

Unit -I : India and the Contemporary World -II

Chapter - 1 : The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



TOPIC-1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Quick Review

- Nineteenth Century was associated with the rise of nationalism and nation states.
- Nationalism in Europe can be traced back to the decline of Feudalism and the beginning of Renaissance. The Renaissance in Europe fostered new political ideas.
- Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist famous for prints prepared in 1848 that visualized the dream of a world consisting of Democratic and Social Republics.
- Nationalism is a feeling of oneness with the society or the state, love and devotion for the motherland and belief in the political identity of one's country are the basic attributes of nationalism.
- Nationalism is a sense of identity with the nation. Many European nations experienced heightened periods of nationalism in the 19th century.
- Nationalism in Europe can be traced back to the decline of feudalism and the beginning of the Renaissance. The Renaissance in Europe fostered new political ideas.
- The concepts of liberty, equality, fraternity and nationalism dominated the social and political scene of Europe in the 19th century.
- **French Revolution :**
 - The French Revolution in 1789 was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe. The major outcome of the revolution was the formation of a constitutional monarchy and a sizeable reduction in the royal and feudal privileges.
 - It paved the way for the achievement of bigger goals of national identity and national pride, which can be aptly called Nationalism.
 - After the French Revolution, emerged a famous historical personality and warrior, Napoleon Bonaparte. He introduced several effective administrative changes like the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code.
- **Salient features of the French Revolution were:**
 - France was under absolute monarchy in 1789.
 - The Revolution transferred the sovereignty from the monarch to the French people.
 - Ideas of La patrie (the fatherland) and Le citoyen (the citizen) adopted.
 - Estates General elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
 - French armies moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy in the 1790s with a promise of liberating the people from their despotic rulers.
- **Advent of Liberalism in Europe :**
 - During the mid-18th century, Europe was divided into several small kingdoms and principalities. The concept of nation-states did not exist at all. People from diverse ethnic groups lived in Eastern and Central Europe.
 - The prominent empires in Europe were the autocratic Ottoman Empire that ruled over Eastern and Central Europe, and Greece and the Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary.
- **Rise of Conservatism and Revolutionaries :**
 - The middle class believed in freedom and equality of all individuals before law. Liberalism was used to end aristocracy and clerical privileges. After the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815, the European government adopted the idea of conservatism.

- **Napoleon (1769-1821) ruled France from 1799 to 1815.**
 - Assumed absolute powers in 1799 by becoming the First Consul.
 - Civil Code/Napoleonic Code (1804).
 - Established equality before law and abolished all privileges based on birth.
 - Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
 - Taxation and censorship were imposed and military services were made mandatory.
- Conservatism was a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- After 1815, several liberals began working in secret societies all over Europe to propagate their views and train revolutionaries. Revolutionaries were seen as a threat to the restored monarchies, and hence, were repressed.
- Giuseppe Mazzini, a famous Italian revolutionary was born in 1807 in Genoa. He was part of a secret society called Carbonari and founded two underground societies called Young Italy in Marseilles, and Young Europe in Berne.
- In 1831, Mazzini was sent into exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria. Mazzini believed in the unification of the small kingdoms and principalities in Italy. These societies were joined by like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy, and the German states.

Know the Terms

- **Utopian vision** : Utopian vision refers to a vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
- **Absolutism** : Absolutism refers to a system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.
- **Plebiscite** : The direct vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question such as a change in the constitution.
- **French Revolution** : The French Revolution in 1789 was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe. The major outcome of the revolution was the formation of a constitutional monarchy and a sizeable reduction in the royal and feudal privileges.
- **Nationalism** : A feeling of oneness with the society or the state, love and devotion for the motherland and belief in the political identity of one's country are the basic attributes of nationalism.
- **Nation-state** : A state that establishes itself as a separate political and geographical entity and functions as a complete and sovereign territorial unit. This concept emerged in 19th century Europe as a result of the growth of nationalism.
- **Modern State** : A state in which sovereignty is exercised by a centralized power over a specific territory and population.
- **Liberal Nationalism Means** : (i) Individual freedom (ii) Equality before law (iii) Government by consent (iv) Freedom of markets (v) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- **Napoleonic Code** : The Civil Code of 1804 introduced by Napoleon, was known as the Napoleonic Code. This code did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- **Zollverein** : A customs union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia. It abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- **Habsburg Empire** : The empire that ruled Austria, Hungary including the Alpine regions of Tyrol, Austria, the Sudetenland and Bohemia.
- **Ottoman Empire** : A former Turkish empire ruled by the Caliph-the spiritual and temporal head of the Muslims.
- **Ideology** : System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.
- **Conservatism** : It is a political and social philosophy promoting traditional social institutions in the context of culture and civilization.
- **Suffrage** : The right to vote in political elections.

Know the Personalities

- **Frederic Sorrieu** : He was a French artist famous for a series of four prints prepared in 1848 that visualized the dream of a world consisting of 'Democratic and Social Republics'.
- **Napoleon (1769-1821)** : A French military and political leaders who gained prominence during the French Revolution. Ruled France from 1799 to 1815. Assumed absolute powers in 1799 by becoming the First Consul.
- **Giuseppe Mazzini** : Giuseppe Mazzini, a famous Italian revolutionary was born in 1807 in Genoa. He was part of a secret society called Carbonari and founded two underground societies called Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- **Duke Metternich** : The chief architect and host of the Treaty of Vienna was the Austrian Chancellor, Duke Metternich.

Know the Dates

- 1797 : Napoleon invades Italy; Napoleonic wars begin.
- 1804 : Napoleonic Code was introduced, did away with all privileges based on birth. Upheld equality before the law.
- 1814-15 : Fall of Napoleon; the Vienna Peace Settlement.
- 1821 : Greek struggle for independence begins.
- 1832 : Greece gained independence.
- 1834 : Zollverein or the Customs Union was formed in Prussia to abolish tariff barriers.
- 1848 : Revolutions in Europe; Artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships; middle classes demand Constitutions and representative governments; Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, etc., demanded for nation-states.



TOPIC - 2

The Age of Revolutions (1830-1848) and the Unification of Germany and Italy

Quick Review

- **Liberalism and nationalism** became associated with revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states, the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland.
- **The first upheaval** took place in France, in July 1830.
- **The Greek War of Independence** was another event which mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite in Europe.
- **Culture played** an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art and poetry, stories, music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.
- **Romanticism** was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- **Language** too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
- **The 1830s saw** a rise in prices, bad harvest, poverty in Europe. Besides the poor, unemployed and starving peasants, even educated middle classes, revolted.
- In 1848, a large number of political associations came together in Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly.
- **The issue** of extending political rights to women became a controversial one.
- **Conservative forces** were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848, but could not restore the old order.
- **After 1848**, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.

Know the Terms

- **Romanticism** : A cultural movement that rejected science and reason and introduced heart and emotions. The concern of the romantics was to create a sense of shared collective heritage and a common cultural past for arousing nationalism.
- **Revolutionaries** : Upholders of the idea of liberalism and against the conservative regimes of the 19th century.
- **Feminism** : Awareness of women's rights and interests based on political economic and social equality of genders is also known as Feminism.
- **Frankfurt Parliament** : A large number of political associations comprising of professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt decided to vote for all German National Assembly. On 18th May-1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament convened at St. Paul's Church. They drafted a Constitution based on the system of Constitution monarchy.
- **Nationalistic Feeling (1830s)** : The sense of recognizing the society and nation as "we" and the sharing of many traits by its members. Culture with art and poetry, stories and music played a major role in the shaping and expression of nationalistic feelings and nation.

Know the Personalities

- **Louise Otto-Peters** : He was a German suffragist and women's rights movement activist who wrote novels, poetry, essays, and libretti.
- **Carl Welcker** : Carl Welcker, a member of the Frankfurt Parliament, had tremendous reservation against equal rights for women, and he ridiculed their demands as being against nature.

Know the Dates

- **1830** : The first upheaval took place in France, in July 1830.
- **1830** : Period of Economic Crisis in Europe.
- **1848** : Germans voted for National Assembly in Frankfurt.



TOPIC - 3

Nation States — Unification of Italy, Germany and Britain

Quick Review

- After 1848, the conservatives began to use nationalist ideas to strengthen the monarchy. The unification of Italy and Germany came about through this process.
- **Unification of Germany (1866-1871)**
 - In 1848, middle-class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state under an elected parliament.
 - In Prussia, nation building acts were repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military and were supported by the landowners (Junkers).
 - Prussia took over the leadership of the movement.
 - Otto von Bismarck, chief minister of Prussia, was the architect of the leading role of Prussia in the process of nation-building.
 - Prussia emerged victorious after fighting three wars over seven years against the combined forces of Austria, Denmark and France and the process of unification of Germany was completed.
 - **18th January 1871**: The new German empire headed by the German Emperor Kaiser William I was declared in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.
 - The unification of Germany established Prussian dominance in Europe.
 - The New German Empire focused on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.
- **Unification of Italy**
 - Italy was divided into seven states.
 - Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.
 - The North Italy was under Austrian Habsburgs.
 - The centre part was under Pope.
 - The South region was under the Bourbon Kings of Spain.
 - During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini formed a coherent program for uniting the Italian Republic and formed a secret society called Young Italy.
 - Failure of the 1831 and 1848 revolutionary uprisings prompted King Victor Emmanuel II from Sardinia-Piedmont to unify the Italian states.
 - Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, Count Cavour, led the movement for the unification of Italy.
 - In the year 1859, Sardinia-Piedmont with an alliance with France defeated the Austrian forces.
 - In 1860 Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into south Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers.
 - In 1861, Victor Emanuel was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.
- Britain has a different history of how it consolidated as a nation—state without uprisings and revolutions. The British Isles was inhabited by ethnic English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. The English nation grew more in power and wealth, and it began to exert influence over the other nations of the islands.
- The concept of nation states, with England as the centre, came in 1688 after the Parliament snatched power from the monarchy. In 1707, the Act of Union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- To ensure the growth of British identity, Scotland's cultural and political institutions were suppressed. The British imposed control over Ireland as well. Ireland was deeply divided into two groups, Catholics and Protestants. The English favoured the protestants, and helped them establish their dominance over a largely Catholic Ireland.
- In 1801, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom after a failed Irish revolt. The symbols of new Britain were the English language, the British Flag (Union Jack), and the British national anthem (God save our Nobel King).

Know the Personalities

- **Otto Von Bismarck** : Otto von Bismarck was the architect of a Prussian consolidation that was also a form of German unification. Once the empire was established, he actively and skillfully pursued pacific policies in foreign affairs, succeeding in preserving the peace in Europe for about two decades.
- **Kaiser William** : Wilhelm II was the last German Emperor (Kaiser) and King of Prussia, ruling the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia from 15 June 1888 to 9 November 1918. In newly formed Germany a lot of emphasis was placed on modernising the currency, and the banking, legal and judicial systems.
- **Count Camillo di Cavour** : The Chief Minister of Piedmont, Count Camillo di Cavour, helped the king in forming an alliance with France, and they defeated the Austrian forces in 1859. Camillo Paolo Filippo Giulio Benso, Count of Cavour, Isolabella and Leri, generally known as Cavour, was an Italian statesman and a leading figure in the movement toward Italian unification.
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi** : He was an Italian general, politician and nationalist who played a large role in the history of Italy. He has been hailed as one of the 'Fathers of the Fatherland' for his contribution to the Italian Risorgimento, which unified the fractured nation under one rule. He joined the war along with his armed volunteers called the 'Red Shirts'. In 1860, Garibaldi and his troops marched into Southern Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies.

Know the Dates

- **1855** : The Kingdom of Sardinia participated from the sides of British and French in the Crimean War.
- **1858** : Cavour formed an alliance with France.
- **1859-1870** : Unification of Italy.
- **1859** : Sardinia-Piedmont with an alliance with France defeated the Austrian forces. Large number of people under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the movement.
- **1860** : Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers.
- **1861** : Victor Emmanuel II was declared as the King of United Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.
- **1866-1871** : Unification of Germany.
- **1871** : The Prussian King, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor.
- **1905** : Slav nationalism gathers their force in the Habsburg and Ottoman empire.
- **1914** : Beginning of the First World War.



TOPIC-4

Visualising the Nation : Nationalism and Imperialism

Quick Review

- **Visualising the Nation** :
 - Nation was personified in the female form by the artists of the 19th century.
 - Female allegories such as that of liberty, justice and republic were invented.
 - In Germany, Germania became the allegory of the nation.
 - In France, the idea of a people's nation was the christened Marianne. She was characterized by the ideas of liberty and republic.
 - These symbols were usually popular images from everyday life that uneducated masses could easily identify with.
 - During revolutions, artists represented a nation as a person. This personification gave life to an abstract concept like nation.
 - The way of expressing an abstract idea like freedom or liberty through a symbol that may be person or thing is known as Allegory. An allegory has a literal and a symbolic meaning. In the nineteenth century, French artists used the female allegory to represent France. She was Christened Marianne. She symbolises reason, liberty and the ideals of the republic.
 - Marianne's fasces or a bundle of rods with an axe in the middle was used to symbolise strength in unity. The red Phrygian cap signified freedom of a slave. It was also known as the liberty cap. French people wore these caps a few days before the storming of the Bastille.
- **Nationalism and Imperialism** :
 - Through the 18th and the mid 19th century, Europe was marked by a lot of chaos and turmoil. After 1871, there was a significant change in the concept of nationalism in Europe.

- Nationalist groups in Europe had become increasingly incompatible with each other and were constantly in conflict. The major European powers, namely Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary began taking advantage of nationalism in Europe, to materialise their aims for imperialism.
- The European powers sighted the much-disturbed Balkan region to fulfil their imperialist goals. The Balkan region consisted of the following countries of our times - Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

Know the Terms

- **Ethnic** : Relates to a common racial, tribal or cultural origin or background that a community identifies with or claims.
- **Symbol** : A symbol is a visual image that represents something other than itself. It may be a representation using an object, picture, written word, sound or a particular mark.
- **Imperialism** : A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.
- **Allegory** : When an abstract idea (for instance greed, envy, freedom, liberty, etc.) is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.

Know the Personalities

- **Marianne and Germania** : Marianne and Germania were the female allegories of France and German nations respectively. These were allegory of nation the same way as Bharat Mata, a female figure is imagined in India. The characteristics of Marianne were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic the red cap, the tricolour and the cockade. The Statues of Marianne were made and erected at public places and picture of Marianne printed on postage stamps. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because that tree stands for heroism. She holds a sword in her hand.

Important Symbols

- Broken chains – Liberty (being freed)
- Breastplate with eagle – Strength (Symbol of the German empire)
- Crown of oak leaves – Heroism
- Sword – Readiness to fight
- Olive branch around the sword – Willingness to make peace
- Black, red and gold tricolour – Flag of the liberal nationalists in 1848 banned by the Dukes of the German States.
- Rays of the rising sun – Beginning of a new era



Chapter - 2 : The Nationalist Movement In Indo-China



TOPIC-1

French Colonialism in Indo-China

Quick Review

- Beginning of Colonialism in Vietnam
- Colonialism is a process of building and maintaining of colonies in one territory by people from another territory and exploiting it economically.
- Indo-China comprises the modern countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.
- Trade had flourished in old Vietnam and it was linked with the Maritime Silk route.
- Silk route refers to an interconnected network of trade routes that connects eastern southern and western Asia with the Mediterranean world, including North Africa and Europe.
- The French arrived in Vietnam in 1858 and consolidated their hold over the northern region by mid-1880. French Indo-China was formed in 1887 after defeating China, they assumed control of Tonkin and Anaam.
- Writer and policy-maker, Paul Bernard believed that the prime motive behind acquiring colonies was to flourish business and make profits.

- Vietnamese economy was predominantly based on rice and rubber plantations owned by the French and elites in Vietnam. Indentured labour or labour based on contract was used in these plantations from the mid-nineteenth century.
- The French colonisation and their growing dominance in the country created tremendous unrest in Vietnam and resulted in nationalist resistance.

Know the Terms

- **Rationalism:** The practice or principle of basing opinions and actions on reason and knowledge rather than on religious belief or emotional response.
- **Individualism:** It is a moral, political or social outlook that stresses human independence and the importance of individual self-reliance and liberty.
- **Partial Modernisation:** It is a policy of introducing modernisation in some respects and preventing it in the other respects. If the modernisation proved dangerous for the rulers' economic exploitation, then they blocked or prevented this.
- **Equality Before Law:** It means all men are equal before law. There is no discrimination between rich and poor and the same law is applicable to all irrespective of their caste, religion and economic status.
- **Liberalism:** Liberalism is a political philosophy or worldview founded on ideas of liberty and equality. The society has to solve all the problems to make the life for everyone happy and prosperous.
- **Napalm:** An organic compound used in fire bombs. A highly flammable sticky jelly used in incendiary bombs and flame-throwers, consisting of petrol thickened with special soaps. The mixture burns slowly when it comes into contact with human body, it sticks and continues to burn.
- **Humanism:** It means faith in human beings. It also tells us that we must have confidence on ourselves. Man has capacity to change society and make the nature better according to his requirements.
- **Indo-China:** The term was adopted as the name of the colony of French Indochina (today's Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos), and the entire area of Indochina is now usually referred to as the Indochinese Peninsula or Mainland Southeast Asia.

Know the Dates

- **1802 :** Nguyen anh becomes emperor symbolising the unification of the country under the Nguyen dynasty.
- **1858 :** The French arrived in Vietnam
- **1867 :** Cochinchina (the South) becomes a French colony.
- **1868 :** Scholar's revolt against French control
- **1880 :** Vietnam becomes French Colony
- **1887 :** Franco Indo-China was formed
- **1903 :** Bubonic plague started in Northern part of Hanoi
- **1930 :** Ho Chi Minh forms the Vietnamese Communist Party.
- **1939 :** Hyun Phu So started HaoHoa Movement
- **1940 :** Japan occupied Vietnam
- **1941 :** Vietminh was created
- **1945 :** Fall of Japan and Vietminh declared Vietnam as independent nation
- **1946 :** The First Indo-China war began
- **1953 :** The First Indo-China war came to an end



TOPIC-2

Phases of Struggle Against the French

Quick Review

- **Civilising Mission in Vietnam – Education (Phase 1)**
 - The French Colonialists believed in carrying out a 'civilising mission' under the guise of modernising the colony and they used education as tool to do so. This led to an erosion of cultural beliefs, religion and tradition of Vietnam.
 - The French citizens living in Vietnam called Colons felt that educated Vietnamese could replace them as teachers, shopkeepers and policemen. The elite Vietnamese were very influenced by the Chinese culture. The traditional education system of Vietnam was dismantled and a new French education system was introduced.

- The school textbooks glorified and justified the French colonial rule and portrayed Vietnamese people as primitive, and incapable of intellectual work. The Tonkin Free School, started in 1907 was to provide western education and ideas. The domination of French culture faced opposition and resistance in Vietnam.
 - As the number of Vietnamese teachers in lower classes increased, they began to question the text books. In 1926, a major protest took place in the Saigon Native Girls school.
 - Students came in conflict with the French as well as the elite. By the 1920's students formed various political parties such as the Party of Young Annam and published nationalist journals like the Annamese Student opposing the French domination.
 - **Health and Hygiene - Colony Versus Empire (Phase 2)**
 - The rat hunt and Bubonic plague of 1903 was a clear indication of the failure in the French civilising mission. It also presented a unique way for the Vietnamese to counter colonialism in day-to-day life. Bubonic plague is a contagious disease, which often proves fatal and can also cause an epidemic.
 - In 1903, the Bubonic plague broke out in Hanoi and people manipulated the situation in a different way to exploit French colonisers.
- Modernising Hanoi, one of the main cities of Vietnam came first on their agenda. The French part of Hanoi was beautified with wide avenues and a well laid out sewer system. The native quarter was completely ignored with no modern hygienic facilities.

Know the Terms

- **Colonialism** : Colonialism is a process of building and maintaining of colonies in one territory by people from another territory and exploiting it economically.
- **Civilising mission** : The 'Civilizing Mission' of colonizers meant the spread of western culture, thoughts, education, language, science and logic in the colonies of French.
- **Colons** : The French citizens living in Vietnam.
- **Colony** : It is a country which is ruled by another powerful country.
- **Trans Indo-China railway** : This railway network was built by the French. It connected northern and southern parts of Vietnam with China and Thailand. It was completed in 1910.
- **Indentured labour** : It means contract labour, employed in the plantations of Vietnam. Employers had the power to punish and jail the workers.
- **Civilising mission [or] white man's burden** : Europeans believed that they belonged to superior civilisation. They wanted to spread western civilisation in Asia and Africa. Colonialism was used for this purpose.
- **Asiatic France** : The French wanted to create a westernised colony in Vietnam. They took steps to educate Vietnamese for this purpose.
- **Tonkin Free School** : The Tonkin Free School was a short-lived but historically significant educational institution in Hanoi started in 1907 that aimed to reform Vietnamese society under French colonialism during the beginning of the 20th century.
- **Cochinchina** : Cochinchina is a region encompassing the southern third of current Vietnam whose principal city is Saigon or Prey Nokor in Khmer. It was a French colony from 1862 to 1954.
- **Party of Young Annam** : In 1920's, the students of Vietnam formed a political party called the party of Young Annam. They published a journal called Annamese student.
- **Sewers** : They are underground drainage channels meant for taking sewage water away.
- **Confucianism** : It is a Chinese religion founded by Confucius. It gives importance to good conduct and relationships.
- **Scholar's Revolt** : The Scholars Revolt of 1868 was an early revolt against French control and spread of Christianity. It was led by angry officials at the imperial court.
- **Syncretic Religion** : Religious syncretism exhibits blending of two or more religious belief systems into a new system, or the incorporation into a religious tradition of beliefs from unrelated traditions.
- **Hoa Hao Movement**: It was a religious movement started by Huynh Phu So in 1939. He performed miracles and helped the poor. He opposed child marriages, useless expenditure, gambling and the use of liquor. The French called him mad [mad bonze] and sent him to a mental hospital. Later he was sent out of Vietnam.

Know the Personalities

- **Paul Bernard**: He was a famous writer and a policy maker, who belonged to Vietnam. He wanted the French to take steps to develop Vietnam.
- **Huynh Phu So**: She was the leader of Hoa Hao Movement, which was an anti French religious movement of Vietnam.

Know the Dates

- **1887** : Formation of Indo-China Union, including Cochinchina, Annam, Tonkin, Cambodia and later Laos.
- **1907** : Tonkin Free School was started to provide western education.
- **1910** : The Trans Indo-China railway network was built.
- **1920** : Young Annam Party was formed by the students of Vietnam.

- 1939 : HaoHoa movement was started by Hyun Phu So.
- 1954 : The French army is defeated in Dien Bien Phu.
- 1961 : Kennedy decides to increase US military aid to South Vietnam.



TOPIC-3

Ideas of Phan Chu Trinh, Phan Boi Chau, Ho Chi Minh

Quick Review

- **Vision of Modernisation** : Two opinions held (i) Some intellectuals felt that Vietnamese traditions had to be strengthened to resist western domination. (ii) While others felt that Vietnamese had to learn from the West, while resisting its domination.
 - **Phan Boi Chau** (1867-1940) formed the 'Revolutionary Society' (Duy Tan Hoi) in 1903 with Prince Cuong De as the head. He wrote a book, 'History of the Loss of Vietnam' under the influence of the Chinese reformer Liang Qichao (1873-1929). He believed that the French should be driven out first and then monarchy should be restored in Vietnam.
 - **Phan Chu Trinh** (1871-1926) He was one of the greatest Vietnamese nationalists of the early 20th century. He sought to end France's brutal occupation in Vietnam. His ideas regarding the Western culture differed with Phan Boi Chau. He wanted to establish a modern Democratic Republic. He supported French ideas of Liberty Equality and Fraternity.
 - **Go East Movement** : Some 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan in 1907-08 to acquire modern education. Their aim was to drive out the French and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty. They wanted Japanese help and established a 'Restoration Society' in Tokyo. But after 1908, the Japanese closed the society, and sent many of them, including Phan Boi Chau to exile in China and Thailand.
 - When Sun Yat Sen overthrew monarchy in China in 1911, a new association – Association for Restoration of Vietnam was formed. Their objective was to have a Democratic Republic and a Constitutional Monarchy in Vietnam.

Know the Terms

- **Concentration Camps** : They were the jails meant for those who opposed the French rule. The prisoners were made to do a lot of hard work.
- **Go East Movement** : Nearly 300 students of Vietnam went to Japan to get modern education. Their real aim was to overthrow the French rule with the help of Japan. They set up Restoration Society in Tokyo.
- **The Great Depression** : It started in 1930 in USA. It is a situation in which the production was more than the demand. Therefore goods remained unsold and factories closed down. People lost their jobs.
- **Electrical Fuses of Vietnam** : Vietnamese provinces of Nghe An and Ha Trinh were called Electrical Fuses. They were the first provinces to start revolts.

Know the Personalities

- **Prince Cuong De** : He belonged to the Vietnamese royal family which had no power. He became the head of the Revolutionary Society founded by Phan Boi Chau.
- **Liang Qichao** : He was a Chinese reformer. His thoughts and ideas influenced Phan Boi Chau.
- **Sun Yat sen** : He was a Chinese nationalist. In 1911, he overthrew the Chinese monarchy and established a republic.

Know the Dates

- 1903 : The Revolutionary Society was formed by Phan Boi Chau
- 1911 : Association for Restoration of Vietnam was formed
- 1974 : Paris Peace Treaty
- 1975 (April 30) : NLF troops enter Saigon
- 1976 : The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is proclaimed.



TOPIC-4

America and the Vietnam War

Quick Review

➤ The entry of the US into the Vietnam War

- Communism was on a rise in North Vietnam under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. North Vietnam helped the NLF of South Vietnam to overthrow the dictatorial rule of Ngo Dinh Diem. They also decided to overlook the terms of the Geneva Conference and unify Vietnam.
- The spread of Communism was viewed as a potential threat by the capitalist nations especially the U.S. . U.S. sent their troops to South Vietnam to intervene and this was the start of the catastrophic U.S. Vietnam war.
- US entry into the war marked a new phase that proved costly to the Vietnamese as well as to the Americans. From 1965 to 1972, over 3,403,100 US services personnel served in Vietnam (7,484 were women).
- Both of them faced a terrible loss of life and property. A major role was played by the US media and films, in both supporting as well as criticising the war.
- Chemical weapons like B52s Agent Orange, Napalm and Phosphorous Bombs were used which wiped out villages and razed down forests. The U.S. decision to intervene in Vietnam was criticised vehemently back home.
- Despite the advanced technology and excellent medical facilities, the U.S. suffered a lot of casualties in the war. The U.S. had completely underestimated the strength and determination of nationalist Vietnamese people.
- The Vietnamese used their limited resources to gain maximum advantage over the U.S. The Ho Chi Minh Trail is a perfect example of Vietnamese enterprise. This trail was a massive network of footpaths and roads, used to transport men and materials from North to South Vietnam.
- The U.S. regularly bombed the trail to disrupt supplies, but the trail was managed efficiently and it was rebuilt quickly. Vietnam bravely combated the U.S. attack and got freedom in 1975.

Know the Terms

- **Vietnam Cong san Dang** : [Viet Cong] It was the Communist Party of Vietnam founded by Ho Chi Minh in 1930.
- **Vietminh** : The league for the independence of Vietnam was formed by Ho Chi Minh to fight for freedom. It was a people's army. It fought against the Japanese invaders. It defeated French in the battle of Dien Bien Phu.
- **Battle of Dien Bien Phu** : It was a battle fought between the French and the Vietminh in 1954. The French were defeated in this battle.
- **Geneva Conference of 1954** : It was organized by the UN. It was decided to divide Vietnam into two parts. The North under Communist rule and South under Bao Dai [puppet of the USA]
- **National Liberation Front [NLF]** : NLF was formed by the people of South Vietnam. They wanted to overthrow the American supported government and unite with North Vietnam. It fought against the American forces along with the North Vietnamese troops.
- **Communism** : It is Scientific Socialism. It is an ideology based on human equality. It supports a worker's government.
- **Domino effect** : USA believed that if Vietnam becomes a Communist country it would have some effect on the neighbouring countries too and they would all become Communist. The policy of Domino effect grew out of USA's fear for the spread of Communism.
- **Ho Chi Minh's Trail** : It was a network of roads and footpaths which connected North Vietnam with South Vietnam.

Know the Personalities

- **Ho Chi Minh** : Ho Chi Minh (originally Nguyen That Thanh) was the founder of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1930. Ho was also Prime Minister (1945–55) and President (1945–69) of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam).
- **Ngo Dinh Diem** : He was a South Vietnamese politician. In October 1955, after winning a heavily rigged referendum, he deposed Bao Dai and established the first Republic of Vietnam (RVN), with himself as President. He was named Prime Minister of the State of Vietnam by Head of State Bao Dai in 1954.
- **Nhat Linh** : He was a famous Vietnamese novelist. He wrote the most famous novel of the Self-Reliance Literary Movement (Tu Luc Van Doan), called Break (Doan Tuyet). A love story, it tells of a young woman ground between family obligations and her desire for life on her own terms. It took the reading public of colonial Viet Nam by storm, both reflecting and influencing the way young men and women in the cities actually fell in love and got married.

- **Trieu Au** : She is also known as the Joan of Arc of Vietnam. In 248 A.D. Trieu Au set up her own resistance government and organized thousands of Vietnamese people who flocked to her into a formal army to combat China. She dressed herself in golden armor and rode her war elephant into battle at the head of her ragged but defiant army. She lived in the forest and led the war. She was defeated in the war and thus ended her life by drowning in the river instead of surrendering to the Chinese army.
- **Nguyen ThiXuan** : Her heroism relates to her key role in the supplying of Vietnamese defence. She had shot down an attacking American jet with just 20 bullets.



Chapter - 3 : Nationalism In India



TOPIC-1

The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement

Quick Review

- **Effects of First World War** : The First World War led to a huge increase in defence expenditure. This was financed by war loans and by increasing taxes. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced to raise extra revenue. Prices of items increased during the war years. The prices doubled between 1913 and 1918. The common people were the worst sufferers because of price rise. Forced recruitment of rural people in the army was another cause of widespread anger among people.
- Crop failure in many parts of India resulted in acute shortage of food. Influenza epidemic further aggravated the problem. According to 1921 census, about 12 to 13 million people died because of famines and epidemic.
- **The Idea of Satyagraha**
 - Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January, 1915. His heroic fight for the Indians in South Africa was well-known. His novel method of mass agitation known as Satyagraha had yielded good results.
 - The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. In 1916, Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
 - Mahatma Gandhi advocated a novel method Delhi of mass agitation; called Satyagraha. This method Delhi was based on the idea that if someone is fighting for a true cause, there is no need to take recourse to physical force to fight the oppressor. Gandhiji believed that a satyagrahi could win a battle through non-violence, *i.e.*, without being aggressive or revengeful.
- **Some early Satyagraha movements organized by Gandhiji** :
 - IPeasants' Movement in Champaran (Bihar) in 1916.
 - IPeasants' Movement in Kheda district (Gujarat) in 1917.
 - IMill workers' Movement in Ahmedabad in 1918.
- **The Rowlatt Act (1919)** :
 - The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919. The Indian members did not support the Act, but it was passed; nevertheless. The Act gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
 - On 6th April, 1919; Gandhiji launched a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. The call of strike on 6th April got huge response. People came out in support in various cities, shops were shut down and workers in railway workshops went on strike. The British administration decided to clamp down on the nationalists. Several local leaders were arrested. Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.
- **Jallianwalla Bagh** :
 - On 10th April 1919, in Amritsar, the police fired upon a peaceful procession. This provoked widespread attacks on government establishments. Martial law was imposed in Amritsar and the command of the area was given to General Dyer.
 - The infamous Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre took place on 13th April, the day on which Baisakhi is celebrated in Punjab. A crowd of villagers came to participate in a fair in Jallianwalla Bagh. This was enclosed from all sides with narrow entry points.

- General Dyer blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd. Hundreds of people were killed in the incident. Public reaction to the incident took a violent turn in many north Indian towns. The government was quite brutal in its response. Things took highly violent turn. Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement as he did not want violence to continue.
- **Khilafat Movement** : The Khilafat issue gave Mahatma Gandhi an opportunity to bring the Hindus and Muslims on a common platform. The Ottoman Turkey was badly defeated in the First World War. There were rumours about a harsh peace treaty likely to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor, who was the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). A Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 to defend the Khalifa. This committee had leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. They also wanted Mahatma Gandhi to take up the cause to build a united mass action. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, the resolution was passed to launch a Non-Cooperation movement in support of Khilafat and also for swaraj.
- **Non-Cooperation Movement** : In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909), Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. Gandhiji believed that if Indians begin to refuse to cooperate, the British rulers would have no other way than to leave India.
- **Some of the proposals of Non-Cooperation Movement** :
 - Surrender the titles which were awarded by the British government.
 - Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, legislative councils and schools.
 - Boycott of foreign goods.
 - Launch full civil disobedience campaign, if the government persisted with repressive measures.
- **Differing Strands within the Movement** : The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different things to different people.
- **Awadh** : The peasants' movement in Awadh was led by Baba Ramchandra. He was a sanyasi who had earlier worked in Fiji as an indentured labourer. The peasants were against the high rents and many other cesses, which were demanded by talukdars and landlords. The peasants demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- **Tribal Peasants** : Tribal peasants gave their own interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj. The tribals were prevented from entering the forests to graze cattle, or to collect fruits and firewood. The new forest laws were a threat to their livelihoods. The government forced them to do begar on road construction.
 - Many rebels from the tribal areas became non-violent and often carried guerrilla warfare against the British officials.
- **Swaraj in the Plantations** : The plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission; as per the Indian Emigration Act of 1859. When the news of Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the plantations, many workers began to defy the authorities. They left plantations and headed towards their homes. But they got stranded on the way because of a railway and steamer strike. They were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

Know the Terms

- **Nationalism** : It is a system created by people who believe their nation is superior to all others.
- **Satyagraha** : The policy of passive political resistance inaugurated by Mohandas Gandhi during his stay in South Africa. It is based on the ideals of truth and non-violence.
- **Khalifa** : The spiritual head of the Islamic World.
- **Begar** : Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.
- **Forced Recruitment** : A process by which the colonial state forced people to join the army.
- **Rowlatt Act** : It was an Act which gave the government enormous power to repress political activities. It allowed that government could arrest anybody without a trial for two years.
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre** : The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April 1919 when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer fired rifles into a crowd of Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab.
- **Non-Cooperation Movement** : Began in January 1921. The main aim of this movement was not to cooperate with the British made goods. It included surrendering of government titles, boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, school, and foreign goods; and a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.
- **Swadeshi** : The Swadeshi movement involved boycotting British products and the revival of domestic made products and production technique.
- **Boycott** : A boycott is a form of consumer activism involving the act of voluntarily abstaining from using, buying or dealing with a person, organization or country as an expression of protest usually for political reason.
- **Picket** : A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office.

Know the Dates

- **1885** : The first meeting of the Indian National Congress in Bombay.
- **1905** : The Partition of Bengal officially came into existence.
- **1906** : Formation of the Muslim League.
- **1913 - 1918** : The war prices increased in double.
- **1914 - 1918** : The First World War.
- **1917** : Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha Movement in Kheda District (Gujarat).
- **1918** : Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha Movement in Ahmedabad.
- **1919** : Rowlatt Act was Passed (It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years).
- **10th April, 1919** : The police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession. Martial law was imposed.
- **1918-1919 & 1920-1921** : Crop failure.
- **March, 1919** : Khilafat Committee founded in Bombay.
- **13th April, 1919** : Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.
- **September, 1920** : Congress Session in Calcutta- Decided to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.
- **1920** : Mahatma Gandhi leads the Congress; Non-Cooperation Movement launched.
- **December, 1920** : Congress Session at Nagpur—A compromise was worked out and the Non-cooperation programme was adopted.
- **1921** : Famines and the epidemic.



TOPIC-2

Civil Disobedience Movement

Quick Review

- **Simon Commission**
 - The British government constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. The Commission was made to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But since all the members in the Commission were British, the Indian leaders opposed the Commission.
 - The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties joined the protest. In October 1929, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India but its timing was not specified. He also offered to hold a Round Table Conference to discuss the future Constitution.
- **Salt March (Beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement)**
 - Mahatma Gandhi believed that salt could be a powerful symbol to unite the whole nation. Most of the people, including the British scoffed at the idea. Abolition of the salt tax was among many demands which were raised by Gandhiji through a letter to Viceroy Irwin.
 - The Salt March or Dandi March was started by Gandhiji on 12th March 1930. He was accompanied by 78 volunteers. They walked for 24 days to cover a distance of 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi. Many more joined them in the way. On 6th April 1930, Gandhiji ceremonially violated the law by taking a fistful of salt.
 - The Salt March marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Thousands of people broke the salt law in different parts of country. People demonstrated in front of government salt factories. Foreign clothes were boycotted. Peasants refused to pay revenue. Village officials resigned. Tribal people violated forest laws.
- **Response of British Rulers** : The colonial government began to arrest the Congress leaders. This led to violent clashes in many places. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested about a month later. People began to attack the symbols of British rule; such as police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railway stations. The government's repression was quite brutal. Even women and children were beaten up. About 100,000 people were arrested.
- **Round Table Conference** : When things began to take a violent turn, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. He signed a pact with Irwin on 5th March 1931. This was called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. As per the Pact, Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference in London. In lieu of that, the government agreed to release the political prisoners. Gandhiji went to London in December 1931. The negotiations broke down and Gandhiji

had to return with disappointment. When Gandhiji came back to India, he found that most of the leaders were put in jail. Congress had been declared illegal. Many measures were taken to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. By 1934, the movement had lost its momentum.

Know the Terms

- **Civil Disobedience** : During Civil Disobedience Movement people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break the colonial laws.
- **Swaraj** : “Swaraj” means freedom or self-rule. In 1920, “Swaraj” meant “Self-Government” within the empire if possible and outside if necessary.
- **Simon Commission** : The New Tory government in Britain constituted a statutory Commission under Sir John Simon . The Commission was sent to India to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. It arrived in India in 1928.
- **Salt Law** : Salt is consumed by both the poor and the rich, and is one of the most essential items of foods everywhere in the world. The British government had the monopoly on the production of salt in India. By imposing a ‘salt tax’ the government hit both the rich and the poor, specially the poor. Gandhiji thought it was the most repressive Act of the British government and chose to defy it by breaking the “Salt Law”.
- **Gandhi Irwin Pact** : When British government responded with a policy of brutal repression against the Civil Disobedience Movement, Mahatma Gandhiji decided to call off the movement. He entered into a pact with Lord Irwin on 5th March 1931. Under this pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London.

Know the Dates

- **1920** : The peasant movement in Awadh spread, but the Congress Leader were not happy with them.
- **1921** : A militant Guerrilla movement spread in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh. Movement started by Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- **1921-1922** : The Import of foreign cloth halved. June,1920 Jawaharlal Nehru going around the village in Awadh.
- **February, 1922** : Mahatma Gandhi decided to Withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement. Establishment of Swaraj Party by Motilal Nehru and C.R.Dass.
- **1924** : Raju was captured and executed.
- **1927** : The Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI).
- **1928** : Simon Commission arrived in India.
- **1928** : Foundation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA).
- **October, 1929** : A vague offer of ‘Dominion Status ‘ for India offered by Lord Irwin.
- **October, 1929** : Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by J.L. Nehru.
- **December, 1929** : Lahore Session of the Congress- Demand for Purna Swaraj.
- **January 26,1930** : Celebrated as the Independence day.
- **January 31,1930** : Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands.
- **April, 1930** : Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested.
- **April 6, 1930** : The salt march reached Dandi, Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.
- **1930** : Civil Disobedience Movement continues; Salt Satyagraha: Gandhi’s Dandi March; First Round Table Conference.
- **March 5, 1931** : Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed.
- **December, 1931** : Gandhiji went for Second Round Table Conference.
- **1931** : Second Round Table Conference; Irwin-Gandhi Pact; Census of India.
- **1932** : Suppression of the Congress movement; Third Round Table Conference.
- **September, 1932** : Poona Pact between Gandhiji and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
- **1934** : Civil Disobedience Movement called off.
- **1934** : Civil Disobedience Movement lost its momentum.
- **1935** : The Government of India Act receives Royal Assent.



TOPIC-3

People's Participation in the Movement and the Sense of Collective Belonging

Quick Review

- **Farmers** : For the farmers, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. When the movement was called off in 1931, without the revenue rates being revised, the farmers were highly disappointed. Many of them refused to participate when the movement was re-launched in 1932. The small tenants just wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They often joined the radical movements which were led by Socialists and Communists. Congress did not want to alienate the rich landlords and hence, the relationship between the poor peasants and Congress was uncertain.
- **Businessmen** : The Indian merchants and industrialists could grow their business during the First World War. They were against those colonial policies which restricted their business activities. They wanted protection against imports and a Rupee-Sterling Foreign Exchange ratio which would discourage imports. The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress was formed in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) was formed in 1927. These were the results of attempts to bring the common business interests on a common platform. For the businessmen, Swaraj meant an end to oppressive colonial policies. They wanted an environment which could allow the business to flourish. They were apprehensive of militant activities and of growing influence of socialism among the younger members of the Congress.
- **Industrial Workers** : The industrial workers showed lukewarm response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Since industrialists were closer to the Congress, workers kept a distance from the movement. But some workers selectively participated in the Movement. Congress did not want to alienate the industrialists and hence preferred to keep the workers' demands at bay.
- **Women's Participation** : Women also participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers. However, most of the women were from high-caste families in the urban areas and from rich peasant households in the rural areas. But for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to give any position of authority to women within the organization. The Congress was just keen on the symbolic presence of women.
- **The Sense of Collective Belonging**
 - Nationalist Movement Spreads when people belonging to different regions and communities begin to develop a sense of collective belongingness. The identity of a nation is most often symbolized in a figure or image.
 - This image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870 when he wrote 'Vande Mataram' for our motherland. Indian folk songs and folk sung by bards played an important role in making the idea of nationalism. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore and in Madras, Natesa, Sastri collection of folk tales and songs, this led the movement for folk revival.
 - During the Swadeshi Movement, a tri-color (red, green and yellow) flag was designed in Bengal. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims.
 - Means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. The nationalist writers urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.

Know the Terms

- **Folklores** : The traditional beliefs, customs and stories of a community that are passed through the generations by word of mouth. Many nationalist leaders took help of folk tales to spread the idea of nationalism. It was believed that the folk tales revealed the true picture of traditional culture.
- **Reinterpretation of History** : Many Indians felt that the British had given a different interpretation of the Indian history. They felt that it was important to interpret the history from an Indian perspective. They wanted to glorify the rich past of India so that the Indians could feel proud of their history.

Know the Dates

- **1930** : Dr. B. R. Ambedkar established Depressed Classes Association.
- **1937** : Election held for Provincial Assemblies.
- **1939** : Outbreak of the Second World War.



Sub- Unit -1.2 : Livelihoods, Economics And Societies

Chapter - 4 : The Making Of A Global World



TOPIC-1

The Pre-modern World and the Nineteenth Century (Global Economy and Colonialism)

Quick Review

- Globalisation' refers to an economic system that has emerged since the last 50 years.
- From ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution.
- The silk routes are a good example of pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.
- The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.
- Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand.
- Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
- Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.
- Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.
- European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America.
- Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.
- The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century.
- The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person.
- Due to their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved to be a deadly killer.
- Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.
- In the 18th century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. They were also pre-eminent in Asian trade.
- However, from the 15th century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation.
- China's reduced role and the rising importance of the Americas gradually moved the centre of world trade westwards.
- Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade.
- Economic, political, social, cultural and technological factors interacted in complex ways to transform societies and reshape external relations.
- Economists identify three types of movement or 'flows' within international economic exchanges.
 - The flow of trade
 - The flow of labour
 - The movement of capital
- Due to increase in population from the late 18th century, the demand for food grains in Britain had increased.
- Since there was pressure from landed groups, the government also restricted the import of corn.
- The laws allowing the government to do this were commonly known as the 'Corn Laws'.
- After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.
- Railways were needed to link the agricultural regions to the ports.
- New harbours had to be built and people had to settle on the lands which meant building homes and settlements.
- All these activities in turn required capital and labour. Capital flowed from financial centres such as London.
- The demand for labour in places where labour was in short supply—as in America and Australia—led to more migration.

- Nearly 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the 19th century in search of a better future.
- By 1890, a global agricultural economy had taken shape.
- The British Indian Government built a network of irrigation canals to transform semi-desert wastes into fertile agricultural lands that could grow wheat and cotton for export.
- The railways, steamships, the telegraph were important inventions without which we cannot imagine the transformed nineteenth-century world.
- Colonisation stimulated new investments and improvements in transport.
- The trade in meat offers a good example of this connected process. Till the 1870s, animals were shipped live from America to Europe and then slaughtered when they arrived there.
- Meat was hence an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor.
- Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.
- Trade flourished and markets expanded in the late nineteenth century.
- Britain and France made vast additions to their overseas territories in the late nineteenth century. Belgium and Germany became new colonial powers.
- In the 1880s, a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on the African local economy. It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa. Entering Africa in the east, rinderpest moved west 'like forest fire'. The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihoods.
- In the late 19th century, Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and minerals. But there was a shortage of labour willing to work for wages. Employers used many methods to recruit and retain labour.
- Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.
- In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations, in mines, and in road and railway construction projects around the world.
- In India, Indentured labourers were bonded labourers who were transferable to any countries on contract for a specific amount of wage and time. Most of the labourers were from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and certain districts of Tamil Nadu.
- The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands (mainly Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam), Mauritius and Fiji.
- The 19th century indenture has been described as a 'new system of slavery'.
- From the 1900s India's nationalist leaders began opposing the system of indentured labour migration as abusive and cruel. It was abolished in 1921.
- Shikaripuri Shroffs and Nattukottai Chettiars were amongst the many groups of bankers and traders who financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia.
- Indian traders and moneylenders also followed European colonizers into Africa.
- With the advent of industrialisation, British cotton manufacture began to expand, and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries.
- Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.
- Indigo used for dyeing cloth was another important export for many decades. British manufactures flooded the Indian market.
- The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Thus, Britain had a 'trade surplus' with India.
- Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries – that is, with countries from which Britain was importing more than it was selling to.

Know the Terms

- **Globalisation** : Globalisation is generally associated with economy as the free movement of capital, goods, technology, ideas and people across the globe. Globalisation in a broader sense also includes cultural exchanges between different countries of the world.
- **Silk Route** : The route taken by traders to carry silk cargoes from China to the West, which affected cultures of China, Central Asia and the West.
- **Cowrie** : A Hindi word meaning 'sea shells'. These were used in ancient world as a form of currency.
- **Coolies** : Indian indentured labourers were referred to as coolies in the Caribbean islands.
- **Corn Laws** : British laws which imposed restrictions on the import of corn.
- **Dissenter** : One who refuses to accept established beliefs and practices.
- **Indentured labour** : A bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

Know the Dates

- **3000 BCE** : An active coastal trade linked the Indus Valley Civilization with present day West Asia.
- **BCE - 15th Century** : Existence of silk routes.
- **Mid Sixteenth Century** : Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America.
- **1845 - 1849** : Potato Famine in Ireland. During this famine around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland.
- **1885** : The big European powers met in Berlin to complete the division of Africa between themselves.
- **1890** : Global agricultural economy took shape.
- **1890s** : Rinderpest (cattle plague) had a terrifying impact on livelihoods of the African people and the local economy.
- **1892** : Rinderpest reached Africa's Atlantic coast.
- **1900s** : Indian nationalist leaders began opposing the system of indentured labour migration as abusive and cruel.
- **1914-1918** : The First World War was fought.
- **1921** : Indentured labour was abolished.



TOPIC-2

The Inter-war and Post War Economy

Quick Review

- The First World War (1914-18) was mainly fought in Europe but its impact was felt around the world due to widespread economic and political instability.
- This war was thus the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc., on a massive scale.
- Most of the killed and maimed were men of working age and these deaths and injuries reduced the able-bodied workforce in Europe.
- Britain borrowed large sums of money from the US banks as well as the US public which transformed the US from being an international debtor to an international creditor.
- Britain was the world's leading economy in the pre-war period but had to face a prolonged crisis. In the meanwhile industries had developed in India and Japan.
- After the war Britain found it difficult to recapture its earlier position of dominance in the Indian market, and to compete with Japan internationally.
- The war had led to an economic boom, that is, to a large increase in demand, production and employment.
- Before the war, Eastern Europe was a major supplier of wheat in the world market but during the war its supply disrupted and wheat production in Canada, America and Australia expanded immensely.
- But after the war, production in Eastern Europe revived and created a glut in wheat output. Grain prices fell, rural incomes declined, and farmers fell deeper into debt.
- One important feature of the US economy of the 1920s was mass production. A well-known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer Henry Ford.
- The T-Model Ford was the world's first mass-produced car.
- Mass production lowered costs and prices of engineered goods and there was an increase in the purchase of refrigerators, washing machines, radios, gramophone players, all through a system of 'hire purchase'.
- Large investments in housing and household goods seemed to create a cycle of higher employment and incomes, rising consumption demand, more investment, and yet more employment and incomes.
- By 1929 the world plunged into a depression called -The Great Depression of 1929.
- During this period most part of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade.
- The depression was caused by a combination of several facts of agricultural overproduction.
- Many countries financed their investments through loans from the US. The withdrawal of the US loans affected much of the rest of the world.
- With the fall in prices and the prospect of a depression the US banks had also slashed domestic lending and called back loans.
- The Great Depression's wider effects on society, politics and international relations, and on peoples' minds, proved more enduring.

- Since colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and importer of manufactures, the depression immediately affected Indian trade.
- Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers because though agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.
- This resulted in the increase of indebtedness of the Indian peasants who used up their savings, mortgaged lands, and sold whatever jewellery and precious metals they had to meet their expenses.
- The famous economist John Maynard Keynes thought that Indian gold exports promoted global economic recovery.
- The Second World War broke out merely after two decades of the First World War and brought enormous death and destruction.
- It was fought between the Axis powers (mainly Nazi Germany, Japan and Italy) and the Allies (Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the US).
- The war caused an immense amount of economic devastation and social disruption.
- There were two impacts that influenced post-war reconstruction- the first was the US's emergence as the dominant economic, political and military power in the Western world and the second was the dominance of the Soviet Union.
- Economists and politicians drew two key lessons from inter-war economic experiences:
 - (i) An industrial society based on mass production cannot be sustained without mass consumption.
 - (ii) The second lesson related to a country's economic links with the outside world.
- The main aim of the post-war international economic system was to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.
- The Bretton Woods conference established :
 - (i) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations
 - (ii) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank) was set up to finance postwar reconstruction.
- The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system which inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the Western industrial nations and Japan.
- When the Second World War ended, large parts of the world were still under European colonial rule but in the next two decades most colonies in Asia and Africa emerged as free, independent nations.
- The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries.
- Most developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the Western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s and thus organized themselves as a group—the Group of 77 (or G-77)—to demand a New International Economic Order (NIEO).
- By the NIEO they meant a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' market.
- The Industrial world was hit by unemployment that began rising from the mid-1970s and remained high until the early 1990s.
- From the late 1970s MNCs also began to shift production operations to low-wage Asian countries, China being one of them.
- China became an attractive destination for investment by foreign MNCs competing to capture world markets.
- The relocation of industry to low-wage countries stimulated world trade and capital flows.

Know the Terms

- **Industrial War:** Economic activities concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories, *e.g.*, the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc.
- **Hire Purchase:** A system by which a buyer pays for a thing in regular installments while enjoying the use of it.
- **The Great Depression:** A drastic decline in the world economy resulting in mass unemployment and widespread poverty that lasted from 1929 until 1939.
- **Bank Loan:** An amount of money loaned at interest by a bank to a borrower, usually on collateral security, for a certain period of time.
- **Allies:** Before the First World War, Britain, France and Russia later joined by U.S.A. formed an alliance and fought together in the First World War.
- **Central Powers:** An alliance formed by Germany, Austria, Hungary and Ottoman Turkey, who fought together in the First World War.
- **Axis Powers:** Germany, Italy and Japan were known as Axis Powers during the Second World War.
- **El Dorado:** The fabled city of gold.
- **Exchange Rates:** They link national currencies for purposes of international trade. There are broadly two kinds of exchange rates namely fixed exchange rate and floating exchange rate.

- **Fixed Exchange Rates:** The rates which are officially fixed by the government and do not vary with change in demand and supply of foreign currency.
- **Flexible or Floating Exchange Rates:** These rates fluctuate depending on demand and supply of foreign currencies in foreign exchanges markets, in principle without interference by governments.
- **Tariff:** Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world. Tariffs are levied at the point of entry, i.e., at the border or at the airport.
- **Hosay:** A riotous carnival in Trinidad (for Imam Hussain) where workers of all races and religions join to celebrate.
- **Plantation:** Estate for cultivation of cash crops such as tea, coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane etc.
- **MNCs:** Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are large companies that operate in several countries at the same time.
- **IMF:** It is also termed as International Monetary Fund, the Bretton Woods institution. It was established to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations.
- **IBRD:** It is abbreviated as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank). It was set up to finance post-war reconstruction.
- **G-77:** G-77 or Group of 77 refers to the seventy-seven developing countries that did not benefit from the fast growth western economies experienced in 1950s and 1960s.

Know the Dates

- **1914-1918:** The First World War was fought.
- **1921:** Indentured labour was abolished.
- **1923:** America resumed exporting capital to the rest of the world and became the largest overseas lender.
- **1929-1935:** The Great Depression.
- **1939-1945:** The Second World War was fought.
- **July, 1944:** The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference were held at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA.
- **1947:** The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations.
- **1949 :** The Chinese Revolution.
- **The Late 1970s :** MNCs began to shift production operations to low-wage Asian countries



Chapter - 5 : The Age of Industrialization



TOPIC-1 Industrialization in Britain

Quick Review

- Proto-industrialisation was the stage when large scale industrial production took place in the absence of modern factories for international market.
- Acquisition of colonies and expansion of trade in the 16th and 17th centuries led to greater demands for goods.
- In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paull produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page, which shows a goddess like figure bearing the flag of the new century, standing on a wheel with wings to symbolise time and her flight is taking her into the future. Floating about, behind her, are the signs of progress: railway, camera, machines, printing press and factory.
- The history of industrialization is a story of development, and the modern age is the time of technological developments.
- Before the factories were started in England and Europe, there was a large scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialization as proto-industrialization.
- This proto-industrial system was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers working within their family farms, not in factories.

- After the Industrial Revolution, the new machines and steam power were used in place of animal and manual power for producing the things. The revolution replaced the cottage industry by factories.
- The earliest factories in England were set up in 1730.
- Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. The most dynamic industries in Britain were cotton and metals.
- Growing at a rapid pace, cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation upto the 1840s.
- The industrial workers were known as factory workers.
- The worker in the mid-nineteenth century was a traditional craftsman and labourer.
- Textiles was a dynamic sector, but a large portion of the output was produced not within factories, but outside, within domestic units.
- Before the introduction of machines in industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.
- **The process of industrialisation was rapid. It is evident due to the following reasons:**
 - Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialization.
 - Textile was a dynamic sector.
 - Ordinary and small innovations were the basis of growth in many non-mechanised sectors such as food processing, building, pottery, glass work, tanning, furniture making, and production of implements.
 - Technological changes occurred slowly. They did not spread dramatically across the industrial landscape.
- In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour. So industrialists had no problem of labour shortage or high wage costs.
- During this period, the upper classes—the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie – preferred things produced by hand.
- In countries with labour shortage, industrialists were keen on using mechanical power so that the need for human labour can be minimised.
- The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers.
- Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work.
- The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.
- When the Spinning Jenny was introduced to the woollen industry, women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines.
- Silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles much before the advent of machine industries.
- A variety of Indian merchants and bankers were involved in the network of export trade – financing production, carrying goods and supplying exporters.
- By the 1750s, the Indian merchants lost their control on exports and the European companies gradually gained power by two ways:
 - By securing a variety of concessions from local courts.
 - Through the monopoly rights to trade.
- The trading ports of Surat and Hoogly declined and Bombay and Calcutta emerged as new ports which indicated the growth of colonial power.
- In order to have regular supplies of goods for export, the East India Company first established political power so that it could assert a monopoly right to trade.
- In order to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade, to develop a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control costs, and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods, the East India Company took two steps–
 - They appointed a paid servant called the Gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.
 - It prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers by making it compulsory for those who took loans that they had to handover the cloth they produced to the Gomastha.
- Due to the development of cotton industries in England, the industrial groups worried about the imports from the other countries and thus pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles.
- The industrialists also persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well.
- **Cotton weavers in India faced two problems at the same time :**
 - Their export market collapsed, and
 - The local market shrank due to Manchester imports.

- When Civil War broke out, cotton supplies were cut off from US and thus Britain turned towards India.
- The raw cotton exports from India increased which led to the inflation of prices which affected the weavers who were starved of supplies and were forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices.

Know the Terms

- **Industrialization:** Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods.
- **Proto-industrialization:** Period before or beginning of industrialization.
- **Industrial Revolution:** The revolution that replaced the cottage industry by the factories.
- **Spinning Jenny:** This machine was invented by James Hargreaves in 1764. It sped up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.
- **Gomasthas:** They were the paid servants who were appointed by the East India Company to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

Know the Dates

- **1600:** Establishment of the East India Company.
- **1730:** The earliest factories in England came up.
- **1764:** James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny.
- **1771:** Richard Arkwright created the first cotton mill.
- **1776:** A.D. Crompton invented 'Mule'. It was a combination of Spinning Jenny and cotton mill.
- **1781:** James Watt patented the Steam Engine.
- **1781:** Mathew Boulton manufactured the new model of the steam engine.
- **1830-1840s:** Dwarkanath Tagore set up six joint stock companies in Bengal.



TOPIC-2 Industrialization in India

Quick Review

- The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later.
- Around the same time jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855.
- In north India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s, and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was set up.
- From the late eighteenth century, as you have read in your book last year, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England.
- In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s.
- In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata built huge industrial empires in India by accumulating their wealth from exports to China and from raw cotton shipments to England.
- The European merchant-industrialists had their own chambers of commerce which Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.
- With the expansion of factories, the demand of workers increased. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work.
- Getting jobs was always difficult so the industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits.
- A jobber was an old and trusted worker. He got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in times of crisis.
- The jobber therefore became a person with some authority and power.
- European Managing Agencies established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government; and they invested in mining, indigo and jute.
- As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, nationalists' mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth.
- Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.
- During the First World War, British mills became busy in the production of uniform for the army and thus, suddenly India had a big home market to supply.
- Due to prolonged war, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items.
- Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war.

- Where the large industries were dominant in Bombay and Bengal, small scale industries were also growing up over the rest of the country.
- Due to technological changes the weavers started using looms with a fly shuttle which increased productivity per worker, speeded up production and reduced labour demand.
- In order to market the cloth manufactured by the British in the Indian market, the Manchester industrialists used labels like 'Made in Manchester'.

Know the Terms

- **Fuller:** A person who 'fuls' i.e., gathers cloth by pleating.
- **Stapler:** A person who 'staples' or sorts wool according to its fibre.
- **Sepoy:** An Indian soldier in the service of the British.
- **Dyer:** A person who dyes fabrics.
- **Jobber:** A person employed by the industrialists to get new recruits for the mills.
- **Carding:** The process in which fibres, such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.
- **Entrepreneurs:** A person, who makes money by starting or running businesses, especially when this involves taking financial risks.
- **Guild:** An association of craftsmen or merchants following the same craft. These guilds protected the interests of the members and supervised the quality of the product and work.
- **Metropolis:** A large, densely populated city of a country or a state, often the capital of the region.
- **Vagrant:** A person who has no home or jobs, especially one who begs.
- **Fly Shuttle:** It is a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pulleys. It places the horizontal threads (called the weft) into the vertical threads (called the warp).

Know the Dates

- **1854:** The first cotton mill was set up in Bombay.
- **1855:** The first jute mill was established in Bengal.
- **1856:** The first cotton mill in Bombay started production.
- **1863:** London Underground Railway started operation.
- **1874:** The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began its production.
- **1900:** Music publisher E.T. Paull produced a music book.
- **1912:** J.N. Tata set up the first iron and steel plant in India at Jamshedpur.
- **1917:** Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman, set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta



Chapter - 6 : Work, Life and Leisure



TOPIC-1

London in the 19th and 20th Century

Quick Review

- Towns and cities that first appeared along river valleys, such as Ur, Nippur and Mohenjo-Daro, were larger in scale than other human settlements, later cities developed when they could support a wide range of the non-food producers.
- Cities with dense population called metropolises, vary greatly in size and complexity, which combine political and economic functions for an entire region and support very large populations.
- With the advent of industries, Industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation in the modern period by attracting large number of rural populations in the cities to work in the textile factories.
- In Britain, Leeds and Manchester were the first modern cities since it attracted large numbers of migrants to the textile mills set up in the late 18th Century.
- By 1750, one out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in London. It was a colossal city with a population of about 675,000 and continued to expand.

- According to Gareth Stedman Jones, in the 19th century England, London was “A city of clerks, shopkeepers, small investors, skilled artisans and a growing number of semi-skilled workers, soldiers, beggars, servants, casual labourers.”
- During the First World War (1914-18) London began manufacturing cars and electrical goods.
- As London grew, crime became a big concern. There were the cheats and tricksters, pickpockets and petty thieves crowding the streets of London.
- Initially, in the late 18th century and early 19th century, women were employed in factories but with technological developments, women lost their industrial jobs and got confined to their household chores.
- Often the parents pushed their children into low-paid work. Andrew Mearns, a clergyman who wrote– ‘The Bitter Cry of Outcast in the 1880s, showed why crime was more profitable than labouring in small underpaid factories.
- After the Industrial Revolution, large number of factories was established but the factory owners did not provide any housing facility to the migrant workers and thus, they were put up in tenements.
- Gradually poverty grew in the cities due to lack of proper housing, sanitation, ventilation, overcrowded population, etc. which became a major concern for the elite groups.
- Housing was a threat to public health, fire hazards were expected and there was a fear of rebellion and revolt by the working class (Russian Revolution of 1917 that led to communism in Russia).
- To keep London clean, attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce pollution and landscape the city.
- The London underground railway partially solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and from the city.
- The very first section of the underground train in the world opened on 10 January, 1863 between Paddington and Farringdon Street in London.
- Initially people were afraid of travelling in the underground train and those who travelled shared their experience as ‘near dead of asphyxiation and heat’.
- Due to this arrangement, the population in the city became more dispersed. Better-planned suburbs and a good railway network enabled large numbers to live outside central London and travel to work.
- The city encouraged a new spirit of individualism among both men and women, and a freedom from the collective values that were a feature of the smaller rural communities.
- By the twentieth century, the urban family had been transformed into smaller units.
- Gradually for the wealthy Britishers, there had been annual ‘London Season’.
- Several cultural events, such as the opera, the theatre and classical music performances were organised.
- For the working class, large-scale entertainment came into being, they met in pubs to have a drink, exchange news and sometimes also organize for political actions. Libraries, art galleries and museums were established to provide people with a sense of history and pride in the achievements of the British.
- London Riots: 1886 winter witnessed a 10,000 strong crowd of poor people marching to London from Deptford. They demanded relief from terrible conditions of poverty; dispersed by the police.
- In 1887, the poor people of London broke into a riot, demanding relief from the terrible conditions of poverty. The police brutally suppressed the demonstration which came to be known as the Bloody Sunday of November 1887.
- In 1889, thousands of London’s dockworkers went on strike and marched through the city. The 12 day strike was called to gain recognition for the dockworkers’ union.
- Due to all these demands and strikes by the people, politics was given way in the city.

Know the Terms

- **Urbanization** : The process of development of a city or a town.
- **Individualism** : A theory that promotes the welfare of a person rather than the society.
- **Metropolis** : It means the capital or chief city of a country or region.
- **Tenements** : Cheap, usually unsafe one-room accommodation for migrant workers.
- **Asphyxiation** : Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply
- **Temperance Movement** : A social reform movement led by middle-class people. It emerged in Britain and America from the 19th century onwards.

Know the Dates

- **1880** : Population of London was 4 million.
- **1880** : The underground train service was expanded completely.
- **1887** : 13th November, 1887 a riot occurred in London, which is known as the ‘Bloody Sunday’.
- **1889** : Dockworkers strike



TOPIC-2

Bombay in the 19th and 20th Century

Quick Review

- The pace of urbanisation in India was slow under colonial rule.
- In contrast to Western Europe, Indian cities did not develop in the nineteenth century.
- A large proportion of these urban dwellers were residents of the three Presidency cities.
- These were multi-functional cities: they had major ports, warehouses, homes and offices, army camps, as well as educational institutions, museums and libraries.
- Bombay was the premier city of India. It was a group of seven islands under Portuguese control.
- The East India Company shifted its base from Surat, its principal western port, to Bombay.
- Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1819.
- With the growth of trade in cotton and opium, large communities of traders and bankers as well as artisans and shopkeepers came to settle in Bombay.
- The first cotton textile mill in Bombay was established in 1854.
- Bombay dominated the maritime trade of India till the twentieth century and was also at the junction head of two major railways.
- Bombay was a crowded city. From its earliest days, Bombay did not grow according to any plan, and houses, especially in the Fort area, were interspersed with gardens.
- With the rapid and unplanned expansion of the city, the crisis of housing and water supply became acute by the mid-1850s.
- In contrast to the richer Parses, Muslims and upper class traders, more than 70 per cent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay.
- Chawls were multi-storeyed structures which had been built in the 'native' parts of the town.
- Each chawl was divided into smaller one-room tenements which had no private toilets.
- High rents forced the workers to share homes and due to the close proximity of filthy gutters, privies, buffalo stables, etc., people had to keep the windows of their rooms closed even in humid weather.
- Though water was scarce, but the people kept their houses quite clean. The homes being small, streets and neighbourhoods were used for a variety of activities such as cooking, washing and sleeping.
- Caste and family groups in the mill neighbourhoods were headed by someone who was similar to a village headman.
- People who belonged to the 'depressed classes' found it even more difficult to find housing. Lower castes were kept out of many chawls.
- In 1898 The City of Bombay Improvement Trust was established. It focused on clearing poorer homes out of the city centre.
- Expansion of the city has always posed a problem in Bombay because of a scarcity of land.
- The earliest project on the expansion of the city began in 1784. The Bombay Governor William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay.
- In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba.
- A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918 and used the excavated earth to create the 22-acre Ballard Estate. Subsequently, the famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.
- Despite its massive overcrowding and difficult living conditions, Bombay appears to many as a 'mayapuri' – a city of dreams.
- In 1896, India's first movie was shot by Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatwadekar in Bombay's Hanging Gardens.
- By 1925, Bombay had become India's film capital, producing films for a national audience.
- Bombay films have contributed in a big way to produce an image of the city as a blend of dream and reality, of slums and star bungalows.
- Everywhere the city development occurred at the expense of ecology and the environment.
- Large quantities of refuse and waste products polluted air and water, while excessive noise became a feature of urban life.
- Calcutta too had a long history of air pollution. Its inhabitants inhaled grey smoke, particularly in the winter.
- High levels of pollution were a consequence of the huge population that depended on dung and wood as fuel in their daily life. But the main polluters were the industries and establishments that used steam engines run on coal.
- In 1920, the rice mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal. Later the inspectors of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission finally managed to control industrial smoke.

Know the Terms

- **Chawls** : These are multi-storeyed structures which had been built in the 'native' parts of the Bombay.
- **Mayapuri** : A city of dreams.
- **Depressed classes** : Term used for 'lower castes' and 'untouchables' (Dalits).
- **Presidency cities** : The capitals of the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies in British India.
- **Green Belt** : An area of open land with plants and trees for maintaining natural habitation and environment in and around the city.
- **Reclamation** : Reclaiming of marshy or submerged areas for settlements..

Know the Dates

- **1784** : Land Reclamation began in Bombay.
- **1810** : Population of London was one million.
- **1819** : Bombay became the capital of Bombay Presidency, after the Anglo-Maratha War.
- **1847 and 1853** : The Smoke Abatement Acts of 1847 and 1853 were passed.
- **1854** : First Indian cotton textile mill was set up in Bombay.
- **1865** : Bombay's First Municipal Commissioner, Arthur Crawford, was appointed.
- **1898** : The city of Bombay Improvement Trust was established.
- **1901** : Census reports that 80% of Bombay's inhabitants reside in one room houses.
- **1913** : Dada Saheb Phalke made 'Raja Harish Chandra', India's first feature film.
- **1918** : Bombay Rent Control Act was passed to keep rents reasonable.
- **1920** : The rice mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal to reduce industrial smoke.
- **1925** : Bombay became India's first film capital



Sub- Unit -1.3 : Everyday Life, Culture And Politics

Chapter - 7 : Print Culture And The Modern World



TOPIC-1

Print Culture and the Modern World

Quick Review

- The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing.
- Books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks.
- China was the major producer of printed materials.
- The skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the different style of writing called calligraphy.
- Shanghai was the hub of the new print culture.
- The oldest printed book known is a Japanese Buddhist book, the Diamond Sutra printed in AD 868.
- In medieval Japan, poets and prose writers were regularly published and books were cheap and abundant.
- In the late 18th century, at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elite urban culture.
- For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route.
- In the 11th century, Chinese paper reached Europe through the silk route.
- Gutenberg, son of a merchant, mastered printing technique by 1448. First book he printed was the Bible. It took him 3 years to print 180 copies.
- One hundred eighty copies of this book were printed in three years.
- Printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
- Luxury editions were still written by hand on very expensive 'Vellum' meant for aristocratic circles.
- The print revolution transformed the lives of people.
- In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising the Catholic Church.
- Printing helped to spread the new ideas of Reformation.

- The Roman Church imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers.
- In England, penny chapbooks were carried, by petty peddlers known as chapmen sold for a penny.
- In France, small chapbooks called the 'Biliotheque Bleue' were sold at low-price.
- The periodical press, newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of development in other places.
- The ideas and writings of the scientists like Isaac Newton, Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were printed and read.
- The French Revolution occurred as printing helped the spread of ideas.
- Primary education became compulsory from the late 19th century; children became an important category of readers.
- A children's press, devoted to literature for children was set up in France in 1857.
- Penny magazines were specially meant for women.
- The best known novelists were Jane Austen, the Bronte Sisters and George Eliot.
- In the 19th century, libraries in England became instruments for educating the factory workers, artisans and lower middle-class people.
- Self-educated working class people wrote political tracts and autobiographies.
- By the late 18th century, the press came to be made out of metal.
- Richard M. Hoe of New York made the power driven cylindrical press, which was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was used for printing newspapers.
- In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed.
- In 1930s, publishers brought out cheap paperback editions.
- Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling series

Know the Terms

- **Calligraphy:** Calligraphy is an ancient writing technique using flat edged pens to create artistic lettering using thick and thin lines depending on the direction of the stroke.
- **Diamond Sutra:** The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.
- **Compositor:** The person who composes the text for printing.
- **Despotism:** A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.
- **Almanac:** An almanac is an annual publication that includes information like weather forecasts, farmers' planting dates, tide tables, and other tabular data often arranged according to the calendar.
- **Denominations:** Sub-groups within a religion. For example, a Christian can be Eastern Orthodox, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Protestant, etc.
- **Anthology:** A collection of literary works chosen by the compiler. It may be a collection of poems, short stories, plays, songs, or excerpts.
- **Galley:** Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.
- **Chapbooks:** Pocket size books that were popular in the 16th century print revolution.
- **Taverns:** A tavern is a place of business where people gather to drink alcoholic beverages and be served food, and in most cases, where travellers receive lodging.
- **Protestant Reformation:** The religious revolution that took place in the Western church in the 16th century. Its greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.
- **Lithography:** The process of printing from a smooth surface, viz., a metal plate that has been specially prepared so that ink only sticks to the design to be printed.
- **Revolution:** Cause to change fundamentally.
- **Ulama:** Legal scholars of Islam and the Sharia (a body of Islamic law).
- **Vellum:** A parchment made from the skin of animals.
- **New Testament:** The second part of the Bible that describes the life and the teachings of Jesus Christ.
- **Scribes:** Skilled hand writers of manuscripts.
- **Platen:** In letter press printing, platen is a board which is pressed onto the back of the paper to get the impression from the type. At one time it used to be a wooden board, later it was made of steel.
- **Parchment:** Skin of animals like goat or sheep, specially prepared for the purpose of writing, painting, etc.

Know the Dates

- **594 A.D. :** Books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- **768 - 770 A.D. :** Hand printing technology was introduced in Japan.
- **868 A.D. :** The first Japanese book 'The Diamond Sutra' was printed.
- **11th Century :** Paper reached Europe from China.

- 1295 A.D. : Marco Polo brought the knowledge of producing books with woodblocks to Europe from China.
- 1448 A.D. : Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press.
- 1450-1550 A.D. : Printing presses set up in most countries of Europe.
- 1517 A.D. : Religious reformer Martin Luther printed 'Ninety Five Theses', criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church, starting the 'Protestant Reformation'.
- 1558 A.D. : The Roman Church began maintaining an index of prohibited books.



TOPIC-2

The Growth of Press in 19th Century India

Quick Review

- India had a very rich and old tradition of hand written manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian as well as in various vernacular languages.
- In India, manuscripts were copied on palm leaves and on hand made paper.
- In 1710, Dutch missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts.
- From 1780, James August Hickey began to edit the 'Bengal Gazette', a weekly magazine.
- By the close of the 18th century, printing of many newspapers and journals started.
- In the early 19th century, there were intense debates around existing religious issues.
- Some groups wanted reforms, while others were against them.
- This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reforms.
- The reformers were focused on the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.
- Many newspapers such as "Sambad Kaumudi" in 1821 (by Ram Mohan Roy) "Samachar Chandrika" (Hindu Orthodoxy), "Jam-i-Jahan Nama" and "Shamsul Akbar" from 1822 Persian newspaper) focused on this matter.
- In North India, the 'Ulama' used lithographic presses, published Persian and Urdu translation of Holy Scriptures, and printed religious newspapers and tracts to spread their religion.
- In 1867, Deoband seminary was founded which published thousands of 'Fatwas' telling the code of conduct of Muslims and explaining the meanings of doctrines.
- Print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.
- The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas came out from Calcutta in 1810.
- Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious texts in vernaculars.
- At the end of the 19th century, a new visual culture was started.
- Painters like Raja Ravi Verma produced images for mass circulation.
- Cheap prints and calendars were easily available in the market.
- By the 1870's, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers.
- In 1860, few Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women.
- Hindi printing began from the 1870s.
- In Punjab, folk literature was printed from the early 20th century.
- In Bengal, the Battala was devoted to the printings of popular books; peddlers took the Battala publications to homes, enabling women to read in leisure time.
- Public libraries were set up in the early 20th century.
- Local protest movements created a lot of popular journals.
- After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed.
- In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed.
- In 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about Punjab revolution in his "Kesari". This led to his imprisonment in 1908.

Know the Terms

- **Manuscript** : Book or document written by hand. It can also be termed as author's original copy – handwritten or typed but not printed.
- **Ballad** : A historical account or folk tale in verse usually sung or recited.
- **Autobiography** : Story of one's own life written by the author himself or herself.
- **Inquisition** : A judicial procedure and later an institution that was established by the papacy and, sometimes, by secular governments to combat heresy.

- **Heretical** : Beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church.
- **Satiety** : The state of being fulfilled much beyond the point of satisfaction.
- **Fatwa** : A legal pronouncement of Islamic law usually given by a mufti (legal scholar) to clarify issues on which the law is uncertain.
- **Seditions** : Sedition is the illegal act of inciting people to resist or rebel against the government in power.

Know the Dates

- **1822** : Two Persian newspapers 'Jam-i-Jahan Nama' and 'Shamsul Akbar' were published.
- **1843** : Steam powered rotary printing press, suitable for printing newspapers was invented by Richard Hoe.
- **1878** : The Vernacular Press Act was passed in India.
- **1880s** : Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
- **1926** : Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, an educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women.



Chapter - 8 : Novels, Society And History



TOPIC-1

Emergence of the Novel in the West

Quick Review

- The novel allowed flexibility in the form of writing.
- The novel was the first mass-produced item to be sold.
- In 1836, Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" was serialised in a magazine.
- Charles Dickens in his novels focused on the terrible conditions of urban life under industrial capitalism.
- The vast majority of readers of the novel lived in the city.
- The novel was a bridge between the rural and urban communities.
- The novel used the vernacular language.
- The most exciting element of the novel was the involvement of women.
- The women novelists were broad-minded.
- Novels for young boys were full of adventure.
- The early novels made the readers feel that they were part of a superior community of fellow colonialists.
- Novels began to be written in the 17th century, but bloomed in the 18th century.
- Henry Fielding, Walter Scott and Samuel Richardson are renowned novelists of the 18th century.
- A famous novel of Charles Dickens is 'Oliver Twist', 1838.
- Emile Zola's 'Germinal' (1885) is based on the grim conditions of miner's lives.
- Love stories written for adolescent girls such as 'Ramona' by Helen Hunt Jackson and a series entitled 'What Katy Did' by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey were very popular.
- Writers like Joseph Conrad wrote novels that showed the darker side of colonial occupation.
- **Important Novels of the young :**
 - Treasure Island — R.L. Stevenson
 - Ramona — Helen Hunt
 - Jungle Book — Rudyard Kipling
 - What Katy Did — Sarah Chauncey Woolsey
- **Important Foreign Novelist and their works :**
 - Germinal — Emile Zola
 - Jungle Book — Rudyard Kipling
 - Ramona — Helen Hunt
 - Major of Caster bridge — Thomas Hardy
 - Robinson Crusoe — Daniel Defoe
 - Jane Eyre — Charlotte Bronte
 - A tale of Two Cities, David Copper field — Charles Dickens.

Know the Terms

- **Epistolary** : Any correspondence or communication written in the form of a letter or series of letters is said to be epistolary.
- **Vernacular** : The language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people of a country or region.
- **Serialised** : A format in which story is published in installments, each part in a new issue of a journal.
- **Satire** : A way of criticising a person or an idea in a humorous way.
- **Gentlemanly classes** : People who claimed noble birth and high social position. They were supposed to set the standard for proper behaviour.

Know the Dates

- **1719** : Daniel Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe' was published.
- **1740** : Circulating libraries were set up in Europe.
- **1749** : Henry Fielding's 'Tom Jones' was published.
- **1828** : The famous Russian novelist Leo Tolstoy was born.
- **1836** : Charles Dicken's 'Pickwick Papers' was serialised in a magazine.
- **1838** : Charles Dicken's 'Oliver Twist' was published.
- **1854** : Charles Dicken's wrote about the terrible effects of industrialization on people's lives and characters in the novel 'Hard Times'.
- **1883** : R.L. Stevenson's 'Treasure Island' was published.
- **1885** : Emile Zola's 'Germinal' shows the grim conditions of miners' lives.
- **1886** : Thomas Hardy's 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' was published.



TOPIC-2

Emergence of the Novel in India

Quick Review

- Banabhatta's 'Kadambari' written in Sanskrit in the 7th century, is an early example of stories in prose.
- The modern novel form developed in India in the 19th century.
- Some of the earliest Indian novels were written in Bengali and Marathi. Examples—include 'Yamuna Paryatan' (1857) and 'Muktamala' (1861).
- Translations of novel into different regional languages helped to spread the popularity of the novel.
- Novels appeared in South Indian languages during the period of colonial rule.
- Chandu Menon's translation of Benjamin Disraeli's Henrietta Temple. Gave up as he realised English culture was difficult for people of Kerala to grasp. Published a delightful novel in Malayalam.
- 'Indulekha' was the first modern novel in Malayalam.
- Kandukuri Viresalingam's wrote his first Telugu novel called 'Rajasekhara Caritamu' in 1878.
- The first modern novel of Srinivas Das, published in 1882 was titled as 'Pariksha-Guru'.
- The famous novels of Devaki Nandan Khatri was 'Chandrakanta'.
- Premchand's novels, especially 'Rangbhoomi' and 'Godan' were his best known works.
- Another famous novel of Premchand was 'Sewa Sadan'.
- Bangla novelist Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's first novel was 'Durgesh-Nandini'.
- Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay was the most popular novelist in Bengal and the whole of India.
- Vernacular novels were a valuable source of information on native life and customs of India.
 - In Tamil, detective and mystery novels were reprinted as many as twenty two times.
 - Women also began to write novels. Stories of love were their main theme.
 - Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein wrote a satiric fantasy in English called 'Sultana's Dream'.
- 'Padmarag' written by Rokeya Hossein showed the need for women to reform their condition by their own actions.
 - 'Karuna O Phulmonir Bibaran' written by Hannah Mullens was reportedly the first novel in Bengali.
 - Sailabala Ghosh Jaya, could only write because her husband protected her.

- Potheri Kunjambu from North-Kerala wrote a novel called 'Saraswativijayam' mounting a strong attack on caste oppression.
 - Advaita Malla Burman's 'Titash Ekti Nadir Naam' is an epic about the Mallas.
 - Vaikom Muhammad Basheer was a renowned early Muslim writer.
 - Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay's 'Anguriya Binimoy' was the first historical novel written in Bengali.
 - Bankim's Anandmath was a novel that inspired many freedom fighters.
- **Important Indian Novelist and their works :**
 - Titash Ekti Nadir Naam — Advaita Malla Burman
 - Saraswativijayam — Potheri Kunjambu
 - Anandmath — Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - Pariksha Guru — Shrinivas Das
 - Godan — Prem Chand
 - Sultana's Dream — Rokeya Hossein
 - Durgeshnandini — Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya
 - Indulekha — O. Chandu Menon
 - Karuna O Phulmonir Bibaran — Hannah Mullens
 - Nirmala, Rangbhoomi — Premchand
 - Muktamala — Moreshwar Halbe
 - Chandrakanta — Devaki Nandan Khatri
 - Yamuna Paryatan — Baba Padmanji

Know the Terms

- **Bhadralok** : A Bengali word, meaning a gentleman.
- **Colonialism** : Policy of acquiring or maintaining colonies.
- **Meyeli** : A language spoken by Bengali women.
- **Kissa-goi** : Art of storytelling.
- **Fantasy** : Fanciful composition or writing involving imaginary characters, etc.
- **Epic** : A long poem narrating adventures or achievements of a heroic figure or a nation.
- **Gentlemanly classes** : People who claimed noble by birth and high social position. They were supposed to set the standard for proper behaviour.
- **Historical novel** : The novel which is based on historical events.
- **Dastan** : The long tradition of prose tales of adventure and heroism in Persian and Urdu.
- **Jatra** : Dramatic performance in open theatres. It is very popular in rural society of Bengal.
- **Protagonist** : The main character in a play, film or book.
- **Slave trader** : A trader who buys and sells slaves.
- **Pen-name** : Fictitious name used by an author only for the purpose of writing without exposing one's identity.
- **Kabirlarai** : A Bengali word meaning extempore poetry contests among poets.

Know the Dates

- **1857** : Baba Padmanji's Marathi novel 'Yamuna Paryatan' was published.
- **1857** : Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay's 'Anguriya Binimoy', the first historical novel written in Bengal was published.
- **1865** : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's novel 'Durgeshnandini' was published.
- **1878** : Kandukuri Viresalingam's Telugu novel 'Rajasekhara Caritamu' was published.
- **1882** : First Hindi novel 'Pariksha Guru' written by Srinivas Das was published.
- **1882** : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's novel 'Anandmath', which inspired freedom fighters was published.
- **1889** : O. Chandu Menon's 'Indulekha', the first modern novel in Malayalam was published.
- **1892** : Potheri Kunjambu, a lower caste writer from North Kerala, wrote a famous novel called 'Saraswati Vijayam'.
- **1905** : Rokeya Hossein wrote a satiric fantasy in English called 'Sultana's Dream'.

- **1916** : Premchand's novel 'Sewasadan' was published.
- **1936** : Premchand's novel 'Godan' was published and became his best known work.
- **1956** : Advaita Malla Burman's 'Titash Ekti Nadir Naam', an epic about the Mallas, a community of fishermen, was published.



Unit -II : Contemporary India-II

Chapter - 1 : Resources And Development



TOPIC-1

Resources : Types and Planning

Quick Review

- Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it's technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.
- Natural endowments in the form of land, water, vegetation and minerals are called natural resources. Resources are materials which can be transformed in such a way that they become more valuable and useful for fulfilling human needs.
- Resources can be classified in the following ways:
 - **On the basis of origin :**
 - (i) Biotic
 - (ii) Abiotic
 - **On the basis of exhaustibility :**
 - (i) Renewable
 - (ii) Non-renewable
 - **On the basis of ownership :**
 - (i) Individual
 - (ii) Community
 - (iii) National
 - (iv) International
 - **On the basis of status of development :**
 - (i) Potential
 - (ii) Developed
 - (iii) Stock
 - (iv) Reserves
- Resources are compulsory for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
- Human beings use resources indiscriminately and this has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
- **Development of Resources :** Resources are vital for human survival. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature. As a result, man used them indiscriminately which led to the following problems:
 - Depletion of resources.
 - Accumulation of resources in a few hands.
 - Indiscriminate exploitation of resources.
- For a sustained quality of life and global peace, it is essential that resources should be distributed equally.
- Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.
- **Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992**
- In June 1992, for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century, more than 100 heads of states participated in the First International Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. The main focus of this summit was to protect environment and socio economic development at the global level. The leaders of the states signed the Declaration on Global Climate Change and Biological Diversity.
- **Agenda 21 :** It has been signed by world leaders at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The aim of this agenda is to achieve global sustainable development by combating environmental damage, poverty and disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. The major objective of this agenda is that every local government has the power to draw its own local Agenda 21.

- Resource-Planning is a technique of proper utilization of resources.
- Resource planning involves the following steps :
 - Identification and inventory of resources, which involves surveying, mapping and quantitative as well as qualitative estimation and measurement of resources.
 - For implementing resource development plans, evolve a planning structure with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up.
 - Match resource development plan with overall national development plans.
 - Resource development and planning reduces wastage, keeps the environment pollution free and takes care of future needs.
 - The management of resources by the humans is known as conservation. It is the judicious and planned use of the natural resources.
 - Conservation of resources includes a judicious and planned use of resources. Proper exploitation is must, but over exploitation should be checked.

Know the Terms

- **Resources** : All the useful elements of environment that satisfy our basic needs are called resources.
- **Biotic resources** : These are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock, etc.
- **Abiotic resources** : Resources that comprise of non-living things, such as rocks, minerals, etc.
- **Renewable resources** : The resources which can be reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable or replenishable resources. For example: solar and wind energy.
- **Non-renewable resources** : These are the resources that once used, can't be reproduced or replenished. For example: fossil fuels, minerals like copper and iron ore.
- **Natural resources** : A natural resource is something that is found in nature and can be used by people for economic gain. Earth's natural resources include light, air, water, plants, animals, soil, stone, minerals, Fossil fuels, etc.
- **Man-made resources** : Man-made resources are resources that are created by humans to transform and use the gifts of nature, for example buildings; roads; vehicles; machinery, equipment, etc.
- **Individual resources** : The resources owned privately by individuals.
- **Community-owned resources** : Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community.
- **National resources** : All the resources, which are present in the political boundary of a nation up to 12 nautical miles in the ocean from the coast.
- **International resources** : The resources that do not belong to any individual country.
- **Potential resources** : Resources, which are available in a region, but have not been utilized.
- **Developed resources** : Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization.
- **Stock** : Materials present in the environment, which have the potential to satisfy human needs, but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these materials.
- **Reserves** : They are the subsets of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technology but their use has not been started yet.
- **Sustainable development** : It means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with needs of the future generations.
- **Resource planning** : It is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.
- **Resource conservation** : Conservation of natural resources refers to the sustainable utilisation of natural resources, like soils, water, plants, animals, minerals, topsoil, pastureland, and minerals, and also to the preservation of forests-forestry, watershed areas, etc.



TOPIC-2 Land and Soil as Resource

Quick Review

- India has a variety of relief features like mountains, plateaus and plains. 43% of the country is covered by plains and they provide cultivable land for growing crops. 30% of the country is covered by mountains and they provide natural resources like forests and wildlife. 27% of the country is covered by plateaus, which contain mineral resources, forests and some arable land.

- Land resources are used for the following purposes:
 - Forests
 - Land not available for cultivation.
 - Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)
 - Fallow land
 - Net sown area
- The total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93% of the total geographical area.
- At present there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India of which 28% belong to the forest degraded area, 56% of it is water eroded and the rest is affected by saline and alkaline deposits.
- The land use pattern in India is determined by both physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types, human factors such as population density, technological capability, and culture and traditions, etc.
- **Factors Causing Land Degradation**
 - Deforestation
 - Overgrazing
 - Mining and quarrying
 - Over irrigation making land saline and alkaline
 - Dust generated from cement ceramic industry
 - Industrial effluents
- **Suggestions for Conservation of land**
 - Afforestation
 - Proper management of grazing
 - Shelter belts of plants
 - Stabilization of sand dunes by planting thorny bushes
 - Proper management of wasteland
 - Control on mining
 - Discharge of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
- Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.
- Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
- Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials.
- On the basis of the factors responsible for soil formation, colour, thickness, texture, age, chemical and physical properties, the soils of India can be classified into different types.
- India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These features contributed in the development of various types of soils. They are:
 - * **Alluvial soils :**
 - Widely spread in north Indian plains, alluvial Soils as a whole are very fertile.
 - Classified as Khadar (new alluvial) and Bangar (old alluvial).
 - Contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
 - Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
 - * **Black soil :**
 - Also called regur soils. These soils are black in colour.
 - Ideal for growing cotton.
 - They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
 - Rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime, but poor in phosphorus contents.
 - The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e., clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
 - * **Red and yellow soils :**
 - Developed in areas of low rainfall or crystalline igneous rocks.
 - Found in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.
 - Due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks, its colour becomes reddish.

- ★ **Laterite soil :**
 - Develops in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall.
 - Humus content is low.
 - Mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and hilly areas of Assam and Odisha.
 - Good for tea, coffee, cashew nuts, etc.
- ★ **Arid soils :**
 - Sandy in texture and saline in nature.
 - Lacks in humus and moisture.
 - Found in Western Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.
 - The lower horizons are occupied by Kankar.
- ★ **Forest soils :**
 - Found in hilly and mountainous regions.
 - Loamy and silty in valley sides, while coarse grained in the upper slopes.
- **Soil Erosion :**
 - The denudation of top soil cover by agents of nature e.g. wind, water and air is called soil erosion.
 - Removal of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong wind from one place to another.
 - A narrow, steep-sided channels formed in loose earth by running water are called gullies.
 - Land unfit for cultivation is known as bad land.
 - Human activities that are responsible for soil erosion are deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining, etc.
- **Measures for soil conservation :**
 - Contour ploughing
 - Terrace farming
 - Strip cropping
 - Shelter belts of trees
 - Plugging of gullies
 - Afforestation
 - Control of mining activities

Know the Terms

- **Gross cropped area :** Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.
- **Fallow land :** A land, which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year for increasing its fertility is known as the fallow land.
- **Waste land :** Land, which is not suitable for cultivation is known as waste land.
- **Net sown area :** Area sown once in a year is known as the net sown area.
- **Pasture :** Grassland, which is used for providing food for animals.
- **Soil erosion :** The removal of top fertile soil cover due to various reasons such as wind, glacier and water is called soil erosion.
- **Gullies :** The running water cuts through the clayey soil and makes deep channels known as gullies.
- **Sheet erosion :** When the top soil is washed away due to heavy flow of water down the slopes, it is known as sheet erosion.
- **Wind erosion :** When the top fertile soil blows off due to wind, it is known as wind erosion.
- **Strip cropping :** Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grasses are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.
- **Contour ploughing :** Ploughing along the contour lines can slow down the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing.
- **Shelter belts :** Planting lines of trees to create shelter breaks up the force of the wind. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts.



Chapter - 2 : Water Resources



TOPIC-1

Water Scarcity and Water Conservation; Multipurpose River Projects

Quick Review

- The main source of water on earth is the hydrological cycle.
- 3/4th of the Earth's surface is covered with water, but fresh water accounts for a small proportion. Fresh water is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water which is continually renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle.
- **Water scarcity** : It is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use of and unequal access to water among different social groups.
- **An area having ample water resources can have to face water scarcity due to the following reasons :**
 - Greater demand for water by large and growing population and unequal access to it.
 - Water resources are being over-exploited to expand agriculture and consequently ground water levels are falling.
 - Post independent India has witnessed intense industrialisation and urbanisation, exerting increasing pressure on fresh water resources.
 - Multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations have further aggravated the problem of water scarcity.
- In housing societies or colonies, most of the houses have their own ground water pumping devices to meet the water needs. Thus, water resources are being overexploited.
- **Multi-purpose river projects and integrated water resource management :**
 - The history reveals use of many sophisticated hydraulic structures from ancient times, such as dams of stone, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation.
 - **Some ancient hydraulic structures are listed below :**
 - Sringerapur near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system, which channelised the flood water of the Ganga River. It dates back to 1st century B.C.
 - There are many extensively built dams, lakes and irrigation systems. The most important Lake is Sudarshan lake at Junagarh in Gujarat.
 - Bhopal Lake is one of the largest artificial lakes built in the 11th century A.D.
 - In the 14th century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to the Siri Fort area.
- **Uses of dams :**
 - Irrigation
 - Hydro Electricity generation
 - Water supply for domestic and industrial uses
 - Flood control
 - Recreation
 - Inland navigation
 - Fish breeding
- Dams are referred to as multipurpose projects.
- Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed dams as the temples of modern India because of their potential to integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.
- Damodar Valley Corporation — built on river Damodar — beneficiary states are Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- Bhakra Nangal — built on river Sutlej — beneficiary states are Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh.
- Hirakud — built on river Mahanadi — beneficiary state is Odisha.
- Kosi — built on river Kosi — beneficiary state is Bihar and our neighbouring country Nepal.
- Chambal Valley — built on river Chambal — beneficiary states are Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- **Reasons for opposing multi-purpose projects :**
 - Poor sediment flow
 - Excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir
 - Poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life
 - Difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate
 - Submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time.

Know the Terms

- **Hydrological cycle** : This is the journey that water takes as it circulates from the land to the sky and back again. It is also known as the 'water cycle'.
- **Fresh water** : Naturally occurring water on earth's surface in ice sheets, glaciers, lakes, rivers and underground as groundwater, which is suitable for drinking within some form of purification.
- **Ground water** : The water which exists below the ground surface in the zone of saturation and can be extracted through well or any other means or emerges as springs and base flows in streams and rivers.
- **Hydraulic structure** : All dams, lakes, canals, wells and ponds, etc. in which rainwater is collected.
- **Hydroelectricity** : It is the power which is generated with the help of running water.
- **Dam** : A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.
- **Multipurpose project** : A multi-purpose project or river valley project serves a number of purposes simultaneously such as irrigation, flood control, generating hydroelectricity and tourism, *e.g.*, the Bhakra Nangal Dam.



TOPIC-2 Rainwater Harvesting

Quick Review

- Rain water harvesting system was a viable alternative of multipurpose projects both socio-economically and environmentally.
- In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.
- In arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, almost all houses traditionally had underground tanks for storing drinking water.
- Rain water is also referred to as palarpani and it is considered as the purest form of natural water.
- Today, in western Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to the perennial Rajasthan Canal.
- In Gendathur, a remote and backward village in Mysore, Karnataka, villagers have installed in their household's rooftop, rainwater harvesting system to meet their water needs.
- Roof-top rain water harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong in Meghalaya.
- In Meghalaya, a 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes is prevalent.
- Tamil Nadu is the first and the only state in India which has made roof-top rain water harvesting structures compulsory. There are legal provisions to punish the defaulters.
- Roof-top rain water harvesting was commonly practised in Rajasthan to store drinking water. Roof-top rain water harvesting is done through the following ways :
 - Roof top rain water is collected using a PVC pipe.
 - Filtered using sand and bricks.
 - Underground pipe takes water to sump for immediate usage.
 - Excess water from the sump is taken to the well.
 - Water from the well recharges the underground tanka.
 - Later take water from the well.

Know the Terms

- **Rain water harvesting** : Rainwater harvesting is gathering, accumulating and storing rainwater for different uses.
- **Aquifer** : A layer of rock or soil which can absorb and hold water.
- **Water scarcity** : Shortage of water as compared to its demand is known as water scarcity.
- **Guls or Kuls** : In hilly and mountainous regions, people build diversion channels like the 'Guls' or 'Kuls' of Western Himalayas for agriculture.
- **Inundation canal** : It is meant to direct flood waters during the rainy season.
- **Drip irrigation** : It is a type of irrigation in which water gets dropped in the form of drips close to roots of the plants in order to conserve the moisture.
- **Surface runoff** : This is the water flow that occurs when the soil is infiltrated to full capacity and excess water from rain, melted snow or other sources flows over the land.



Chapter - 3 : Agriculture



TOPIC-1

Types of Farming, Cropping Pattern and Major Crops

Quick Review

- Agriculture is a primary activity, two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- Since agriculture is an age-old economic activity in India, farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.
- **At present, in different parts of India, the following farming systems are practised :**
 - **Primitive subsistence farming :** It is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
 - **Intensive subsistence farming :** This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. It is done where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
 - **Commercial farming :** The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs *e.g.*, high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
- India has three Cropping Seasons Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.
- **Kharif :** It starts with the onset of the monsoon and continues till the beginning of winter (June-July to September-October). The kharif crops include rice, maize, millet, cotton, jute, groundnut, moong, urad, etc.
- **Rabi :** It starts with the beginning of winter and continues till the beginning of summer (October-December to April-June). The rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram and oilseeds.
- **Zaid :** This is a short crop season in between the rabi and the kharif season. Crops like watermelons, muskmelons, cucumber, some vegetables and fodder crops are the major crops.
- Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, and jute.
- Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. Through, these are known as coarse grains, they have very high nutritional value. For example, ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients and roughage.
- India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world. These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- Major pulses that are grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas and gram.
- India is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world. Main oil-seeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower. Most of these are edible and used as cooking mediums.
- Horticulture is the science and art of growing plants (fruits, vegetables, flowers, and any other cultivar). India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.
- India produces about 13 percent of the world's vegetables. It is an important producer of pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.
- The non-food crops grown in India are rubber, fibre crops, cotton, jute, etc.
- Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.
- Jute is known as the golden fibre. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly the nylon.
- Sericulture, or silk farming, is the cultivation of silkworms to produce silk.

Know the Terms

- **Agriculture :** Agriculture is the cultivation and breeding of animals, plants and fungi for food, fiber, biofuel, medicinal plants and other products used to sustain and enhance life.
- **Primitive Subsistence Farming :** Farming on small patch of land with the help of primitive tools such as hoe, dao and digging sticks and family or community labour.
- **Intensive Subsistence Farming :** Increase in the agricultural production by using scientific methods and better agricultural inputs.
- **Plantation Farming :** Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit.
- **Commercial Farming :** Farming in which the farmer grows the crops with the sole aim of selling the produce for commercial purpose.

- **Sericulture** : Sericulture, or silk farming, is the rearing of silkworms for the production of raw silk.
- **Horticulture** : Horticulture is the science and art of growing and caring for plants, especially flowers, fruits, and vegetables.
- **Jhumming** : Jhum cultivation, also known as the slash and burn agriculture, is the process of growing crops by first clearing the land of trees and vegetation and burning them thereafter.
- **Rabi** : The rabi crops are sown around mid-November, after the monsoon rains are over, and harvesting begins in April/May. The major rabi crop in India is wheat, followed by barley, mustard, sesame and peas.
- **Kharif** : Crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested at the beginning of winters.
- **Zaid** : A short cropping season in between the Rabi and the Kharif seasons used for growing vegetables and fodder crops.
- **Millets** : Millets are a group of highly variable small-seeded grasses, widely grown around the world as cereal crops or grains for fodder and human food. Jowar, bajra and ragi are called millets. These are known as coarse grains.
- **Crop Rotation** : Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of dissimilar or different types of crops in the same area in sequenced seasons.



TOPIC-2

Technological and Institutional Reforms

Quick Review

- Agriculture, which provides livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.
- Collectivisation, consolidation of holding, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc, were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.
- Special weather bulletin and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- India's food security policy has a primary objective to ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price. It has enabled the poor to have access to the food.
- The Green Revolution promised improvement in the condition of marginal and small farmers.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms.
- Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.
- Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
- The Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise agriculture by establishing the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc.
- Today, Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition.
- The growth rate in agriculture is decelerating which is an alarming situation.
- Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.
- Reduction in import duties on agricultural products has proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
- Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.
- In order to ensure availability of food to all sections of society our government carefully designed a national food security system. It consists of two components—(a) buffer stock and (b) public distribution system (PDS).
- The FCI procures food grains from the farmers at the government announced minimum support price (MSP).
- The high MSP, subsidies in input and committed FCI purchases have distorted the cropping pattern. Wheat and paddy crops are being grown more for the MSP they get. Punjab and Haryana are foremost examples. This has also created a serious imbalance in inter-crop parities.
- There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oil-seeds and industrial crops.
- Globalisation has exposed the Indian farmers to new challenges.
- Genetic engineering is recognized as a powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds.

- Today organic farming is much in vogue because it is practiced without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides.
- Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

Know the Terms

- **Irrigation** : Irrigation means the action of applying water to land to supply crops and other plants with necessary water. Irrigation in India includes a network of major and minor canals from Indian rivers, groundwater well based systems, tanks, and other rainwater harvesting projects for agricultural activities.
- **ICAR** : The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is an autonomous body responsible for co-ordinating agricultural education and research in India.
- **Organic Farming** : Organic farming is a production system which avoids or largely excludes the use of synthetically compounded fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators, genetically modified organisms and livestock food additives.
- **Minimum Support Price (MSP)** : A minimum guaranteed price of a crop, fixed and announced by the government before the start of a cropping season.
- **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** : A Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is a credit delivery mechanism that is aimed at enabling farmers to have quick and timely access to affordable credit.



Chapter - 4 : Minerals And Energy Resources



TOPIC-1

Minerals and their Mode of Occurrence

Quick Review

- Mineral are “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.”
- **Importance of Minerals :**
 - Everything we use, eat and drink has minerals.
 - Economic development of people or nations can be vastly accelerated by the presence of valuable minerals.
 - Make our life comfortable and convenient.
 - They are also responsible for all the biological processes on earth.
- Different appearances and occur in various forms, in a wide range of colours, hardness, forms lustre and density. As all minerals are formed from a certain combination of elements which depends upon the chemical and physical conditions under which the mineral forms. The geologists use these properties to categorise minerals.
- **Rocks Containing Minerals:**
 - Compacted substances that comprise the earth’s crust are called rocks.
 - Rocks are the naturally formed aggregate of mineral particles. It is the minerals that impart their texture, colour, shape, hardness or softness to rocks. For example limestone is a rock consists of a single mineral.
 - Majority of rocks on the earth’s crust are a combination or an aggregate of different minerals.
 - Over 3000 minerals have been identified so far; only a few are abundantly found.
- **Mode of occurrence of minerals:**
 - **In igneous and metamorphic rocks** : The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger occurrences are called lodes. Examples: tin, copper, zinc, lead, etc.
 - **In sedimentary rocks:** In these rocks, minerals occur in beds or layers. Coal, iron ore, gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt are the minerals found in sedimentary rocks.
 - **By decomposition of surface rocks:** Decomposition of surface rocks and removal of soluble constituents leaves a residual mass of weathered material which contains ores. Bauxite is formed in this way.
 - **As alluvial deposits:** These minerals are found in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called placer deposits. Examples; gold, silver, tin, platinum, etc.
 - **In ocean water:** Most of the minerals in ocean water are too widely diffused to be of economic importance. But common salt, magnesium and bromine are mainly derived from ocean waters.

Know the Terms

- **Mineral:** A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is a mineral.
- **Rock:** A rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals but without definite composition of constituent of mineral.
- **Ores:** Rocks from which minerals are mined are known as ores. Although more than 2,800 types of minerals have been identified, only about 100 are considered ore minerals.
- **Mining:** Mining is the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth, usually from an orebody, lode, vein, seam, reef or placer deposit.
- **Open Cast Mining:** Open-pit, open-cast or open cut mining is a surface mining technique of extracting rock or minerals from the earth by their removal from an open pit or borrow.
- **Shaft mining:** Shaft mining is a form of underground mining using shafts driven vertically from the top down into the earth to access ore or minerals.
- **Drilling:** Drilling is a cutting process that uses a drill bit to cut a hole of circular cross-section in solid materials.
- **Quarrying:** Quarrying is the process of removing rock, sand, gravel or other minerals from the ground in order to use them to produce materials for construction or other uses.



TOPIC-2

Ferrous and Non-ferrous Minerals and their Conservation

Quick Review

- **Types of Minerals:** Metallic and non-metallic.
- **Metallic Minerals:** further sub-divided into ferrous and non-ferrous.
 - Ferrous (containing iron) are iron ore, manganese ore, chromite, pyrite, nickel and cobalt.
 - Non-ferrous (containing metals other than iron) — gold, silver, copper, lead, bauxite, tin and magnesium.
- **Non-metallic Minerals:** They are limestone, nitrate, potash, mica, gypsum, coal, petroleum
- **Iron Ore:** Basic mineral, backbone of industrial development. There are four varieties of iron ore:
 - **Magnetite:** contains 70% iron, finest quality, with magnetic properties.
 - **Haematite:** contains 60% to 70% iron, most important industrial iron ore.
 - **Limonite:** contains 40% to 60% iron.
 - **Siderite:** contains 40% to 50% iron.
- **Major Iron Ore Belts in India:** Orissa Jharkhand Belt; Durg Bastar Chandrapur Belt; Bellary Chitradurga Chikmagalur Tumkur Belt; Maharashtra Goa Belt.
- **Well-known iron ore mines:** Durg and Bastar districts of Chhattisgarh, Paschimi and Purbi Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa, North Goa, Chikmagalur and Bellary districts of Karnataka, Ratnagiri of Maharashtra.
- **Manganese Ore:**
 - Mainly used for making iron and steel and preparing alloys.
 - Also used to manufacture bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.
 - The main reserves of manganese ore are found in Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Goa.
- **Copper:** It is used for making utensils, electric wires and alloys. Copper reserves are concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Bauxite:** It is an ore from which aluminium is obtained. Reserves are found in Jharkhand, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- **Mica:** It is used in electrical and electronic industries. Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are major producers.
- Limestone is composed of calcium carbonate or calcium and magnesium carbonates. It is used in the cement industry, smelting of iron and in chemical industries. Reserves are found in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh.

- All types of minerals are exhaustible resources. Other serious problems associated with minerals are production and accumulation of wastes at various stages of mining, processing as well as use.
 - **Efficiency in Mining:** Present technologies are inadequate in terms of their efficiency. The world has yet to evolve a really efficient technology suited to present day environment called the technology of beneficiation. *e.g.*, A lot of feed stock went waste during petroleum refining; today these wastes are utilized to make many by-products.
 - **Substitutes:** Scarce minerals can be substituted by developing biodegradable alternatives. For example, Copper was earlier used extensively in electrical industries. But now besides aluminium, many other materials are used to conserve precious copper.
 - **Recycling:** Mini steel plants are using scrap iron all over the world, which are the best examples of recycling. It helps reduce wastes, but efficient recycling technologies have yet to be developed. Recycling is very expensive. Problems also arise on account of mixing together of various types of minerals, otherwise products made from iron, copper, lead, zinc and almost all types of minerals can be recycled for more.
 - **Minimised Exports:** Exports should be minimised and value added manufactured products should be exported.
- Most dynamic elements in mineral are conservation is however, technology as well as ecosystem management. Assessing the future demand for resources, proper planning is also a conservative technique. It also includes the use and disposal of wastes which constitutes the earth's greatest environment pollutants.

Know the Terms

- **Metallic Minerals:** Metallic minerals are minerals which contain one or more metallic elements. Metals are hard substances that conduct heat and electricity and have a characteristic lustre or shine. Iron ore, bauxite, manganese ore are some examples.
- **Non-Metallic Minerals:** The non-metallic minerals do not contain metals. Limestone, mica and gypsum are examples of such minerals. The mineral fuels like coal and petroleum are also non-metallic minerals.
- **Ferrous minerals:** These minerals contain iron content. Examples- Iron ore, manganese, etc.
- **Non-ferrous minerals:** These minerals do not contain iron content. Examples-Copper, aluminium etc.



TOPIC-3

Conventional Sources of Energy

Quick Review

- **Energy Resources:** Energy is the ability to do work, it is also called Power. The modern unit of measurement of power is Watt. Energy is required for all activities. It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery industries.
- **Energy-The Source of Power:** The chief sources of power are energy from fossil fuels, such as coal, petroleum, natural gas, nuclear materials, falling water, sun, wind, etc. Wind, sunrays and falling water are converted into electricity while others like coal, petroleum and natural gas- are applied directly in motor vehicles and machines. Fossil fuels require combustion; they produce many gases and wastes causing damage to the environment. 2/5th of the global energy consumption comes from burning oil and the rest from burning coal and natural gas.
- **Electricity:** Electricity is obtained in three ways which are termed as hydro-electricity, thermal electricity and nuclear electricity.
- **Coal:** Coal is the prime source of energy, often called the "Mother of Industries" or "Black Gold". It was the basis of industrial revolution. It is used as a raw material in the iron and steel and chemical industries. It is the main fuel for producing thermal power. India ranks 7th in the world in coal reserves.
- **Four types of coal:**
 - **Anthracite:** Contains 80% carbon, hard, black and compact, found only in Jammu and Kashmir. It is the highest quality hard coal.
 - **Bituminous:** 60-80% carbon, widely used.
 - **Lignite:** 60% of carbon, low grade. It is called "brown coal".
 - **Peat :** <50% carbon and burns like wood.
- **Petroleum:** Liquid fossil fuel, wells are dug or drilled on land or offshore to bring oil to the surface. This crude oil is transported to refineries where it is changed into gasoline and petrochemicals. Petroleum refineries serve as 'nodal industries' for chemical, fertilizer and synthetic textile industries as various products are obtained during refining petroleum. It provides fuel for heating, lighting, running machineries, vehicles, lubricants and raw materials for some manufacturing plastics, chemicals, etc.

- **Natural Gas:** A clean energy resource associated with petroleum. It can be extracted easily by drilling wells. Does not require processing, does not emit CO₂ and burns hotter and clearer, is cheaper and can be used to generate electricity, but it is limited. Used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material in the petrochemical industry.
- Electricity is generated mainly by different methods. Thermal Electricity is obtained by using coal, petroleum and natural gas. Hydroelectricity is produced from water released at a great force from a high head. Nuclear Electricity is produced from uranium and thorium.

Know the Terms

- **Renewable sources of energy:** These energy resources can be replenished. They may be renewed after use. Example-solar energy, wind energy, etc.
- **Non-Renewable sources of energy:** These sources of energy are exhaustible. The deposits cannot be renewed or replenished after use. Example-fossil fuels.



TOPIC - 4

Non-conventional Sources of Energy

Quick Review

- **Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:** The potential of non-conventional sources of energy is large. They use renewable resources for energy generation. Following are the six main non-conventional sources of energy: namely, solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy and hydro power.
 - **Solar Energy:** Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity. Solar energy is used for cooking, pumping, heating of water, refrigerator and street lighting.
 - **Wind Energy:** India has a wind power potential of 20,000 MW. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have important wind farms.
 - **Biogas:** Shrubs, farm wastes, animal and human wastes are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in the rural areas.
 - Other Non - Conventional Sources include geo-thermal energy, tidal energy and wave energy.
- **Conservation of Energy Resources :**
 - Energy is basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the economy needs inputs of energy for its development.
 - Most of the energy resources are limited.
 - Due to industrialization, modernisation and urbanisation, the consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country.
- **How Can We Conserve Energy Resources?**
 - Need to develop a sustainable path of energy development, i.e., energy development but not at the cost of environment or needs of future generation.
 - Judicious use of limited energy resources.
 - Wastage of minerals should be minimised.
 - Modern technology should be used for the exploitation of energy resources.
 - Export of energy resources should be minimised.
 - Use of substitutes in order to save energy resources.
 - Encourage recycling of energy resources.

Know the Terms

- **Solar energy:** Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity, either directly using photovoltaics (PV), indirectly using concentrated solar power, or a combination.
- **Wind energy:** Wind power is the use of air flow through wind turbines to mechanically power generators for electric power.
- **Biogas:** Biogas typically refers to a mixture of different gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen.
- **Geothermal energy:** Geothermal energy is the heat emanating from underneath the surface of the earth.



Chapter - 5 : Manufacturing Industries



TOPIC-1

Manufacturing Industries – Introduction, Location and Classification

Quick Review

- Manufacturing is production of goods in large quantities after processing raw materials to more valuable products. Industries that manufacture finished products from primary material are called manufacturing industries in the secondary sector.
- **Importance of Manufacturing**
 - Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture; which forms the backbone of our economy.
 - Manufacturing industries also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income because of creation of new jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
 - Industrial development helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty.
 - Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
 - A country with high level of manufacturing activities becomes prosperous.
- **Contribution of Industry to National Economy**
 - The share of manufacturing sector in the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) has been stagnant at 17% over the last two decades.
 - The total contribution of industry to the GDP is 27% out of which 10% comes from mining, quarrying, electricity and gas.
 - The growth of the manufacturing sector had been 7% in the last decade. Since 2003, the growth rate has been 9 to 10% per annum. The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12%.
 - The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set with the objectives of improving productivity through proper policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts by the industry.
- **Location and Classification**
- **Some of the factors which affect the industrial location are as follows :**
 - Availability of raw materials
 - Availability of labour
 - Availability of capital
 - Availability of power
 - Availability of market
 - Infrastructure
- A manufacturing industry promotes the urbanisation of its neighbourhood. Already urbanised areas also attract industries, since they provide ready facilities for transport, banking, labour, consultancy, etc. If an urban centre offers sufficient facilities and advantages, several industries come up there together to form an industrial agglomeration. These industries together form an agglomeration economy.
- Before independence, most industries in India were located in port cities to enable easy overseas trade.
- **Classification of Industries on the basis of raw materials:**
 - **Agro Based Industries :** Cotton, woolen, jute, silk textile, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee, etc.
 - **Mineral Based Industries :** Iron and steel, cement, aluminium, petrochemicals, etc.
 - **Classification of Industries According to their main role :**
 - **Basic or Key Industries :** These industries supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods, *e.g.*, iron and steel, copper smelting, aluminium smelting.
 - **Consumer Industries :** These industries produce goods which are directly used by consumers, *e.g.*, sugar, paper, electronics, soap, etc.
- **Classification of Industries on the basis of capital investment :**
 - **Small Scale Industry :** If the invested capital is upto Rs. one crore, then the industry is called a small scale industry.
 - **Large Scale Industry :** If the invested capital is more than Rs. one crore, then the industry is called a large scale industry.

- **Classification of Industries on the basis of ownership :**
 - **Public Sector:** These industries are owned and operated by government agencies, *e.g.*, SAIL, BHEL, ONGC, etc.
 - **Private Sector :** These industries are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals, *e.g.*, TISCO, Reliance, Mahindra, etc.
 - **Joint Sector :** These industries are jointly owned by the government and individuals or a group of individuals, *e.g.*, Oil India Limited.
 - **Cooperative Sector :** These industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. The resources are pooled by each stakeholder and profits or losses are shared proportionately. AMUL which is milk cooperative is a good example. The sugar industry in Maharashtra is another example.
- **Classification of Industries on the basis of bulk and weight of raw materials and finished goods :**
 - **Heavy Industries:** Iron and steel.
 - **Light Industries:** Electronics

Know the Terms

- **Manufacturing:** Production of goods in large quantities after converting raw materials, components or parts into finished goods.
- **NMCC :** The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council.
- **Agglomeration Economies :** The industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres.
- **Entrepreneur :** An innovator of new ideas who sets up a business taking on financial risks in the hope of profit.
- **Large Scale Industries :** Industries which employ a large number of labour in each unit. Example: Cotton textile industry.
- **Public Sector Industries :** Industries which are owned and operated by government agencies. Example: BHEL.
- **Agro-Based Industries :** Industries which obtain raw materials from agricultural products. Example: Sugar industry.
- **Mineral-Based Industries:** Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials. Example: Iron and Steel industry.
- **Basic Industries :** Industries on which depend many other industries for their manufacturing processes. Example: Iron and Steel Industry.



TOPIC-2 Agro Based Industries

Quick Review

- **Agro-based industries:** Industries based on agricultural raw materials. For example, cotton textiles, jute textiles, woollen textiles, silk textiles, synthetic textiles, sugar industry.
 - **Cotton textiles :** It occupies a unique position in Indian economy, contributes 14% of industrial production. Provides employment to 35 million persons directly. Earlier the cotton textile industries were located in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Today, they are spread over 80 towns and cities of India. Scarcity of good-quality cotton, obsolete machinery, erratic power supply, low productivity of labour and stiff competition are some of the problems faced by the cotton textiles industry.
 - **Jute textiles :** There are about 70 jute mills in India and most of the jute is produced in West Bengal. Mainly in the Hugli basin produced in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and Tripura.
 - **Sugar :** There are 460 sugar mills in the country. 50% of them are found in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are also important producers of sugar in the country.

Know the Terms

- **Textile Industries :** Textile is a fabric that is knitted or woven and made from yarn. It is the industry responsible for taking a raw material like cotton or wool and spinning it into yarn that is later used to create the fabric.
- **Ginning :** The process of separating the seeds from the cotton fibers is known as ginning.

- **Spinning** : It is the twisting together of drawn-out strands of fibers to form yarn, and is a major part of the textile industry.
- **Dyeing** : It is the process of adding colour to textile products like fibers, yarns, and fabrics.
- **Khandsari** : It is a type of unrefined raw white sugar made from thickened sugar cane syrup. It is neither bleached nor contains harmful chemicals and additives.



TOPIC-3

Mineral Based Industries

Quick Review

- Manufacturing industries that use minerals as raw material are called mineral-based industries. The iron and steel industry is the basic industry on which all other industries depend. The production and per capita consumption of steel is a measure of a country's economic development.
- The main raw materials used in the iron and steel industry are iron ore, coal and limestone. The raw materials and finished products of iron and steel industries are quite bulky; these industries must be located near the mining areas of the required minerals and must be connected by a good transport network.
- India is the ninth largest producer of crude steel and the largest producer of sponge iron in the world. India is also a leading exporter of steel in the world.
- The per capita consumption of steel in India is only 32 kilograms. There are 10 primary integrated steel plants in India. These integrated plants handle all stages of steel production, from procurement of basic raw material to producing finished rolled and shaped steel. India has many mini steel plants that produce customised alloy steel using scrap iron or sponge iron as raw material.
- China has become the world's largest producer and consumer of steel, leaving India far behind. Most steel manufacturing industries are located in the Chhota Nagpur Plateau region because of the availability of inexpensive, high-grade raw material and abundant cheap labour. The main challenges faced by the industry in realising its full potential are limited supply of expensive coking coal, erratic power supply, low output of labour and poor infrastructure. The future of India's iron and steel industry is bright due to India's liberalisation policy and foreign direct investment in the industry.

Know the Terms

- **Organic Chemicals**: These include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibre, plastics, drugs and pharmaceuticals.
- **Inorganic Chemicals**: These include sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alkalis, soda ash and caustic soda.



TOPIC-4

Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation

Quick Review

- Industries have caused severe pollution of our natural resources. Industries cause environmental degradation through four main types of pollution, i.e., air pollution, water pollution, land pollution or soil degradation, and noise pollution.
- Smoke contains undesirable gases like carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide, besides solid and liquid particulate matter, in the form of dust and spray mist, which cause air pollution. Air pollution affects the health of humans, animals and plants alike and also causes damage to buildings.
- Water pollution is caused by the discharge of untreated chemical waste like dyes, detergents, acids, heavy metals like lead and mercury, pesticides, fertilisers, and plastics from industries, into fresh water bodies like rivers and lakes. Solid wastes like fly ash, phospo-gypsum, and iron and steel slags also cause water pollution.
- The industries that cause major amount of water pollution are paper and pulp industries, oil refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries. The discharge of hot water from thermal power plants into rivers before cooling is called thermal pollution of water. Radioactive waste, hazardous chemicals, glass, plastic, industrial effluents and non-biodegradable garbage are the main agents of land pollution. Rain water falling on polluted land dissolves and carries many of the pollutants further into the ground and pollutes groundwater.

- Loud noise can lead to irritation, loss of hearing, and an increase in blood pressure and heart rate. Industrial machinery, construction activities, generators, and equipment like saws and pneumatic drills are mainly responsible for noise pollution. One of the most important steps for the control of environmental degradation is treating hot and polluted wastewater from industries before releasing it into our rivers and lakes.
- **Wastewater treatment involves :**
 - Primary treatment through screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.
 - Secondary treatment through bacterial action to digest harmful chemicals.
 - Tertiary stage of stirring with chemicals to neutralise remaining harmful waste.
- Treated waste water can be recycled for reuse in industrial processes. Rainwater harvesting can be used to meet the requirements of water for industrial processes.
- Legal provisions must be made to regulate the use of groundwater for industrial use. Smoke stacks, filters, scrubbers, and electrostatic and inertial separators remove a large amount of harmful particles from industrial smoke. The emission of smoke itself from industries can be reduced by using more efficient fuels like oil and natural gas in place of coal.
- Industrial and generator silencers, and sound-absorbing material are available to reduce the noise level in industries. Industrial workers can use earphones and earplugs for individual protection of health and hearing.
- National Thermal Power Corporation or NTPC is a major electricity generation and distribution company in India. **NTPC has demonstrated how conservation of environment and natural resources can happen simultaneously with industrial growth by :**
 - Adopting latest technical know how
 - Minimising waste
 - Providing green cover
 - Reducing environmental pollution
 - Continuous monitoring

Know the Terms

- **Air Pollution :** It is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
- **Water Pollution :** It is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.
- **Thermal Pollution :** The pollution caused by the discharge of hot water from factories and thermal plants into rivers and ponds before cooling.
- **Noise Pollution :** It is caused by industrial and construction activities, machinery, generators, electric drills and loud-speakers.



Chapter - 6 : Lifelines Of National Economy



TOPIC-1 Means of Transport

Quick Review

- Goods are transported from supply to demand locations by people called traders. Transport is a key factor that influences India's rapid economic development. Based on the medium it uses, the means of transport can be divided into land transport, water transport and air transport.
- Land transport includes roadways, railways and pipelines. Pipelines are used to transport liquid and gaseous material over long distances.
- Water transport can be classified as inland transport and overseas transport. Inland transport happens along coastline between two domestic ports or through inland waterways. Overseas transport involves sending goods from one country to another. Air transport can be classified as domestic and international. Private and government-run domestic airways connect different cities of India. International airways connect India with destinations in all parts of the world.
- Modern advances in science and technology have not left any part of the world inaccessible. Thus, the world appears a much smaller place today.

- Trade requires some means of exchanging ideas and connecting with people. This is where communication comes in. While transport physically transfers people and goods from one place to another, means of communication allow people in different locations to connect with each other without actually travelling.
- Some common means of communication are radio, television, cinema, newspapers, Internet, fax and phone services. A dense, efficient network of transport, and extensive, reliable means of communication are the true lifelines of trade and economic development for India and the rest of the world.
- **There are five types of transport systems in India — roadways, railways, pipelines, waterways and airways.**
- **Roadways:** A number of roads were built during the Mughal rule. Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road from Chittagong (now in Bangladesh) in the east to Peshawar (now in Pakistan) in the west.
- **Railways:** The railways are now more than 150 years old in India. The total track length of railways is about 121,407km. While the total route length of the network is 68,525 km. India has the second largest railway network in Asia and the sixth largest railway network after USA, Russia, Canada, Germany and China. The Indian Railways carry 40,000 lakh passengers and 4,000 lakh tonnes of goods a year. It had a fleet of 9,213 locomotives, 53,220 passenger service vehicles, 6,493 other coach vehicles and 2,29,381 wagons as on 31st March 2011.
- **Pipelines** were earlier used for the transportation of water and now they are being used for the transportation of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.
- **Inland Waterways** have a length of 14,500 km. There are 111 officially notified Inland National Waterways (NWs) in India identified for the purposes of inland water transport, as per The National Waterways Act, 2016. Out of the 111 NWs, 106 were created in 2016. The NW network covers around 20,275.5 km. NW-1, 2, & 3 are already operational.
 - The Ganga River between Allahabad and Haldia (1,620 km). — National Waterway No. 1.
 - The Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km). — National Waterway No. 2.
 - Kollam-Kozhikode stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara canal and Udyogmandal canal in Kerala - National Waterway No. 3.
- **Airways** are the fastest mode of transport but they are the costliest ones. In 1953, air transport was nationalised. 486 existing airports declared as potential airport for UDAN-RCS. There are 24 international airports.

Know the Terms

- **International Airports:** An international airport is an airport that offers customs and immigration facilities for passengers travelling between countries. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Bengaluru, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panaji, Guwahati and Cochin.
- **Domestic Airports:** There are 134 airports. An Overview. The government owned Airports Authority of India (AAI) operates 122 airports and civil enclaves out of a total of 449 airports and airstrips located throughout India. Airports are managed by the Airport Authority of India.

Know the Facts

- **Seaports:** India has 12 major, 181 medium and minor seaports.
- **Major Ports on the West Coast:** Kandla, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru (Nhava Sheva), Marmagao, New Mangalore and Cochin.
- **Major Ports on the East Coast:** Kolkata, Haldia, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin.
- **Biggest Port:** Mumbai.



TOPIC-2 Means of Communication

Quick Review

- Communication is the act of conveying intended meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules. From the earliest times, human beings have felt the need to communicate with each other. The latest advances in communication are about enabling communication over long distances without the need for change in location of the sender or receiver.
- Communication is of two types: personal communication and mass communication. Personal communication is where just two or a small group of people communicate with each other. Personal letters, e-mails and phone calls are examples of inter-personal communication.
- Mass communication is communication referred to an indefinite number of people spread over a large geographical area. Radio, television, cinema, newspapers, magazines and internet, are examples of mass communication.

- India's postal service is the largest of its kind in the world where the services are provided by the Department of Posts of the Government of India. The Indian postal service handles both letters and parcels. Post cards and envelopes are classified as first-class mail and are delivered on priority using both air and land transport.
- Packets of books, and registered newspapers and periodicals are classified as second-class mail, and are delivered using surface transport like roadways, railways and ships.
- The Indian postal service has introduced six channels for quicker delivery of letters in large town and cities, called the Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.
- The telecom network in India is the largest in Asia, with about 37,565 telephone exchanges spread all over the country. All the urban centres and over two-thirds of Indian villages are now connected with subscriber trunk dialling, or STD facility.
- The Government of India has made provisions for 24-hour STD facility in every village of India. A uniform rate of STD calls from anywhere in India is possible due to the integration of our space and communication technology development programmes.
- Radio, television, cinema, books, newspapers, magazines and the Internet serve the dual purpose of providing entertainment and information to the masses.
- All India Radio Akashvani broadcasts a variety of programmes in regional languages all over India. Doordarsha, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. Doordarshan broadcasts a variety of Programmes from entertainment, news and information to sports and educational programmes, etc., for all age groups.
- Periodicals are publications like newspapers and magazines published at regular intervals, from daily to weekly to monthly to yearly. Daily newspapers in India are published in more than 100 languages and dialects. Hindi has the largest share of newspaper publication, followed by English and Urdu.
- The Indian film industry is the largest producers of feature films in the world and also produces short films and video films.
- The Central Board of Film Certification, more commonly known as the Censor Board, certifies all Indian and foreign films before they can be released in India.

Know the Terms

- **Communication:** The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing or using some other medium, e.g., phones, letters, television, etc.
- **Personal Communication:** It includes postcards, letters, telegrams, telephones and internet.
- **Mass Communication:** It includes handbooks, journals, magazines, newspapers, radio, television and films. They are of two types: (i) print media, (ii) electronic media.
- **Personal Written Communication:** Indian postal network — 1.5 lakh post offices in India.
- **First-Class Mail:** Mail that is air lifted between stations.
- **Second-Class Mail:** Mail that is carried by surface covering land and water transport.



TOPIC-3

International Trade and Tourism

Quick Review

- The exchange of goods between people, companies, states and countries is called trade. The trade within a locality or between towns or villages of a state is called local trade. The trade between two states is called state level trade. The trade between two countries is called international trade.
- Advancement of International trade is index of the health of a country's economy and has two components. The goods purchased from other countries are called imports while the goods sold to other countries are called exports. The difference between the exports and imports of a country is called its balance of trade.
- When the value of the exports of a country is more than the value of its imports, the country is said to have a favourable balance of trade. When the value of the imports of a country is more than the value of its exports, the country is said to have an unfavourable balance of trade.
- The major products showing a rising trend in exports from India are agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, gems and jewellery, chemicals and allied products, engineering goods and petroleum products.

- The main categories of products imported into India are petroleum and petroleum products, pearls and gemstones, inorganic chemicals, coal, coke and briquettes and machinery. The bulk imports as a group registered a growth accounting for 39.09 percent of total imports. This group includes fertilizers, cereals, edible oils and newsprint. India is a leading software producing country and generates large amounts of foreign exchange through the export of information technology.
- Tourism is an important form of international trade. The Indian tourism industry employs around 15 million people to take care of around 2.6 million foreign tourists who visit India every year. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.
- Tourism not only promotes national integration, it also gives tremendous boost to local handicraft industries and helps foreign tourists to understand and appreciate our cultural heritage.
- Foreign tourist's arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 11.8% during the year 2010 as against the year 2009, thus contributing ₹ 64,889 crore of foreign exchange

Know the Terms

- International Trade: Trade between two countries is called international trade.
- Trade: Exchange of goods between two parties such as people, states and countries is called trade.
- Economic Barometer: Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.
- Balance of Trade: The difference between exports and imports.
 - **Favourable Balance of Trade:** If the value of exports is more than the value of imports.
 - **Unfavourable Balance of Trade:** If the value of imports is more than the value of exports.
- Tourism as a Trade: Tourism promotes national integration and develops an international understanding. It supports local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.



Unit -III : Democratic Politics-II

Chapter - 1 : Power Sharing



TOPIC-1

Belgium and Sri Lanka & Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

Quick Review

- Belgium is a small European country. Brussels is the capital of this country.
- The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex.
- In Belgium people speak mainly three languages—Dutch (59 percent), French (40 percent) and German (1 percent).
- In Brussels, the Dutch-speaking people are in a minority which is the opposite of the rest of the country, where they are in a majority.
- Sri Lanka is an island country. It has a diverse population.
- In Sri Lanka, 74 percent people speak Sinhala and 18 percent people speak Tamil.
- In Sri Lanka, there are four religions:
 - Buddhism
 - Islam
 - Hinduism
 - Christianity
- In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language of Sri Lanka, thus disregarding Tamil.
- The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority and thus, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- It followed majoritarianism.
- By 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

- The distrust between the two communities turned into wide spread conflict which resulted into a Civil War.

Know the Terms

- **Democracy** : A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
- **Majoritarianism** : Under majoritarianism, majority community rules the country in its own way by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.
- **Legislature** : A kind of deliberative assembly with the power to pass, amend and repeal laws.
- **Federal Government** : A general government for the entire country is usually called federal government.
- **Community Government** : Community government is an elected body by the people belonging to one language, one culture or any other property no matter where they live.
- **Civil War** : A civil war is a war which is fought between different groups of people who live in the same country.
- **Ethnic** : A social division based on shared culture.
- **Indian Tamils** : The Tamilians whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial rule and settled in Sri Lanka are called 'Indian Tamils'.
- **Sri Lankan Tamils** : Tamil natives of Sri Lanka are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils',



TOPIC-2

Accommodation in Belgium and Forms of Power Sharing

Quick Review

- A strategy wherein all the major segments of the society are provided with a permanent share of power in the governance of the country is known as power sharing.
- Political equality implies that all citizens should have the same political rights and should have equal access to all offices of authority.
- Government is the institution, through which the will of the State is created, expressed and implemented.
- The three main organs of the Government are: (i) Legislature, (ii) Executive and (iii) Judiciary.
- The broad divisions of reasons for power sharing are prudential reason and moral reason.
- Ethnicity is a population of human beings whose members identify with each other on the basis of common cultural, behavioral, linguistic and religious traits.
- A government in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities is known as Community Government.
- The Belgian leaders worked out to make an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country, which is very innovative.
- The Constitution of Belgium prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government.
- The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government called the 'Community Government'.
- **Power sharing is desirable because :**
 - It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 - It is the very spirit of democracy.
- **In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms :**
 - Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
 - Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.
 - Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups.
 - Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

Know the Terms

- **Power Sharing** : The division of power between different stages of government, different organs or different communities in a country in order to ensure smooth running of the government and to check that all powers are not concentrated within one hand.
- **Prudential** : Based on prudence, or on careful calculation of gains and losses. Prudential decisions are usually contrasted with those decisions based purely on moral considerations.
- **Check and Balances** : A system, in which each organ of the government checks the others, which results in a balance of power among various institutions.
- **Coalition Government** : A government formed by the union of two or more political parties.
- **Pressure Groups** : Pressure groups are those organizations that attempt to influence the policies of the government to safeguard their own interests.
- **Legitimate Government** : A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.
- **Horizontal Distribution of Power** : Power is shared among different organs of government such as legislative, executive and judiciary.
- **Vertical Division of Power** : Distribution of power between higher and lower levels of government such as between central and state governments.



Chapter - 2 : Federalism



TOPIC-1

Federalism & India a Federal Country

Quick Review

- The sharing of power among the central government, state, regional and local governments is known as federalism.
- In the federal form of government, there is a clear-cut division of powers between the Central authority and various Constituent units of the country.
- **The key features of federalism are :**
 - There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
 - Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
 - The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
 - The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
 - Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
 - Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
 - The federal system thus has dual objectives: To safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.
- Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, India, Mexico, Switzerland and the United States have federal governments.
- Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists :
 - Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
 - State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.
 - Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make law on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.
- Some units of the Indian Union are smaller in size in comparison to other states to become an Independent State and cannot be merged with other existing states. Such units are known as Union Territories.

Know the Terms

- **Federalism** : Federalism is the mixed or compound mode of government, combining a general government (the central or 'federal' government) with regional governments (provincial, state, cantonal, territorial or other sub-unit governments) in a single political system.
- **Jurisdiction** : A jurisdiction is a state or other area in which a particular court and system of laws has authority.
- **Union List** : It includes 97 subjects of national importance. The Central Government alone can make decisions on these matters such as defence of the nation, foreign affairs, finance and communication.
- **State List** : The State List or List-II is a list of 61 items (Initially there were 66 items in the list) in Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. It includes matters of state level importance. The State Government alone can make decisions on these areas. They include matters such as police, trade, agriculture, commerce and irrigation.
- **Concurrent List** : The Concurrent List is a list of 52 items (though the last item is numbered 47) given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. It includes those subjects which are of common interest to both the Central and State Governments includes matters such as education, forest, marriage, adoption and succession and trade unions. Both the Central and State governments can make decisions on these matters.
- **'Coming together' Federation** : It is a federation in which several independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security. It includes the USA, Switzerland and Australia.
- **'Holding together' Federation** : It is a federation in which a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. It includes India, Spain and Belgium.
- **Residuary Subjects** : Matters which are not included in any of the three lists are known as residuary subjects and the right to make laws on these subjects is called residuary power. The central government (the Parliament) has been given rights to legislate on these subjects. New subjects such as computer software that came up after the constitution was made come under residuary subjects.
- **Unitary System** : It is a system of government in which either there is only one level of government or the subunits are subordinate to the Central Government.
- **Language Policy** : It is the safeguard to other languages. Under this policy, besides Hindi, 21 other languages are recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- **Scheduled Languages** : 22 Languages which are listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are known as the Scheduled languages.
- **Indian Federation** : It has 29 states and 7 union territories. Its capital is New Delhi.
- **Union Territories** : These territories do not have the powers of state and come under direct rule of central or Union government. For example: Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, etc.
- **Regionalism** : A strong feeling of pride or loyalty in a particular region with a desire of more power to govern themselves.



TOPIC-2

Federalism in Practice and Decentralisation in India

Quick Review

- The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
- Hindi was identified as the official language. But besides Hindi, there are 22 other languages recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created not on the basis of language but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
- Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.
- When no single party gets a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre called the Coalition Government.
- A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.
- The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The following measures were taken regarding this:
 - It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
 - Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
 - At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.

- An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat.
- **The functions of gram panchayats are :**
 - It is the decision-making body for the entire village.
 - The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members.
 - It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat.
 - To review the performance of the gram panchayat.
- A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal.
- All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad.
- Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.
- Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations.
- Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.
- Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation such an officer is called the mayor.

Know the Terms

- **Autonomy** : A region or territory to govern itself independently.
- **Linguistic States** : India is a multilingual country where people speak different languages. After independence, some states were created on the basis of the languages people used to speak. These are known as linguistic states.
- **State Election Commission** : It is a body created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- **Panchayati Raj** : A system of government in which Gram Panchayats are the basic units of administration. It has three levels — Gram (village), Tehsil (block) and Zila (District).
- **Panchayat Samiti** : It is a local government body at the tehsil or taluka level in India, which is a link between Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad.
- **Gram Sabha** : The bodies for the supervision of Gram Panchayats.
- **Tier System** : It is the system which signifies levels of government. It may be two levels (two tiers) and three levels (three tiers).
- **Mayor** : The Chairperson of a Municipal Corporation is known as the mayor.



Chapter - 3 : Democracy And Diversity

Quick Review

- The Civil Rights Movement in the USA was aimed at abolishing racial discriminations against African-Americans. It was led by Martin Luther King Junior.
- Two African-Americans, Smith and Carlos, who won the gold and bronze medals in Olympics tried to draw the world's attention to the racial discrimination practised against Africans in America by protesting at the time of the medal ceremony.
- A social difference means the difference in a group of people due to their race, religion, language or culture.
- When two or more social differences join together, it turns into a social division.
- The differences between the Blacks and Whites became a social division in the U.S.
- Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide any society.
- **Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social decisions :**
 - First, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities.
 - Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community.
 - Third, it depends on how the government reacts to the demands of different groups.

- In a democracy, political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy if a positive attitude towards diversity is kept.
- A homogenous society is one whose residents are similar in respect of religion, culture and language.
- The Indian society is a diverse society.
- The Black Power Movement in the USA was started in 1966 and lasted till 1975 to end racism
- Afro-American is a term used to refer to those Africans whose ancestors were brought to America as slaves between the 17th and the early 19th centuries.
- India is the largest democratic country in the world.
- Indian democracy is a parliamentary form of democracy.
- The constitution of India divides power between the union and the state governments.
- Black Power was a political movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s that aimed to express a new racial consciousness among Blacks in the United States.
- Shifting of people from one country to another or from one place to another in search of jobs or for other reasons is known as migration.
- Migration converts a homogeneous country into a heterogeneous country.

Know the Terms

- **Democracy** : A government is framed by the representatives elected by the people. In other words, democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- **Homogeneous Society** : A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences.
- **Migrant** : Anybody who shifts from one region or a country to another region within a country or to another country, usually for work or other economic opportunities.
- **Civil Rights Movement** : It was a non-violent movement initiated by Martin Luther King Junior to fight against racial discrimination practised in the US against African-Americans who were Blacks.
- **African-American** : The descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and the early 19th century.
- **Black Power** : The Black Power Movement came into existence in 1966 and lasted till 1975. It was a militant and racist movement advocating even violence to end racism in the US.
- **Racism** : The unfair treatment of people who belong to a different race.
- **Atheist** : A person who does not believe in God or religion.
- **Overlapping Differences** : When some social differences overlaps with other differences, we call them overlapping differences.
- **Cross-cutting Differences** : When some social differences cross cut one another they are called cross-cutting differences.
- **Minority** : Communities which are less than half of the total population of the country.
- **Forum** : The lower courts are referred to as forums.
- **Social Differences** : Social diversity which is different from society to society.
- **Discrimination** : The practice of treating somebody or a particular group in society less-fairly than others.
- **Multicultural Community** : Social community formed on the basis of different cultures is termed as multi-cultural community. Generally, this is the result of migration.
- **Social Division** : Division of society on the basis of caste, race, religion, language, region, sex etc.
- **Disintegration** : The process of breaking into small parts.



Chapter - 4 : Gender, Religion And Caste



TOPIC-1 Gender and Politics

Quick Review

- Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division which can be seen everywhere.
- Sexual division of labour means the work is divided amongst people according to their sex.
- Social division of the Indian society is clearly indicated by casteism, gender inequality and communal divisions.
- Earlier, only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices. Gradually the gender issue was raised in politics.
- Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.
- These agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.
- A man or a woman who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women is called a feminist.
- Most of the women's movements aim at equality in personal and family life of women. These movements are called feminist movements.
- India is still a male dominated Patriarchal society.
- Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways: Women are less literate, though work equally but are sometime paid lesser than men; mostly son is preferred by parents, etc.
- In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low.
- To solve this problem a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies has been legally made in the Panchayati Raj in India.
- One-third of seats in local government bodies – in Panchayats and Municipalities – are now reserved for women.
- Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics.

Know the Terms

- **Gender Division** : It is a form of hierarchical social division based on social expectations and stereotypes.
- **Sex Ratio** : It is defined as number of females per 1000 male in a country in a given period of time.
- **Communal Politics** : The use of religion for political purpose where one religion is shown as superior to the other religions is called communal politics.
- **Sexual Division of Labour** : A system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organised by them through the domestic helpers.
- **Feminist** : A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for all human beings.
- **Patriarchy** : A system where father is the head of the family.
- **Stereotype** : An image or idea of a particular type of person or thing that has become fixed through being widely held.
- **Feminism** : It is concerned with the empowerment of women and giving women equal status in the society as men.



TOPIC-2 Religion, Communalism and Politics

Quick Review

- Indian democracy faces the problem of casteism, communalism, illiteracy, unemployment and poverty.
- Communities having a relatively small population in a society are called minorities.
- A system of separate electorate and representation for people belonging to different communities is known as communal representation.
- The laws that deal with family-related matters, such as marriage, divorce, etc. are known as family laws.

- Buddhism is the major religion of Sri Lanka and Hinduism is the major religion of Nepal.
- The use of religion in politics is known as communal politics.
- Ideas, ideals and values drawn from different religions can and perhaps should play a role in politics.
- People should be able to express in politics their needs, interests and demands as a member of a religious community.
- Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- **Communalism can take various forms in politics :**
 - The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs.
 - A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
 - Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism.
 - Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.
- In a secular state like India, there is no official religion for the Indian state.
- The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. **Some of its features are :**
 - The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
 - At the same time the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

Know the Terms

- **Communalism** : It means attempts to promote religious ideas between groups of people as identified by different communities.
- **Family Laws** : The laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. in our country, different family laws apply to followers of different religions.
- **Literacy Rate** : Literacy rate is the ratio of educated people among the whole population of a country.
- **Prejudice** : An unreasonable dislike or preference for a person, group, custom, etc., especially when it is based on their race, religion, sex, etc.
- **Secular State** : A state which does not have any official religion. It provides equal status to all religions.
- **Secularism** : A belief that religion should not be involved in the organization of society.
- **Urbanisation** : Shift of population from rural areas to urban areas.



TOPIC-3 Caste and Politics

Quick Review

- A behaviour which inspires the high caste people to hate the lower caste people is known as casteism.
- Caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups. They were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.
- Gandhiji was against untouchability.
- Jyotiba Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker worked to end the caste system in India.
- With economic development, large scale urbanisation, growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down.
- Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.
- **Caste can take various forms in politics :**
 - When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes. So as to muster necessary support to win elections.
 - Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support.
 - Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support.

- No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste.
- Politics too influences the caste system and caste identities by bringing them into the political arena.
- It is not politics that gets caste ridden; it is the caste that gets politicised. This takes several forms:
 - Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes.
 - New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.
- Several political and non-political organizations have been demanding and agitating for an end to discrimination against particular castes, for more dignity and more access to land, resources and opportunities.
- Exclusive attention to caste can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption.
- In some cases caste division leads to tensions, conflict and even violence.

Know the Terms

- **Urbanisation** : Shift of population from rural areas to urban areas.
- **Casteism** : Casteism is the hereditary system of occupation, political power, endogamy, social culture and social class. It can also be defined as a class structure that is determined by birth.
- **Dalits** : The Scheduled Castes (SCs) are commonly known as Dalits.
- **Adivasis** : The Scheduled Tribes (STs) are known as Adivasis.
- **Caste Hierarchy** : A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest castes.
- **Electorate** : All the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in an election.
- **Universal Adult Franchise** : It means that all citizens whose age is 18 years or above have the right to vote.
- **Occupational Mobility** : Shift from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practiced by their ancestors.



Chapter - 5 : Political Parties



TOPIC-1

Political Parties – An Introduction

Quick Review

What is a political party?

- A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
- It mobilises voters to support common sets of interests, concerns and goals.
- A political party fixes the political agenda and policies and tries to persuade people by claiming that their policies are better than those of other parties.
- A political party is the means through which people can speak to the government and have a say in the governance of any country.
- **A political party has three components :**
 - the leaders,
 - the active members, and
 - the followers.
- **Functions :**
- Parties contest elections by putting up candidates.
- In some countries, candidates are selected by members and supporters of a party (for e.g., USA).
- In other countries, candidates for contesting elections are chosen by top party leaders — for e.g., India.

- Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them. In a democracy, a large number of people with similar opinions group together and form a party and then give a direction to the policies followed by the government.
- The parties that lose elections form the opposition and voice different views and criticize the government for their failures and wrong policies. They mobilise opposition to the government.
- They shape public opinion. Parties with the help of pressure groups launch movements for solving problems faced by the people.
- Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.
- **Need for political parties :**
- The democracies cannot exist without political parties being clear about the functions they perform.
- **If there were no political parties then :**
 - All candidates in an election would become independent candidates. They cannot promise any major policy changes to the people. No one will be responsible for how the country runs.
 - In large societies, only representative democracy can work. Political parties become an agency to gather different views on various issues and present them to the government.

Know the Terms

- **Political party :** A political party is a group of people with a definite agenda and who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
- **Election :** An election is a formal group decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office.



TOPIC-2 Types of Party Systems

Quick Review

- **Party system**
There are three types of party systems :
 - One-party system
 - Two-party system and
 - Multi-party system.
 - **One-Party System :** In some countries only one party is allowed to control and run the government. There is no competition in this system. The mono party nominates the candidates and the voters have only two choices — **(a)** Not to vote at all or **(b)** write 'yes' or 'no' against the name of the candidates nominated by the party. This system has been popular in Communist countries and other authoritarian regime, *e.g.*, China, North Korea and Cuba. This system was also prevalent in USSR till Communism collapsed.
 - **Two-Party System :** Power changes between two major, dominant parties. In this system, to win elections, the winner has to get maximum number of votes, but not necessarily a majority of votes. The smaller parties usually merge with the bigger parties or they drop out of elections. This parliamentary system prevails in Great Britain and the United States of America, in which only two parties hold significant numbers of seats. Supporters of this system believe that this prevents dangers of fragmentation (too many parties winning seats from different constituencies) and the government can run smoothly.
 - **Multi-Party System :** It is the most common type of party system. In this system, three or more parties have the capacity to gain control of the government separately or in coalition. When no party gains a majority of the legislative seats in multi-party parliamentary system, then several parties join hands and form a coalition government. Supporters of this system point out that it allows more points of views to be represented in the government. Critics of this system point out that multi-party system sometimes leads to political instability.

Know the Terms

- **Mono-party system** : Mono-party system is a political system in which only one party controls and runs the government.
- **Bi-party system** : Bi-party system is a type of system in which power alternates between two parties only. The party that gets the majority forms the government and the other party forms opposition.
- **Multi-party system** : It is a system in which several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming into power either on their own or in alliance with others.
- **Coalition government** : A coalition government is generally formed in a multi-party system, when no single party wins a majority of seats then many parties get together based on compromise and tolerance.
- **An Alliance** :
When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. India, in 2004 and 2009, had three such alliances for parliamentary elections :
 - National Democratic Alliance
 - The United Progressive Alliance and
 - Left Front.
- **Proportion of Participation** :
 - Level of participation in the activities of the parties—very high in India.
 - Advanced countries like Canada, Japan, Spain and South Korea—much less.
 - The proportion of people in India who feel close to a political party is very high—membership of political parties has also gone up.



TOPIC-3 National and Regional Parties

Quick Review

- Every party in India has to register with the Election Commission. The Commission treats every party as equal to the others, but it offers special facilities to large and established parties.
- They are given a unique symbol and are called, “recognized political parties.”
- **A registered party is recognised as a National Party only if it fulfils any one of the following three conditions** :
 - The party wins 2% of seats in the Lok Sabha (as of 2014, 11 seats) from at least 3 different States.
 - At a General Election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls 6% of votes in four States and in addition it wins 4 Lok Sabha seats.
 - A party gets recognition as a State Party in four or more states.
- **Introduction to Major Political Parties in India** :
 - **Indian National Congress (INC)** - Indian National Congress (INC) Founded in 1885. After independence it became free India’s premier political party. In the first five General Elections held, the Congress virtually controlled the politics of the country.
 - **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** - Created in 1980, it champions the socio-religious values of India. Since its formation, the BJP has been a strong rival of the Indian National Congress. It is now in government, and the leading party within the National Democratic Alliance (NDA).
 - **Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)** - The Bahujan Samaj Party is a party formed to represent the OBC, SC, ST and religious minorities, those at the bottom of India’s caste system. The BSP was formed in 1984 by two leaders, Kanshiram and Mayawati. It draws inspiration from the teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker.
 - **Communist Party of India** - Marxist (CPI-M)-The Communist Party of India (Marxist), usually known as CPI (M), split from the Communist Party of India in 1964. It believes in Marxism-Leninism and supports socialism, secularism and democracy. It opposes imperialism and communalism. Its supporters are farmers, agricultural labourers and intelligentsia.
 - **Communist Party of India (CPI)** - It was formed in 1925, believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. It is opposed to the forces of communalism and secessionism. It believes that parliamentary democracy helps the interests of farmers, the working class, and the poor.
 - **Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)** - It was formed on May 25, 1999, by Sharad Pawar, P.A. Sangama, and Tariq Anwar after they were thrown out of the Congress Party. NCP have a major support in Maharashtra state. The NCP claims that it supports democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism.

➤ **State or Regional Political Parties :**

- Regional parties need not be regional in their ideology or outlook. Some of these parties are all India parties that happen to have succeeded only in some states.
- Parties like the Samajwadi Party, Samata Party and Rashtriya Janata Dal have national level political organization with units in several states.
- Some of these parties like Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front and Mizo National Front are conscious about their state identity.

Know the Terms

- **National party :** A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or wins four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.
- **Regional party :** All parties, other than the six national parties, are classified as state parties by the Election Commission of India. They are also called regional parties.



TOPIC-4

Challenges Faced By Political Parties and its Reforms

Quick Review

- **Lack of internal democracy within parties**
 - Power concentrated in the hands of few.
 - No organizational meetings. No keeping of membership register.
 - No internal, regular elections.
 - Ordinary members do not have access to information, cannot influence decisions.
 - Disagreement with the leader leads to ouster from the party.
- **Dynastic succession**
 - Leaders on top have unfair advantage to favour people close to them or family members.
 - Top positions controlled by family members in most parties.
 - Bad for democracy.
 - Tendency seen all over the world, even in the older democracies.
- **Money and muscle power**
 - During elections this power is very visible.
 - Candidates who can raise money are nominated.
 - Rich people and companies who give funds have influence on policies.
- **Parties do not offer a meaningful choice to the voters.**
- There is not much difference in ideology among parties. Example: Labour Party and Conservative Party of Britain. They only differ on details of implementation rather than fundamental principles.
 - In India also there is not much difference among parties on economic issues.
- **Reforms :**
- As political parties face these challenges, there is a growing need to reform the system. Some of the reform measures taken by the government are: Anti-defection law, affidavit requirement and organizational meetings for political parties.
- **Some suggestions made to reform political parties and its leaders :**
 - A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, follow its own constitution and hold open elections to the highest posts.
 - It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.
 - There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money, petrol, paper, telephone, etc., to support their election expenses.

Know the Terms

- **Defection** : Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party.
- **Affidavit** : A signed document submitted to an officer where a person makes a sworn statement regarding giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
- **Election Commission** : An independent multi-member body which is constituted for the superintendence, direction and conduct of election.



Chapter - 6 : Outcomes Of Democracy



TOPIC-1

How Do We Assess Democracy's Outcomes?

Quick Review

- Is democracy a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative?
Democracy is better because
 - It promotes equality among citizens.
 - It enhances the dignity of the individual.
 - It improves the quality of decision-making.
 - It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
 - It allows room to correct mistakes.
- Is the democratic government efficient? Is it effective?
 - Imagine that other form of government may take decisions very fast. But it may take decisions which are not accepted by the people and may therefore face problems.
 - Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.
 - In contrast, the democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
 - But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- So, the cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it.
- **Outcomes out of every democracy** :
 - As a political outcome of democracy, we expect an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
 - As an economic outcome, we expect that democracies produce economic growth and development, and reduce poverty and inequality.
 - As a social outcome, we expect democracy to accommodate the social diversity in a society, and provide dignity and freedom to all citizens.

Know the Terms

- **Dictatorship** : Under dictatorship all the powers are vested in a single person or in a group of people.
- **Legitimate government** : Legally chosen government is called legitimate government.
- **Transparency** : To examine the process of decision making in a democracy.



TOPIC-2

Political Outcomes

Quick Review

- **Democracy is accountable, responsive and legitimate government**
 - Democracy ensures that decision making is based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. Democracy follows standard procedures and is accountable to the people.

- Democratic governments have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens and much better than any non-democratic regime in this respect. Democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption.
- There is one respect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives. democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government.

Know the Terms

- **Accountable government** : The government elected by the people and therefore responsible to them.
- **Responsive government** : The government in which people have the right to know the process of decision-making.



TOPIC-3 Economic Outcomes

Quick Review

- **Economic growth and development**
 - Economic development depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.
 - However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.
 - Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in economic development.
- **Democracy reduces economic inequality and poverty**
 - Democracies have growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a lion share of wealth and those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon and find very difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.
 - Democratically elected governments address the question of poverty by making various welfare schemes to remove poverty.
 - Democracies not only making welfare schemes but also give reservations for socially and economically backward people in jobs, elections and educational institutions.

Know the Terms

- **Economic Development** : It is the development of economic wealth of countries, regions or communities for the well-being of their inhabitants.
- **Dictatorship** : Dictatorship, form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations.
- **Economic Inequality** : It is the difference found in various measures of economic well-being among individuals in a group, among groups in a population, or among countries.



TOPIC-4 Social Outcomes

Quick Review

- **Democracy accommodates of social diversity**
 - Democracies usually develop a procedure to accommodate various social groups. This reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.
 - No society can fully and permanently resolves conflicts among different groups. But democracy is best to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.
- **But the example of Sri Lanka reminds us that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve accommodation of social divisions :**
 - It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
 - It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means rule by majority's choice.

➤ **Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the citizens**

- Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual by providing Fundamental Rights. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.
- Take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies.
- Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.
- Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

➤ **Conclusion :**

- A democracy is always striving towards a better goal. People constantly demand more benefits in a democracy. There are always more expectations.
- People now look critically at the work of those who hold power, the rich. They express their dissatisfaction loudly. It shows they are no longer subjects but citizens of a democratic country.

Know the Terms

- **Social diversity** : It is all of the ways that people within a single culture are set apart from each other. Elements of social diversity can include ethnicity, lifestyle, religion, language, tastes and preferences.
- **Social divisions** : When social differences amongst different communities' increases and one community are discriminated because of the differences, it becomes social division. For example, social difference between the upper castes and lower castes becomes a social division as the dalits are generally poor and face injustice and discrimination.



Chapter - 7 : Challenges To Democracy



TOPIC-1

Define Challenge and its Types

Quick Review

- **What is a Challenge?**
- A challenge means a situation that requires some action. It is a difficulty which has to be overcome.
- A challenge is not just any problem. We usually call only those difficulties a 'challenge' which are significant and which can be overcome.
- A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress. Once we overcome a challenge, we go up to a higher level than before.
- **Different countries face different kinds of challenges.**
- **Foundational challenge** : This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government and establishing a sovereign and functional state.
- **Challenge of expansion** : This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions. Ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups, etc., falls under this challenge.
- **Deepening of democracy** : This is faced by every democracy in one form or another. In general terms, it usually means strengthening those institutions that help people's participation and control.

Know the Terms

- **Challenge** : A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress.
- **Deepening of Democracy** : This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy by more people's participation and control.
- **Sovereignty** : It is the full right and power of a governing body over itself, without any interference from outside sources or bodies.



TOPIC-2

Reforms and Redefining Democracy

Quick Review

- Some broad guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India:
- **It is legal ways of reforming politics** : Law has an important role to play in political reform. Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. (But legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy. Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.)
- Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms. (The Right to Information Act is a good example of a law that empowers the people to find out what is happening in government and act as watch-dogs of democracy).
- Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice. Therefore, the main focus of political reforms should be to increase and improve the quality of political participation by ordinary citizens.
- Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it and how. Measures that rely on democratic movements, citizens' organizations and the media are likely to succeed.
- **Reform proposals** :
 - The financial accounts of every political party should be made public. These accounts should be examined by government auditors.
 - There should be state funding of elections. Parties should be given some money by the government to meet their election expenditure.
 - Citizens should be encouraged to give more donations to parties and to political workers. Such donations should be exempted from income tax.

Know the Terms

- **Democratic reforms** : It refers to institutional changes that aim to improve the quality of democracy that is practiced in the country and empower the citizens.
- **Incentives** : A supplemental reward that serves as a motivational device for a desired action or behaviour.
- **Government auditors** : considered a subset of internal auditors, and are employed by federal, state, and local agencies.



Unit -IV : Understanding Economic Development

Chapter - 1 : Development



TOPIC-1

National Development

Quick Review

- Development is the sum total of income plus quality of life like equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others, etc.
- Development is also known as progress. Its idea has always been with us.
- Each person has his own aspirations and desires about what he would like to do and how he would like to spend his life.

- People want regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other products. In other words, they want more income.
- Besides seeking more income, people also want equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of other, they resent discrimination.
- Different kinds of people can have different developmental goals. For example, an urban unemployed youth would aspire for a good salaried job, promotions, etc., and on the other hand, a rural unemployed would want better job opportunities in the village, job security and dignity of labour.
- Income is the most important component of development.
- To make a comparison among various countries, their national income and per capita income is considered as a base point.
- Individuals seek different goals and thus their notion of national development is also likely to be different.
- The World Bank considers only the per capita income as the indicator of the development.
- The UNDP considers health, educational levels and the per capita income of the citizens as the indicator of development.
- According to the World Bank criterion, countries with the per capita income of US \$ 12616 per annum and above in 2012 are called rich countries and those with the per capita income of US \$ 1035 or less are called low-income countries.
- India comes in the category of low-income countries because its per capita income in 2004 was just US \$ 1530 per annum.
- The other criteria of comparing two states or countries are their Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Literacy Rate, Net Attendance Ratio, Human Development Index, available facilities, etc.
- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** It indicates the number of children who die before the age of one year, as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- **Literacy Rate:** It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- **Net Attendance Ratio:** It is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- Income by itself is not an adequate indicator of material goods and services that the people are able to use. For example, income cannot buy a pollution-free environment.
- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and high literacy rate because it has adequate provision of health care and educational facilities.

Know the Terms

- **Development:** Development means more income and for higher income they need regular work, better wages and reasonable and fair prices for their products.
- **National Development:** National development means increase in per capita income and also self-sufficiency of an economy.
- **Sustainable Economic Development:** Sustainable development is that process of economic development which aims maintaining the quality of life of both present and future generation without harming natural resources and environment.
- **Economic Activities:** Activities that give an income in return or in simple words activity which deals with money.
- **Non-economic Activities:** Activities which do not deal with money or which do not give any income in return.
- **Economic Development:** A process whereby the national income and the per capita income of a country rises and along with this, the number of people living in poverty falls, more employment opportunities are created and standard of living among the poor section of society improves is known as "Economic Development".
- **National Income:** It is the sum total of all final goods and services produced in a country during a given period of time plus net factor income from abroad.
- **Per Capita Income:** Average income of a person of a country.
- **Developing Countries:** Countries in which income rises along with the standard of living are called "Developing Countries".
- **Underdeveloped Country:** A country which does not have high income and the standard of living is also low is considered as "Underdeveloped Country".
- **Economy:** The economic framework which helps us to describe the economic life of the country and its people.



TOPIC-2

Public Facilities

Quick Review

- Public facilities are the facilities that are provided to the people by the government.
- The provision of public services and facilities in the urban environment has a significant impact on the quality of life that residents and others enjoy.
- Public facilities play an essential role in providing support services to create viable, sustainable, healthy and cohesive communities, overcoming social barriers and raising achievement.
- Money alone cannot buy all the goods and services that one may need to live well.
- Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- Government has to provide certain essential facilities like healthcare, sanitation, electricity, public transport and educational institutions.
- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
- In some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. If some PDS shop, i.e., ration shop, does not function properly in such places, the people there are able to get the problem rectified. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.
- Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
- Through Human Development Index (HDI), which is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.
- Human development index is the quality of life-index prepared by UNDP. It has mainly three indicators.
 - (i) **Life Expectancy at Birth:** It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
 - (ii) **Gross Enrolment Ratio:** It shows enrolment ratio in primary schools, secondary schools and in higher education.
 - (iii) **Per Capita Income:** It is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared.
- Adding all the three indicators and dividing by 3, gives the human development index:

$$\text{HDI} = \frac{\text{LE index} + \text{GER index} + \text{Per capita income index}}{3}$$

LE = Life expectancy

GER = Gross enrolment ratio

- India stands 126 in the HDI rank in the world.
- Besides having better income equal treatment, freedom, education, security and peace are included in the developmental goal.
- Through the democratic political process, these developmental goals of different sections of society can be achieved.
- Human Development Index published by the UNDP indicates the level of development of a country, how far it has travelled and how far it has yet to travel to achieve high ranks in matters such as per capita income of the people, welfare elements such as life expectancy, literacy, educational level of people and health status.

Know the Terms

- **Infant Mortality Rate :** The number of children that die before the age of one year per 1000 live births in one year.
- **Literacy Rate :** Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- **Net Attendance Ratio :** Total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- **Body mass index (BMI) :** It is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women.

$$\text{Body Mass Index or BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight in Kg}}{(\text{Height in Meters})^2}$$
- **Human Development Index :** It is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.



TOPIC-3

Sustainability of Development

Quick Review

- Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.
- **The various measures for sustainable development are :**
 - Controlling over uses and creating an awareness to provide sustainable development.
 - Increased use of renewable resources.
 - Less use of fossil fuels.
 - Introduction of organic farming.
 - Adopting measures to reduce global warming.
- Sustainable development is all about judicious use of resources at present keeping in mind the future requirements of the coming generation *e.g.* , Ground water.
- Ground water is over used for agriculture; since water is a renewable resource, we must help in replenishing water.
- **Sustainable development is important for economic growth because :**
 - Environment must be conserved while development is taking place.
 - Resources must be used in such a way that something is conserved for future generations.
 - The standard of living of all people must be raised.
- Mahatma Gandhi said, 'The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person'.
- Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.
- Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

Know the Terms

- **Sustainable Development :** Sustainable development is maintaining a delicate balance between the human need to improve lifestyles and feeling of well-being on one hand, and preserving natural resources and ecosystems, on which we and future generations depend.
- **Organic Farming :** Vegetable and livestock production using natural sources of nutrients (such as compost, crop residues, and manure) and natural methods of crop and weed control, instead of using synthetic or inorganic agro chemicals.
- **Fossil Fuels :** A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
- **Global Warming :** A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and other pollutants.



Chapter - 2 : Sectors Of The Indian Economy



TOPIC-1

Sectors of Economic Activities

Quick Review

- All activities that give an income in return are called economic activities. Example, people going for work in factories, banks, schools, etc.
- People are engaged in various economic activities producing goods and services.
- **Economic activities can be classified in three sectors :**
 - **Primary Sector :** Goods which are produced by exploiting natural resources come under the category of primary sector.

- **Secondary Sector** : Transformation of one good into another comes under the category of secondary sector. For example: Transformation of sugarcane into sugar.
- **Tertiary Sector** : All production units producing services which help in the development of primary and secondary sectors come under the category of tertiary sector. For example, doctors, teachers, lawyers, etc.
- Economic activities, though, are grouped into three different categories, are very much interdependent.
- The various production activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors produce a large number of goods and services and employ a large number of people.
- The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.
- There are not enough job opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, especially in agriculture.
- The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.
- The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country.
- The contribution of agriculture in the GDP is only one—fourth whereas the secondary and tertiary sector contribute three—fourth of the produce.
- In the year 2003, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.
- **The tertiary sector is becoming very important in India due to several reasons :**
 - The government has taken responsibility for the provision of services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, etc.
 - Secondly, agriculture and industry has developed.
 - Third, as income levels rise in big cities, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, etc.
 - Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.
- Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people like highly skilled and educated workers on one side and a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc., on the other side.
- Organised sector covers those enterprises that are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. Therefore people have job security.
- Unorganised sector covers small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Employment is not secure in the unorganised sector.

Know the Terms

- **Primary Sector** : It includes all those economic activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources, *e.g.*, agriculture, fishing, mining, etc.
- **Secondary Sector** : It includes all those economic activities which are related to manufacturing process, *e.g.*, mining of iron ore is primary activity but manufacturing of steel is secondary activity.
- **Tertiary Sector** : It is the sector which is related to activities like transportation, banking insurance, etc.
- **Final Product** : It is the goods which are ready for consumption and are called final product, for example, bread which is ready for consumption.
- **Intermediate** : All goods which are used as raw material for further production of goods, or for resale in the same year are known as intermediate goods. For example, flour which will be used for production of bread, so flour is an intermediate product.
- **G.D.P. (Gross Domestic Product)** : It is the value of only final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country.



TOPIC-2

How to Create More Employment?

Quick Review

- Underemployment or Disguised unemployment means more people engaged in a job than needed.
- More employment can be created in a country like India by building more dams and canals to provide water to the farmers, by providing cheap credit facilities and crop insurance, by spending more money on transport and storage, technical training and by providing cheap bank loan at cheaper interests.

- A study conducted by the Planning Commission of India estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.
- In our country, the Central Government made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts and the next ended to an additional 130 districts. It is called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA, 2005).
- G.D.P is the sum of the money value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year within domestic territory of a country.
- **The objectives of implementing MGNREGA 2005 were :**
 - To give employment opportunities to the people who live in rural areas.
 - To raise the standard of living of the people.
 - To implement the right to work.

Know the Terms

- **G.D.P. (Gross Domestic Product) :** It is the value of only final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country.
- **Unemployment :** When the person is willing to work at the prevailing wage rate but he/she is not getting a job it is called unemployment.
- **Types of Unemployment :**
 - Seasonal unemployment
 - Disguised unemployment
- **Seasonal Unemployment :** The unemployment which generates due to the variation in season is called seasonal unemployment. It is mostly seen in agricultural sector.
- **Disguised Unemployment :** When more people are working than its requirement then it is called disguised unemployment. So, even if we remove few people from the job, the process of production will not be affected, it is also called underemployment.
- **MNREGA :** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. It will provide 100 days assured employment to all needy and unemployed workers. If they are unable to provide employment then they would provide unemployment allowances.



TOPIC-3

Division of Sectors as Organized and Unorganized

Quick Review

- **On the basis of nature of economic activities, there are two types of sector :**
 - Organized,
 - Unorganized
- Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.
- The unorganized sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.
- In the urban areas, unorganized sector comprises mainly of workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, etc.
- In an unorganized sector, jobs are not secure, workers are not paid a fair wage and earnings are low and are exploited. Thus, there is a need to protect and support the workers.
- In our country, majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities are working in the unorganized sector.
- **On the basis of ownership, economic activities can be classified into two sectors :**
 - Public Sector,
 - Private Sector
- In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services, e.g. Railways or post office.
- In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies, e.g., Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL).
- There are large numbers of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government. The government must spend on these activities.

- In India nearly half of the children are malnourished and quarters of them are critically ill.
- Government needs to pay attention on availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for poor, food and nutrition, etc.
- Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the government.

Know the Terms

- **Organized sector** : People have assured work and terms of employment are regular. Rules and regulations given in various laws are registered by the government.
- **Unorganized sector** : It consists of small and scattered units which are not in the control of the government. It has low pay and unsecured jobs.



Chapter - 3 : Money And Credit



TOPIC-1 Money and Credit

Quick Review

- In the early times, people used to exchange one commodity for another, depending on their requirement under the barter system. However, exchanging goods in the barter system required double coincidence of wants.
- However, money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. Since money enables the exchange process, it is also called a medium of exchange. Early forms of money were things of daily use.
- Money is anything which is commonly accepted as a medium of exchange and in discharge of debts.
- Before the introduction of coins, a variety of objects were used as money. For example, since the very early ages, Indians used grains and cattle as money. Thereafter came the use of metallic coins—gold, silver, copper coins.
- **Modern currency** :
 - Uses paper notes and coins made of relatively inexpensive metals.
 - Has no value of its own.
 - Has a value only because it is authorised by the government of the country.
- In India, the Reserve Bank of India is the only legal authority that can issue currency notes and coins on behalf of the central government. The Rupee is India's currency and nobody can refuse to accept a payment made in rupees in India.
- People deposit their extra cash in bank. A bank in addition to keeping the money also pays interest on the deposit to the depositor. Thus, bank deposits are also called Demand Deposits.
- A person simply needs to have an account with the bank to deposit money. A cheque can be used to make payment directly from a bank deposit without using cash.
- A cheque is a written instruction to a bank by an account holder to pay a specific sum to a specific person from his deposit. A cheque has all the information about the person to whom payment is to be made, the amount and date of payment and signature of account holder issuing the cheque.

Know the Terms

- **Barter System** : Barter refers to the direct exchange of goods and services. In this way, barter system refers to that system by which one commodity is exchanged for another without use of money.
- **Money** : Money may be anything chosen by common consent as a medium of exchange. It can be in the form of coins and bank notes; coins and bank notes collectively.
- **Cheque** : A cheque is a paper instructing the banks in writing to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.
- **Reserve Bank of India** : The Reserve Bank of India is the only legal authority that can issue currency notes and coins on behalf of the central government.
- **Investment** : Investment is the amount of money spent with the intention of earning income at regular intervals (in the form of return from funds invested) or in the long run (in the form of capital appreciation).



TOPIC-2

Credit Terms and Types

Quick Review

- As per the Reserve Bank of India, banks hold about 15% of their deposits as cash to arrange for daily withdrawals by depositors.
- A major portion of the remaining deposits is used by banks to give loans to people. The depositors of a bank are allowed to withdraw their deposits on demand and are paid interest on their deposits. The borrowers taking loans repay it to the bank along with interest.
- The interest charged on loans is more than the interest paid by the banks on deposits. The difference between the interest charged on loans and the interest paid on deposits is the bank's income or profit.
- The loan given by a bank is also referred to as credit.
- The idea behind Self-Help Groups is to organise the rural poor into self-help groups and collect their savings. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their own needs.
- **A loan or credit is subject to certain conditions that the borrower must agree to. These conditions are called terms of credit and include :**
 - A specified rate of interest.
 - Security against the loan to recover the money if the borrower fails to repay it. This security is called collateral.
 - The assets accepted as collateral are land or property, vehicles, livestock, standing crops and bank deposits.
 - A borrower needs to submit certain documents like proofs of identity, residence, employment and income to avail a loan.
 - The lender reserves the right to sell the collateral in case of non-repayment to recover the loan amount.
- Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicles, livestock etc.) and uses this as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is repaid.
- **Formal and Informal Credit**
- **The different sources of credit are:**
 - Banks
 - Traders
 - Cooperative societies
 - Landlords
 - Moneylenders
 - Relatives and friends
- Formal credit is generally available with the banks and cooperatives. They charge lesser rates of interest than informal institutions. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan.
- Informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc. They charge much higher interest on loans. There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back.

Know the Terms

- **Credit** : Credit means giving money on loan to needy persons.
- **Financial Formal Institutions** : Commercial banks, cooperatives and the regional rural banks are the formal institutions of credit.
- **Financial Informal Institutions** : The informal framework for deployment of credit and savings in India comprises the local moneylenders, landlords, self-help groups, chit fund, employers, relative, friends and private finance companies.
- **Commercial Bank** : A Commercial bank is an establishment for safe custody of money, which it pays out on customer's demand order or otherwise. In other words, institutions accepting deposits and issuing loans are called Commercial banks.
- **Loans** : A loan is usually given for a specific duration of time and needs to be completely repaid by a specified date.
- **Collateral** : Collateral is the security provided by a borrower (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) against a loan, and it can be sold in case of non-payment.
- **APS** : APS stands for Average Propensity to Save.
- **Fiat Money** : State issued money which is neither legally convertible to any other thing nor fixed in value in terms of any objective standard.
- **Fiduciary Money** : Money which is accepted on the basis of the trust that the issuer commands is called fiduciary money.

- **Fixed Deposits** : These are deposits for a fixed term varying from a frequency of a few days to a few years.
- **Actual Investment** : The actual amount of investment is called an actual investment.
- **Deferred Payments** : Payments which are to be made in the future are known as deferred payments.
- **Token coins** : Token coins are the coins where value as money is far above the value of metal contained in.
- **Short-term loans** : Loans given for a short period of time are known as short-term loans.



Chapter - 4 : Globalisation And The Indian Economy



TOPIC-1 Globalisation

Quick Review

- Globalisation means integrating or interconnecting the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, services, technology, capital and movement of people across international borders.
- Integration of markets in different countries is known as foreign trade.
- **Planning Commission in India has laid emphasis on the development of foreign trade in the five year plans due to the following reasons :**
 - A country can make efficient use of its natural resources.
 - It can export its surplus production.
 - Further, through effective regularisation of foreign trade, employment, output, prices and industrialisation; economic development of a country can properly accelerate.
- Investment made by Multinational Corporations (MNCs) is called foreign investment.
- MNCs are playing a major role in the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. Now more regions of the world are in closer contact with each other than a few decades back.
- MNCs play an important role in the Indian economy by setting up production jointly with some of the local companies. *For example*, MNCs can provide money for additional investments like buying new machines for faster production. Take another example—Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods.
- Rapid improvement in information and communication technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. To access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas, devices such as telephones, mobiles and computers are very useful. Further, it has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries.

Know the Terms

- **Globalisation** : Globalisation describes a process by which national and regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through the global network of trade, communication, immigration and transportation.
- **Planning Commission** : The Planning Commission was an institution in the Government of India, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions.
- **Multinational Corporations (MNCs)** : An enterprise operating in several countries, but managed from one (home) country. Generally, any company or group that derives a quarter of its revenue from operations outside of its home country is considered a multinational corporation.



TOPIC-2 Globalisation and its Impact

Quick Review

- Impact of globalisation on the country is manifold. This can be understood by these examples.
- MNCs have increased their investment over the past 15 years, which is beneficial for them as well as for Indians also. This is because these MNCs provide employment opportunities to the masses and local companies supplying

raw material to these industries have prospered. But globalisation has failed to solve the problem of poverty and it has widened the gap between the rich and the poor. Only skilled and educated class has benefited from globalisation.

- There is a greater choice for consumers, with a variety of goods available at cheap prices. Now they enjoy a much higher standard of living.
- Liberalisation of economy means to free it from direct or physical controls imposed by the government. In other words, Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.
- Let us see the effect of foreign trade through the example of Chinese toys in the Indian market. Chinese toys have become more popular in the Indian market because of their cheaper prices and new designs. Now Indian buyers have a greater choice of toys and at lower prices. Simultaneously, Chinese toy makers get the opportunity to expand business. On the other side, Indian toy makers face losses.
- World Trade Organization (WTO) was started at the initiative of developed countries. The main objective of the World Trade Organization is to liberalise international trade. At present, 164 countries (since July 2016) are members of the WTO.
- At present, central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. For this, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being Set-up. Special Economic Zones have world class facilities – electricity, telecommunication, broadband internet, roads, transport, storage and recreational facilities – to attract investment from MNCs and other companies.

Know the Terms

- **MRTPA** : MRTPA stands for Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. It was an act following the recommendations of Monopoly Inquiry Committee and was passed in 1970.
- **World Bank** : World Bank is an international financial institution that extends financial assistance to their member countries for development purposes.
- **Export Quotas** : It means the fixing of the maximum quantity of commodity that can be exported during a year.
- **Import Quotas** : It means fixing of the maximum quantity of a commodity that can be imported during a year.
- **Consumer** : An individual who buys products or services for personal use and not for manufacture or resale.
- **Liberalisation of Economy** : It means to free it from direct or physical controls imposed by the government.
- **World Trade Organization (WTO)** : It is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
- **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)** : It is an area in which business and trade laws are different from rest of the country. These are located within a country's national borders, and their aims include: increased trade, increased investment, job creation and effective administration.



TOPIC-3

Challenges and Factors that Enabled Globalisation

Quick Review

- Globalisation and liberalisation have posed major challenges for small producers and workers.
- Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.
- Around 20 millions of workers are employed in small industries. Because of growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers flexibly. This means that workers have no secure jobs. This can be explained with the help of an example: 35 year old Sushila got a job after searching for six months. She is a temporary worker. She did not get any benefit such as provident fund, medical allowance, bonus, etc.
- A day off from work means no wage.
- Competition among the garment exporters has allowed the MNCs to make large profits, but workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalisation.
- The government can take steps to ensure that the benefits of globalisation reach everyone.
- Formulate labour laws that are effective and watertight to ensure rights of workers.
- Have policies to protect the interests of the small producers against the MNCs.
- Trade barriers to protect the domestic economy from foreign trade and unfair competition from developed countries.

- Align with other developing countries to negotiate with WTO to impose trade restrictions like imposition of tariff and quotas.
- Factors that enabled globalisation: Globalisation means unification or integration of the domestic economy with the world economy through trade, capital and technological flows.
- **Factors that supported globalisation in India are as follows :**
 - Reduction of trade barriers with a view to allowing free flow of goods to and from other countries.
 - Involvement of various local producers with MNCs in various ways.
 - Some of the large Indian companies like Tata Motors, Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy, Asian Paints, etc. emerged as MNCs and start working globally companies.

Know the Terms

- **MRTPA :** MRTPA stands for Monopolies and Provident Fund: It is an employee benefit scheme generally prescribed by a statutory body of the government which provides facilities to the employees of an organization with regard to medical assistance, retirement, education of children, insurance support and housing.
- **Tariff :** A tax or duty to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports.
- **Labour Law :** It is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations. It is also called employment law.



Chapter - 5 : Consumer Rights



TOPIC-1 Why Consumer Movements ?

Quick Review

- When one pays money as the price of a commodity or services and uses it, he or she becomes a consumer. In this sense we all are consumers.
- Consumer buys goods and services because they have some utility and satisfy human wants directly.
- Rules and regulations are required to protect people who are in a weak position. Consumers also need to be protected through legislation and action that ensure them their rights. Individual consumers are often scattered and not united. This makes them easy targets for unscrupulous elements to exploit.
- Sellers usually refuse to take any liability for goods once they are sold. Consumers also get cheated when shopkeepers use incorrect weights and measures, put extra charges in the bill, adulterate the foodstuff that they intend to sell, sell defective goods, or sell goods that have expired.
- Big companies can also manipulate consumers who are individual, scattered and make small purchases. Big companies spend a lot of money on advertising to give out misleading information about their products. The consumer movement was born out of consumer dissatisfaction. Initially, consumers had no means, rules and regulations to address the malpractices of manufacturers and sellers or if they were not pleased with a product.
- In the post-independence period in India, there were rampant food shortages and adulteration. The first consumer's forum was formed in the 1960s. Until the 1970s, the role of the consumer movement was limited to exhibiting and writing articles in magazines and papers. Later consumer groups started looking into malpractices
- The movement got a boost from the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection formulated in 1985. In India, the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 popularly known as COPRA boosted the movement.
- Consumers themselves have to come forward and fight for their rights in consumer forums and courts.

Know the Terms

- **Consumer Movement :** The Consumer Movement is an effort to promote consumer protection through an organized social movement, which is in many places led by consumer organizations.
- **Consumer Awareness :** Consumer awareness is about making the consumer aware of his/her rights. The concept involves four categories including safety, choice, information, and the right to be heard.
- **Adulteration :** Adulteration usually refers to mixing other matter of an inferior and sometimes harmful quality with food or drink intended to be sold.



TOPIC-2

Consumer Rights

Quick Review

- Consumer rights include the right to safety, right to be informed, right to choose, right to seek redressal, right to represent in consumer courts and right to consumer education.
- When producers sell any goods or services, it is their responsibility to ensure their safety for the consumer.
- It is the right of the consumer to be offered only products that are safe. In case of any damage, the producer should compensate the consumer.
- Consumers also have the right to be informed about the goods and services they buy including price, ingredients, batch number, expiry date and manufacturer's address.
- Certain medicinal drugs need to be handled with care. Their packing must have directions about usage printed on them. Any side effect or risk to potential users must also be mentioned.
- In case of any misleading or false information, consumers can take the producer to the consumer court.
- The Right to Information (RTI) Act, of 2005 gives citizens the right to know about the functioning of any government department. Consumers have the right to select or choose any product that they wish to buy.
- Consumers possess the right to seek, redress and to demand compensation. While seeking any redress, the consumers have the right to represent in consumer courts. In case of help required, consumers can seek help from consumer forums or councils and Resident Welfare Associations.
- In 1986, the government passed the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), which ensures that consumers have the right to represent in consumer courts. Under COPRA, a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national level was set up for redressal of consumer disputes.

Know the Terms

- **COPRA** : Consumer Protection Act was introduced by the Indian Government in 1986. Popularly known as COPRA, it has led to the setting up of a separate department of consumer affairs for the settlement of consumer's disputes.
- **Consumer Protection** : Consumer protection means protection of consumers from the mishappening due to technical and manufacturing fault of commodities by the manufactures.
- **Consumer Rights** : The rights which help the consumers in protecting himself from being exploited are known as consumer rights.
- **ISI and AGMARK** : ISI and AGMARK logos represent quality standard for many products. However, for some products that affect the health and safety of consumers such as LPG cylinders, food colours and additives, cement and packed drinking water, it is mandatory on the part of the producers to get certified by these organisations.
- **Hallmark** : Hallmark is quality certification for jewellery. This mark is issued by Indian Standards Institution whose headquarter is in New Delhi.
- **ISO certification** : At international level, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) whose headquarter is in Geneva (established in 1947) issues ISO certification which indicates companies, goods or institutions having this certification meet the specific level of standards.



TOPIC-3

Strengthen Consumer Movements to Protect Consumer Rights

Quick Review

- Consumers need to be aware of the choices available to them.
- The Consumer Protection Act enacted in 1986, independent departments of consumer affairs were formed in the central and state governments. The departments regularly put out advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and on television to make consumers conscious of their rights. Several agencies like BIS, Hallmark and AGMARK test the quality of various products sold in the market.

- Only products that pass the test of quality are certified. For products that are crucial from a health or safety angle, certification is mandatory or compulsory. 24th December, 1986, is celebrated as the National Consumer Day.
- There are over 700 consumer groups in the country, but only about 30 of them work efficiently. The process of redress might be difficult as consumers do not often take cash memos, and hence it is very difficult to prove anything conclusively against the wrong doings of shopkeepers.
- The laws relating to compensation are often vague and their enforcement is weak. The progress in consumer awareness has been slow, but positive.

Know the Terms

- **COPRA** : Consumer Protection Act is popularly known as COPRA. It was introduced by the Government of India in 1986.
- **National Consumer Day** : Consumer Protection Act was enacted on this day.
- **Black-Marketing** : Sellers generally hold up stocks in the market to create artificial scarcity so as to sell them later at higher rates.

