

# Teacher's Manual

Carvaan

## Social Studies

Middle Stage  
Class  
**8**



## Chapter 1 : Major Developments During 18th Century

- A. 1. (i); 2. (iii); 3. (ii); 4. (ii); 5. (iii)
- B. 1. Mughal Empire; 2. Vasco Da Gama; 3. declaration of the Rights of Man; 4. Crass; 5. Chandar Nagar.
- C. 1. (F); 2. (F); 3. (T); 4. (T); 5. (F)
- D. 1. (iii); 2. (iv); 3. (v); 4. (i); 5. (ii)
- E. 1. Renaissance is the period of revival of art and culture.
2. **Sale of Indulgence** : The sale of indulgences was a practice in the Cotholic Chruuch where people could pay money to lessen the punishment for their sins or those of their deceased loved ones, according to Church teachings.
3. Nationalism was a spirit that emerged when a homogenous population living in a common territory, and sharing a common history and culture began to consider itself as a single, united entity.
4. **Third Estate** : The third Estate refers to the common people or the working class in pre-revolutionary France, excluding the clergy and nobility.
5. **Socialist** : A socialist is someone who believes in sharing resources fairly among everyone in society, so that no one has too much while others have too little.
- F. 1. The Renaissance was a cultural movement, which inspired the people of Europe to challenge the old established systems.
2. These voyages led to the discovery of not only new routes but of new lands. Columbus discovered America in 1492, while a Portuguese sailor named Vasco Da gama discovered a new sea route to India in 1498
3. Martin Luther of Germany.
4. The American Revolution was significant for two reasons. It compelled the British Parliament to follow liberal policies towards their colonies and it encouraged the revolutionary forces of other British colonies to liberate themselves from the clutches of the British.
- G. 1. By the end of the 18th century, another revolution took place in France. It had far reaching effects on the world. At that time, French society comprised of three estates—the nobility, the clergy and the commoners. Apart from the royal family, wealth was concentrated in the hands of nobles and merchants.

The first and second estates lived in luxury. They did not have to pay taxes. This caused great anger within the third estate, which formed the majority of the French population. The leaders of the third estate declared themselves a 'National Assembly' and the revolutionaries rose in rebellion against the king. They stormed the Bastille- the state prison- and set the prisoners free. In August 1789, the National Assembly declared an end to the feudal system and promulgated the 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen'.

The mass protest of October 1789 forced the royal family to leave Versailles for Paris, never to return. But in June 1791, the royal family was caught and taken into custody. Louis XVI was later executed. Thus, the era of the French monarchy came to an end. In 1792, power shifted from the Legislative Assembly to the Paris commune, which was made up of representatives elected from 48 neighbourhood districts called 'sections'. It paved the way for the first French Republic.

2. By the end of the 18th century, the rich merchants set up factories, installed machines and started making machine made goods. This shift from the manual system to the machine system is known as the Industrial Revolution. Further inventions, such as railways telegraph, electricity, etc. magnified both its impact and its ability to influence the future course of world history.

England was the first country to develop this system. It later spread to France, Germany, Russia and the rest of Europe. The Industrial Revolution began in England in the mid 18th century. The textile industry was first to be mechanised. New machines like spinning Jenny, powerloom and steam engines were invented.

3. Conflict between Britain and China arose in 1839. At this time, the Chinese port officials prevented the British from distributing opium to Chinese port workers. Britain got agitated by the refusal of the Chinese emperor to grant them the right of free trade. The emperor was against the opium being smuggled into China. Thus, a huge consignment of opium in a British warehouse in Canton was destroyed in 1839. This provoked the British to declare war against China. This came to be known as the First Opium War.

#### 4. **Indigenous Records**

Diaries, accounts of pilgrims and travellers, newspapers, books, novels and leaflets reflect the feelings of the Indians under

British rule. People wrote in English and in the regional language. Dadabhai Naoroji wrote Poverty and Un-British Rule in India, to highlight the exploitative nature of the British rule. Newspapers such as Kesari (in Marathi) and Maharatta (in English) also made people aware of the real intentions of the British. When the national movement was at its peak, the British tried to suppress the press. However, they failed.

We will study the history of the last 250-300 years in the subsequent chapter's regarded as the 'modern' period. The modern period in India is associated with the establishment of British colonial rule and our fight against it. We will study the socio-cultural changes that came about in India under the influence of the British. We will read about the rise of nationalism in India, which ultimately led to freedom of India. We will also see the developments that have taken place since then how they have affected our progress.

## Chapter 2 : India in 18th Century

- A. 1. (i); 2. (i); 3. (iii)
- B. 1. The prospect of conquest and expanding his empire. 2. Nadir Quli, 3. Sardeshmukhi, 4. Hyder Ali, 5. Agriculture
- C. 1. (T); 2. (F); 3. (F); 4. (T); 5. (T)
- D. 1. (ii); 2. (v); 3. (i); 4. (iv); 5. (iii)
- E. 1. It is the first major battle (1526) in Indian subcontinent. In this battle, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, establishing Mughal rule in India.
  - 2. The successors of Aurangzeb, known as 'the Later Mughals', were mere puppets in the hands of their nobles.
  - 3. Guerilla warfare is the irregular tactics by small, mobile groups, using ambushes, sabotage, and hit and run attacks against a large, conventional force.
  - 4. Chatrapati is title used to address a ruler or king, particularly in the context of Maratha rulers in India, such as Shivaji Maharaj.
  - 5. Sardeshmukhi is a tax collected by the Marathas equal to one-tenth of the land revenue.
- F. 1. To expand his territory, he conquered Kandhar before shifting his attention to India. He defeated the Mughal army in the Battle of Karnal in February 1739. Muhammad Shah was taken to prison and Delhi came under the control of Nadir Shah. He plundered



Delhi's enormous wealth. The Persian troops left Delhi in May 1739 with wealth then worth Rupees 70 crores, the fabulous Kohinoor diamond and the priceless Peacock throne, which thereafter served as a symbol of Persian might.

2. Soon after the decline of the central authority of Delhi. The provinces of Awadh, Bengal and Mysore also came into existence as a result of revolts of their governors.
3. Mysore was part of the Vijayanagar Empire. In the 18th century, it was ruled by Chikka Krishna Raj. But his two ministers (Nanjaraj and Devaraj) usurped power, reducing him to a mere puppet. Mysore got involved in a number of wars with neighbouring states under commander Hyder Ali. In 1761, after the death of Nanjaraj, he established his authority over the kingdom and became the Sultan.
4. The items of growth in the 18th century are follows :

Agriculture was the main source of livelihood for the majority of the population, while land revenue was the main source of income of the state. In the absence of a uniform taxation system, the peasants were forced to pay heavy taxes.

Even in natural calamity, they did not get any relief or clemency from the state. The methods of cultivation remained the same as they had been for centuries.

### **Trade and Commerce**

Trade was an important economic activity in the 18th century. European traders established trading outposts along the eastern and western coasts of India. The Indian rulers did nothing to discourage the French and English traders who formed the bulk of this community, since foreign trade yielded rich revenues to the state. Cotton textiles, spices raw silk and opium were the main items of export.

- G. 1.** The Mughal Empire started to decline during the last phase of Aurangzeb's reign. His prolonged absence from the capital was a major reason for the disintegration of the Mughal political structure. While he was busy capturing the jagris of the Deccan, his jagirdas in the north were unable to collect their dues from the villages. Many of Aurangzeb's orders were not implemented in his absence because his nobles overlooked them. The local nobles of the regions who experienced economic growth in the 17th century felt increasingly confident of standing on their own. The abundant commissioning of mansabdars made them very strong.

In the beginning Aurangzeb introduced many administrative changes and moral reforms. Subsequently he enforced many religious laws and suppressed many ill practices. Overall one can conclude that his policy was a gradual departure from Akbar's policy of tolerance and coexistence. This resulted in the revolts of the Jats, the Satnamis, the Sikhs, the Rajputs etc.

## 2. **Political Condition of India**

The Mughal Empire, famous for uniting the entire country by means of an efficient administration, reached at peak during the era of the Great Mughals, and declined in 1707 with Aurangzeb's death. The first six Mughal emperors ruled for almost 200 years, whereas the 58 years following Aurangzeb's death witnessed eight emperors—four of whom were murdered and one deposed.

This chaotic situation had a disastrous effect on the Mughal Empire. The new rulers lost their credibility and there were many revolts against the administration. The country soon broke up into smaller estates ruled by petty nawabs, feudal overlords who had risen to prominence in the vacuum left by the crumbling imperial edifice.

The successors of Aurangzeb, known as 'the Later Mughals', were mere puppets in the hands of their nobles. These nobles aligned themselves into many factions on the basis of their separate origins. The result of such factions being formed was that each group with each other for supremacy, while consolidating its own power.

Gradually, several provinces seceded from the empire, Chin Qilich Khan, founded the state of Hyderabad in the Deccan in 1724, in the east, the governor Murshid Bengal and Orissa. In the centre of the empire, the governor of Awadh and Punjab became practically independent. Meanwhile, the Marathas also started their northward expansion, capturing Malwa, Gujarat and Bundelkhand.

3. The main causes behind the defeat of the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat were : (i) the faulty strategy of war adopted by Marathas, and (ii) the lack of solidarity among the Indian rulers. In contrast, Ahmad Shah Abdali received the support of the treacherous Indian rulers and nobles, who were united in their opposition to the Marathas. This battle proved disastrous for the Marathas as they not only suffered huge losses of men and money, their morale also suffered badly. The Maratha defeat at

Panipat ultimately led to the disintegration of their once-proud empire.

#### 4. **Economic Conditions**

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With the decline of the Mughal Empire, the centres of trade and industrial activity shifted to the new political centres. Meanwhile, the rural economy suffered due to frequent external interference. The advent of the British hastened this process and devastated the country's economy.

### **Chapter 3 : Establishment of British Rule in India**

- A. 1. (ii); 2. (ii); 3. (iii); 4. (ii);
- B. 1. Alfonso; 2. Hindu; 3. Bengal
- C. 1. (F); 2. (T); 3. (F); 4. (T)
- D. 1. In 1740, Austrian War of Succession broke out in Europe. In this war England and France took opposite sides. This naturally resulted in war between their trading companies in India. This war is known as First Carnatic War.
- 2. A farman is a decree, order or command issued by a ruler or authority figure.
- 3. The Seven Year's War was a global conflict that lasted from 1756 to 1763. It involved most of the great powers of the time, including Britain, France, Spain, Austria and Prussia, among others.
- 4. The Battle of Plassey is an important landmark in the history of India. it marked the first step in the transformation of a small trading Company into the supreme political power.

5. Diwani is right to collect revenue from a particular area.
- E.**
1. European traders reaches India primarily through maritime routes. They sailed around Africa's southern tip or through the Mediterranean Sea and then navigated across the Indian Ocean to reach the Indian subcontinent. Notable explorers such as Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, and Ferdinand Magellan played significant roles in opening up these sea routes to India during the Age of exploration in the late 15th and early 16th centuries.
  2. Started by a group of merchants. In 1600, Queen Elizabeth I gave it a charter which granted the company the exclusive right to trade with the east. This meant that no other trading group from England could compete with the company. The company began its trading activities at the port of Surat. Indian rulers enthusiastically accommodated the newcomers in the hope of pitting them against the Portuguese. The Company defeated the Portuguese on the Sea of Surat in 1612, and then revealed its naval strength. An imperial farman from Jahangir allowed the Company to set up a permanent factory at Surat in 1613. Two years later, the British rights to trade in Gujarat.
  3. Fortification refers to the process of strengthening a building, structure, or area to make it more resistant to attack, typically by adding defensive features such as walls, ramparts, ditches, and other defensive structures. It can also refer to the structures themselves, collectively known as fortifications, designed to protect against enemy intrusion or siege. Fortifications have been used throughout history for military defense and strategic purpose.
- F.**
1. The rivalry between the English and the French had several main reasons :
    - (a) **Colonial Expansion** : Both countries sought to expand their colonial empires, leading to competition for territories in North America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia.
    - (b) **Trade** : Control over lucrative trade routes and resources, including fur, spices, and slaves, fueled the rivalry between the English and the French.
    - (c) **Religious Conflicts** : Religious differences, particularly during the Reformation and counter Reformation periods, contributed to tensions between Protestant England and Catholic France.
    - (d) **Strategic Geopolitical Positioning** : Control over strategic

location, such as ports and key trade routes, was essential for both countries, maritime and commercial interests.

These factors, among others, led to centuries of intermittent conflict and rivalry between England and France, including the Hundred Years's War, Various colonial wars, and other conflicts.

## 2. Battle of Plassey (1757)

Robert Clive, who started his career in the Company as a clerk, was a clever man. Recognising the weakness of the political structure in Bengal, he conspired with some of the corrupt members of the Nawab's Court such as Mir Jafar, the commander; Jagat Seth, the banker of Bengal; and Amichand, the treasurer. Mir Jafar was assured by the British that he would be the next Nawab of Bengal after Siraj-ud-Daula was deposed.

The war was inevitable due to fast changing circumstances. The British accused Siraj-ud-Daula of conspiring with the French against them and Robert Clive with a small army of 8,000 European soldiers marched towards Murshidabad. In the Battle of Plassey Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated, imprisoned and later killed. Mir Jafar and his troop did not participate in the war.

Mir Jafar was made the Nawab. The Company rewarded him with the grant of the Jagirdari of 24 Parganas, and a huge sum was paid to the officers, including Clive. The Company got undisputed rights to free trade.

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3. Mir Jafar was a complex historical figure known for his pivotal role in the Battle of Plassey and the subsequent establishment of British colonial rule in Bengal.

**(a) Ambition** : Mir Jafar was ambitious and sought to advance his own position and wealth.

**(b) Betrayal** : Mir Jafar's most notable characteristic was his betrayal of Siraj-ud-Daulah during the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

**(c) Weak Leadership** : Despite his initial rise to power, Mir Jafar's rule was marked by weakness and dependence on British support.

**(d) Legacy** : Mir Jafar's name became synonymous with treachery and betrayal in Bengali history. While he achieved his immediate goals of becoming Nawab, his legacy is largely negative, remembered for his betrayal of his ruler and his country.

In Summary, Mir Jafar was an ambitious and opportunistic figure who betrayed his ruler and colluded with the British for personal gain, ultimately leaving a tarnished legacy in Bengali history.

#### Chapter 4 : Consolidation and Expansion of British Rule

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (iii); 3. (ii); 4. (ii);
- B. 1. 2. Dual Government, 3. Dalhousie; 4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- C. 1. (ii); 2. (i); 3. (v); 4. (iii); 5. (iv)
- D. 1. **Treaty of Mangalore** : The treaty of Mangalore was a peace agreement signed between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Mysore in 1784.
2. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley to secure British supremacy in India. The system was practically forced on a ruler who was faced constant threat from other states. According to this alliance the Indian rulers were not supposed to keep their independent armed forces as they were protected by the Company.
3. **Policy India Act 1784** : It was a significant legislation that reformed the British East India Company's governance in India.
4. **Treaty of Salbai** : The treaty of Salbai, signed in 1782, concluded the first Anglo-Maratha War.
- E. 1. **Annexation of Mysore**
- Mysore had maintained its independence ever since the end of the Vijaynagar Empire. Later on, it accepted the authority of the Mughals. At the time of Shah's invasion, Mysore tried to assert its independence. During the 18th century, the king of Mysore, Chikka krishnaraj was a puppet in the hands of his two ministers. During the latter part of his rule, Hyder Ali, an iconic personality, rose to prominence from the ranks of an army captain. The Marathas, the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad were jealous of Hyder Ali's growing power.
- The British made an alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad to crush the power of Hyder Ali. A series of wars was fought between Mysore and the Company, over a span of thirty-two years.
2. The Regulating Act 1773 was significant as it marked the first attempt by the British parliament to regulate the affairs of the British East India Company in India. It established the Supreme court of Calcutta, introduced a system of checks and balances



on the company's powers, and laid the groundwork for subsequent British control over India.

3. **PITTS India Act, 1784**

William Pitt, the Prime Minister of Britain introduced the Pitts Act in 1784 in order to overcome the shortcomings of Regulatory Act. A Board of control was set-up in Britain to control the company's military, civil and revenue affairs in India.

The Board of control was to consist of six members appointed by the king.

The Governor General was given the power to over rule his council and have control over Bombay and Madras presidency. The Governor General was also made the Supreme Commander of the British forces in India. The company had the monopoly over Indian trade and the right to appoint and dismiss officials.

- F. 1. The Fourth Anglo Maratha War, which took place from 1817 to 1818, was a pivotal event in British colonial expansion in India. Its importance lies in several key aspects :

(a) **End of Maratha Power** : The defeat of the Maratha confederacy marked the end of Maratha dominance in India. The British victory fragmented Maratha power and paved the way for British supremacy in the subcontinent.

(b) **Expansion of British Territory** : With the defeat of the Marathas, the British East India Company expanded its control over vast territories in western and central India.

(c) **Struggle for Hegemony** : The war highlighted the intense competition among various Indian powers and European colonial forces for dominance in India.

(d) **Impact on Indian Society** : The war and subsequent British control had profound social, economic and cultural implications for Indian society. Overall, the Fourth Anglo Maratha War was decisive Moment in the history of British colonialism in India.

2. Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation was known as the Doctrine of Lapse. Governor General Lord Dalhousie introduced Doctrine of Lapse as a means of extending their empire. According to this policy, if any ruler did not have a natural heir to the throne, he had to take permission from the British to adopt a heir. The territory of the ruler without a male heir was annexed if the adoption was refused as the British had the right to sanction or refuse such an adoption. Jhansi, Nagpur, Satara, Udaipur, Jaitpur, and Sambhalpur were annexed under this policy.

Another method of annexation used by Lord Dalhousie was abolition of titles and pensions of childless rulers their death. Their territories were then annexed. Thus Arcot and Tanjore were annexed to the British Empire. The adopted son of the Peshwa, Nana Sahib was refused the pension by the British. Similarly, after the death of the Nawab of Carnatic, the British did not pay pension to his relative. The imperial title of the Mughal Emperor was discontinued after Bahadur Shah II.

### 3. **Army**

The British needed a large army to

- conquer more territories,
- protect British territories from their rivals,
- protect the trading interests of the Company, and
- suppress internal revolts against the British.

The army consisted of Indian soldiers, who were called 'sepoys'. It is the anglicized version of the Hindi word 'sipahi'. Many of them were originally farmers. They were keen to join the Company's army as it was considered a prestigious occupation. Most sepoys were recruited from areas at present included in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand. British officers commanded the sepoys.

## Chapter 5 : The Impact of British Rule on Rural India

- A.** 1. (i); 2. (iii); 3. (i); 4. (ii); 5. (ii)
- B.** 1. Plassey; 2. thirty; 3. talugdar or the head of the mahall 4. Suez Canal; 5. 1839; 6. British Colonial; 7. tax, process; 8. discretion of the colonial authorities; 9. by the colonial authorities.
- C.** 1. (T); 2. (F); 3. (F); 4. (T); 5. (F)
- D.** 1. (ii); 2. (iv); 3. (i); 4. (v); 5. (iii)
- E.** 1. The Board of Revenue is a governmental body responsible for overseeing revenue matters, taxation, and financial administration within a specific region.
2. The traditional landlords were soon replaced by the new moneyed class who preferred to live in urban areas. Thus, it introduced the concept of absentee landlords.
3. When Lord Cornwallis announced the settlement of land revenue for ten years. This was known as the Decennial Settlement, to made permanent if approved by the Court of Directors.
4. A system of common ownership of lands prevailed in these mahals hence the system was called Mahalwari system.

5. Neel Darpan is a famous Bengali play written by dinabandhu Mitra in 1860.

**F. 1. Rural Indian Economy Before The British**

When the British came to India, villages were self-sufficient units. They needed very little from the outside world except items like salt and clothes. Each village was a well-knit society comprising professions suited to the village economy. While peasants tilled the land, many supporting occupations like carpenter, potter, weaver, priest, etc. performed all the services needed by the village. The farmer owned the land he cultivated and he could not be evicted. He paid a small part of his produce to the king.

2. The systematic policy of transferring the economic resources of India to Britain impoverished the country. The Mughal rulers had imposed heavy taxes, but they had never tried to siphon off the country's wealth. Instead, they spent their earnings in enriching the country by constructing roads, gardens, lakes, cities, palaces, etc. But the British used all means to acquire more and more wealth.
3. The nineteenth century witnessed an increase in the cultivation of commercial or cash crops such as indigo, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, tea, coffee and cotton. These crops were widely used in the British manufacturing industries and hence the Company encouraged their cultivation.
4. The intellectual class of Bengal supported the revolt by organising a powerful campaign through newspapers, mass-meetings and by giving them support in legal matters.

- G. 1.** To ensure a regular income, the Company decided to fix the land revenue of Bengal and Bihar on a permanent basis. This scheme was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis and came to be known as the Permanent Settlement. According to it, the revenue to be collected from an area was fixed permanently. The local Zamindar was asked to collect the revenue from the peasants. Every year, he had to pay the fixed amount by a certain date. He could keep the surplus amount. But if he could not pay the stipulated amount, he would lose his zamindari rights.

Thus, the collector of revenue now became a landlord and his ownership rights became hereditary. This system was extremely advantageous to the company as it ensured them a fixed and regular income without the trouble of collecting it from each peasant. But on the other hand, if the Zamindar failed to pay his rent, e.g., in times of floods, droughts or due to poor crops, his land was confiscated and sold.

The traditional landlords were soon replaced by the new moneyed class who preferred to live in urban areas. Thus, it introduced the concept of absentee landlords. This new class of landlords was loyal to the British. They leased out their lands on high rent to tenants who further subleased the lands. This system increased the rent rate ultimately shouldered by the last tenant, who was the actual cultivator.

2. British agrarian policies disturbed the economy of the Indian villages. Now, land became, a saleable commodity. It created several classes of social parasites like the landlords and labour. This led to peasant indebtedness, and the system of bonded labour became prevalent in Indian rural society.

These land revenue settlements impoverished the peasants. The method of cultivation remained backward. The British or the Zamindars took no initiative to improve agricultural methods or launch irrigation projects. As the productivity of the land fell, famines became a regular phenomenon. But the Company remained insensitive to the travails of the peasants.

To pay the high revenue, many landlords shifted from producing food crops to commercial crops such as jute, groundnut, sugar cane, etc. to increase their income. But this did not benefit the peasants. Only a small population benefited by this new trend, and became richer. The peasants and artisans were rendered jobless due to penetration of foreign goods and were forced to become labourers.

3. The Mahalwari system and the Ryotwari system were both revenue collection systems implemented during British rule in India, but they differed in their methods :

(a) **Ownership of Land** : In the Ryotwari system individual cultivators, or ryots, were recognized as the owners of land and directly paid revenue to the British government. In Mahalwari system revenue was collected from the entire village or mahal, often through village or mahal, often through village headmen or landlords who acted as intermediaries between the government and the villagers.

(b) **Revenue Collection** :

- Under Ryotwari, revenue assessment was done directly on individual cultivators based on the quality of land and its produce.
- In Mahalwari, the revenue assessment was done at the village level, and the entire village was collectively responsible for paying the revenue.

(c) **Administration** : Ryotwari system had a simpler administrative structure. But Mahalwari system involved more complex administration due to the involvement of intermediaries.

4. The break down of the rural economy can be attributed to various factors including :

**Decline of Indigenous Trade, Handicrafts and Industries :**

The colonisation of India by the British was the direct cause of the rapid decline in India trade and industry. The main aim of the colonisers was to uphold the British interests even if it crippled the Indian economy. Thus, without considering policies on the country. The British policies proved to be highly detrimental to the Indian handicraft industry.

**Drain of Wealth**

The systematic policy of transferring the economic resources of India to Britain impoverished the country. The Mughal rulers had imposed heavy taxes, but they had never tried to siphon off the country's wealth. Instead, they spent their earnings in enriching the country by constructing roads, gardens, lakes, cities, palaces, etc. But the British used all means to acquire more and more wealth.

**Deindustrialisation**

The British caused tremendous harm to the traditional handicraft industry. Heavy customs duties were imposed on Indian goods. The British officials preferred European goods. While this provided an impetus to the demand for European goods, it contributed to the decline of industries in India. The abundant availability of machine-made goods at British government to offer any protection to indigenous industry also added weight to the decline of Indian industries. Also, with the subjugation of Indian princely states whose rulers were the main patrons of indigenous artists and craftsmen, patronage to the handicraft industry faded away.

**Chapter 6 : Challenging the Caste System**

- A. 1. (i); 2. (iii); 3. (i); 4. (ii); 5. (iv)  
B. 1. Kandukuri Veerasalingam; 2. Sree Narayana guru; 3. Mahar; 4. Travancore; 5. Jyotiba Phule.  
C. 1. (F); 2. (T); 3. (F); 4. (T); 5. (F)  
D. 1. (iii); 2. (v); 3. (iv); 4. (ii); 5. (i)

- E. 1. Devadasi is a hereditary female dancer in a Hindu temple.
2. **SNDP** : SNDP means Shree Narayan Dharam Paripalana Yogam, founded by Narayana Guru in 1903.
3. Vaikom Satyagraha was a movement in Travancore (modern day Kerala) for temple entry of the depressed classes.
4. Round Table Conferences were a series of three conferences conducted by the Labour Party.
5. Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non profit organisation founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932.
- F. 1. The Vaikom Satyagraha was a significant Movement in Kerala, India, during the 1920s and 1930s. Led by leaders like K. Kelappan, T.K. Madhavan, and K.P. Kesava. Menon, it aimed to fight against untouchability and for the right of lower caste Hindus to enter the Vaikom temple premises. The movement gained nationwide attention and played a crucial role in the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936, which opened the doors of temples to all Hindus irrespective of caste.
2. Gandhiji felt that political independence had no significance without social independence. He, therefore, merged the two streams-social reforms and freedom movement-taking up constructive work for the uplift of Harijans and women. He founded Harijan Sevak Sangh and Sewagram (Wardha) as a part of his freedom movement. Gandhiji combined in himself all the qualities and strengths that social and political movements typically need. He fought the evils of untouchability and poverty. He insisted on the equal status of women and men. His followers lent their services voluntarily undertaking manual work for developing the community. Gandhiji gave equal weightage to both means and work.
3. In July 1924, Ambedkar started the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha, an organisation whose objective was to raise the moral and material status of the untouchables. He also struggled for the untouchables 'right to temple entry and to draw water from public wells. In 1930, he made his presence felt in national politics. He demanded separate electorates for untouchables. He participated in the Round Table Conferences and argued strongly in favour of upliftment of the depressed classes. He wrote a number of books, published journals and established institutions to promote the interests of the depressed classes. In 1942, he founded the Schedule Caste Federation as an All India Party.



4. Like most of the other reformers, Gandhi did not want to disturb the basic structure of Hindu society. Ambedkar, however, did take a shy at structural change, with special emphasis on removing the social stigma burdening the lower castes.

The inequalities within the caste system are not ordained by religion; they are a result of social distinctions initially based on functions. These later degenerated into a rigid social structure where power and privileged were unequally distributed. Higher castes (who had performed the functions of performing religious rites and purveying education) acquired monopoly over sacred rituals, access to scriptural texts and relatively greater access to power and privileges. The maintenance of this power structure perpetuates inequalities and the disabilities of the lower castes, which form the base of the power-privilege pyramid.

- G.** 1. The Indian caste system is another name for the social stratification prevalent in the Indian subcontinent, where social classes are defined by thousands of hereditary groups often termed as jatis or castes.

The caste system has been prevalent in our society since the ancient period. According to the Hindu scriptures, there are four varnas: Brahmans (teachers, scholars and priests), Kshatriyas (kings and warriors), Vaishyas (traders) and Sudras (agriculturists, artisan groups). Although the political power was in the hands of the Kshatriyas, Brahmans traditionally enjoyed prestige and privileges.

India witnessed a series of social and religious movements during the 19th and early decades of the 20th century. The main aim of the 19th century reformers was to spread knowledge so as to literate people from deep-rooted superstitions and social evils. The force behind these movements was the emergence of a new intelligentsia, a class which was exposed to western education and growing contacts between India and the western world.

2. In Andhra Pradesh the cultural renaissance and the reform movement were both started by Veerasalingam Pantulu, who hailed from Rajamundri. Though he came from an orthodox family, he realised that the prevailing customs and traditions were not rational. He was deeply influenced by the writings of Keshab Chandra Sen. Reforms related to women were his first priority. He worked to eradicate child marriage, polygamy and sati projecting his arguments through a drama, Brahmavivaham, serialised in his journal Hayasanjivani.

Vivekvaradhani published by Veerasalingam, was the journal devoted to uncompromising social regeneration. Veerasalingam was pioneer in borrowing from both English and Sanskrit literature through his satirical novel Prahasanam - a new literary genre-and plays, to propagate his ideas on social reforms.

In his speeches and writings. Veerasalingam focussed on the need to spread scientific knowledge and rational way of thinking. He advocated for the spread of scientific education in local languages. He believed that social reform should take place along with political reform, if not before it. In his presidential address at the Indian Social Conference in 1888, he declared that; "I believe the political development of a country must largely depend upon the social condition of the community which supplies the physical, intellectual and moral resources of the people." He was a typical representative of early Indian nationalism.

3. Narayan Guru realised the evils of casteism and pioneered the lower caste movement in Kerala. To change the mindset of the masses, he founded an organisation in 1903 called SNDP - the Shree Narayana Dharam Paripalana Yogam. He struggled to lift up the downtrodden and worked for their rightful place in society.

His most significant message was: 'one caste, one religion, one God for man.' He preached that all of us belong Sri Narayana Guru to one caste: the human caste. The Hindu texts themselves clarify that it is not janma (birth) that determines castes, but guna, (aptitude / ability / interest) and karma, (occupation / activities / work).

In 1888 one Sivaratri night, Narayana Guru picked up a sivalinga from the Neyyar River and consecrated (to make/declare sacred) it at Aruvippuram near Trivandrum. When challenged, he replied, mildly 'It was only an Ezhava Siva that I consecrated.' The great irony of that-simple statement- how could Siva belong to any particular caste? - reverberated throughout the land. This was the very first Satyagraha, a peaceful, non-violent protest against obvious injustice.

4. Jyotiba Phule was born in 1827 in Poona and studied in christian missionary schools. Since his father and uncles served as florists under the Peshwas, they came to be known as Phule. Jyotiba was greatly influenced by Thomas Paine's ideas.

A painful incident made him aware of the inequities of the caste system. He was invited to attend a wedding ceremony of his Brahmin friend, where he was insulted in the name of caste.

Deeply hurt, Jyotiba struggled throughout his life to defy the caste system and serve the Shudras and women who were deprived of all their rights as human beings. He strongly attacked the strong hold of Brahmins, believing that they blocked others from gaining access to avenues of knowledge and influence. He appealed the masses to resist the tyranny of the Brahmins.

In 1873, He founded Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth). The main objectives of the organisation were to liberate the Shudras. All the members of the organisation were expected to treat human beings as children of God. He opposed idolatry and supported widow remarriage and women's education. He stressed on the unity of man and envisaged a society based on liberty equality and fraternity. In 1873, Phule wrote Gulamgiri, meaning slavery which was dedicated to all those Americans. He passed away on 28 November 1890.

## Chapter 7 : Changes in Art : Painting, Literature and Architecture

- A.** 1. (iii); 2. (ii); 3. (iii); 4. (iii); 5. (ii)
- B.** 1. James Princep; 2. Lahore; 3. realistic; 4. Dada Saheb; 5. Victoria Terminus
- C.** 1. (T); 2. (T); 3. (T); 4. (F); 5. (T)
- D.** 1. (v); 2. (iii); 3. (iv); 4. (ii); 5. (i)
- E.** 1. Miniature painting are the paintings carried out on any perishable material, such as paper, canvas, hard board, etc. or small sized paintings.  
2. Dak Bungalow was rest house or traveler's accommodations maintained by the government.  
3. Gharana is a lineage or school of music or dance, preserving and passing down traditional styles and techniques.  
4. The monument is the best specimen of colonial architecture in India. It was built in 1888.  
5. Gitanjali is a collection of poems by Rabindranath Tagore, conveying spiritual and philosophical themes.
- F.** 1. The efforts of William Jones, Max Mueller and Monier Williams revealed to the world the treasure of Indian literature and culture. William Jones translated Kalidas's Abhijnan Sakuntalam and James Princep deciphered the Brahmi script in 1834. Thus, they reconstructed the history of Ashoka and ancient India. In fact, Indians had forgotten the Brahmi script, written records of which

were not available. Because of their efforts, Indians felt proud of themselves and their ancestors, while Europeans also recognised the rich cultural heritage of India. But with the political domination by the British in the 19th century, there was complete change in the intellectual and socio-economic pattern of life in India. Thus, under the cultural impact of the British, the native India tradition was slowly inching towards the great renaissance tradition of the West.

2. Western academic style refers to the scholarly approach prevalent in Western educational institutions, characterized by critical analysis, research based arguments, and formal citation of sources.
3. Lala Deen Dayal was appointed as court photographer of Viceroy Curzon in 1884. Through photography, he portrayed notable events of the Courts and the architecture of new palaces.
4. Print media played a crucial role in reflecting the social, political and economic conditions of a nation. The Europeans brought printing technology to India. As early as 1557, Portuguese Jesuits set up a press in Goa and began to print religious literature. In course of time, printing technology spread throughout India. News papers owned by the British were supporters of the British rule.

In the 19th century, presses owned by Indians began publishing newspapers, journals and magazines, in both vernacular languages as well as English. Most of the reformers were involved in editing and publishing newspapers and journals. They gave voice to the grievances of the Indians, and their social economic and political demands. In the latter part of the 19th century, the growing number of newspapers helped to mobilise public opinion in favour of seeking freedom from British rule.

- G.** 1. The revival of interest in the culture of Ancient India arose through the work of Sir William Jones, who held a high post under the Company. He founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784 with an aim to research India's past. Due to these efforts, the people of India began to overcome the demoralising effects of colonial hegemony. They began to realize that their ancestors had great achievements to their credit.

The efforts of William Jones, Max Mueller and Monier Williams revealed to the world the treasure of Indian literature and culture. William Jones translated Kalidas's *Abhijnan Sakuntalam* and James Princep deciphered the Brahmi script in 1834. Thus, they

reconstructed the history of Ashoka and ancient India. In fact, Indians had forgotten the Brahmi script, written records of which were not available. Because of their efforts, Indians felt proud of themselves and their ancestors, while Europeans also recognised the rich cultural heritage of India. But with the political domination by the British in the 19th century, there was complete change in the intellectual and socio-economic pattern of life in India. Thus, under the cultural impact of the British, the native India tradition was slowly inching towards the great renaissance tradition of the West.

2. In 20th century, a spirit of nationalism, was arising in India because of works of social reformers. In the field of art, artistic nationalism focused on the common man and the themes related to the common man: life of the working class, poverty and manual labour. The Calcutta group in the early 20th century was mainly associated with nationalism, but was also supported and promoted by many British art administrators. However, by the end of the 19th century, the colonial setting in India formed the backdrop of nationalist movement in Indian art. The movement led by Abanindranath Tagore and supported by E.B. Havel Head the Calcutta School of Art in the opening decade of the 20th century. Havel tried to propagate true appreciation of India's cultural heritage abroad and advised young Indians against-build admiration of western art. Nationalist art culminated in the works of three Tagores-Gagendranath Tagore, Abanindranath Tagore and Rabindranath Tagore. The Vishwa Bharti University set up at Shantiniketan by Rabindranath Tagore was one of the key centres of the Bengal School of Art. Meanwhile, Abanindranath tagore produced a Master piece of nationalism in the form of Bharata Mata (Mother India) Painting. In this picture, he depicted her as a Hindu goddess, with four arms holding objects symbolic of national aspirations.
3. The 19th and 20th centuries saw the maturing of Indian literature. Earlier, it was confined to religion and mythology. Most of it was not related to the present. Now literature adopted secular and national themes. The individual became important and his day to day problems and struggles became the central theme of the literary works of this period. New forms of writing such as novels, short stories, dramas and essays became popular. Since patriotism, nationalism and social reforms were the prevailing social preoccupations, these reflected in the literature. Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, G.H. Deshmukh, Sri Narayana Guru were powerful writers who

wrote influential books and edited journals in their respective languages. Though Bhartendu Harishchandra pioneered modern Hindi literature, it is Munshi Premchand who is credited with introducing realism in Hindi prose by focusing on the social issues of the day. His works had a far reaching effect on the popular imagination.

4. The first building constructed by the British were factories but later on, district administration. offices, courts of justice, schools, municipal halls and dark bungalows came up. These were ordinary structures, built by garrison engineers, with a view to solidity, defendability, and heat insulation. They were readily expandable, with large courtyards, gardens, etc., tended to by an army of gardeners, caretakers and cleansers. A thing to notice is that in the beginning the architectural designs were clearly aimed at creating and consolidating authority, later examples of colonial architecture culminated in a new form that some refers to as Indo-European architecture.

The colonial architecture was the blend of Hindu, Islamic and western elements. Some colonial architectures survive in innumerable institutional, civic and utilitarian buildings such as post officers, railway stations, rest house and government buildings. Such building began to be built in large numbers in different part of British India.

From the mid 19th century onwards, the Anglo-Indian builders started following the Gothic model in the construction of Churches, complete with flying buttresses and tall, stained glass windows.

## Chapter 8 : Resources

- A. 1. (ii); 2. (ii); 3. (ii); 4. (i); 5. (iii)
- B. 1. Mining; 2. Minerals; 3. fossil; 4. pollution; 5. renewable
- C. 1. (T); 2. (F); 3. (F); 4. (F); 5. (F)
- D. 1. (iv); 2. (i); 3. (v); 4. (iii); 5. (ii)
- E. 1. The resources which have legal, ethical and aesthetic value are also called non-utilitarian resources.
2. Industries make use of resources as raw materials and turn them into useful products. Developing Countries lacking industrialisation use primitive methods and obsolete technology as well as worn out machinery and produce inferior quality resources that are quite expensive.



3. **Biotic Resource** : These are living resources like forests and forest product, crops, animals, birds, marine life, etc.
  4. Minerals, vegetation, agricultural, products, animals, etc., form raw materials for production of goods. Even coal, gas, petroleum which are mainly used as energy resources may also be used as raw materials for production of chemicals, fertilisers, etc.
  5. conservation is preservation, protection and efficient use of resources.
- F. 1.** The main principles of 'Sustainable Development' are :
- Respect and care for all forms of life to achieve a dynamic equilibrium.
  - Improve and raise the quality of human life to remove present imbalances.
  - Natural ecosystems have enormous ability to withstand shocks and it is important to conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
  - It is essential to minimise the depletion of natural resources to avoid possibility of a catastrophe.
  - Such attitudes and practices towards environment should be changed as they are detrimental to environment as well as our health and vitality.
  - Local communities must be enabled to play participatory roles and take care of their own environment.
  - All these suggestions for effective planning of resources ensure sustainable development. They also help to avoid or control some disasters like famine, diseases and war.
  - The Convention on Biodiversity was signed at this conference. It helped the member nations including India to evolve National Conservation strategy.
2. Four types of value addition related to resources are economic, legal, aesthetic and ethical. This value addition brings the resources to usable or developed stage. It is at this stage that resources command a price, for example. iron ore has no economic value to an ordinary user but when iron ore is changed into usable iron it commands a price or becomes economically useful.
  3. Some important stages in the development of resources are:  
**(a) Potential Resources** : It is total quantity of a particular mineral or resources existing in nature. Such quantities are determined by surveys.

**(b) Actual Resources:** These resources are those that have been surveyed and their reserves properly determined for actual use.

**(c) Reserve:** It is that portion of potential resources which can be exploited and developed economically in stages. It is possible to convert a resource into a reserve using technology. Reserves are like actual deposits from which withdrawals can be made.

4. **Transport and Communication :** Many areas on the earth are still, inaccessible. Transport and communication play an important role in covering the areas, for example, Siberia in Russia has resources in plenty but due to the lack of transport and communication, these resources cannot be exploited. It is only recently that human settlements have come up in some parts of Siberia.

- G. 1. All gifts of nature which are useful in making the life of human beings comfortable and worth living are known as natural resources in total. They include natural vegetation, soil, water, air, minerals and even rocks. These can be of two main types- biotic and abiotic.

**(a) Biotic Resource :** These are living resources like forests and forest product, crops, animals, birds, marine life, etc.

**(b) Abiotic Resources :** These are material resources or non-living things. Minerals and power resources are abiotic resources. These resources can be exhausted by excessive use of it.

2. Factors that contribute to higher productivity and economic growth are as follows :

**Human Resources :** Human resources are the most important ingredients. The development and higher expectation of life at birth and human skills that we can make better use of other resources. conservation of resources. It is only through training, knowledge, productivity, better health, education,

**Technology:** meaning the best way to do or make things, is an important contributor to enhance productivity.

**Self-governing Institution:** Specially democratic institutions like the Panchayati Raj Institutions encourage workers at grass-roots level to raise productivity.

**Stability and Peace:** Workers feel free to move around in a peaceful environment. In absence of fear and uncertainty, the workers are more focused on raising the production.

**Free Market Economy:** In recent years, India has gradually

thrown market to international competition. It exposes the farmers and workers to higher standards of work and raising their productivity.

3.

<b>Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Economic Development</b>
1. It refers to change in amount, composition.	1. It refers to exploitation of natural resources at a rate not above that of their.
2. it is governed by demand and supply.	2. It is governed by concern for protection and preservation of environment.
3. It only refers to human progress.	3. it is based on respect and care for all forms of life.

4. Conservation does not prohibit human beings from making use of resources, it rather demand man's foresight to use the resources wisely. The main aim of conservation is to ensure survival of life in all its forms and variety. Therefore, conservation of natural resources is necessary and meant to preserve resources for future generation. As there exists close relationships between plants and animals and the environment in which they live, the concern for the health of the environment is also a goal of conservation.

Several measures have been taken for the conservation of biotic and abiotic resources. These include enactment of rules and regulations, involvement of non-governmental organisations, creation of specially protected areas like biosphere reserves, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which we shall learn later. The United Nations is also promoting international trade under the concept of globalisation. Through the development of trade and commerce, wide dispersal and Judicious utilisation of resources is promoted.

## **Chapter 9 : Land, Soil and Water Resources**

- A.** 1. (i); 2. (i); 3. (ii); 4. (ii)
- B.** 1. land; 2. property; 3. soil; 4. saltiness; 5. Shelter belts
- C.** 1. (T); 2. (T); 3. (F); 4. (T); 5. (F)
- D.** 1. a field covered with grass or herbage and suitable for grazing by livestock.
2. The organic content in soil called humus.
3. The layers of soil are also called Horizon.

4. **Salination** : Accumulation of water on soil causes its saltiness. Irrigation canals lead to salination, thus resulting in soil degradation.
  5. businesses owned by “member-owners”.
- E.**
1. Major land use patterns of the world are: (i) Forests, (ii) Arable land, (iii) Pasture land/Grasslands,
  2. Soil is an important resource which sustains the living world. It is the top covering of the earth's surface. It comprises of mineral particles and decayed organic material which together help plant growth. The organic content in soil called humus.
  3. Hydrological cycle, also known as the water cycle, is the continuous process of water Movement on, above and below the surface of the Earth. It involves processes such as evaporation, condensation. Precipitation, infiltration and runoff, cycling water between the atmosphere, land and oceans.
  4. Water as a resource is distributed globally through various natural and human driven processes. This distribution is uneven with some regions having abundant water resources while others face scarcity. Factors influencing water distribution include precipitation patterns, geography, climate, and human activities such as water management and infrastructure development access to clean water also varies widely, affecting both human populations and ecosystems.
- F.**
1. **Land Use**  
We use land for different purposes like cultivation, grazing mining, setting up of industries, settlements and so on. Such land utilization is called land use. The proportion of land put to a particular use and its distribution over an area or the world is known as land use pattern, for example, agriculture, housing and roads, Differences in land use also depend on environmental problems and cultural differences of the people. Physical features of the land also put certain limits to its use.  
Major land use patterns of the world are: (i) Forests, (ii) Arable land, (iii) Pasture land/Grasslands, (iv) Rough grazing, (v) Wasteland, (vi) Savanna, (vii) Mining, Fishing and Industrial centres.
  2. Conservation is a human practice that has to be promoted rather than allowed to run on its own. Some methods adopted for soil conservation are :
    1. **Check Land Degradation** : Degradation of land as explained earlier is directly related to destruction of soil resources.

therefore, land degradation must be controlled.

2. **Mulching** : 'Mulch' means covering with straw or compost. Bare grounds are covered with layers of organic matter, sometimes even with crude fibres or any other organic matter. This prevents torrential rainfall, animals and fast winds from causing damage to soil. It helps to retain soil moisture in cold countries. Mulching is used for the germination of seeds.

3. **Contour Ploughing** : It is the cultivation of land along the contours in colour to check the flow of water, which otherwise can wash away the soil.

3. Several problems are faced regarding water and waste management :

1. **Water Scarcity** : Many regions experience water scarcity due to factors such as overuse, pollution, and climate change leading to inadequate access to clean water for drinking, sanitation and agriculture.

2. **Water Pollution** : Industrial discharge, agricultural run off, and improper waste disposal contaminate water bodies, affecting human health, ecosystems, and bio-diversity.

3. **Waste Management** : Inadequate waste Management practices lead to the accumulation of solid waste in landfills, causing environmental pollution, soil, degradation and health hazards.

4. **Waterborne Diseases** : Contaminated water sources contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid dysentery, particularly in developing countries with limited access to clean water and sanitation facilities.

Addressing these challenges requires integrated water resource management strategies, sustainable waste management practices, investment in infrastructure and technology and international cooperation to ensure equitable access to clean water and sanitation for all.

4. Water in its pure form, is odourless and colourless liquid. It easily gets contaminated with hundreds of different types of wastes that affect its quality. It becomes saline but does not decompose easily. Therefore these wastes infuse disease causing pathogens in water and make it dangerous for human or even animal consumption. The common water borne diseases are cholera, dysentery, typhoid and amoebic infections.

Water pollution is a major pollution today. It is responsible for water scarcity. Besides, there are also problems of taking piped

water to far-flung and scattered rural areas. In India, only 29% of homes rural areas get water. Even in urban areas, only 65% of homes get water. Worldwide, less than 20% people in developing countries have access to clean drinking water.

There is water shortage in many regions of the world on account of pollution and regional variations. Many parts of Africa, West Asia, South Asia, West USA, North-West Mexico, South America and entire Australia are facing water shortage.

Water can be conserved and its quality improved at less expense than any other resource. Some of the important purification and quality improvement techniques are:

**1. Removing impurities:** Any odour or colour in water is a sign of an impurity. Depending on the type of impurity these can be removed by filtration, distillation, boiling, treatment and recycling. Some of the common water contaminants are lead, salt, iron and hydrocarbons.

**(a) Filtration:** In this process, water is passed through a screen like cloth, sand, charcoal or even a specially made filtering device to remove suspended particles. Mostly insoluble and hard impurities can be removed in this process.

**(b) Distillation:** This process involves boiling of the water and condensing pure steam which they can be reused. This method is very effective but expensive. Many pesticides which are not biodegradable can be removed in this way. Distillation is also used for desalination of pond or sea water. Distilled water is mostly used in hospitals.

**(iii) Boiling:** Boiling of drinking water supplied by pipes is recommended for every household. It is also the most common method as boiling kills parasites and bacteria.

**(iv) Treatment:** Water can be disinfected through treatment. Chlorination is a common way of disinfecting drinking water. Chlorine is also used in swimming pools, ponds and water tanks.

## Chapter 10 : Our Agriculture and Industries

- A. 1. (ii); 2. (ii); 3. (i); 4. (iii)
- B. 1. sugarcane; 2. Kharif; 3. The Green; 4. Wheat; 5. Textile
- C. 1. (T); 2. (T); 3. (F); 4. (F); 5. (T)
- D. 1. (iii); 2. (v); 3. (iv); 4. (i); 5. (ii)
- E. 1. Cash crops are the crops which are grown for sale purposes.



Tea, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds, jute, pulses, grams, vegetables and fruits are cash crops.

2. In India, rice is one of the most important crops grown by the farmers. Rice is grown on one-third of the total cultivated area in our country.
3. Jute is used to make gunny bags, lines, carpets and ropes. It grows well in hot and wet climate. It is a fibre crop. Jute is grown in West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Assam. Cotton is also a fibre crop. It is used to make clothes.
4. Since independence we have made great progress in the production of agricultural crops. This success in agriculture is called the 'Green Revolution'. The green Revolution was launched in 1960s in India.
5. An industry is the place of factory where things are produced. For example, cloth is made from cotton in a textile industry, thread is made from jute in a spinning mill and sugar is made from sugar cane in a sugar industry.

- F.**
1. Cottage Industries are the industries where few people work to make goods on a small scale with a small amount of money. weaving clothes, making shoes, bamboo works and weaving shawls and blankets are some examples of cottage industries.
  2. The Kharif season starts with the arrival of monsoon, The crops grown in this season are called Kharif crops E.g. rice, maize, millet, cotton and jute.
  3. Steel industries are located at rourkela in Odisha, Bokaro in Jharkhand, durgapur in west Bengal, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand and at Salem in Tamil Nadu.

- G.**
1. **Green Revolution** : Since independence we have made great progress in the production of agricultural crops. This success in agriculture is called the 'Green Revolution'. The green Revolution was launched in 1960s in India.

Several steps were taken by the government to achieve Green Revolution :

- Increasing area under irrigation.
- Using better quality of seeds.
- Increasing use of fertilisers, manures, insecticides and pesticides.
- Using better tools and implements like tractors and harvesters.

Yet a lot needs to be done to supply the food for the people of a populous country like India.

2. **Cereal Crops** : The crops which are grown for foodgrains are called Cereal Crops, Rice, Wheat, maize and Millets are Cereal Crops.

**Cash Crops** : Cash crops are the crops which are grown for sale purposes. Tea, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds, jute, pulses, grams, vegetables and fruits are cash crops.

3. There are two agriculture seasons in India.

(i) **Kharif Crops** : The Kharif season starts with the arrival of monsoon, The crops grown in this season are called Kharif crops E.g. rice, maize, millet, cotton and jute.

(ii) **Rabi Crops** : The Rabi season starts with the arrival winter season. The crops grown in this season are called Rabi crops. E.g. wheat, gram mustard, sugar cane and barley.

4. **Industries** : An industry is the place of factory where things are produced. For example, cloth is made from cotton in a textile industry, thread is made from jute in a spinning mill and sugar is made from sugar cane in a sugar industry. Cotton, jute, sugar cane etc. are the raw materials. A country that can make all these industrial products is said to be industrialised.

There are many kinds of industries. They can be grouped into three categories :

1. Cottage industry
2. Small scale industry
3. Large-scale industry

5. **Small-Scale Industries** :

Small-scale industries are the industries where a small number of workers are employed to manufacture goods. Making plastic goods, utensils, toys, fans, biscuits, etc. are some examples of small scale industries.

**Large-scale Industries** :

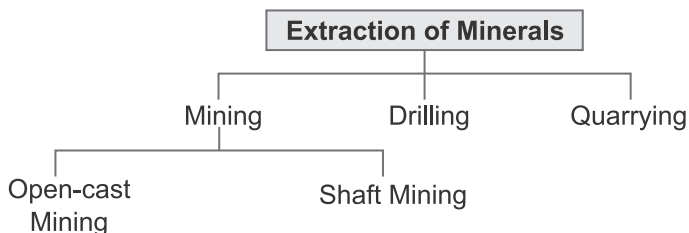
Large-scale industries are the industries where a large number of people work together to manufacture goods on a large scale. These types of industries require a huge capital to set up. Iron and steel plant, textile mills, automobile factory and paper mill are some examples of large-scale industries.

Since independence, our country has made a great progress in the field of industries. Liberal industrial policy has been made by the government to speed up the industrial production.

## Chapter 11 : Mineral and Power Resources

- A.** 1. (ii); 2. (iii); 3. (ii)
- B.** 1. Metallic; 2. Australia; 3. Coal; 4. Anthracite
- C.** 1. (F); 2. (T); 3. (F); 4. (T)
- D.** 1. A mineral from which a metal is obtained is called an ore.
2. Ductility is the ability of a Material to deform under stress without breaking, allowing it to be stretched into a wire or thin sheet.
3. **Quarrying** : The process is used near the surface of the earth by simply digging out or breaking rocks.
4. Magnetite is a type of iron oxide mineral with magnetic properties.
5. Fossil fuel is coal, petrol, gas derived from rocks formed of remains of dead plants and animals who lived million of years ago.
- E.** 1. Some of the characteristics of minerals are:
- 1. Location** : Minerals are found in areas of active geological processes, for example, in the Chhotanagpur region of India. Geological processes operating beneath the ground have led to the accumulation of various mineral elements which can be commercially exploited.
- 2. Quantity and Quality of Minerals** : They are generally inversally proportional to each other.
- 3. Place Deposits:** There are alluvial mineral deposits, or concentration which occur through small particles carried by rivers along with the other sediments. Placer deposits are chiefly found in the case of gold and platinum.
- 4. Ores** : Metallic minerals like iron and even gold occur in ores or in veins, beds, or seams, parallel to enclosing rock. This makes exploitation commercially profitable.
- 5. Uneven Distribution:** Minerals are dispersed and unevenly distributed. There are great variation between abundant and scanty deposits of minerals.
2. Space exploration in recent years have widened the scope of commercial extraction of minerals in all the three spheres of earth— lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. The subject that deals with chemical composition of the earth is called Geochemistry. This subject is fast developing it helps in extraction of useful minerals. The method of taking out minerals from rocks buried under the earth's surface is known as mining A

typical method of extraction of minerals is shown in the given figure.



3. The coal is found in three main grades on the basis of its formation viz., lignite, bituminous and anthracite.
4. Energy Consumption is directly proportional to the standard of living. Higher the standard of living, greater is the energy consumption per head as against just 100 to 300 units of energy consumption per head in countries like the energy consumption. Countries such as USA, Japan, West Germany, France and UK use between 4,000 to 10,000 units of energy per head. Zaire, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Myanmar, India, China and Pakistan. India's consumption per head does not exceed 225 units as against 270 units for China and 300 units in Pakistan.

Coal, mineral oil and natural gas are known as fossil fuels. All the three are derived from rocks, so they are also known as mineral fuels. If consumption of all fossil fuels were considered in terms of coal equivalent, the world consumption has increased manifold in the last few years. A major part of increase in consumption is due to a rapid growth in population and another part is due to industrialisation and rise in the standard of living during the same period.

- F.
1. Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha.
  2. Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri mines), Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
  3. Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan
  4. Coastal Gujarat, Maharashtra.
  5. Jharkhand, Rajasthan (Khetri district), Madhya Pradesh.

## Chapter 12 : Natural Disasters : Earthquakes, Droughts, Floods and Cyclones

- A. 1. (i); 2. (i); 3. (iv); 4. (ii); 5. (ii)
- B. 1. Disasters; 2. preparedness 3. geographical factors 4. Odisha
- C. 1. (F); 2. (T); 3. (T); 4. (F)

- D.**
1. A disaster is a sudden, catastrophic event that causes significant disruption, destruction, and suffering, often affecting a large population or area.
  2. A seismic zone, also known as a seismic region or earthquake zone, is an area where there is a higher probability of earthquakes occurring due to geological factors such as tectonic plate boundaries, fault lines, or volcanic activity.
  3. Drought takes place when an area does not get sufficient rainfall. Crop failure causes acute shortage of food grains.
  4. Nuclear explosion is a catastrophic release of nuclear energy.
- E.**
1. Natural disaster = Drought Earthquake, Cyclone, Flood. Man-made disaster = Nuclear Explosion, Pollution, Bomb Blast.
  2. Here are examples of states prone to each type of disaster :
 

(a) Earthquake – Gujarat	(ii) Drought – Odisha
(c) Flood – Bihar	(d) Cyclone – Odisha
  3. The large plates of land, float over the oceans of molten rocks at times collide. The earth is composed of these plates. These have been moving and shifting for many thousand years. In this process, huge amount of energy is released resulting in tremors on the Earth's crust.  
 Earthquakes also take place in the oceans. In this case, huge waves race in the ocean, in some cases speed of waves is upto 8000 km/hr.
  4. To prevent house collapse during the rainy season :
    1. Maintain structural integrity.
    2. Ensure proper drainage.
    3. Waterproof vulnerable areas
    4. Reinforce the foundation
    5. Follow building codes.
- F.**
1. Droughts, floods, earthquakes and cyclones are natural hazards that can occur anywhere. However, there are some parts of the country where there is greater apprehensions of any of these calamities. If floods occur frequently in Bihar, Bihar is said to be more prone to floods. Likewise, Odisha is more prone to droughts, Gujarat is more prone to earthquakes. Sea-shores in Odisha are more prone to damage by cyclones originating on the high seas and travelling to the coastal areas at very high speed. The coastal regions supposed to be more vulnerable to damage by cyclones.  
 By studying the social and natural factors, we can predict the

extent of human misery that may be caused due to a natural disaster.

**2. How to Prevent Man-made Disasters**

- We can prevent man-made disasters. If the buildings are built according to the prescribed by laws, there would be no collapses. Likewise, if fire fighting equipments are installed and safety measures are taken, even when fire breaks out, the damage to human beings would be minimum.
  - Abiding by the rules is most important for installations like nuclear power plants.
  - International agreements already exist. What is needed is that nations follow the rules like not making and storing weapons of mass destruction.
  - Factories Act prescribes safety conditions. If all manufacturers stick to those safety measures, there would be fewer industrial accidents.
  - We cannot check the natural disaster, but the human misery can definitely be minimized. If we are prepared for a disaster, there would be minimum suffering and damages. Disasters like floods annihilate entire civilizations like the one in Indus Valley.
  - If we take care, floods and drought can be prevented. Blindly cutting of trees reduces annual rainfall leading to soil erosion and land slides. In the process of industrialisation, ecological balance of nature must be kept in mind.
  - In case of volcanic eruption, all agencies like the State and the people groups should come into action through coordinated efforts to rehabilitate the victims.
3. To minimize damage to life and property be minimized in case of railway accidents:
- (a) Strictly enforce safety regulations and protocols for railway operations, maintenance, and employee training.
  - (b) Regularly inspect and maintain railway tracks, bridges, and signals.
  - (c) Educate passengers about safety procedures and emergency exits on trains.
  - (d) Work with local communities to raise awareness about railway safety and encourage reporting of hazards or concerns.
  - (e) Train staff for emergencies.
  - (f) Use advanced technology.

4. • All disasters cannot be warded off. However, human misery due to disasters can be minimized through Community Contingency Plans.
- First of all, potential danger is to be identified. The danger can be in the form of flood, a volcanic eruption, spread of an epidemic and earthquake.
- After that come the preventive measures like erection of bunds to check inflow so that the gravity of the cyclonic waves is lessened.

### Chapter 13 : Constitution : Its Role

- A.** 1. (ii); 2. (iii); 3. (i); 4. (iii)
- B.** 1. Lord Mount batten; 2. 2002; 3. a set of rules
- C.** 1. (T); 2. (T); 3. (F); 4. (F)
- D.** 1. (iv); 2. (iii); 3. (i); 4. (ii)
- E.**
  1. The Constitution of a nation is a document which contains people's aspirations, values and ideals.
  2. Prohibition implies the act of stopping by law the manufacture, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal purposes.
  3. Secularism denotes equal regard for the religious sentiments of all people. All people have the freedom to follow any religion in India. Secularism means that all are free to profess or preach the faith of their liking.
  4. Fundamental rights are basic rights and freedoms that are considered essential for the development and protection of individuals.
  5. Dowry is a gift given by the parents of the bride at the time of the marriage of their daughter to the bridegroom and his family.
- F.**
  1. A republic is different from a nation ruled by a foreign ruler. Now the power of the State vests in the people of India. No other country has any say in the laws that we make for our people. We are bound only by the Constitution. It is, therefore, our duty that we must respect our Constitution and be loyal to it. The Constitution of India has 395 Articles and 12 Schedules. At the time of inception, there were only nine Schedules.
  2. The Constitution of a country contains fundamental principles, structure of government, rights of citizens, powers of different branches, election procedures, amendment processes, and



miscellaneous provisions, serving as the highest legal authority guiding governance.

3. **Meaning of Dowry**

Dowry is a gift given by the parents of the bride at the time of the marriage of their daughter to the bridegroom and his family.

**Meaning of Dowry as Per Law**

Gifts demanded by bridegroom or his parents from the parents of the bride at the time of marriage are called dowry. If gift is given voluntarily, it is not considered dowry.

G. 1. **Meaning of Secularism**

Secularism denotes equal regard for the religious sentiments of all people. All people have the freedom to follow any religion in India. Secularism means that all are free to profess or preach the faith of their liking.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Constitution, was of the view that, "Secular does not mean that the State shall not take into consideration the religious sentiments of the people. the Secular State means that the Parliament shall not impose any particular religion upon the people."

Secularism treats all religions on equal footing and accepts freedom of religion.

Secularism believes in religious co-existence and people following different religions can live side by side.

2. There is a historical reason for this. On 26 January in the year 1929 at its Lahore Session, the Indian national Congress had adopted the attainment of 'Purn Swarajya' (Complete Independence) as its final objective.

In remembrance of this historic day, it was decided to enforce the Constitution with effect from 26 January, 1950. For the first time, in the year 1951, elections were held in accordance with the provision of the new Constitution. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the first President of India and Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of the Indian republic.

3. Government action alone cannot entirely eliminate social evils, as addressing such issues often requires a multifaceted approach involving various stakeholders, including communities, NGOs, and individuals. While government policies and interventions can play a significant role, societal change cultural shifts, and grassroots initiatives. Example :

Government welfare programs can alleviate poverty to some extent by providing financial assistance, healthcare, and

education opportunities. However, eradicating poverty requires a combination of economic policies, job, creation, education initiatives, and community empowerment.

## Chapter 14 : Parliament System

- A.** 1. (ii); 2. (ii); 3. (iii); 4. (i); 5. (ii)
- B.** 1. The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament of India, consisting of elected representatives from various constituencies across the country.
- The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the Indian voters. This is why it is called House of the People.
2. The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament of India, representing the states and union territories.
- The members of the Rajya Sabha are not elected directly by the people. Members of the Legislative Assemblies elect members to the Rajya Sabha.
3. The Indian Constitution provides supreme power to the Parliament. The Parliament is representative of the entire people of the nation.
4. **Making of Act**
- Drafting — Introduction — Select committee
- Three reading — Passing by both the houses — Goes to president
- C.** 1. The first hour of each day's sitting of the Parliament is usually devoted to questions. Through questions, members of the Parliament draw the attention of the government to subjects of public interest. The question hour is usually considered to be the most lively and interesting time. thereafter, other matters are presented in the Parliament.
2. The major functions of Parliament are as follow:
- It makes laws that are applicable to the entire country. The subjects on which it can make laws are specified in the Constitution.
  - It exercises control over the expenditure and income of the Central Government.
  - The Parliament has vast powers. It can even impeach the President. But there is a strict procedure prescribed in the Constitution for such proceedings.
  - The Parliament can amend the Constitution.

3. The Budget is presented by the Finance minister generally on 28 February every year. The Finance Minister when presents the Budget, also explains the economic policy of the government. first of all, members of the Parliament express their views on the performance of the government on economic affairs. Thereafter, each item of the budge is discussed in detail and is ultimately passed for implementation.

4. **Composition of the Indian Parliament :** The Parliament is made up of the President, the House of the people (Lok Sabha) and the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

5. **Reasons Behind choosing A parliamentary Form of Government :**

There are three main reasons for choosing a parliamentary form of government :

- India is a very vast country having a number of voters running into crores.
- Indian leaders were already familiar with the functioning of the parliamentary form of government.
- There is an apprehension that if due vigilance is not exercised, the President in the Presidential form of government may assume the powers of a dictator.

D. 1. The Parliamentary form of government is characterized by :

- (a) The executive branch, led by the Prime Minister, is accountable to the legislative branch.
- (b) Bicameral legislature with the lower house typically more powerful.
- (c) Prime Minister is the head of government, appointed from the majority party in the lower house.
- (d) Cobinet is collectively responsible to the parliament.
- (e) Parliament is supreme in law making.
- (f) Flexibility allows for quick changes in leadership through votes of confidence.

2.

Area	Parliamentary Form of Government	Presidential Form of government
1. Power of the President	President is nominal head. He has very limited power. The Prim Minister is all powerful.	The President is all powerful or he take the important decisions.

2. Responsibility of the Government	The government is responsible to the Parliament.	
3. Election of the President	The President is elected by the Parliament and State Assemblies and Councils.	
4. The Function of the Cabinet of Ministers	The Cabinet enacts and executes laws.	
5. Head of the Cabinet	The Prime Minister is the head of cabinet.	The president appoints Secretaries who head the various departments of the governments.

3. The candidates contesting elections to the Lok Sabha usually belong to a political party. Sometimes candidates also stand for election as 'independent' candidates. The political parties have different views on policy matters regarding cultural, social and economic welfare of the people. The various parties present their programmes before the voters in the forms of 'Election Manifesto'. This helps the voters in deciding and making their choice of candidates. Some of the main national political parties in India are the Indian National Congress, the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), Samajvadi Party and Bahujan Samaj Party. The leader of the political party that has the largest number of elected members in the Lok Sabha is invited by the President to form the Government.
4. The Rajya Sabha cannot have more than 250 members. At present, the membership of the Rajya Sabha is 245. It dissolved every five years, in fact every two years one-third of its members retire. These seats are filled up by fresh elections. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House. The members remain in the Rajya Sabha for six years. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. His functions are almost similar to those of the Speaker in the Lok Sabha. There is also provision of a Deputy Chairman, who performs the functions of Chairman in

his absence. Out of the two houses of the Indian Parliament, the Lok Sabha has more powers than the Rajya Sabha. The Council of Ministers is responsible only to the Lok Sabha. Only the Lok Sabha can pass a motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers at the Centre. All the money bills have to be introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha being directly elected by the people, enjoys supreme powers.

## Chapter 15 : The Judiciary

- A.** 1. (i); 2. (iv); 3. (i)
- B.** 1. Supreme Court; 2. supreme Court; 3. Superannuation; 4. time; 5. judgements.
- C.** 1. A court of justice is a legal institution where disputes are resolved and justice is administered according to the law.
2. Service conditions refer to the terms and regulations that govern an individual's employment within an organization or company.
3. The High Court is the highest court of justice in a State. it generally hears appeals against the decisions of the lower courts.
4. Lok adalat is a court where disputes are settled by mutual consent of the disputing parties.
5. Consumer courts are courts that decide cases related to consumer grievances against the sellers of different products.
- D.** 1. The Supreme court is the highest court of Justice in the country?
2. A judge of the Supreme Court must be a citizen of India. He must have legal training and background.
- He must either be a judge of the High Court or an Advocate of the High Court of not less than 10 years standing.
3. **Directive of Supreme Court on FIR**
- The Supreme Court has directed that the police must register the complaint of the person who approaches the police station for this purpose.
- The complainant has the right to get a copy of the FIR written by the concerned police officer at the police station.
- The police cannot refuse to register the complaint.
4. **Advisory Jurisdiction :** The President of India can consult the Supreme court in any matter of public importance for advice. He may also refer any Bill passed by the Parliament to the Supreme

court for advice. The President, however, is not bound to the advice of the Supreme court.

## **E. 1. Role of The Police and Courts**

### **Maintenance of Law and Order**

The maintenance of law and order is the most significant function of the police, which comes under administration. The Collector or District Magistrate who is also designated as Deputy Commissioner maintains law and order with the assistance of the police headed by the Superintendent of Police.

The Superintendent of Police at the District headquarters is mostly an officer of the Indian Police Service (IPS). The district is divided into five or six circles under the charge of a circle. Each circle has upto ten Police Station (Thanas). Each police station is headed by a police inspector or sub inspector, sometimes called Station Houses Officer (SHO). Under each 'Thana' there are some police personnel.

2. **Meaning of FIR:** FIR is a written document prepared by the police when it first receives information about a cognizable offence. It is a complaint lodged with the police by the victim or by someone on his/her behalf. Importance of FIR: It is a very crucial document as it puts the process of criminal justice in motion. After the FIR is registered at the police station the police takes up investigation of the case. The person who makes a complaint has the right to demand the information recorded by the police to be read to him or her.
3. The accountability for proving a criminal case in the court lies upon the State. A prosecutor is employed by the State to represent it in a criminal case in the court. He acts on behalf of the state and is expected to be impartial. He must study the case thoroughly and present his views before the court as forcefully and honestly as he can.

The prosecutor is the legal expert representing the government and is responsible for presenting the case against an individual who is suspected of breaking the law.

## **4. Consumer Courts**

Consumer courts are courts that decide cases related to consumer grievances against the sellers of different products. A consumer can file a case before a consumer court when he comes to know that the product sold by a manufacturer is not of the standard quality or the service provided to him is deficient in any way.

The Consumer Protection, Act 1986 is in operation. According to the provision of the Act, National Commission was set up in the year 1988. It is headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.

The provision of the Act covers 'products' as well as services. The services are of the nature of telephones, electricity, transport etc.

At present there are around 600 District Forums, 35 State Commissions with the apex body as the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC). Its headquarters is in New Delhi.