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Part I (History)

CHAPTER - 4

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Brief Concepts of the Lesson –

1. **Trade** - the activity of buying selling or exchanging goods or services between people firms or countries.

2. The **Silk Route** is a historical network of interlinking trade routes across the Afro-Eurasian landmass that connected East, South, and Western Asia with the Mediterranean and European world, as well as parts of North and East Africa. The name ‘silk routes’ points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

3. **Indentured labour** - A bonded labour under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

4. **Tariff** – Tax imposed on a country’s imports from the rest of the world. The tariff is levied at the point of entry i.e. the border or the airport.

5. **Corn laws**— A Corn Law was first introduced in Britain in 1804, when the landowners, who dominated Parliament, sought to protect their profits by imposing a duty on imported corn. This led to an expansion of British wheat farming and to high bread prices.

6. **Assembly line production** – 1. An arrangement of workers, machines, and equipment in which the product being assembled passes consecutively from operation to operation until completed.

7. **Rinderpest** (cattle plague) - An infectious viral disease of cattle, domestic buffalo, etc.

8. **Opium trade**, the traffic that developed in the 18th and 19th centuries in which Great Britain, exported opium grown in India to China.

9. **The Great Depression** - An economic situation in which most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade. Began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s.

10. **Bretton Woods twins** - The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins.

11. **The Bretton Woods system** - The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system.

12. **NIEO** (New international economic Order) - A system that would give developing countries real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in the developed countries’ markets.

13. **The G-77 countries** - The **Group of 77** at the United Nations is a loose coalition of developing nations, there were 77 founding members of the organization, but the organization has since expanded to 132 member countries.
14. **Globalisation** integrating economy of a country with the economies of economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and labour

15. **IMF International Monetary Fund**

16. **Fixed Exchange Rate** - The rate which is officially fixed by the government and does not vary with changes in demand and supply of foreign currency.

17. **Floating Exchange Rate** - These rates fluctuate depending on demand and supply of foreign currency.

18. **Entrepreneur** One who undertakes commercial enterprise with chance of profit or loss. Starts enterprise by himself/herself at his/her own risk.

**Short Answer Questions**

**Q.1:** What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British?
- Trade Surplus – Britain had a Trade Surplus with India. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.
- Home Charges – Britain’s trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so-called home charges that included private remittance by British officials and traders, interest payments on India’s external debt and pensions of British officials in India.
- Major Supplier of cotton – India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to Britain which was required to feed the cotton textile industry in Britain.
- Supplier of indentured workers – Many indentured workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.

**Q.2:** How did Bretton Woods System Work?
- The international monetary system is the system linking national currencies and monetary system.
- The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system the national currencies were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate.
- The Bretton Woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes of the western industrial nations.

**Q.3:** What were the effects of the British Government’s decision to abolish the Corn Laws?
- Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it would be produced within the country.
- British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast areas of land were left uncultivated and people started migrating to cities or other countries.
- As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. Faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes and therefore more food imports.
- Around the world in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia land were cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

**Q.4:** What were the advantages of the invention of refrigerated ship?
- This reduced the shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe.
• The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet.
• To the earlier, monotony of Bread and Potatoes many, not all could add meat, butter or egg.
• Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

Q5: - What were the methods used by the European Employers in Africa to recruit and retain Labour?
• Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.
• Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from the land: only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market.
• Mineworkers were also confined in compounds and not allowed to move about freely

Q. 6:- What was the role of Indian entrepreneurs abroad?
• Many groups of bankers and traders who financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia
• They had a sophisticated system to transfer money over large distances.
• Indian traders and moneylenders also followed European colonizers into Africa.
• Hyderabadi Sindhi traders, however, ventured beyond European colonies

LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1: - Explain the impacts of the First World War?
• It was the first modern industrial war which involved industrial nations.
• Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc. are used to a massive scale.
• Unthinkable death and destruction.
• Most of the people killed and injured were man of working age.
• Declined the household income.
• Men were forced to join in the war.
• Women slapped into undertake jobs which they were not used to.

Q.2: - What were the effects of the Great Depression on the Indian economy?
• The economic depression immediately affected Indian Trade, as India’s exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934
• Agriculture prices fell sharply, but the colonial government refused to reduce revenues. Peasants producing for the world markets were worst hit.
• Raw jute was produced, processed in the industries to make gunny bags. Its exports collapsed and prices fell by 60% peasants of Bengal fell into debt traps.
• Peasants used up their savings mortgaged lands and sold their precious jewellery to meet their expense.
Q.3: - 19th century indenture has been described as a ‘New system of slavery’. Explain

• In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indians and Chinese laborers went to work on plantations in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world.
• In India, indentures laborers were hired under contracts which promises return travel to India after they had worked for five years on plantations.
• Gradually in India cottage industries declined, land rents rose, land was cleared of mines and plantations. All this affected the lives of the poor. They failed to pay their rents, become indebted, and were forced to migrate in search of work.
• The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Mauritius, Fiji and Ceylon and Malaya.
• Recruitment was done by agent engaged by employers and paid a small commission.

Q.4: - “One important feature of the US economy in the 1920’s was mass production.” Explain.

• A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer, ‘Henry Ford’.
• He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.
• He realized that the ‘Assembly line’ method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.
• This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously
• This was a way of increasing output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.
• This doubling goes daily wages were considered ‘best cost – cutting decision’ he had ever made.

Q.5: - ‘The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world’ Explain

• Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and North Africa.
• They have been known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century.
• Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals—gold and silver—flowed from Europe to Asia.

Q.6: - ‘Why did the Europeans flee to America in the 19th century?’

• Poverty and hunger were widespread in Europe.
• Over crowded cities and widespread deadly diseases.
• Religious persecution

Q. 7: - ‘What was the impact of the Great Depression of 1929 on jute producers of Bengal?’

• They grew raw jute that was processed in factories for export in the form of gunny bags.
• As gunny exports collapsed, the price of raw jute crashed more than 60 per cent.
• Peasants who borrowed in the hope of better times or to increase output in the hope of higher incomes faced ever lower prices, and fell deeper and deeper into debt.
Q.8 : - What did the G-77 countries want to gain from the NIEO?

- Real control over their natural resources,
- More development assistance,
- Fairer prices for raw materials,
- Better access for their manufactured goods in the developed countries markets.

Question Bank

Short answer type question 3 marks

Q.1: - ‘The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world’ Explain

Q.2: - Why did the Europeans flee to America in the 19th century?

Q. 3:- What was the impact of the Great Depression of 1929 on jute producers of Bengal?

Q. 4:- How did the Bretton Woods system collapse giving birth to Globalisation?

Q. 5:- How did potatoes become food for the poor?

Long answer type questions 5 marks.

1. What were the effects of germs of various diseases carried by Europeans in America?

2. What was Rinderpest? How had it affected the African community?

3. State how Britain found it difficult to recapture the Indian market after World War I.

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CHAPTER 5
THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Proto-Industrialization

Hand Labour and Steam Power

What Happened To Weavers? They lost their independence

Coming Up Of Factories

Age of Indian Textiles - Factories Come Up

Manchester Comes To India - British goods in Indian markets

The Pace of Industrial Change

Small Scale Industries Predominated

Market for Goods
Newspaper, Magazine
Street walls, Labels
Calendars

Inventions and inventors

Spinning Jenny - James Hargreaves

Spinning mill - Richard Arkwright

Flying Shuttle - John Kay

Steam Engine - New Comen & James Watt
IMPORTANT CONCEPTS OF THE LESSON
1. An association of craftsmen or merchants following same craft to protect
2. The members interest and supervise the standard of the work.
3. Tanning. Convert raw hide into leather by soaking in liquid containing tannic acid.
4. Food processing. Technique of chopping and mixing food for making jam, juices, etc.
5. Victorian Britain. Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria.
6. Brewery. A place where beer etc. is brewed commercially. Brewing is a process of infusion, boiling and fermentation.
7. Vagrant. A person without a settled home or regular work.
8. Bourgeois. The upper middle class.
9. Gomastha. An Indian word meaning an agent, a middle man between the merchant and weavers.
10. Stapler. A person who staples or sorts wool according to its fibre.

INDUSTRIALISATION
Production of goods with the help of machines in factories
- The first industrialized Nation-Britain
- Features
  - Handmade goods to machine made goods in factories, cottage to factory, large scale production, started in
  - England in later parts of 18th Century. In course of time, it affected all systems of production. Orient. Countries to the east of Mediterranean Sea usually referring to Asia.

BEFORE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

PROTO-INDUSTRIALISATION
- Production in 17th century, artisans worked for merchants to produce goods, artisans took raw material from merchants for production. Their cottages functioned as factory.
- Association of producers, trained craft people maintained control over production, restricted entry of new traders. Coming of factories

COMING UP OF FACTORIES
- Early factories in England came up by the 1730s.
- First symbol of new era-cotton mill
- Many factories sprang up in England
- A series of inventions in carding, twisting, spinning and rolling.

THE PACE OF INDUSTRIAL CHANGE
- Cotton and iron and steel industries were the most dynamic industries.
- New industries could not displace traditional ones
- Technological changes occurred slowly
- Steam engine invented by James Watt had no buyers for years.
- New technologies were slow to be accepted.
HAND LABOUR AND STEAM POWER

- In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour.
- In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal.
- Range of products could be produced only with hand labour.
- Demand for intricate design.
- Upper classes preferred things produced by hand.

LIFE OF THE WORKER

- Abundance of labour affected the life of workers badly.
- Labour was seasonal.
- Fear of unemployment made workers hostile to new technology.
- Women labours protested against the introduction of spinning jenny.
- Introduction of railways opened greater opportunities.

INDUSTRIALISATION IN THE COLONIES

- Textile industry was the Centre of industrialization in India.

AGE OF INDIAN TEXTILES

- Finer varieties of cotton from India for export.
- A vibrant sea trade operated through pre-colonial ports.

WHAT HAPPENED TO WEAVERS?

- East India Company appointed "gomaschas" to collect supply from weavers.
- Weavers lost bargaining power and lost lands for settling loans.

MANCHESTER COMES TO INDIA

- By 1950s, India began to import Manchester cotton from Britain.
- With Manchester import Indian export and local market declined.
- Supply of raw cotton in India decreased.
- Weavers were forced to buy cotton at high prices.

FACTORIES COME UP

- Industries were set up in different regions.
- First cotton mill came in Bombay in 1854.
- 1855 the first jute mill in Bengal.
- 1830s-1840s Dwarakanath Tagore setup six-point stock companies in Bengal.
- Capital was accumulated through other trade network.
- Till the First World War European managing agencies in fact controlled large sectors of Indian industries.

WHERE DID THE WORKERS COME FROM?

- Most of the workers came from Indian villages.
PECULIARITIES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH
• Early Indian cotton mills made coarse cotton yarn.
• During the First World War Manchester imports to India declined.
• Indian factories supplied goods for war needs.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES PREDOMINATED
• Most of the Industries were located in Bengal and Bombay.
• A small portion of total industrial labour worked in factories.
• Use of fly shuttle increased handicraft.

MARKET FOR GOODS
• Advertisements helps in creating new consumers.
• Advertisements appear in:
  - Newspaper
  - Magazine
  - Street walls
  - Labels
  - Calendars

AT A GLANCE
✓ Trade guilds were association of producers that trained craft people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and price.
✓ A Stapler was a person who stapled or sorted wool according to its fibre.
✓ Richard Arkwright set up the first cotton mill in England
✓ Fear of unemployment made workers hostile to new technology.
✓ Gomasthas were paid servants who would supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.
✓ Fly shuttle was a mechanical device used for weaving.
✓ A jobber was an old trusted worker employed by the industrialists to get new recruits.
✓ The first cotton mill was set up in Bombay in 1854.
✓ ‘Proto Industrialization’ meant large scale production of goods for international market, not based on the modern factory system.

SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1 - What was the result of First World War on Indian industries?
First World War gave a great boost to the Indian Industries because of the following reasons -
• The British mills became busy with the production of War materials so all its exports to India virtually stopped.
• Suddenly Indian mills got clearance to produce different articles for the home market.
• The Indian factories were called upon to supply various war related materials like- Jute bags, clothes for uniforms, tents and leather boots for the forces and so on.
Q.2 : Who was a jobber? Explain his functions.
- Industrialists usually employed jobbers to get new recruits. Very often the
  jobber was an old and trusted worker.
- He got people from his village ensured them jobs, helped them to settle in the city and
  provided them money in time of crisis.
- Jobbers became persons with authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts
  for the favour he did and started controlling the lives of workers.

Q.3 : What were the problems of Indian weavers at the early 19th century?
- The Indian weavers had to face many problems such as
  - Shortage of raw material – as raw cotton exports from India increased the
  - Price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy
    raw cotton at higher prices.
  - Clashes with Gomasthas - the Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for
    delays in supply. So the weavers clashed with them.
  - System of Advances - the British started the system of advances to regularize the supply.
    The weavers eagerly took the advances in a hope to earn more but they failed to do so.
    They even started losing small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated.

Q.4 : What does the cover picture indicate on the famous book 'Dawn of the century'?
- The music book published by E.T. Paul had a picture on the cover page announcing the
  Dawn of the Century
  - There is an angel of progress, bearing the flag of the new century and is
  - Gently perched on a wheel with wings symbolizing time.
  - The fight is taking into the future.
  - Floating about behind her are the sign of progress - Railway, Camera, Machines, Printing
    press and factory.

Q.5 : What steps were taken by the East India Company to control the market of Cotton
and silk goods?
- Appointment of Gomasthas -Britishers appointed paid servants called the Gomasthas to
  supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.
- Introducing advance or loan system .British wanted to prevent wears from dealing with
  other buyers .Weavers were given loan to purchase raw materials for their production.
- Those who took loan had to hand over the cloth only to gomasthas.

Q.6 : Why did merchants turn to countryside, rather than setting up of business in towns?
- Demand for goods have increased since the European powers had acquired colonies and
  sold their goods in their colonies.
- But merchants could not expand production with in town because the urban crafts and
  trade guilds were very powerful.
- Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly rights to produce and trade in specific
  products.
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 - Explain the main features of Proto – Industrialization?

- Main features of Proto Industrialization-
- Production was not based on factories.
- Large scale home based production for international market.
- Merchants moved to countryside and supplied money for artisans to produce for international market.
- It provided alternative source of income.
- Income from pro-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation.
- Helped in fuller use of their family labour resources.
- Close relationship developed between the towns and countryside.

Q.2 - How did the British market expand their goods in India?

- Advertisement of product – Advertisement makes products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs.
- During the industrial age, advertisements have played a major role in expanding the market for products.
- Putting labels on the cloth bundles – The labels were needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. When buyers saw ‘MADE IN MANCHESTER’ written in bold on a label they would feel confident about buying the clothes.
- Images of Indian Gods gave approval to the goods being sold. Images of Krishna and Saraswati were intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to the Indian People.
- Printing Calendars to popularize their products: Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in the tea shops and in poor people’s homes, just as much as in offices and in middle class houses.

Q.3 - The Industrial Revolution was a mixed Blessing ‘.Explain? 

Blessing of the Industrial Revolution –
- Production by machines helped to meet the increasing need of the growing population
- Improved means of transport and communication made life easier
- Machines relieved man of the drudgery.
- Machines have brought more leisure.

Harmful effects of Industrial Revolution -
- The industrial Revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labourers.
- Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs.
- The cities became overcrowded and many problems of sanitation and housing arose.
- The industrial Revolution gave birth to imperialism
Q.4 - Why the system of advances proved harmful for the weavers?

- No chance of bargaining – The weavers lost the chance of bargaining.
- Leasing of land – most of the weavers had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.
- Dependency for food on others – most of the weavers after losing their land became dependent on others for food supplies.
- Clashes with Gomasthas – Gomasthas acted arrogantly, marched into villages with police and punished weavers for delay in supply.
- No Profit – as the weavers had to sell their goods to the lenders.

Q.5 - Explain the term "Age of Industries"

- Inventions & developments which revolutionized the technique of production
- Led to growth of new factory system.
- New machines and steam power replaced human labour.
- Led to the creation of new class - the capitalists and workers
- Migration of people from rural to urban areas.

QUESTION BANK

3 marks
1. Why the hand labour was preferred over machines in Victorian England?
2. In which country was mechanical power preferred and why?
3. Explain any three major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the Industrial revolution.
4. Why did the British merchants engage farmers from the countryside to produce textiles for the market?
5. How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of workers in Britain during the 19th century? Explain with examples

5 marks
1. "The ports of Surat and Hoogly declined by the 18th century." Explain.
2. How did Indian entrepreneurs accumulate capital for investment?

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IMPORTANT CONCEPTS OF THE LESSON

- **Characteristics of the City** – Centres of Political, economic administrative network, trade and industry. Some cities were metropolises and others were urban centres.
- **Industrialisation and the rise of modern city in England** - Textile Industries of Leeds and Manchester attracted large number of migrants like clerks, shopkeepers soldiers, servants, beggars, etc.
- **Housing** – Labours lived in cheap and unsafe tenements, danger of fire hazards.
- **Tenement**. Dwelling place, e.g., a set of rooms separated from each, in the poorer section of a larger city.
- **Philanthropist**. A person who is concerned about the welfare of the mankind.
- **Green belt**. Area of open land with plants and trees for preservation around the city, maintaining natural habitation
- **Asphyxiation**. Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply in the blood.
- **Reclamation**. Bring wasteland under cultivation. Recover marshy land from seawater and make it livable and cultivable.
- **Individualism**. Social theory favouring freedom of individual - encouraging free action by individuals
- **Akharas**. Traditional wrestling schools, generally located in every neighbourhood, where young people were trained to ensure both physical and moral fitness
Main points

- Towns and cities that first appeared along river valleys,
- Cities were often the centers of
  - Political power,
  - Administrative network,
  - Trade and industry,
  - Religious institutions,
  - Intellectual activity,
  - And supported various social groups such as artisans, merchants and priests.
- The early industrial cities of Britain such as Leeds and Manchester attracted large numbers of migrants to the textile mills set up in the late eighteenth century.
- Apart from the London dockyards, five major types of industries employed large numbers: clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery, and precision products such as surgical instruments, watches, and objects of precious metal.
- Compulsory Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870
- The London underground railway partially solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and from the city.
- Chartism is a movement demanding the vote for all adult males
- Bombay was a group of seven islands under Portuguese control.
- In 1661, control of the islands passed into British hands after the marriage of Britain’s King Charles II to the Portuguese princess.
- The East India Company quickly shifted its base from Surat to Bombay.
- At first, Bombay was the major outlet for cotton textiles from Gujarat.
- Later, in the nineteenth century, the city functioned as a port through which large quantities of raw materials such as cotton and opium would pass.
- Gradually, it also became an important administrative centre in western India, and then, by the end of the nineteenth century, a major industrial center.
- Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1819, after the Maratha defeat in the Anglo-Maratha war.
- The first cotton textile mill in Bombay was established in 1854.
- By 1921, there were 85 cotton mills with about 146,000 workers.
- Like the European elite, the richer Parsi, Muslim and upper caste traders and industrialists of Bombay lived in sprawling, spacious bungalows
- Chawls were multi-storeyed structures which had been built from at least the 1860s in the ‘native’ parts of the town.
- The Bombay Governor William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay.
- In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba
- A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918 and used the excavated earth to create the 22-acre Ballard Estate. Subsequently, the famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.
- Harish Chandra Sakharam Bhatwadekar shot a scene of a wrestling match in Bombay’s Hanging Gardens and it became India’s first movie in 1896.
- Dadasaheb Phalke made the film Raja Harishchandra (1913).
• By 1925, Bombay had become India’s film capital, producing films for a national audience.
• Most of the people in the film industry were themselves migrants who came from cities like Lahore, Calcutta, Madras and contributed to the national character of the industry.
• Those who came from Lahore, then in Punjab, were especially important for the development of the Hindi film industry.
• Many famous writers, like Ismat Chughtai and Saadat Hasan Manto, were associated with Hindi cinema.
• Metropolis – A large, densely populated city of a country or state often the capital of region.
• Older cities like London changed dramatically when people begun pouring in after the industrial revolution. Factory or workshop owners did not house the migrant workers. Instead individual landowners put up cheap, and usually unsafe, tenements for the new arrivals.
• Temperance movement – a largely middle class led social reform movement which emerged in Britain and America from the 19th century onwards. It identified alcoholism as the cause of the ruin of families and society and aimed at reducing the consumption of alcoholic drinks particularly amongst the working classes.
• Libraries art galleries and museums were established in the 19th century to provide people with a sense of history and pride in the achievements of the British.
• Baron Haussmann was well known for rebuilding Paris.
• 10-hour Movement was started for limiting the hours of work in the factories.
• The first smoke nuisance legislation in India was made in Calcutta
• Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of Garden City
• The first underground railway was between Paddington to Farrington

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1 - :What steps were taken to clean up London?
• Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces reduce pollution and landscape the city.
• Large blocks of apartments were built.
• Demands were made for ‘New Lungs’ for the city and the idea of green belt around London was offered.

Q.2 - :Give three reasons why the population of London expanded from the middle of the 18th century?
• Industrialization was the most important factor which attracted people to London.
• The textile industry of London attracted a large number of migrants.
• The city of London attracted people from all walks of life like clerks, shopkeepers, soldiers, servants, laborers, beggars etc.

Q.3 - :How did people entertain themselves in the ’chawls‘?
• Magicians, Monkey players or acrobats used to perform their acts on the streets.
• The Nandi bull used to predict the future.
• Chawls were also the place for the exchange of news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.
Q.4 - : Explain the social change in London which led to the need for underground

- British made a million houses, single family cottages.
- Now people could not walk to work and this led to the development of underground railways.
- By 1880, the expended train services were carrying 40 million passengers in a year.

Q.5 - : What was the status of the women folk in the conservative industrial towns?

- Women of upper and middle classes faced higher level of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids.
- Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives particularly among the lower social classes.
- As women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public plans, women were forced to withdraw into their homes.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1- : Bombay was a prime city of India . Justify by giving examples .

- It was the major outlet for cotton textile from Gujarat.
- It functioned as a major port city.
- It was an important administrative centre in western India.
- It soon emerged as a major industrial centre.
- The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 brought the west close to Bombay.

Q.2 - : Describe the life in chawls?

- Chawls were multistoried structure built and owned by private landlords such as Merchants, bankers and building contractors.
- Each chawl was divided into smaller one room tenements which had no private toilets.
- Many families could reside at a time in a tenement.
- People had to keep the window of their rooms closed even in humid weather due to close proxy of filthy gutters, buffalo stables etc.
- Though water was scarce and people often quarreled every morning for a turn at the top observers found that house were kept quite clean.

Q.3 - : Explain the life style of workers of mid-19th century in Britain?

- In most of the industries the demand for labour was seasonal.
- The workers were getting very low wages.
- Factories employed large numbers of women.
- Most of the workers were living in slums.
- Factories or workshop owners did not house the migrant workers.
- For the poor workers the street often was the only place for rest, leisure and fun.
Q.4 - Describe the problems of traveling in the underground railway?
- People were afraid to travel underground.
- The Compartments were over crowded and polluted by smoke.
- The atmosphere was a mixture of Sulphur, coal and dust with fuel fumes from the gas lamps.
- Many felt that the iron monsters added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city.
- Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply and heat.

Q.5 What is referred to as 'HAUSSMANISATION' of Paris?
- In 1852, Louis Napoleon III wanted to rebuild the city of Paris and appointed Baron Haussmann, the chief architect, as the prefect of the seine.
- His name has come to stand for the forcible reconstruction of cities to enhance their beauty and order
- The poor were evicted from the centre of Paris.
- For 17 years after 1852, Haussmann rebuilt Paris straight broad avenues or boulevards and open spaces were designed and full- grown trees were transplanted.
- By 1870, one fifth of the streets of Paris were Haussmann’s creation. Bus Shelter sand tap water was introduced.
- The whole process is referred to as Haussmanisation of Paris.

Question Bank
3 marks
1. How did the condition of women workers change from 19th to 20th century in London?
2. Why well-off Londoners supported the need to build housing for the poor in the 19th century?
3. Why was the city of London like a powerful magnet for migrant population?
4. Give any three changes in the urban family life by the twentieth century.
5. “Singapore presented a good example of planned and organized city” Justify

5 marks
1. What are the values you learn from cities challenge to environment?
2. Explain with examples how Bombay films dealt with the arrival of new migrants in the city and their encounters with real pressures of daily life.
3. Why did London dockworkers go on strike?

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CHAPTER -7
PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD

Main Points

- Invention of Printing Press had a very lasting effect on the social and cultural life of man.
- Print initially developed East Asia and later developed through Europe and India.
- Before the era of print or invention of Printing Press, writing of books was poorly manual affair.
- Books were handwritten and even illustrated.
- Calligraphy developed as an art during that era.
- Calligraphy means the art of beautiful and stylish writing.
- **Printed Matter Chinese Tradition**: Chinese were the first to have a system of recruitment of civil service personal through open examination.
- Printing remained confined to examination materials till around the 16th century.
- Trade information was circulated among the traders through printed materials.
- By 19th century mechanical printing press made their appearance in China
- The First Printing Press was invented in 1430s by Johann Gutenberg
- Johann Gutenberg’s Bible was the most beautiful books ever printed.
- Germany took the lead in revolutionizing printing all over Europe.
- The new Print Technology revolutionized the way knowledge came to be spread among the peoples. Printed books were now affordable for a much wider section of the society.
- Reading books was no longer restricted to the rich elite sections of the society. It led to spread of education.
- Power driven Cylindrical Press could print up to 8000 sheets in an hour.
- Invention of Offset Printing.
- Use of electrically operated printing machines
- Use of Paper reels in place of paper sheets and photo electric control of colour register.
- Advertisement and posters were also printed.
- Publication of cheap series of books.
- **India and Print Culture**
  - Print culture came to India with the coming of Portuguese missionaries. Konkani was the first Indian language in which books were printed.
  - The first Tamil book printed was printed in 1579 and Malayalam book in 1713.
  - English printing in India commenced with the publication of Bengal Gazette in 1780.
  - Printed tracts played a very significant role in the spread of social reform movement in India.
- **Popular Prints**-
  - The Calendars and Cartoons
  - Printed pictures mostly portrayed Gods and Goddesses
  - Printed Material specially for women
- **Books for Workers**-
  - Industrialization and invention of machines popularized printed books.
- **Control on Circulation of Printed Literature**-
  - Control on the freedom of press was first introduced in 1820 by the Calcutta Supreme Court.
  - Thomas Macaulay played a very important role in withdrawing restrictions on press.
  - During the period of freedom struggle British Rulers restricted the freedom of the press.

**SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q.1 : Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India?**
- They were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers.
- Pages were beautifully illustrated.
- They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
- Manuscripts were available in vernacular languages.
- Highly expensive & fragile.
- They could not read easily as the script was written in different styles.
- They were not widely used in everyday life.

**Q.2 : Why did the wood block method become popular in Europe?**
- Production of handwritten manuscripts could not meet the ever increasing demand for books.
- Copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business.
- The manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily.
- By the early 15th century, woodblocks started being widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards and religious pictures with simple, brief texts.
Q.3 - What was the role of new ‘visual image’ culture in printing in India?
- At the end of the 19th century a new visual culture had started.
- With the increasing number of printing presses visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.
- Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation.
- Cheap prints and calendars were brought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their houses.

Q.4” - Print popularized the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers “. Explain.
- Collectively the writings of thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.
- Scholars and thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything to be judged through the application of reason and rationality.
- They attacked the sacred authority of the church and the despotic power of the state thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition.
- The writing of Voltaire and Rousseau was read widely and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning critical and rational.

Q5. Describe any three factors which contributed to the development of print technology.
- Handwritten manuscripts could not meet the increasing demand for books
- Manuscripts were fragile, difficult handle
- Wood block printing, brought from China gradually became more popular.
- Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing in1430s

5 Mark Questions
Q.1 - How print revolution led to the development of reading mania in Europe.
- As literacy and schools spread in European countries there was a virtual reading mania.
- A new forms of popular literature appeared to target new readers
- There were ritual calendars along with ballads and folk tales.
- In England penny chapbooks were carried by petty peddlers known as Chapman and sold for a Penny, so that even the poor could buy them.
- In France these low priced books were called Bibliotheque Bleue as they were bound in cheap blue covers.
- There were romances, histories, books of various sixes, serving developed to combine information on current affairs with entertainment.
- Periodical press developed to combine information on current affairs with entertainment.
- The idea of scientists and scholars had now become more accessible to the common people.

Q.2 - How did oral culture enter print and how was the printed material transmitted orally? Explain
Oral culture entered print into the following ways –
- Printers published popular ballads and folktales.
Books were profusely illustrated with pictures. Printed material was transmitted orally in the following ways.

- These were sung at gatherings in villages, taverns and in towns.
- They were recited in public gatherings.

Q.3 - Explain the impact of print on Indian women.

- Writers started writing about the lives and features of women and this increased the number of women readers.
- Women writers wrote their own autobiography. They highlighted the condition of women, their ignorance and how they forced to do hard domestic labour.
- A large section of Hindu writing was devoted to the education of women.
- In the early 20th century the journals written by women become very popular in which women’s education, widowhood, widow remarriage was discussed.
- Many writers published how to teach women to be obedient wives.

Q.4 - By the end of the 19th century a new visual culture was taking shape. Write any three features of this new visual culture.

- Visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.
- Printers produced images for mass circulation cheap prints and calendars could be brought even by the poor.
- By the 1870’s caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers.
- Mass production of cost and visual images reduced the cost of production. So cheap prints and calendars were available in the market even for the poor to decorate the walls of their homes.

Q.5’ - Many Historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred. Explain.

- The print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers who attacked the authority of the church and the despotic power of the state.
- The print created a new culture of dialogue and debate and the public become aware of reasoning. They recognized the need to question the existing ideas and beliefs.
- The literature of 1780’s mocked the royalty and criticized their morality and the existing social order. This literature led to the growth of hostile sentiments against.

1. Give reasons for the following:
   a. Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.
      Marco Polo returned to Italy from China and brought with him the knowledge of woodblock printing.
   b. Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.
      Martin Luther’s criticism of Roman Catholic Church reached a large section of masses because of print. Hence he was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.
   c. The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century.
      Because of print new interpretation of Bible reached to people and they started...
questioning the authority of church. Due to this the Roman Catholic Church began keeping and index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century.
d.
Gandhiji said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press. Because of this Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

2. Write short notes to show what you know about:
a. The Gutenberg Press
   Answer: Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood he had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. By the standards of the time this was fast production.
b. Erasmus’s idea of the printed book
   Answer: Erasmus thought that books were not good for sanctity of scholastic knowledge. He was of the opinion that printed books would glut the market with contents which will do more harm than good to society. Because of this the value of good content would be lost in the din.
c. The Vernacular Press Act
   Answer: In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modeled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

3. What did the spread of print culture in nineteenth-century India mean to:
a. Women
   Answer: Because of printing technique books became cheaper. Many hawkers started selling books from door to door. This created easy availability of books for majority of women. Apart from this many liberal males encouraged women from their families to read. Novels contained interesting descriptions of women’s lives. This created interest among women readers. Women, who were earlier cocooned inside their homes, could now know about the outside world thanks to the print technology. This created a spurt of many women writers in India. It can be said that print culture not only created readers among women but also writers among them.
b. The poor
   Answer: Very cheap small books were brought to markets in nineteenth-century Madras towns and sold at crossroads, allowing poor people traveling to markets to buy them. Public libraries were set up from the early twentieth century, expanding the access to books. From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. This helped in bringing these issues to the forefront of public consciousness.
Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. But some workers took initiative to write stories about their conditions. These narratives contained issues related to class oppression. So worker's problems also came to the fore.

c. Reformers

Answer: From the early nineteenth century there were intense debates around religious issues. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions. Some criticized existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions.

This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people.

Question Bank

3 Marks
1. Why did some people in eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?
2. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.
3. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?
4. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.
5. How did print culture affect women in the 19th century India?

5 marks
1. Describe the role of nationalist newspaper in spreading nationalistic feelings among the people in the early 20th century.
2. How did the print culture help scientist and philosopher?
3. What do you understand by print revolution?

******
NOVEL - Modern form of literature

George Eliot - Pen name of Mary Ann Evans

The novel first took firm root in England and France.

Sarah Chauncey Woolsey- who wrote under the pen-name Susan Coolidge

A novel whose story is published in instalments in a journal is **serialized novel.** Charles Dickens’s Pickwick Papers was the first novel to be serialised (1836) in a magazine.

Epistolary Novel – Novels written in the form of a series of letters – eg. **Pamela** written by **Samuel Richardson**

Protagonist Main character of a novel.

Sarah Chauncey Woolsey- who wrote under the pen-name Susan Coolidge.

Coke Town- fictitious town described by Charles Dickens in his novel **Hard Times**

Kabirlarai- A Bengali word, meaning extempore poetry contests among poets.

The characters of **Hori and Dhaniya** appear in **Godan** written by Premchand.

The traditional art of storytelling is called **kissa-goi.**

The long tradition of prose tales of adventure and heroism in Persian and Urdu, is known as Dastan

The earliest Indian novels were written in **Bengali and Marathi.**
The earliest **novel in Marathi** was **Baba Padmanji’s Yamuna Paryatan** (1857), which used a simple style of storytelling to speak about the plight of widows.

**Chaa Mana Atha Guntha** – Famous earliest Oriya novel by **Fakir Mohon Senapati**.

**Kalki** – Pen name of R Krishnamurthy, the most popular historical novelist in Tamil.

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### NOVELS FROM WEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Dickens</td>
<td>Oliver Twist</td>
<td>Life of Urban Workers during the period of Industrialisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hard Times</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Defoe</td>
<td>Robinson Crusoe</td>
<td>Adored colonialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.L. Stevenson</td>
<td>Treasure Island</td>
<td>Novels for young boys-Praised the work done by colonizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Austen</td>
<td>Pride and prejudice</td>
<td>wrote about women in rural society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hardy</td>
<td>Mayor of Caster bridge</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural communities of England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Fielding</td>
<td>Tom Jones in 1749</td>
<td>Costly book issued in six volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Bronte</td>
<td>Jane Eyre, published in 1874,</td>
<td>Jane is shown as independent and assertive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Hunt Jackson</td>
<td>Ramona in 1884</td>
<td>Love stories written for adolescent girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudyard Kipling’s</td>
<td>Jungle Book</td>
<td>Novels for young boys-Praised the work done by colonizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Chauncey Woolsey</td>
<td>What Katy Did</td>
<td>Love stories written for adolescent girls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Short Answers Type Questions  3marks

Q.1: -Who is the author of Pariksha Guru? What are the values associated with this novel?
• Pareeksha Guru written by Sreenivas Das- published in 1882.
• The novel cautioned young men of well to do families against the dangerous influences of bad company and consequent loose morals.
• It reflects the inner and the outer world of newly emerging middle class.
• The characters in the novel are caught in the difficulty of adapting to colonized society and at the same time preserving their own cultural identity.
• The novel tries to teach young men to remain rooted in the values of their own traditional culture and live with dignity and honour.

Q.2: -Explain how did novels became a popular medium of entertainment among the middle class during late 19th century.
• The world created by novels were absorbing, believable and seemingly real.
• While reading novels, the readers were transported to another person’s world and began looking at life as it was experienced by the characters of the novel.
• Novels allowed individuals the pleasure of reading in private as well as publically.
• The stories of novels were discussed in homes, meetings or even in offices.
• Novels dealt with life of common man, their experiences, emotions &sentiments.

Q.3: Why did O Chandu Menon give up his idea of translating English novel to Malayalam?
• O Chandu Menon tried to translate Benjamin Disraeli’s Henrietta Temple to Malayalam but soon he realized that his readers in Kerala are not familiar with the ways in which the characters in English novels lived: their clothes, ways of speaking and manners were unknown to them.

Q.4: - What were the advantages of vernacular novels?
• They were written in the language of common people- Vernacular novels produced a sense of shared world between diverse people of a Nation- Novels also draw from different styles of languages.
• A novel may tale a classical language and combine it with the language of street to make them all a part of vernacular that it uses.

Q.5: -What actions of Robinson Crusoe makes us see him as a typical colonizer?
• Adventurism- slave trader- Not treat the coloured people as human beings which shows the racial discrimination- his actions were barbaric and primitive which makes him a typical colonizer.

Q.6: -What are serialized novels and also mention the advantages of it?
• A story is published in installments, keeping the suspense for the next issue.
• Serialization allowed readers to relish the suspense discuss the characters of a novel and live for weeks with their stories.
• This was possible since the magazines were illustrated, cheap and affordable.
Q.1: “Novels were useful for both the colonial administrators and Indians in colonial India.” Support the statement with example.

- To colonial administration –
  - A source to understand native life and customs.
  - It helped to govern Indian society with various communities and castes.
  - Novels helped to know the domestic life, dresses, religious worships etc.
  - It helped to understand the strategic areas - Some of the books were translated into English by British administrators or Christian missioners.

- To Indians –
  - Indians used the novels as a powerful medium to criticize defects what they considered in the society and to suggest remedies.
  - To established relationship to its past-To propagate their ideas about society.
  - It glorified the accounts of the past and helped in creating sense of National Pride among the readers.
  - Novels helped in creating a sense of collective belongingness on the basis of one’s language.

2) Give an assessment contribution made by Vaikom Muhammad Basheer to Malayalam literature.

- Vaikom Muhammad Basheer was one of the early Muslim writers to gain name and fame as a novelist in Malayalam.
- Basheer’s work were based on his rich personal experience rather than on books from the past. When he was in class V he left home to take part in salt Satyagraha. He travelled to different parts of India.
- He also travelled to Arabia and spent the days working in a ship.
- Basheer’s novels and stories were written ordinary language of conversation. With wonderful humour Basheer’s novels spoke about the day to day lives of Muslim households.
- He also brought into Malayalam writing themes which were considered unusual at that time- poverty, insanity and life in prison.

Q.3: How ‘Industrial Revolution’ was reflected in the novels?

- When Industrial Revolution began factories came up, business profits increased but workers faced problems.
- Cities expanded in an unregulated way and were filled with over worked and unpaid workers.
- Deeply critical of these developments, novelists such as Charles Dickens wrote about terrible effects of industrialization on people’s lives and characters.
- His novel ‘Hard Times’ depicts a fictitious industrial town as a grim full of machinery, smoking chimneys and rivers polluted.
- Dickens criticized not just the greed for profit but also the ideas that reduced human beings into simple instruments of production.
Dickens’ ‘Oliver Twist is the tale of poor orphan who lived in a world of petty criminals and beggars. Oliver was finally adopted by a wealthy man and lived happy ever after.

Emili Zola’s ‘Germinal’ was written on the left of a young miner but it ends up in desire. It didn’t have happened like Oliver Twist of Dickens.

Q4. Explain the role of novelist in the field of social reforms in India with the help of examples

- Indulekha is a novel in which the novelist Chandu Menon criticises the ignorance and immorality of the Suri Namboothiri who belong to a upper caste hindu in Kerala. This is concerned with the marriage practices of Brahmins with the nairs.
- Saraswati Vijayam stresses the importance of education for the upliftment of the lower caste.
- Premchands Sevasadan deals mainly with poor condition of woman in society. Issues like child marriage and dowry are woven into the story of the novel. (Explain each)

Additional questions:
1. Describe the contribution of Premchand to Hindi Literature.
2. Who is the author of Titash Ekti Nadir Naam? What is the theme of this novel?
3. A group at Slough in England rushed out to parish church and began to ring the church bells. Analyse this statement.
4. How is young Jane depicted in Jane Eyre?
5. Discuss some social changes in the 19th century Britain which Thomas Hardy wrote about.
6. Explain any three features of the early Bengali novels.
7. Describe how women are portrayed in Jane Austen’s novel.
8. Describe the ways in which novels in India attempted to create a sense of pan-Indian belonging.

**********
DEFINITION - Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable.

- On the basis of ORIGIN - Biotic and Abiotic.
- On the basis EXHAUSTIBILITY - Renewable and Non-Renewable.
- On the Basis of OWNERSHIP - Individual, Community, National and International.
- On the basis of STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT - Potential, Developed, Stock and Reserve.

- Identification and inventory of resource by Surveying and mapping.
- Evolving a planning structure with technology, skill and institutional set up.
- Matching resource plans with national development plans.

- For Future generation
- To Ensure sustainable development
- To Avoid over utilization
- To Avoid pollution
- To Maintain ecological balances

- Reduce the over use of resources
- Use of more renewable resources
- Recycle of the resources if possible
- Use of cheap and harmless substitutes
- Strict legislation
- Create public awareness.
CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL

ALLUVIAL SOIL
- Made of river deposits, consist of sand silt and clay
- Types: Bangar and Khadar
- Intensively cultivated, supports dense population
- Ideal for paddy, wheat, sugarcane
- Northern Plains & deltas

BLACK SOIL (Regur Soil)
- Made of lava flow
- Ideal for cotton cultivation
- High capacity to hold moisture
- Rich in lime, potash, magnesium and calcium carbonate
- Deccan Plateau

RED & YELLOW SOIL
- Red colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
- Yellow due to hydration
- Odisha & Chattisgarh

LATERITE SOIL
- Derived from Latin word ‘later’ which means brick
- Prone to leaching
- Low humus
- Suitable for crops like cashew nut.
- Kerala, Karnataka, M.P, Hilly Odisha & Assam

ARID SOIL
- Sandy in texture, saline in nature,
- Lacks humus & Moisture,
- Lower horizon of soil
- Contain kankar
- Western Rajasthan

FOREST SOIL
- Found in hilly forests areas
- Loamy & silty valley sides
- Jammu Kashmir, Sikkim

LAND RESOURCES

Factors of land use Pattern
- Physical:
  - Topography, Climate, Soil Types
- Human:
  - Population density, Technological-capability, culture and tradition.

Reasons of Land Degradation:
- Deforestation, overgrazing, mining, quarrying, dumping of industrial waste.

Measures to solve land degradation
- Afforestation,
- Control overgrazing and mining,
- Shelter belts,
- Proper disposal of industrial wastes.

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- Shelter belts,
- Proper disposal of industrial wastes.
Key Concepts to Remember-

- **Renewable Resources** - Resources which can be reproduced or renewed by physical, chemical or mechanical process. Eg. Solar, wind.
- **Non-Renewable Resources** - Resources which get exhausted with their use. Eg. Coal, Petroleum.
- **Individual resources** - Owned by individuals. Eg. Own land, House.
- **Community Owned Resources** - Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Eg. Parks, Playground.
- **National Resources** - Resources which belong to the nation. Eg. Roads, Railways.
- **International resources** - Resources which no individual country can utilize. Eg. Oceanic waters beyond 200 km
- **Potential resources** - Resources found in a region but not in use. Eg. Solar Energy in Rajasthan, wind in Gujarat.
- **Stock** - Resources available but do not have appropriate technology to access. Eg. Lack of technical know how to use hydrogen and oxygen as source of energy.
- **Reserve** - Subset of stock. Can be used for future needs. Eg. Water in the dams, forest resources.
- **Development of Resources**
  - It means the extraction and utilization of resources using the available technology, to satisfy human needs.
- **Sustainable development**
  - a) Development should take place without damaging the environment.
  - b) Present development status should continue and grow in future.
  - c) Development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future.

**Land under important relief features in India** –
- Plains - 43%, Mountains - 30%, Plateaus - 27%

**Land Degradation**
Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it.

**Soil erosion**
The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion.

**Reasons for soil erosion include**
- a) Human activities like deforestation, over grazing, construction, mining, defective method of farming etc.
- b) Natural forces like wind, glacier and water flow

**Types of Erosion**
- **Gully Erosion** - the running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels known as gullies. This makes the land bad land and in the Chambal basin such land is known as ravines.
- **Sheet Erosion** - When top soil over large area is washed away it is known as sheet erosion.

**Methods to prevent Soil Erosion in Hilly Area**
- a) Ploughing along the contour lines-contour ploughing
- b) Terrace cultivation
- c) Strip farming
- d) Shelter belts
1. **Distinguish between Potential and developed resources.**
   - Potential resource-resources which have been found in a region but have not been utilized.
   - Developed resource-resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization.

2. **Distinguish between Bangar and Khadar.**
   - Bangar-It is the old Alluvial soil. Less Fertile, it has a lot of concentration of kankar nodules
   - Khadar-New alluvium, highly fertile.

3. **Describe the land use pattern in India.**
   - Pasture land- land under permanent pasture is very low and further decreasing. But we are still managing the cattle population in India by preparing fodder for them
   - Net sown area- It is about 54 percent in India. The pattern of Net Sown Area varies from region to region.
   - Forest area- It is far lower than the desired 33 percentage of the geographical area. It is considered essential for maintaining the ecological balance.
   - Waste land- It includes rocky, arid, desert areas and land put to non-agricultural uses.

4. **Resource planning is the single solution for sustainable development. Justify.**
   - An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.
   - If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues the future of our planet is in danger.
   - Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.
   - Utilizing the resources in a judicious manner so as our future generation is not deprived of them.

5. **Find out reasons for low percentage of Net Sown Area in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands**
   - Rocky, mountainous, not suitable for agriculture
   - Climate is harsh
   - Heavy rain hampers the agricultural activities

---

**Question and Answer (5 Marks)**

1. **What are the advantages of renewable resources**
   - The resources which can be used again and again and can be reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable resources
   - These resources take a short time for renewal.
   - These are free gifts of nature
   - Renewable resources are pollution free and therefore environment friendly
   - Example are solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy, forests and wildlife etc.

************
CHAPTER -2
FOREST AND WILD LIFE

IUCN classification of species

- Normal Species
- Endangered species
- Vulnerable species
- Endemic species
- Rare species
- Extinct species

Administrative classification of forests

- Reserved forest
- Protected Forest
- Unclassed forest

Community & Conservation of forests

- Sariska Tiger reserve, Alwar village
- Chipko Movement
- Beej Bacho Andolan
- Joint Forest Management

IUCN –CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIES

Normal Species
Whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival. Eg. cattle

Endangered Species
on the verge of extinction. Eg. Black Buck, Wild Ass

Vulnerable Species
rapidly declining and likely to become endangered in the near future. Eg. Blue Sheep

Endemic Species
confined to a certain area, isolated by natural or geographical barriers. Eg. Mithun in runachal Pradesh

Rare Species
Small population may move into endangered or vulnerable category. Eg. Horn Bill

EXTINCT Species
which are not found on the earth. Eg. Pink head

(CODE TO REMEMBER : N E V E R LET TO - EXTINCT)
Role of communities in conserving forest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sariska Tiger</th>
<th>Unclassed Forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserve in Rajasthan – Villagers have fought against mining here.</td>
<td>Forests and waste land that are common to Government, private individuals and communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reserved Forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Half of the total forest, regarded as most valuable, also known as permanent forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protected forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One third of the total forest, areas which are protected from further depletion, also known as permanent forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question and Answer**

1. Mention three factors that have contributed significantly to the loss of forest after Independence?

   - Agricultural expansion, large scale development projects, shifting cultivation or slash and burn cultivation have degraded forest in north-eastern and central belt, mining is another important factor.

2. List three steps taken by the government to conserve forest and wildlife?

   - Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented-1972
   - Established National parks and Wild life sanctuaries
   - Several projects introduced like project Tiger
Question and Answer (5 Marks)

1. Give reasons for the launching of ‘Project Tiger’ in 1973- mention three tiger reserves in India?
   • The major threats to tiger population such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Some of the important Tiger Reserves are
   • SudderbandsNaitonal Park in West Bengal,
   • Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam
   • Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala.

2. What is NFP?
   • National Forest Policy – that the claims of communities near forests should not override the national interests. It also stated that the forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33 percent of geographical area.

*****
CHAPTER-3  
WATER RESOURCES

- **Dam** - Embankments or structures built across the river to store rain water for various uses.
- **Inundation Canal** - Canal meant for diverting flood water mainly during the rainy season.
- **Rain water Harvesting** - It is a technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing and storing rainwater by construction of dug well, percolation pit etc.
- **Guls/Kuls** - Diversion channel for agriculture in the hill and mountain regions.
- **Khadins-Johads** - Rain fed storage structures in agricultural fields that allow water to stand and moisten the soil.
- **Bamboo Drip Irrigation** - A type of irrigation where water gets dropped in the form of drops near the roots of the plant mainly to conserve the moisture.

Question and Answer  
(3 Marks)

1. Why are multi-purpose River Valley Projects called the ‘temples of modern India’?
   - Economic prosperity - agriculture, urbanization, Promotion of tourism
   - Integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization

2. Why is it necessary to conserve water resources in India? Give three reasons?
   - To ensure food security.
   - To control over exploitation and mismanagement.
   - To safeguard ourselves from health hazard as quality of water is affected badly.

Causes of water scarcity
- Growing population
- Over-exploitation
- Variation in seasonal and annual rain

Multi-Purpose River projects-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Fractures the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Excessive sedimentation at bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood control</td>
<td>Displacement of local people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland navigation</td>
<td>Affects the habitats of aquatic life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish breeding</td>
<td>Calamities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>Inter-state disputes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. How are dams classified?
- Dams are classified according to structure and height like timber dams, embankments, masonry, large medium height or low dams.

4. Why was the Narmada Bachao Andolan started?
- Andolan focused on environmental issue, rehabilitation of displaced people against the building of Sardar Sarovar Dam.

5. Write a note on the traditional method of rain water harvesting in western Himalayas, Bengal and Rajasthan?
- In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the ‘guls’ or ‘kuls’ of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
- In Rajasthan - The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house of the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe.

Question and Answer (5Marks)

1. Explain any five main causes of water pollution.
- Industrial effluents dumped without treatment, Thermal pollution-Polluted hot water is pumped into the river, Domestic waste, Use of washy, oily spills from the ships.
- Use of excessive fertilizers- Drip into the soil- Underground water get polluted.

2. In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition – Why?
- a) Excessive sedimentation,
- b) Difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate,
- c) Large scale displacement of local communities,
- d) Unsuccessful in control of floods at the time of excessive rain fall,
- e) Induced earth quakes, Caused water borne diseases and pests pollution.
- f) Eg. Release of water from dams during heavy rains.

*****
CHAPTER-4
AGRICULTURE

Types of Farming

Primitive subsistence
- Depend on monsoon rain
- Small patches of land
- Use primitive tools

Intensive subsistence
- In areas of High Population
- Labour intensive
- Use of high dose of bio-chemical inputs.

Commercial Farming
- Use modern inputs-HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides.
- To obtain higher productivity
- Plantation –a type of commercial farming

Cropping Pattern

Agriculture

Reforms

Technical & Institutional
- Use of Water pumps
- Consolidation of land holdings
- Abolition of Zamindari system
- Loan to farmers, Crop insurance
- Weather bulletin

Kharif-Rice
Rabi-wheat
Zaid-Watermelon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Crop and Crop Season</th>
<th>Climatic Requirements</th>
<th>Area of Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rice-Kharif [staple crop]</td>
<td>Temperature above 25°C, -high humidity- Annual Rain fall above 100 cm Alluvial soil</td>
<td>Plains of north and north-eastern, coastal areas, and deltanic regions West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wheat-Rabi [cereal crop]</td>
<td>50-75 cm annual rainfall, cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. Alluvial loamy soil.</td>
<td>Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan Ganga-satlj plains in North-western black soil region of Deccan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maize-Kharif</td>
<td>Temperature 21-27°C Old Alluvial soil</td>
<td>Bihar, [grown in Rabi season] UP, MP, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sugarcane- [Beverage crop] [leading producer and exporter]</td>
<td>Temperature 21-27°C Rain fall 75-100 cm, low rainfall Grow on variety of soils</td>
<td>India-second largest producer, UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tea- [Beverage crop] [leading producer and exporter]</td>
<td>Well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter Warm-moist-frost free days, frequent showers evenly distributed over the years</td>
<td>Assam, hills of Darjiling and Jalpaiguri in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal, Uttarakand, Meghalaya, Andra Pradesh and Tripura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Coffee-</td>
<td>Cool climate, hilly region Well drained soil</td>
<td>Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rubber-</td>
<td>Temperature –moist and humid climate, above 25°C Rain fall more than 200 cm</td>
<td>Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cotton-Kharif</td>
<td>Temperature avg=25°C Rain fall = 100 cm 210 frost free days Black soil</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P, Punjab, Haryana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jute-Kharif</td>
<td>Temperature avg=25-30°C Rain fall = 15-200 cm Well drained fertile soil</td>
<td>W.Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Meghalaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jowar (Millets)</td>
<td>Rain-fed crop – grown in moist area</td>
<td>Maharashtra is the largest producer, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bajra (Millets)</td>
<td>Sandy soil and shallow black soil</td>
<td>Rajasthan is the largest producer, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ragi (Millets)</td>
<td>Grows in dry region. Grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.</td>
<td>Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• **Slash and burn’ agriculture** - Clears a patch of forest land and produce crops, when the soil fertility decreases the farmer shifts and clear a fresh patch of land, known by different names in different parts of India- like Jhumming, mostly done in the Northeastern-states

• **Rabi Crops** - Sown in Winter from October to December and harvested in Summer from April to June- eg. Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram

• **Kharif Crops** - Grown with the onset of the Monsoon, harvested in September October- eg. paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra

• **Zaid Crops** - In between Rabi and Kharif season- short season during the summer months- eg. water melon, cucumber.

**Question and Answer**

1. **Write the uses of jute. Why is it losing its market in India today?**
   - It is known as the golden fibre. It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly the nylon.

2. **List the two beverage crop of India and write the climatic conditions need for its growth.**
   - **Tea**: Well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter- Warm-moist-frost freedays, frequent showers evenly distributed over the years  
   - **Coffee**: Cool climate, hilly region - Well drained soil

**Question and Answer**

3. **Explain any five features of Indian agriculture.**
   - Intensive subsistence, labour intensive farming, high doses of bio chemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining high yield. The right of inheritance has led to division of land among successive generations.

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**CLASS X – MAP WORK FOR SA-I   GEOGRAPHY**

**Chapter 1 : Resources and Development**
Identification only: Major soil Types.

**Chapter 3 : Water Resources-Locating and Labelling - Dams:**
- Salal
- Bhakra Nangal
- Tehri
- Rana Pratap Sagar
- Sardar Sarovar
- Hirakud
- Nagarjuna Sagar
- Tungabhadra (Along with rivers)

**Chapter 4 : Agriculture-Identification only**
(a) Major areas of rice and wheat.
(b) Largest / Major producer states of sugarcane; tea; coffee; rubber; cotton and jute.
( Location and labelling)

History- No Map
INDIA-MAJOR CROPS
INDIA- MAJOR DAMS
Democratic form of government

(Majoritarianism)
Independent in 1948
(i) Democratically elected Government
   (Sinhala community dominated the ministry)
(ii) Adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy:
     1956 Act, recognized Sinhala as the only language
(iii) Favored Sinhala applicants for university positions and Govt. jobs
(iv) Constitution - to protect and foster Buddhism

(Accommodative)
(i) Equal No. of Ministers from Dutch and French speaking in central Government
(ii) No single community can make decisions for itself official
(iii) State Govt. not subordinate to Central Govt.
(iv) Brussels: Govt. too had Equal representation –

Srilankan Tamils
Sinhala Supremacy
Result:-

a) Increased the feeling of distrust
   Among the Srilankan Tamils, **CIVIL WAR STARTED**

b) Constitution and the government ignored their
   Interests-denied equal political rights

c) Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and demand
   Tamil Ealam State, Tamil as an official language,
   regional autonomy, equality in securing education
   and jobs

   **Civil war causes**
   - Fought for recognition of Tamil as an official language.
   - Wanted regional autonomy
   - Equal opportunity in securing education and jobs
   - 1980-demanded an independent Tamil Eelam
     in northern and eastern part of Srilanka

**BELGIUM**

Accommodation – Three kind of Government

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centre</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Community Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Brussels (its capital)</td>
<td>Elected by people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch, French</td>
<td>Brussels has a separate</td>
<td>belonging to one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German speaking-no</td>
<td>Government in which both</td>
<td>language Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matter where they live</td>
<td>the communities have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>equal representation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Balance of Power with checks and balances

```
| Legislature | Executive | Judiciary |
```

49
1. Mention the three causes for the Civil War in Sri Lanka?
   The distrust between the two communities, Sinhala and Tamil turned into conflict.
   The Sri Lankan Tamils had launched Parties and struggles -
   • Their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was denied.
   • Struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs failed.
   • In 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam [state] in northern and eastern part of Sri Lanka. It soon turned into a Civil War.
2. **List the three merits of Power Sharing?**
   - Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
   - It is the very spirit of democracy.
   - It brings in the unity of the nation.

3. **How has the democratically elected government in Sri Lanka established ‘Majoritarian, measures?’**
   - In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil.
   - The government followed Preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs.
   - Protected and fostered Buddhism.

4. **Why has Brussels been chosen as the headquarters of the European Union?**
   - They recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities and the arrangement [Accommodation] they worked out is different from any other country and is innovative.
   - It has avoided Civic problems and division on linguistic basis, instead brought stability.
   - Though complicated, this arrangement has enabled everyone to live together within the same country.

5. **How is the system of ‘checks and balances’ maintained among the different organs of the government?**
   - **Power is shared among the different organs of the government** such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
   - It allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
   - Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the other. This result in balance of power.

**LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS [5marks]**

**Q.1 How has the Belgian government solved its ethnic Problem?**
   - The Path of accommodation adopted in Belgium -
   - Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central govt.
   - Many Powers of the central government have been given to state govt. The state Govt is not subordinate to the Central Govt.
   - Brussels has a separate Govt. in which both the communities have equal representation.
   - There is a third kind of Govt. called community Govt. elected by the people belonging to Dutch, French and German no matter where they live.
   - When many countries of Europe came together to form the Europe union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.
Q.2- Explain the four forms of Power Sharing with examples.

- Horizontal distribution of power. [between the organs of the government-Legislature, Executive and Judiciary]- India
- Vertical distribution of power. [among Central level, state level and local level] - India
- Power sharing among different social groups. [Community Government, [Belgium] reserved seats, Women ]- India
- Power sharing among different political parties, Pressure groups and Movements. - In India [Coalition government]

VALUE BASED QUESTION
1. Give any four values that can be promoted through Power sharing.
2. Unity and Understanding, Respect for each other, Caring and Sharing, Trust and Peace and appreciate each others culture, religion, language.

QUESTION BANK
Q.1 Why is power sharing good for democracies? Why is it desirable in the modern world?
Q.2 Explain how the Civil War can be turned down and peace be restored in Srilanka.
Q.3 Explain different forms of power sharing in modern democracies.
Q.4 Explain the drawbacks of majoritarianism.
Q.5 Give a comparative analysis between Belgium and India.
Q.6 What is a ‘Community Government’ - How is this formed in Belgium.
Q.7 How is the balance of power maintained among the three organs of the government?
Q.8 Why do we have ’reserved constituencies’?
CHAPTER - 2
FEDERALISM

Types of Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unitary</th>
<th>Federal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government at one level</td>
<td>Government at two levels or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Central Government)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has all the powers</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can pass orders to the</td>
<td>State Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or subordinate</td>
<td>for the entire country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>works at the state level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>works for the common National interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Looks into the administration of the local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>has powers of its own for it is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>answerable to the centre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Both these govt. are separately answerable to the people)
Eg – U.K, Italy, Portugal  Eg. India, Belgium, South Africa, Australia

Features of Federalism:-

- Two or more levels of government
- Each level has its own jurisdiction (power)
- Jurisdictions Specified in the Constitution
- Changes in the provisions of Constitution require the consent of both the govt’s.
- Courts acts as an umpire if any dispute arise between the levels of government.
- Sources of revenue specified (Financial autonomy) – Every state has its own revenue to look after its welfare.
- Dual objective – promote the unity of the country by accommodating regional diversity
Two routes through which federation have been formed

**Coming together**
- Independent states come together to form a bigger unit
- Pool their Sovereignty retain their Identity, increasing security
- All the states have equal powers
  - ex – U.S.A, Switzerland, Australia

**Holding together**
- Large Country decide to divide its power between state and the national govt.
- Central Govt. tend to be more powerful
  - ex – India, Belgium, Spain

Threefold distribution of legislative powers

**Three lists**
- **Union List**
  - Subjects of National Importance interest
  - Needs a uniform policy throughout can make the country
  - Union Govt. alone can make laws
- **State List**
  - Subjects of State and local importance
  - State Govt.alone can make laws
- **Concurrent List**
  - Subjects of common importance
  - Both Central and State laws
  - In a conflict, Union Govt. law will prevail

Railway  Police  Education
Defence                  Agriculture          Marriage

Residuary Subjects:
- Computers
- Subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists, laws of union Govt. will prevail.

How is federalism practiced?
- Linguistic states- People who spoke the same language lived in the same state.
- Some states were created not on the basis of language, but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
- Formation of linguistic states has made the country united, made administration easier.

- Language Policy- Did not give status of National language to any one language. Flexibility is shown. The use of English along with Hindi for official purposes is agreed. States too have their own official languages.

3) Centre State relations

Sharing and respecting each other

Coalition Government.-A Government formed together with two or more political parties. They adopt a common programme.
Decentralization

Power taken away from centre and State given to local government

Reason for Decentralization in India –
- Large country
- Three - Tier govt., - local govt. formed
- Large no: of problems and issues
- Local people-better knowledge of local problems
- Democratic participation – local self – govt.
- 1992- Amendment – third tier made – more powerful

Steps taken to make third-tier more powerful
- Regular elections
- Reservation of seats for SC, ST, OBC
- Reservation for women
- Creation of state EC to control elections
- State govt. to share power & revenue with local govt.

Formation of Panchayati Raj (Rural local government)-
- Group of each village have a panchayat
- President or Sarpanch
- Directly elected by the people
- Works under the supervision of gramasabha (all voters of the village)
- Meets twice or thrice a year to approve the budget of Grama Panchayat

Panchayati raj – local Self govt.(RURAL)

- Village level
  - Gramapanchayat
    - (Group of village panchayat)
    - Formed by Gramasabha
      - (All voters of the village)
    - HEADS- (President or Sarpanch)
      - (Block Panchayat President orBDO)
      - of the district
  - Block level
    - Panchayat samiti
      - (many blocks constitute a zilla)
    - elected by panchayat members
      - of that area
  - District level
    - Zilla parishad
      - formed by elected members and have members of Lok Sabha and MLA
      - (Zilla Chair Person)

Local government – URBAN

- Municipalities
  - (Towns)
  - Municipal (head)
    - Chairperson
- Municipal Corporation
  - (big cities)
  - Mayor(head)
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING- [3-MARKS]

1. What are the two routes through which federation have been formed?
   - There are two kinds of routes through which federations can be formed.
   - First one is ‘Coming together Federation’ in which independent units come closely to each other to form a union in which both centre and states vis-à-vis powerful.
   - Second one is ‘Holding together Federation’- here a large country decides to divide its powers between the constituent states and the national government.

2. What is the importance of Local Self government?
   - The matter of local interest like water supply, the cleaning and lighting of streets, maintenance of drainage system, etc are best settled at the local level.
   - It is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making at the local levels like people can take part in panchayat meetings held in their area.
   - The money spend and the to manage things more efficiently are seen here.

3. What is the real reason for the success of federalism in India?
   - The constitutional provisions are laid out very clearly
   - The nature of democratic politics has ensured its success
   - There is respect for diversity
   - The creation of Linguistic States, the flexibility shown by the Indian political leaders in Language policy and the significant changes made in the Centre –State relationships

4. What was the relationship between the centre and state when different parties ruled at the centre and state levels till 1990?
   - When different parties ruled at the centre and state levels the parties at the centre tried to undermine the power of states.
   - The central government misused the constitution often to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by other parties. This is against the spirit of federalism.

5. Write a note on the Local bodies that exist in Urban areas?
   - Municipalities are setup in towns. Big cities have Municipal Corporations.
   - Both Municipalities and Municipal Corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of the people’s representatives.
   - C]Municipal Chairman is the head of the Municipality and Mayor for Municipal Corporation.

LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS : [5 MARKS]

1. What are the main features of Federalism?
   - In federalism there are two or more tiers of government but both of the tiers rule over the same citizens.
   - Powers of every level are clearly written in the constitution and no one is authorized to cross its limits.
   - The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
   - In federalism, courts are known as the guardians of constitution.
- Source of revenue of each level of government are clearly specified.
- The dual objectives of federal system -[a]To safeguard and promote unity of the country  [b] accommodate regional diversity.

2 What are the three-fold distribution of Legislative powers between the Union and the State governments. What are ‘Residuary Subjects’?

Constitution has clearly demarcated the powers between different levels. Every level is given certain subjects to make laws related to its jurisdiction.

- Union List: Union List is a list of certain subjects on which Central government can make laws.
- State List : State list is a list of certain subjects on which state government can make laws.
- Concurrent List : Concurrent list is a list of subjects which are of common interest for both central and state government.
- Residuary Subjects : There are certain subjects which are not included in any of the three lists only central government can make laws on these subjects.

3. What major steps were taken in 1992 towards decentralization?

- A three tier democracies were introduced in 1992.
- A step was taken towards creating rural local self govt.
- Regular elections to be held for panchayats.
- Seats reserved for SC’s and STs OBCs
- One third seats reserved for women
- State govt. to share power and revenue with local bodies.

4. Explain the flexibility shown in the language policy in Indian federation?

- Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.
- A candidate in an examination conducted for Central government positions may opt to take the examination in any of the the languages. States too have their own official language.
- English along with Hindi is used for official purposes.
- Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of Government of India.Here, promotion does not mean that Central government can impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language.

QUESTION BANK -
Q.1- Explain the composition of Panchayathi Raj in India?
Q.2- Trace the history of the formation of the Linguistic States in India?
Q.3- Does a country like India need decentralization – Justify?
Q.4- What are Union Territories? Name two Union Territories of India.
Q.5- Define ‘Coalition Government’? How has this led to a new culture of Power Sharing?
### Social Division
Division of the society on the basis of language, region, caste, colour, race or sex. It signifies linguistic and regional diversity.

#### Civil Rights Movement in the USA (1954-1968)
A series of events and reform movements with the aim of abolishing legal, racial discrimination against African-Americans. Martin Luther King Jr. started themovement in 1954. This movement practiced non-violent methods of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory laws and practices.

#### African-Americans
Afro-American, Black American or Black are the terms used to refer mainly to the descendents of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between early 17th and 19th century.

#### The Black power.
It was a movement started by black people in 1966 (1966-1975) against racism and the practice of apartheid. It was a militant movement advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the USA.

#### Migrants
Anybody who shifts from one region or country to another region within a country or

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**Diagram Description**

- **USA**
  - Black
  - White

- **IRELAND**
  - Wanted to of Ireland

- **SRILANKA**
  - Sinhala
  - Srilankan Tamil

- **NORTHERN**
  - Protestants
  - Catholics

**Vote Distribution**
- Unionists Party: 55%
- Nationalists Party: 45%

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to another country for the purpose of work or other economic opportunities.

• Minority
It refers to communities who are less than half of the total population of the country. The idea of minority at national level is totally different from what it is at state level.

• Homogenous Society.
Homogenous Society signifies absence of significant ethnic differences. It is a society that has similar kinds of people or inhabitants.

• Multi-Cultural Community
Social community formed on the basis of different cultures is known as the Multi-cultural community. This happens mostly due to the practice of migration when people bring with them their own culture.

Athletes who made an important landmark in the history of Civil Rights Movement in the United States

1. Tommie Smith and John Carlos
   (held guilty)
   They were US athletes-
   Taken part in 200 race in 1968 Olympic held at Mexico city-Won gold and bronze medals
   During the National Anthem they stood with clenched fists upraised and heads bowed, - wore black socks and no shoes, -Symbolize Black power

2. Peter Norman
   Australian –
   won silver medal and wore a human right’s badge to support Tommic and John

(The athletes in the example above were responding to social divisions and inequalities)

Three determinants (factors) for the outcome of politics of social divisions –

• How people perceive their identities- eg-to be an Indian though belonging to different state
• How political leaders raise the demands of any community- eg- The demand for ‘only Sinhala’ in Srilanka brought distrust among Tamils.
• How the govt. react to different groups- eg –Willing to share power and be accommodative like in Belgium

Advantage of social division in democracy-

• Can express their grievances and the govt. attend to it
• Intensity of social division is reduced by canceling one another out, through their expressions(being accommodative)
• Raise their issues in a peaceful manner for seeking votes

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING -

Q1. Mention three similarities between Tommie Smith and John Carlos.
• Both were African – Americans.
• Both won medals at the Mexico Olympic Games in 1968.
• Stood against racial discrimination which was practiced against the Africans in America.

Q2. Who was Peter Norman? Why did he support Carlos and Smith? What punishment did he get for this?
• Peter Norman was an Australian Athlete.
• Norman wore a human rights badge on his shirt during the ceremony to show his support to the dissent of two American athletes.
• Norman was not included in the Australian team for the next Olympic.

Q 3. How do class and religion overlap with each other in Northern Ireland?
• In Northern Ireland the population is divided into two major sects of Christianity – 53% are Protestants and 44% are Roman Catholics. The Catholics are more likely to be poor and suffered a history of discrimination. On the other hand, the Protestants are rich. This resulted in conflicts between the two.

Q4. Explain two advantages and two disadvantages of social divisions in democracy.
Advantages
• Political expressions of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.
• Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often results in their canceling one another out and thus reducing their intensity.

Disadvantages
• In a democracy the different social groups organize themselves to bring equality, social justice and other vested interests. Sometimes their protest results into violence or conflicts.
• For the society which has high social divisions, becomes very difficult to ensure integrity and unity.

Q.5- What do you know about origins of social differences?
• Social differences are mostly based on accident of birth. Some of the differences are based on our choices.
• By Birth- Normally we do not choose to belong to our community, we belong to it simply because we are born into it.
• By choices- Some people are atheists-they do not believe in God or any religion, some choose to follow religion other than in which they were born.
LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS : [5 MARKS]
1. ‘Overlapping social differences create deep social divisions and Cross-cutting differences are easier to accommodate’- Justify the given statement.
   - Social divisions take place when some social difference overlaps with other differences.
   - The difference between Blacks and Whites becomes a social division in US because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against.
   - When one kind of social difference become more important than the other, this produces social divisions. In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap with each other.
   - If social differences cross cut one another, it is difficult to pit one group of people against the other. In Netherlands class and religion tend to cut across each other.

2. Explain the three determinants in deciding the outcome of politics with examples.
   - How people perceive their identities.
   - How Political leaders raise the demands of any community.
   - How the government reacts to demands of different groups. (To explain)

QUESTION BANK-
1. How can social divisions be normal and can be healthy in a democracy?
2. How do Migrants play a role in bringing social divisions in a country?
3. Every social division does not lead to social differences – Explain.
4. How is political expression of social divisions in democracy beneficial?
5. Taking the example of Carlos, Smith and Norman explain how social differences divide similar people from one another but also unite very different people.

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CHAPTER 4
GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

GENDER

• Sexual Division of labour – Woman do all the work inside the home or take the help of domestic helpers and men do work outside home.

• Feminist Movement - A movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.(believe in equal rights and opportunities).

• Role of Women in the society -
  a) Belief that responsibility of woman is house work and bringing up children
  b) Their work were not valued and recognized
  c) Though constitute half the population their role is minimal especially in politics.
  d) Gender issue raised in politics – for equal rights, for voting, improve the political and legal status of women – for education & career (Feminist Movement)

• Changing the Scenario of women’s role in public life
  a) Women working as Scientist, doctors, managers and college and university teachers.
  b) The participation of women in public life is high in developed Countries like Sweden, Norway and Finland.

• Ways in which women are discriminated and oppressed –
  a) Literacy rate among women 54% and men 76% Reason – Girl students going for higher studies is less, More drop outs – as parents prefer to spend more for boys education
  b) Proportion of women in highly paid jobs are small –
  c) The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wage must be paid – but women are paid less than men
  d) Parents prefer to have sons and so decline in six – ratio
  e) Women are harassed and exploited in rural & urban areas – domestic violence
  f) Family laws of religions show discrimination against women
  g) Ours is still a male dominated, patriarchal society.

• Women’s political representation
  a) Elected women member in Lok Sabha has not reached 10% and in State Assemblies 5% - very low
  b) A different scenario in Panchayatraj in India
  (i) 1/3 Seat in the local government is in Panchayat’s and Municipalities – reserved for women- more than 10 lakh women representatives in their bodies.
  c) Proposal of bill before the parliament:- Reservation of at least 1/3 of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women

Communalism –
  o The division based on religious differences.
  o A major challenge to democracy.

1) Relationship between Religion and politics
   • Gandhiji’s view :- Religion can never be separated from politics – it must be guided by ethics from religion
   • Human Right groups view – Victims of Communal riots in our country are religious minorities –
   • Women’s Movement view – Family laws of religions discriminate against women demanded that such laws should be changed to make them equitable

2) Various forms of communalism in politics :-
• Religious prejudices – belief in the superiority of one’s religion over other religions
• A communal mind leads to political dominance of one’s own religious Community-
• Special appeal in electoral politics involving the use of Sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear to bring the followers together.

3) Constitutional provisions given in the Constitution base on Secularism, to curb communalism:-
• No official religion for the Indian state – no special status.
• Freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.
• Prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
• Ensures equality within religious communities.

4) Communal politics-
• based on the idea that religion is the principle basis of social community-
• State power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.
• One religion and followers are pitted against another.

Caste :-
• Caste division based on – hereditary occupational division – exclusion and discrimination against ‘our caste’ groups – Causing social inequality.
• Social reformers – who fought against Caste System are Gandhiji, Jotibaphule, B.R.Ambedkar, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker.
• Reasons for changes undergone in Caste system – Urbanization, -occupational mobility, -breaking down of caste hierarchy(old notions) – Constitution of India prohibited any caste based discrimination – Ban on untouchability – access to modern education.

5. Various forms of Caste in politics –
• To win elections parties choose candidates from different castes and tribes
• Make appeals to caste sentiments – favour some caste, and are seen as their representatives
• One person – one vote, No parliamentary constituency in the country has majority of one
• Single caste – so they need more than one caste, to win election.
• It brought a new consciousness among the people of caste that they were treated low
• The ruling party MP or MLA frequently loose election – will not happen if it was not Caste bias.

Result –
➢ Caste group become bigger by incorporating with other caste or sub caste
➢ Some Caste enter into dialogue and negotiation with other
➢ Formation of new caste groups –backward, forward caste groups.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING [3 MARKS]

Q1. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate in our country?
• It is only a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies.
• Girls dropout because parent’s prefer to spend their resources for their boys education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.

Q2. Give any three provisions that make India a secular state?
• There is no official religion for Indian state.
• The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.
• The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

**Q3. Explain any three factors responsible for breaking down the caste hierarchy in our country?**
• With economic development, large scale urbanization, growth of literacy and education.
• Occupational mobility and weakening of the positions of landlords in the villages, the caste hierarchy is breaking down.
• The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination. We don’t see the practice of untouchability anywhere today.
• Caste system also weakened due to the efforts of our political leaders and social reformers like Jyothiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naïcker.

**Q4. Why was the Equal Renumeration Act, 1976 passed?**
• In almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
• This Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.

**Q-5. Explain any three forms of caste politics in India?**
• When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster essential support to win elections.
• Political Parties and candidates in elections make appeals to cast sentiments of the electorate in order to muster support.
• When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different caste and tribes find place in it.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS : [5 marks]**

**Q1. Discuss any five steps taken by the government towards women empowerment and gender inequality.**
• One-third of seats in the local government bodies in Panchayats and Municipalities are now reserved for women.
• The provision of equal wages for women without any discrimination has been made under the Equal Wages Act.
• Female infanticide has been reduced as sex-selective abortions has been taken away, in many parts of the country.
• Domestic violence against women, their exploitation etc. always have been the part of daily news. In this regards, the government has brought Domestic Violence Act which proves and effective steps.
• Girl students are given concessions and free education in many states.

**Q.2. What are the various forms that communalism can take in politics in India?**
• **Communalism in daily beliefs** – These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one’s religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.
• **Formation of Political parties based on religious communities** - A communal mind
often leads to a quest for political dominance of one’s own religious community. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.

- **Political mobilization on religious lines** - It is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in political arena. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.

- **Communal Riots** - Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition. The post-Independence period has also seen large scale communal violence.

**Q-3. What are the various ways by which women face discrimination, disadvantage and oppression in our society today?**

- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued job is still very small.
- Parent’s prefer to spend their resources for their boys education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters. Thus the literacy rate among the women is low.
- Women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted
- They are not safe even in their home today. Beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence continue.
- Women are paid less than men, even when both do the same work.

**QUESTION BANK**

1. What was Gandhji’s view on religion and politics?
2. Describe the ways in which Communalism poses a great threat to the Indian democracy?
3. List the main aims of the Feminist Movement?
4. Why did our Constitution framers choose the model of a secular state?
5. Suggest steps to improve the status of women in Indian society?
6. What is sexual division of labour?
• **Development**: Growth of economy along with the improvement in the quality of life of the people like health, education etc.
• **Per capita income**: Is the average income obtained as the ratio between National Income and Population of a country.
• **National income**: Is the money value of final goods and services produced by a country during an accounting year.
• **World Development Report**: Prepared by World Bank to classifying countries based on their per capita income.
• **Human development Index**: - It is a composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its Annual Human Development Report published every year. Major parameters such as longevity of life, levels of literacy and Per capita income are used to measure the development of countries. World countries are ranked accordingly in to Very High Developed countries, High Developed countries, Medium Developed countries and Low Developed countries.
• **Infant Mortality Rate**: The number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live birth in that particular year.
• **Literacy Rate**: It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
• **Net Attendance Ratio**: is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
• **Sustainable Development**: - It means development without hampering the Environment. It is the process of development that satisfies the present needs without compromising the needs of the future generation.
• **Body Mass Index: (BMI).** One way to find out if adults are undernourished is to calculate Body Mass Index. Divide the weight of a person (in kg) by the square of the height (in metres). If this figure is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered undernourished. If this BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight.

• **Censes:** The official enumeration of population along with certain economic and social statistics in a given territory and carried out on a specific day.

**QUESTION AND ANSWERS:**

**1 Mention any four characteristics of development?**

- Different people have different development goals.
- What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be even destructive for other.
- Income is the most important component of development, but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace, literacy, etc.
- For development, people look at mix goals.

**2. What contributes to the human development?**

There are many economic as well as non-economic factors which contribute to the human development.

- Living a long and healthy life.
- To have education, information and knowledge.
- Enjoying a decent standard of living.
- Enjoying basic fundamental rights like freedom, security, education etc.
- To have equality and enjoyment of human rights.

**3 ‘Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.’ Explain**

- Money or higher per capita income cannot buy a pollution free environment or good health.
- Money cannot buy peace and democracy
- Per capital income of Maharashtra is higher than Kerala but still in lacks behind in education and health facilities.
- In Kerala, out of 1000 children born alive, 12 die before completing one year of age but in Maharashtra the proportion of children dying is 25.

**4. What is national development? What are the aspects covered under the national development?**

National development refers to the ability of a nation to improve the lives of its citizen.

i). Under national development, the government decides what would be a fair and just for all.

ii). Under national development, only those programmes and policies are implemented which would benefit a large number of people.

iii). Under national development, it is very important to decide about the conflicts and their solutions.

iv). Under national development, we have to think whether there is a better way of doing things.

**5. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?**

The issue of sustainability is important for development because development must be in tandem with the future. If natural resources are not sustained, then development will stagnate after a point of time. Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved. This is because in the future, those resources will not be available for further progress.
QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (FIVE MARK)
1. What is average income or per capita income? Why do we use averages? What are the limitations of per capita income?

The average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. We use averages because they are useful for comparing differing quantities of the same category. For example, to compute the per capita income of a country, averages have to be used because there are differences in the incomes of diverse people. Its main limitations are:

i) A rise in per capital income is due to rise in prices and not due to increase in physical output; it is not a reliable index of economic development.

ii) National income rises but its distribution makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

iii) It excludes all non-marketed goods and services, even though they may be important for human happiness and better quality of life.

iv) Rise in per capital income may be due to use of modern capital intensive technology in production which may be labour displacing in nature thus adversely affecting the poor masses.

v) It covers only the economic aspects ignoring peace, health, environment, education, longevity, etc.

2. Who publishes Human Development Report? What are the criteria used to prepare this report?

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publishes Annual Human Development Report every year. Major parameters such as longevity of life (Life Expectancy at birth), levels of literacy and Per capita income are used to measure the development of countries. Life expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of a person at the time of birth. Percapita income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared and also because every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country. World countries are ranked accordingly in to Very High Developed countries, High Developed countries, Medium Developed countries and Low Developed countries.
CHAPTER 2
SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

- **Primary sector**: When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.
- **Secondary sector**: Covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing, it is also called as industrial sector.
- **Tertiary sector**: Activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, it is also called the service sector.
- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**: It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
- **Underemployment**: This is the situation of where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.
- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005. (MNREGA 2005)**: Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
- **Organised sector**: It covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.
- **The unorganized sector**: is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- **Public sector**: In this sector government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.
**Private sector:** In this sector ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.

**Unemployment:** It is a situation where the able bodied persons willing to work but are not able to get a work.

**QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (THREE MARK)**

1. **What are final goods? Write two examples?**
   Final goods are those goods which are used either for the final consumption or for capital formation. These are not resold. In short, final goods have crossed the boundary line of production, and are ready for the use by the final users. Cloth, air conditioners and refrigerators are examples of final goods.

2. **What are basic services? How do they contribute for the growth of Tertiary sector?**
   In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, Municipal Corporation, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These are considered as the basic services. Owing to growing income and demand for such services tertiary sector becoming important.

3. **Distinguished between the organized and the unorganized sector.**
   - Organized Sector: i) The sector is registered by the government. ii) The terms of employment are regular. iv) The sector is governed by various laws such as the factories act, minimum wages act, etc.
   - Unorganized sector: i) The sector is not registered by the government. ii) The terms of employment are not regular. iii) The sector is not governed by any act.

4. **What is meant by enterprise? Classify enterprises on the basis of ownership.**
   When a person, a group of persons, is engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services which are meant mainly for the purpose of sale, it is called an enterprise. Enterprises can be classified into Private and Public sector enterprise.

5. **State any three causes of unemployment?**
   - Insufficient economic development: It is true that under the planned development millions of new jobs were created but the number of job lookers was much more than those jobs.
   - Defective system of education: In our educational system there is lack of training facilities, lack of vocational and professional guidance.
   - Slow growth of industrialization: Slow growth of industrialization in the country is yet another cause of unemployment in the urban areas.

6. **State any three need for protecting the Public sector?**
   1. To achieve social justice and equity
   2. To provide basic services at an affordable price
   3. Generating employment opportunities

7. **Distinguish between unemployment and underemployment.**
   - Unemployment is a situation where the able bodied persons willing to work but are not able to get a work.
   - Underemployment is the situation of where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.
QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (FIVE MARK)

1. **Distinguish between Public sector and private sector**
   Public Sector i) It is controlled and managed by the government. ii) The main aim of the sector is public welfare. iii) The sector provides basic facilities like education, health, food and security to the people. iv) For ex, the Indian Railways, Post Office and the BSNL.
   Private Sector i) It is controlled and managed by an individual or a group ii) The main aim of the sector is to earn maximum profits. iv) The sector provides consumer goods to the people. v) For ex, Reliance, TISCO, etc.

2. **What are the objectives of NREGA 2005?**
   Or
   **Why do you think NREGA, 2005 is referred to as ‘Right to Work’?**
   i) NREGA, 2005 is a law which is implemented by government of Indian in 200 districts of India.
   ii) It is referred to as ‘Right to Work’ because it guarantees 100 days of employment in a year by the government to all those who are able to work. iii) Under this scheme, the gram panchayat after proper verification will register households, and issue job cards. iv) And in case of failure unemployment allowance will be given to them.

3. **What are the advantages of working in an organized sector?**
   i) Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. ii) They work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. iii) They also get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. iv) They also get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.

4. **What are the disadvantages of working in an organized sector?** Or
   **Why is it necessary to give protection and support to the unorganized sector workers?**
   Explain.
   i) The unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Workers working in an unorganized sector get fewer wages. ii) There is no provision of overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc. iii) Employment is subject to high degree of insecurity.

5. **What are the measures to reduce unemployment?**
   i) Rural works programme: This program aims at construction of civil works of permanent nature in rural areas. ii) Integrated Dry land agricultural development: Under this scheme, permanent works like soil conservation, development of land water harvesting are undertaken. iii) National Rural Employment Program: This program aims at creating community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure – drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, village tanks, rural roads and schools. iv) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program: It aims at generating gainful employment, creating productive assets in rural areas and improving the overall quality of rural life.
Design of Question Paper

Social Science
Summative Assessment-I

Class X

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<th>Form of questions</th>
<th>Marks of each question</th>
<th>Number of questions</th>
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Value questions are included.

VSA are for 1 mark [to write in one sentence or one word only]
KENDRIYAVIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन,
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1 संकल्पित परीक्षा 1 -
SOCIAL SCIENCE

सामाजिक विज्ञान
CLASSEX Maximum marks:90
कक्षा :X अधिकतम अंक 90 :
TIME:3Hrs.
निर्धारित समय 3:शतांतर

General Instructions:

(i) There are 31 questions in all. All questions are compulsory
(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the questions.
(iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are questions of 1 mark each. Write answers in one word or one sentence each.
(iv) Questions from serial number 11 to 22 are 3 Marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
(v) Questions from serial number 23 to 30 are 5 Marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words.
(vi) Question number 31 is a map of 4 marks. Attach the filled up map inside your answer book.

सामान्यनिर्देश :

(i) कुल 31 प्रश्न है, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।
(ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक प्रश्न के सामने दिए गए है।
(iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 एक अंक के है। उत्तर एक शब्द या एक वक्य में लिखिये।
(iv) प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 22 तक के प्रश्न तीन - तीन अंकों के है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
(v) प्रश्न संख्या 23 से 30 तक के प्रश्न पाँच अंक के है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
(vi) प्रश्न संख्या 31 मान चित्र सम्बन्धित प्रश्न 4 अंक के है। भरे हुए मानचित्र को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न कीजिए।
1. What do you mean by ‘Indentured Labour’?

2. Who was Dwarakanath Tagore?

3. What is the oldest printed Japanese book?

4. What does a Philanthropist work for?

5. Where was the First International Earth Summit held?

6. Who elected the Community government in Belgium?

7. What is the most important basis of origin of social differences?

8. What is meant by per capita income?

9. Which organization publishes the Human Development Report?

10. Define GDP.

11. What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British authorities?

12. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of Nationalism in India?

13. Examine the problems faced due to the indiscriminate use of resources?
14. What is biodiversity? Why is bio diversity important for human life?(1+2)

15. Discuss how rain water harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out? (3)

16. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of Multi-purpose river valley project? (3)

17. Give three ill-effects of communalism in society.(3)

18. Write two positive and negative impacts of caste politics relation in India. (3)

19. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Explain about any three.(3)

20. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion? (3)

21. Why does only final goods and services are included while calculating National income? (3)

22. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors.(3)

23. Explain what is referred to as G-77 Countries. In what ways can G-77 be seen as reaction to the activities of the Bretton woods Twins? (5)

24. Describe the causes of Great Depression in USA. (5)

25. Why well-off Landowners supported the need of building houses for the poor in the 19th century? (5)
18. वैश्वतन्त्रिकी के यूरोप के कुछ लोगों ने ऐसा क्यों समझा लिया की प्रिंटसंस्कृति, प्रबोधन और तानाशाही का अंत?

OR

Describe the ways in which the novel in India attempted to create a sense of pan Indian belonging.

26. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़ावालाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या मार्ग अपनाया है?

27. What are the key features of federalism?

संघर्षरक्षक की मुख्य विशेषतयें क्या हैं?

28. Discuss the factors that determine the outcomes of politics of social division.

सामाजिक विभाजन के परिणाम में होने वाले परिणाम की जिन्हें हो सकते हैं?

29. Why do we use average income? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples of averages related to development.

औसत आय को क्यों अपनाया गया? क्या इसके उपयोग के लिए कोई सीमा है? उदाहरण सहित इस विकास का वर्णन कीजिए।

30. Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons to support your answer.

31.1) Two features are marked in the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

A. Soil Type
B. National Park.

31.2) Locate and Label the following with appropriate headings on the same map.

1. Sardar Sarovar Dam
2. Krishna River
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT—I.
SOCIAL SCIENCE -Scoring Key.

CLASS:X

Max:90

1. Bonded labourer - who work on contract in other countries.
Or .Industrialist or Social upliftment
2. Diamond sutra or Charles Dickens.
4. Khadar
5. Buddhism.
6. People belonging to one language community.
7. Accident of Birth.
8. Total income divided by the total population of the country – Average income.
9. U N D P.
10. All the final goods & services produced during a particular year.

11. Trade surplus-- Britain had trade Surplus with India—balance the trade deficit. Home charges--- trade surplus helped to pay home charges—-British officials & traders---Major suppliers of raw cotton to Britain—indenture workers from up, Bihar central migrated.

OR
Production was not based on factories------large scale home based production------Merchants move to country side and supplied money for artisans---- produced for internal market.

OR
Most of the film directors, producers, play writers, artist were migrant----migrants like labourers , factory workers led a pathetic life.- Got theme for film—-problem of migrants.

12. The Indian press and literature played vital role---- growth of nationalism---revolution in the minds of people----fight against British Imperialism—News papers like Indian mirror, Bombay samachar, kesary had influence on political life.

OR
Hindi novel form the realm of fantasy— he wrote on realistic issues Like communalism, corruption, zamindary, debt, poverty & colonialism
Wrote in traditional art of kisāa—-Goi.

13. Depletion of Resources---2. -Accumulation of resources---- in few hands—divide the society in to two segments have and have nots- 3. Ecological crises--- like global warming, ozone layer depletion- Environmental pollution, land degradation.

14. Biodiversity-variety of organisms found within aspecifiedregion.varieties of species of plants, animals, micro organisms
Importance----biodiversity, develop life support system---climate & Ecosystem—produces crop diversity. (1+2)

15. Hydrolic structure ---man maid lake such as Gadsisar in Jaisalmer-
Water harvesting and storage---hydrolic engineering are very useful
Step wells were built—reservoirs.

16. Dams are built for generating hydroelectricity—irrigation purposes—
Controlling flood—navigation—fish farming.
Disadvantages—affect natural flow of mater- --poor sedimentation
Construction—submerge natural vegetation.
17. Communal thought tend to establish political dominance
Offer by religious community 2. The country weakens—political activities perform on communal basis
3. communalism leads to violence

18. Positive:---1. caste politics helped to form Dalits & OBCs to gain
Better access to decision making. 2. End of discriminatoin against particular caste.
Negative impacts:---Divert attention from issues like poverty, development, & corruption 2. Disrupt social harmony.

19. 1. Power is shared among different organs of the govt.--- legislature
Executive--- judiciary. 2. Among govt. At different levels-3. Among social groups-4. Among various political parties. (explain any three.)

20. World Bank taken income criterion-countries with higher income are considered developed ones---
Limitations: Non material things like security—working condition—betterment of family also needed. Avoiding these will not give a clear picture.

21. Funal goods and services have crossed the boundary line of production—ready for final consumption & investment 2. Value of final goods already includes all the intermediate goods----the problem of double counting----value of any commodity is counted more than Once over estimation of N.I.

22. Organised sector:---Terms of employment are regular—security of employment— fixed hours of work—paid leave, p.f. , gratuity—payment
During holidays. Unorganised:----Small & scattered units—non government units no control of the Govt. Low paid job & not regular.
No extra benefit.

5. Marks Qtns
Q. 23. To preserve economic stability and full employment in the Industrial world—held conference at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire---two institutions were established—IMF and World Bank—known as Bretton Woods twins.---Developing countries did not get the benefits---Objectives—establishing the new system to control over the natural resources—fairer prices for raw materials—better markets in developed countries.

OR
Condition for the development—encouraged foreign trade—brought more wealth to England.---Penty of Natural resources like iron and coal
Established new colonies.---developed a large shipping industry---cheap labour.

OR
Social changes in London—Development of London—migration of people to the city—over crowding the city—slums and insanity—
Criticism—dust foul fumes coming out—unhealthy condition—deep pit and trenches dug in the ground—inconvenience to the people.

24. The first World war had given a great boost to American Industry
Increased production export market had fallen home mkt could not
Absorb all these goods—unsold goods began pile in the 1930s—affected industrialist & farming community, faced economic crisis.
American capitalist stopped all loan to the European countries defeat of Germany in the first World war ruined her & her Industry.

OR

The Victorian Britain no shortage of human labour---Machines required large cap. investment—
seasonal industries preferred hand labour---intricated designs required hand labour—not mechanical technology---upper classes preferred things made by hands because they are better finished.

OR
Living in slums was very dangerous for the labourers—life expectancy of poor people were very low compared to high class—slums were threat to life & health of people—poor housing could lead to social disaster—rebellion by poor slum dwellers.

25. Introduction and invention of new print technology—printing Reduced the cost of books—increased no.of readers—printing led to Increase of literacy.—ideas of scientists philosophers availd to the people.

OR

Different Indian novelists belonging to different states—inter mixing of different causes weather political social or economic—aim was to create sense of pan Indian belonging—superwise their own cultural identity.

26. Intensive agriculture—dry farming—Use of HYVs—Green Revolution—Genetic engineering (needs explanation)

27. Rulers are elected by the people—2. Existence of different levels of govt. 3. Constitution can not be changed by either of the tiers—4. Courts can interpret the provisions of constitution.

28. Peoples perception—how people perceive their social differences
Political leaders way of using the social Divisions—how they raise
The demand of different social groups—Govts. reaction to such demands—outcomes of politics depends on govt. reaction to various issues.

29. Total income divided by no. of people—Comparison between different countries. — Precipita income — PI is the criterion used by the World Bank for comparison — Average income does not give correct distribution of income.

30. Organised sector employment opportunities have been expanding very slowly—follow law to protect laboures—follow rules and regulations fixed salary—leave benefit
P.F, pension job security is more.
unorganised sector low paid job—exploitation—job is not regular
Face social discrimination.working hours are more—no leave facility.

31. Map
A. Arid soil. B. Sundarban National Park
31. 1. On River Narmada. 31. 2. Tamil Nadu.