of 1919, there was a proposal to appoint a Commission at the end of ten years. This Commission was to examine the impact of the 1919 Act, suggest suitable changes if needed, and submit it to the government. Accordingly, in 1927, the British Government appointed the Simon Commission under the leadership of John Simon. This commission did not have a single Indian as the member. Treating it as an insult to India, the Congress boycotted the Simon Commission. There were widespread demonstrations during the visit of Simon to India. The people started shouting 'Simon, Go back'. Wherever the Simon Commission went, it witnessed demonstrations, hartals and agitations. During this time, Lala Lajpat Rai who was the leader of the movement, died after being injured in police caning. This made the Indians' fight much more intense.

Do you know this : On January 1st, 1930, Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the Indian tri-colour on the banks of river Ravi.

With an intention to reduce the hatred towards the government, as soon as the Commission's work was over, the British government decided to call a meeting of the Indian representatives and have a discussion with them. The result was the Round Table Conference.

In the year 1929, under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, a Congress Session was held in Lahore. During this conference, the Congress declared that 'Purna Swaraj' was their aim. On January 26, 1930, the Congress celebrated Independence day all over the country and supported the Lahore declaration. This conference entrusted the responsibility of organizing the 'Civil Disobedience' movement to Gandhiji.

Civil Disobedience Movement

Gandhiji, after assuming the leadership of Civil disobedience movement, submitted a Charter of 11 demands to Viceroy Irwin. He had conveyed that if these demands were not met, he would start Civil Disobedience movement. One of the demands was abolition of tax imposed on salt. But Irwin did not consider Gandhiji's demands. As a result, in the year 1930, Gandhiji travelled from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi in Surat on foot with his followers to produce salt in the seashore. In this manner, he started the Civil Disobedience Movement. This event in history is popular as 'Dandi March'.



Dandi March

Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Kamala Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and thousands of others who participated in the Civil Disobedience movement were arrested. This agitation spread to many parts of the country.

Do you know this?

- *In the Dandi march, Karnataka's 18-year old Mylara Mahadevappa also participated.*
- *Karnataka Congress formed a committee with R.R.Diwakar, Koujalgi Hanumantharao, Gangadhar Deshpande Hardikar and Karnad Sadashiva Rao and started the production of salt at Ankola taluk in Karwar district.*

As mentioned earlier, as per the decision of the British government to call a meeting of the Indian representatives, the First Round Table Conference was held in 1930. The result was that the British understood they could not take any decision without the participation of Indian leaders. In this conference, an opportunity was created to allow untouchables to be represented separately. In order to enable them to participate in the conference, Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were released from prison. But Gandhiji and the Congress refused to attend the conference. Representatives of the princely kingdoms, leaders of different communities like B.R.Ambedkar, M.R.Jayakar, Tej Bahadur Sapra, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Srinivas Shastri and others took part in the conference. Approval was given to matters like Dominion status, responsible government and casteist representation at the conference. But since the Congress did not participate there, the conference was not productive. In order to bring the Indian National Congress to the conference and help Britain achieve its objectives, Viceroy Irwin met Gandhiji and discussed certain proposals. The result of this discussion was the Gandhiji-Irwin Pact in 1931. In the subsequent developments, the Congress gave up its Civil disobedience movement and agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference. Mohammed Ali Jinnah and B.R.Ambedkar participated in this conference.

In this conference, B.R.Ambedkar asked for separate constituencies for the depressed classes during elections. This was not acceptable to Gandhiji. As a result, there was difference of opinion between Gandhiji and Ambedkar. Hence, even the II Round Table Conference ended without any conclusions. But the British Government declared that they would recognize the depressed classes' request for separate constituency. Gandhiji began up a fast unto death agitation. Attempts were made to placate Ambedkar. Consequently, Poona Agreement was reached. As per this agreement, out of the existing constituencies, some were reserved for depressed classes. In such places, only depressed classes leaders had filed nomination as representatives of all people. Instead of a separate constituency, some areas were reserved for the depressed classes.

The British Government wanted to bring a Union government at the Centre and provincial governments in the states. With this intention in mind, towards the end of 1932, it called for the Third Round Table Conference. The Congress was not happy with the system suggested by the government and hence did not participate in the conference. The British government had intended to bring about many reforms through the Round Table Conferences. In this backdrop, in 1935, the Indian Government Act was promulgated. This act had provisions for an Indian Union and provincial independence. Indians got political rights. Due to this, the Congress and Muslim League participated in elections. The Congress won the elections and formed a provincial government.

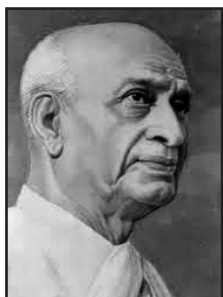
When the II World War started, as a result of political developments in Europe, the Indian Viceroy unilaterally declared war against Germany. This was opposed by the Congress which walked out of the Cabinet. Gandhiji started an agitation opposing the Viceroy's decision. In order to pacify the Indians, Stafford Kripps was sent for mediation.

Quit India Movement

The British Government in the year 1942 sent Stafford Kripps to India for peace talks. Kripps' Commission put forward certain suggestions in front of Indians. Giving dominion status to India, forming a Constituent Assembly for the purpose, and giving freedom to the states to either join or remain out of the Union were some of the suggestions. These suggestions were not acceptable to Congress. On the 8th of August 1942, the Congress started the Quit India Movement.



Quit India Movement



**Vallabhbhai
Patel**



**Abul Kalam
Azad**

Gandhiji gave a call to the Indians to 'Do or Die'. In this context, many leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani, Kasturba Gandhi and others were imprisoned. Since most of the Congress leaders were in jail, organizations other than the Congress came into the

limelight. This movement paved the way for the emergence of new leaders. Jayaprakash Narayan assumed leadership of the movement. He was a prominent leader of the Socialist wing of the Congress. He carried out many revolutionary activities along with his followers throughout India. The Socialists implemented their plans through a group titled 'The Freedom Struggle Front'. Through that organization, they imparted training to workers. They urged the people to participate in the freedom struggle. They collected funds, and gave a proper direction to the movement.

The interesting fact is that, at this time, a movement began outside the borders of India for its freedom. In this context, the efforts of Subhash Chandra Bose are unparalleled. After the 1937 elections, the Muslim League was not called to participate in the government.

When in 1939, the British government unilaterally declared that India too would participate in the II World War, the Congressmen in the Cabinet resigned their posts. At this juncture, Muslim League celebrated 'Vimukti Divas'. It did not participate in the Quit India movement. It put forward its proposal for the partition of India.

Discuss :

Indians participated voluntarily in the Quit India Movement. Why?

Do you know this?

Esoor Incident: *Esoor is a village near Shikaripura in the Mysore province. During the independence struggle, this village was named 'Swatantra Halli'. Here everybody wore the Gandhi cap. The villagers prohibited officials from entering the village, but, those officials who visited the village in 1942 were forced by the activists to wear the cap. The Sub-inspector who was with the officials protested against this and fired at the crowd. The enraged people killed him. Historically, this incident is referred to as 'Esoor Incident'.*

Farmers and Labours protests

In the freedom struggle, farmers and labour organizations have also played a prominent role. Some of the organizations were influenced by the Congress, while others followed Marxist principles. During the British rule, farmers in many places, revolted against landlords and European

planters. They refused to grow indigo in Champaranya district. They staged agitations against land tax. Gandhiji persuaded the British to abolish tax through satyagraha.

As a part of the national freedom struggle, the Congress tried to organize the farmers. Gandhiji had influence over the activities of farmers in Champaranya, Kheda and other areas. Influenced by the Indian National Congress, the farmers who were oppressed in the areas of Tebhag, Malabar etc. rose in revolt against landlords and the British. The farmers' problems merged with the non-co-operation movement, Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements. Many protests were organized under the banner of Kisan Sabha. The protests used to be pro-Congress and, at times, anti-Congress. The Telangana farmers' revolt challenged the Andhra Reddy landlords and the Nizam's Razaks. Bengali farmers revolted against the exploitation by landlords. In Maharashtra, the farmers protested against low wages.

Labourers Revolt

The labour movement started in Calcutta in the year 1827. People started getting organized to fight for their rights in jute and textiles industries and the railways. The railway porters staged agitation in railway stations by shouting slogans and demanded higher wages from the British officials. The Printers' Union of Calcutta and the Bombay textile workers created national awareness. The Madras Labour Union was established. Subsequently, many labour unions were born. The Congress supported these movements of the labour organizations.

The Tribal Movements

The Tax and Forest Act implemented by the British East India Company provoked the tribal revolt. Of the tribal rebellions, the Santala's revolt and Munda movement are prominent. In this regard, the Halagali Hunters rebellion in Karnataka is noteworthy.

The Santala tribal revolt can be termed India's first movement. These tribals lived in Bengal and Orissa hillocks. When the permanent landlord system was brought into force by the British, the people of this community became destitutes. Their lands went to the landlords. The landlords, money-lenders and the British government behaved in a way that triggered intolerance in the Santalas. The Company exploited the decency and

peace-loving attitude of the Santalas. Enraged by this, the Santalas held secret meetings and decided to loot the landlords and prominent citizens. The agitation became intense in Barahat area and also in Bhagatpur and Rajamaharaj. The rioters killed their enemies. As a result, the landlords and money-lenders ran away. The government used the army to stem the revolt and was successful. Many rioters were arrested. Although the revolt by the Santalas ended, it lent its voice to many similar protests later.

Subhash Chandra Bose

The most prominent among the revolutionary fighters of India was Subhash Chandra Bose. Although he secured the 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services examination, he rejected the prestigious post in the British Service, and took an active part in the freedom struggle. He was popularly called Netaji.



**Subhash Chandra
Bose**

As a parallel to the peaceful struggle of Gandhiji, in the early part of the 1930s, Subhash Chandra Bose was engaged in the attempt to organize Indians settled abroad and equip them for fighting against the British. He travelled to Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul and other countries and inspired the Indians there to support their motherland. The rise of Communism and Socialism in Europe influenced the Congress in India and led to certain changes. Socialist leftist ideology affected many people in the Congress too. In this backdrop, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose established the Congress Socialist Party in 1934.

With Gandhiji's support, Bose became the President at the Haripur Session of the Indian National Congress. However, a difference of opinion arose between Gandhiji who displayed a soft attitude towards the war policy of the British, and the harsh attitude shown by Subhash. Subhash objected to the reluctance of Gandhiji to request international help at that time. In 1938, at the Tripura Session of the Congress, even

Do you know this?

"India must be freed before the Germans come.....Every defeat England received in Europe should loosen the hold of British imperialism on India. We should stop talking about Britain's survival either with the help of the empire or with India's assistance. In these troubled times, India should first think about itself."

Subhash Chandra Bose

against Gandhiji's opposition, Subhash Chandra Bose became the

President of the Congress. With that, the gap between Gandhiji and Subhash widened. The plans of Subhash Chandra Bose, who desired to stay within the Congress and fight the British, suffered a setback. Disappointed with the Congress and Gandhiji's techniques, Netaji left the Congress and established a separate party called Forward

Do you know this?

"I vow before God that I will liberate India and its 38 crore people who are my countrymen.....Even after independence, I will be forever ready to shed even the last drop of blood for the survival of my country."

Subhash Chandra Bose

Block. This party aimed to bring in progressive, fast changes. Subhash opposed the war preparations of the British and the participation of India in the World War. As a result, he was arrested by the British.

Desiring to join hands with the enemies of the British, and thereby defeat the British, Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from house-arrest and left for Germany. He

gained the support of the German dictator, Hitler to make India free. He tried to establish an army with the help of Indian war criminals in Germany. Through Azad Hind Radio, he broadcast his speeches to the Indians. He joined hands with Ras Behari Bose who had organized Indians to fight depending on the fate of Japan in the war. Ras Behari Bose has established the military wing of the Indian Independence League at Tokyo and named it Indian National Army. Later, he gave up the leadership of the INA to Subhash Chandra Bose. At this juncture, Subhash Chandra Bose gave the call "Delhi Chalo!" He urged the Indians: "Give me blood, I will give you freedom!" There was a ladies wing in the INA named Jhansi Regiment. Captain Lakshmi was the Commandant of this regiment.

Activity :

Write an essay on Opinion of Subash Chandra Bose about freedom movement.

In this manner, Subhash had planned a military strategy through Rangoon to capture Delhi which was in the clutches of the British. By that time, thousands of soldiers of the INA had prepared themselves to occupy Delhi. Towards this end, as per Netaji's command, they began an armed attack on the Burma border. Fierce fighting took place between the British and the INA. In the midst of this, Subhash died in a plane accident (This news has remained controversial ever since. It is believed that the death

of Netaji was a hoax). The British army captured the Burmese capital, Rangoon and arrested the INA members. Later days saw many attempts of most of the Congress leaders including Gandhiji working towards release of the INA soldiers.

INA

There were many Indian revolutionaries working abroad for the country's cause. Among them was rashbehari Bose, living as a fugitive from the British since 1915 in Japan. He seized the opportunity offered by the war to mobilise Indians to an armed struggle against the British. There were a number of Indian soldiers fighting on behalf of the British. The Japanese after defeating the British in South East Asia, took a number of Indian soldiers as prisoners of war. Major Fuziwarra a Japanese army officer persuaded captain Mohan Singh a prisoner of war to work in collaboration with the Japanese for India's freedom. In March 1942 a conference of Indians was held in Tokyo and they formed the Indian Independence League. This was followed by a conference in Bangkok, where Rashbehari Bose was elected president of the League and a division was taken to raise the INA. Captain Mohan Singh was appointed as the commander of INA. Which had about 40,000 Indian Soldiers. This conference endorsed Subhash Chandra Bose to lead the movement.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar strongly believed that political independence was meaningless without social independence. He maintained that if a person from the lowest of the low classes did not get social and economic freedom, political freedom did not matter at all; it remained only a mirage. He did not see India as only a non-living political entity, but as one which had a living side to it, with feelings and emotions too. He carried out a study of the caste system and came up with a plan to eradicate it. In order to prove that the untouchables had been denied basic facilities, he started 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' temple movements. He attended the three Round Table Conferences and gave valuable suggestions. Differences of opinion surfaced between Gandhiji and Ambedkar with regard to the leadership of untouchables and upliftment of Harijans. The demand for a separate electoral constituency for untouchables brought about a conflict between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.



Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

Ambedkar was a diwan in the court of the Maharaja of Baroda. He carried out his responsibilities as a member of the Mumbai Legislative Council and, later, Viceroy Executive Council, with great meticulousness. Ambedkar did not join the Congress party. Instead, he established an organization 'Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha' and two separate parties named 'Swatantra Karmika Party' and 'Republican Party of India'. He published various newspapers like 'Prabuddha Bharata', 'Janata', 'Mukanayaka' and 'Bahishkruta Bharata'. He stayed away from Communist and Socialist approaches, and worked towards progress of agricultural labourers.

Do you know this?

In 'Mahad', a place in Maharashtra, untouchables were not allowed to use the water in the lake. The movement that enabled even the untouchables to use the water is known as the 'Mahad Movement'. Similarly, in a temple named 'Kalaram', untouchables were not allowed to enter. Even there, Ambedkar started a revolutionary movement which enabled the untouchables too to enter. However, though these movements created an awareness in people at that time, they did not succeed to a great extent.

The constitution was framed as a guiding force for independent India. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad was chosen as the President of the Constituent Assembly. Later, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was unanimously chosen as the Chairman of the Constitution Draft Committee. He advocated equality in the constitution and gave legal protection against practice of untouchability. The Indian Constitution considers practice of untouchability a crime. After independence, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar became the Law Minister. Though he had been inspired by modernism, intellectualism and western philosophy, Ambedkar remained faithful to his native principles. In the eve of his life, he gave up Hinduism and embraced Buddhism. He believed that the same change that Marxism brought about through violence and bloodshed, could be brought about by non-violence and peace through Buddhism. He was posthumously awarded the 'Bharat Ratna' for his lifetime achievements.

Do you know this?

"A leader without newspapers is like a bird without wings."

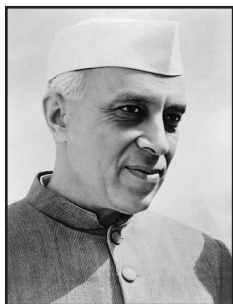
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Activity :

Read the Biography of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Jawaharlal Nehru

Nehru entered the freedom struggle through Home Rule agitation. He was a prominent leader in the non-co-operation movement of 1920 and was the President of Lahore Convention in 1929. During this convention, the objective of 'Purna Swaraj', a totally free India was declared. When Gandhiji withdrew the non-co-operation movement, Nehru got disappointed.



Jawaharlal Nehru

Nehru's ideas gave a new direction to political activities. He was influenced by Communist ideology. As a result, communist leanings became strong in the Indian National Congress. Consequently, Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose established the Congress Socialist Party.

Nehru was the president of the 49th Convention of the Indian National Congress. He declared that the Congress should stay away from the imperialist war being fought at the international level. He argued that 'Charaka' and 'Harijan' movements were not very effective. At that Session, he appeared to have moved away from Gandhiji's ideology.

At the 50th Convention of the Indian National Congress, Nehru adopted a softer approach towards his socialist and communist ideas. He declared, "Today Congress supports complete democracy in India, and it will fight for democracy, not socialism."

We see Prime Minister Nehru as the architect of industrialization and modern India. He also supervised, under the leadership of Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was popularly known as 'Iron Man', to bring together all the princely states and merge them with the Union of India. Later, Nehru laid the foundation for Indian democracy by reorganizing all the states on the basis of language. A mixed economic system which had principles of both capitalism and socialism was his contribution to modern India. He believed that growth was possible through intense industrialization. He was the pioneer who envisaged the development of India through five-year plans. With regard to foreign policy, India abandoned the political stand

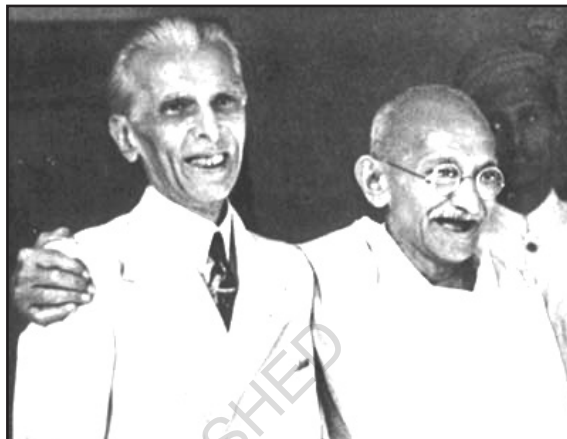
Activity :

Learn more about the foreign policy framed by the first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

of the two groups and advocated Non-alignment policy. On the basis of Panchasheel principles, he remained away from power politics and aimed to implement the formula of peace and harmony. He died in 1964.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah

Mohammad Ali Jinnah joined Indian National Congress in 1906 and worked as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji. He defended Tilak in court cases where he was accused of provoking unrest, and this brought him great appreciation. He joined Home Rule League movement. In many conferences that took place in 1916, he spoke about the need for unity between Hindus and Muslims. Since he was being seen as a pro-Muslim



Jinnah and Gandhiji

politician, he opposed the British legacy. Condemning the Rowlatt Act, he resigned from his post in the Central Legal Advisory Committee. He declared that he was a nationalist Muslim in the Round Table Conferences. When in 1937, the Congress and the Muslim League failed in forming the government after the elections, he changed his strategy. As the days of declaration of freedom for India neared, he intensified his demand for Pakistan in many ways. He was successful in dividing the nation during the time of Independence.

Partition of India

Throughout the freedom struggle, the Congress supported a united India. The Muslim League, on the other hand, kept on demanding a nation for Muslims. In the Lahore Session of the Muslim League that took place in 1940, Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims could never form a country. After the II World War, the Labour Party came to power in Britain. It adopted various measures to solve the political imbroglio in India. It sent a Cabinet Mission to have talks with India about self-rule. This Commission had talks with the Congress and Muslim League, and suggested federal form of government for India. It also recommended

formation of a Constitution Preparation Assembly and establishment of an interim national government. A difference of opinion arose between the Congress and Muslim League with reference to formation of interim government. The Muslim League gave a call to observe 16th August 1946 as 'Direct Action Day' pressing for the formation of a separate nation. Due to this, widespread communal riots took place throughout the country. In Bengal alone, thousands of innocent Hindus were brutally murdered by fundamentalist muslims within a span of 48 hours. The Muslim League did not participate in the Constituent Assembly which met under the leadership of Rajendra Prasad.

Relations between the Congress and Muslim League had worsened a great deal. At this time, the British government, declaring that it would transfer power soon, sent Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy to India in March 1946. Mountbatten had talks with Gandhiji, Jinnah and others, and framed a plan to divide India. In July 1947, the India Independence Bill was passed and became an Act. Accordingly, on 15th August 1947, two nations named India and Pakistan came into existence. Radcliff Commission marked the boundaries of these nations. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took the oath as the first Prime Minister of India.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The Indian National Congress was established in the year _____.
2. The person who talked about the 'Drain theory' was _____.
3. 'Swarajya is my birth right' was declared by _____.
4. The Ali brothers started the _____ movement.
5. Separate nation for Muslims was proposed by _____.
6. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress that took place in 1929 was presided by _____.
7. The person who started 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' temple movements was _____.
8. The Jhansi regiment of Indian National Army was headed by _____.

9. The place where Gandhiji carried out the Salt Satyagraha was_____.
10. Quit India movement was carried out in the year_____.

II Fill in the blanks with given alternatives :

1. Founder of the Indian National Congress was _____.
a) Mahathma Gandiji b) A.O.Hume
c) Balagangadhara Tilak d) Gopalkrishna Gokhale
2. Publisher of 'Maratha' Paper was _____.
a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Ras Bihari Bose
c) Balagangadhara Tilak d) V.D. Savarkar
3. Swaraj Party was established in the year _____.
a) 1924 b) 1923
c) 1929 d) 1906
4. President of Indian National Congress Haripura session was _____.
a) Sardar valbha Bhai Patel b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
c) Lal Lajapath Roy d) Subhashchandra Bose
5. Iron man of India was _____.
a) Bhagath Sing b) Chandrashekar Azad
c) Abul Kalam Azad d) Sardar Valbahi Patel

III Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

1. Which were the organizations in India before the establishment of the Indian National Congress?
2. What were the demands put forward by moderates to the British?
3. Analyse the drain theory.
4. Name the revolutionaries in freedom movement.
5. Explain the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the freedom struggle.

6. What were the reasons for withdrawing of partition of Bengal?
7. Describe Chowri-Chowra incident.
8. Describe the Salt Satyagraha.
9. What were the reasons for the failure of the Quit India movement?
10. Name the revolutionaries who took part in the Indian freedom struggle.
11. What was the result of the second Round Table Conference?
12. Give an account of the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in the independence struggle.
13. Describe the tribal revolts in the Indian freedom struggle.

III Activities:

1. Collect pictures of freedom fighters and prepare an album.
2. With the help of the internet, collect pictures and information about Jallianwallah Bagh tragedy and Dandi satyagraha.
3. Arrange lectures on Gandhiji's policies of satyagraha and non-violence.

IV Project :

1. Enact dramas depicting patriotism in your school.



INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE***We learn about the following in this chapter:***

- *The consequences of the partition of India*
- *The problem of refugees*
- *The problem of formation of government*
- *The integration of the princely states*
- *The reorganization of states*

The declaration of the British government on the 3rd of June 1947, based on the report of Lord Mountbatten, formed the basis for the creation of two independent countries called India and Pakistan. Although Indians were not in favour of separate countries for Hindus and Muslims, it became inevitable due to the 'Divide and Rule' policy of the British. Many problems cropped up along with independence. Many questions like rehabilitation of refugees, communal riots, formation of government, integration of various provinces, production of food, development of agriculture, growth of industries etc. had to be dealt with.

Problem of refugees

The problem of refugees was one of the worst problems resulting from the partition of India. Due to the division, people had to migrate from Pakistan to India leaving their homes, familiar environment, property etc., and go to a new place. The burden of providing shelter, employment, land, education, health care, conducive social environment to these refugees fell on the government. Many efforts went into this process of rehabilitation.

Communal Riots

The seeds of hatred between Hindus and Muslims sown by the British grew to explosive level by the division of the country. The links of religious harmony among various religions were very loose and weak. Hatred grew among those who lived together leading to untold suffering.

Activity:

Discuss with your teachers the problems India had been facing in maintaining peace in the country.

Bringing these religious conflicts under control by the time of division was a herculean job for the government. Mahatma Gandhiji strived hard to control the communal conflicts which were leading to destruction of national unity. He took to fast in Calcutta, reading the Bhagavad gita, praying that the people be liberated of their intense passions.

Formation of Government

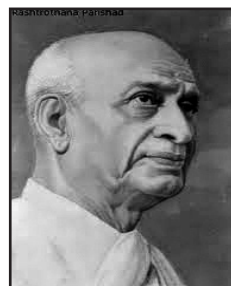
A temporary government was formed on the 15th of August 1947, when India got its independence.. Mountbatten continued as the Governor General of the country. Jawaharlal Nehru took over as the first Prime Minister of the country. The Indian constitution was adopted on the 26th of January 1950. The Chairmanship of the Constitution Drafting Committee was assumed by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar. After the constitution was adopted, Babu Rajendra Prasad became the first President of the country. The constitution declared India as a sovereign, democratic, republic. Later, the 42nd amendment was brought in, and the phrases 'Secular' and 'Socialist' were added. On the basis of this, the Indian government followed an independent 'Non-Alignment' foreign policy. India brought in parliamentary democracy into force.

Do you know this?

Parliamentary democracy: *The Constitution Preparation Committee studied many constitutions and the experiences of different countries and came to the conclusion that a parliament consisting of elected representatives was the best form of government. Hence they rejected the presidential model and recommended a parliamentary democracy.*

Integration of provinces

When the British left India, there were 562 provinces. While dividing the country, the British had given three options given to the provinces. Firstly, they could join the Union of India. Secondly, they could join Pakistan. Thirdly, without getting integrated with either of the nations, they could remain independent. In this backdrop, the Government of India invited all the provinces to join the Union of India under the 1947 Integration Act. Those who joined in this way were given a privy purse based on that province's income. In



Vallabhbhai Patel

addition, they were given some special facilities and status. Later in the year 1969, the Government abolished the payment of privy purse and other facilities. During the process of integration, Junagadh, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir displayed their stiff opposition. Resolving all these problems and bringing about a successful integration of provinces were done by the 'Iron Man' of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Junagadh

The king of Junagadh wanted to merge his province with Pakistan. People came on to streets against the king. Unable to face the people, the king fled the kingdom. Based on the request made by the diwan of the province to the Indian government, the army was sent to Junagadh to establish peace. Junagadh was merged with India in 1949.

Hyderabad

Hyderabad was under the Nizam's rule. With the intention of remaining independent, the Nizam refused to join the Union of India. At this time, an armed struggle of the farmers of Telangana under the leadership of Communists was under way. There was a severe hatred against Razakar the cruel army of the Nizam. The Indian government sent an army and defeated the Nizam, paving the way for merger of Hyderabad with the Union of India in 1948.

Jammu and Kashmir

King Harisingh of Jammu and Kashmir which is located between Indian and Pakistan, wanted to be independent. Fearing a merger of Kashmir with India, Pakistan incited the tribals of the Jammu and Kashmir valley. The National Conference of Sheikh Abdullah which fought for the freedom of Kashmir, finally decided that merging with India that had a democratic republican constitution, was better than merging with Pakistan which had a religious constitution. Pressurized by such forceful circumstances, king Harisingh requested for help from the Indian government. After the Pakistani attempt failed, Jammu and Kashmir merged with India with certain conditions. One part of Kashmir remained with Pakistan. The Indian government complained to the United Nations Organisation against this. On 1st January 1949, the UNO ordered a ceasefire. The North-West region of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan is called Pak-occupied Kashmir even now. The integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India is unique compared to that of other provinces.

Pondicherry

The French colonies had continued their hold on Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Chandranagar in post-independence India. As a result of the struggle by the Congress, the Communists and other organizations urging that it should be a part of India, in 1954, these provinces joined India. Pondicherry was declared a Union territory in 1963.

Goa

An endless struggle took place demanding the inclusion of Goa which was under the imperialist rule of Portugal, with India. Though they were ordered to give up Goa, the Portuguese brought in additional troops from Africa and Europe, and tried to strengthen their hold by suppressing the movement. In 1955, satyagrahis from different parts of India gathered at Goa and began a liberation movement demanding that the imperialists quit Goa. In 1961, the Indian army intervened and took Goa under its control. Goa which remained a Union Territory till 1987, became a state later on.

Activity :

Make a list of the states that came into existence after 1970.

Linguistic formation of states

The most important democratic movement that was carried out in post-independence India was the movement for linguistic formation of states. In order to provide good administration, demand was made to mark the boundaries based on the language of the people in those areas. The administration was not effective during the times of the British and the princely kingdoms because the language used for administration was different from the language of the common man. In this backdrop, the desire for linguistic formation of states was intense. After Potty Sriramulu, under the aegis of the Andhra Mahasabha, went on a fast-unto-death satyagraha for 58 days and then died in 1952, demanding the formation of Vishalandhra state, this demand became much more severe. In 1953, the government formed Justice Fazal Ali Commission in which Fazal Ali was the Chairman, K.M.Panickker and H.N.Kunjru were the members. In 1953, Andhra Pradesh became the first state to be formed based on language. As per the report of the Commission, the State Reorganisation Act came into force in 1956. Accordingly, 14 States and 6 Union Territories were formed in the country.

Kannada-speaking areas had been scattered under different provinces. Demanding that all these areas be brought together, a movement began under the leadership of 'All Karnataka State Formation Parishat'. Finally, on November 1st, 1956, The 'Mysore State' was inaugurated. It was renamed as 'Karnataka in 1973'. At present there are 28 States and 8 Union Territories in India.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The last Governor General of the British India was _____.
2. The first Home Minister of India was _____.
3. The first President of India was _____.
4. Pondicherry joined India as a Union Territory in _____.
5. The linguistic organization of India took place in _____.

II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

1. What were the problems faced by India after Independence?
2. How did the country deal with the problem of refugees?
3. Describe the manner in which Pondicherry was liberated from the French.
4. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?
5. Describe the process of linguistic organization of states.

III Activity:

1. Draw a map of India and mark the states.

IV Projects:

1. Make a list of the capitals and languages of the states in India.
2. With the help of your teacher, learn about the cultural significance of our neighbouring states.



WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE



We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *The I World War*
- *The rise of dictators*
- *The II World War*
- *India's Role*

The First World War

Even prior to 1914, there were frequent strifes and conflicts among Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia to gain control over Europe and the colonies. Industrial revolution and new inventions led to severe competition among European countries. There is a history, spanning centuries, of rivalry among European countries with regard to capturing markets and the resources of innumerable countries of the world including India. The agreements arrived at in this process served to keep alive the boundary disputes of many countries. This shook the balance of power equations between strong European countries.

Due to the above state of affairs, every strong nation indulged in extreme militarization. Many alliance pacts were formed. Extreme nationalism began to develop in some countries. Imperialist tendencies strengthened. The first World War divided the countries into two groups. Britain, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente pact whereas Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy entered into a Triple Alliance pact. Within a short while, Italy joined the rival group. As the war progressed, the groups changed in structure.

The first world war took place between 1914 - 1918. The immediate reason for the war was the assassination of the Austrian prince, Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28th July. This incident created a rift between Austria and Serbia.

In the beginning, America was neutral. Russia was against Germany. By the time the war ended, the picture had changed. America had joined Britain and France. In November 1917, a Socialist Revolution took place

which prompted Russia to arrive at a ceasefire agreement with Germany and withdraw from the war. Germany, which had been severely battered by the attacks of the Triple Entente countries, accepted defeat and stopped fighting.

In 1919, the Alliance signed a humiliating Versailles treaty. Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman kingdoms lost their identity. Germany lost most of its area. The map of Europe changed drastically. Many small independent nations came into being. With the intention of preventing wars in the future, the League of Nations was established.

Among the defeated countries, feelings of shame and humiliation gave rise to aggressive nationalism. The compensation for the loss in war and other decisions that were heaped on Germany affected the people adversely. Unemployment, poverty and slump in development led to widespread dissatisfaction which was exploited by German industrialists for their own profit. This atmosphere enabled the growth of a dictator like Hitler who caused the II World War. The weapons manufacturers and arms traders of Britain, France, Germany and America made enormous gains at this time.

Do you know this?

In the World War I, approximately 1,00,00,000 people including soldiers and civilians of both the parties lost their lives. 2,00,00,000 people were injured and 35,00,000 people were permanently disabled. As in any war, even the first world war was fought for the profit and greed of some people. Immense suffering and loss of lives resulted.

Rise of Dictators

Hitler : The situations that resulted after World War I brought into existence dictators like Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy. Hitler first became the Chancellor and, subsequently, after the death of Hindenberg, became a dictator. Hitler became the Fuhrer. By the time Hitler assumed power, communists and socialists had grown powerful in Germany. Against this backdrop, gaining the support of industrialists, Hitler suppressed the communists and socialists. He banned labour unions and political parties. He declared that Nazi was the only political party.



Hitler

Hitler planted his speculative thoughts and the fear that Jews would control the world, in the minds of Germans, and created a fear psychosis. He declared that the German Aryan race was the best in the world. To propagate all this, Hitler adopted Nazi philosophy. The gist of Nazi philosophy is: The best race in the world is the Aryan race. Only Germans are eligible to rule the world. All other communities are eligible only to be ruled. Jews are responsible for all the problems of Germans. In addition to Jews, Communists, Catholics and Socialists are also responsible. These people are unfit to exist. This sort of intense nationalism was put into practice in the cruelest manner. To spread racial hatred, he appointed a special minister called Goebels. He organized an outfit called 'Brown Shirts' to create unrest and fear in the minds of people.

In this direction, the mass murders and massacres have become most infamous in history. As per an estimate, he was responsible for the death of 6 million Jews and over a crore of other civilians. His mass massacre was called 'Holocaust'. He enacted his rules of 1934 called the Nuremberg Laws. He imprisoned people in gas chambers without light or ventilation, without giving them food or water. He made them work like slaves in concentration camps. He indulged in mass killings by using poisonous gas and mass shootings. He designed ways of killing people irrespective of whether they were children, women or old people. He employed his dictatorial power for mass massacres. The ambition to win the entire world and popularize the Aryan race was one of the reasons for the World War II. The chapter of Hitler's racial hatred ended with his death.

Mussolini: The social movements, repercussions of World War I and the Russian revolution led to the emergence of parallel political force with Mussolini's fascism. Intense nationalistic attitude, destruction of enemies, glorification of violence, racial supremacy, imperialist expansion, support to massacres were the main features of Fascism.

The Prime Minister of Italy from 1922-1943 was the founder of the 'National Fascist Party'. In 1925, he dismissed the democratic government and legally assumed dictatorship. With the support of his secret police, he destroyed all his political opponents. He prohibited all labour strikes.

He became a dictator. Joining hands with Hitler, he became responsible for the death of lakhs of people. He was assassinated in 1945.

World War II

Even before people forgot the deaths and casualties of World War I, World War II started with the declaration of war by Nazi Germany against Poland on September 1st 1939. World War II is the most destructive and barbaric in the history of mankind. More than 30 countries were directly involved in this war. World War II lasted from 1939 – 1945. The Great Depression during the 1930s caused by the destructive policies of the developed nations caused very difficult situations in Europe and America. The life style of people deteriorated to a pitiable extent. Industrial and agricultural production came to a standstill. Unemployment reached a dangerous proportion. Against the backdrop of the defeat of World War I, humiliating treaties and enormous economic loss, there developed intense nationalistic awareness in many countries. In Germany and other European nations, industrialists donated huge amounts to propagate nationalism. Using this resource, movements of hatred and arrogance became active. People like Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy, came to power. In East Asia, Japan with an intention to expand its empire, was attacking Chinese territories.

During World War II, two rival groups, namely the Axis and the Allies, were formed. There were Germany, Italy and Japan in the Axis group, whereas there were Britain, France, Russia and other countries in the Allies group. When Germany attacked Poland, Britain which was an ally of Poland, declared war against Germany. However, in reality, Britain did not immediately rush to Poland's help. Poland was captured by Germany. At this time, since there was communism in Russia, Britain, France, America and the others hoped that Hitler would attack Russia. Aware of this, on 24th August 1939, Russia signed a no-war pact with Germany (Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact). As a result, Hitler attacked the West instead of the East. Hitler entered into an agreement with Italy and occupied most parts of Western Europe including Denmark, Norway and Holland. In 1941, Hitler directed his attacks at Soviet Russia. Thus, Russia was forced to enter the war. At this juncture, Japan joined Hitler's camp. Japan attacked and occupied many areas in America and Europe which were to the west of the Pacific Ocean.

Do you know this?

How many were killed in World War II?: *In the world war II, civilians and soldiers put together, about 4,82,00,000 people lost their lives. German-led Axis forces lost about 82,00,000 people, while the Allied forces lost about 4,00,00,000. Maximum number of people, that is, 2,00,00,000, died in Russia. China, with 1,00,00,000 came second. With their sacrifice, victory over Hitler was impossible. The human race could not have been saved from the Nazi regime.*

Italy and Germany attempted to capture the British colonies in North Africa and the Suez Canal, but failed. In 1942, Russia defeated the German troops in the Stalingrad war. After that, in 1943, Germany faced a series of defeats. Russia played a major role in these defeats. The Allied forces invaded Italy. America defeated Japan and got back the western Pacific islands. With the Great March of the Russian Red troops and the attack of the western nations, Germany was forced to surrender, and Berlin collapsed. Hitler committed suicide in 1945. With this ended the war in Europe. In 1945, America threw the first-ever nuclear bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan. As a result, lakhs of people were reduced to ashes. The effects of this are being felt by Japan even today. After Manchuria was liberated by Russia on 15th August 1945, Japan surrendered totally. With this, the Allied forces registered an emphatic victory.

World War II which witnessed the maximum deaths and injuries, caused pronounced social and political changes in the entire world. The United Nations Organisation replaced the League of Nations. The victorious Allied countries, namely the United States of America, Soviet Union of Russia, China, Britain and France became the permanent members of the United Nations Organization. The Soviet Union and the United States of America became the most aggressive, rival countries. This paved the way for the beginning of a cold war. Asian and African nations were benefitted due to a conducive atmosphere for acquiring freedom. Britain, France and many other nations lost many colonial establishments which were under their rule. India's independence may be considered in this background. Since America used atomic power, it led to a severe competition in acquisition of atomic weapons by powerful nations.

World wars and India's Role

In the two world wars England would not have won without the co-operation of India's Army. This has been proved in the Military records and war reports. Indian Army's Courage, bravery, Sacrifice are alive even today in the memory of the nations that took part in the wars.

In the I world war leadership of England played a decisive role. India, under the colonial rule of England and many princely states helped England by their military, Financially and by supplying many products. As soon as the war started Empeor Gerge V made an appeal to the Indians and the Indian National congress for help. At this stage Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa and requested the people to help the British as they were in need of it.

About 1.5 million soldiers took part in this war from India. Apart from this, Indians helped by giving 1,72,815 animals consisting of 85,953 horses, 10,781 camels, 5,061 bullocks and 65,398 mules. 7 crores of small arms and ammution, 6 lakhs rifles and so on. Apart from this, between 1914-18, India supplied 4,19,20,223 garments, raw materials, manganese, mica, timber, tea, rubber were also supplied.



Mysore Lancers

Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodeyar IV wrote a letter to Viceroy in August 1914 that he will help the British at this crucial time of war. Immediately he contributed 50 Lakhs of rupees from Mysore state for this purpose. In September 1914, the Mysore Lancers regiment were ordered to be

ready to move to Egypt for war in support of Britain. Regimentdar B. Chamaraja Urs was sent with Mysore Lancers to the battlefield and Col J. Desiraja Urs was also sent to the battlefield as Maharaja's representative. Mysore Lancers consisting of 23 officers, 444 non-commissioned officers and men with 528 Horses, 49 mules and 132 followers left Bangalore on 13th October 1914 to take part in the war. Major M.H. Hunderson accompanied it.

In November 1915 the Mysore lancers fought against the enemies in Suez canal province and in November 1917 they led in seizing Gaza of Palestine.

They made the enemies to flee out of that area as it was reported by commander in chief of Egypt to the viceroy. They destroyed the Turkish army and captured Palestine, Syria, Damascus and Aleppo cities.

A prominent part was played by Mysore Lancers and Jodhpur Lancers in taking control of Haifa. The Jodhpur lancers, led by Major Dalpat Singh took the frontal position but was killed. Captain Aman Singh took command and led the charge straight into the enemy camp. The Mysore lancers attacked his Austrian battery. Even today we find both the Jodhpur and Mysore lancers are part of the reconstituted 61st Cavalry the only horse mounted regiment of the Indian Army.

Some of the important commandants of Mysore Lancers were A.T. Tyagaraj, A. Lingaraja Urs, Subbaraja Urs, B.P. Krishne Urs, Mir Turab Ali, Sardar Bahadur, B. Chamaraja Urs and Regimentdar B. Chamaraja Urs and Col. J. Desiraja Urs.

The Hyderabad Lancers also took part in the war. The efforts of the Mysore, Jodhpur and Hyderabad Lancers were immortalised by erecting beautiful war memorial at New Delhi as Teen Murti Bhavan, actually derives its name from the Teen murti's i.e. three statues of Mysore, Jodhpur and Hyderabad Lancers at the Circle which incidentally is as Teen Murti Marg.

As a Symbolic gesture of friendship with Israel India renamed Teen Murti Chowk war memorial during the visit of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on 14th January 2018. as Teen Murti Haifa Chowk and the road as Teen Murti Haifa Marg.

In spite of all the help taken by England, it did not keep up to its promises and in 1919 it passed the Rowlatt Act which resulted in Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

India and the II World war

World war II was a watershed moment in modern world history and drastically changed the social and political map of the world. and especially of India under the colonial rule at that time. The dominant historical narratives of world war II have been predominantly Eurocentric. India underwent extraordinary and irreversible changes between 1939-45. The entire environment of India underwent change as thousands of natives put on the military uniform to fight in places like west Asia, Malaya, Burma, Iraq, Iran, Syria, North and East Africa, Sicily, Mainland Italy, Greece, crete, cyprus, Ethiopia and Somaliland. India was the dividing line between Germany in the West and Japan in the East.

Colonial India's involvement in the war has often been studied against the backdrop of the on going freedom struggle, the varying attitudes of Indian National Congress, the Muslim League and the formation of the Azad Hind Fauz under Subhas Chandra Bose. Indian resources and soldiers aided the allies in winning the war.

The new found confidence and belief in their own abilities as national people stemmed not from the nationalist movements aimed against the war but from the professional experience they gained during the war.

England utilised the agrarian products and industrial goods for the war. The ordinance factories upgraded their technology and expanded the volume of output of war -related industrial goods. Thus quantitative and Qualitative development of weapons somewhat raised the readiness of the Indian troops during the latter part of the II world war.

The techniques of small war which the Indian Army had learnt in the North - West Frontier ended it while combating Italians in East Africa. Intensive training and combined arms techniques enabled the Indian Army to drive back Erwin Rommel's Africa korps. The participation of the Indian Army in defeating the German Armed forces during II world war is a high watermark in Indian Military History. The Indian Army was defeated by the Imperial Japanese Army in 1942. The Burma campaign between 1942-45 proved to be significant for the Indian Army as they received rigourous, tactical and innovative military training under the Indian command, especially the General Head quarters and South East Asia command. This helped for victory in the Burma campaign during late 1944-45.

The war ended in 1945 and resulted in many political changes all over the world. Many countries which were under the hold of England became independent.

Nations	Year
Lybia	1951
Sudan	1956
Ghana	1957
Nizeria	1960
Alzeria	1962
Kenya	1963
Zambia	1964

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. World War I ended in the year_____.
2. Versailles Pact was signed in the year _____.
3. Fascist dictator was _____ .
4. The leader of the Nazi Party in Germany was _____.
5. World War II started in the year _____.
6. Japan attacked the American Naval Centre at _____.
7. As the head of Mysore Lancers _____ was sent to the war field.

II Discuss the following in groups and answer them:

1. Explain the immediate cause for World War I.
2. 'Nazi ideology destroyed Germany'. Justify this statement.
3. What were the causes for World War II?
4. Name the Commandants of Mysore Lancers.
5. Where is Tin murti chowk?
6. How did Britain utilise the resources of India during the second world war?

III Activities:

1. With the help of newspapers and internet, collect information about the freedom struggles that took place in the world in recent times.
2. With the help of internet and newspapers, collect information and write an essay on the attempts being made by India, along with other nations, in order to establish peace at the global level.

IV Projects:

1. Draw a map of the world and mark the countries of the Allied Forces and the Axis Powers.
2. Collect pictures of the flags of different countries of the world.



POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter - 21

WORLD CHALLENGES AND INDIA'S ROLE



We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *Denial of Human Rights*
- *Economic inequality*
- *Terrorism*
- *Arms race*

The post-war period has witnessed the total collapse of Colonialism and Imperialism. Out of the womb of old world new world has emerged. By 1945 the dawn of new era has taken place with the birth of United Nations Organization. But still, the world has come under the clutches of various problems like that of human rights, armaments race economic inequality, and terrorism. India as one of leading members of the Family of Nations is contributing positively to solve those World issues.

1. Denial of Human Rights : Human activists throughout history have upheld birth rights of human beings. But, unfortunately human rights have been denied for a pretty long time for majority of the people of the globe. Discriminations based on religion, race, gender, caste colour and nationality persisted resulting in oppression and denial of human rights.

A number of landmarks like American War of Independence in 1776, Russian Revolution in 1917, the French Revolution of 1789, the struggle for independence in India and of many other Countries during the first half of 20th Century, have upheld the struggle for human rights. The Declaration of Human Rights on December 10th 1948 by UNO can

rightly be hailed as the turning point in our struggle against the denial of human rights. India has always championed the cause of Universal Human Rights. She has provided for fundamental rights in the Constitution itself and thereby played a vital role in throwing light on this issue. Even in UN General Assembly India always upheld the cause of basic rights of human

Do you know this:

'Human Rights' are those which have been guaranteed by the Indian Constitution and International Conventions. They are: Right to Life, Liberty, Equality and Individual Dignity.

beings all over the world. Evils like slave trade, traffic in human beings, child labour, and exploitation of women are prohibited by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Right to life and liberty, to security, right to equality, freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights etc are constitutionally sanctioned in almost all the democratic nations. But, under dictatorships and totalitarian regimes, we still find the denial of basic human rights. India is against genocide, all sorts of exploitation and oppression. Even through UNO and other International forums India urges for the protection of human rights.

2. Race of Armaments : There is a famous saying “ We have to end war; or else war will end us.” Armament race seems to be the most dangerous symptom of the present day world. Disarmament as such is the need of the hour for the very preservation and continuation of our globe. Disarmament seems to be the only solution for the arms race.

Disarmament means the reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending armaments race. Armaments lead to evils like global level fear, insecurity, tension and even to war. In order to overcome all those evils disarmament has been placed before the world as the need of present day world. It is a fact that arms and ammunitions are economically wasteful. American President Eisenhower once expressed - “This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its labourers, genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children.

The question of arms control as well as disarmament has become all the more prominent with the advent of nuclear era. India as a peace-loving country is for restraining arms race. However, for the future safety of the world serious efforts are needed to avert wars. Since 1963 the USA and USSR had entered in to a number of bilateral agreements. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty{ SALT}, Partial Test Ban Treaty, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Non-Proliferation Treaty are some of the landmarks to check the nuclear arms race. Thus, all the nations including India have to strive to create a favourable situation against ‘Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD).

3. Economic Inequality : The present day world-family is has a very big issue of economic inequality among its members. This situation is

partially the historical legacy of colonialism and exploitation. Europeans powers have established their colonies in Africa, Asia and even in Latin American Countries. Owing to this policy of imperialism those countries who suffered alien Colonial rule have remained economically backward. Their progress has been hampered till the first half of the 20th Century. After independence, those countries especially African and Asian did endeavour to achieve economic progress. But lack of sufficient capital to develop agriculture, industry, transport and communication, science education, health etc. Such underdeveloped countries had to depend upon foreign aid.

After 1945, in the bipolar world American bloc and Russian Communist bloc started assisting these backward countries But at same time this economic inequality situation has been exploited to serve the national interests of the advanced countries.

At this situation, India has launched the policy of non-alignment. She advocated for the economic assistance to the needy countries by rich nations without any tag. Thereby India has championed the cause of national pride of the economically weak countries; but at the same time India stood for the smooth flow of capital investment by affluent nations. Thus, India is a pioneer country to oppose neo-imperialism of America and other countries who could exploit the situation of poor nations. The very concept of "Third World" is indicating the backward countries. They strive to free themselves from the shortage of food, capital, technology, medical facilities, lack of higher educational amenities etc. Likewise, International trade policies like dumping, free trade, unhealthy competitions, globalization adversely affect the poor nations. In order to set right situations of economic inequality among the nations UNO and all the advanced nations have to respond positively, India as one of the emerging nations is always voicing in favour of economic justice and equality in the Family of Nations.

4. Terrorism : Terrorism means the systematic use of terror as a means of coercion. It refers to those violent acts which are intended to create fear. Such acts are based on religious, political or ideological goal causing heavy damage to men and materials. Apart from these, terrorism creates heavy psychological impact. It causes negative impact on civilized society and governments. Terrorism is a political tactic which creates fear complexities

and glorifies the ideology of the Terrorist Organizations. Such acts of organized violence are fully unlawful and antisocial in nature. The collapse of world Trade Centre in 2001, series of blasts in U.K. Iran, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Indonesia etc show the alarming magnitude of global level terrorism. Terrorism might have fuelled by religious, fundamentalism, separatist ideologies, Leftist thoughts, liberation motives, racialism etc. Even a state can sponsor terrorism by funding terrorist organizations. It may be aimed at civilians, armed personnel, and a linguistic, religious, racial or ethnic groups of a state. Terrorist acts are often targeted to maximize fear and publicity, usually using explosives or poison for mass destruction. Terrorist Organizations usually plan attacks methodically in advance. They train participants and even plant secret agents, raise funds from supporters. Modern transport and telecommunication means are used by terrorists. They are intended to gain mass publicity for their set goals and organizations. Road transport, railways, aeroplane, government offices, highly populated areas, market places are some of the vulnerable targets of terrorism. Propaganda is normally accompanied with terrorism. It is in the form of unconventional warfare. Suicidal attacks, hijacking, gun-battles, bombing, keeping the targeted persons or innocents as hostages are some of the heinous technique of terrorists.

India is considered as one of the soft bases for terrorists. Kashmir, Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam etc have been chosen as the targets of terrorism in our Country. Terrorist attacks have taken place in many places like on Taj Mahal hotel and railway stations in Mumbai on 26 November 2007, the Parliament in New Delhi as also in places in Hyderabad, Chennai, Bengaluru, Bodh Gaya and others. Even Naxalism has created havoc by fanning terrorism. Neighbouring countries like Pakistan and China have been accused many a time for their role in terrorist activities in our country.

India's policy is totally against terrorism of all kinds in and around our nation. Our Central Government as well as state Governments are continuously venturing to control terrorism and thereby protect men and property. Anti-terrorist forces are set up specially trained to combat terrorism. Many a time our Defence Forces are pressed into action to throwout terrorism. India has even assisted the neighbor countries like Srilanka to restrain terrorist activities. As a peace loving nation India is against terrorism.

The history of mankind brings home one truth. Violence and terrorism have achieved little whereas truth, non-violence, compassion and sacrifice have achieved a lot. The assassinations of Mahatma Gandhiji, Shyamaprasad Mukharji and Indira Gandhi did not create new history. On the contrary, Buddha, Mahavira, Basaveshwara, Gandhi, Ambedkar, spread enthusiasm, new light and peace to the whole world. The effects of peace and compassion are greater than those of violence and hatred.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 Human Rights Day is celebrated on _____.
- 2 India is consistently championing _____ Human Rights.
- 3 Human Rights include _____ equality.

II. Discuss in group and answer the following questions.

- 1 What were the main problems faced after second world war?
- 2 Explain Indian role in favour of Human Rights.
- 3 Arms race will lead to world destruction explain the effects of arms competition in this background.
- 4 What are the features of economic backwardness of nations? What are the reasons for this?
- 5 What are the reforms to have economic equality in India?
- 6 What are the effects of terrorism?
- 7 What are the measures taken to curb terrorism in India?

III. Activities :

- 1 Collect the information about the Human Rights Commission.
- 2 Prepare a list of the welfare projects of Karnataka Government for poor people.

IV. Project :

- 1 Read the biographies of great people who fought for the human rights.



WORLD ORGANIZATIONS



We learn about the following in this chapter :

- *Establishment of UNO*
- *Objectives of UNO*
- *Organs of UNO*
- *Achievements of UNO*
- *Agencies of UNO*
- *Regional Co-operation*

United Nations Organization :

Establishment - 20th Century has witnessed two global wars. After the First World War, was League of Nations the established to maintain peace. But, it failed as the Second World War began in 1939. When that war was going on, serious efforts have been made to establish another world organisation to secure lasting peace. Leaders like Winston Churchill of England, Joseph Stalin of Russia, and Franklin D. Roosevelt of America decided to have a new global organization. The term 'United Nations' was coined by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was first used in the declaration of 1st January 1942 signed by 26 countries. Delegates of 50 nations who participated in the San Francisco Conference signed the Charter of the U.N. on 26th June 1945. Thus, the U.N.O. as the World organization came into existence on 24th October 1945. At present there are 193 member nations in The UNO. Its headquarters is in New York City, Membership is open to all peace loving countries.



Aims and objectives of the UNO :

The Charter of the U.N.O. is its basic document which contains 111 articles divided into 19 chapters. The Preamble of the UN Charter starts as follows; "We the people of the United Nations..."

The objectives of the UNO are: 1) To maintain international peace and security; 2) To develop friendly relations among nations, 3) To establish faith in fundamental human rights, 4) To achieve international cooperation in

solving international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, 5) To establish justice and respect for international obligation and 6) to function as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

Organs and functions of the UNO :

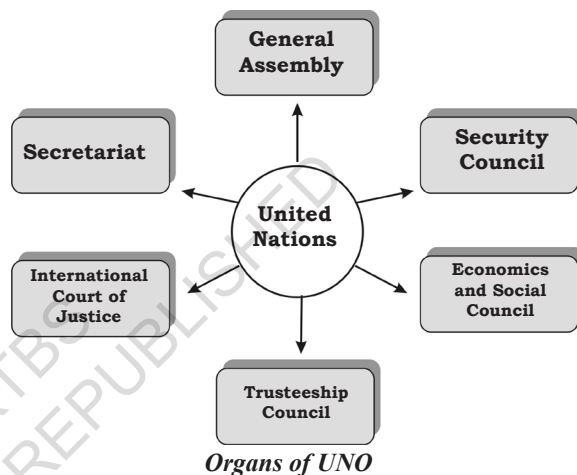
The U N Charter has provided for six principal organs .They are- the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

1) General Assembly : This is the general body consisting of all the members of the U.N. Each member country can send 5 members but have only single vote. The Assembly at its first session elects a President for a term of one year. It also elects 17 vice Presidents and 7 Chairmen for the 7 standing Committees. The ordinary session normally commences in September and lasts until mid December. A two

third majority of members present and voting is required on all important questions. The annual budget is to be approved by General Assembly. Emergency meetings of the Assembly may be summoned to discuss urgent issues. It is playing a prominent role in almost all global issues as a World Parliament.

2) The Security Council : This is the most powerful organ, the cabinet of the U.N. It consists of 15 members out of which 5 nations- U.S.A., Russia, Britain, France and China are the permanent members and other are non permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected for a term of two years by the General Assembly. These members represent various geographical regions. Each member has one vote. The support of all the permanent members of the Security Council is essential for any decision of this body. India desires to have a permanent membership of this organ.

Security Council is primarily aiming at solving international disputes through peaceful means. If there is a necessity, it may direct the U.N. peace



keeping force for international peace and security. It elects the judges of the International Court of Justice and recommends the name for the post of the Secretary General.

3) The Economic and Social Council : This Council consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly. 18 members of this Council shall be elected each year for a term of 3 years. The Council elects a President among its members. Recently 17 members have been included to Economic and Social Council.

The main functions of Economic and Social Council is

- i) To study and report about international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. Accordingly issues like that of refugees, status of women, housing etc come under its purview.
- ii) It makes recommendations for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedom.
- iii) It can convene international conference pertaining to human resources, culture, education etc.
- iv) The Council coordinates the work of specialized agencies like International Labour Organization (I.L.O.) Food and Agricultural Organization (F.A.O.) World Health Organization (W.H.O.) etc.

4) Trusteeship Council : This Council actually works as an auxiliary or assisting organ of the General Assembly. As the number of Trust territories and administering nations has decreased, The Council had become smaller. It has to look after the small territories. Having no statehood as such.

5) International Court of Justice : It is the principal judicial organ of the U.N. and all members are the parties to the statute of this Court. It consists of 15 judges elected for a term of 9 years and is eligible for re-election. Its permanent seat is in the Hague of Netherland. It elects its own President and Vice President for a term of 3 years. The Court takes decisions on majority basis. Along with judgments on international disputes, it gives advisory opinions on any legal question.

Of course, the court does not enjoy any compulsory jurisdiction. In spite of these limitations, the Court has contributed towards international peace and security in its own way.

Do you know this:

Benagal Narasinga Rau was the first Indian to be selected as the Chief Justice of the International court. He hailed from Mangalore, Karnataka.

6) The Secretariat : This comprises the Secretary General and Staff of the U.N. The Secretary General is the Chief Administrative officer of the Organization who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council for a five year term. The Secretariat is located at the head quarters of the UN in New York, having its branches in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. All the day to day administrative work, planning and organization come under its purview.

Do you know :

U.N. Secretaries General :

1	Trygve Lie	(1946-1952)	Norway.
2	Dag Hammarskjold	(1953-1961)	Sweden.
3	U.Thant	(1961-1971)	Burma.
4	Kurt Waldheim	(1972-1981)	Austria.
5	Javier Perez de Cuellar	(1982-1991)	Peru.
6	Boutros Boutros Ghali	(1992-1996)	Egypt.
7	Kofi A.Annan	(1997-2006)	Ghana.
8	Ban K Moon	(2007-2016)	Korea.
9.	Antonio Guterres	(2017- ____)	Portugal.

Achievements of U.N.O. The achievements of UNO can be summarized under the following categories.

1. Peace-keeping Operations : The UNO has dealt with a large number of political disputes. However, its achievement is rather of mixed nature due to lack of unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council as well as other complex world situations The operations undertaken by UN were either through observer groups to supervise cease-fires or military forces. India is a strong supporter of the UN efforts of peace keeping and protection of human rights.

The disputes like Suez Canal, Iran , Indonesia, Greece, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea, Hungary, Congo, Cyprus, Arab-Israel, Namibia, Afghanistan etc are worthy to be mentioned which have been dealt by UN. Moreover, series of serious efforts for disarmament both conventional and nuclear have been made by U.N. It is to be observed that in the post- cold

war situation, the U.N. could play more effective role in the maintenance of world peace.

2. Economic and Financial Achievement: The preamble of the UNO charter proclaims that it has to “Promote social progress and better standards of life”. This task has been accomplished under the supervision of the Economic and Social Council. Under the G.A.T.T. (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) UN has encouraged international cooperation in the economic and financial fields. The U.N.D.P. (the United Nations Development Programme) is worthy to be mentioned under this category. Various schemes of financial assistance have been launched by special agencies of U.N. like IBRD, IMF etc.

3. Social Achievements : A number of educational, health, women and children welfare schemes have been implemented by UN through W.H.O. (World Health Organization) UNESCO (United Nations Educational and cultural organization, UNICEF (United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund), UNHCR (the UN High Commission to Refugees) etc. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 can also be cited as a great achievement. Even in the eradication of apartheid principle i.e. racial discrimination, Colonialism, imperialism the role of UN can be traced to a large extent.

4. Agencies of U.N :

a) F.A.O. (Food and Agricultural Organization):

With an intention to fight against poverty, hunger and mal-nutrition all over the world F.A.O. was started in 1945. Its main organs are a) Conference b) Council and c) Director General. It aims at 1) Improvement of agricultur, 2) Provision of more nutritious food

3) Liberation of the world population from hunger and 4) Improvement of the living conditions of the rural people. Its Head Quarter is in Rome.

Do you know this :

The official languages of the UN are Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic

b) W.H.O. (World Health Organization) : In order to protect and improve health of mankind World Health Organization was established in 1948. W.H.O. strives to eradicate epidemics like Cholera, plague, malaria, small fox etc. It fights against AIDS, Cancer and similar global level health hazards. WHO is successful in eradicating small fox from the world. In its

agenda there are issues like population explosion, environment protection, hunger and malnutrition. In all these fields the service of WHO is very significant. Its Head Quarter is in Geneva of Switzerland.

c) UNESCO: (The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) : {“Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds that the defenses of peace must be constructed” preamble of UNESCO }

It was established in 1946 and it has the headquarters in Paris. This is a prominent specialized organ mainly dealing with the promotion of science, education, and culture throughout the globe. It aims at the development of technical education, information technology, creative mental, cultural and environment studies. In the development of knowledge and its dissemination UNESCO assists state and non-state institutions all over the World.

Activity:

Make a list of the Historical important place in Karnataka identified by UNESCO.

d) UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund) : This specialized agency came into existence in the year 1946 to look after the welfare of children especially after the Second World War. Later in 1957 it became a permanent institution. Its main objectives are to provide favorable condition for the development of women and children. It consists of 30 members. It extends assistance to all the needy countries of the world to fulfill these goals. In 1965 UNICEF won the Nobel Prize. The money collected by selling the greeting cards by this organization is utilized for the welfare of the children. Thus, it is a popular humanitarian organization.

e) I.M.F. (International Monetary Fund) : This global financial institution established in 1945 started its functioning in 1947. Washington is the headquarter. It aims at solving international economic problems. It strives to promote world trade, economic stability and sound balance of payment situations. This Institution consists of Board of Governors, Executive Directors and Managing Directors. The functioning of IMF has been by and large appreciated for its efficiency and transparency. It may be described as Central Bank of central banks of different countries. It strives to harmonize the economic relations of advanced and poor nations.

f) I.B.R.D. (International Bank of Reconstruction and Development) : This is also known as World Bank which is established in 1947. Its headquarters was Washington. This has been established with the aim of economic rejuvenation of the world after the Second World War. It extends huge loan facilities to all the needy member states for the development of

agriculture, industry, transport and communication etc. It helps to promote World trade and balance of payment adjustments. For all the developing nations World Bank or IBRD is extending very useful financial assistance. It consists of Board of Governors, the Executive Directors and the President. . IBRD has 2 subsidiaries; a) the International Development Association (IDA) and b) the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

g) I.L.O. (International Labour Organization) : As the very word suggests this is mainly aiming at the welfare of the working class. Its headquarters is in Geneva of Switzerland. Every member state sends two representatives to its Administrative Council one from labour class and another from the management. Issues like social security, protection from health hazards, standard of living etc. of working classes come under the preview of I.L.O Even the maternity benefits of women labour, minimum wage, housing benefits etc. are also dealt by this organization. Though the decisions of I.L.O. are only advisory in nature, still the Member states do respect them. The General conference of I.L.O. is in effect a World Parliament meant to uphold the interests of labour class.

h) U.N.C.T.A.D (The United Nations Conference on trade and Development): This world agency is mainly concerned with the promotion of global level trade and commerce. It strives for smooth international trade by providing technical assistance. It helps to avoid any policy barriers and thereby promote international trade and commerce. Thus, it intends to economic progress of the Family of Nations.

i) W.T.O. (World Trade Organization) : Another Organization namely World Trade Organization was established on 1st January 1995. All the member states have signed an agreement called GATT (General Agreement of Trade and Tariff). It is also aiming at solving any sort of problems relating to international trade and commerce. It functions along with the World Bank in formulating policies on international trade and commerce. Developing nations do face some difficulties owing to free trade policy. It can be regarded as the 3rd economic pillar of World Trade and commerce along with IMF and IBRD.

Regional Cooperation: In the presrnt day world we can observe many regional organizations which facilitate mutual understanding and cooperation among the member States. The following are some of the main organizations.

1) Commonwealth of Nations: This was formally called British Commonwealth of Nations and later the word 'British' has been deleted. It started in 1926 and most of the countries including India which got

independence voluntarily joined this organization. It is symbolically headed by the British Crown. At present there are 54 countries in the Commonwealth of Nations and London is its headquarters. Prime Minister, Finance and Foreign Ministers are participating in the meetings of this organization. Upholding of democracy, liberties, assisting to eradicate poverty, promotion of world peace, sports, science, and cultural ties are some of the objectives of Commonwealth of Nations. This Organization helps to promote friendly ties among the member states.

2) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

In 1985 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Came into existence. It consists of 8 countries viz. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Srilanka, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan. This is mainly aspiring for the promotion of welfare of these member states. The main objectives of SAARC are the promotions of economic growth, social progress and cultural development through mutual cooperation. In order to fulfil these objectives a number of Technical, Standing as well as Action Committees have been established. Of course, mutual distrust and a number of disputes among the member states stood as the stumbling blocks on the path of the progress. The 'Unanimity' rule which means the acceptance of all the Member states for any decision proved to be a handicap of SAARC. It could not solve the dispute among its members. Still its periodical meetings provided opportunity for leaders to have amicable discussions. A number of seminars and workshops, training programmes have been jointly sponsored by the Member States in the fields of Science, technology, agriculture etc. India plays vital role in the working of SAARC. Its Head Quarter is in Katmandu of Nepal.

3) European Union: The European Union or EU is a Union of 27 European countries. It was established in 1992 by the Treaty of European Union in Maastricht. It implements a common single market, a single currency, common agricultural and trade policy etc. The most important EU institutions are i) the Council ii) the Commission iii) the European Parliament and iv) the European Court of Justice. As such EU may resemble a federation or Confederation. Supporters of the European Union agree that it is a force for peace and democracy. European Union is the successor of European Economic Community (EEC). The members of the EU have transferred to it considerable sovereignty.

4) Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) : The Association of South East Asian Nations came into existence in 1967. Its original members are Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand. Now there

are 10 countries in this organization. The main objects of ASEAN are i) to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in this region; ii) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific, administrative fields etc.

The ASEAN is not a military alliance. Although India sympathized with the aims and objectives of ASEAN she has not joined this. This association included about 9% of the World's population.

5) The Organization of African Unity : The Organization of African Unity was formed in 1963. A large number of African states which gained independence have initially evolved a number of regional associations. Later, they formed this Organization of African Unity. It stands for the principles of self-determination of all the independent African States. It upholds freedom, equality, justice and solidarity of African countries. The member states of OAU expressed their determination "to fight against neo-colonialism in all its forms". The membership of the OAU is open to all independent sovereign states of Africa who are willing to abide by the Charter.

The Organization of African Unity consists of i) Assembly of Heads of States and Government, ii) a Council of Ministers, iii) a Secretariat, and iv) a Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. The OAU has played an important role in denouncing colonialism, apartheid, imperialism etc.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 UNO has been established in _____.
- 2 The Headquarters of UNO is situated in the city of _____.
- 3 The organ of the UNO resembling the Cabinet is _____.
- 4 Tenure of Judges of International Court of Justice is _____ years.
- 5 International Court of Justice is at _____.
- 6 The present Secretary General of UNO is _____.
- 7 World Health Organisation has been started in the year _____.
- 8 SAARC has been established in the year _____.

II. Discuss in group and answer in Two or Three sentences.

- 1 Who are responsible for the formation of UNO.
- 2 Which are the main organs of UNO?
- 3 Who are the permanent members of Security Council?
- 4 What are the objectives of WHO?
- 5 Prepare the list of activities of International Labour Organization?
- 6 Expand the word SAARC.

III. Discuss in group and answer in 6 to 10 sentences.

- 1 List out the objectives of UNO.
- 2 Explain the formation of General Assembly.
- 3 What are the activities of Economics and social Council?
- 4 Explain the role of UNO in maintaining world peace.
- 5 What are the functions of UNESCO.
- 6 Explain the role of IMF in solving the economic problems of the World.
- 7 List out the objectives of Commonwealth of Nations.
- 8 Explain the European Union.

IV. Activity :

- 1 Collect the historical pictures of Karnataka which comes under UNESCO World Heritage centers.

V. Project :

- 1 Collect the information from Newspapers about the peacekeeping activities of the UNO.



SOCIOLOGY

Chapter – 23

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS



We learn about the following in this chapter:

- Mobs – meaning, nature and effects.
- riots – meaning, nature and effects.
- different forms of collective behavior.
- Women's Self-Help Groups.

Man is a social animal, and hence always lives in groups, communities and societies. When he is a member of a group, he behaves in a manner totally different from the way he behaves when he is alone. This kind of behavior is called 'collective behaviour'. Collective behaviour is an integral part of our social life.

The thoughts, feelings and behavior of a large number of disorganized people coming together accidentally constitute collective behaviour. Human behaviour coming under the scope of collective behavior includes mobs, rumours, propaganda, public opinion, revolution, social movements etc. Some of such behavioral patterns are described underneath:

Mobs: 'Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called a mob'. The mob is a temporary assembly of people which responds to a particular provocation. For ex: a group of people assembled near a theatre to buy tickets, an assembly of people around an accident scene. etc..

Mob is a temporary assembly of people. In this, people assemble at a specific place. Members of a mob are influenced very easily by mutual feelings, opinions and acts. There is a possibility of display of suppressed feelings. Sometimes such displays assume violent form.

Influence of mob

Uncontrolled acts of the members of a mob often indicate the shortcomings of the society. Sometimes, they express the frustration towards the working of social organizations. In addition, they represent the people's dissatisfaction about the government's projects, attitude and specific programs.

When the collective behavior goes to an extreme, it becomes necessary to use police force, security forces, military help etc.

Riots: Riots are another type of mob behavior. Violent and destructive nature of mob behavior is called riot. When riots become uncontrollable and harmful, they lead to destruction.

Nature of Riots : The minimum level of unity seen in a mob is not visible in a riot. Those involved in riots go on destroying everything in their way. Creation of chaos is the intention of rioters. Sometimes, these riots lead to large scale loss of property and lives. The people engaged in riots do not have any particular aim or cause for the destruction they cause. Riots have become serious challenges for law and order.

Communal clashes, communal fights, group clashes are the some examples of riots. Riots occur more in towns and cities. Provoking circumstances, individuals' uncontrolled behavior, uncivilized behavior, criminal intent of people, riotous mindset are the main causes for riots.

Riots do not continue for a long time. They have to end at a particular stage. Riots can be controlled by the presence of mind of the officials, by police and security forces and law.

Collective behavior and movements:

When collective behavior is organized and directed towards a specific goal, and aims to bring about social change, it is called a Movement. Many such movements have taken place in India. Environmental movements can be given as an example for this.

The soil, air, water and biosphere around us getting polluted with toxins and chemicals is called environmental pollution.

With the increase in human population, there is a significant change in lifestyle also. As a result of this, the pressure on the environment where human beings are living is progressively increasing. Developed and developing nations exploit the natural resources in an aggressive manner. Developed nations are destroying the environment for the purpose of their luxurious life. Many nations in the world are exerting enormous pressure on the environment due to the problems faced by increase in the human population. In addition, the unbridled growth of cities, proliferation of industries, technological progress, expansion of transport system etc. are destroying the forests and polluting the environment. Consequently, pollution is posing a serious problem.

Many intellectuals, environmentalists and others have expressed their apprehensions about the environmental pollution. People have also

realized the threat and are carrying out collective protests demanding environmental protection. Let us learn in brief about a few such important agitations.

1. Chipko movement:

The government gave permission to chop down certain trees in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh. The people there realized that there will be loss of trees, and their environment will be destroyed. So they hugged the trees and halted their destruction. This movement took place in 1973 under the leadership of Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna and Shri Chandiprasad Bhatt. As a result, the permission given to chop down the trees was withdrawn.



2. Appiko movement:

In 1983, the farmers of Salyani village in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka began the 'Appiko' movement. When the contractors came to cut down trees in Kelase forest, in order to stop them, the farmers hugged the trees and protested. The purpose of the farmers' protest was to stop smuggling of trees, and develop awareness among the common people about the importance of growing trees and the importance of environment.

3. Narmada movement:

An agitation was launched against the construction of a dam across the Narmada river under Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat. The leaders of this movement were environmental activists Medha Patkar and Baba Amte who felt that with the construction of the dam, there would be large scale destruction of forests, damage to the environment and threat to many animal species. This is called as Narmada Bachavo Andolana.

4. Silent Valley movement:

The environment and many animal species came under threat when a dam was planned to be constructed in the Silent Valley in Palghat taluk of Kerala. In order to stop the construction, the Kerala Sahitya Parishad and wild-life enthusiasts agitated against it. This movement was successful in protecting many forms of flora and fauna.

5. Movement against MRPL:

Environmentalists protested against the 'Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Limited' (MRPL) in Mangalore in Karnataka when they realized that the chemicals fumes from the proposed oil refinery would destroy the environment.

6. Agitation against Kaiga:

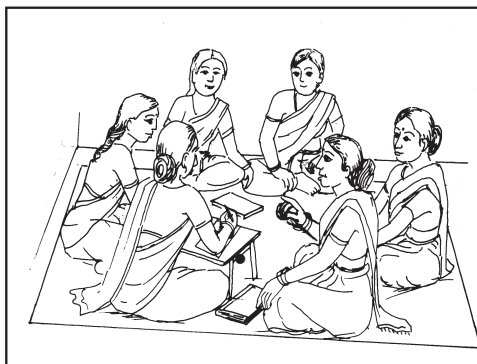
Dr. Shivaram Karanth and other intellectuals carried out a movement against the Nuclear Power Generation Center proposed to be set up in Kaiga in Karnataka. This agitation was carried out because the agitators felt that the nuclear power generation center would cause loss of forest cover, and the radiation from the center would pollute the environment, thus endangering the survival of various animal species of the area.

Along with carrying out agitations, it becomes necessary to create public awareness about the various issues. People have to be made to understand that it is their prime duty to protect their environment and nurture it. Only then will each citizen work towards protecting the environment selflessly. There is a need to create awareness among the people regarding effective programmes for environmental protection and their implementation.

Women's Self Help Groups

Besides movements, there are self-help groups based on trust and co-operation. These are exceptional kinds of collective behavior. The concept of women's self help group is derived from self-awareness, self-motivation and mutual trust to fulfil the economic and social necessities by their own efforts and co-operation. It consists of ten to twenty local women members. This can be considered as a parallel platform to that of men to provide women right opportunity, responsibility and power.

Women's self-help groups are very important in empowering the women socially. These groups empower the women financially too. The government of India is also encouraging women to participate actively in these groups. Self help groups are modern forms of government's commercial organization. By establishing these self-help groups in rural areas, it is possible to provide



Women self help groups

women micro finance in a major way and also help them in social and economic development.

These self-help groups, by increasing educational awareness, have helped women to lead an independent life. They help the women to face the atrocities heaped on them effectively. They also enable women to get their fundamental human rights independently. These sensitive groups operate keeping in mind women's democratic rights, power and self-respect. They strive to provide women opportunities to participate in all developmental programs. In addition, they enable women to get suitable representation in developmental projects.

Self-help groups, in addition to managing the social developmental works, also enable women to avoid confrontations by collective responsibility. In this way, they will be able to benefit from various programmes of the government.

Do you know this :

Karnataka's Women Empowerment Programme is a good example of the effort to make women live independently. Under the name of women empowerment programme, Karnataka's women self-help groups are becoming very popular throughout the state. An example of this is worth mentioning here.

Ex: 'Siri' Rural Industry, being run by the Shree Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka, provides opportunity for manufacturing high value products. It is also successful in instilling hope in women to market these products.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Chipko movement took place in _____ State.
2. The leader of the Narmada agitation is _____.
3. Dr. Shivaram Karanth was agitate the _____ Nuclear power station.

II Answer the following in one sentence each:

1. What is 'Collective behaviour'?
2. Who is the leader of 'Chipko' movement?
3. What is self-help group?

III Answer the following in two or three sentences after discussing them in groups:

1. What does collective behavior include?
2. What is a 'mob'? Give examples.
3. Describe the nature of a mob.
4. Describe the meaning and nature of environmental pollution.
5. Explain the importance of women's self-help groups.

IV Activities:

1. Visit women's organizations and self-help groups in your Place. Collect their programmes with objectives.
2. Learn from the members how the women's organizations and self-help groups have enabled economic development of women.

V Project:

Collect the information and prepare the album about environmental movements in Karnataka.



Chapter – 24

SOCIAL CHALLENGES



In this chapter, you learn about the following:

- Problem of child labour – meaning, effects, constitutional provisions
- Violence on women - Child marriage
- Dowry – nature, consequences and measures to remove it
- Female foeticide

As society becomes more and more complex, the innumerable managerial conflicts sometimes weaken individuals and organizations and push them towards exploitation. These conflicts get expressed as social exploitation and problems of that time. There are some social problems which are the product of modernity! You will get to know about some of them here.

The societies of developing countries like India are afflicted with many problems. For e.g. excessive population, poverty, unemployment, beggary, juvenile delinquency, crimes, problem of child labour, corruption, exploitation of women, dowry harassment, disturbed youth etc.

Let us get to know about a few of such social problems.

Problem of Child Labour

According to the Constitution, ‘Child labourers are those who are aged below 14 years and work in order to earn money’. Normally, the labour undertaken by minor children is called ‘Child Labour’.

In many developing countries like India, exploitation and employment of children is a rampant social evil. It is assuming greater proportions year by year. Children below 14 years are being employed in various fields. Majority of the child labourers work in rural areas like fields, farms and plantations. The rest work in urban and industrial areas.

Poverty, domestic conflicts, divorce, domestic violence, excessive control, greed of industrialists, illiteracy, kidnapping of children and pledging them etc. are the causes behind child labour and its increase.



Child labour is the result of a serious lacuna in the social system. The people who extract work from children throughout the day, do not pay any attention to their mental, emotional, educational or medical needs. Instead, they harass them physically and mentally.

Due to ill-health, lack of nutritious food and proper medical facilities, forced employment, economic and social exploitation, thousands of child labourers are suffering even today. At an age when they should have been playing, day-dreaming or studying, their innocence has been snatched away from them by pushing them into employment.

The government has decided to take certain measures to free children from employment and exploitation, and rehabilitate them. The Central government has launched a programme called 'Rehabilitation Welfare Fund of Child Labourers' through which their educational, medical and fundamental needs can be fulfilled, and their exploitation stopped.

To prohibit appointment of child labourers, the 'Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act (1986)' has been enacted. Industrialists who violate this law, will have to mandatorily contribute Rs.20,000/- per child labourer to the Welfare Fund.

Constitutional provisions:

Article 24 of our Constitution declares that employing children below 14 years for work is a cognizable offence. It warns against employing children in hazardous industrial units. Under the Directive Policies of the State, the government has declared that ensuring the welfare of the children is its responsibility.

The Government had undertaken many measures to eradicate child labour. It launched the National Child Labour Project(NCLP) in 1988. This project is implemented at the state level too. The departments of Education, Labour, Women and Child Welfare together visit factories and identify child labourers. They rescue the child labourers and provide education along with all free facilities. Bal Mandirs are being set up for the education of such children at Taluk and District levels. These children are being provided free food, shelter, etc.

Under the 'Sarvashikshana Abhiyan' project, child labourers in Karnataka are being brought to school under the programme 'From drudgery to school', and they are being given free education. The Right to Education Act of 2009 guarantees compulsory free education to children of 6 years to 14 years. As per this Act, 25% seats in private schools are reserved for child labourers, backward class children, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children, and children with special needs.

The Supreme Court has ruled that a 'Child Labour Rehabilitation Welfare Fund' should be established to protect the human rights and financial interests of child labourers and end their exploitation. The Union Government implemented a 'National Policy' in 1987 for the welfare of child labourers. In 1988, it launched a Project for Child Labourers' Welfare. In 2006, the government brought into force the 'Child Labour Eradication and Rehabilitation Act'.

Do you know this?

According to 2011 census, even today there are 12.6 million children who have been forced to work as labourers in houses, roadside, factories and in the agricultural sector. 215 million children all over the world have been employed in various fields.

Activity:

If any of your friends is a child labourer and stays away from school, bring it to the notice of your teacher.

Child Marriage:

Child marriage tradition is one of the major problems in our society. Now, let's know what is meaning of Child Marriage.

According to law, the marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years is child Marriage. If either of the two is below the legal age, it is called as Child Marriage. If a girl who is below 18 years of age is married to boy of more than 21 year age is also considered as Child Marriage.



Know this :

Why child marriages should not be performed? First, it is illegal. Second, for a girl to enter the institution of marriage, she should be mentally, and physically prepared to manage the functions of marriage. Having children is one of the basic functions of the marriage. Hence, the girl should be ready mentally and physically to bear children. According to various researches, the womb would be evolved completely by the age of 18 years. An evolved womb can support the fetus for full nine months. Otherwise, the fetus may undergo damage and lead to its death endangering the life of the mother also. Hence, it is mandatory for the girl to complete 18 years of age before entering marriage.

Child Marriage is considered as a crime. A child marriage affects not only the married couple but it also affects the physical and psychological well-being of the children born out of such marriages.

Reasons for Child Marriage:

1. Gender discrimination is the primary reason for Child Marriage. It is believed that since a girl goes to another family after marriage, it is better to send her early. The discrimination between the boy and the girl results in child marriage. Interestingly, Child Marriages breed child Marriages. The people who went through child marriages strive to get their children married off early.

2. Lack of education is one of the main reasons for Child Marriage. As the children do not go to school, they end up marrying early. Usually, if a family educates a girl till class 10th, they does not get her married unless she attains the age of 18 years. Hence, education plays a major role in the prevention of Child Marriage.
3. Lack of proper implementation of law, Poor implementation of legal provisions in school education, Lack of participation on the part of community and general public in the implementation of child rights and child development programmes has led to the problem of child marriage to prevail.

Effects of Child Marriage:

The holistic development of children is stunted by child marriage and they lose the power of questioning. As a result, violations like sexual assaults on children increase the number. Many rights of children like education, childhood, entertainment, interaction with friends continue to be violated. Children fall into the trap of malnutrition, anemia, diseases, abortions, infanticide and maternal mortality increases. The chance of girl becoming a widow at a young age is also more and they become a victim of violence easily.

How to prevent Child Marriage?

The Government of Karnataka has designated 47 officers of different levels as the Child Marriage Prevention Officers. Hence, wherever a child marriage takes place, you can complain against it with any of these officers. You can lodge a complaint through a toll free number 1098. You need not disclose your name also. You can also inform the Head Master of neighbouring government school, Village Accountant, Panchayat Development Officer, Health Inspectors and the nearby Police Station also. All these are considered as Child Marriage Prevention Officers. It is their duty to see to it that no child marriage take place in their area. If a child marriage has taken place, they are the officers who are empowered to lodge complaint at the concerned police station. Apart from this, all the district and taluk level officials are regarded as Child Marriage Prevention Officers. They can lodge complaint anywhere at any time.

Solutions for Child Marriage:

1. Implementing the education Development Programmes without lapses can prevent school dropouts before 18 years of age. This means all the children within 18 years of age should be within the schooling system and should have 100% attendance. Similarly, birth registration is compulsory and 100% birth registration target is needed.
2. Importance should be given to girls' education. They should be empowered on priority. A child marriage should always be reported, questioned and opposed.

Activity:

- *If you come to know a friend of yours is about to go through Child Marriage, inform the issue to the Child Marriage Prevention Officers or simply call 1098.*

Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006

This Act applies to all states of India. The Act of 2006 has come into effect with few changes in the previous laws. Such laws were in effect in 1929 and 1986. After India became signatory of Child Rights Convention of the UN in 1992, the new law was brought into effect with changes as per the convention agreed upon.

As per this law, it is a crime to marry even when either of the couple is minor. It is a crime even if a major man marries a minor girl or vice versa. If a child marriage takes place, the people who initiated the marriage, and those who conducted or motivated the marriage are liable for imprisonment of two year and a fine of rupees one lakh. As per provisions of this law under column 9, 10 and 11; the priest, the photographer, videographer, cook, provider of Shamiyana services, musicians, vehicle drivers and whoever took part in the marriage are liable for punishment.

The parents of the girl/boy are considered as the major culprits. The owner of the marriage hall, the printer who printed marriage invitations, all are considered as offenders under this law. Whoever encourages and participates in the child marriage is considered as offenders. The very participation in the child marriages means the violation of child rights. All the violators are considered as offenders. The law clearly declares that all citizens of the country have the responsibility of protecting child rights.

Harassment of Women:

One of the innumerable problems being faced by Indian women is harassment. In spite of their progress in various fields like education, economics, politics and industry, there is violence inflicted upon women. Rape, violence, suppression, dowry harassment, physical and mental harassment, forced abortions, use of vulgar language etc. are some of the harassments on women both inside and outside the house. Let us discuss a few problems.

Dowry:

Dowry is a custom associated with the Indian system of marriage. It is called 'Varadakshina' in Kannada. 'Vara' means a boy of marriageable age. 'Dakshina' is 'the giving of a gift'. It is a gift given to the bridegroom.

Any kind of property, jewellery or gift given to the bridegroom at the time of marriage, either before or after the marriage is known as 'dowry'. Giving or receiving dowry is a punishable crime.

When the bride's family cannot afford to satisfy the bridegroom's demand for money, jewellery etc. and yet have to struggle to fulfil them, it results in great exploitation. As a consequence, the bride's family will have to face severe financial constraints.

In this way, dowry is a social evil tormenting women. In the name of dowry, women are being abused and subjected to violence, torture and murder.

Ill-effects of Dowry

Dowry diminishes women's self-respect, dignity and stature. It leads to domestic conflicts. It also creates animosity between men and women. Due to this evil, immorality and violence increase. Family relationships suffer. Families of brides get oppressed under financial constraints. Greed for dowry is leading to deception in the name of marriage. In order to escape from the dowry menace, people are resorting to child marriage. Female foeticide and female infanticide are increasing. The number of divorces is also rising.

Measures to eradicate dowry system

Prohibition of Dowry Act 1961:

In order to legally eradicate the dowry system, the Central government enacted a 'Prohibition of Dowry Act' in 1961. Under this Act, marrying under the condition of being provided dowry is prohibited. Those who violate this law are fined Rs.5000/- penalty or sent to jail for 6 months. Sometimes both the penalties are imposed.

This Act was amended in 1986 and made stricter. According to the amendment, any person who gives, takes or forces to give dowry can be imprisoned for 5 years and fined 15,000/- penalty.

Dowry deaths have been brought under the purview of 'Indian Penal Code' and 'Indian Criminal Procedure Code'. They can be tried only as non-bailable and non-negotiable offences.

Apart from legal measures, encouraging people to become awareness, inter-caste marriages, modern mass media, voluntary organizations and women associations can also help to eradicate this social evil from our midst.

Female Foeticide and Female Infanticide

Among the innumerable problems being faced by Indian women even in today's modern world, female foeticide and female infanticide are the most inhuman.

Female Foeticide

When the foetus is that of a girl and the parents do not want a girl baby to be born, they kill it in the womb itself. This is known as 'female foeticide'.

Developments in modern medicine enable the parents to know whether the foetus is that of a girl or boy through sex determination tests. The desire for a male child is leading to misuse of modern technology. Through the help of scanning, people get to know the biological gender of the foetus, and if it is that of a girl and they do not want it, they get rid of it by killing it in the womb itself. Cases of such abortions are increasing in number day by day.

Cases of female foeticide are rising in number due to reasons like poverty, burden to dowry, illiteracy, ignorance, anti-women ideas, desire for male progeny etc.

As a result of female foeticide, there is a reduction in the number of women leading to imbalanced gender ratio, gender discrimination, degradation of women.

In order to stop sex determination tests of foetuses through modern technology, the 'Prohibition of Pre-natal Gender Determination Test Act' was enacted in 1994. In spite of this Act, clandestine female foeticide is being carried on.

Do you know this?

According to the 2011 census, with the exception of Kerala and Pondicherry, in all the states the number of women is less than that of men.

Gender ratio as per 2001 census		Gender ratio as per 2011 census	
<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
933	1000	940	1000
		<i>Rural</i>	1000
		<i>Urban</i>	1000

Female Infanticide

'The inhuman practice of killing the female baby after it is born is female infanticide'. Cases of female infanticide are very rare these days.

If the government enacts a Prohibitory Act to stop shameful activities like female infanticide, the gender ratio between men and women will be equal.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Article _____ of the Constitution prohibits employing children for work.
2. The 'Prohibition of Child Labour Act' came into practice in the year _____.
3. The National Policy was framed in _____.
4. The Prohibition of Dowry Act first came into effect in _____.
5. The Child Marriage Prohibition Act came into force in _____.

II Answer the following in one sentence each:

1. Mention any two social challenges plaguing India.
2. What is child labourer?
3. What is the meaning of female foeticide?
4. What is female infanticide?
5. What is Child Marriage?

III Discuss the following in groups and answer the following:

1. Mention the causes for the problem of child labour.
2. What are the consequences of child labour?
3. Explain the measures for eradicating the problem of child labour.
4. What are the evil effects of dowry system?
5. What are the solutions for the problem of dowry?
6. What are the effects of Child Marriage?

IV Activity :

1. Make a list of the social problems of your place.

V Project :

1. Invite a legal expert to your school and conduct a Lecture about the child marriage, the laws of infanticide and child labour.



GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER – 25

INDIA - LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE



We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *The factors affecting the land.*
- *Types of Land use.*
- *Meaning and significance of agriculture*
- *Importance of agriculture*
- *Types of agriculture*
- *Distribution of crops, factors affecting cropping patterns*
- *Food crops, commercial crops, fibre crops, beverage crops, horticulture, floriculture.*

Introduction: Land is the most important natural resource. Making use of land for various purposes like cultivation, forestry, grassland, fallow land, purposes other than agriculture etc., is called 'Land use'.

Factors affecting utilization of land:

Depending on the necessity and characteristics, land is utilized for different purposes. Many natural, economic and social factors influence the manner in which land is used. The natural factors are land forms, climate are influenced on characteristics of soil. Land holdings, population, demand for agricultural products, profession, attitude of people, social condition, marketing facilities are influenced on land use. Other factors like technology, irrigation facility, human capability, land ownership also have an effect on it.

Types of land use:

Land use as practised in India is divided into different types:

1.Net sown area 2.Forest area 3.Use of land for purposes other than cultivation 4.fallow land 5.grassland 6.uncultivated land.

- 1. Net sown area:** It is the most important type of land use in India. As India is mainly an agriculture-based economy, major portion of the land is being used solely for cultivation. India ranks second in the world with respect to the extent of area under cultivation, after the U.S.A. The total cultivation area in Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is more than 60%.

2. **Forest land:** According to a survey, the total area under forests in India is only 21.3%. It was 16.2% in 1950-51. According to the National Forest Policy, 33% of the area should be covered with forests. Hence attempts are being made to increase the area under forest.
3. **Land use for non-agricultural purpose:** Apart from cultivation and forest development, some of the land is used for purposes other than agriculture. It is used for construction of buildings, dams, industries, roads etc.
4. **Fallow land:** It is the land left uncultivated. With the increase in population, there is great demand for agricultural products, and as such, more and more land is being used for cultivation. Therefore, even fallow land is being utilized for agriculture with the help of technology.
5. **Grassland:** Grasslands are diminishing continually with the expansion of area being taken up for agriculture. Himachal Pradesh has the largest area under grasslands whereas Punjab and Haryana have the smallest grasslands.
6. **Other uncultivated land:** Land which was earlier used for agriculture is now left uncultivated due to certain changes in the chemical composition of the soil which have rendered it unsuitable.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of the ancient occupation of human beings, has engaged in it since the beginning of civilization. Agriculture has been described as 'the art of cultivating the land'. Cultivating or tilling the land and growing crops. Agriculture also includes fisheries, cattle-rearing and forestry.

Importance of Agriculture: Agriculture is the main occupation of Indians. It can be seen in all parts of the country in different forms, and cultivating different crops. Farming supplies the food grains of the huge population of the country. It is a life-subsistence occupation and provides more employment opportunities than all other sectors of economy. There are many industries in India which depend on the raw materials provided by agriculture. Thus, indirectly, agriculture nurtures many industries. eg: chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, industries manufacturing farming equipment etc. Agriculture supports even many tertiary occupations like transport, trade, banking etc.

Different types of farming exist in India. They are: 1.Intensive farming 2.Subsistence farming 3.Commercial farming 4.Mixed farming 5.Horticultural farming

1. **Intensive farming:** Growing 2-3 crops on the same plot in a year is called Intensive Farming. India's population being huge, there is large demand for our agricultural products. Hence this kind of farming is in practice in areas which are fertile and have huge population.
2. **Subsistence farming:** Farmers growing crops for their own use is called Subsistence Farming. In this kind of farming, farmers grow food grains, oil seeds, vegetables etc. Subsistence farming are divided into two types a) sedentary farming b) shifting cultivation.
 - a. **Sedentary Farming:** It is settled agriculture. The agriculture practices and seeds used are traditional ones, the produce is mainly used domestic consumption and in small holdings.
 - b. **Shifting cultivation :** Sometimes people do not settle down in any particular area, but cut down forests and engage in farming. After one or two years', when the fertility of the soil reduces, they move on to other areas and start cultivation there. This is called shifting cultivation. It has been banned in the modern days.
3. **Commercial Farming:** Agriculture practiced to commercial purpose is called Commercial Farming. Tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber etc. are commercial crops.
4. **Mixed Farming:** Mixed farming is the raising of crops and cattle-rearing, poultry, beekeeping, pig-rearing, silk farming, aquaculture etc. This is called Mixed Farming.
5. **Plantation Farming:** It refers to the cultivation of a single crop over a large area for exports. It is one of the important types of Indian agriculture. Coffee, Tea and Rubber are the important plantation crops of India.

Cropping Pattern: The cropping pattern of a region refers to the proportion of an area under different crops at a given point of time. The ratio of these crops is known as Cropping Pattern. The crop ratio includes Food Crops and Non-food or Commercial Crops. The cropping pattern of any area in India is mainly dependent on land forms, climate, soil, water availability, economic factors, social factors and technology.

Factors influencing cropping pattern: The Crop of any one region influenced by the natural, economic, social factors and the farmers' attitude of that area.

1. **Natural factors:** Among the Physical factors, land forms climate and rainfall are important, and play a significant role in determining the cropping pattern of that region.
2. **Economic factors:** Commercial crops are growing in vast holdings. Earning a huge profit is the main purpose of growing such crops.
3. **Social factors:** Traditions, superstitions, illiteracy etc. play an important role in determining the cropping pattern.
4. **Farmers' attitude:** This plays a very important role in the cropping pattern of an area. eg: Earlier, farmers in North Karnataka used to grow mainly jowar and wheat. However, now they are growing sunflower, groundnut, toor dal and onion which fetch a greater profit.

In addition to the above water availability, transport facilities, market hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers, land development etc. influence cropping patterns.

Crop Seasons: In India agriculture is carried on throughout the year in different seasons. India has three cropping seasons, they are 1) Khariff or early monsoon crop. 2) Rabi or post monsoon crop 3) Jade or summer crop. crops are grown in all seasons of the year in different parts. Thus, we see one or the other type of crop in one or the other place throughout the year. In our country, three types of crop seasons are seen: 1. South-west monsoon or kharif crops 2. North-east monsoon or rabi crops 3. Summer or jade crops.

1. **Early monsoon or kharif crops:** The crops grown during the south-west monsoon season are called kharif crops. Seeds are sown in the month of June or July and crops are harvested during September and October. Maximum cropping area of the country is cultivated during this seasons. Paddy, ragi, cotton, jowar, maize and oil seeds like groundnut are the main crops grown during this season.

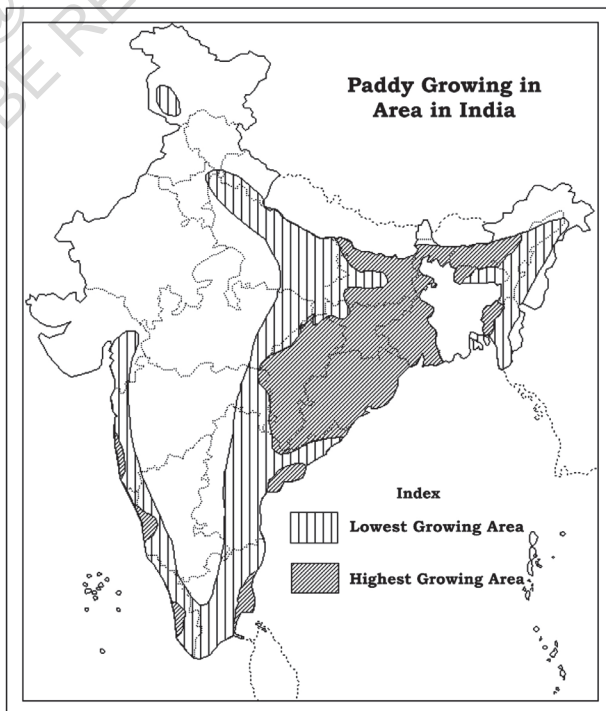
2. Post monsoon or rabi crops: It is the important cropping season in the receiving rain during winter months. North-western part comprises of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, and in the South Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the states known for this cropping season. Wheat is the most important 'rabi' crop of the north-western states. During the winter months, the cool temperate with light rain is most suitable for the growth of wheat. The seeds are sown in October - November and the crops are harvested during February and March.

3. Summer crops: In many areas of the country, during the period between kharif and rabi crops, crops are cultivated. This is called 'Jade farming'. Pulses like black gram, green gram, oil seeds and vegetables are grown in this season.

Major Crops: India is one of the most important agriculture-based countries. As a result of the green revolution, Indian agriculture has seen tremendous progress utilizing irrigation facility, modern agricultural implements, chemical fertilizers, high-yield Variety seeds, insecticides and pesticides. Besides, the country has become self-sufficient in the production of food grains. The most important crops grown in India are food grains, commercial crops, fibre crops and beverage crops.

1. Food crops:

Paddy: Paddy (Rice) is the most important food crop of India. India has the largest Paddy growing area in the world. Second place in the production. Majority of the people of the country use rice as their staple food. Paddy is major kharif crop.



About 25°C temperature and 100-200 cms of annual rainfall are necessary for the growth of paddy. Fertile alluvial soil and clayey soil is most suitable for the cultivation of paddy. It requires standing water till the crop is ready for harvesting, hence flat land is required. Wherever rainfall is less, irrigation is necessary.

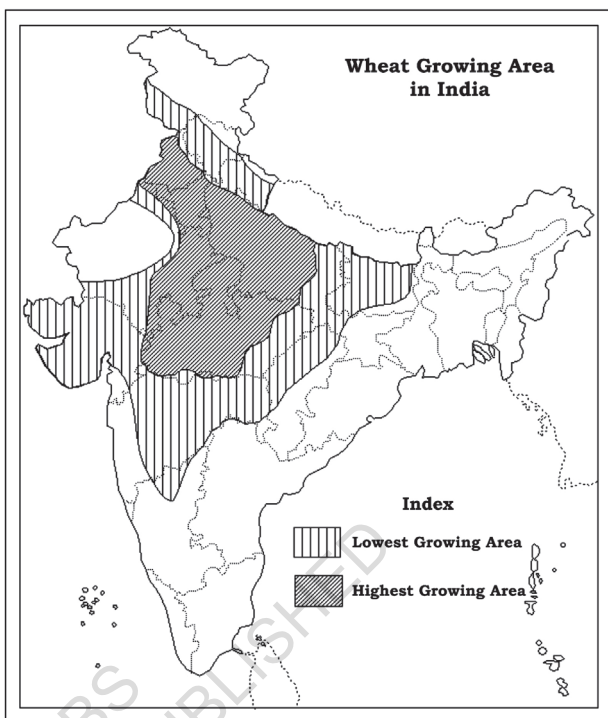
West Bengal is the largest Paddy-producing state. Other states are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are major producer of Paddy.

Wheat: It is important Rabi crop of India. Our country has made a lot of progress in the production of wheat. India is one of the leading wheat exporting countries of the world. Wheat needs 10° to 15° C temperature and 50 to 70 cms annual rainfall for its growth. Wheat grows well in sand-mixed clay and black soil.

Wheat is largely grown in Northern plains of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Punjab is known as the granary of wheat. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, North Karnataka and Maharashtra are the other wheat growing states. Uttar Pradesh stands first in the production of wheat.

Commercial Crops:

1. Sugarcane: It is the most important commercial crop of India. In India, sugarcane cultivation has been in practice since ancient times. India is the place of origin of sugarcane. India occupies second place



Do you know this?

Sugarcane is a perennial plant belonging to the group *aficinerum*. The industries of sugar, khandasari sugar, jaggery-production and alcohol depend on sugarcane production. Besides, sugarcane bagasse pulp is the main raw material for manufacturing of paper.

in the world. It is an annual crop and is growing in irrigated areas. This crop needs a climate of high temperature and moisture. It needs a temperature of 21° to 26° celsius and 100-150 cms annual rainfall. Fertile loamy soil mixed with black soil is most suitable.

Most of the states in India grow sugarcane. In the states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, sugarcane is the most important commercial crop.

Do you know this?

Ratoon system is widely used in the production of sugarcane in India. First crop is produced by planting small pieces of sugarcane horizontally. Subsequent crops are produced by cutting the sugarcane at the base leaving a small piece with the root in the soil. This is called 'Ratoon System'.

2.Tobacco: India stands third place in the production of tobacco. Tobacco is used in beedi, cigarettes, hukka, snuff, tobacco products, and is also consumed directly. Despite the wide-spread knowledge that tobacco is injurious to health, demand for tobacco products is on the increase every day. This is a tropical crop, which requires a temperature of 21° to 27° C. Regions of

moderate rainfall with average 50 cms It grows well in sandy soil, it requires chemical fertilizers. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are the producers of cultivate tobacco. Karnataka's Nipani town is the marketing center for tobacco.

Do you know this?

Tobacco belongs to the group 'nicotiana'. Its place of origin is the Andes Mountains of in South America. Jean Nicot introduced tobacco to France. From France the Portuguese brought it to India in the 17th century.

Fibre crops:

Cotton and jute are the most important fibre crops grown in India and they support cotton textile and jute industries.

1.Cotton: Cotton is the most important fibre crop in India. Raw cotton is also used as raw material in cotton mills and a large quantity of cotton is exported, thereby earning foreign exchange. India ranks first in area under cotton cultivation, and second in production of cotton. Cotton is the tropical and sub-tropical crops. It grows well in areas where temperature is 20° to 25° C with a rainfall of 75 to 150 cms. Black soil and loamy soil

support the growth of cotton. Black cotton soil which can hold moisture, is most suitable. This is grown as a kharif crop. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are cotton-growing areas.

Beverage Crops:

Coffee and tea are the most important beverage crops grown in India. India is also an important tea and coffee-producing and exporting country in the world.

Tea: Tea is the most popular drink not only in India but also the world. India has the largest production of tea in the world. For a long time, India had monopolized the export of tea in the international market. Tea production has gained lot of importance because it provides employment opportunity. Tea is a perennial crop growing in the evergreen tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Average temperature of 21°C and rainfall of 100-200 cms are essential. It requires fertile soil with rich organic matter and hill slopes with sand-mixed black soil are required. Tea grows well at an altitude of 1200 to 2400 metres. Important tea growing states are Assam, West-Bengal, Tamilnadu and Kerala. India is famous for Tea export.

Do you know this?

Tea contains a stimulant 'theine'. Tea gardens are found in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur.

Role of Horticulture and Floriculture in Development of Agriculture

India produces not only food crops, commercial crops and fibre crops, but also many horticultural and floricultural products. Horticulture and floriculture have progressed very well in recent years with the help of research centres.

1. Horticultural crops : Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers. It consists of crops which yield harvest in a very short period. Horticulture is more intensive and commercial than other agriculture techniques.

Do you know this?

- Indian Council for Agricultural Research
- (ICAR) and National Institute of Horticultural Research of India
- (NIHR) are engaged in research work in the agricultural field.

India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, chikoo and citric fruits. Due to this, the government is giving more importance to horticulture and this field is witnessing immense progress. This progress of the horticultural field is known as the '**Golden Revolution**'. India has all the facilities needed for horticulture like diverse conditions, land forms climate, soil, irrigation facility, labour, market, governmental encouragement etc.

Floriculture : Floriculture refers to the productions of flowers for marketing. India is known for the art of growing flowers from the ancient times. India produces flowers like jasmine, *champa*, marigold, chrysanthemum, *kanakambara*, rose and lily are very important. There is a lot of demand for cut flowers like rose, orchids, gladiolus, lily, carnation, anthurium etc., and their production has gained significant progress.

Do you know this?

An ambitious project has been taken up to link the areas in which horticultural crops are grown with the market. This market has direct contact with the surrounding producing areas. This is called 'Terminal Market'.

Floriculture is limited to a few states in India. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and other states are the major states engaged in floriculture. Floriculture in India is adopting variety in its produce. Thus there is a high potential for development of agriculture. Both plantation crops and Floriculture crops have helped for the improvement in the condition of farmers.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Utilising the land for a variety of purposes is known as ____.
2. Two-three crops growing in one agricultural at the same time on land is called _____.
3. Farmers growing crops only to sustain themselves is called _____ farming.
4. The commercial crop is _____ .
5. The state is the largest producer of paddy in India is _____.

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. What is meant by 'Land-use' ?
2. What are the factors that influence land use ?
3. What is 'Agriculture' ?
4. What are the types of Agriculture ?
5. What is 'kharif crop' ?
6. What is meant by 'rabi crop' ?
7. What are the factors essential for growing cotton?
8. Prepare a list of the flowers grown around you.

III Activities:

1. Collect samples of the various food grains and pulses in India.
2. Mark the Wheat and paddy growing regions of India in the outline map of India.
3. Tobacco using is injurious to health. Collect the information from the near Doctor.

IV Projects:

1. Collect pictures and information about the various crops grown in your neighbourhood.
2. Conduct a group discussion about floriculture and women empowerment.





We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *Introduction to the minerals of India and their importance*
- *Distribution and production of the major minerals of India*
- *Need of Non-conventional energy sources like solar power, wind power etc.*
- *Scarcity of energy resources, their conservation and solutions*
- *Causes of scarcity of energy resources*

Minerals are the most important natural resources. 'A compound of naturally available substance with specific chemical composition is called a mineral'. Minerals are available along with rocks in the surface of the earth. Among them, iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite ore, mica and gold are very important. In addition to these, energy resources like coal, petroleum and atomic minerals are also produced in the country. In view of the shortage of electricity in the country, non-conventional energy sources like solar power and wind power have become very important.

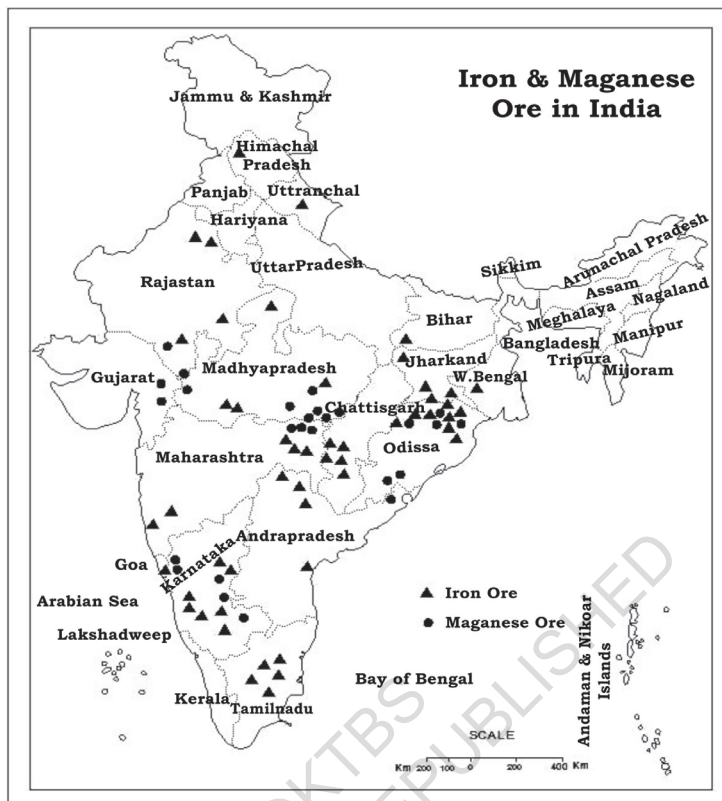
1. Iron ore: Iron ore is the most important Ferrous and Metallic mineral. Of the total value of minerals production in the country, iron ore constitutes about 20%. India ranks 6th in the world as far as iron ore deposits are concerned.

In India, Jharkhand, Orissa and Karnataka states have maximum iron ore deposits. Singhbhum of Jharkhand, Khondjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts have huge deposits of iron ore. Bastar, Durg and Raipur districts of Chattisgarh, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu also have iron ore deposits. In Karnataka, Kimmangundi, Hospet, Sandur and Kudremukh have large deposits of iron ore.

Do you know this?

Types of iron ore: Based on the metal and impurities content, iron ore is classified into four types: 1. Magnetite 2. Hematite 3. Limonite 4. Siderite

The iron ore produced in India is being used for iron and steel industries of Karnataka, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Besides, the ore is being exported to Japan, China, Italy, Iran and other countries, thereby earning foreign exchange.



Manganese Ore: Manganese is the most important of the Ferro-allied ores mined in India. Manganese is used in the manufacture of steel. It is also used in manufacture of chemical and electrical equipment and colored glass.

Types of Manganese ore: The main types of manganese ore are Pyrolusite, Psilomelane, Magnatite, Branite and Holyandite.

The manganese ore extracted in India is of the best quality. Pyrolosite and Silomelane are important manganese ore. Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are the important manganese-producing states. In addition, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Goa also produce manganese ore.

3. Bauxite ore: Bauxite is the important ore of aluminium. It is mixed with sand and iron oxide. Being brownish yellow and grey in colour, bauxite is sticky like clay in nature. Bauxite has about 60-70% of aluminium oxide and by melting this, aluminium metal is obtained. Since aluminium is used in various types. It is called the Wonder Metal of the 20th century.

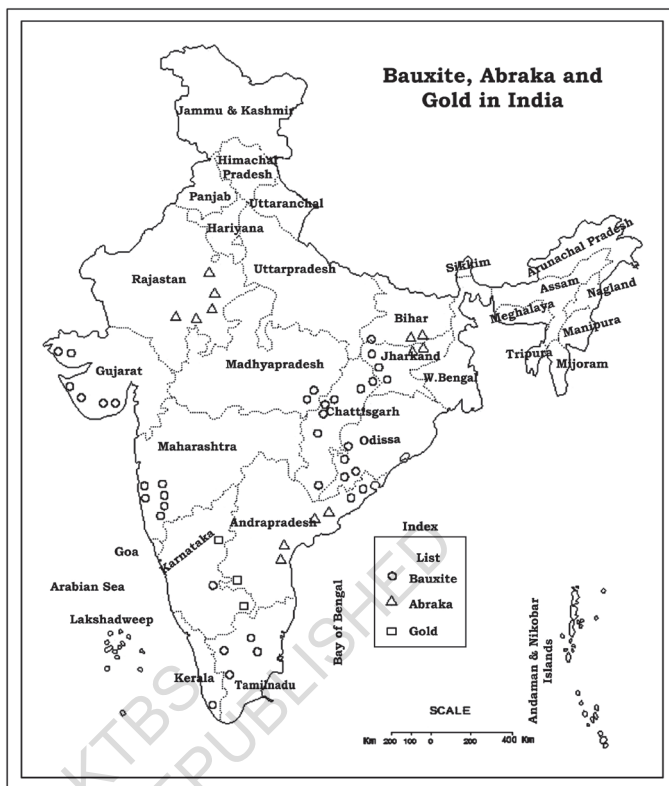
Bauxite is mainly used in the production of aluminium metal. India has huge bauxite deposits and is also self-sufficient in aluminium production. India ranks 5th in the world in bauxite deposits. Bauxite is available in plenty in Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sundergarh of Orissa, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Bharuch and Surat districts of Gujarat, Ranchi, Polam, Shahabad, Lohardaga of Jharkhand, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Ambolighat, Udayagiri, Radhanagari, Dungarvadi and Darbhanga of

Maharashtra, Bastar, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja districts of Chattisgarh. In addition, Madhya Pradesh, Belgaum of Karnataka, Salem and Madurai of Tamil Nadu, Vishakhapatnam of Andhra are also have bauxite deposits. Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E, Britain, Germany, Japan and the U.S.A. import bauxite from India.

4. Mica : Mica is a very large important non-Ferrous mineral. India is in a leading position in having deposits of mica and in the manufacture of mica plates. Mica is transparent, heat resistant, shiny silicate mineral. Mica has some qualities; the important among them are insulation and elasticity. It is used in the manufacture of telephones, telegraph, wireless service, glass, colour varnish, artificial rubber, dynamos and chemical industries. Mica is also called 'kage bangara' in Kannada.

Types of Mica:

Based on the chemical composition and colour, mica is divided into many types. They are Muscovite (white), Biotite (black), Phlogopite (brown) lepidotite etc. India has plenty of the best variety, i.e., muscovite.



Mica is found in Nellore, Warangal, Krishna and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, Dhanbad, Palamau, Giridih and Kodarma of Jharkhand, Gaya, Mongair, Bagalpur, Naogaon districts of Bihar; Udaipur, Ajmer, Bilwara, Jaipur of Rajasthan, Trivandrum of Kerala state, Salem of Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Bastar and Balaghat of Madhya Pradesh. In early period India was a leading exporter of Mica. Today, because of the availability of substitute for mica, its export has reduced.

5. Gold Ore: Gold is the valuable metal, and has been popular since ages. Gold is used as a standard in fixing the value in the international money market. India has insignificant gold deposits. Kolar, Raichur and Hatti mines of Karnataka, Anantpur of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have some deposits of gold ore. In addition to this, it is found in the form of fine threads in the igneous rocks of Kappathagutta in Gadag. At present, Hatti is the largest producer of gold in the country.

Power Resources:

Power resources are essential for the economic development of the country. Conventional power resources are those which can get exhausted. Ex: coal, petroleum, atomic power etc. Non-conventional power sources are those which are not exhaustible. Most important of them are solar power, wind power and hydro-electric power.

Coal: In India, the most important power resource is coal. India ranks third in the world in the production of coal. It is said that millions of years ago, the earth was covered with thick dense forests, and these forests gradually buried in the layers of the

Do you know this?

Based on the carbon content and calorific value, coal is divided into four types: 1. Anthracite 2. Bituminous 3. Lignite and 4. Peat.

earth and converted into coal due to heat and pressure. Coal is not only an energy source, but also used in the manufacture of insect repellants, explosives, artificial fibre, artificial rubber, plastic, chemical fertilizer etc. Coal being an important mineral product with multiple uses, it is called "Black Diamond".

In India, coal deposits are widely distributed in Damodar river valley. Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are the states producing largest amount of coal. Jharia, Giridih, Bokaro and Karanpura are the main fields. Besides, Godavari, Mahanadi and Vardha river valleys have coal deposits. The states producing coal are Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal,

Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In India, there is a great demand for coal and hence it is importing Superior quality coal.

Petroleum: It is believed by scientists that petroleum is the product of fossils of ancient living beings. Petroleum pumped out of the earth is a mixture of various materials and is called Crude Oil. This is purified in refineries to produce gasoline, petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. Petrol is not only an energy source but also an important raw material. A number of industries have flourished using this as a raw material. Petroleum is a very important energy resource in agriculture, industry and transportation. This is a very precious in both during peace and war. Hence it is called 'Liquid Gold'.

In India, petroleum was first discovered at Digboi of Assam. Till independence, Digboi was the only region of petroleum products. Today, Lakhimpur, Hugrijin, Moran, Naharakathia and other oil wells of Aslam producing petroleum production.

Gujarat is the another field producing crude oil. The first well was drilled in Ankaleshwar. In the year 1974, oil crude was identified about 110 kms away from Bombay in the off share field called Bombay High and the production was started in 1976. This is the biggest oil deposit of India. Recently, oil deposits have been discovered in Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi river basins. Today, there are about 19 refineries producing petroleum. The petroleum production is not sufficient in India, crude oil is being imported from Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Russia.

ATOMIC MINERALS:

India plenty of atomic minerals. Atomic power is generated using these atomic minerals. Atomic power decides the status and might of a nation. Atomic power was used only for a country's defence in the earlier days. But today, it is being widely used for power generation. The important atomic minerals found in India are Uranium, Thorium, Beryllium, Lithium etc.

- a. **Uranium:** It is distributed in Singhbhum, Gaya and Hazaribagh districts of Jharkhand, in the loamy soil of Saharanapur of Uttar Pradesh, in the sandy coasts of Kerala containing monazite.
- b. **Thorium:** This can be found in Kerala, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan.

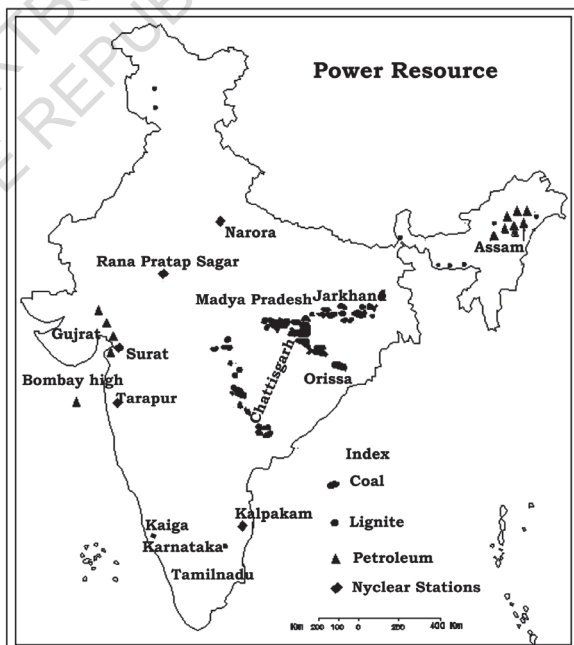
c. **Beryllium:** Beryllium oxide is used as a catalyst or 'moderator' in reactors producing nuclear energy. India has sufficient deposits of beryllium.

d. **Lithium:** This light metal is obtained from lepidolite and fudomine ores. It is found abundantly in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

Non-conventional energy sources: All over the world, due to the use of conventional energy sources like coal, petroleum, natural gas and other fossil fuels, the phenomenon of green-house effect and consequent increase in temperature of the earth's atmosphere is being noticed. This is called 'global warming'. Population increase, urbanization, industrialization etc. have also led to the increased use of fossil fuels. Due to this, environmental pollution is also increasing. Today, it is essential to reduce the use of such fuels and preserve environmental stability.

Renewable energy sources are solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, Geo thermal energy, bio-gas etc. are called non-conventional energy sources.

1. Solar Energy: Use of the heat emanating from the sun's rays is called 'Solar Energy'. This is renewable source of energy, and the solar power is directly converted into heat energy. Solar energy is already being used in a variety of ways like solar water heater, cooker, solar thermal electric bulb, railway signal, to water and in communication media. India's first solar electricity production center is being proposed to be set up at Baramar in Rajasthan. Recently, a solar electric station was proposed to be set up in Chikkaballapur district in Karnataka.



Wind Power: In India, wind power is being produced on a commercial purpose and in the future, many parts of the country would be using wind power as the main source of electricity. India is the fifth country in the

world to producing wind power. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat are establishing wind power stations.

Need for non-conventional energy: In India, of the energy resources being used, the exhaustible energy resources are the main ones. It has become inevitable to use non-conventional energy sources to conserve the conventional energy sources. Exploration and use of nonexhaustible energy uses has gained a lot of importance in the five-year plans.

Remedies: It has become inevitable in our country to take necessary steps to prevent the deficit in the energy resources. 1. Use of non-conventional resources 2. Giving importance to hydro-electric power generation 3. Use of alternate local energy resources 4. Encouraging the use of non-conventional energy resources 5. Educating the people regarding the reduced use of energy resources 6. Producing energy from solid waste.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. In India, _____ and _____ states having highest iron ore deposit.
2. Bauxite is produced from _____ metal.
3. Mica is also called '_____' in Kannada.

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. What are the important mineral resources available in India?
2. Which are the major states producing manganese in India?
3. Mention the types of iron ore produced in India.
4. Which are the important energy resources of India? Describe them.
5. What is non-conventional energy resources? Explain their importance.
6. Give suggestions of your own to eradicate the power scarcity.

III Activity :

1. Mark and name the distribution of mineral resources in outline map of India.

IV Project :

1. Collect the samples of minerals available in India and write short note on them.





We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *Importance of transport in India*
- *Types of Road Transport – Important National Highways*
- *Problems of Road Transport*
- *Known about the Mass Communication*
- *Types of Communication, Importance of Communication*
- *Geographical Information System*
- *GPS and Remote Sensing Technology*

Movement of goods, services, information and materials from one place to another is called 'Transport'. Transport provides goods and services from the place of production to the place of demand. Through the transportation goods and services reach to the places of requirement.

Do you know:

Agriculture and Industry form the backbone and muscles of a nation and transport is its nervous system.

The role of transport in the economic development of our country is significant. Areas of Agriculture, Industries, Mining, Forestry, Fisheries, Dairy Farming etc. are closely linked with the markets through the transport. Hence, for speedy economic development, fast transport systems are necessary.

Types of Transport: There are four important types of transport: 1.Road Transport 2.Rail Transport 3.Air Transport and 4.Water Transport.

1. Road Transport : The roads have been constructed since ancient period in India. Many kings gave importance to the construction of roads. During the British period roads were constructed mainly for defence purpose.

Importance of Roads in India: India is a country of villages and is predominantly an agricultural nation. Roads are very important for the development of villages and agriculture. Movement of agricultural produce by farmers to the markets is possible only by roadways. Essential commodities required by the villagers are transported with the help of roads. Road transport feeds rail ways. Roads Provide the movement of goods. Road are classified into four types. They are :- National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads.

1.National Highways :

These are the most important roads of the country. The national highways constructed across the length and breadth of the country. These highways connect various state capitals, major ports and industrial cities. Their construction and maintenance is the responsibility of the Central Government. India has a total of 70,934 kms of National Highways. The Indian Government established National Highways Authority of India in the year 1989 to construct and maintain National Highways. The No.1- National Highways link major cities of India with capitals of neighbouring countries. Ex.Lahore – Amritsar – Delhi – Agra – Calcutta – Imphal and Mandalay – Bari – Kathmandu Highways. II Grade National Highways link with the capitals of various states and ports. Of these NHT, Varanasi – Kanyakumari distance no.7 is about 2343 kms and also it is the longest highway of the country. The highway connecting Kulu-Manali and Leh is at a height of 4267 meters.It is the highest road in the world.

GOLDEN QUADRILATERAL AND CORRIDOR PROJECT

This project has 4/6 lane roads with the length of 15000 kms National Highway. This project was started in 1999 at a total cost Rs.54000 crores. This is the largest project taken up during a period by any country in the world. This project has become necessary for the economic development of the country.

Do you know this?

According to a study of the World Bank, the revenue from the Golden Quadrilateral Project is Rs.800 crores per annum.

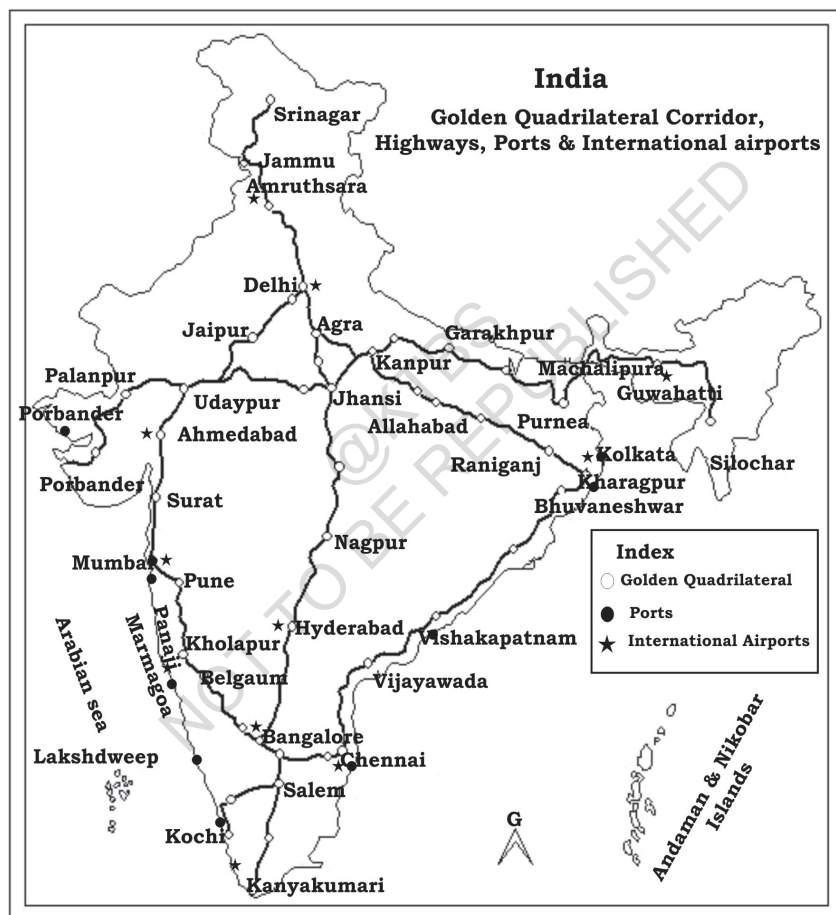
Corridor roads are important not only economically but also politically. These roads connecting from east to west and from north to south, are enabling transportation of goods at a minimum cost and shortest time. This project is the gift of industries.

The Golden Quadrilateral highway links the major metropolitan cities of the country like Delhi-Mumbai-Bangalore-Chennai-Hyderabad and Kolkata. Through this highway, other cities like Pune, Satara, Belgaum, Kanchipuram, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Vishakapatnam, Kharagpur and Vijayawada get linked.

Problems of Road Transport :

1. Many village and district roads become unfit for transportation during the rainy season.

- Road transport is also the cause of environmental pollution, increased density of vehicles and accidents.
- Roads are subjected to severe wear and tear due to rain, floods and cyclones every year.
- Construction and management of national and state highways is inadequate.
- Scarcity of the basic needs along the roadside is seen all over the country.



Major Ports

Kandla : This is in the Gulf of Kachchh.

Mumbai : It is in state of Maharashtra. There is another port is named Nhavasheva. Mumbai port is called the “Gate way of India”.

Marmagao : It is located at the entrance of Zuari estuary in a state.

New Mangalore Port : It is the most important port of Karnataka.

Kochi : It is in Kerala.

Tuticorin : It is in Tamilnadu.

Chennai : It is the oldest port of India. It has an artificial harbour. It is also in Tamilnadu.

Vishakhapatnam : It is a natural port and Located in Andhra Pradesh.

Paradeep : It is in Oddisha state. It is a recently developed port.

Kolkata : It is in west Bengal. It is a natural harbour. This port was called the “Tea port of India”.

Haldia : It is a newly developed port on the coast of Bay of Bengal to overcome the problems of congestion at Kolkata port.

Link with International Airports : The Golden Quadrilateral highway and its corridor roads link Indian International and Domestic airports.

The Indian government established ‘Airport Authority of India’ in the year 1955 and entrusted the management of airports to this organization. In India, a total of 11 international and 115 domestic airports are being managed by AAI. The main international airports are Mumbai (Sahara and Santa Cruz), Delhi (Indira Gandhi International Airport), Kolkata (Subhash Chandra Bose Airport), Chennai (Anna or Meenambakkam), Bangalore (Kempegowda), Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panaji, Amritsar, Guwahati and Thiruvananthapuram. All National Highways and Corridors provide links to these airports.

Communication :

Today there are different means of communication. We can contact people in different places. The method of reaching a large number of people at the same time is called Mass Communication. Besides the traditional newspaper and radio, as a result of advanced electronic technology, communication network is widely spread in India and is rendering a great service.

Types of Communication:

With the development of electronic technology today, many communication media have come into use. In addition to traditional

mediums like posts, newspaper and radio, television, satellites, computer network, internet, e-mail, mobile telephones etc. are the main types of communication important.

Importance of Communication:

- With the help of communication media, people of the country can learn about the various incidents of different places.
- The people can aware of the policies of the government.
- By educating people through mass media about agriculture and industry, a speedy developmental process is possible.
- Mass communication media have become the fundamental requirement of trade and commerce.
- Mass media can be effectively utilized to strengthen the unity, integration and stability in the country.

1. Geographical Information System (GIS): The system which can collect the information, accumulate and enable use when required, modify and show the data of the earth's surface is called Geographical Information System (GIS). It was first established in Canada in the year 1960. Today it is widely used all over the world.

The earth's surface has various types of natural and cultural features. In this, districts, land structure, rivers, distribution of shelter, land use, soil and crop distribution etc. are can be overlapped one above the other and easily analysis can be made. Thus GIS is a computer-based system which can accumulate and interpret the data on the earth's surface.

Uses :

- GIS technology-based maps are more attractive and give accurate information.
- Various types of geographical, social and economic information can be easily analysed and models can be constructed.
- In recent years, GIS technology is being used to give advance intimation regarding weather phenomena.
- Since this is a computer-based analysis, maps can be created very fast without the need of a cartographer in a very short time and even maps can be modified.

Of present-available GIS soft wares are map-constructing technology, Arc info, Autocad, Map info etc. are prominent.

2. Global Positioning System (GPS):

The main objective of this system is to indicate the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude, longitude and height above the sea level.

Discuss:

Mobile phones are inevitable nowadays.

Today this system is very useful in many areas. GPS technology works based on the information sent by the satellites and through the use of any individual's receiver set on the earth's surface.

Method of Working:

GPS system involves more than 20 artificial satellites launched and managed by the U.S.A. They revolve around the earth constantly. Each satellite is equipped with powerful cameras, an accurate clock powered by solar heat and information-transmitting antenna. The information sent by these satellites can be received by a receiver of any individual, and analysed to indicate the actual position of that person. Based on the information obtained from satellites, the distance between the individual and satellites is accurately calculated and the location of the person to the exact latitude, longitude, and height above sea level is given. Because of this, the GPS is also called Path finder. Today, GPS is important from the point of view of national security. Because of this feature, India has launched its own seven satellites to have its own local GPS. The regional and independent GPS system of India is named as, Navik.

Uses:

- They are useful in assessing the geographical position of natural calamities. So that suitable safety measures are taken.
- It is helpful for trekkers to know the exact location and routes.
- Soldiers, pilots, fishermen and sailors use GPS to follow correct path and direction. Today transport authorities also use this to manage the movement.
- GPS is the lifeline for many services at their door in the cities.
- GPS shows path to google maps.

3. Remote Sensing Technology: In the modern technology Remote sensing is very important. To collect information regarding the earth surface. It gathers information about distance without physically touching the objects. This is called Remote sensing. Aerial and Satellite photos are from the Remote sensing.

Uses:

- From these pictures, true, accurate and reliable information pertaining to that period can be obtained.
- This is a fast, low-cost information collection system compared to geographical survey.
- The information gathered by these can be easily analysed using computers.
- Remote sensing images can be obtained from satellites regarding the extremes of climate and disturbances in the geographical features.
- Studies related to natural calamities like typhoons, cyclonic storms, floods etc. can be taken up with the help of remote sensing pictures.
- The role of satellite images is significant in analysing the natural resources like land use, forest area, water bodies, residential areas, distribution of crops, land erosion, coast etc.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The name of the international airport of Bangalore is_____.
2. _____ is necessary for the development of villages and agriculture.
3. _____ port is called Gateway of India.
4. Name the national Highway between Mumbai and Bangalore is _____.

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. What are the advantages of Transport?
2. What are the four types of major Roads?
3. What do you mean by 'Transport'?
4. Which is the longest national highway?
5. Make a list of major ports in India.
6. Which of the ports have links with national highways?
7. What do you mean by Communication Media?
8. What are the types of communication?
9. Mention the importance of Communication.
10. What is GPS? Mention its uses.
11. Write about Remote Sensing Technology.

III Activities :

1. Mark and name the Golden Quadrilateral, Corridors and National Highways in the outline map of India.
2. Collect the satellite launching photos of India.

IV Projects :

1. Discuss on the transport system in your region with your friends in class.
2. Discuss about the necessity of the maintenance of village roads.
3. Collect the information of work and activities of ISRO in Karnataka.
4. Discuss the role of transport in the economic development of the country.



CHAPTER - 28

INDIA - MAJOR INDUSTRIES



In this chapter, you learn about the following:

- *Importance of Indian industries and major industrial areas.*
- *Factors influencing the location of industries*
- *Introduction of different Industries.*
- *Knowledge-based industries; Information Technology, Bio-technology and Advanced Technology*

Industries are very important in the modern economic activities of man. The state of economic development of any country is decided mainly by the industrial development of that country. Industries are the main features of modern civilization and they provide us the necessary materials and employment opportunities. Generally, any human activity engaged in the conversion of raw materials or finished goods into readily usable materials is called an industry.

Ex: Sugarcane in to sugar, Cotton to cloth, Bauxite in to Aluminium, Conversion of wood pulp into paper etc.

Do you know this?

Types of Industries:

1. *Large-scale industries*
2. *Medium-scale industries*
3. *Small-scale industries*

Based on the raw materials, industries are classified into different kinds:

1. *Agriculture-based industries*
2. *Mineral-based industries*
3. *Forest-based industries*
4. *Chemical industries*

Industrial Regions of India:

During all the five-year plans after post-independence period. India priority was also given to industries. The progress in industry and technology in the last five decades is very significant. Industries provide 35% of the total national income besides providing employment to 16% of the population. Industries are second only to agriculture in providing national income and employment opportunities.

Certain areas of the country have more concentration of industries. These areas are called “Industrial Zones”.

There are 8 main industrial zones in the country. They are: 1.Hoogly Region 2.Mumbai-Pune Region 3. Ahmedabad-Vadodar Region 4.Damodar

Valley Industrial Region 5.Southern Industrial Region 6.National Capital Region 7.Vishakapatnam – Guntur Region 8.Kollam – Thiruvananthapuram Region.

Factors influencing location of industries :

Industries are concentrated mainly in the areas of advantages. Availability of raw materials, energy resources, market, transport facility, availability of labour, port facility etc are influenced on the location of industries. Besides, the location of industries is also influenced by the land availability at low cost, technology and government policies. In addition, factors influencing the location of industries vary from one type of industry to another.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES OF INDIA :

1. Iron and Steel Industry:

This is called a basic industry, because the region of this industry provides the raw materials to machinery, railways, ship building, power projects, irrigation projects, building construction, house construction etc.

Distribution:

Total 9 big iron and steel industries are in India. The first steel industry of the country was established in the year 1870 at Kulti in West Bengal known as Bengal Iron Company Ltd. Subsequently in the year 1907 Tata Iron and Steel Industry near Jamshedpur and in 1919 the Iron and Steel Company, Bernapur in West Bengal were established. In 1923, Mysore state established the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravathi.

The major iron and steel industries in India are:

1. Tata Iron and Steel Plant- TISCO – at Jamshedpur of Jharkhand.
2. Indian Iron and Steel Company – IISCO – Berhampur, West Bengal
3. Visweswarayya Iron and Steel Company – VISCO – at Bhadravathi, Karnataka
4. Iron and Steel Company at Bhilai, Chattisgarh
5. Iron and Steel Company at Rourkela, Orissa
6. Iron and Steel Company at Durgapur, West Bengal
7. Iron and Steel Company at Bokaro, Jharkhand
8. Iron and Steel Company at Salem, Tamil Nadu
9. Iron and Steel Company at Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

Recently, many private steel industries have been established. Since India has the potential for steel production and export. Therefore, increasing the export.

2. Cotton Textile Industry:

Production of cloth from various types of fibres is called 'Textile Industry'. It includes, cotton textile industry, jute industry, silk industry, Wollen industry and production of cloth from synthetic fibres. History of cotton textile industry was long period than other industries. In India the first cotton textile industry was established in 1854 at Mumbai and Bharauch. In the year 1951, there were 378 cotton textile industries and their number increased to 1773 in the year 2008. They are distributed in 175 towns and cities across the country.

Distribution: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have maximum number of cotton textiles industries. Mumbai of Maharashtra has highest cotton mills and hence, it is called the 'Manchester of India' (Manchester is Britain's main textile industry centre), 'Cottonopolis' of India. In addition, Nagpur, Sholapur, Kolkata of West Bengal, Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh, Indore of Madhya Pradesh, Surat of Gujarat, Coimbatore, Salem and Chennai of Tamil Nadu, Bangalore and Davangere of Karnataka have cotton textile industries.

3. Sugar Industry:

India ranks second after Brazil in the production of sugar. sugar Production was known to Indians since ancient times. This industry is located in sugarcane-growing areas like Belgaum district in Karnataka. Maximum number of sugar industries are located in the Ganga river plain region. The sugar industries are found in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc. There are totally 516 sugar mills in India producing about 263.6 lakh tons of sugar. Sugar is being exported to the U.S.A., Britain, Iran, Canada and Malaysia.

Do you know this?

Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh has the maximum number of sugar mills and it is called 'Java of India'.

The word sugar is derived from Sanskrit word, Sharkara this is only called Sakkare in Kannada

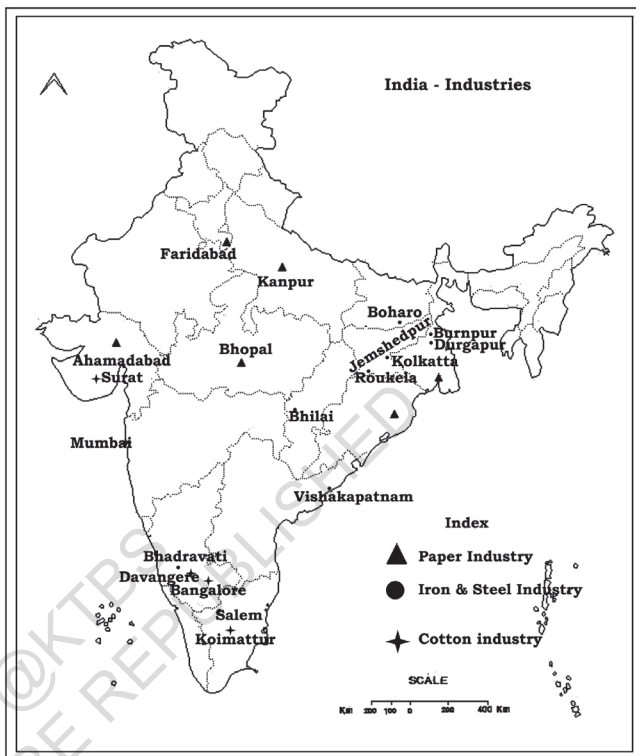
4. Aluminium Industry :

Aluminium was discovered recently in the year 1886. It is the most important non-ferrous metal produced in India. Aluminium industries are concentrated in a few places in the country. This industry depends mainly on three factors: supply of electricity, availability of bauxite, availability of other metals and supply of capital. The aluminium industries are in

Orissa, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

5. Paper Industry :

The first paper industry in India was established in Serampur of West Bengal in 1840 on the banks of the river Hoogly. Later, in 1867, another factory was started in Bally near Kolkata. The raw materials for the paper industry are bamboo obtained from the forests, wood pulp and grass. Majority of the paper industries of the country are found in West Bengal. In addition to these, paper factories are also established in Mumbai, Pune, Chindwara, Amaravathi, Nagpur, Nasik, Karad, Rajamundry, Raigadh, Tirupati, Meerut, Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Lucknow. Paper factories are located in many places of Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. There are about 568 paper mills in the country. News print paper is being imported from Norway, Sweden, Canada and the U.S.A.



6. Knowledge-based Industry:

At present, the industry progressing very rapidly in India is Information Technology. This is called 'Knowledge-based industry'. It is based on human knowledge therefore called in this name. It has a great influence on the country's economy and the lifestyle of the people. The growth rate in this industry first among the other industries.

a. Information Technology (IT):

In order to encourage development of the software industry and its export, the Indian government established Software Technology Parks (STP) in 1991 itself. Today, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are very much advanced having developed information

technology training centres and universities. Software forms a major part of our exports and has enabled us to earn foreign exchange. Bengaluru is the center of Information Technology and it is called Silicon City of India. In Karnataka Software Technology Parks have been set up in Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Udupi and Hubli.

b. Biotechnology (BT):

Indian Government was established separate corporation in 1980 about the development of Bio-technology, due to this the great revolution was started in agriculture.

Through the procedure of grafting in plants and animals and by the use of new seeds, medicines, fertilizers, organic fertilizers, developed hybrid seeds soya beans, maize, cotton etc. have been developed. In recent times, plant biotechnology, environment, bio-diversity and medical biotechnology are also being used. Many states in India have developed biotechnology. Among them, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and Karnataka are prominent.

Activity :

You know about the usefulness of information technology in your school.

3. Advanced Technology (AT):

With the development of human knowledge and increased use of advanced technology, the Central Government formally set the Advanced Technology Attachment in 1990. As a result of this, advanced technology is used in telephone, internet communication, defence department, weapons and nuclear bombs, satellite launching, Lunar projects like Chandrayana, transparent in city administration in government offices (eg: Nemmadi, Aadhar etc.), development of global economic system, educational, social and economic affairs and elections.

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Bengal iron company of west Bengal was located in _____.
2. Manufacturing of cloth from various kinds of fibres is called _____ industry.
3. The important raw material for the sugar industry is _____.

4. The first paper industry of India was located on bank of _____ river.

II Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. Make a list of industrial zones.
2. Which are the places of Iron and steel industry?
3. Sugar industries are concentrated on the Ganga river plain. Why?
4. What are the factors influencing the location of an industry?
5. What are the raw materials used in paper industry?
6. Explain the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.
7. What are the effects of biotechnology on agriculture?
8. What are the changes resulting from the use of advanced technology?

III Match the following:

- | A | B |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Mumbai | a. Silicon city |
| 2. Bengaluru | b. Sugar industries |
| 3. Bhadravathi | c. Manchester of India |
| 4. Belgaum district | d. Vishveshwarayya Iron and Steel Industry |
| | e. Bio-technology |

IV Activity :

1. Draw a map of India and mark the various industrial regions.

V Project :

Visit a factory near your town/village, and collect information about how a particular product is manufactured using the raw material there.



CHAPTER - 29

INDIA - NATURAL DISASTERS



In this chapter, you learn about the following:

- *Natural calamities cyclones – causes, effects and preventive measures*
- *Floods – causes, affected areas, effects and control*
- *Land slides, coasted erosion and earthquakes*

Natural Disasters :

Many incidents occurring in Nature are beyond human control. Preventing these and predicting their occurrence at a certain place is beyond science too. Naturally-occurring destructive incidents resulting in loss of human life and property are called natural disasters. Of these natural disasters, earthquakes, floods, droughts, cyclones, landslides, coasted erosion, Avalanche are destructive.

Cyclones:

Among the natural disasters occurring on the surface of the earth, cyclonic winds are the most dangerous and destructive. These winds are called cyclones.

Causes of cyclones: Cyclone originate in the Bay of Bengal. It is surrounded by three sides of land, the Bay of Bengal is subject to intense heating, giving rise to humid and unstable airmasses that causes cyclones.

- Usually, they originate in the Bay of Bengal and blow westwards reaching Tamil Nadu or Andhra coast. Sometimes, they change their direction to the northwest, hitting Orissa or west Bengal coast. The occurrence of cyclone in India two periods in India. They are more frequently in October-November and also occur in May-June.

Do you know this?

According to an inter national treaty, cyclones are given certain names. As per this agreement, countries having the northern Indian oceanic coast like Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand communicate the names to a committee working under IMD from which the names are selected one after the other at Delhi. The cyclone that occurred recently was named Laila by Pakistan. Later names of cyclones were, respectively: Sri Lanka's Bando, Thailand's Phet, Bangladesh's Giri, India's Jal, Maldives' Kaila, Myanmar's Thane, Oman's Mujan.etc.,

Effects of cyclones:

- Cyclones are very destructive. Sometimes, the life of the people of cyclone-hit areas gets totally changed.
- They cause large scale deaths.
- Ocean tides inundate the inland water-bodies and make them salty.
- Crops get totally destroyed.
- Transport links, electricity supply and the daily life of the of people get affected badly.
- Cyclone-hit areas suffer from infectious diseases, leading to huge casualties.

Preventive measures:



- Evacuation of people from low-lying areas.
- Ready to keeping generators, boats, helicopters and other transport facilities.
- Re-routing trains and buses from the cyclone-prone areas.
- Keeping people constantly informed about the movement of the cyclone.
- Keeping the army battalions ready.
- Ready to Keeping food, potable water and clothes ready.
- Ready to Keeping medicines and medical facilities ready.

Floods:

Among the natural calamities faced by India every year, floods are the most dangerous. When there is heavy rainfall and excessive melting of ice, the volume of water increases in the river leading to it overflow. This is called “floods”. The river water, not being able to flow in the river course, overflows and occupies low-lying areas on either side. Sometimes, due to more rainfall in a particular area, the rivers swell.

Do you know this?

The recent floods of Mandakini river in Uttarkhand state at Kedarnath on July 17, 2013, were the most destructive.

Causes of floods:

- The uncertainty of monsoon rainfall sometimes gets heavy rainfall causes floods.
- Accumulation of silt in the rivers lead to overflowing of water on either side of the river, causing floods.
- Breach of dams or retention walls leads to sudden release of large quantity of water resulting in floods.
- Rivers changing their course can also cause floods.
- Heavy rainfall during cyclones can also lead to floods.
- Earthquakes in the sea are also causes floods.
- Apart from the natural causes mentioned above, man-made causes like deforestation, improperly built dams, weak retention walls, illegal encroachment of land are also important causes.

Flood-prone regions:

Flood-prone regions are found all over the country.

- The Ganges and its tributaries Yamuna, Gandak, Kosi and Ghagra rivers cause floods in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- Damodar and Suvarnarekha rivers cause floods in Chattisgarh and West Bengal states.
- Brahmaputra and its tributaries Dibang, Dihang, Subansiri and Lohit rivers cause floods in Assam.
- Cloudburst often causes abrupt floods in the Himalayas.
- Narmada, Tapi, Sabaramathi and Mahi rivers cause floods for some days in a year in the state of Gujarat.
- Krishna, Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Dhoni, Bennehalla etc. cause floods during rainy season in Karnataka.

Effects of floods:

- Floods are causes, loss of shelter, property, land and crops of the people.
- Telecommunication, electricity supply and transport facilities get affected.
- Besides washing away the fertile upper layers of soil, a lot of trees are destroyed.
- Stagnant water in the low lands leads to dangerous diseases.

Flood control measures:

- To control floods, bunds should be constructed on either side of rivers.
- Constructing dams across rivers, collecting water in reservoirs and directing the water to other places.
- Establishing centers to issue flood warnings.
- Afforestation in the river basins will prevent soil erosion, and also reduce accumulation of silt in the rivers there by reducing the chances of floods.

3. Landslide:

Land mass sliding down the slopes from mountains or hills are called land slide. Among the things that come down along with the sliding land mass, stones, mud and debris are important. Landslides occurring in the steep mountainous regions are more destructive.

Causes for Landslides:

- In the mountainous areas and coasts, constantly flowing water and tides remove soil creating slopes leading to landslides.
- When railways, roads and canals are constructed in the steep mountainous areas, the slopes become steeper leading to landslides.
- Collection of loose soil on clay soil layer can enhance steep slope formation leading to landslide.
- Landslides are common in the mining areas. Excavation of earth to reach the ore deposits deep down can cause landslides.
- Deforestation and deep tilling of the slopes can cause landslides.

Effects of Landslides:

- Flowing small rivers are checked by landslides.
- Transportation is affected.
- Streams and many plants get submerged.
- Landslides can cause loss of life and damage to property.

4. Coastal Erosion:

Sea waves continuously hit the coast. Because of this, the coastal land is eroded. The erosion of land by the waves in the coastal areas is called coastal erosion.

Coastal erosion is more during south-west monsoon season because of high tides. During this period, very high waves bash the coast engulfing a huge land mass. Because of this, the coastal erosion is more severe along the west coast of Kerala, Karnataka and Goa. In addition, Kanyakumari region of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat also affected from coastal erosion. Coastal erosion is very less on the east coast.

Effects:

- Large amount of land mass submerge into the sea due to coastal erosion by waves.
- Many houses and also property get loss and damaged.

Prevention:

- Prohibiting sand mining in coastal areas.
- Constructing retention walls along the length of coast wherever waves are strong.

- Stocking of large rocky boulders along the coast to reduce the impact.
- The most effective method of preventing coastal erosion is by growing mangrove forests along the coast.

Earthquakes:

Earthquakes are one of the most important natural calamities occurring on the land surface. Vibration or movement of the upper layers of the earth due to the pressure created inside is called Earthquake.

Reasons of the Earthquakes:

1. Pressure increases in the interior of the earth.
2. Change in the Magma from one part to another.
3. Urbanisation.
4. Deforestation, Construction of Dams, Mining activities etc.,

Distribution in India :

The occurrence of earthquakes is fairly widespread. The northern Himalayas, East Assam, Gujarat in the West have witnessed most of the earthquakes. In South India, Koyna, Latur and other places have experienced some earthquakes.

Effects of Earthquakes:

1. The loss of life and destruction of property,
2. Obstruction to transport,
3. Spread of infectious diseases,
4. Increased tidal activity,
5. Psunamis,
6. Change in river's direction.

Precautionary measures to be taken:

- Restricting construction of multi-storied building in earthquake-prone areas.
- Using very light material for construction of houses in these areas.
- Constructing houses to ensure stability.
- Providing basic amenities to the quake-affected areas.
- Disconnecting power supply in the event of an earthquake.

EXERCISES

I Answer the following after discussing them in groups:

1. What are natural disasters?
2. What are the effects of cyclones?
3. What are floods?
4. What is Landslide?
5. What is Earthquake.
6. What are the causes of floods? Describe flood-prone areas.
7. What is Coastal Erosion? Mention its management.
8. Write about the effects of earthquake and precautions to be taken.

II Activities :

1. Mark the earthquake-prone and flood-affected regions on the Indian map.
2. Discuss in the class about the uses of naming floods.

III Project :

1. With the help of your teachers, make a list the flood affected places in India.



ECONOMICS

CHAPTER – 30

RURAL DEVELOPMENT



In this chapter, you learn about the following :

- *The meaning and significance of rural development.*
- *Rural development and decentralization.*
- *Rural development and panchayat raj institutions.*
- *Rural development and women.*

India is a land of villages. In 2011 census report 68.84% of the population lives in villages. One-third of this population lives in abject poverty. Therefore the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi said, long ago, that development of its villages is the true development of India.

The development techniques that the Indian government adopted after Independence enabled only urban development. Industries developed in the cities and the cities expanded. However, rural industries started getting extinct and the rural people began to migrate to cities. Due to liberalization and globalization, the industry and service sector which made use of the latest technology, expanded very rapidly. The job opportunities in these sectors are available mainly to the urban people. The cities are enjoying ultra-modern lifestyles.

Poverty has increased among the rural people who depend primarily on agriculture. One third of them live below subsistence level. Under the onslaught of modernization, rural cottage industries are vanishing unable to withstand the competition. Though 60% of the people work in the primary sector, the contribution from this sector to the national income is very less, and is reducing year by year. Due to this, the gap between urban and rural areas is increasing gradually. If this imbalance has to be got rid of, and over-all development of the country has to be achieved, there is a dire necessity of developing the rural areas first.

1. Meaning and Importance

Meaning of Rural Development : The phrase ‘Rural Development’ has a broad meaning. In addition to development of agriculture and agriculture-related activities, it encompasses extended development of housing, education, health, hygiene, transport, communication and other essential social and economic amenities, creation of employment opportunities, social welfare etc.

The rural development very ambitiously envisages improving the standard of living of farmers, agricultural labourers, people belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes. To put it briefly, 'Rural Development is an improvement of the social and economic status of the rural people by proper utilization of the locally available natural and human resources'.

Importance of Rural Development : Rural development occupies a very important place in the development of the Indian economy. The majority of the population lives in the villages, and is plagued by problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, ill-health, lack of basic amenities etc. These problems should be tackled through rural development, and rural India should be empowered.

Various basic facilities like education, training, health, hygiene etc. should be provided to the rural people, and their knowledge, skills and capability to work should be enhanced. In addition to agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishery, silk industry, poultry and other agriculture-related activities should be promoted, through which agriculture can become a profitable and attractive occupation. Through such measures, the migration of rural people to cities can be avoided.

A deplorable lack of basic amenities can be noticed in rural areas. The rural people should be provided with essential facilities like electricity, irrigation, transport, communication, market-yards etc., and their productivity should be augmented. Instead of sending the raw agricultural produce to the cities and selling them, they can be processed in the village itself and transformed into ready goods, thereby enhancing their value. As a result of this, not only will the villagers get more employment opportunities, but their income will also increase. Small-scale and cottage industries can be improved, thereby strengthening the rural economy.

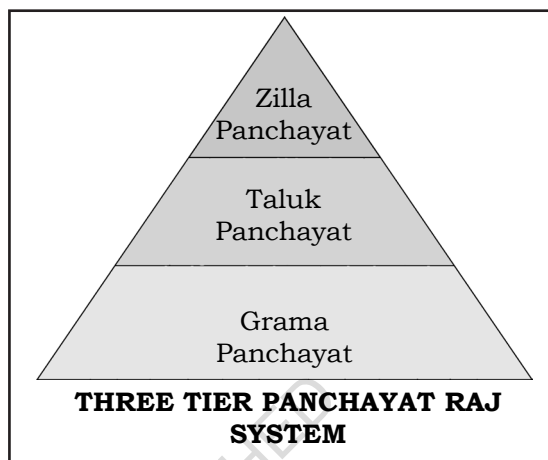
A system wherein agricultural labourers, poor people, people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes are assured of continued employment opportunities has to be created in the rural areas.

The facilities and opportunities that are available to people in urban areas should be available to people in rural areas too. The villagers should be able to participate in the process of development. The benefits

of development should be available equally to them too. This has to be achieved through rural development.

2. De-centralisation

Providing the administrative power, and the responsibility of developing the village to its own people is called administrative decentralization. Through decentralization, self-reliant, self-sufficient and prosperous villages can be developed. This process was called 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi. Decentralization puts a stop to all kinds of exploitation, upholds human independence and dignity, and nurtures humane values like compassion and co-operation.



To enable decentralization, the Panchayat Raj system has been brought into practice. The Indian Government in 1993, through the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, brought into existence a uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions throughout the country. Due to this, the Panchayat institutions got Constitutional status. As per the Amendment, three-tier system of panchayats came into existence. They were Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat. Panchayat institutions operate according to principles of democracy.

3. Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development

Panchayat Raj institutions play a major role in enabling the rural people to participate in rural development. They can help to provide the rural community with basic facilities of roads, drains, drinking water, street lights, toilets, school and hospital buildings, market-yards etc. Through encouragement of primary and middle school education, adult education, technical and vocational training, and expansion of health and hygiene facilities, panchayat institutions have striven to develop human resources too.

More employment opportunities can be provided to the people through nurturing the rural productive activities of agriculture, cattle-rearing, poultry, fishery, social forestry etc. Agricultural irrigation can be expanded by undertaking construction of ponds and tanks, de-silting them regularly, maintenance of minor irrigation works etc. Rural and cottage industries can be improved. Establishment of food processing units can be encouraged. Through the Panchayats, seminars, conferences and training programmes can be organized for all the above activities.

Various programmes like 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Project', (MGNREGP) 'Swarnajayanti Grama swarajgar Yojana' (SGSY) etc. for generation of employment and alleviation of poverty can be implemented effectively through panchayat institutions. With the success of such programmes, rural poverty and unemployment can be eliminated. Various housing programmes like 'Indira Awas Yojana', 'Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme', 'Ashraya Yojana' etc. can be implemented, and all shelterless people provided shelter. Through 'Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana', basic facilities can be enhanced. The public distribution system in villages can be strengthened and poor people can be provided with the essential food grains adequately.

By identifying the old people, the disabled, widows, mentally retarded people etc., it can be ensured that all the facilities from the social welfare programmes of the government reach them promptly. All the self-help groups of women can be brought together, and proper encouragement

Do you know this?

PURA : (PURA = Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas)

Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas is an excellent project conceptualized for rural development by the former President of India, Dr. Abdul Kalam. In this model, four ways of linking villages is planned:

- 1. Under physical link, a group of 15-25 villages will get mutual road links. Around these villages, there will be a ring road. In addition, they will get electricity link.*
- 2. Knowledge link involves establishing a school, a higher education institution and a hospital at a distance of every 5 – 7 kilometers.*
- 3. Electronic link involves providing modern telephone and telecommunication services to the villages.*
- 4. Economic link involves establishing a proper market-yard within the group of villages. This yard should enable the villagers to sell all of their products and buy their daily necessities.*

can be given to their productive activities. In this way, women too can be made to participate in the development of the nation.

Social and cultural activities can be encouraged through celebration of village fairs and festivals. Through such activities, village arts and crafts will get an impetus and the rural culture will get enriched.

Thus, panchayat raj institutions play a significant role in the overall development of rural areas, in alleviating poverty and unemployment there, in making the life of the villagers independent and prosperous, and thereby, strengthening the democratic fabric of the country. We can see the panchayat raj institutions engaging themselves in all the above-mentioned activities and taking the villages further on the path of development.

4. Women in Development

In her lifetime, a woman performs a variety of duties as a mother, wife, daughter-in-law and a daughter. Every man's life is shaped by a woman. She works not only in the house but also outside as a farmer, worker, employee, officer, businesswoman and lawmaker at an equal level with men. Hence her role is decisive in the development of the country, especially rural development.

There are more women working in the areas of farming, cattle-rearing, fisheries, silkworm rearing, horticulture, floriculture and poultry. Women form the majority among agricultural workers too. Educated women are successfully handling a variety of jobs in various fields in the economy. Women are rendering exceptional service in government offices, commercial establishments, educational institutions, hospitals, old age homes etc. In addition, educated women are playing a prominent role in controlling the rise in population.



Women in Industry



Women in Agriculture



Women as Pilot

Women are establishing themselves in the political field too. Starting from the gram panchayat to the position of a President, they are handling various responsibilities as political leaders at various levels of the government. As there is reservation for women in panchayat raj institutions, an ordinary village woman has the opportunity to handle political power and work towards rural development. A notable feature in Karnataka at present is that there are more than 50% women among the elected members of panchayat institutions.

‘Women Self-Help Groups’ have been created in all villages in the rural sector. These have been playing a very significant role in organizing poor rural women and making them financially

Activity :

Visit a Women’s Self-Help Group in your village and know about its activities.

independent. Members of these groups can avail of loans easily and engage in productive activities. These associations have been very successful in mobilizing savings and in obtaining repayment of loans. Bad habits like alcoholism, gambling and others are spreading widely in the rural areas. Social evils like child marriage, dowry, caste system, superstitions, exploitation of women and children are still rampant. Through the self-help groups, alert women are able to get rid of such evils. They are able to contribute towards building a clean and progressive society.

The chores that women perform at home are not considered labour and so are not paid any wages. When the work done both at home and outside is taken into account, women work for a greater duration than men. Still, a major part of that work is not paid, and does not fetch any direct income to the women. This kind of wageless labour is not taken into account in the national income also.

All in all, both men and women share the same responsibility in making the country economically developed. They are like the two wheels of the chariot of progress.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The true development of India is the development of its villages'. This was told by _____ .
2. After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, _____ levels of panchayat institutions have come into existence.
3. Panchayat institutions operate under _____ principles.
4. _____ have been brought into existence in order to bring together poor rural women and make them financially independent.

II. Answer in one sentence each :

1. Explain the meaning of 'Rural Development'.
2. What is meant by 'Decentralisation of Power'?
3. Name the three levels of panchayat raj institutions.
4. Mention any two housing programmes.
5. Which work of women is not considered labour?

III. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:

1. How is the economic situation in the rural areas of India?
2. Explain briefly the significance of rural development.
3. Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'grama swarajya' in the light of decentralization.
4. What is the role of panchayat raj institutions in rural development?

IV. Activities :

1. Visit the nearest gram panchayat and list the work being done by it towards rural development.
2. Visit the nearest women's self-help group. Learn about their role in making women self-dependent, and discuss with classmates in the class.



Chapter - 31

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET



We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *The meaning of public finance and its importance*
- *Budget*
- *Public expenditure and public income*
- *Deficit finance and fiscal deficit*

Do you know how your family gets its income, how much, and from what sources? Generally, income is calculated per year. Each family earns its income by working in jobs in the agricultural, industrial or service sector. This income is used for the purposes of consumption and development. Balancing the income and expenditure by an individual or a family, and thereby achieving progress, is an art. When the expenditure is more than the income, it leads to debt. 'Personal Finance' deals with this kind of income, expenditure and debt management of an individual. In the same manner, the government manages its finance. It is called 'Public Finance'. In this chapter, let us know about how the government manages its finance.

1. Meaning and Importance of Public Finance:

Public finance means the finances of the government. Public finance studies the way the government manages its income, expenditure and debts. Public finance gives a complete picture of the government's income, expenditure and debt management.

There are certain fundamental differences between public and private finance. They are:

Private Finance	Public Finance
• Personal or private finance relates income and expenditure of one person or one family. • In private finance, individuals calculate their income before hand and then spend it accordingly.	• Public finance relates to the the income and expenditure of the government. • In public finance, the government calculates its expenditure first and then adjusts its income accordingly.

• Personal financial transactions are kept confidential. • When an individual or a family saves money, it will supplement their prosperity.	• Public financial matters are discussed in the legislative houses. • When the government saves money, growth is stunted. Hence governments always try to show more to show more expenditure on developmental works.
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1. Importance of Public Finance : A government, with an intention to establish economic progress and financial stability, announces the fiscal policy related to its income, expenditure and debt. The government manages public finance according to fiscal policy. Public finance is managed keeping in mind the progress of the nation.

The government, through its fiscal policies, formulates methods to equitably distribute the country's natural wealth, labour and capital investment, and tries to maximize the production. In the same manner, the government tries to ensure the equitable distribution of the income generated amidst all sections of the people, and tries to see that all people live comfortably.

The government, through its fiscal policies, enhances the public expenditure in priority areas like agriculture, small scale industries and basic infrastructure. By these means, the government takes steps to ensure a balanced growth in all spheres of the economy.

Developing countries like India utilize public finance in order to eradicate poverty and unemployment, regulate financial upheavals and commodity prices, and thereby establish financial stability.

Budget

Every year, the government presents its budget for the financial year. In India, the financial year starts from April 1st and ends on 31st March of the successive year. Through this budget, the government tries to achieve the objectives of its fiscal policies. So, what is a budget?

The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called Budget. It is a document showing the income

and expenditure of the government. The Central and State Governments present their own budgets.

In India, the Central budget is prepared by the finance minister in consultation with the finance department. Normally, the finance minister presents the Central budget in the Lok Sabha in February or March. In both the Houses of the Parliament, there will be a detailed discussion on the budget and the government has to obtain the approval of both the Houses before March 31st.

Budgets are of three types: Surplus Budget, Deficit Budget and Balanced Budget. If the budget shows excess income as compared to expenditure, it is called Surplus budget. If the expenditure is more than the income, it is called Deficit budget. If both income and expenditure are the same, it is called Balanced budget. In developing countries like India, the governments normally present deficit budget and try to achieve economic progress.

2. Public Expenditure

The government spends money for various purposes like defence, administration, economic development and welfare of the people. This is called Public Expenditure. In other words, the expenditure incurred by the government in the interest of public is called public expenditure. In the 20th century, with the advent of welfare states, the role and scope of the modern governments has expanded. Hence public expenditure has also increased.

In India, Central and State governments have their own expenditures. The expenditure of the Central government is of two types: Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure.

I. Revenue Expenditure: The expenditure incurred by the Central government from the sources of revenue income is called Revenue Expenditure. This expenditure is used for various financial and social services, defence, administration, interest payment, grants to states and other purposes. Revenue expenditure is classified into two groups called Planned Expenditure and Non-planned Expenditure.

A : Planned Expenditure : The expenditure incurred by the government towards financial and social services, nation-building exercises and

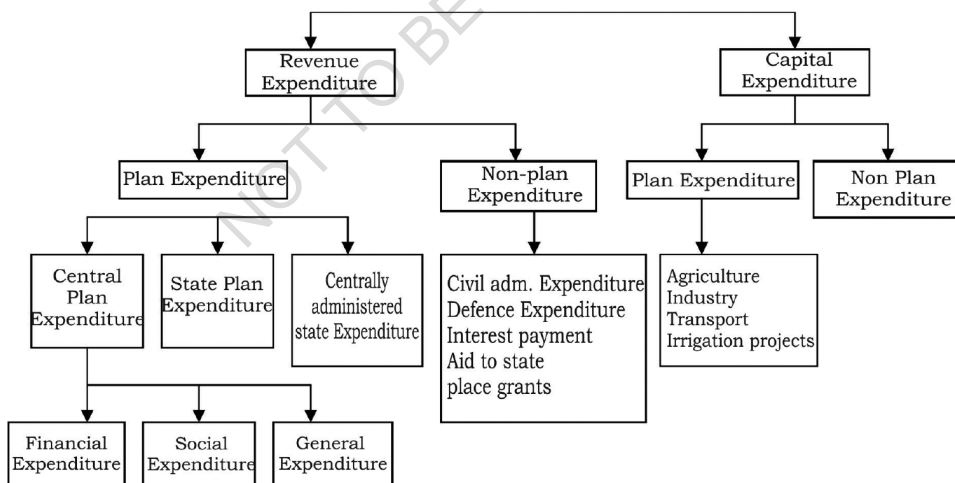
developmental works is called Planned Expenditure. This is the expenditure incurred by the government towards developmental activities under various plans. Besides these, this expenditure covers the plans of states as well as centrally-administered territories.

Under the Central Planned Expenditure, the government spends money on three types of services and development. They are:

- 1. Financial services** – Agriculture and agriculture-related activities, industry, communication, fuel, science and technology, rural development etc.
- 2. Social services** – Education, health, hygiene, family welfare, drinking water supply, housing, social welfare etc.
- 3. General services** – The expenditure incurred on maintenance of peace, law and order.

B : Non-planned Expenditure : With the exception of developmental activities, expenditure incurred on administration, defence, interest payment and other heads is called Non-planned expenditure. The major heads of non-plan expenditure are civil administration, defence, interest payment, allocations to states and various subsidies etc.,

Public Expenditure



II. Capital Expenditure : The money spent by the government on agriculture, industry, transport, electricity, irrigation projects and other developmental activities along with creation of new assets is called Capital

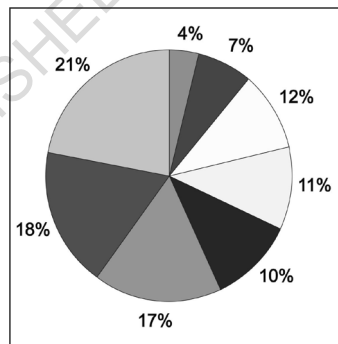
Expenditure. The government spends this amount from the income generated by the capital receipts.

In Capital Expenditure also, there are two types. They are: Planned Expenditure and Non-planned Expenditure. The expenditure incurred on long-term developmental projects in agriculture, industry, transport, irrigation etc. is called Planned Capital Expenditure. The expenditure incurred by the government on paying compensation to people affected by the developmental activities is called Non-planned Expenditure.

In this manner, the government spends money on administration, national economic development and citizens' welfare. To meet this expenditure, the government tries to generate income.

The percentage of estimated expenditure of the Central government in 2013-14

1. Grants given to States and Union Territories: 4%
2. Planned expenditure in States and Union Territories : 7%
3. Subsidies : 12%
4. Non-planned expenditure : 11%
5. Defence expenditure : 10%
6. Proportioned tax income to States : 17%
7. Interest payment : 18%
8. Central planned expenditure : 21%



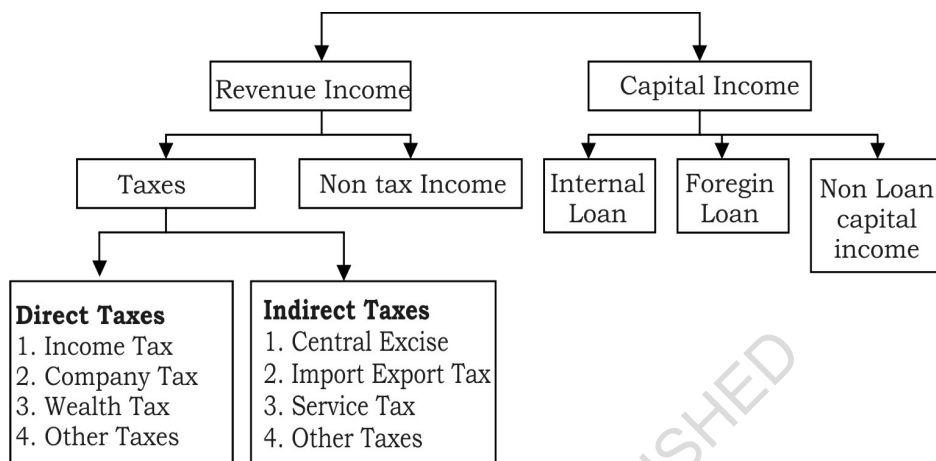
3. Public Revenue

The government collects income from varied sources to meet its expenditure. This is called Public Revenue. Governments are ever ready to create facilities for the welfare of people and speedy economic development. Due to this, the role of governments has expanded. As a result of this, public expenditure is ever increasing and necessary revenue sources have to be identified and added. In India, Central and State governments have their own sources of revenue. Now we will learn about the revenue sources of the Central Government.

The Central government collects its income from various sources. These sources can be classified under two heads as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts.

Revenue Receipts : The income generated by the government through taxes and non-tax sources is called Revenue Receipts. This is the actual revenue of the government. Revenue Receipts are of two types: 1.Tax revenue 2.Non-tax revenue.

SOURCES OF REVENUE



1. Tax Revenue : The money paid by the citizens without any expectation in return is called Tax. The Central government imposes various types of taxes to collect revenue. Taxes are the major sources of revenue for the government.

The government imposes higher rate of taxes on high-income group and lower rate of taxes on low-income group. The poor are exempted from income tax. Similarly, a higher rate of taxes is imposed on luxury goods and services used by the rich, and a lower rate of taxes on goods and services used by the common people. This principle used by the government in the imposition of taxes is called Principle of Progressive Taxation.

The taxes imposed by the Central government are of two types:

a. Direct Taxes – When the tax is paid by an individual on whom it is imposed, it is called Direct Tax. The burden of this tax is not transferable to others. Normally, the tax paid by individuals and organizations on their income is called Direct Tax. The main types of direct taxes are : Personal Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Wealth Tax, Stamp Duty etc.

b. Indirect Taxes : If the burden of tax imposed by the government is transferable to others, it is called Indirect Tax. Generally, indirect taxes are imposed on goods and services. For ex. the government imposes tax on the manufacturer of goods and services at the time of producing such goods and services. The manufacturer transfers this burden to the trader. The trader transfers this burden to the consumer. This means that if the

government imposes tax on the producer, the burden of the tax is ultimately borne by the consumer. The main forms of indirect taxes are Central Excise Duty, Import-Export Taxes, Service Tax and Foreign Travel Tax etc.

In this way, the government imposes various types of direct and indirect taxes to collect its revenue. Through taxation, the government aims at increased revenue collection.

2. Non-Tax Revenue : Apart from taxes, the government generates revenue from other sources. This is called Non-tax revenue. The main types of Non-tax revenue are

1. the net profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India.
2. the net profit generated by the Indian Railways.
3. the revenue generated by the Departments of Post and Telecommunications.
4. the revenue generated by the Public Sector Industries.
5. the revenue generated by the Coins and Mints.
6. Various types of fees and penalties etc.

Capital Receipts :

The revenue generated by the government which is intended to be used to create new assets in various fields of the economy, is called Capital Receipts. This revenue is generated to meet the expenses required for the development of agriculture, industries, irrigation, electricity, basic amenities etc.

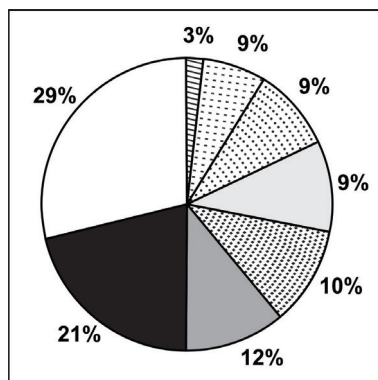
The government generates the capital revenue mainly through loans from internal and external sources. The loan obtained from citizens of the country, banks, financial institutions and industries is called internal debt. The loan obtained from foreign governments, foreign financial institutions and international financial institutions is called foreign debt.

Apart from taking loans, the government generates capital revenue through other sources too. It withdraws its investment in public industries. This is called disinvestment. From time to time, the state governments repay the loans and financial help they have taken from the central government. The money obtained through disinvestment and repayment of loans is called Non-debt capital receipts.

In this manner, the central government generates revenue from various sources. Utilising that revenue, it attempts to provide funds for administration and development in different areas of the economy.

The percentage of estimated revenue of the Central Government in 2013-14

1. *Non-debt capital receipt* – 3%
2. *Service tax and other taxes* – 9%
3. *Non-tax revenue* – 9%
4. *Customs duty*– 9%
5. *Central excise tax* – 10%
6. *Income tax* – 12%
7. *Corporate tax* – 21%
8. *Debt and other liabilities* – 27%



4. Deficit Financing :

The government first estimates its expenditure and then generates revenue accordingly. When doing so, it usually plans more expenditure than revenue. This is good for the development of the country. To fill any gaps between its income and expenditure, the government raises loans in the Reserve Bank of India, withdraws its cash reserves in the Reserve Bank of India, obtains loans from internal and external sources etc.

In developing countries, the expenditure of the governments is increasing more than the revenue. Hence, situations of deficit financing are cropping up. According to the definition of the Indian Planning Commission, deficit financing is “improving the net purchasing power of the economy through the budgetary operation of the government.” To put it briefly, deficit financing is when the government’s expenditure is more than its revenue. As a result, the developmental activities in the country increase and the amount of money in circulation increases. Due to this, the purchasing power of the people improves. Deficit is indicated by the negative sign (-).

There are four kinds of deficit financing: Budget Deficit, Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit and Primary Deficit.

Fiscal Deficit : In the budget, if the government’s expenditure is more than its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts, it is called fiscal deficit. Here non-debt capital revenue refers to the revenue generated through repayment of loans the government had given to the states and the revenue

generated through disinvestment. The total expenditure of the government includes its revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Fiscal deficit indicates the actual burden that will be imposed on the government treasury. In other words, it indicates how much loan the government has to take from internal and external sources. When the government is not able to overcome the fiscal deficit even after taking loans, the Reserve Bank of India gives a loan to the government in the form of printing notes and putting them into circulation. Fiscal deficit can be shown in the form of a formula in this manner:

Fiscal deficit = (Revenue receipts + Non-debt Capital Receipts) – Total Expenditure

Other Deficits in the Budget

- Budget Deficit = Total Revenue – Total Expenditure
- Revenue Deficit = Revenue receipt – Revenue Expenditure
- Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payment

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. The government manages the public finance through _____.
2. In the budget, when the government's revenue is more than its expenditure, it is called _____.
3. The person who presents the Central Government Budget in the Lok Sabha is _____.
4. The revenue generated by the government through internal and external loans is _____.

II. Answer the following in one sentence each :

1. What is Public Finance?
2. What do you mean by Budget?
3. Give the meaning of Deficit Budget.
4. What are Direct Taxes?
5. Express fiscal deficit in the form of a formula.

III. Answer the following in five-six sentences each :

1. Explain the differences between personal finance and public finance.
2. Explain briefly the significance of public finance.
3. List the plan expenditure of the Central Government.
4. Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the Central government.
5. What is fiscal deficit? Mention the four kinds of fiscal deficit.

IV. Activities :

1. Visit a Grama Panchayat or Taluk Panchayat office nearby, and collect information about its budget.
2. Watch the presentation of the Central and State Budgets on T.V., and discuss them in your class.
3. Collect the reports from newspapers about the presentation of the budgets, and display them in your classroom.

V. Project :

1. Discuss with the elders of your family and prepare budget relating to sources of income and expenditure of your family.



BUSINESS STUDIES
CHAPTER - 32
ENTREPRENEURSHIP



We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *Meaning of Entrepreneurship*
- *Role and importance of entrepreneurship.*
- *Self-employment opportunities*
- *Self employment schemes*

Entrepreneurship constitute the driving force of to-day's market economy. It is one of the four main economic factors namely land, labour, capital and organisation. It is a very powerful factor in changing the business environment of a country and its entire industrial sector.

Meaning of Entrepreneur

The word entrepreneur is derived from the French word 'Entreprendre', which means to undertake some activity. Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes. He possesses management skills and strong team building abilities and essential leadership qualities to manage the business. He exercises initiative by organising a venture to take the benefit of an opportunity. In business, the entrepreneur decides what, how and how much of goods and services to be produced. He comes up with new ideas for product's market or techniques. To put it in simple words an entrepreneur is someone who perceives opportunity, organises resources needed for exploiting the opportunity and exploits it. Computers, mobile phones, washing machines. ATM's, courier service and instant foods are some of the examples of entrepreneurs ideas that got converted into products or services.

Entrepreneurship : Entrepreneurship is a process of a action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise. Entrepreneurship is a creative activity. It is the ability to create and build something. It is a knack of sensing the opportunity where others see chaos, contradiction and confusion.

Entrepreneurship is the attitude of mind to seek opportunities, take calculated risks and derive benefits by setting up a venture which comprises

of numerous activities involved in it. Entrepreneurship is a process. It is not a combination of some stray incidents. It is purposeful and organised search for change. Entrepreneurship is a philosophy. It is the way one thinks, one acts and therefore in can exist in many situations, let it be business or government or in the field of education, science and technology or poverty alleviation or any others.

Characateristics of an Entrepreneur:

- Creativity
- Dynamism
- Team building
- Problem solving
- Risk taking
- Commitment.
- Innovation
- Leadership
- Achievement motivation
- Goal orientation
- Decision making

Functions of Entrepreneur: An entrepreneur has to perceive opportunities, plan, organise resources and oversee production, marketing. He infuses motivation among his assistants. Most importantly he has to innovate and bear risk. The main functions of an entrepreneur are:

- Entrepreneur starts business activity by preparing various plans relating to business
- He organises factors of production.
- He takes decisions about product, technology, marketing, employment etc.,
- He co-ordinates things effectively.
- He handles budget of his concern
- He bears risk and uncertainty.
- He gives directions to the business firm and ensures its effective operation.

Role and importance of an entrepreneur.

Entrepreneurs are the business leaders, They look for ideas and put them into practice in nurturing economic growth and development. They play the most important role in the economic growth and development of a country's economy. Entrepreneurs play a pivotal role not only in the development of industrial sector of a country but also in the development of agriculture and service sector. The major role played by the entrepreneurs in the economic development is as follows:

1. Entrepreneurs promote capital formation by mobilizing the idle savings of the citizens. They employ resources for setting up their enterprises.
2. Entrepreneurs provide large scale employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals.
3. Entrepreneurs help the country to increase the Gross Domestic product (GDP) and per capital income.
4. Entrepreneurs encourage effective mobilization of skill, bring in new products and services and develop market for the growth of the economy
5. Entrepreneurs enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices which results in the improvement of their standard of living.
6. Entrepreneurs promote development of Industries. They help to remove regional disparities by industrialising rural and backward areas.
7. Entrepreneurs contribute towards the development of society by reducing concentration of income and wealth.
8. Entrepreneurs promote country's export trade.
9. Entrepreneurs work in an environment of changing technology and try to maximise profits by innovations.

Importance of Entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurs occupy a central position in a market economy. They serve as the “Spark plug” in the economy’s engine, activating and stimulating all dynamic activities. For the economic progress of a nation and to spread its activities world wide. So they must be encouraged and rewarded. A society becomes prosperous only when it rewards and encourages the entrepreneurial activities because it is they and their activities. Which are the critical detriminents for success, prosperity, growth and opportunity in the economy. The most dynamic societies in the world are those that have more entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs promote capital formation by mobilising the idle savings of the public. They employ their own as well as borrowed resources for setting up their enterprises. Such type of entrepreneurial activities tends to value addition and creation of wealth, which is very essential for the industrial and economic development of a country. It is the entrepreneurial energy, creativity and innovation that trigger the production and sale of new products and services. It is the entrepreneur, who undertakes the risk of the enterprise in search of profit and seeks opportunities to earn profit and strives hard to satisfy the needs.

Self employment opportunities for entrepreneurship

The self-employed are a backbone of a nation. The corner tea shop, mom-and-pop grocery, scrap dealer and the internet cyber shops are some of the examples of self employed entrepreneurship. Encouragement and help to compete in the global economy is very essential. The Government of India has been at the forefront to promote private entrepreneurship by providing the right socio- economic eco - system for innovation and development. The key to transforming an individual from being “self employed” to become an “entrepreneur” is the establishment of a business organisation. The Ministry of Micro, small and Medium enterprises is the off-beat of this change. As majority of new business entities are launched with minimum capital and maximum vision, any individual interested in setting up an unit has a vast opportunity to select any form of business which he/she thinks feasible. For example they can select business such as:

- 1) Advertising agencies
- 2) Marketing consultancy.
- 3) Industrial consultancy.
- 4) Equipment rental and leasing.
- 5) Photocopying centres
- 6) Industrial Research and Development.
- 7) Industrial testing labs.
- 8) Internet browsing/setting up of cyber cafe.
- 9) Installation and operation of cable and T.V network.
- 10) Beauty parlours.

Self employment Schemes:

Finance is one of the essential requirement to start an enterprise. Without adequate funds, no business can be started or developed. To meet this requirement, the governments both at the Central and State level have set-up several financial institutions. These financial institutions help even small scale industries by providing loans.

Some of the important financial institutions are:

- 1) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)
- 2) National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD)
- 3) Export and Import Bank (EXIM BANK)
- 4) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- 5) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)
- 6) Industrial Credit & Government Corporation of India (ICGCI)
- 7) Industrial Re-construction Bank of India.
- 8) Commercial & other Banks
- 9) State Finance corporations.
- 10) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
- 11) Unit Trust of India (UTI)

Promotional organisations:

Government at State and Central level have introduced many measures to support the growth and development of entrepreneurs. A number of promoting agencies and institutions have been setup to help emerging entrepreneur to start especially small & medium scale enterprises. These institutions support the entrepreneurs in respect of training, financing and marketing. Some such institutions are:

- 1) District Industrial Centres (DIC's)
- 2) Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd (SIDC)
- 3) National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
- 4) Small Scale Industries Board
- 5) Small Industries Service Institutions (SISI)
- 6) Industrial Estates.
- 7) Khadi & Village Industries Corporation
- 8) Technical Consultancy Organisation.

District Industrial Centres (DIC's)

These centres were established in the year 1978 with a focus to provide integrated administrative support for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas. These centres act as a chief co-ordinators in respect of various government and other agencies. DIC's provide a single window interacting agency to the budding entrepreneurs at district levels. They provide:

- 1) Technical support for preparation of project report.
- 2) Information on machinery and equipment
- 3) Promotion of new Industrial Estates.
- 4) Approval of Project reports of special types.
- 5) Training through Entrepreneurship development programmes.
- 6) Allotment of raw materials .
- 7) Financial assistance under self-employment schemes.
- 8) Assistance under equipment leasing scheme through NSIC.
- 9) Assistance in marketing linkage with central government.
- 10) Assistance in ancillary industry tie-up with government undertakings.
- 11) Marketing assistance through participation in exhibitions/trade fairs/buyers-sellers meet.
- 12) Attending problems related to SSI registration/Bank loan/marketing production.
- 13) Financial assistance for modernisation of units.
- 14) Export assistance.
- 15) Assistance in sick unit revitalisation.
- 16) Promoting entrepreneurship through National level awards for innovative products.
- 17) Promotion of products under non-conventional energy source.
- 18) Assistance in standardisations of products.
- 19) Assistance in design and product development for handicrafts.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The word entrepreneur has come from the French word _____ .
2. The process of action an entrepreneur undertakes to establish an enterprise is called _____ .
3. District Industrial Centres were started in the year _____

II. Discuss the following questions in group and then answer.

1. Who is an entrepreneur?
2. "Entrepreneurship is a creative activity". How?
3. What are the characteristics of Entrepreneurship?
4. Explain the importance of an entrepreneur.
5. What is the part played by the District centres in the development of Enterprises?

III. Activities :

1. Visit an enterprise near your place and collect information about the workers.
2. Collect information about various enterprises through internet.
3. Collect the photographs of famous entrepreneurs of India.

IV. Project :

Arrange for an interview with your nearby entrepreneur and collect detailed information about how he/she has built up that enterprise and prepare a report.



Chapter – 33

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION



We learn about the following in this chapter :

- Consumer, consumer rights, exploitation and consumer awareness.
- The major objectives of the consumer protection and its importance.
- To follow certain precautionary measures while buying goods and services.
- The significance of the Consumer Education and information with regard to the methods of filing cases with the consumer court.

The User and the Provider

The Service Organisations have used the term “User” to those who use the goods and services. The person who supplies goods or services is called “Provider”. The Government in its consumer protection Act has used the word “Consumer” in place of user. It is the duty of the traders and producers to provide quality goods and services for the price paid by the consumer. It is the right of every consumer to get quality goods and services. The traders or the producers cheat the consumers in many ways. To stop this hindrance some social organisations started some movements. The history of consumer movement began in U.S. In India the planning commission backed the idea of foundation of “Indian Association of consumers” in 1956, for various reasons it was not effective. The real beginning of the movement was started in India in 1965. During that year, some women of Mumbai started a movement called AWARE (The Association of Women Against Rising Expenses). This movement gave rise to start some movements at the National level in some parts of the country. The important associations are the Federation of Consumer Organisation, The National Consumer Protection Council etc.

The Reasons for Consumer Exploitation:

During the past, the Producers were supplying goods directly to the consumers. e.g - milk, fruits, vegetables etc., without any hindrance of middlemen. When agricultural occupations developed, it changed the marketing methods. The direct transaction between the producer and the consumer has almost stopped. The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middlemen. It led to many hindrances. Consumers had to face various difficulties and problems. They incurred many losses. The development of information technology has led to Teleshopping. Through Teleshopping the consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from the traders.

What is teleshopping?

The consumers instead of going to traders can place order for the goods which are advertised over Television and other media. Through Internet, SMS or Telephone consumers can place the order for the goods selected. Payment can be made after receiving the goods at door. This transaction is called Teleshopping.

Consumer: Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or Wages. The goods purchased may be for self consumption or meant for resale or for a commercial purpose (Any activity or transaction carried on with the motive of making profit is a commercial purpose). Every consumer has certain wants. He buys goods to satisfy his wants. It is the duty of every producer to satisfy the needs of the consumers. Ours is a free enterprise economy and consumer is regarded as the king and occupies a prime place. But, unfortunately many a times consumers are neglected, exploited and cheated. They suffer heavily.

World Consumers' Day

In the history of World Consumers' Movement, March 15, 1962 is an important day. On that day, the president John F. Kennedy gave the American consumers four basic rights: the right to safety, the right to choose, the right to information, and the right to be heard. For this reason, March 15 of every year is celebrated as the World Consumers' Day.

Consumer Protection: It refers to protection to consumers against exploitation by the producers and traders. There is a great need for consumer protection. To safeguard the interests of consumers, consumer rights are assured.

Consumer Protection Act: The Consumer Movements were started by a few people who suffered on account of regular exploitation by traders (a few are mentioned in the first paragraph of this chapter). Such movements brought pressure on the government and alerted it to formulate new Acts to safeguard the interests of the consumers. In the last five decades, more than 30 Acts have been implemented. E.g. Essential Commodities Act, Weights and Measures Act, Act against Adulteration of Food Articles etc. The Consumer protection Act 1986 is a significant step in this direction.

Major Objectives of the Act:

- The Act accords importance for safety and quality.
- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
- Compensating the Consumers in case of any problem arising as a result of trade.
- Creating awareness to the consumers through Consumer Education.

In total, the major objective of the Act is to ensure quality goods and services at reasonable prices through healthy competition.

The Consumer Protection Act extends to the whole of India. It applies to all goods and services. The Act promotes the rights of consumers such as:

- The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers.
- The Right to Information- information about the quality, quantity, purity, standard etc, to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices.
- Right to Choice: Wherever possible access to variety of goods at competitive prices.
- Right to be Heard: The interests of the consumers to be heard with due consideration.
- Right to seek Redressal against the unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation.
- Right to Consumer Education: The Consumers are to be educated about their rights.
- Right to stop exploitation.

- Right to healthy environment that is good physical environment to enhance the quality of their life.

The Consumer Protection Act provides for the establishment of Central Protection Council at National Level, State Consumer Protection Council at State Level and District Consumer Protection Council at district level. These councils are formed in accordance with the jurisdiction and the Minister in charge of Consumer Affairs at Central Government is the Chairman at the National Council. The Minister is In charge of Consumer Affairs at the State Level. The District Commissioner/Collector is the chairman at the district level.

Consumer disputes redressal Agencies:

The Consumer Protection Act provides for the establishment of consumer disputes redressal agencies such as:

1. District Forum.
2. State Commission.
3. National Commission.

1) District Forum: There shall be a forum in each district. A qualified district judge nominated by the state government presides over the deliberations. It entertains the complaints where the value of goods and services is less than Rs. 20 lakhs. There shall be two members of whom one shall be a woman.

2) The State Commission: A person who is or has been a High Court Judge is its president. There shall be two other eminent members, who have adequate knowledge relating to consumer affairs. It entertains complaints of claim value exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs but not more than one crore. Of the two members one shall be a woman.

3) The National Commission: It is headed by a Judge of Supreme Court to be appointed by the Central Government as President. There shall be four other members of eminence, integrity and standing. Of them one shall be a woman. National Commission shall dispose of any complaints where the claim shall exceed Rs. one crore in value.

The methods to be followed to file a case in a consumer court

- There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
- The complaint may be a typed one or hand written.
- The complaint should include the name of the person (complainant), Full address and Telephone Number.
- The person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address.

- The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly. The bill or receipt should be enclosed.
- There is no fees or stamp duty for the complaint
- No advocate or lawyer is required. The consumer himself/herself can argue.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The other name of the Consumer is
2. Person giving goods or services for money is called
3. The Consumer Day is observed onevery year.
4. In the case of compensation exceeding 5,00 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the

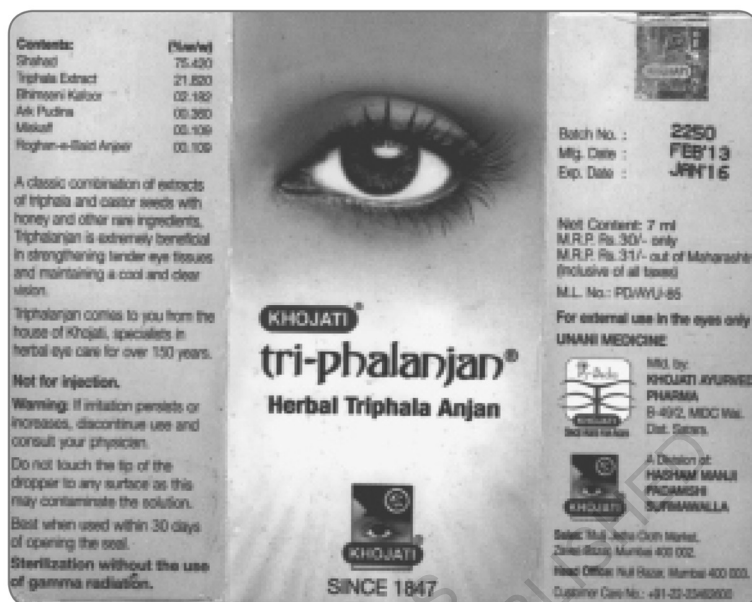
II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence each:

1. Who is called a consumer?
2. What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?
3. What is the Right of every Consumer?
4. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?
5. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

1. What are the problems faced by consumers?
2. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?
3. Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection Council.
4. What are the major functions of the Consumer Protection Council?
5. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.
6. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?

IV. Observe the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



1. What is the Company's name printed on the packet?
2. What is the maximum price printed?
3. What is the date of manufacturing of this item?
4. What is the date within which this item is to be used?

V. Activities:

1. Visit your district Consumer Forum with your teacher. Observe the functions of the forum and collect information.
2. Prepare four slogans to create consumer awareness.
3. Plan a Jatha on the World Consumer Day and engage yourself in creating consumer awareness.
4. Collect different types of bills/receipts of awareness.

VI. Project:

Imagine an instance of being cheated by the trader and prepare an application of complaint. Prepare your own supporting documents.