

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. On the basis of renewability natural resources can be categorized as renewable resources and non-renewable resources.

Renewable Resources : Renewable resources do not get exhausted easily. They include sunlight, wind, water, sand, etc. Some renewable resources are limited in supply and get diminished after every use but they have the capacity to reproduce and regenerate within a period of time, such as plants, animals and humans.

Non-renewable resources : Non-renewable resources get completely exhausted after use and cannot be replaced. They include minerals like, copper and fossil fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas. Some of the minerals like, iron, gold and silver can be recycled with the help of technology. Fossil fuels, however, cannot be recycled.

2. On the basis of distribution natural resources can be classified as—ubiquitous resources and localized resources.

Ubiquitous Resources : Ubiquitous resources are resources that are found everywhere on the Earth. Land, air soil, etc., are the example of ubiquitous resources.

Localised Resources : These resources are found at certain places. Different metals and mineral like, iron, copper, gold, silver, etc., are the examples of localised resources.

3. Actual resources are these resources whose quantity is known. These resources are determined, surveyed and quantified carefully exploited to fulfil our needs. Copper deposits of Khetri in Rajasthan, coal deposits of Ruhr region in Germany, gold deposits of Calgoorlic of Australia, bluck soil of the Deccan plateau in India are the actual resources of the world.
4. Human beings are considered the most important resource for a country because only human resources can make efficient use of resources through proper management and their utilization. They also contribute to the development of various resources. Human resources use their knowledge, skill and technology to transfer the natural material into the valuable products or resources. It shows that human resources are the most significant resources of the Earth.
5. Conservation of resources is important because of many reasons. All natural resources on the Earth are unevenly distributed due to relief features, climate, topography etc. With the rapid growth of population, urbanisation and industrialisation, there has been an increased demand and consumption of resources. This has led to overexplotation and depletion of resources. To prevent misuse, overexploitation and depletion, the conservation of resources is necessary. Development of the resources should be done without damaging the environment and the needs of prevent generation should not be compromised with those of the future generations.

NEP : SDGs for Qualitative Education

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Project Work

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EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b

B. Give a single term for the following :

- Ans.** 1. The removal of soil by running water, winds and glaciers. **Soil erosion**
 2. Prevention of the wasteful human use of soils to conserve resources for the future. **Soil conservation**
 3. The variety of flora and fauna in an area. **Biodiversity**

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. One-third of the total land surface is **uninhabitable**.
 2. The plateau regions of the world are the **store houses** of minerals.
 3. **Overgrazing** is one of the main causes of land degradation.
 4. The remains of dead plants and animals is known as **fossils**.
 5. **Rivers, seas and oceans** serve as means of transport.

D. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. Land resource is the part of the land we use as a resource. Land is one of the most important natural resource which enable human beings to live in it and obtain most of their needs from it.
 2. Relief, parent rock, climate, vegetation and time are important factors in formation of soil. Various forces of nature, such as change in temperature, action of running water, wind and activities of decomposers contribute to the formation of soil.
 3. Conservation means protection, preservation and proper utilisation of soil. Some methods of conservation are—mulching; contour ploughing; terrace cultivation; strip cropping; shelterbelts; rock dam; contour barriers.
 4. Human beings affect other life forms in following ways : Human beings alter natural environment to meet their own needs. Forests are cleared for agriculture, industries and settlements. Exotic species have started proving harmful to native plants and animals. Pollution and Global Warming have affected the ecosystem today. Poaching and hunting have reduced the number of animals.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Land degradation takes place due to the following reasons :
i. Change in Landforms : Man has the ability to ground high hills and fill up deep depressions. Dams across rivers, mining and construction of houses, bridges and roads affect landforms directly.
ii. Overgrazing : Overgrazing by domestic animals on a large scale has degraded the land, by removing the vegetation. Overgrazing is the main cause of land degradation in states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
iii. Degradation by Mining and Quarrying : More than 5,500 mines and quarries are operating in India. The dumping of mineral wastes and abandoned mines are degrading and defacing the land.

iv. Degradation by Industrial Dust : Fly ash from thermal power plants and dust generated by cement and ceramic industries have also led to land degradation.

Conservation of Land Degradation : The following steps can go a long way in the conservation and reclamation of land :

- a. Afforestation and control on overgrazing.
 - b. Plantation of shelter belts of plants.
 - c. Growing of thorny bushes to stabilize the sand dunes.
 - d. Environmental friendly mining.
2. Various types of soil erosion are as follows :
Sheet Erosion : When a sheet or layer of soil is removed over a large area by running water, it is called sheet erosion.
Gully Erosion : If the water flows regularly along a definite path down the slope, it cuts a channel called gully and this type of erosion is called gully erosion. The land degraded by gully erosion is called bidland or ravine.
Rill Erosion : If rills appear, they increase in number over a period of time. It is called rill erosion.
3. Water is an important renewable natural resource found on the Earth. Water is essential for all forms of life. Humans, animals and plants cannot survive without water. We need water for drinking, cooking, bathing, flushing, washing clothes and utensils, gardening, industries and agriculture, etc.
4. Chief Characteristics of Forest Ecosystem are : The most productive parts of trees in forests are leaves. Leaves of green plants produce food through photosynthesis. The plant food contains the Sun's energy, which travels to other species of life on land. The forest is influenced by and adapted to particular physical conditions and climate. Forests are home to animals and plants. This great variety of animals and trees in forests is called Biodiversity. Forests are generally located where water supply is adequate with optimum temperature for tree growth.

NEP : Multiple Intelligence

Solve the jumbled crossword puzzle :

- | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. HORIZON | 2. TIME | 3. EROSION |
| 4. CLIMATE | 5. SOIL | |

Project Work

Do it yourself

Natural Resources : Minerals and Power Resources

3

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Minerals are found in **rocks**.
2. **Copper** was the first metal to be discovered.

3. **Open-cast mining** is done when the minerals are located deep within the Earth.
4. Minerals are the backbone of **industrial development**.
5. Non-conventional sources of energy are **renewable resources**.

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. Largest producer and exporter of mica | • India |
| | 2. A non-conventional source of energy | • Nuclear Energy |
| | 3. It is commonly used for plating thin sheets of steel | • Tin |
| | 4. A precious metal | • Gold |
| | 5. Largest producer of oil in the world | • Saudi Arabia |

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
1. Minerals are important for us in many ways. Our modern world today depends much on the knowledge and application of metals and minerals. They provide the basis of machinery on which modern manufacturing industry depends.
 2. Iron is very important in the present age because of the many reasons. It is the hardest metal known to us. It is available in abundance and can be produced at a low cost. It can be hammered, rolled, cast, drawn into wire, welded and combined with other metals to form alloys. We can make steel from it, which can be used in the manufacturing of locomotives, steam ships, cars, ornaments, cutlery, tools, etc.
 3. The total worldwide reserves of oil are estimated at 1000 billion barrels. About two-thirds of this supply is contributed by the countries of the Persian Gulf. Presently, Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of oil in the world. The gulf countries along with Russia, Venezuela, Mexico, Libya and Nigeria account for nearly 90 per cent of world's known reserves. Oil is also found in the USA, UK, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Netherlands. Oil, in our country, was first discovered at Digboi (Assam) and later at Mumbai High (Maharashtra).
Most important use of oil is for transport purposes on land, sea and air, e.g., petrol for automobiles and aeroplanes, crude oil for steamships, kerosene for lamps. Hundreds of other by-products are made from it, including lubricants, vaseline, tars, waxes, ink, medicine, soap and terylene.
 4. The Chotanagpur Plateau is very important in India. It is a store house of minerals like mica, bauxite, copper, limestone, iron ore and coal. The Damodar Valley is rich in coal and is considered as the prime centre of cooking coal in the country.
 5. Fossil fuels are those fuels that are obtained from the remains of plants and animals from the surface. These fuels are used for running vehicles and machineries. The fossil fuels are called so because they were made from the decomposition of fossils of plants and animals buried millions of years ago.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. Minerals are useful for the following reasons :
 - i. minerals are the backbone of industrialisation.

- ii. Minerals are necessary for the production of tools, machines, farm implements, defence equipment, automobiles, railway engines, ships and drilling machines.
 - iii. Minerals are used for construction of house, buildings, bridges, flyovers, etc.
 - iv. Minerals are necessary to maintain the health of the people.
 - v. They are used in the manufacture of jewels, coins, utensils and decorative items.
2. Coal is a fossil fuel. This fossil fuel is found in beds of sedimentary rocks in many parts of the world. It is solid and black or brown in colour. There are four major types of coal based on the percentage of carbon content anthracite, bituminous, lignite, and peat. Anthracite has a carbon content that ranges between 70% and 86%. Lignite has about 60% to 70% of carbon content while peat has less than 60%. Peat is the first step in coal formation.
3. The advantages and disadvantages of using minerals are as follows :
- Advantages :**
- i. Minerals are the backbone of industrialisation.
 - ii. Minerals are the backbone of modern civilization. They are important and the chief base of ensuring higher standard of living.
 - iii. Even minerals like clay products, gypsum, quartz, sand and limestone are used in great quantities to provide comfortable living and better standards.
- Disadvantages :** There are many disadvantages associated with the use of minerals. Some of these are as follows:
- i. All mineral resources are exhaustible. Most reserves of minerals are likely to be exhausted one by one during this century.
 - ii. Despite great strides in science and technology, substitutes of some of the existing natural resources are causing harm to our environment.
 - iii. Mining of almost all types of minerals releases huge quantities of dust, metal particles, etc., causing a great harm to our environment.
4. We can conserve mineral resources in the following ways :
- i. Recycling :** It means using discarded materials once again. Many metals like iron, gold, copper and aluminium become reusable through recycling.
 - ii. Avoid Wastage :** Minerals can be conserved by using efficient methods of extraction and processing and by avoiding wastage. Saving can be done at consumption level also.
 - iii. Substitutes :** In recent years bio-degradable plastics and other substitutes have been used to conserve mineral resources. They need to be encouraged. Some ways to conserve power resources are as follows :
Minimising the use of fossil fuels; Saving electricity by using power-saving devices; Emphasising on the increased uses of the renewable and alternative sources of power.
5. Non-conventional power resources are those resources which do not depend on fossil fuels and are inexhaustible. They are also known as alternative sources of power. Various non-conventional sources of power are :

Solar power : The sun's energy is tremendous and it is tapped in many countries for domestic cooking and heating purposes. The tropical countries receive abundant sunshine and therefore have potential to develop solar power.

Wind power : Wind power is used to generate electricity but it is not very efficient as wind is too variable in speed, direction and time.

Geothermal power : It is the energy derived from hot springs, geysers and hot rocks in the interior of the Earth's surface. Two holes are drilled deep in the Earth and when water is pumped through one, steam comes up the other hole. This steam is then used to generate power.

Tidal power : The power of the oceanic tides is tapped to produce electricity.

Biogas : In the rural areas of developing countries shrubs, farm wastes, animal and human wastes are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption.

NEP : Life Skills

1. Turn off lights when leaving a room
2. Switch to energy efficient appliances
3. Use LED lights
4. Unplug devices when not in use
5. Keep thermostat at low temperature
6. Reduce water consumption
7. Use smart automated devices
8. Switch to double glazing
9. Cook with the lid on
10. Use a smart meter to track usage
11. Wash at a cold temperature
12. Use solar powered devices

Project Work

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4

Agriculture

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. a 2. a 3. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India has about **two-thirds** of its population occupied in agriculture.
2. Dairy farming practiced around **urban** areas.
3. **Rice** is the chief food crop of the world.
4. Cultivation of grapes is known as **viticulture**.
5. **Maize** is used both as food and fodder.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. The two types of traditional agricultural practices are as follows:
Subsistence Agriculture : In it agriculture is done to support the family

of the farmer and not for commercial use. This type of agriculture is further divided into three categories: intensive subsistence agriculture, nomadic herding and shifting cultivation.

Commercial Agriculture : In it agriculture is done with the aim of selling the product and earning profit. It is further divided into many categories: extensive grain farming, pastoral farming, dairy farming, plantation agriculture and mixed farming.

2. Shifting is called jhuming in north-east India. The forest communities cultivate a plot of land and grow crops for a few years. The plot is then abandoned, as soil loses its fertility, in favour of another piece of new forest land. The method is also called 'slash and burn method'. Shifting cultivation has many disadvantages. It often leads to deforestation and soil erosion.
3. Plantation agriculture is most practised in the tropical and sub-tropical regions. It is a commercial type of farming with specialisation of a single crop. A large amount of capital is invested and the farming methods are efficient. Machinery and fertilisers are used wherever required. The entire agricultural system is scientifically managed like a factory.
4. Market gardening is a form of vegetable farming where vegetables are grown in small market gardens close to the local markets. It is also known as truck farming as trucks transport the vegetables to the towns and cities close by. These farms are characterized by their small size and great diversity of crops. Usually, the market gardens occupy some vacant land in the city or town and supply fresh produce to the local people.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. Following factors influence agricultural activity in a region :

Climate and Topography : The climate of place, particularly temperature and rainfall influence crop cultivation, e.g., tropical crops like rice and sugar cane require higher temperature, and wheat requires moderate temperature.

The amount of rainfall influences crop cultivation because different crops require different amounts of water, e.g., rice requires more water than jowar and bajra. So rice is grown in wet areas and jowar and bajra can be grown in dry areas.

Favourable topography of soil is also vital for agricultural activity for growing crops. Plains with fertile areas and river deltas are most suitable for growing of crops. Tea can be grown on the mountain slopes where terrace farming is also possible.

Techniques and Implements : After the introduction of modern techniques and implements, crops yield has increased manifold. The construction of multi-purpose projects, canals, dams and reservoirs has improved irrigation facilities. Techniques like crop rotation and multiple cropping enable the farmers to grow crops continuously. Storage facilities help in saving the grains from rodents and rain.

2. **Mixed Farming :** It is that type of agriculture in which equal importance is given to livestock as well as cultivation of crops. In other words, food and fodder crops are given equal importance.

It is practised in USA, Western Europe, Russia, etc. Mixed type of farming is also practised on small scale in some parts of India like north-west Punjab. Under the mixed farming farms may be large or small. The proportion of land devoted for crops and for rearing varies according to the location of the farms, the soil fertility, market demand and prices of crops and animal products.

3. Rice and wheat are the two most important food crops in the world. Their geographical requirements and world distribution are as follows :

Rice :

Conditions for Growth :

Temperature : It requires high temperatures between 20°C and 30°C.

Rainfall : It grows well in areas having 100 to 200 cms of annual rainfall. It can also be grown in those regions where assured irrigation is available.

Soil : Rice can be grown in a variety of soils but loamy or clayey soils are preferred because they have the ability to contain water for a long time.

Areas of Production : China, Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Japan are the main rice producing countries. In India, rice is grown mostly in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Kashmir Valley.

Trade : Only good quality rice like the Indian Basmati has entered international trade. Most of the produce is for use within the country.

Wheat :

Conditions for Growth :

Temperature : It requires 10°C to 15°C during the growing season and 15°C to 28° while at the time of ripening.

Rainfall : It grows well in areas having 100 to 200 cms of annual rainfall. It can also be grown in those regions where assured irrigation is available.

Areas of Production : Wheat is extensively grown in USA, Canada, Russia, Argentina, Ukraine, Australia and India. In our country Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Western Uttar Pradesh are the major wheat producing areas.

4. Important commercial crops and its types are as follows :

Cotton is the most important fibre crop of the world. It is a universal fibre.

Jute is considered as a golden fibre in the Indian sub-continent. It is a long soft, shiny fibre that resists stretching. It is used for making packing materials like carpets, ropes, bags, mats and many other products.

Tea is world's most favourite beverage crop.

The **coffee** plant was introduced in India by the British. The two types of coffee plants are Arabica or Moka and Coffee Robusta. Arabica is a superior quality and accounts for 90 per cent of world's total coffee production.

Sugar cane is a main source of sugar. It is a tropical grass with a juicy stem that yields a sugary juice. It is an annual crop because it takes a

3. Intermediate good industries are those whose products are used as components to manufacture other finished products. For example tyre, packaging materials etc.

While consumer goods industries are those whose finished product are directly used by consumers. For example sugar, paper etc.

4. According to the sources of raw materials, industries can be classified into four types—Agro, mineral, pastoral and Forest based industries.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. According to their size, industries can be classified into three types—cottage, small scale and large scale.
 - Cottage industry is a concentrated form of small scale industry where the productivity of the goods takes place in the house of the labourers and the workers include the members of the family. This industry is mostly based in the rural areas. The products made by the cottage industry include straw baskets, candles, wooden toys, hand made show pieces, khadi clothes and embroidery. These products are sold in the local markets.
 - In a small scale industry less labour is used and less amount of capital is invested. Small scale industries produce cloth, toys, furniture, machine parts, electrical goods, utensils and leather goods. The small-scale industries play a vital role in the growth of the country. A small-scale industry in India is organized on a small scale and produces goods with the help of small machines, hired labour and power.
 - Large-scale industries employ thousands of workers and heavy machineries. Large-scale industries refer to those industries which require huge infrastructure, manpower and a heavy influx of capital assets. All the heavy industries of India like the iron and steel industry, textile industry, automobile manufacturing industry etc fall under the category of large scale industry. The economy of India is largely dependent on these industries for its economic growth, generation of foreign currency and for providing job opportunities for millions of Indians.
2. The location of industries depends on the availability of raw materials, sources of power, labour, capital, means of transport, market, Government policies, etc. The industries can be established in those areas where some or all the above facilities are available. The location of industries always helps in the development and growth of cities as they generate employment.
3. Areas which have high concentration of industries are called industrial regions. The major industrial regions of the world are eastern North America, western and central Europe, eastern Europe and eastern Asia.
4. The Pittsburg-Youngstown district is the leading centre of iron and steel industry. Pittsburg has the following locational advantages. It has :
 - Availability of high grade coking coal from the Appalachian coalfield.
 - Plenty of supply of water from the rivers.
 - Availability of labourers.
 - The Great Lakes provide easy and cheap inland water transport.

between the birth rate, death rate and migration are the main factors responsible for population change of an area.

Births are generally measured using the birth rate i.e., the number of live births per 1,000 people. Deaths are usually measured using the death rate i.e. the number of death per 1,000 people. Migration is the movement of people in and out of an area. The population increase in the world is mainly due to rapid increase in natural growth rate.

2. The shape of the population pyramid tells us about the people living in that particular country. The number of children below 15 years are shown at the bottom and indicates about the level of births. The size of the top shown the number of aged people (about 65 years) and even reflects the number of deaths. The population pyramid even helps us to know the dependents population. There are two groups of dependents young dependents (aged below 15 years) and elderly dependents (aged over 65 years). Those of working age between 15 and 64 are the working population.
3. There are three markedly different areas of population densities the densely populated areas, the moderately populated areas and the sparsely populated areas.
 - i. **Densely populated areas** : The Indian sub-continent, China, Japan, the two Koreas and the Philippines are the densely populated areas in Asia. Great Britain, France the Netherlands, Italy and European Russia are densely populated areas of Europe. Eastern and central USA are densely populated in North America.
 - ii. **Moderately populated areas** : Central USA, Southern Russia, Ukraine, Central China, South Africa, Argentina are moderately populated.
 - iii. **Sparsely populated areas** : Hot deserts such as the Sahara and the Kalahari and the Great Australian Desert are sparsely populated. The polar regions have hardly any population. Population is also sparse in the Amazon basin in South America and the Congo basin of Africa. In India, we see that while the Himalayan region and the Thar Desert have a low population concentration, the Deccan Plateau has a moderate population concentration and the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the Coastal plains have a high concentration of population.
4. Following factors affect density of population :
 - i. **Climate** : Regions which have extremely cold or hot climate or have less rainfall are thinly populated, e.g., Sahara desert and polar regions. In India, very few people live in Rajasthan due to very hot and dry climate. Regions which have monsoon climate with abundant rainfall are heavily populated.
 - ii. **Topography** : Plains have the highest concentration of population due to flat topography, which is suitable for agriculture, industries and development of transport. Plateaus are less populated and mountains have lowest concentration of population, e.g., Himalayas, Alps, Andes have very less population. In India, the Northern fertile plains are thickly populated because of rich fertile soil, favourable climate and employment opportunities.

4. Newspapers are important sources of information about **political** and **social** affairs.
5. The British built several **monuments** during their rule in India.

C. Write True or False :

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Census | • Official count of number of people living in a country |
| 2. Record Rooms | • Place where all important document and letters are stored |
| 3. Colonization | • Subjugation of one country by another |
| 4. James Mill | • Divided India's history into three periods |

E. Distinguish between.

1. **Surveys** : Examine and record features of an area or its inhabitants.
Census : An official count of the number of people living in a country, it gives a detailed record of their caste, occupation, religion, etc.
2. **Archives** : A collection of historical document and record of a government, family or organization preserved in chronological order.
Record Rooms : Rooms attached to all government institutions like law courts, secretariats, etc., where important documents and letters were stored.

F. Answer the following questions in short :

1. James Mill said that India needed to be conquered and civilized by the British because according to him, before the advent of the British in India, there were many social evils in the society such as religious intolerance, caste discrimination and superstitious practices. He suggested that the British should conquer India to ensure the enlightenment and happiness of the Indian people.
2. Under the written records we have diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travellers, autobiographies of important personalities. Leaders and reformers wrote to spread their ideas, poets and novelists wrote to express their feelings. Newspapers were published and issues were debated in public. Many Indians wrote books to bring awareness about the exploitive rule of the British.
3. Historians have divided the Indian history into 'ancient', 'medieval' and 'modern' periods.
4. Dates are very important for a historian. Dates of events act somewhat like milestones—they indicate an event's position in relation to other events in history. This helps us understand the trends of developments within a time frame. Some dates and events act as landmarks because of their long-term impacts.
5. The British built several monuments during their rule in India. Some of them were built to mark important events of their time. For example, Gateway of India, the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Parliament house and the Victoria memorial at Calcutta. These buildings represent architectural

style of medieval rulers of India and are important source of information about the British.

G. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Study of history marked by periods rather than specific dates, makes us capture the common features of time. Periods reflect our ideas about the past. They reflect the significant changes that occur from one period to the next. For example, British established their rule over India gradually over a period of time. There are many events that occurred over a period of time and cannot be dated specifically. Hence, periodisation became important to study our history.
2. In the nineteenth century, British historian James Mill divided Indian history into three periods : Hindu, Muslim and British. This division was based on the idea that the religion of rulers determined the history of an area. Such categorization was misleading in nature as the Hindu period was studied only on the basis of Sanskrit texts, and the British period by using English language sources. It was believed that the use of Sanskrit texts did not proceed much beyond 1200 CE. For this was the time when the Hindu period was supposed to be on the decline and on other hand the Muslim period based on Persian sources was to be on the rise.
3. There are many sources and records available for the study of the modern period that help us in reconstructing the British history of India.

Books, newspapers and magazines

By the 18th century, the printing press was in full use in India. There was mass printing of newspapers and books throughout the country. Ideas and thoughts of the people during that time became documented. Historians can use these books, newspapers and magazines to reconstruct the history of the country during that period of time. The Bengal Gazette was India's first newspaper published in 1780 from Calcutta.

Diaries and accounts of travelers

Many travelers, traders, missionaries and civil servants who came to India in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries left accounts of their experiences and impressions of the country. However, historians read and interpret them with some caution as these accounts may be biased.

Government records

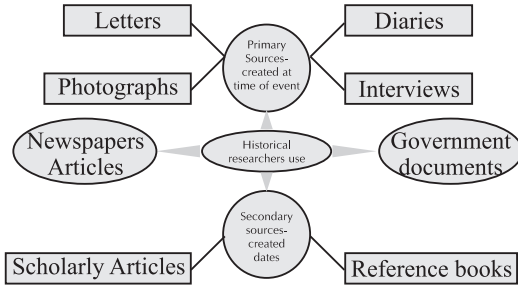
The archival records of the Government of British India are available in the National Archives of India at New Delhi. There are many archival documents and manuscripts dealing with British India at the India Office Records, London.

Historical structures

Monuments like India Gate, Rashtrapati Bhawan and Praliament House give good insight into the art and architecture of the period.

NEP : Development of Traditional Knowledge

Take help from your teacher or the Internet and name the various sources of modern history :



Project Work

Do it yourself

2

From Trade to Territory

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **Portuguese** were the first to reach India.
 2. **Lord Dalhousie** implemented the Doctrine of lapse.
 3. The British conquest of **Bengal** began with the Battle of Plassey.
 4. Rani **Chenamma** led an anti-British movement in Kitoor.
 5. Tipu Sultan is also called **Tiger of Mysore**.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans. 1. The European trading companies came to India to earn huge profits. Since time immemorial, India was famous for its high quality cotton and silk. Spices such as cardamom, pepper, cinnamon too were in great demand across Europe.
2. Textile, indigo and salt-petre (for making gun-powder) were the three Indian products in the which the English East India Company traded.
3. The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy devised by Lord Dalhousie. According to the doctrine, if an Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would lapse and it would be taken over by the East India Company with immediate effect. The Right of adoption was denied to the Indian rulers.
4. We remember Rani Chennamma of Kitoor because of her bravery and fight against the British. When the British tried to annex her small state of Kitoor, she took arms and led an anti-British resistance movement. But she was arrested in 1824 and died in prison in 1829.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans. 1. The steps taken by Mir Qasim such as reorganisation of his army and abolition of taxes on internal trade turned the British against him. He ousted in 1763 and was replaced by Mir Jafar again.

Mir Qasim now sought shelter with the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah. The two decided to combine forces against the British along with the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II. They met the Company's forces at the Battle of Buxar in 1764. The combined forces were defeated by the British under Munro. Shah Alam II went over to the British side. Mir Qasim escaped and spent his remaining days as a wanderer. Shuja-ud-Daulah escaped to Rohilkhand and Awadh came under the influence of the British.

2. As the Company became the virtual ruler of Bengal, with full control over revenue collection and military and criminal jurisdiction, it used part of the revenue from Bengal to purchase Indian goods, meet administration costs and maintain troops. The Nawab's office was reduced to a position of responsibility without any control over the resources. The Company enjoyed all the power without any responsibility. This was the system of dual government, which lasted till 1772. Bengal suffered a lot under this system.

Many people abandoned their lands and fled into jungles. The Company's servants grew prosperous. Many of them acquired enormous wealth from illegal private trade in Bengal. When they returned to England, their wealth drew the attention of people who called them 'nabobs' (an adaptation of the Indian word nawab). In 1772, Warren Hastings became the Governor of Bengal. He ended the system of dual government and brought Bengal under the direct control of the Company.

3. The policy of expansion was that the Company used a variety of political, economic and diplomatic methods to extend its influence before annexing an Indian kingdom. It did not attack on an unknown territory. After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the Company appointed residents in Indian states. They were political and commercial agents. Through them, the Company officials started to interfere in the internal affairs of Indian states. They tried to decide who was to be successor to the throne and who was to be appointed on administration posts. Around 1772, the Marathas escorted Shah Alam II from Allahabad to Delhi. This exposed Awadh to the danger of invasion. To retain Awadh as a buffer state, Hastings restored Kora and Allahabad to the Nawab of Awadh in return for a sum of money. The nawab had to maintain at his cost the Company's troops in Awadh. Later on the Company helped Awadh annex Rohilkhand. This extended British influence up to the river Yamuna.

Governor-General Richard Wellesley (1798-1805) introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to expand British territory. According to the terms of this, an Indian ruler had to disband his own army and maintain British troops permanently at his cost or give some territory in lieu of it. If failed 'to pay', then the territory was taken away as penalty. Half of the territory of the Nawab of Awadh was taken away by the Company in 1801 as he failed to pay for the subsidiary forces. Other rulers who were forced to accept this policy were Nizam of Hyderabad, rulers of Mysore (after the death of Tipu Sultan) and the Marathas (by Treaty of Bassein).

NEP : Computational and Analytical Thinking

Which of the following maps correctly shows the diwani area granted to the Company in 1765?



Project Work

Do it yourself

3

Rural Life and Society

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The East India Company was appointed as the Diwan of Bengal by the Mughal Emperor **Shah Alam**.
2. Under the Permanent settlement, the **rajahs** and **talukdars** were made the zamindars.
3. The **Mahalwari** system was a modified form of the zamindari system.
4. The British established their plantations in **Assam, Bengal** and **Kerala**.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True

D. Identify the following with the help of clues given :

- Ans. 1. The right to collect revenue was given to the Company by the then Mughal emperor. **Diwani**
2. The system of land revenue collection under which rate of revenue was fixed forever. **Permanent Settlement**
3. Cultivators directly paid land revenue to British officials under this system. **Ryotwari Settlement**
4. In this system the farmer grew indigo on his own land. **Nij**
5. In this system cultivators grew indigo on rented land. **Ryoti**

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans. 1. The English East India Company organised the land revenue system in such a way that it yielded enough income to meet the growing administrative expenses of the Company. The money from the land revenue should also help the Company to support its trade in India.
2. The Ryotwari system was a land revenue system introduced by Thomas Munro in Southern and Western India.
This settlement was made directly with the actual cultivators or ryots. The British hoped that this settlement would bring relief to the ryots as

they would have a direct relationship with the government and there would be no middlemen.

3. Ryots were reluctant to grow indigo because planters insisted that indigo should be cultivated on the best soil, in which the peasants wanted to cultivate rice. Indigo plant has deep roots and exhausted the soil fertility very rapidly. After the indigo harvest, the land could not be sown with rice.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. The effects of the land revenue systems were as follows :

Land became a saleable property. The system of paying revenue within the specified time compelled many small peasants and landholders to mortgage or to dispose of their property.

Whenever the peasant failed to pay land revenue, the government put up his land for sale to collect the arrears of revenue. In such a case, he lost his land and turned into a landless labourer.

The policies followed by the British only led to the impoverishment of the peasantry. Even the benefits of commercialisation did not reach the peasants. This oppressive system continued almost till the end of British rule.

2. The permanent settlement failed to generate desired revenue for British because under this system the revenue for the government was fixed for the entire given period. The government had to suffer a loss because the income was fixed but the expenses were increasing day by day. The burden on taxes fell on those people who were not farmers. Thus, the system did not prove beneficial to the government.

3. An important rebellion took place at Bengal in 1859, called Indigo revolt. The word 'indigo' is derived from a Greek word 'indikon' which means from India.

Indigo is a natural blue dye used for colouring clothes. Indigo was the first crop to be grown by the British cultivators. Thousands of peasants refused to grow indigo any more because cultivation of indigo makes the land barren. The indigo cultivators did not co-operate and gave a wave of discontent between British and peasants.

In 1860 the angry rebellions dragged the cultivators and beat them up. On the same day, 3000 rebellions went on a march and the police could not take any action. Later, on 20th March, they attacked a factory with spears and swords. They also attacked the Lokanathpur and Chadupur factories. Even women took part in the revolt.

The rebellion received a lot of publicity through the learned people of Calcutta who spoke and wrote about the miserable plight of the peasants and the tyranny of the planters. The government actually brought in the military to protect planters. A commission was set up to inquire into the system of indigo production. After the enquiry, planters were held guilty. Planters were criticized for using forceful method with the ryots. It stated that indigo production did not bring profit to the ryots so they could refuse the contract in future but fulfill the existing one.

Project Work

Do it yourself

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India was one of the largest **producers** and **exporters** of handloom textile.
2. The British government followed the policy of **free trade**.
3. **Calico** and **Muslin** were the chief luxury items produced in India.
4. The first cotton mill was established by **Cowarjee Nanabhai** in 1853.
5. TISCO was established in the **Singhbhum** district of Bihar.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. The three processes involved in trade were—financing the production; carrying or transporting goods and supplying goods to the exporters.
2. India produced a great variety of cloth to cater to the needs of customers of different European, Arabian and Asian countries. Some of the well known designs of cloth were differently known as muslin, calico, piece goods, chintz, bandanna etc. The people of Europe, particularly of England, developed a special craze for printed cotton textiles so much so the English Queen herself wore clothes of Indian fabrics.
3. The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) is the first iron and steel factory in India. This factory was established by Dorabji Tata and Charles Weld, an American geologist. The factory was set up at a place called Sakchi, which was named Jamshedpur. The TISCO began producing steel in 1912.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. Following factors led to the decline of the Indian industries in the British period.
- i. High-handedness of the British Rulers :** After the battles of Plassey and Buxar, the English turned trade into plunder. They committed all sorts of atrocities on the craftsmen. They even went to the extent of cutting of their thumbs if they refused to work for the Company.
 - ii. Policy of Free Trade in India and its Reverse in England :** With a view to encouraging the sale of British-made goods in India, all restrictions on their import to India were revoked. On the contrary, Indian goods were subjected to various duties when exported to England.
 - iv. Cheaper Goods :** Cost of production of goods with the help of new machines was considerably low in England, with the result that hand-made goods of Indian craftsmen could no longer compete with them.
 - v. Speedy Means of Transport :** The railways enabled British manufacture to reach the remotest villages of the country and uproot Indian products.
 - vi. Neglect of Industrial Development in India :** The tragedy of the artisans and craftsmen in India was heightened by the neglect of modern industries in India. Thus, the ruined artisans and craftsmen had little opportunities to find alternative employment.
 - vii. Loss of Raw Materials :** As the Industrial Revolution in England progressed, there was scramble for India's materials. Thus the artisans not only lost patronage but also raw materials. On the one hand, the Indian artisans were deprived of the home as well

as European markets, on the other, the English manufacturers, industrialists and traders enjoyed the monopoly of supplying civil and military requirements to the rulers. Thus the Indian articles languished.

2. Various circumstances helped the TISCO to expand steel production during the First World War. Firstly, as a result of the war it became quite impossible for the British Government to send their steel consignments to India. Secondly, now all steel that used to be produced in England was required to meet the demands of the war materials that was essential to save Britain from the onslaughts of the German forces and their allies. Thirdly, TISCO was asked by the British Government to produce shells and carriage wheels for the war. Fourthly, forced by circumstances the Indian railways turned to TISCO for the supply of rails. In this way, according to an estimate, by 1919 the British Government was forced to buy 90% of the steel manufacture by TISCO. As a result, within the next few years TISCO became the biggest steel industry within the British Empire.

Project Work

Do it yourself

6

The Revolt of 1857

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Mangal Pandey** was the first sepoy to protest against greased cartridges.
2. The Hindus as well as Muslims were against the British due to the annexation of **Awadh**.
3. **Bahadur Shah II** was deported to Rangoon.
4. The Revolt of 1857 was started by the **3rd Cavalry regiment**.
5. The revolt in Delhi was led by **Bakht Khan**.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans. 1. The common people felt insecure by the activities of the Christian missionaries because they feared that the British government was determined to destroy their religion and convert all Indians to Christianity.
2. The peasants were discontent because of the high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy. Due to this they were left with a very little foodgrains to support their family.
3. The miliary causes for the Revolt were :
The sepoys were discontented because their salaries and opportunities of promotion were not equal to those of the British soldiers. Even the special allowance that was given to them when they were sent to war was discontinued. Besides, the sepoys resented British regulations banning beards and the use of caste marks, and the replacement of turbans with leather caps.

4. Rani Lakshmi Bai played a vital role in the Revolt. Her bravery and valour encouraged others to revolt against the British rule. She was the driving force behind many subsequent revolts that took place later.
5. In 1856, the Government of India introduced the Enfield rifle in the army and the soldiers were trained to use them. The soldiers had to bite off the greased paper before loading the cartridge in the gun. At this time, a rumour spread that the grease used in the cartridges was made from fat of animals. Both Hindu and Muslim soldiers refused to use the greased cartridge as it hurt their religious sentiments. When mere refusal did not work, the soldiers ultimately revolted.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The Revolt of 1857 started at Meerut. Very soon the rebels reached Delhi, the Seat of the Mughal emperor. From there the revolt spread to almost all the parts of the parts of the country. Large parts of North and Central India and Bihar joined the revolt. The important centres of the revolt were Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi and Arrah in Bihar. Also, in Northern and Central India there were popular civilian revolts. The common people too joined the revolt, often fighting with spears, axes, bows, arrows and lathis.
 2. The causes for the failure of the Revolt were as follows :
 - Although the revolt was widespread among the people, yet it cannot be denied that it did not embrace the entire country. It did not spread to south India and most of the western India, because these regions had revolted earlier.
 - Important rulers of Gwalior, Indore, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Bhopal, Patiala, Nabha and Kashmir did not join the Revolt. Only one percent of the rulers took part in it.
 - The educated Indians did not support the movement in general. The organization of the rebels was very poor. No doubt they were brave and selfless but they lacked unity of command and discipline.
 - The British could gather immense resources to suppress the revolt. Sheer bravery and courage of the sepoys could not win against a powerful and determined enemy.
 - The British, through their diplomacy of 'Divide and Rule', prevented most of the Indian rulers to join together for a common cause. Some rulers supported the British in suppressing the revolt.
 3. Following changes took place after the Revolt of 1857. The British East India Company's rule came to an end. The board of control and court of directors were abolished. In its place, a secretary of state for India and the Indian council were created. The army was thoroughly reorganised and the proportion of British soldiers was increased. Indians were divided into martial and non-martial races and regiments were raised on the basis of caste and region such as Sikh regiment or Jat regiment. The policy of territorial annexation was also brought to an end. Unconditional and general pardon was given to the rebels except those responsible for the murder of British subjects. The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act of 1858.

4. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, Indian nationalist leaders formed a National Council of Education to work out a strategy for imparting education to all sections of the society. As part of the strategy, they set up national schools and colleges like National Muslim University at Aligarh (Sayyid Ahmad Baraveli), Vishvabharati University at Shantiniketan (by Rabindranath Tagore), Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO) at Aligarh (Sayyid Ahmad Khan), etc.

Some prominent national educational institutions :

Central Hindu School in Benaras established by Annie Besant
Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO) in Aligarh (1875) established by Syed Ahmed Khan
National Muslim University established by Sayyid Ahmad Baraveli (Aligarh)
New English School (1880s) in Bombay founded by Tilak
National Council of Education (Calcutta) 1906 with Aurobindo Ghose as the principal
The first women's university established by Karve in Poona (1916)

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans. 1.** The main drawbacks of the Modern Education System were as follows :
- (i) Neglect of the Common People :** By educating the members of the higher and the middle classes only the Company created a serious gap between various classes of the Indian people. The only object of their educational system was to prepare clerks who would carry on the work of the Company's administration smoothly. It simply shows the selfishness of the Company.
 - (ii) The Medium of Instruction :** All the subjects were taught through English and study of Indian languages was neglected. All those who got their training in English considered themselves superior to others. Thus a class of people emerged who were Indians, only in blood and colour, but they considered themselves English in thought and in their way of living.
 - (iii) Neglect of Scientific and Technical Education :** The English government never paid any attention toward imparting scientific and technical education. By the year 1857, only three Medical Colleges, one each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and one Engineering College at Roorkee were opened. Admission to these colleges was open only for the Europeans. As such the Indians were almost totally neglected.
 - (iv) Neglect of the Women's Education :** The education of girls was neglected. No funds were set aside for The education of women, as women's education had no utility for the English. On the other hand, in doing so they were afraid of hurting the sentiments of the Indian people as the conservative Indian opinion was against giving any education to their women folk.
2. The initiative made by the Indian reformers toward the spread of education in our country were as follows :
- Mahatma Gandhi and National Education :** Gandhiji gave his own ideas about education. The scheme prepared by him is the Wardha Scheme of Education. It is also known as Basic Education or Nai Talim. According to the Wardha Scheme :
- The medium of instruction is to be the mother tongue.
 - Free and compulsory education is to be given for 8 years (from 6 to 14 years).
 - Education is to centre around some productive work like spinning, weaving, leather work, pottery, basket making etc.

- Cleanliness, health, play and recreation should be given sufficient importance. But, still it could not become popular.

Project Work

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8

Women, Caste and Reforms

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** played an important role in the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act.
2. The practice of **female infanticide** was banned in 1795.
3. Begum Rokeya was a gifted **writer**.
4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale joined **Prathna** Samaj in 1885.
5. **Raja Rammohan Roy** founded the Brahma Samaj.

C. Write True or False :

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Sharda Act | • 1929 |
| 2. Ved Samaj | • 1864 |
| 3. Pandita Ramabai | • Sharda Sadan |
| 4. Keshab Chandra Sen | • Brahma-Bandhu Sabha |
| 5. Ramakrishna Mission | • Swami Vivekananda |

E. Answer the following questions in short :

1. The following social evils had crept into Indian society in the eighteenth century :
 - i. Sati
 - ii. Child marriage
 - iii. Widow remarriage
 - iv. Age of consent
 - v. Keep them in 'purdah'
2. Some prominent social reformers of Bengal were as follows :
 - i. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - ii. Ishwar Chandra Vidhasagar
 - iii. Swami Vivekananda
 - iv. Keshab Chandra seen
3. The impact of reform movements was as follows.
 - i. Sati practice was declared illegal.
 - ii. Female infanticide was banned.
 - iii. Suppression of human sacrifice.
 - iv. Widow remarriage was encouraged.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Raja Rammohan Roy was a pioneer in introducing women reforms through Brahma Samaj. He devoted most of his life to social welfare. He founded the 'Brahmo Samaj' in 1828. It played an important role in eradicating social evils. Many social evils of that period were the direct outcome of the prevailing superstitious beliefs. Its most glaring example was the practice of sati. To Rammohan Roy, Sati was a grave crime which

needed to be abolished. Thus in 1829, moved by a public outcry against the practice, Lord William Bentinck abolished sati and made it punishable by law.

Apart from Sati, Raja Ram Mohan Roy also raised his voice against the opurdah system, polygamy and abuses of the caste system. He strongly advocated for the education of women, widow remarriage and abolition of unsociability.

2. Among the educated young men who were attracted to the teaching of Sri Ramkrishna was a young man called Narendranath, who later came to be known as Swami Vivekanand. Swami Vivekanand founded the Ramkrishna Mission which helped in the reconstruction of society in many ways. The mission preaches harmony of all religions and upliftment of women. He urged people to respect women while himself working for women's education and upliftment.
3. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded 'Arya Samaj' in 1875. The following reforms took place in society because of the efforts of the 'Arya Samaj'.
 - i. The Arya Samaj denounced Sati.
 - ii. It advocated widow remarriage.
 - iii. It greatly opposed the child marriage.
 - iv. It set up orphanages and widow-ashrams.
 - v. The Arya Samaj laid great emphasis on women's education. Swamiji believed that women equality entitled to study the Vedas like men.

NEP : Life Skills

If you happen to see a child marriage taking place in your neighbourhood, what will you do?

1. Inform the police about the event taking place. ✓
2. Call on the help of BBA (Bachpan Bachao Andolan) ✓
3. Discourage your family members to take part in it. ✓
4. Take an expensive gift for both the bride and the groom. ✗

Project Work

Do yourself

9

Colonialism and Urban Change

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Colonization** is the subjugation of one country by another country.
2. **Bombay** and **Madras** were port cities.
3. Calcutta remained the British **capital** till 1911.
4. **Shimla** and **Darjeeling** developed as the hill stations during the colonial period.
5. The Red Fort was built during the reign of **Shah Jahan**.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False

D. Answer these in one sentence each :

- Ans.**
1. Mussoorie, Shimla, Darjeeling were the three hill stations developed by the British.
 2. Delhi has managed to hold on to own its position of prominence over centuries.
 3. Lord Macaulay drew up the Indian Penal Code in 1860.
 4. The British made Fort George to guard their settlements from Portugal and Dutch threat.

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.**
1. With the advent of British rule, the old towns and cities which had enjoyed prominence during the Mughal era started to decline. Unlike western Europe, where industrialization led to urbanization, in India, it led to the decline of older urban centres. This decline is known as de-urbanization.

As the Indian economy changed from being an exporter of finished goods to being an exporter of raw materials, old port cities like Surat and Masulipatnam went into decline. Local bankers become bankrupt. Towns associated with the textile trade like Dacca and Murshidabad also declined as the market was filled with cheap factory-produced goods from England. Large numbers of artisans and crafts people went back to agriculture.

2. The main objective of the police reforms under the Indian Police Act was to set up a uniform and effective police administration in India. The police force was arranged under local government as one battalion and police administration extended to all districts.
3. British introduced municipalities to administer the cities and provide civic amenities like water, sanitation, sewage, roads, parks, etc., and also ensured proper public health facilities.
4. The new urban centres were different from the older ones in respect of their area and population. New Delhi and Chandigarh were planned cities. Public buildings, municipality offices, central markets and clock towers also become an integral part of these cities. These were built on a European plan with broad streets and open spaces and separation of residences and businesses.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The period between 6th century CE and 13th century CE had witnessed a process of urbanization, especially in the northern part of the country. This was brought about by the political instability and consequent economic decline. The coming of the Delhi Sultans and the Mughals saw a revival of urbanisation. Some towns emerged as trading centers, some as manufacturing centers while some were established by the patronage of rulers. The capital cities of the rulers became important administrative and economic centers. Some of the important cities established by the Delhi Sultans and the Mughal emperor were Hissar, Ferozabad and Fatehpur Sikri.

With the gradual weakening and decline of the Mughal Empire, politics underwent a major change from late 17th century onwards. In the 18th century, on the debris of the Mughal Empire arose a large number of independent states, such as Bengal, Awadh Hyderabad, Mysore and the kingdom of the Marathas.

Unfortunately, many prosperous cities, which were the centres of flourishing industries, were sacked and devastated. Invasions of Nadir Shah, Ahmed Shah Abdali and some local chieftains devastated flourishing cities such as Delhi and Lahore. On the other hand, capitals of succession states such as Murshidabad (capital of Bengal) and Lucknow (capital of Awadh) emerged as important towns. However, these places lost prominence once their glory declined and the states were absorbed into the British empire.

2. **Bombay** : The Portuguese gave the island of Bombay to King Charles II of England as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess. Since the Marathas were a threat to English trade at this time, Bombay gained more prominence than Surat as headquarters of the East India Company. The British declared Bombay a Presidency and appointed Governor. Its strategic location of the seashore soon helped it to become a naval base. Bombay is known as Mumbai these days.

Madras : The British had originally settled at Masaulipatnam near Madras. They were allowed entry into Madras by the local Raja and they constructed Fort St. George, to guard their settlements from French and Dutch threat. In 1658, Madras became a Presidency and all factories of the Coromandel coast were subordinated to it. Madras is known as Chennai these days.

Project Work

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10

Flowering of Culture

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. c

B. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. The Indian literature in the 20th century **focussed on social problems and political issues.**
2. Alam Ara, the first Indian talking film, was released on 14 March **1931.**
3. The Pahari School of painting mirrors the **details of people's everyday life.**
4. Fort St. George was built in **1639.**

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Parallel Cinema** was started by some film makers as an experiment.
2. Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for **literature.**
3. Abanindranath Tagore consciously tried to create a **national** art style.
4. The **High Court** of Chennai is one of the largest judicial complexes in the world.
5. The **Town Hall** is one of mumbais most prized architectural buildings.

D. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. Many changes were brought in the field of writing during the British period. In addition to the verse form, generally used in earlier times, prose began to be used widely in literary works. The language used in literacy works became simpler than before. Plays, short stories and novels became very popular among readers. The themes were no longer based entirely on mythology, religion and lives of rulers, but began to focus on social problems and political issues.
2. As sound technology advanced, the 1930s saw the rise of music in Indian cinema with films like *Indra Sabha* and *Devi Devyani* that started the tradition of song-and-dance in Indian films. Studios were set up in major cities such as Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai as film making became an established craft by 1935. An example was the success of *Devdas*, which had managed to enthrall audiences nationwide. Bombay Talkies came up in 1934 and Prabhat Studios in Pune had begun production of films meant for the Marathi language audience.
3. The prominent poets of 20th century India were Hari Narayan Apte (Marathi), Lakshminata Bezbarua (Assamese), Fakirmohan Senapati (Oriya), Vallathol Narayana Menon (Malayalam), Gurajada Appa Rao (Telugu), Subramania Bharati (Tamil) and Narmad (Gujarati).
4. The newspapers started during the British rule were :
- Kesari and Mahratta* by BG Tilak
 - Hindu* by G Subhramaniya Iyer
 - Indian Mirror* by NN Sen
 - Amrit Bazaar Patrika* by SK Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
 - Young India* by Mahatma Gandhi
 - Voice of India* by Dadabhai Naoroji
5. The Asiatic society of Bombay (Mumbai), is a public state library in the city. For this reason, the structure is considered a storehouse of information. Apart from the ancient manuscripts in Persian, Prakrit, Urdu and Sanskrit, several other treasures are safely preserved inside the hall.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The following new trends appeared in Indian literature in the nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries :
- Although the study of Indian languages was subordinate to the study of the English, their growth was stimulated under the impact of the modern ideas.
 - New literary forms, like novel and drama, became popular.
 - There was much change in the content of the literature. Now more emphasis began to be laid on the current problems. Even historical dramas like the *Neel Darpan*, began to be written with an eye on the present. This drama dealt with the atrocities of the English on the indigo cultivators.
 - Literature became more realistic, social and secular. Mythology and devotional songs were replaced by secular and national themes.

- v. The literature in the 19th century contributed to the rising of the national consciousness.
 - vi. Contributed greatly to the production of literature on a large scale.
2. By the end of the eighteenth century Indian art got influenced by the new styles introduced by the British. They began to teach painting and sculpture in newly established government schools of art. Out of these, many talented Indians emerged on the scene who followed European style of painting, sculpture and portraiture. However, there was certainly a reaction among those interested in Indian art against the staleness and degeneration of Indian art tradition. Abanindranath Tagore was one among them who consciously tried to recreate a national art style. He and a few others tried to revive the classical Indian tradition of painting. The school of painting that developed as a result came to be known as Bengal School of Art with centres at Calcutta and Shantiniketan. Raja Ravi Verma of Travancore gained popularity during this period for his paintings of mythological subjects and portraits. Rabindranath Tagore was also a leading painter of the period who tried to preserve Indian tradition.

Among the early twentieth century painters, Jamini Roy and Amrita Sher Gill are the leading names. Jamini Roy revitalized traditionalism by exploring fresh aspects of folk art. Amrita Sher Gill evolved an Indian style by rediscovering the Indian miniature paintings. She and a few other Indian artists depicted in their paintings the everyday life of the people.

3. Town Hall is one of the most majestic structures among the other heritage buildings in the city of Mumbai. The Town hall was colloquially called as 'Tondal' during the 19th century. It is a colonial structure and was built in 1833. The Town Hall was designed by Colonel Thomas Cowper who was one of the best engineers in Bombay (Mumbai). The entrance of the building is adorned with the Grecian portico and 8 impressive Doric styled pillars. The entire construction was made of stones brought from England and was beautifully designed in a neo-classical fashion. The Town hall houses the Asiatic society of Bombay (Mumbai), which is a public state library in the city. For this reason, the structure is considered a storehouse of information. Apart from the ancient manuscripts in Persian, Prakrit, Urdu and Sanskrit, several other treasures are safely preserved inside the hall. A collection of 1,000 ancient coins and the exceptional gold 'mohur' that once belonged to Akbar, the greatest Mughal Emperor, are just a few of the priceless treasures found here. The Town Hall is one of Mumbai's prized architectural buildings. The Town Hall houses a collection of ancient manuscripts and the rarest treasures of India.

NEP : Cross-Cultural Learning

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Project Work

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EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Indian Association** was founded by Surendranath Banerjee in **1851**.
 2. The early phase of the Congress is termed as **moderate** phase.
 3. The province of Bengal was divided into two parts : **East** Bengal and **West Bengal**.
 4. *Abhinava Bharat* was organised by **V.D. Savarkar**.
 5. The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn in **1922**.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. The Bombay Presidency Association • **1885**
 2. The Indian Association • **1851**
 3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha • **1870**
 4. The Bombay Association • **1852**
 5. The Muslim League • **1906**

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. The need of an all India organisation led to the formation of the Congress. It was necessary to present the demands of the people to the government.
 2. From the beginning the British were against the Congress' policy of demanding reforms. Therefore, not many reforms were introduced during the first two decades of the existence of the Congress.
 3. Swadeshi, literally meaning 'one's own country' aimed at the promotion of indigenous industries. Along with Swadeshi, boycott of British goods was organized. The revolutionaries advocated boycott of foreign goods, use of Swadeshi goods and promotion of national education. The programme of economic boycott of British and other foreign goods and the use of Swadeshi or homemade products were designed to encourage Indian industries. It would provide the people with more opportunities for work and employment.
 4. The Muslim League was formed to keep away the Muslims to join the Congress.
 5. On April 13, 1919, many Indians gathered in Jallianwala Bagh near the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Punjab, to peacefully protest against the arrest of two national leaders, Dr. SatyaPal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar surrounded the Bagh with his troops and blocked the only exit and ordered his soldiers to open fire at the innocent people. The firing lasted for 10 minutes, till all the ammunition was exhausted. Thousands of men, women and children were killed and wounded.
 6. A violent incident at Chauri Chaura (in UP) on 5 February 1922 led Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement. In this incident, the angry

peasants set the police station on fire. Twenty-two policemen lost their lives. This incident forced Gandhiji to immediately withdraw the Movement.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. The Moderates and Extremists were differ in their approach in many ways :

The Moderates still thought that petitions and appeals were the best methods to demand a better administration. They wanted to use the method of boycott only in special circumstances. The Extremists, on the other hand, advocated a widespread agitation. They felt that the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement had developed a feeling of pride and confidence among the people and therefore they wanted an extension of the Boycott Movement. They advocated boycott of schools, colleges and universities.

2. Some of the demands of the Moderates can be summarised as given :

Indianization of higher grades of service and expansion of the legislative council and its power. Greater say of Indians in administration and government. Swaraj or self-rule within the British Empire. Withdrawal of Arms Act. Reduction of land revenue imposed on landlords and peasants, more money for irrigation. Also government aid for Indian industries and withdrawal of ban on free-trade.

3. **Khilafat Movement (1920) :** The growing discontent against the British led to the launching of the Khilafat Movement which was organized by the Ali brothers Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali in to protest against the injustices done to Turkey (which had fought against Britain) after the First World War. Turkey was important to the Indian Muslims as the Sultan of Turkey was also the 'Caliph' (or Khalifa) and was the head of the Muslims throughout the world. The Khilafat leaders put pressure on the British government to give better treatment to Turkey. Through this demand, Muslims were drawn into the national movement in large numbers. This movement became a part of the national movement. The Congress leaders joined the agitation and popularized it.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) : Angered by the rigid attitude of the British, the Congress decided to start a Non-Cooperation Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. Gandhiji urged Indians not to cooperate with the British. The movement aimed at protesting against British repression in Punjab and their policy towards Turkey. It was also for the attainment of 'Swaraj'.

4. The British carried out many constitutional reforms in 1919. It led to the passage of Government of India Act of 1919. The Act introduced a number of changes in the central and provincial legislatures. They were as follows : The Central Legislative Council was made bicameral, that is, it would consist of two houses—the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of States. Elected members now formed the majority in both the houses. No significant change was made in the power of these houses.

The system of 'dyarchy' or dual government was introduced in the provinces. The state subjects were divided into two—reserved and transferred. All the important subjects like finance, police, etc. were placed in the reserved list. They were under the control of the Governor

and his council. Relatively less important subjects from the British viewpoint like education, public health, etc. were the responsibility of ministers who were responsible to the legislature. Real power, thus, remained with British officials.

NEP : The 4Cs : Core Learning Skills

Do it yourself

Project Work

Do it yourself

12

India Marches Towards Independence

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The Swaraj Party was led by **C.R. Das** and **Motilal Nehru**.
2. The **Nehru** Report was not accepted by the British government.
3. The 1929 Lahore Session was presided over by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
4. The battle cry of **Jai Hind** was given by Subhash Chandra Bose.
5. **Clement Atlee** sent the cabinet mission in 1946.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans. 1. The withdrawal of the Non-cooperation Movement and the wish of some Congress members to enter to the Legislative Councils led the formation of the Swaraj Party.
2. Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because all the members of the commission were British.
3. Bhagat Singh with his daring courage threw a bomb in the Central legislative Assembly to open 'deaf ears' of the British.
4. Quit India Movement was the third and final mass movement launched by the Congress to obtain independence. It was launched on 9 August 1942.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans. 1. On March 12, 1930, Gandhiji started his historic salt march from his ashram in Sabarmati in Ahmedabad to Dandi, a village on western sea coast of India with 78 other members of his ashram. They reached Dandi on April 6, covering over 240 miles on foot and picking up a handful of salt gathering natural salt on the seashore broke the salt law. Salt was such a commodity which was consumed by the rich and poor alike.
2. Mahatma Gandhi played an everlasting role in India's struggle for freedom. Before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, the freedom movement was limited to the elite class only. The common people had a very limited role to play in it. But Mahatma Gandhi with his simple and

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. Federalism is a key feature of the Indian Constitution. It means existence of more than one level of government. We have two types of governments—one at the central level and the other at state level. Thus, federalism means that the responsibility of governing the country is vested in more than one level of government.
2. We can say that India is a welfare state as India is committed to the welfare and development of the people, the government the vulnerable sections, i.e., SCs and STs. Here, the government performs functions for the benefit of the people, like education, public health, agriculture, parks, libraries.
3. Separation of powers means that power is not concentrated in any one organ but it divided among many organs. In our country the State is divided into three organs—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The constitution made the three organs with different powers so that they can keep check on each other and can prevent the misuse of power by any branch of the State.
4. A person can move to a court if his/her Fundamental Rights are violated.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The features of the Indian Constitution are as follows :
- i. Federalism :** The word federal means the existence of more than one level of government. In India, we have the Union Government at the Centre and State Governments in the States. Panchayati Raj is the third level of the government. All these exercise their powers and functions, according to the provisions of the Constitution.
 - ii. Parliamentary Form of Government :** In the parliamentary form of government people elect their representatives and those representatives do the governance of behalf of people. In India, there are two sets of elected representatives, one is at the State level and another is at the National level. At the National level we have two houses, viz., Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha is called the lower house and the Rajya Sabha is called the upper house.
 - iii. Separation of Powers :** The constitution divides the state into three organs—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The legislature of the India is called the parliament which consists of the President and the two houses, i.e., Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. The executive is that organ of the government which implements the laws made by the legislature and run the government. The judiciary is the organ of government which settle disputes related to constitutional matters.
 - iv. Fundamental Right and Fundamental Duties :** Our Constitution guarantees seven Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India. These include the Right to Equality, the Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to Education and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. All these rights are enforceable in the courts of law and are protected by the Judiciary.

Along with the Fundamental Rights, the Constitution now provides for ten Fundamental Duties of the citizens. Some of these have been given below :

- a. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideal and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- b. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- c. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

v. Secularism : India is a land where people belong to different faiths and religions. In India, politics and religion are separate. People enjoy freedom to follow, practise and profess their own religion.

vi. Welfare State : A welfare State is a state which performs functions for the benefit of the people, like education, public health, agriculture, parks, libraries. As a welfare state, India is committed to the welfare and development of the people, particularly the vulnerable sections i.e., SCs and STs.

vii. A Detailed Written Constitution : The Constitution of India is the most detailed document. It is one of the best in the world, and is a living document, i.e., something that has real meaning in everybody's life. Besides the government structure at the Central, State and Local levels, the Constitution elaborates about citizenship, elections, emergency provisions.

2. The Fundamental Rights given in the Indian Constitution are as follows:

i. Right to Equality : It guarantees equality to every person before law and the equal protection of law within the territory of India. It also prohibits the state to discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, and place of birth or any of them. The constitution provides equality of opportunity to all the citizens in matters of public employment. It also declares that untouchability is abolished and its practice is forbidden. The constitution prohibits the state from conferring any titles except those of military and academic distinction.

ii. Right to Freedom : This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully, to form association, to travel to any part of the country, freedom to practice any profession. It also provides free and compulsory education to all children from the age 6 to 14 years.

iii. Cultural and Educational Rights : The constitution states that all minorities religious or linguistic can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

iv. Right to Constitutional Remedies : The constitution allows citizens to move to the court if they believe that any of their fundamental rights have been violated by the state.

Fundamental Rights can also be suspended during a national emergency.

v. Right to Freedom of Religion : The constitution provides freedom of conscience, freedom to manage religious affairs without paying any tax for religion. Citizens enjoy the freedom to preach, practise and propagate their religion.

vi. Right to Education : This right makes it obligatory on the part of the state government and local bodies to ensure that every child gets education in a school in a neighbourhood.

- vii. **Right against Exploitation** : The constitution prohibits human trafficking, child labour, and the forced labour.

NEP : Life Skills

The Preamble given in the constitution of India is as given below. Complete it :

THE PREAMBLE

We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation;

In our Constituent Assembly this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do Hereby **ADOPT, ENACT** And **GIVE TO OURSELVES** This Constitution.

Project Work

Do it yourself

2

Parliamentary System of Government

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. a 2. a 3. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. A **democratic** government is responsible to the people.
2. The parliamentary system is both **responsible** and **responsive**.
3. All the members of the **Lok Sabha** are elected directly by the people.
4. The **Parliament** has the sole right to amend the constitution.
5. In case of **Money Bills**, the Rajya Sabha has been given virtually no powers.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False

D. Correct the following statements :

- Ans. 1. The members of the **Lok Sabha** are elected directly by the people.
2. In a parliamentary form of government, the President is the **nominal** head of the government.
3. There are **three** stages through which a bill has to pass before it becomes a law.
4. India has a **parliamentary** form of government.
5. **An ordinary** bill can be introduced in either house of parliament.

E. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans. 1. Some features of parliamentary form of government are as follows :
- In a parliamentary form of government, the Prime Minister is the real head of the government.

- He/She is the leader of the majority party in the parliament. The Prime Minister chooses the ministers to form the Council of Ministers.
 - The government which is directly elected by the people stays in power for its full term as long as it has the support of the majority. For example, India has a parliamentary form of government.
2. To be eligible for membership of the Lok Sabha, a person should : Be a citizen of India and
 - Be at least 25 years of age
 - Be of sound mind
 - Not be bankrupt
 - Not be convicted in a criminal case
 3. The strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250 members. There are two categories of its members:

Elected Members : There are 238 elected members, who represent the states, Union Territories and the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura send only one member each to the Rajya Sabha.

Nominated Members : The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha. These are eminent persons from the field of Literature, Science, Arts and Social Service. They are nominated for six years, with a provision that one third (i.e. 4 out of 12) shall retire after every two years.
 4. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha.

F. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.**
1. The Parliament controls the executive by questioning the ministers about their policies and actions. The ministers are questioned by the members during question hour in both houses regarding the policies and programmes for the government.

Members seek information and point out the defects in the functioning of the government. If the ministers fail to give satisfactory answers to the questions, the lower house may pass a vote of no-confidence against them. In that case the ministers have to resign.

The Lok Sabha has more effective control than the Rajya Sabha over the executive as the Rajya Sabha may criticise the ministers but it cannot pass a vote of no-confidence against them.
 2. The functions of the parliament are :

It keeps a check on the ministers and their work. Members of the Parliament have the right to question the ministers about the working of their ministries. This is usually done during the Question Hour. During the Zero Hour which starts immediately after the Question Hour, members can raise issues of public interest. If it is not satisfied with the functioning of the ministers, the Lok Sabha can pass a vote of no-confidence. This is passed to remove the government from power. Given below is a sample of question asked by a member to a minister.

Project Work

Do it yourself

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The President is only a **nominal** head of the executive.
 2. A candidate for the office of the President should not be **convicted** or **bankrupt**.
 3. The term of office of the Vice-President is **five** years.
 4. The **Prime minister** is the head of the Central Government.
 5. The **Cabinet Secretary** holds the highest post among the civil servants.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of the Rajya Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha of the states. In order to be elected President a candidate must have the same qualifications as a member of the Lok Sabha. However, he/she must be at least 35 years of age.
2. The President has the power to select the Prime Minister, but the election is restricted to the leader of the party in majority in the House of the people or a person who is in a position to win the confidence of the majority. He also appoints others ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Ministers have to inform the President about all important decisions they make. All top-level officials of the Union Government are appointed by the President and can be removed by him. He appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. He also controls the administration of the Union Territories directly.
3. The president has certain emergency powers to deal with extraordinary situations in the centre as well as in the state. There can be emergencies in three situations :
National emergency : If the president thinks that the security of the country is threatened by a war or external aggression or internal armed rebellion, he/she can declare a state of emergency for the entire country.
Breakdown of State machinery : If the President is convinced that the government of a state is not being run in accordance with the Constitution, he/she can declare emergency in that state.
Financial crisis : If the President thinks that the financial stability of the country is threatened, he/she can declare a financial emergency.
4. The vice-president acts as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Also in the absence of the President, he acts as ad-hoc president.
5. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible and accountable to the Lok Sabha. The Council of Ministers will continue in power, till they have majority in the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha passes the vote of no-confidence then the entire Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister has to resign.

6. Civil servants are government servants who are not connected with any political party. They are supposed to implement policies of the government in an impartial manner. They are members of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) etc. Selection for these services is usually made by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) through competitive examination and interviews. Successful candidates receive special training. They are then appointed to work at both Central and State levels.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

Ans. 1. The President is the head of the Indian Republic. He enjoys vast powers. Some of his powers are listed below :

i. Executive Powers : The executive powers enjoyed by the President of India are :

Being the head of the State, he/she makes all the important official appointments. administers all the union territories is entitled to sign all treaties.

ii. Judicial Powers :

He appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and High Courts and other judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. not answerable to any court of law for the discharge of his/her duties. has the power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite or remission of punishment or may reduce or remit the sentence of any convict.

iii. Legislative Powers : The President summons and prorogues the Parliament twice in a year : has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha. no bill can become a law without his/her approval. has the power to issue ordinance when the Parliament is not in session.

iv. Financial Powers : No Money Bill can be introduced in the Parliament without his/her prior permission. He has the power to sanction money from the contingency fund.

v. Emergency Powers : Under the following conditions, he/she can use his/her emergency powers : in case of financial crisis. in case of failure of constitutional machinery. in case of foreign aggression.

vi. Military Powers : is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.

2. The Council of Ministers has three categories of ministers besides the Prime Minister. They are : i. Cabinet Ministers ii. Ministers of State, and iii. Deputy Ministers. The cabinet ministers are the most experienced members who take part in the important decisions of the government. The Ministers of state are second category of ministers who can hold independent ministries but they cannot attend cabinet meetings. The Deputy Ministers assist the cabinet ministers and ministers of states.

NEP : Cross-Cultural Learning

Complete the following :

It is the President's duty to enforce the laws passed by the Parliament.

The President is the chief executive of Indian union.

The president has the power to grant pardon or reduce the sentence of

any convicted person.

The president is the supreme commander of the Defence forces of India. He can declare war, make peace with other countries.

The administration of the Union Territories is directly under his/her control. The president can declare emergency in the entire country such as when the security of India is threatened whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

The President summons and prorogues the session of both the houses of parliament.

Project Work

4

The Judiciary

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India has an **integrated** and **unified** judiciary.
2. In our country, same **laws** apply to all citizens.
3. The judges of High Courts serve till they reach the age of **62**.
4. Lok Adalats were initially started in **Gujarat**.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. The Supreme Court | • The Highest Court of India |
| 2. The High Court | • The Highest Court of a State |
| 3. District Judge | • The Highest Civil Court in a district. |
| 4. Public Interest Litigation | • Protection of Public interest |
| 5. Lok Adalats | • Speedy justice |

D. Answer the following questions in short :

- Ans.** 1. Criminal and Civil.
2. The Supreme Court, which is also called the Apex Court, is situated at the top of our judicial structure. Below the Supreme Court, there are High Courts in the States, District Courts and other courts at the local level.
3. Under original jurisdiction the Supreme Court is mainly concerned with disputes arising : between the union and one or more states; or between the union and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other side; or between two or more states.
4. Lok Adalats are the type of special courts that are held to provide speedy justice and simplify the legal procedures. They are useful as they lessen the burden on judicial courts.

E. Answer the following questions in detail :

- Ans.** 1. The Supreme Court exercises many types of jurisdictions. Let us now study how the Supreme Court exercises its jurisdictions.
Under original jurisdiction the Supreme Court is mainly concerned with disputes arising: between the union and one or more states; or between the union and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other side; or between two or more states. The Supreme Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of high courts and other courts.

The appellate jurisdiction is applicable in: cases involving interpretation of the Constitution, cases sent by the high courts, criminal cases in which a high court changes the decision of lower court and gives a death sentence. Advisory jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court when the President seeks advice on constitutional issues. If the President of India desires to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on a question of law or fact which is of public importance, he can refer such a matter to Supreme Court for its opinion. However, the opinion of the Supreme Court is not binding on the President.

Under supervisory jurisdiction, the Supreme Court supervises the functioning of all the courts below it and sees whether they are following the procedures or not.

The Supreme Court of India also functions as a court of record. Its decisions are recorded and they assume the character of a law. No decision of the Supreme Court can be challenged in any court in India. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts in India.

2. Lok Adalats ensured speedy justice by simplifying the legal procedures. The Lok Adalats are presided over by retired judges. The disputing parties put forward their cases and the matter is resolved without a pleader or an advocate. This greatly reduces the burden on judicial courts and ensures that the pending cases are resolved soon.
3. The Constitution provides that each state will have a High Court. But the Parliament has been given the power to put two or more states under one High Court, e.g., the states of Punjab and Haryana have one High Court at Chandigarh. Some states like Uttar Pradesh has a High Court at Allahabad and a bench at Lucknow (bench means one more court). Rajasthan has a seat of High Court at Jodhpur and a bench at Jaipur. It depends on territorial extent and population of the state.

The union territories are affiliated to the High Court of the states nearest to them, e.g., Andaman and Nicobar islands is affiliated to the Calcutta High Court, with the circuit bench at Port Blair.

Powers and Functions

Like the Supreme Court, the High Court has original and appellate jurisdiction. A case related to fundamental rights is an original jurisdiction. Marriage and divorce also fall under the original jurisdiction of the High Court. Appeals from district courts in civil or criminal cases come to the High Court.

NEP : Multiple Intelligence

**Complete this crossword
on Indian Judiciary :**

Project Work

Do it yourself

