The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Summary

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- A series of four picture is portrayed by Fredric Sorrieu in 1948 which expressed the notion of ideal state.
- The imaginary manifestation of Fredric show the universal brotherhood.
- The Utopia showed the people of various country like USA, Switzerland, Germany, Canda, Englad and others have had same intention regarding freedom and liberty.
- The universal brotherhood was imagined by portrayer which was inspired with the democratic and social republics.
- According to him, universal fraternity in Europe could be obtained with Enlighten, Charter of rights for its citizen.
- The grass root changed took place in the political and mental arena of Europe due to emergence of Nationalism.
- Nationalism changed the multi national dynastic empires in the nation state.

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

Emergence of Nationalism

- Revolutions broke out in the provinces of Ottoman empire, Ireland, Poland, in the reaction of the consolidation of power by conservative regimes.
- Revolutions were inspired by the liberalism and nationalism.
- Professors, commercial middle classes, elite of educated middle-class, clerks inspired with nationalism led the revolutions.
- Independence movement of Greek caused the decimation of feelings of nationalism in among peoples.
- Poets and artists raised the nationalist feeling among Greeks by shaping public opinion against Ottoman empire by praising ancient culture and civilization of Greece.
- Greece got independence as a nation in 1832 due to emergence of nationalism among its peoples.
- The feeling of nationalism or a nation was emerged with help arts, music and stories, folk lore etc.

- A cultural movement led by Romantic artists and poets tried to create a collective belongings with culture, tradition and pasts of a nation.
- The spirit of a German culture was popularized as a folk dance, folk songs and folk poetry. It is used to put the messages of modern nationalist to connects to a majority of peoples who were not able to read.
- Poland was divided by Austria Prussia and Russia, but national feeling was alive in peoples due to music and language.
- In Poland language played a major role in promotion of nationalist feelings against Russia, as Poland was occupied by Russia and Russian language was imposed.
- The armed opposition against Russia was failed in 1831, the Poland began to use Polish language as a symbol of opposition.

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

- The rise in population in Europe led the deplorable condition of peoples as employment was not hiked in the ratio of population.
- Slums were overcrowd with migrated peoples from rural area
- That time elites were enjoying and the peasants were struggling from the debt of feudal.
- In the same time food shortage occurred this paced the dissatisfaction of unemployed.
- Hungry and unemployed peoples came out from their home and forced Louis Phillippe to flee
- National assembly provided voting rights the age of 21 and above males and announce Europe as a Republic.
- Weavers in Silesia had driven a rebel against temporary workers who provided them crude material of weaving and gave them orders for products yet radically decreased their installments.

1848 Liberals' Revolution

- In a mid of unrest, The liberal Men and women of the Germany, Austria Poland, raised their demands for a constitution, freedom of press and freedom of forming groups.
- In Frankfurt the businessman, artisans and other middle class people gathered and 831 elected representatives were reached Church of St. Paul.
- Drafted a constitution for a German country to be headed by a government subject to a parliament.
- King of Prussia, Wilhelum IV, rejected it and opposed the elected assembly by joining other.
- The social base of parliament became ruined but the military and aristocracy became stronger.
- The middle classes dominated parliament lost is support by opposing the demands of artisans and workers.
- Women also formed organization and participated in revolutionaries movement but they failed to get voting rights in the election of assembly.
- The continuous oppose of liberals changed the mind of monarchs, they started to respond over their demands and introduced the changes.
- The system of bonded labour and serfdom were abolished from Russia and Habsburg dominions.

Nation States – Unification of Italy, Germany and Britain

Germany

- The nationalist were trying to unite Germany from 1848 but the combined forces of the Jukers, military, and monarchs of Prussia always suppressed their movement.
- Otto van Bismark took the leadership of the unification of Germany.
- William I the king of Prussia became the emperor of unified Germany after three successful war with Austria, Denmark and France in the leadership of Vismark.
- Modernisation of Germany took place with the improvements in banking, legal, judicial system which became model for others.

Italy

- The only one Sardinia was ruled by an Italian princely house after division of Italy into seven part.
- A pope was head of centre, Spain was the ruler of south and Austrian Habsburgs was the head of north.
- Young Italy was founded for the unification of Italy by Mazzini but was failed to achieve its goal.
- Cavour was the new face to led the movement, Sardinia – Piedmont defeated Austria.
- Cavour and Mazzini together succeeded in muster support of peasants of Two Sicilies, against Spanish.
- They succeeded and Victor Emmanuel II become king of unified Italy.

Britain

- In Britain the arrangement of the country state was not the consequence of sudden change or unrest. It was the consequence of a long draw-out process.
- There was no British country preceding the eighteenth century. The essential characters of the general population who possessed the British thoughts were ethnic ones
- But as the English country relentlessly developed in riches, significance and influence, it could broaden its impact over alternate countries of the islands
- The English Parliament, which had seized control from the government in 1688 toward the finish of a secured conflict, was the instrument through which a country state with England at its focus, came to be produced.
- The Act of association (1707) amongst England and Scotland that brought about the development of the 'Joined together Kingdom of Great Britain' implied as a result, that England could force its effect on Scotland
- Ireland endured a comparative destiny. It was a nation profoundly separated amongst Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to force their strength over a generally catholic nation.
- Catholic rebels against British strength were severely smothered. After a fizzled revolt driven by Wolte Tone and his Joined Irishmen (1798). Ireland was persuasively consolidated into the assembled kingdom in 1801.
- Another 'English country' was produced through the spread of overwhelming English culture

Visualising the Nation – Nationalism and Imperialism

- From eighteenth centuries the artists started to represent nation as a Female.
- In France the nation was represented as a Christened Marianne, to connect the peoples with nation.
- German nation had allegory of Germania weared a crown of oak leaves to which show heroism.

Nationalism and Imperialism

- In the post nineteenth century nationalist groups had notion of dissatisfaction to each other, which is used by the European powers to diverted nationalist and extend their imperial .
- A large area of Balkan was controlled by Ottoman empire. Albania, Greece, Bosnia, Serbia, Macedonia, Croatia and many other countries were collectively termed as Balkan.
- After the disintegration of Ottoman empire, the condition of Balkan was very explosive as the idea of romantic nationalism was spreading.
- People were started to oppose in Balkan areas the ottoman empires tried to resolve this but was not successful.
- The Slavic Nationalist started to spread the history to create a sense of belongings to get rid from imperialism.
- Russia, Germany, England and Austria-Hungary both supreme power were also involves in acquiring power in Balkans.

- Rivalry of both supreme power for Balkan led to the series of wars which caused First world war.
- The anti-imperial movement was started by various colonial country of Europe, against imperial dominance.
- The movement was inspired by the collective national unity which changed the political shape of Europe and the idea of nation-states accepted.

Points to know

ABSOLUTIST

A form of the government centralised monarchial government ,had not any limit to exercise its power.

UTOPIA A imaginary state with universal brotherhood that is never going to be true.

PLEBISCITE A public related important issue is directly voted by its citizen.

ALLEGORY It's a illustration or expression of ideas, generally manifests by the things or person.

Zollverein To remove trade barrier in Prussia, it is formed in 1034.

DAS VOLK Common People in Germany

CARBONARI A secret society of Italy.

Important Personalities.

Fredric Sorrieu – Portrayer of Eutopia.

Napoleon – King of France.

Giuseppe Mazzini – Founder of Young Italy movement.

Meetternich – chancellor of Austria

Johannn Gotfrried Herder – German philosopher who encouraged Romantics to create nation feeling

Grimm brothers – Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, collected the folk tales and published it.

Otto van Bismark – the chief minister of Prussia, known as architect of Italy

William I – King of Prussia, become emperor of unified Germany

Cavour – Chief minister of Italy, who led the movement to unify the Italy

Victor Emmanuel – King of unified Italy

Important Dates

1797 - Napoleon war begins.

1789 - French Revolution.

1804 - Napoleon code.

1814 - Napoleonic Wars, fail of Napoliean.

1815 - Vienna congress took place

1821 - Independence movement of Greek against the Ottoman Empire

1846 - Uprising in Greater Poland

1859 - 61 - Unification of Italy

1863 - Polish national revolt

1866 - 71 - Unification of led by Otto Von Bismarck

1867 - autonomy established in Hungary

1905 - Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empire

The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China

Summary

French Colonization in Indo-China

- Economic and military domination on Vietnam was the major arm of colonization of France.
- French tried to change the culture and tradition of Vietnam as per their own culture.
- In mid of 1880, the French army captured over northern regions of Vietnam.
- French Indo-china was formed after capturing Tonkin and Annam in 1887.
- After that France tried to make his position strong in this region and the reaction of people against France was emblem of nationalism.
- Different section of society, who were involve the struggle against France promoted the idea of nationalism.
- Nguyen Dinh Chieu, a blind poet wrote a poem regarding deplorable condition of Vietnam under French dominance.
- The French started to develop irrigation and canal system to earn profit from cultivation of rice.
- Vietnam became the third largest exporter of rice under French dominance.
- The infrastructural development was started to ensure the strong foundation of French dominance. Means of communication started to build for easily access of French army and its belongings.
- The all development steps were taken to ensure French power in Vietnam, however the emergence of nationalism also encouraged.

Phase of Struggle against the French

- France started to capture over social aspects of Vietnamese but they failed to get their vision as Vietnamese vehemently opposed.
- French government changed the syllabus schools as per their needs but Vietnamese teacher started to modify the contents in class very cleverly and encourage Vietnamese students against French colonization.
- Saigon native school witnessed the notion of resistance against French infiltration in education, a girl student was asked to leave the first row for French student but she refused to do so.
- The girl was expelled by the colon principal, Vietnamese students opposed this discriminated decision of principal they too were expelled.

- Students were started widespread agitation against French supremacy in school, that led the French government in danger and students were allowed to enter in school again.

- A widespread struggles also took place for white collar jobs as Vietnamese were prevented to take these jobs.

- The traditional elites and students both started to oppose French. Students founded the Young Annan, a party for struggle against colonial rule.

- French government rebuilt the Hanoi as the city of modernity based on French civilization.

- During heavy rain the streets of Hanoi filled with water and caused Plague. The sewer which was the emblem of modernity, became the house for mouse and they started to enter in the modern houses of French.

- The French government started bounty program for hunting rats, rat hunters had to show the tail of mouse as a proof to get bounty. Vietnamese it was way to oppose French rule by taking bounty without hunting rats.

- Buddhism and Confucianism was the religion of Vietnamese, French rule was the supporter of Christianity and tried to encourage in Vietnam.

- French tried to dismantle the religion of Vietnam but Vietnamese opposed it. The Hoa Hao started by Huynh Phu So was popular anti French movement. The movement tried to improve the social evils.

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

Phan Chu Trinh

- A blatant supporter of democratic republic.

- Opposer of monarchy

- Impressed with the democratic ideal of west.

- Had a positive approach regarding some aspects of western civilisation.

- Accepted the ideas of French revolutionaries regarding liberty.

- Demanded to setup educational and legal institutions.

- Demanded to improve agriculture and industries.

Phan Boi Chau

- Supporter of Confucian tradition.
- "The history of loss of Vietnam" written by him, book focused on the loss of sovereignty.
- Influenced by a Chinese reformer Liang Qichao.

Ho Chi Minh

- was associated with Indo-Chinese communist party.

- was inspired by communists.

- encouraged peasants to be part of nationalist movement.

- believes in militant power to set Vietnam free from French .

- played a major role in the unification of Vietnam.

America and the War of Vietnam

- With an advance technology and a large number of soldiers America took part in a war with Vietnam to the colonial expansion.

- Napalm, Agent Orange, and phosphorous bombs were the chemical weapons and other powerful bombs like B52s used by the US troops to destroyed many villages of Vietnam.

- Large number of soldiers of US army and civilians too lost their life.

- Minorities and children of working-class families were sending by US caused the widespread criticize in US.
- The US media played the major role in creating a sense for war in American citizens. Some Hollywood films like John Wayne's Green Berets supported the war and encouraged young brains to participate in war.
- But some films like Francis Ford Coppola's Apocalypse showed the moral confusion.
- Vietnamese were inspired to sacrifices their life for nation,they have had a great nationalist feeling regarding independence.
- War grew out, US army lost the war before the nationalism of the people of small country, despite of horrific condition and threats Vietnamese drive out the colonial power.

Points to know

Indo-China – Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam together known as Indo-china.

Colony – Geographical area captured by the powerful one for their own means.

Indentured Labour – Plantation workers, employed on contracts not having any specified rights.

Colon – French people living in Vietnam.

Concentration camps – A place of torture ,where prisoners use to detain by authorities.

Napalm or Agent orange – Thicken gasoline fire bombs used by Army of US against Vietnam

Important Personalities

Ngyuyen Dinh Chieu – a famous blind poet of Vietnam.

Paul Benard – A policy maker or intellectual writer

Confucius – A Chinese philosopher develop a ideology based on good conduct ,social relationships and good conduct .

Phan Boi Chau – Formed a revolutionary society in 1903 and wrote the book The history of loss.

Ho Chi Minh – Founder of Vietnamese communist party, led the unification movement of Vietnam

Nhat Linh – A famous novel writer.

1802 - Nguyen Anh of Nguyen dynasty become emperor

1867 - French captured over Cochinchina.

1887 - Tonkin, Annam, Cochinchina and Cambodia formed a union, Laos joined this union later.

1903 - The modern part of Hanoi affected by bubonic plague.

1907 - Western style education was started in the Tonkin Free.

1911 - Formation of republic by overthrowing Monarchy by China under Sun Yat-Sen

1930 - Vietnamese Communist Party formed by Ho Chi Minh.

1945 - A independence was declared by Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi (September 23).

1961 - Kennedy decides to increase US military aid to South Vietnam.

1974 - Paris Peace Treaty took place.

1975 - Presidential palace was captured by the NLF troops in Saigon.

1976 - The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is proclaimed.

Nationalism in India

Summary

The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement

- The first world war took place in 1914 and continued till 1918.
- To meet the expenses of war ,tax ,custom duties,were raised.
- Income tax was introduced to breach the economic needs during war time.
- To fulfil the requirement of soldiers, villagers were forced to join.
- Due to various reasons crop failed in 1920 that leads the shortage of food crops.
- In the same time diseases like influenza spread and caused death of peoples.

Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movement

- Disintegration of Ottoman empire was took place after the first world war.
- To uphold the status of Khilafat a movement was started by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.
- Ali brothers and other Muslim leaders formed a Khilafat committee in Bombay.
- They started Khilafat movement against British empire joining with mass movement started by Gandhiji.
- Gandhiji avails this golden opportunity to unite Hindu-Muslims for freedom struggle.
- In Congress session of Culcutta Gandhiji decide to launch nationwide movement in the support of Khilafat.

Non-Cooperation Movement

- The movement started with the notion of notion of not to cooperate Britishers in every sector.
- Students, teachers, left the educational institutions, foreign goods were boycotted.
- Except madras, the council elections were boycotted.
- Liquor shops picketed, peoples denied to use of foreign cloths.
- In Awadh peasants joined this movement to fulfil their demands i.e to reduce tax, abolish beggar and other social issues.
- They organized Nai dhobi bandh for landlords as a part of social boycott under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra.
- Peasants defined this movement as movement against tax.

- Thousands of plantation workers of Assam left the tea gardens and returned home to support the movement. They took this movement as the movement of land distribution among landless.
- Tribal peasants of accepted this movement as a movement against British policy against forests.
- During this movement the production of textile mills increased rapidly.
- In Awadh peasants expressed their anger on the house of Zamindars and Talukdars.
- The movement had a limited participation and alternatives of British institutions was not available therefore, movement did not attain its goal but contributed in developing the sense Of common people.

Civil Disobedience Movement

- After the failure of Simmon commission, Irwin offered a status of Dominion status and round table discussion. Congress leaders didn't accepted it.
- The demand of Poorna Swarajya or complete independence raised by congress and on 26th of January accepted as Poorna Swarajya Day.
- Gandhiji opted salt to unite the Indian under the umbrella of nationalism to get the goal of freedom.
- Gandhiji gave a ultimatum of eleven demand to lord Irwin to fulfil by 11th of march 1930 and warned him if the government failed to respond he will launch a nation wide movement.
- Lord Irwin didn't responded, Gandhiji started Civil disobedience movement by Salt March.
- On 12th of march Gandhiji started march sabaramati ashram to dandi with his 78 followers.
- Gandhiji covered the Distance of 240 km in 24 day, travelling 24 km per day, by addressing thousands of peoples about Swaraj.
- The salt was defied on the morning of 6th April 1930, by making salt.
- Following Gandhiji, various place of India witnessed the breaking of salt under the leadership of famous freedom fighter.
- Peoples defied to pay taxes like chakidari tax, land tax and also refused to accept forest laws.
- Britisher government started to suppress this nationwide movement relentlessly.
- Brutual repression and peoples aggression compelled Gandhiji to think about the call off the movement and on 5th of march the famous Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed by both.
- According to the pact Gandhiji want to London but his travel to Round Table conference was not successful and he launched the movement again.

People Participation in the Movement

- The participation of all sector was not with the same goal they defined Swaraj as their own mindset.
- The Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of U.P joined this movement to reduce the land revenue but when the movement was stopped they lost their hope.
- The poor landless peasants participated in this movement to remove the land rents.
- The business class joined this movement against British policy regarding trade,as they wanted to earn benefits like during world war.
- G.D Birla and other members of FICCI supported the movement in financial term but with the failure of Round Table Conference they refused to support.
- The worker of Nagpur participated in this movement to oppose the low wages and poor working conditions.

- Thousand of woman took part in this movement by staging agitation, manufacturing salt, picketing foreign cloths but the congress had not clear aspects regarding women.
- This movement had some limits however it was successful in creating a strong sense of Nationalism.

Sense of Collective Belonging

- When the peoples started to identify themselves or all to be part of one nation, than it is said the nationalism is spreading.
- The experience, came from united struggles, created a sense of collective belongings.
- The folklore, folk tales ,popular prints, songs, symbols, history and fiction contributed to create a sense of one or Nationalism.
- To unit people, painters started to visualize India as a mother and a image of mother were portrayed with iron, that invoke peoples to fight against freedom of mother.
- The image of Bharat Mata first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay later he composed Vande Matram. The song was used in procession or protest against Britishers.
- The reverence for Bharat image is considered as the sign of nationalism and patriotism.
- Folk lore sung by bards in village also relates peoples with the sacrifice and brave heros of freedom movement, which invoke peoples to be a part of freedom movement.
- Images and symbols also contributed in the development of nationalism and create a bond of one nation among peoples.
- Tricolour flag designed in Bengal and flag designed by Gandhiji was example of unifying India by symbols.
- Revival and reinterpretations of history connected peoples with the ancient glory of India and inspired to attain it again by driving out Britishers from India
- These icons, image, history was related with Hindus it also create a sense of alienation among different religions.

Points to know

Nationalism – Notion towards nation.

Forced recruitment – to fulfil the needs of workers or soldiers a imperialist force to join the colonizers.

Satyagraha – Request for truth. Gandhiji used it as a weapon against British empire.

Picket – Blockage of the door to preventing the use of shop or factories by workers or peoples.

Gudem Rebel – A Guerrilla warfare took place in Andhra Pradesh against British empire to achieve swaraj.

Important Personalities

General Dyer – commander of British of army in Amritsar, attacked on the procession of Jaliawala Bagh.

Ali Brothers – Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali both brothers organized a committee to oppose the minimization of power of Khilafat.

Baba Ramchandra – Led the peasant revolt in Awadh.

Alluri Sitaram Raju – known as incarnation of god, encouraged the non cooperation movement.

C R Das – founder of Swaraj party.

Muhhamad Ali Zinnah – prominent leader of Muslim League, demanded for the nation of Muslims Or separation of India.

Abanindranath Tagore – famous painter, designed the image of Bharat Mata.

Mahatma Gandhi – started non cooperation, civil disobedience movements based on Satyagraha. He brought Indian under the umbrella of Nationalism to fight against Britishers.

Important Dates

1918-19 – Crops failed in India

1915 – Mahatma Gandhi returned from south Africa in January.

1919 – The Jaliawala Bagh massacre took place on 13th April.

1919 – In march, Khilafat committee was formed.

1909 – Hind swaraj written by Gandhiji was published.

1923 – Non cooperation movement was launched.

1927 – FICCI was formed

1928 – Simon commission was arrived.

1929 – Round table conference took place.

1930 – On 13 march 1930 Gandhiji started salt march.

1931 – 2nd round table conference was held in London.

1931 – Civil disobedience movement was launched.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ 1 Mark Questions

1. Which one of the following statements is not related to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

   (a) Gandhiji agreed not to launch any further mass agitations against the British.

   (b) Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference.

   (c) Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

   (d) The British agreed to release the political prisoners.

   [TERM 2, 2011]

2. Why did Nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends? Choose the most appropriate reason from the following:

   (a) Nationalists wanted to study their own culture.

   (b) Nationalists wanted to publish it and earn money.

   (c) Nationalists did it because it gave a true picture of traditional culture.

   (d) Nationalists wanted to keep folk culture intact.

   [TERM 2, 2011]

3. In which of the following years Mahatma Gandhi inspired the peasants of Champaran district of Bihar to struggle against the oppressive plantation system:

   (a) 1916

   (b) 1917

   (c) 1918

   (d) 1919

   [TERM 2, 2012]

4. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions, the idea of 'Non-Cooperation Movement' was accepted?

   (a) Lahore Session

   (b) Nagpur Session

   (c) Calcutta (Kolkata) Session

   (d) Madras (Chennai) Session

   [TERM 2, 2012]

The Making of a Global World

Summary

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

- Globalisation is a process of integration by sharing ideas, technology, culture and tradition.

- Trade with other countries and migration enabled the Globalisation.

- Money, skills, goods, ideas travelled a long distance with religious person, traders.

- We had some specific routes for trade, which enabled the access of knowledge, food products, skill and germs from one place to another. These routes were known as silk routes.

- Silk routes connects the Asia, Europe and Northern Africa.

- Food materials travelled with the traders and food produced in many part of the world, like the spaghetti of Italy was travelled from china. In china it was noodles.

- Some food materials like soya, ground nuts, potatoes, chillies, tomatoes travelled in Europe and Asia after discovery of America.

- European conquest American colonies with the help of small pox.

Nineteenth Century (Global Economy and Colonialism)

- In 19th century the society improved rapidly due to intermingle of, cultural, social and technological factors.

- Three types of movements took place in the economical context of the world in 19th century.

- First one was the hike in the trade of cloths and wheat. Second was the migration of people in search of job and third was the investment of money at small or large scale.

Global Economy

- In Britain the population was increasing but not the land. The government banned the import of corn to satisfy the landed group.

- Industrialist and urban dwellers were unhappy with the high food price and mounted pressure to lift the banned from corn laws.

- Consumption of food material increased but not the price. British farmers were not able to compete with markets they started to migrate.

- The purchasing power of peoples in England increased by faster industrial growth, Now the Eastern Europe, Australia, America started to cultivate to meet the demands of Britain.

- Agricultural regions needed to connect with ports or other centre for trade therefore infrastructural development took place like setup of Railways and making of Harbours.

- All development work and agriculture needed work force, that was fulfilled by the migrated labours of America and Australia

- Britishers developed canal to irrigate the land for growing cotton, to meet the demands of industries.

- The important inventions also paced the globalization of economies,especially means of transportation made easier to trade of perishable goods like meat. Now the meat is transported from America, Australia to Europe.

Colonialism

- The freedom of some countries was captured by developed ones, to meet the demands. It was the dark face of globalization.

- European powers to capture the geographical part to meet the demands they divided Africa for their means.

- In 1885 the European powers met in Berlin to divide Africa legally.

- The Belgium and Germany, Britain and France captured the geographical areas and became colonial powers.

- The colonies were used to fulfil the need of masters. The social economical exploitation placed the colonies in miserable conditions.

The Inter War and Post War Economy

- The first world war was continued more than four year, it was the industrial war.

- Technology, weapons, guns were used at large scale in this war. A millions of soldiers were recruited. 20 million soldiers injured.

- To meet the demands of war the industries were re-structured. Women started to do the work of men as men were involved in war.

- Britain took high amount of money from US to meet his war expenses.

- War changed the status of US from borrower to lender.

- The post war economy changed the economical scenario of the world.

- The condition of Britain was deplorable after the war. It was very tough to gain its status again.

- Britain lost his dominance in Indian market and was not able to compete with Japan.

- During war the production was increased due to high demand but after war production went down and unemployment increased.
- End of war created unemployment at large scale in Britain.
- After the war the production of wheat increased in Canada, Australia and America while decreased in Eastern Europe. The condition of agricultural economies were worsened after the war.
- After the war price of grains were fallen, incomes became declined.
- After war the economy of US went up due to mass production.
- Henry Ford, owner of Ford cars, used conveyer belt for mass production which was later followed by Europe.
- After the war the great depression was faced by many countries like US, India.
- After the world war, over production, fall of price of products, collapse of banks in US, fall in trade were the major reason of the Great Depression

Points to know

Biological war – a war in which germs, bacteria or other microorganism is used to defeat the enemy.

Dissenter – who is not going to accept the beliefs and practices, prevailing in society.

Indentured labour – a labour, bonded with a contract to work for employer for a frame time after that he can return his home. They termed as Girmitiya majdoor.

Exchange rate – for the purpose of international trade, the value of money is fix, to change it from other, national currencies.

Silk routes – a route which connected the Asia to its various regions also from Europe and Africa.

El Dorado – city of Gold

Important Personalities

Shikaripuri shroffs and Nattukottai Chettiars – were made a group of bankers to provide economical assistance in trade and agriculture.

Henery ford – owner of ford motors, who started the use of conveyer belt for production.

Important Dates

1890 – US become colonial power

1890 – Cattle plague and Rinderpest in Africa.

1800 – Indian cotton decline at 15%

1929 – The great depression

1928-34 – Price of wheat fall by 50 %

1944 – Bretton wood conference took place

The Age of Industrialization

Summary

Industrialization in India

- Silk and finer varieties of cotton of India had a larger demand in international market before the uses of machines.

- Goods were taken from Punjab by Persian and Armenian trader, had sent in Afghanistan and central Asia.

- There was a trade link between many countries through Hooghly port, Surat port, and financing production importing goods was done by various Indian merchants, capitalist and bankers.

- Network of trade relating with various countries was controlled by the Indians merchant and traders.

- But taking grants and monopoly from local courts and kings the European countries, slowly controlled over the trade. This led the declination of Indian traders and bankers.

- European traders replaced the ports from Surat and Hooghly to Calcutta and Bombay.

- The entrance of east India company changed the manual weaving industries, economic assistance started to provide as a loan to weavers to manufacture cloths and entire manufacturing activity was supervised by Gomasthas.

- The situation led the migration of weavers as they were not able to survive.

- The development of cotton industries, led the britishers to sell cotton in Indian market, the Indian weavers could not compete with the machine products of England.

- There was a huge decline in the cotton industries of due to European cotton.

Factories in India

- In Bombay the first cotton mill was set up in 1854.

- In Bengal first jute mill was set up in 1855, the eligin mill was started in Kanpur and first spinning and weaving mills were setup in Madras.

- Some of Indian traders were involved in trade with china and earned huge profit.

- In Bengal the Dwarakanath Tagore setup six joint stock company to trade with china.

- In Bombay Dinshaw petit and Jamset ji tata established huge business empire in India and were involved in trade with China.

- Hukumchand and G.D birla also setup the industries in India after making huge profit from trade with China.
- The merchant, bankers and trader who were involved in carrying goods and supply within countries also setup industries in India after earning huge profit.
- The setup of industries changed the social scenario as the workers were employed by the jobbers at large scale.

Industrialization in Britain

- England had a huge production of products before the age of machine that age is termed as proto industrialisation in England.
- Merchants started to connect with workers in village and offered economical assistance for production of goods
- Due to increase in world trade, merchants were not able to produce goods with urban crafts therefore they moved towards village and offered work to poor peasants.
- By using the working capacities of all family the peasants were able to fulfil the demands of merchants and by manufacturing goods they raised their income.
- A network was developed by merchants before the age of machines strengthened the relationship between town and villages.
- By 1730, factories came up in England after that a number of factories were setup by the late eighteenth centuries.
- Cotton was the symbol of new age ,the increase of the production changed the status of England
- A series of inventions took place for the development of cotton industries.
- With the help of technology production process like carding, twisting, spinning and rolling, were improved. The Richard Arkwright made a cotton mill.
- With high production rate factories became lifeline of England. It was the leading sector of England.
- The demand of iron and steel went up after the development of Railway.
- A large part production was taking place outside the factories, it was not possible to displace traditional industries.
- The worker of mid nineteenth century was a manual worker not the machine operator.
- The demand for labour in industries was seasonal, in season based industries there was a manual (hand working) labour. Industries of England had a wide range of products made by hand.
- The upper class was the main user of hand made products therefore the products of machine was exported in colonies.
- The machine was used in production where the availability of labours was less.
- The job opportunities was affected by the large number of availability of labours,

Points to know

Stapler – a person who sorts wool according to its fibres.

Carding – a process of preparing Fibres.

Bourgeoise – the upper middle class.

Gomastha – a agent or paid servant under the britishers to play a role of middle man between weavers and merchants.

Trade guilds – association of producers.

Important Personalities

Richard Arkwright – created cotton mill.

James Watt – improved the steam engine.

Mathew Bolten – manufactured the new model of steam engines.

Jamest Ji Tata – Founder of TATA.

Important Dates

1854 - in India the First cotton mill was set up

1730 - in England the Earliest factory was set up

1760 - 2.5 millions pounds of raw materials was imported by Britain

1840 - Expansion of cotton in England

1860 - Expansion of railway in England

1764 - Spinning Jenny was Invented.

1750 - breaking down of Indian merchant network

1855 - in Bengal First Jute mill was established

1733 - Flying shuttle invented

1779 - Invention of mules

PREVIOUS YEARS'
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ 1 Mark Questions

1. Which of the following mechanical devices was used for weaving with ropes and pullies, which helped to weave wide pieces of cloth?

   (a) Handloom

   (b) Power loom

   (c) Fly shuttle

   (d) Spinning Jenny

   [TERM 1, 2011]

2. Which of the following were the Pre-Colonial ports of India?

   (a) Surat and Masulipatam

   (b) Madras and Hoogly

   (c) Madras and Bombay

   (d) Bombay and Hoogly

   [TERM 1, 2011]

3. Where was the first Indian Jute Mill set up?
   [TERM 1, 2013]

4. In which year did the first cotton mill in Bombay(Mumbai) come up?
   [TERM 1, 2015]

5. Who adopted the assembly line production of cars?
   [TERM 1, 2016]

6. Which was the first country to undergo industrial revolution?
   [TERM 1, 2016]

7. Between which place the first section of the underground railway in the world was opened?
   [TERM 1, 2016]

8. Why did merchants from towns in Europe begin to move to countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
   [DELHI 2018]

▶ 3 Mark Questions

9. What technique of advertisement did Manchester industrialists use to entice the Indian consumers?
   [TERM 1, 2011]

CHAPTER 6

Work, Life and Leisure

Summary

London in the 19th and 20th Century

- London became developed as finishing centre before the industrialization. Industrialisation changed the London as powerful magnet for migrant peoples.

Marginal Group

- The development of London faced criminal activities.
- Henry Mayhew stated about the criminals in his London labour, according to him, criminal were poor peoples, who survived their lives by stealing food from shops, lumps of coal.
- To stop criminals, the high penalties was imposed by authorities.
- Women were employed at large scale in factories but due to technological changes the women lost their jobs.
- Women started to work from their home and increased their incomes through tailoring, washing and matchbox making. In war time women again offered job outside the home.
- The low age children were forced to work by parents.
- It was easy to earn more by stealing. So that the children were indulged in stealing.
- To ensure the children development the compulsory elementary education act was enacted in 1872.

Housing

- Migrants got job in factories but had not a proper dwelling places. Factories owners provided tenements for the workers.
- There was a deplorable condition of workers.
- First social survey of low skilled worker was done by Charles Booth, surveyed showed the pitiable conditions of workers. He lasted with the suggestion that minimum 400,000 rooms for workers needed to build.
- The increasing numbers of migrant, created the pitiable conditions of slums, the elite of London demanded for removal of it.
- To prevent unwanted situation, workers mass housing schemes were planned.
- Single family cottage were build by local authorities to solve the problem of housing.
- For Transportation London underground railway was developed, railway network help London to reduce population as it became easier to travel from distant place.

Society

- New spirit of individuality became popular, women were indulged in domestic works, they were not allowed to work publicly.
- Political movements mobilized the men ,women were also demanded for voting rights, and right to property.
- Industrial cities created a scenario of mass production and good market for the consumption of goods and services.
- Opera house, Theatre, Classical music, were developed as sources of entertainment.
- Pubs libraries art galleries, music halls, films were develop for the entertainment of working class peoples.
- Bombay in the 19th and 20th century
- In India the development process was slow under British colonial rule.
- A major proportion of peoples were shifted in presidency cities.
- Bombay was one of the city where major population shifted in search of better condition.

Bombay in the 19th and 20th Century

- The group of seven islands was known as Bombay, portugese gave it to britishers as the dowry to prince of England
- The activities shifted in Bombay from Surat for cotton industries by britishers.
- First cotton mill was setup in 1854.
- The port of Bombay became changed as a centre of exchange of cotton and opium.
- In 1819 the Bombay became capital of Bombay presidency, people shifted from nearby Ratangiri to work in mills.
- About 30 percent women were employed as mill worker.
- It was a junction head of two major Railways.

Housing

- From very beginning, no any plan was developed was develop. Crisis of water supply and housing took place in the mid of 1850
- Thickly chawls were dwelling places for working people (70%), where Muslim Parsi and traders of upper-caste used to live in bungalows.
- Chawls were multistoried structures to a great extent claimed by private landowners, searching for shortest methods for making cash from on edge transients. Each chawl was separated into littler one-room apartments which had no private toilets.
- There was a scarcity of water resources and high rent pressure made the renters to keep relatives or others as a sharer of room.
- The daily activities like cooking, washing clothes was done on streets.
- Nandi bulls, magician, monkey players were used ass a medium of entertainment.
- Discrimination was found in chwals also. To get the shelter for lower class peoples was very tough.
- In 1898 the city of Bombay trust was formed to ensure the cleanness and purity in Bombay.

Land Reclamation

- The soonest task to join seven islands of Bombay started in 1784. The Bombay senator William Hornby endorsed the working of the immense ocean divider which kept the flooding of the low-lying territories of Bombay.
- The requirement for extra business space in the mid-nineteenth century prompted the plan of a few plans, both by government and privately owned businesses, for the recovery of more land from the ocean.

- In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the privilege to recover the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the finish of Colaba. By the 1870s, the city had extended to around 22 square miles.
- An effective recovery venture was embraced by the Bombay Port Trust, which fabricated a dry dock between 1914 and 1918 and utilized the unearthed earth to make the 22-section of land Ballard Estate. Along these lines, the renowned Marine Drive of Bombay was created.

City of Dreams

- Bombay was the place, where people migrated to fulfil their dreams it was known as Mayapuri city of dreams.
- A number of films shows the life of migrants, their struggles, their perish was focused.
- The scene of wrestling match shot by Harishchandra Sankharam Bhatwadekar, was the first movies in 1896.
- Raja Harishchandra was made by Dada Saheb Phalke in 1913.
- Bombay became the film capital and making film became the industries, where numbers of peoples were migrants of Lahore, Culcutta, Madras.

Points to know

Philanthropist – who is working for the society, by donating money and time also.

Urbanisation – it is associated with the development of industries, the process of the upliftment of town with various facilities.

Tenement – dwelling place separated by single room where people use to live collectively .

Presidency Cities – The capitals of the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies in British India.

Individualism – theory of favour one's freedom

Temperance Movement – in Britain and America, middle-class-led social reform movement .

Important Personalities
Important Dates

1870 - Compulsory education act was passed in London

1902 - Factory act kept children aloof from the work of factories in London

1863 - Underground railway was started in London.

1887 - Riot occurred in London.

1661 - Bombay, gifted to king Charles as dowry

1854 - First cotton mill was established

1898 - Ten acted the law for cleaning London

1918 - Rent act was passed

1896 - A scene of movie shot at the first time in India

1913 - Raja Harishchandra was made by Dada Saheb Phalke.

1863 - Culcutta became the first Indian city enacted smoke nuisance legislation.

Print Culture and the Modern World

Summary

History of Printing in Europe

- Macro Polo bring the technology of woodblock printing from China .

- Books started publishing with woodblocks by Italians and the technology of printing books spread rapidly in Europe.

- The cheaper printed copies were started to read by students of the university and Merchants

- Booksellers, hired the Scribes and skilled hand writers to meet the demands for books.

- One bookseller usually hired More than 50 scribes for publishing the books.

- The publication of manuscripts was time consuming process as it took a lot of time and labour in copying books

- Manuscripts were delicate, cumbersome to deal with, and couldn't be conveyed or perused effortlessly. Their course along these lines stayed constrained. Henceforth woodblock printing continuously turned out to be increasingly prominent.

- There was a need of rapid mechanism for preparing book, it was possible only by mechanical process.

- Gutenberg fulfilled the need of mechanical process by inventing printing press in Germany.

- Bible was the first book printed by Guntenberg, Later he printed 180 copies.

- Printing press were setup in the countries of Europe between 1450-1550, the print workers of Germany moved in other European countries for job, they helped in the development of press.

Impact of Print Revolution

- Reduction of costs created a new reading section as it was feasible to purchase.

- In market a number of books were available due to low cost, which enabled the access of books in large reading sections.

- For a specific section of reader, folk tales, ballads were started to print with illustration. A new oral reading culture emerged as the listening was more joyful by reading.

- The circulation of books containing ideas, knowledge and logic crated a world of discussion and debates.
- The questions were raised against authorities and sensitive issues by book readers or writers.
- It was a major arm to circulate the idea and to create a sense of questioning among the readers.
- Many were afraid due to circulation of books as their status was questioned .
- Roman Catholic church was criticized by Martin Luther in his Ninety Five Theses.
- He challenged the dogma and working of church by his writings and a great impact created among common people.
- The writings of Luther created a division in church and paved the way for Protestant Reformation.

Growth of Press in 19th century in India

- Portugese missionaries brought printing press in Goa.
- Several texts in Konkani, were printed by Jesuit priests.
- In 1579 the first Tamil book printed by catholic priest in madras.
- 32 Tamil texts were printed by Dutch Protestants.
- The Bengal Gazette a weekly magazine edited by James Augustus Hickey from 1780.
- Hickey wrote about misdeeds of the officers of East India company, after that Hastings started the official newspaper in order to maintain the image of company.
- Bengal Gazette edited by Gangadhar Bhattacharya was the first Indian newspaper.
- The Sambad Kaumudi written by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1821 on various social issues.
- Jam I Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar wriiten in Persian from 1822.
- The Deoband society published thousands of Fatwas relating with the social conduct of Muslims.
- Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas was printed in 1810 from Calcutta.
- In vernacular a number or religious texts were published from Lucknow by Naval Kishore Press.
- Religious texts and stories created a sense of discussion among common people regarding social issues.
- New literary forms emerged in the reading world like lyrics,short stories,essays and social issues.
- Women also started writing books and novels
- A lady of Bengal, Rashsunndari Devi wrote her autobiography Amar-Jivan.
- Pandit Rama Bai and Tara Bai Shinde of Maharashtra wrote about the miserable life of upper caste women and widows.
- In Istri Dharm Vichar was published by Ramchandra.
- With the help of books and pamphlets, writers tried to create a sense of nationalism among Indians.
- Vernacular newspaper generally published by nationalists to create a spark against British empire.
- The law was enacted in 1878 for proper monitoring of press.

Points to know

Calligraphy – Art of writing beautifully

Anthology – poetry and song, collected from literature.

Mechanical Press – A press for printing which is operated by machine.

Manuscripts Book or document written by hand

Ballad – Sentimental song with repeated melody; poem or song in short stanzas narrating a popular story.

New Testament – Part of Bible concerned with teachings of Christ and his earliest followers.

Protestant Reformation movement – A movement of protest against the corrupt practices of the Catholic Church. The movement was led by Martin Luther, a German monk.

Chapbooks – Cheap pocket size books available at roadside shops of books.

Vernacular Language – Language or dialect of the country, language spoken by a particular clan or group.

Despotism – A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.

Ulemas – Legal scholars of Islam.

Important Personalities

Marcopolo – traveller of Italy, brought print technology.

Jotiba phule – social reformer or thinker, who raised voiced against caste system.

James augustus hickey – edited Bengal Gazzete, critised the east India company.

Guntenberg – invented printing press in Germany, printed bible

Bal gangadhar Tilak – prominent nationalist, published Maratha, Keshri,

Important Dates

594 - Books in china were printed by rubber paper.

868 - Buddhist Diamond Sutra was printed

1448 - Gutenberg published bible

1517 - Ninety Five Theses written by Mratin Luther wrote.

1558 - Church maintained index of prohibited books.

1812 - Traditional folk tales were compiled

1780 - James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette.

1821 - sambad kaumudi was published by Raja Ram Mohan

1878 - varnacular press act was passed

PREVIOUS YEARS'
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▷ 1 Mark Questions

1. Who said 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the Greatest one'?
   (a) E.V. Ramaswamy Naickar
   (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
   (c) Martin Luther
   (d) Erasmus
   [TERM 1, 2011]

2. Which one of the following statement is true?
   (a) A children press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1757.
   (b) Penny magazines were especially meant for men.
   (c) Lending libraries had been in existence from the Seventeenth century onwards.
   (d) None of the above.
   [TERM 1, 2011]

3. Who wrote about the injustice of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?
   [TERM 1, 2014]

4. Name a religious reformer who criticized the practices of the Roman Catholic Church?
   [TERM 1, 2014]

5. When did the first printing press come to India?
   [TERM 1, 2014]

CHAPTER 8

Novels, Society and History

Summary

Emergence of the Novel in the West

- France and England proved the ideal place of the emergence of novel.
- The new reader section for novels in England and France were gentlemen, shopkeepers, clerks, and middle class peoples.
- Hiked in the income of authors due to selling of books.
- Their dependence on the patronage became reduce, now they started to change the writing styles.
- In the eighteenth century Pamela was written by Samuel Richardson's, used a new way of writing by exchange of letters.
- Charles Dickens wrote Hard Times in 1854. He wrote about the terrible effect of industrialization.
- The deplorable condition of workers was describe in Hard Times by a imaginary industrial area Coketown. He criticised industrialist for misuse of human beings.
- Oliver Twist other novels of, Dickens published in 1838, was a story of poor orphan boy. In this novel he focused on the terrible condition of human and the situation of urban life and capitalism.
- The end of Oliver Twist novel was pleasant.
- Germinal was written by Emile Zola in 1885. It was a story of a young minor of France.
- The end of the orphan boy of Oliver Twist novel was pleasant but young minor of France had to face grim.

Emergence of the Novel in India

In India printing of novel was prevail from ancient time.

Kadambari, is the best example written by Bannbhatta in Sanskrit.

- In the nineteenth century, India came into contact with the Western novel became familiar with. T
- Marathi and Bengali earliest Indian novels were written.
- Deplorable condition of widow was shown by Baba Padmanji's Yamuna in his Marathi novel Paryatan.
- A idealistic novel Muktamala with moral purpose were written by Lakshman Moreshwar Halbe's

- The writings of famous novelist in the nineteenth century was always based on setbacks of Indian culture.
- The imperialist writers expressed the inferiority of culture and tradition of India but the Indian writers wrote about the royalty of culture and tradition by modern way.
- In Malyalam language, Chandu Menon translated a English book Henrietta temples, but he realized the novel was boring due to way of written and the expression of actors of book.
- He published a novel Indulekha, considered as the first modern novel of Malayalam.
- In 1878 Kandukuri Viresalingam wrote Rajasekhara Caritamu in Telugu.

Novel in Hindi

- Bharatendu Harishchandra, encouraged his friend to translate novels from others language.
- In 1882 Srinivas Das of Delhi wrote the first proper modern novel-Pariksha-Guru.
- The novel expressed the outer or inner world of the middle class and the moral code of conduct was properly expressed in it.
- Devaki Nandan Khatri wrote a romantic novel Chandrakanta. It created a large group of Hindi reader.
- The Hindi novel became popularised with the writings of Premchand. He started a new way of story telling.
- In 1916 Sewasadan was published. It was the Premchand, who started to express the serious issues of common with great values. The plight of women was raised in Sewasadan.
- The novels of Bengal were based on two themes, love stories based on historical events, second base was social issues and romantic relationships.
- Bankim Chandra Portrayed Durgeshnandini, it was narrated before gathering of people in 1865.
- Sanskrit was used in Bankim's books

Points to know

Serialised Novel – A novel whose story in published in institution in a magazine or journal.

Epic – A long poem narrating adventures or achievement of heroic figure or a nation.

Manuscript – Document written by hand.

Gentlemanly Classes – People of good social position and wealth.

Epistolary – Written in the form of series or exchanging of letter between two.

Ballads – A poem or song narrating a story in short stanzas.

Jatra – A Drama in rural society of Bengal.

Serialized novel – A novel published in a part by part or installments.

Vernacular – Language spoken in local areas.

Important Dates

1740 - Circulating libraries introduced.

1848 - Jane eyre of Charles Brontes published.

1889 - Indulekha was published.

1916 - Sewasadan was published.

1936 - Godan was published.

Resources and Development

Summary

Resources; Type and Planning

Classification of resources

Basis of origin – (i) Biotic (ii) Abiotic,

Basis of exhaustibility – (i) Renewable (ii) Non-Renewable

Basis of ownership – (i) Individual (ii) community (iii) national (iv) international

On the basis of status of development – (i) potential (ii) developed (iii) stock and (iv) reserve.

Planning

- The availability of resources is necessary condition for the development of any regions but it is not equally distributed.
- Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country by surveying, mapping and qualitative estimation.
- Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology.
- Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
- India has taken concrete action to achieve the goal of resource planning from first five year plan 1952.
- India having unequal distribution of resources.
- Some regions have ample amount of specific type of resources but are deficient in other resources.
- Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradessh rich in minerals and coals.
- Arunachal Pradesh has a abundant amount of water resources but lack in infrastructure
- Rajasthan is doing well in solar and wind energy but lack in water resources.
- This unequal distribution of resources needed balanced resources planning at the national, state And regional level.

Land and soil as a resource

- Land is an important assets.
- Land provide natural vegetation, shelter and other for human survival.
- India has variety of relief feature about 43 percent of land area is plain,30 percent of land area is Mountain

and 27 percent of land area is plateau.

- Total geographical area of India is 3.28 sq km.
- Land use is available only for 93% of the total area due to not proper estimation of land in Assam.
- Some area of Jammu & Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and china have also not surveyed.
- The land under permanent pasture has also decreased.
- The national forest policy implemented in 1952, according to it 33 percent forest is desirable in India.
- The pattern of net sown area vary from one state to another.
- 80 percent total net sown area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 percent in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Continuous use of land over a long period of time without maintaining its fertility, leads to land degradation.
- Over irrigation, mining, over grazing, deforestation are factors which affect the land fertility adversely.

Soil

- Surface layer of earth crust, including weathered rocks, organic materials.
- It is a medium of plant growth and support different types of living organism.
- **Alluvial soil** is a deposit of three rivers, forms the northern plain.
- Its very fertile soil therefore regions of this soil are intensively cultivated and densely populated.
- Black soil is known as Regur soil, made up of lawa flows.
- Its ideal for growing cotton that is why it is known as cotton soil.
- Latrerite soil develops in area with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- It is useful for growing Tea and Coffee, in Tamilnadu, A.P and Kerala.
- Red and Yellow soil found in the part of Orrisa, Chattisgarh and along the piedmont zone of the Western ghats.
- It have low water holding capacity which are not suited for agriculture. Agriculture can be practiced in red and yellow soils with proper application of **fertilizers and manure.**
- **Arid soils** generally in sandy in texture and saline in nature.

  In some area the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporation of water.
- **Forest soil** found in the hilly area is acidic with low humus content.

  The soil found in the lower part of the valley particularly on the river terrace and alluvial fans are fertile.

  Human activities, deforestation, over grazing, construction and mining disturbs the natural balance of the soil.

Points to know

EEZ

An **exclusive economic zone (EEZ)** is an area which is beyond, and is adjacent to, a given country's territorial seas, and extends not more than 200 nautical miles (370 kilometers) out from a country's own coastlines

Sustainable Development

Development without damaging environment

BANGAR

Old alluvial soil having higher concentration of Kanker nodules.

KHADAR

New alluvial soil

Water Resources

Summary

Water scarcity and water conservation

- Only 2.5 percent water is present as fresh water.
- The non availability of water is to fulfil basic needs is known as **water scarcity**.
- It is outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water.
- Large population means more water not for domestic use but also to produce more food.
- To facilitate higher food grain production, water resources are over exploited.
- Intensive industrialization and urbanization on post independent India also led the water scarcity.
- The development of industries also based on water, which also contributes in water scarcity.
- Bad quality of water, polluted by domestic and industrial water is major causes of water scarcity.
- Indiscriminate use of pesticide, fertilizers, chemicals also unbalanced the quality of fresh water.

Need of Water conservation

- We need to conserve our water as it is in meagre amount.
- To safeguard against health hazards.
- To ensure food security.
- To prevent degradation of our natural ecosystem.
- To prevent ecological crisis.

Multi purpose river projects

- Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater.
- In first century B.C water harvesting system channelling the flood water of Ganga.
- In 11th century the largest Bhopal lake was built.
- Dams built for irrigation.
- For electricity generation.
- For electricity generation for industrial water supply.
- For fish breeding.

Disadvantage

- Regulating and damming of rivers cause poor sediments flow and excessive sedimentation.

- Excessive sedimentation caused the poor habitats for aquatic life.

- Reservoirs submerge the existing vegetation.

- Made difficult to aquatic Fauna to migrate to fragmentation of rivers.

- It caused conflicts between state for use of water.

- People have to give up their lands for projects but their condition is not raked up.

- It induced earthquakes caused water borne disease and pollution.

Rain water harvesting

- In India there was extra ordinary tradition of rain water harvesting.

- Guls or Kuls diversion channel were built for agriculture in western Himalaya.

- People developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields, in the flood plains of Bengal.

- To store drinking water, in Rajasthan Rooftop rain water harvesting was commonly practised.

- In arid and semi arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

- Tankas – underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water.

- In Bikaner, phalodi and Barmer. The tanks could be as large as a big room.

- Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the 'tankas' to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool.

Points to know

BAMBOO DRIP IRRIGATION

It is 200 years old system to irrigate the betel leaf or black pepper crops with the help of bamboo pipes in Meghalaya.

PALAR PANI

In arid regions of Rajasthan, rain water which is considered as the purest form of natural water is known as **Palar pani**.

Agriculture

Summary

Type of Farming, cropping pattern and major crops

Primitive Subsistence Farming

- This ancient method of farming is still practised in some region of India.

- In this type of farming the members of a family or a small community cultivate food crops on a small piece of land using primitive tools like hoe, dao, digging sticks etc. for self consumption.

- This type of farming entirely depends on nature for water and fertility.

Intensive Subsistence Farming

It is a type of farming where more number of people are engaged in cultivating a small piece of land.

It is generally practised in thickly populated regions.

Farmers use more of chemical fertilizers to get the maximum yield.

This type of farming is prevalent in many parts of India due to the growing population and the 'right of inheritance' which has led to decrease in the size of land holding.

Main crop grown in this type of farming is rice.

Commercial Farming

- It is a type of farming where crops are grown on a large scale for selling them in the market.

- Modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides are used to maximise the yield.

Cropping pattern

- **Cropping pattern** means the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time. This is, however, a dynamic concept as it changes over space and time.

- There are **three distinct crop seasons** in **the northern and interior parts** of country, namely kharif, rabi and zaid.

- The **kharif** season largely coincides with **Southwest Monsoon** under which the cultivation of **tropical crops** such as **rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra** and **tur** is possible. It is harvested in **September-october.**

- The **rabi** season begins with the **onset of winter in October-November** and **ends in April-June.** The **low temperature** conditions during this season facilitate the cultivation of **temperate and subtropical** crops such as **wheat, gram** and **mustard**.

- **Zaid** is a **short duration summer** cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops, the cultivation of **watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder** crops during this season is done **on irrigated lands**.

Major crops

RICE:

It is the most important **Kharif crop** and **staple food**.

It grows in **hot and humid conditions**.

The ideal temperature is **250°C and rainfall is 100 cm**.

Grown in the plains of north and north eastern India.

WHEAT

- Wheat is the second most important food crop of India sown in the beginning of winter and   harvested in the beginning of summer.

- It is a Rabi or winter crop. It is sown in Normally (in north India) the sowing of wheat begins in the month of October-November and harvesting is done in the month of March-April.

- Rainfall 50 to 75 cm is needed.

- The largest wheat producing states are **U.P, Punjab** and **Madhya Pradesh.** Other than that the main regions of wheat production in India are **Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.**

MILLETS

- Millets are short duration **warm weather crops.**

- Jowar, bajra, and ragi are important millet crops of India.

- Crops have very high nutritional value.

- Ragi is rich in iron, calcium,

- Jowar is the third most important food crop.

- Maharastra is the largest producer of Jowar

- Bajra grows in the sandy and shallow black soil. Rajasthan is the largest producer.

Maize

- It is a crop which is used both as **food and fodder**.

- It is a **kharif crop** which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in **old alluvial soil**.

- In some **states like Bihar maize is grown in rabi season also**. It is used both as **food and fodder**.

- Use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilisers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize.

- Major maize-producing states are **Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra**, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh.

PULSES

- 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. Pulses need less moisture and survive even in

dry conditions. Being leguminous crops,

- All these crops except arhar (pigeon pea) helps in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.
- Most of these are green manure crops too. Major pulse producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.

Technological and Institutional reform.

- A **comprehensive land development programs** was initiated.
- **Provision of crop insurance** against drought, floods, cyclone, fire and disease was introduced.
- **Cooperative societies, Gramin banks** and banks for providing loan to the **farmers at lower** rates of interest were established.
- **Kissan Credit Card (KCC)** was introduced.
- **Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)** was introduced.
- The government announced **Minimum Support Price,** remunerative and procurement prices to reduce exploitation.

Technological Reforms

- **HYV seeds / Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides** were provided.
- Methods of irrigation got **modernized**.
- The **latest agricultural equipment** were introduced.
- **Special weather bulletins and agricultural programs** were telecast on radio and television.

Points to know

SLASH AND BURN

Type of primitive agriculture in which farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals

And other food crops to sustain their family.

BLOOD LESS REVOLUTION

The Bhoodan–Gramdam movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is known as Blood Less Revolution.

FOOD SECURITY

To ensure the availability of food to all sections of society, a proper system as buffer stock and PDS is developed by the government.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Summary

Minerals and mode of their occurrence.

- Naturally occurring homogenous substance with a definable internal structure.
- Minerals are usually found in Ores

Occurrence

- In the cracks of Igneous and metamorphic rocks
- The smaller occurrence is **Lodes,** and larger is **Veins**.
- Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead are obtained from loads and veins.
- In the bed or layers of sedimentary rocks, minerals like coal, gypsum, potash etc. are found.
- It is formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.
- Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks and the removal of soluble Constituents. Bauxite is formed by this way.
- In the placer deposits of sands minerals like gold, silver, tin and platinum are found.
- Common salt, magnesium and bromine are derived from the bed of oceans.

Ferrous and Non ferrous minerals and their conservation

- Three fourth of the total value of the production of metallic minerals
- India exports substantial quantities of ferrous minerals after his domestic use.

Ferrous

Orissa Jharkand Belt

- In Orissa high grade hematite ore is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar

- Gua and Noamundi of Jharkhand having haematite iron ore.

- **Durg - Bastar - Chandrapur belt** - Lies in chattisgarh and Maharashtra **high grade hematitis** are found in Bailadila range of hills in Chatisgarh.

- Bellavy Chitradurga - Chikmaglur - Tumkur Belt – In Karnataka has large reserves of iron ore. Kudermuch mines located in western Ghats of Karnataka and known to be one of the largest.

- Maharashtra - Goa Belt - Goa and Ratnagir district of Maharashtra have ample amount of ore. It is not of very high quality yet they are efficiently exploited.

- For manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy, manganese is obtained from Orrisa, the largest producer of it.

Non Ferrous

- **Copper** – The Balaghat mines of **M.P produces 52 percent copper** of total production. Khetri and Singhbhum of Jharkhand is important producer.

- It is used in electrical industries.

   Bauxite - Amarkantank plateau, Maikal hill and the region of Bilaspur–Katni have a ample amount of it.

- **Orrisa** produce 45 percent bauxite of total production. **Panchpatmali of koraput** is important producer.

Conservation

- Minerals required millions of years to be created and concentrated.

- The total workable minerals deposit is one percent of the earth crust, and are rapidly consuming.

- The geological processes of mineral formation are slower than the rate of replenishment.

- The present rate of consumption of finite and non renewable minerals is high.

- To extract the minerals from depth is become expensive.

- To ensure the availability of minerals resources in future, need to accept planned and sustainable use.

- Recycling of metals using scraps metal and other substitute are steps in conserving minerals resources for future.

Conventional sources of Energy

Coal-occurs mainly in west Bengal-Jharkhand, and Godavari, Mahanadi, Son, Wardha valley and Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Lignite is low grade iron ,major reserve are in Neyveli in Tamilnadu, is used for generating electricity.

- Bituminous coal is used in blast furnace for smelting iron and other commercial purpose.

- Anthracite is the highest quality of coal .

Petrolium - occurrence in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps in the rock formation of tertiary age.

- About 63 percent of India's is from Mumbai high and 16 percent from Assam.
- In Gujarat Ankeleshwar is the most important field. Digboi, Naharkatiya are the oil field of Assam.
- For synthetic textile, fertilizer and other chemical industries,it acts as a Nodal industry.

Natural gas - reserves found in the Krishna–Godavari basin, along the west coast of Mumbai high and Andaman-Nicobar islands.

The power and fertilizers industries are key users of natural gas.

Electricity - generated by fast flowing water of various multi- purpose river projects.

- electricity is also generated by the use of coal. There are over 310 thermal power plants in India.
- nuclear energy is also use for generation electricity. Uranium of Aravali and Jharkhand region is used to generate electricity.

Non conventional sources of Energy

Solar energy - the photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity. It becomes very popular in remote and rural areas.

- Madhupur near Bhuj is the largest solar plant in India. it is used to sterilise milk cans.

Wind power - India rank as a wind super power in the world.

The largest wind farm cluster is located from Nagarcoli to Madurai of Tamilnadu.

Biogas - It is obtained by decomposition of organic materials as shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste.

- The gobar gas plants provide twin benefits to the farmer in the form of energy and improved quality of manure.
- Tidal energy-oceanic tides is used to generate electricity.
- The gulf of kuchchh provides ideal condition for utilizing tidal energy. 900 MW tidal energy power plant is set up by National Hydro power .

Geo thermal energy – electricity is generated by the internal heat of the earth.

- Paravati valley near Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh and Puga valley of Ladakh is two experimental projects set up by the government to generate electricity.

Points to know

RAT HOLE MINING

In tribal area of north east India, especially in Meghalaya digging pits ranging from five to 100 m^2 into the ground to reach the coal seam by tribals to obtain coal.

Manufacturing Industries

Summary

Manufacturing Industries

Introduction

- Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products.
- The **economic strength of** a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.
- Manufacturing industries helps in modernising agriculture.
- It reduces the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs.
- Helps in bringing down regional disparities.

Location

- The industrial locations are complex in nature.
- It depends on the availability of raw material.
- Cost of production at site.
- Closeness to market.
- Availability of transport.
- Availability of cheap labours.
- Government policies

Classification

On the basis of raw material sources

Agro Based Industries - Cotton textile, jute textile, sugar and vegetable oil

Mineral Based Industries - iron and steel, petrochemical, aluminium and cement industries.

One the basis of their main role

- Basic or key industries-supply their products to manufacture other goods, ex. Iron and steel and copper smelting .
- Consumer industries–produce goods for direct use of consumers. Ex-sugar, toothpaste, paper, soap etc.

On the basis of capital investment

- Small scale industries-owned and run by individuals having small number of labourers .

- Large Scale Industry-Industries having large number of labourers and employs in each unit.

- Investment is more than one crore Rs, Cotton or jute textile industries are large scale industries

On the basis of ownership

- Private Sector Industries-owned by individuals or firms such as Bajaj Auto or TISCO situated at Jamshedpur are called private sector industries.

- Public Sector Industries-owned by the state and its agencies like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., or Bhilai Steel Plant or Durgapur Steel Plant are public sector industries.

- Joint Sector Industries-owned jointly by the private firms and the state or its agencies such as Gujarat Alkalies Ltd., or Oil India Ltd. fall in the group of joint sector industries.

- Co-operative Sector Industries-owned and run co-operatively by a group of people who are generally producers of raw materials of the given industry such as a sugar mill owned and run by farmers are called co-operative sector industries.

Agro based industries

Textile industry

- It contributes 14 percent in industrial production and provides employment to 35 million peoples directly.

- It contributes 4 percent towards GDP.

- It is self reliant industries, which complete in the value chain.

Cotton industries

- There are nearly 1600 cotton and human made fibre textile mills in the country. 80 percent of mills in private sector and rest in public sector.

- It is concentrated in cotton belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

- It supports many other industries like chemical and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.

- The handspun khadi provide large scale employment to weavers in their homes.

- India export yarn to Japan.

- It has second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world next to China.

- There is need to upgrade machinery in the weaving and processing sector.

Jute Textiles

- India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stand at second place after Bangladesh.

- Due to availability of ideal condition most of the jute mills located in the bank of Hugli river of west Bengal.

- There are about 70 jute mills in India, which supports 2.61 lakh workers directly and another 40 lakh small and marginal farmers are engaged in cultivation for raw material i.e Mesta or Jute.

- To increase in productivity,and to improve quality,the national Jute policy was formulated

- The main market of jute textiles are U.S.A, Canada, Russia, U.K and Australia.

Sugar industries

- **India is second** largest producer of sugar and stand first in **Gur and Khandsari** production.
- There are 460 sugar mills in India spread in U.P, Bihar, M.P, Punjab and Harayana.
- Recent year the sugar industries shifted in Maharashtra due to idea condition of growing sugarcane.

Minerals based industries

Iron and steel industries

- It is categorized in heavy industry.
- India stands at ninth rank among world in crude steel production with 32.8 ton steel production in a year.
- In spite of large quantity of production per capita consumption of steel is only 32 kg per annum.
- Steel authority of India, market the steel of all public sector, where TISCO market its produce through Tata Steel.
- The presence of iron and steel industries is mainly found in Chotanagpur plateau region.

Aluminium smelting

- Second most metallurgical industries in India .
- To manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires, it is used.
- India have eight smelting plant.
- Bauxite is the raw materials used in the smelters.

Chemical industries

- It contributes 3 percent of the GDP.
- Third largest in Asia and 12th in world in production.
- It includes small and large manufacturing industries.
- It includes petrochemicals which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibres, synthetic rubbers plastics, dye stuffs etc.

Fertiliser industry

- It includes the production of nitrogenous fertilizer, mainly Urea, DAP and NPK.
- India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilizers.
- There are fifty seven fertilizers units in India and one cooperative is in Hazira located in Gujarat.

Cement industries

- The first cement plant was setup in Chennai in 1904.
- There are 128 large plants and 332 mini plants in the country.

Information technology

- Due to development of IT in Banglore it is known as Electronic capital of India.
- Eighteen software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

- Up to 31 march 2015, it employed over one million person.
- BPOs has emerged as the medium of foreign earning .
- The innovation and development in the hardware and software, the IT industries rising continuously.

Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation

Industries contributes in the development and growth of the economy but also caused in the unbalance of nature, caused contamination of resources.

Types of Pollution

- Air - caused by undesirable gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide, air borne particles such as dust, sprays, mist & smoke.
- Water Pollution - Caused by organic & inorganic industrial wastes such as release of lead, mercury pesticides, fertilizers, synthetic chemical, plastics, rubber, fly ash, phosphogypsum etc.
- Thermal Pollution - Caused by nuclear power plants nuclear & weapon production cause cancers birth defects & miscarriages.
- Noise Pollution - Causes heaving impairment, increased heart rate & blood pressure by making unwanted noise.

Control of Environment Degradation

- Minimising the use of water by reusing recycling.
- Harvesting rainwater to meet water requirement.
- Treatment of hot water and effluents before releasing in ponds & rivers, involves 3 steps.

    1. Primary treatment by mechanical means.

    2. Secondary treatment by biological process.

    3. Tertiary treatment by biological chemical & physical processes.

Points to know

Agglomeration economy

When a number of companies establish their units at one place to avail maxim benefits nearby the population, both industries and people gets opportunity to develop.

GDP

Gross domestic product.

EMS

Environment management system

CHAPTER 6

Life Lines of National Economy

Summary

Means of Transport

Roadways

- Road networks of India is largely developed in the world.

- The cost of construction of roads is lower.

- Roads can cross relatively more dismembered and undulating geology.

- Roads can arrange higher inclinations of slant and in that capacity can navigate mountains.

- Door to door services can provide easily with the help of roads.

- In state PWD, in districts zila parisad, in rural area maintains the roads.

Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways

- a major road development project launched to connect Delhi, Kolkata-Chennai- Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane super highways by Indian government.

- Srinagar of Jammu & Kashmir and Kanyakumari of Tamilnadu connects with North-South corridors.

- The Silcher of Assam and Porbander of Gujarat connecting by the East-West Corridor .

- To minimize the distance and travelling time is the main goal to link.

Railways

- Railway is the largest public sector undertaking in the country.

- The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influence by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

- The Himalyan mountains regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief sparse population & each of economic opportunities.

- The northern plains provide most favourable condition having high population density.

- Rivers also create problem for lay down of railway tracts.

Water ways

- Waterways are the cheapest way of transport.
- The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia, which cover 1620 km is national waterways.
- The brahmputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri covering 891 km distance is national waterways.
- 95 percent of the country trade is done by sea.

Means of communication

- The personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, etc. are the major means of communication.
- India postal network is the largest means of the communication in the world.
- India have one of the largest telecom network in the Asia.
- Doordarshan is the national television of India.
- In India about 100 language newspaper is published.
- India is the largest producer of feature films in the world.

International Trade and Tourism

- The exchange of goods among people; states & countries is referred to as trade.
- Export or import of goods and services between two and more than two countries termed as International Trade.
- Exports and imports are the components of trade. The balance of a trade of a country is the difference between its export and import.
- When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called favourable balance of trades.

Tourism as a Trade

- Tourism has proved itself as one of the most important aspect of trade.
- Tourism in India has grown substantially. National integration has encouraged it.
- Provide support to local handicrafts.
- Provides support to cultural pursuits.
- Develops of international understanding about our culture and heritage.

Points to know

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a nationwide plan in India to provide good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages.

STD

Subscriber Trunk Dialing

Power Sharing

Summary

Belgium and Sri Lanka and majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

Belgium

- Small country in Europe.
- Have borders with Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.
- Ethnic composition of this small country is complex 59 percent live in Flemish and speak Dutch.
- Another 40 percent live in Wallonia and speak French and 1 percent speak German.
- In capital, Brussels, 80 percent speak French and 20 percent Dutch speakers.
- The minority French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.
- Resented by the Dutch community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.
- Ethnic difference led tension between two communities.

Sri Lanka

- An inland nation, few km south of Tamilnadu.
- It has a diverse population nearly about 2 crores.
- 74 percent Sinhala speakers, most of them are Buddhist.
- 18 percent Tamil speakers, in which 13 percent are Srilankan Tamils and 5 percent Indian Tamils.
- Srilankan Tamils are concentrated in north and east of country and most of them are Hindu and Muslims.
- 7 percent Christians are Tamil and Sinhalese both.
- Sinhalese community tried to enjoy his will or dominance over minority ,that created a turmoil in Sri Lanka.

Majoritarianism in Srilanka

- Sinhalese community sought to dominance over government by virtue of majority.
- The elected government adopted majoritarion measures to establish Sinhalas supremacy.
- Sinhalas declared official language in 1956, disregarding Tamils.

- Government followed the pre ferential policies for university positions and government jobs.

- Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

- The government measures increased the feeling of alienation among Srilankan Tamils.

- They felt discrimination in every walk of life due to the Buddhist government policies.

- Srilankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for their autonomy.

- By 1980s they demanded independent state Tamil Elam.

- Distrust turned into civil war between communities, which led the Civil War.

Accommodation in Belgium and Forms of power sharing

Accommodation in Belgium

- A new constitution was formed between 1970-73.

- There were **equal numbers of French and Dutch–speaking ministers** in the central government so that no single community has the privilege of making unilateral decisions.

- The **powers** of central and state government were **shared** so that states are **not subordinate** to the centre.

- There was **a separate government** for Brussels having equal representation of both the communities.

- The Belgian model introduced a third form of government known as the **community government** which is elected by the people belonging **to one language** community.

- This model help to create mutual cooperation between ethnic composition.

Forms of power–sharing

Horizontal distribution of power

Power is shared among **different organs of government** such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary. This type of power sharing is prevalent in India.

- None of the organ can exercise more power, each organ can check by others.

Vertical distribution of power - In this, the power can be shared among governments at different levels. This type of power-sharing is prevalent in the USA.

- In India central or union government.

- In India at the provincial or state level, state government is responsible for the development .

- The extended level of the government is called local government or Panchayat.

- The division of the powers involving higher to lower level.

Power sharing among different social groups

- Power can be shared among social gatherings, for example, phonetic and religious gatherings. For example, Community government' in Belgium.

- Constitutional and legitimate game plans whereby socially weaker segment and lady are spoken to in the governing body and organization

- Constituencies are reserved for diverse social group to include them in power.

Other types of power-sharing

Power is also shared in political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

- People have independence to opt have various contenders for power.
- Due to completion in political parties to attract peoples, power does not remain in one hand.
- Interest groups like traders farmers, workers also have a share in governmental powers by bringing influence on decision making process.

Points to know

CIVIL WAR

A violent conflict between opposing groups within the country that become so intense like war.

FEDERAL

Having or relating to a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.

PRESSURE GROUP

A pressure group is an organized group of people who tries to create pressure or persuade government or other authority to change as per their demands.

PREVIOUS YEARS'
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ 1 Mark Questions

1. Who elects the community government in Belgium?
   - (a) People belonging to one language community only
   - (b) By the leader of Belgium
   - (c) The citizens of the whole country
   - (d) The community leaders of Belgium

   [TERM 1, 2011]

2. Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is called:
   - (a) horizontal distribution
   - (b) parallel distribution
   - (c) vertical division
   - (d) diagonal division

   [TERM 1, 2011]

3. What is Majoritarianism?

   [TERM 1, 2013]

4. Which type of powers does the community government of Belgium enjoy?

   [TERM 1, 2014]

5. Name any two countries with which Belgium has borders?

   [CBSE 2015]

6. Which type of powers does the community government of Belgium enjoy?

   [TERM 1, 2013]

▶ 3 Mark Questions

7. Why Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated?

   [TERM 1, 2011]

8. What were the special elements of the Belgian model?

   [TERM 1, 2012]

9. Explain the vertical division of power giving example from India.

   [TERM 1, 2011]

Federalism

Summary

Federalism and India as a Federal country

Federalism

- Is an arrangement of government in which control is separated amongst focal and different constituent units.
- Both of these levels of government make the most of their capacity autonomous of other.
- Different levels of government benefits the power, which is pre characterized by the constitution.
- The basic arrangement of the constitution can't be transformed one level of the administration.
- The power is given to courts to decipher the constitution and intensity of various levels of the administration.
- The most elevated court go about as an Umpire.
- Wellsprings of the revenue of the two levels are clearly determined.
- For fruitful Federation have the soul of common trust and consent to live respectively in the two levels.
- When autonomous states meeting up individually to shape a greater unit ,by pooling power and holding character is named as meeting up alliance. Ex USA, Switzerland and Australia
- When a huge nation partition its capacity between the constituent states and national government is named as Holding together Federation. Ex India, Spain, Belgium.

India as a Federal country

- In India the two tier system of government is provided by the constitution, the union government and the state government.
- A third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayat and Municipalities.
- The constitution clearly provided a three fold distribution of legislative powers between

Union and state government by creating three list

- **Union list -** includes 97 subjects of the national importance e.g. Defence, foreign affairs, banking currency etc.
- Union government alone can take decision and make laws on it.
- **State list -** it includes 66 subjects of the state and local importance such as polices, trade, commerce.

State government alone can make law on these subjects.

Concurrent list - includes 45 subjects of common interest of both the union government and state government such as education, forests, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession

- Both union and state government can make laws, in case of any issue the law made by union government will prevail.

Residuary subjects - includes the subjects, which came up after making constitution like computer software, IT.

- Union government have the power to legislate on these subjects.

Federalism in Practice and Decentralisation in India

Federalism in Practise

Linguistic state

- New states were created to by changing old states.
- Boundaries of old states changed to ensure people speaking same language.
- Based on culture, ethnicity or geographical some states like Jharkhand, Nagaland, Uttarakhand created to identify the differences.
- Development of the states on the premise dialect ,made the nation more joined together and organization more less demanding.

Language policy

- None of the language is given the status of national language.
- Hindi is the mother tongue of 40 percent Indians.
- 21 other language categorised as a scheduled language.
- States are independent to work in their own official language.
- Use of English to stop in 1965 as language of official purpose.
- Government of India encourages the promotion of Hindi.
- Flexibility shown by India to avoid any kind of strife or intense like Sri Lanka.

Check from here

Centre state relations - constitutional arrangements for sharing power works in reality depends to a large extent on how ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements.

- State government not worked independently if the union ad state both have government of same party.
- The centre government always overlook the development of state when state have different party government.
- Regional parties came into existence after 1990.
- Regional parties affect the vote bank of major parties therefore no any party got a clear majority in Legislative body, to form a government major parties have to enter in alliance.
- Now states are enjoying autonomy due to culture of alliance government.

Decentralisation in India

- Municipalities are set up in towns. They are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.
- Municipal Chairperson is the political head of the municipality.

Points to know

JURISDICTION

A specified area where the authorities can take decision, and right of taking decision is given by law.

COALITION GOVERNMENT

A government which is formed with the support of other parties as no one have full majority.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI

Mandals, taluka panchayats, block panchayats, or panchayat samiti are rural local governments at the intermediate level in panchayat raj institutions (PRI).

Democracy and Diversity

Summary

Origin of social difference and it types

Origin of social difference

- Social differences is mainly caused due to birth.
- They might be male or female, tall or short, have various types of appearances, or on the other hand have distinctive physical capacities or handicaps.
- Choice also creates difference.
- What one wants to study, may be different from others in the same community.
- Some do not believe God and are atheists.
- People have difference to one another due to social division.
- There is caste difference in people having same religion.
- We have more than one identity and can belong to more than one social group.

Types

Over lapping

- Social differences of one type become more important than other.
- People started to feel separation based on communities.
- Difference between the black and white became social division in the US is overlapping division.
- In India, Dalits tend to be poor and landless and face discrimination.
- A social division and tensions may be possible due to overlapping .

Cross cutting

- It is not always that a group having common interest on a subject is same on other subject.
- People of northern Ireland and the Netherlands divided between catholic and protestant, me but both were followers of same religion.
- If you are catholic of northern Ireland you have a tendency to be poor.
- The result is catholic and protestant have had conflict in Northern Ireland.
- In Northern Ireland class and religion overlap with each other.

Politics of social division-ranges of outcomes

- Democracy involves political competition among various political parties.
- The competition tend to divide society, it makes social division into political division and lead to conflict, violence and sometime disintegration.

Outcomes

- In northern Ireland 53 percent are protestants and 44 percent Roman Catholics.
- Catholics represented by Nationalist parties demanded that Northern Ireland be unified with the republic of Ireland.
- Protestants represented by Unionist ,who wanted to remain with UK.
- Hundreds of civilians, militants and security forces lost their lives in the fight between Unionist and Nationalist.
- In 1998 UK government and Nationalist reached a peace treaty and suspended their armed struggle.
- In Yugoslavia political competition along religious and ethnic lines led the disintegration of Yugoslavia in six independent countries.

Three determinants

- Three elements are significant in choosing the result of legislative issues of social division.
- The result relies upon how individuals see their characters.
- If people think in singular terms then it becomes difficult to accommodate.
- Having been different in caste, language, group and citizen of different state, we see our identity as Indian.
- It is substantially less demanding if the general population see that their characters are numerous and are reciprocal with the national personality
- A larger part of Belgians presently feel that they are as much Belgian as they are Dutch or German speaker.
- The second aspect depends on how the demands of any community raised by political leaders.
- It is easier to accommodate demands which is in the constitutional framework and not to undermine the interest of other community.
- The demand for only Sinhals was at the cost of the interest and identity of Tamil community which led the civil strife.

    The third aspect depends on how the demands of different groups are raised before the government
- When government have will to fulfil the demands of demands of minority community by sharing power, the threat of the social divisions is minimize in country. Eg - Belgium and Srilanka
- When the government try to suppress the demands the result will be opposite.
- In democracy political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy it depends how the government, citizens, various group take it.

Points to know

CIVIL RIGHT MOVEMENT

The civil rights movement was a struggle by African Americans in the mid-1950s to late 1960s to achieve civil rights equal to those of whites, including equal opportunity in employment, housing, and education etc.

HOMOGENEOUS

A society that has similar kind of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic difference.

CHAPTER 4

Gender, Religion and Caste

Summary

Gender and Politics.

Public /private division.

- A form of hireachical social division seen everywhere but is rarely recognised in the study of politics.
- Division of labour in our society is based on gender ,women is only for work in house and man is for work outside to earn.
- When these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up these jobs.
- Earlier,only men were allowed to participated in public affairs in many countries of world.
- Women in different parts of the world organized and agitated for equal rights.
- World wide agitation for gender division mobilisation improved women's role to in public life.
- Many Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland have a high ratio of working women in public life.

Women in India

- In India still have Patrachial
- The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent compared with 76 percent among men.
- Girls drop out rate is higher than boys in school as well as higher education.
- The proportion of women among highly paid jobs is very small.
- The specific sector like films ,sports ,factories don't follow the equal pay equal work act, even in same work.
- The urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women, even they are not safe in their home also.
- Women percentage is low in the participation of public affairs and legislature but woman representation is ensured in local government after after 73rd amendment.

Religion, Communalism and Politics.

Religion

Religious difference are regularly communicated in the field of politics

*   Gandhiji used to state that religion can never be isolated from governmental issues. According to him, politics must be guided by ethics drawn from all religions.

*   According to Human right minorities are always targeted in communal riots. They have demanded that the government should take special steps to protect religious minorities

*   Women's movements have argued that family laws of all religions discriminate against women,they demanded to ensure their equality by improving the existing law.

*   People should be able to express their needs ,interests and demands as a member of a religious community.

*   Sometimes government respond positively regarding demands to prevent discrimination and oppression.

Communalism

*   Religion is the principal basis of social community is main idea on which Communal politics is based

*   Communalism involves thinking that the followers of particular religion must belong to one community.

*   Extreme forms of communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as a equal citizen within one nation.

*   Religious prejudices ,stereotypes of religious communities and beliefs in the superiority of ones religion over the other.

*   Political predominance of one's own religious network, generally expressed by communal mind.

*   Political mobilisation on religious mind is done by using sacred symbols, religious leader ,emotional appeals. etc

*   some times communalism expressed as a form of ethnic violence, riots and massacre.

*   Partition of India is worst example of it.

Caste and Politics

*   Caste system is an extreme form of this.

*   The hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by rituals. Members of the same caste group practised the same occupation, married within the caste group

*   Caste system was based on discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups. They were subjected to the inhuman.

*   Practice of untouchability political leaders and social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent

*   Caste system in modern India have undergone great changes due to Growth of literacy,education, occupational mobility and urbanisation

*   The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination and laid the foundation of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system

Caste in politics

*   People belonging to the same caste belong to a natural social community and have the same interests which they do not share with anyone from another caste

*   **Caste can take various forms in politics** When parties choose candidates in election, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to get necessary support to win elections.

- Political parties used the notion of caste to muster supports. Some political parties favour some castes.
- Universal adult franchise brought new consciousness among the people of caste that were earlier treated as inferior and low
- No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.
- No party wins the votes of all the voters of caste or community. When people say that a caste is 'vote bank' of one part, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party.
- Many political gatherings set up applicants from a similar position. A few voters have in excess of one competitor from their rank.
- The decision party and the sitting MP or MLA every now and again lose races in our nation. That couldn't have happened if all positions and networks were solidified in their political inclinations.
- Voters host solid connection to political gatherings which is frequently more grounded than their connection to their stations or network.
- Rich and poor or people from a similar rank regularly vote in an unexpected way.
- People's evaluation of the execution of the administration and the ubiquity rating of the pioneers likewise matter.

Politics in caste

- Each position bunch endeavours to wind up greater by joining inside it neighboring ranks or subcastes which were prior barred from it.
- Various rank gatherings are required to go into a coalition with different positions or networks and in this way go into a discourse and arrangement
- New sorts of rank gatherings have come up in the political field like 'in reverse' and 'forward' standing gatherings.
- In a few circumstances, articulation of position contrasts in legislative issues gives many detrimental networks the space to request their offer of intensity. e.g. Dalits and OBC have increased better access to basic leadership.
- Several political and non-political associations have been requesting for a conclusion to victimization.
- Specific rank, for greater respect and more access to arrive assets and openings.
- Religion, legislative issues in view of station personality are not exceptionally solid in a majority rule government. It can occupy consideration from other problems that are begging to be addressed like neediness, improvement and debasement.

Points to know

FEMINIST

A supporter of the equality of rights and opportunities of men and women

CASTE HIREACHY

A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest to lowest caste.

Political Parties

Summary

Political parties-An introduction and role

- A group of people who agree with some dogma or tenets and contest elections with the goal of formation of government.

- Their dogma and tenets for the development and welfare of society .

- All parties try to impress people for their support by comparing their policies from with other political parties

- They seek to implement these policies by wining popular support through elections.

- A basic political division of a society is reflected by the parties. Being a part of a society ,parties involves in Partisanship.

- Party is known by his dogma, policies which they support and by whom they associated.

- A political party has three components (i) the leaders (ii) the active members, and (iii) the followers.

- Parties contest elections.

- The candidates for contesting in elections are opted by the top most leaders of parties .

- A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports.

- The major decisions are taken by political executive that formed by political parties after winning election and forming government .

- Parties recruit leaders train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the

- Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies.

- public opinion is shaped by parties. Issue is raised and highlighted by parties .

- Many of the pressure groups are the augmentation of political gatherings among various areas of society.

- Parties here and there likewise dispatch developments for the determination of issues looked by individuals.

Types of Party System.

One-Party System

- In some countries only one party is allowed to control and run government. These are called one-party system.
- In China only the Communist party is allowed to rule. Although, legally speaking, people are free to form political parties.
- We cannot consider one party system as a good option.
- Any democratic system must allow at least two parties to compete in elections and provide a fair change for the competing parties to come to power.

Two-Party System

- In some countries power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures.
- If only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government, such a party system is called two-party system.
- In United Kingdom and USA the two-party system .

Multi-Party system

- When the two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, is termed as a multiparty system.
- In India, we have multi-party system, the governments is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition.
- When several parties in a multiparty system join hands the purpose of contesting elections and winning power it is termed as **alliance or a front**
- The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability.
- At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

National and regional parties.

National Political Parties

- The national political parties have their units in various states. But by and large all these units follows the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.
- Election Commission provide recognition to every political parties by registering them. The Commission treats all parties equally, some special facilities is provided to large and established parties.
- The criteria to be registered National Party is to get at least 6 percent total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.
- six national recognised parties in the country in 2006.
- **Indian national congress** founded in 1885,build moder secular democratic republic under the leadership of Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- it emerged as the largest party with 145 member in Loksabha election held in 2004.

  BJP founded in 1980 want to bulid a strong and modern India by following ancient culture and value. Hindutatva is an important element in its conception.

- It came in power in 1998 as NDA but lost in 2004.currently it is in power.

  BSP Kanshi Ram founded in 1984,it upholds the dalits, adivasis, OBC's and religious minorities.

- It believes in the ideas of Oyotiba Phule and Naiker and follows their tenets.
- It has its main base in U.P and substantial presence in Delhi, Punjab.

  Communist Party of India (Marxist), is founded in 1964.

- It based on Marxism-Leninism,enjoy,it is in strong majority in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura have impact among the factories worker,farmers, and labourers.
- In Bengal, it is in power more than 30 years without break.

  Communist Party of India (**CPI**) formed in 1925 based on the ideology of Marxism –Leninism.

- it accepts democracy as the means of the promoting the interest of working class.it is split in 1964.

  National congress party due to split in congress party in 1999 NCP is formed.Peoples Maharashtra ,Meghalaya and Assam have strong feeling with it.

Regional parties

- The Election commission registered a party as a National party which gets at least 6 per cent of the total votes in an election of the State and wins at least two seats.. Eg Samajwadi party,Janta dal, Samta Dal
- State parties generally reffered as Regional Political Party. It exists, operates and functions at the regional level.
- It gives importance to state related issues, specific problems of the region and it has great influence only on the people of that region.

Challenges faced by Political parties and reforms.

Challenges faced by Political parties

Lack of internal democracy within parties. It is found in parties of all over the world.

- The concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top Parties do not have open list of its members.
- Parties do not hold its routine organisational meetings, fail to conduct its internal elections regularly and refuse to share information.
- Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
- Since one a few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.
- More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

  Challenge of Dynastic succession relates to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.

- There are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members.
- In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of the one family.
- They do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power. It is oftenly seen in India.
- **The growing role of money and muscle** power in parties especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.

- They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who given funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party
- In some cases parties support criminals who can win elections.
- voters are not provided a meaningful choice by parties.

Reforms

The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.

- This was done to stop indulging in defection.
- This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult.

  The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.

- Now it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to fill an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
- The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. But there is no system of check if the information given by the candidates is true.

  Hold organisational election and file their income tax return.

- The election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisation elections and file their income tax returns.
- The parties have started doing so, sometimes only in formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties.
- Beside these **many suggestions** are often made to reform political parties especially reservation of women in parties.
- Strong law should be to regulate internal affairs of party.

Points to know

PARTISAN

A person strongly committed to a party group or faction .

LEFTIST PARTIES

Having radical, ideological conservative nature

OPPOSITION

The political party or group of parties who failed to make their own government and working as a criticiser of a government.

DEFECTION

Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person get elected to a different party

Outcomes of Democracy

Summary

How do we Assess Democracy's Outcomes.

Points to know

Topic -1. How do we assess democracy's outcomes.

- Democracy is a better form of government.

- Democracy was better it Promotes equality among citizens

- It Enhances the dignity of the individual.

- It Improves the quality of decision-making, and Provides a method to resolve conflicts

- It Allows a room to correct mistakes.

- Democracy is the form of the government it can create conditions for achieving something, the citizens have to take advantage with condition and achieve goals.

Political outcomes.

- In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rules and people will have control over the rulers.

- Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in **decision making** that affects them all.

- Democracy should be **accountable to** the citizen, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

- The idea of deliberation and negotiation is a important base of democracy.

- 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.**

- Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. So a citizen, who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, can find this out.

- Anyone has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as **transparency.** Transparency is a best outcome of democracy

- Regular free and fair election; open public debate on major policies and legislations and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning is the actual performance of democracies.

- Democratic government is people owns government ,it may be slow not always very responsive but it is legitimate government overwhelmed by all over the world.

Economic outcome and Reduction of in equality and poverty

- For the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorship have slightly higher rate of **economic growth.**

- Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfil this expectation.

- The difference between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.

- We can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorship **in the respect of economic development.**

- Within democracies there can be very high degrees of inequalities.

- In democratic countries like South Africa and Brazil the top 20 per cent people corned more than 60 per cent of the national income, leaving less than 3 per cent for the bottom 20 per cent population

- Countries like Denmark and Hungary are much better in this respect.

Reduction of in equality and poverty

- democracies are based on political equality ,but due to economic inequality it seems difficult .

- A small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes .

- The peoples who are at the bottom of the society loosing their income level and compel to sustain low standard of life.

- Democratic countries do not appear to be successful to reduce poverty but their efforts to reduce inequality can't criticise as the economic disparities depends on many things.

Accomodation of social diversity

- Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.

- The conflicts among different groups can't be fully solved by any society .

- democracy can successfully handle the social difference, divisions and conflicts.

Majority rule government must satisfy two conditions to accomplish this result

(i) It is important to comprehend that vote based system isn't just run by dominant part supposition.

- The greater part in every case needs to work with the minority.
- With the goal that administration capacity to speak to the general view.

(ii) It is likewise important that govern by major part does not progress toward becoming guideline by greater part network as far as religion or race or phonetic gathering, and so forth.

- If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, then the democratic rule ceases to be accommodative for that person or group.

Points to know

MONARCHY

The governing of country is in the hand of the of king, who avails despotic power.

DIGNITY

The word denotes privileged position, honourable rank or importance given to any particular post or personating.

TRANSPARENCY

Right or means to examine the process of decision making.

Points to know

JURISDICTION

The area it may be the geographical boundaries or certain kinds of subject over which someone has legal authority.

COALITION GOVERNMENT

A government in which many or multiple political parties cooperate, reducing the dominance of any one party within that "**coalition**". The usual reason for this arrangement is that no party on its own can achieve a majority in the legislative body.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI

Mandals, **taluka panchayats**, **block panchayats**, or **panchayat samiti** are rural local governments at the intermediate level in panchayat raj institutions (PRI).

Challenges to Democracy

Summary

Define challenges and its types.

- 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 type of country face different type of challenges,it can be categorized in three.

Foundational challenge is making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government.

- It involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government and establishing a sovereign and functional state

The challenge of expansion is face by most of the established democracies.

- It 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.
- Means that less and fewer decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control.
- India and other democracies like the US face this challenge.
- Third **challenge of deepening of democracy** is looked by each majority rules system in some frame.
- It includes reinforcing of the foundations and practices of popular government.
- It ought to occur such that individuals can understand their desires for vote based system.
- It takes distinctive implications and ways in various parts of the world.
- when all is said in done terms, difficulties of extending implies fortifying those foundations that assistance individuals' investment and control.
- It requires an endeavour to cut down the control and impact of the rich and ground-breaking individuals in settling on administrative choice.

Reforms and Redefining Democracy

Reforms

- Law has an imperative part to play in political change.
- Carefully formulated changes in law can debilitate wrong political practices and support great ones.
- A legitimate established changes without anyone else can't conquer difficulties to majority rules system, just changes are to be completed primarily by political activists, gatherings, developments and politically cognizant natives.
- Any lawful change should precisely take a gander at what results it will have on legislative issues. Once in a while the outcomes might be counter-profitable.
- Best laws are those which enable individuals to complete vote based changes.
- Right to Information Act is a decent case of a law that enables the general population to discover what is going on in government and go about as guard dogs of majority rule government.
- Democratic changes are to be realized primarily through political practice.
- Main focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice and the most important concern should be to increase and improve the quality of political participation by common people.

Redefinig Democracy

- The rulers chosen by the general population must take all the real choices.
- Elections must offer a decision and reasonable opportunity,to the general population to change the present rulers
- This decision and opportunity ought to be accessible to every one of the general population on an equivalent premise.
- The activity of decision must prompt an administration constrained by essential tenets of the constitution and natives' rights.

Points to know

CHALLANGE

Difficulties which are significant and which can be overcome are known as challenges.

POLITICAL REFORM

Improvements in setbacks on such issues which is related with governing system and politics.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT

The act which ensure the public questioning regarding the decision making and other issue related with government.

BUREAUCRACY

Type of governing system controlled by officials

BY ELECTIONS

Election is held in the mid of period or after normal election due to vacation of seat .

Development

Summary

Different people, different goals

- **The stage which satisfy the demand or need of ones is termed as Development.**

- **Different person have** different development goals.

  Some person have different goals in income and others in terms of more income, equal wages, freedom, job security, health and environment, respect of others etc.

- Development of ones may be destructive to or conflicting with others.

National development

- The development of a country is determined by the Average income.

- Total income of a particular country divided by its total population is average income which categorizes a country in developed, developing or under developing.

- According to the world Bank report in 2004, the countries with **per capita income** of Rs 45,300 p..a are considered as rich

  Countries below Rs 37,000 p.aa are poor countries

- India's per capita income is Rs 28,000 p.a.

- UNDP is an organ of UNO. It works to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion.

- It measures the development of countries based on various indicators and publishes HDR.

- In HDR the HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX shows the level of the development of countries among its members.

- HDR is based on indicators like per capita income, life expectancy at birth, literacy rate etc.

- **India** was **ranked** 131 in the **2016 Human Development** Index **(HDI)** among 188 countries.

Public facilities

- Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to survive in our life.

- Income is not an adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

- Normally, money cannot buy a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.

- Money may also not be able to protect us from infectious diseases.

- The government provides some basic facilities collectively at affordable price like school, health facilities, food grains to ensure the development of the country. These facilities are termed as Public Facilities

Sustainable development

- Development without damaging the environment is sustainable development.

- The scarcity of resources is due to the overuse of natural resources. Resources are not conserved by us for our future generations.

- We can take the example of groundwater. The excess use of water in agriculture sector and domestic uses have led to the decrease of ground water level.

- We should discover the alternatives of resources and should encourage how to use these alternatives.

- Overuse of the resources led to the environmental degradation, which created the global threat, for all countries.

Points to know

Goal – receive or achieve something; idea, object, success

Per capita income – average income is known as Per capita income

Infant mortality rate – the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in a year.

Literacy rate – measure of the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group.

Net attendance ratio – the total number of the children of the age group of six to ten attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

BMI - BMI is a person's weight in kilograms (kg) divided by his or her height in metres squared. An adult who has a BMI of 25-29.9 is overweight, and an adult who has a BMI over 30 is obese. A person with a BMI of 18.5-24.9 has a normal weight.

CHAPTER **2**

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Summary

Sectors of economic activities

Primary sector

- The sector in which the production of goods is done by exploiting natural resources. It form the base for the production of all other products. It is also known as agricultural sector.

Secondary sector

The sector in which the products of primary sector are changed into other form with the help of technology and human skills. It is also known as industrial sector.

Tertiary sector

The sector which helps in the development of primary and secondary sector.

How to create more employment

- To create more employment government should invest money in transportation and storage of crops, which will support agriculture production.

- Government can promote and locate industries and services in semi rural areas, where a large number of people may be employed.

- Government should establish industries related with vegetables and agricultural products in villages near forest areas.

- By ensuring the net attendance ratio of students, governments can create more employment in the education sector. As per planning commission, 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector.

- Government should encourage tourism sector as it can give jobs to thirty five lakh people, every year.

NREGA ACT

- It is a quick measure taken by Central Government of India to create more employment in **rural areas**.

- In the first year (2006-2007), Right to work scheme was implemented in 200 districts.

- 100 day work guaranteed work.

- There is provision of unemployment allowance.

- Types of work is given in National rural employment guarantee act 2005, are mainly related with increase in the production of land in future.

Division of sectors as organized and unorganized

Organized sector

Registered by the government

Terms of employment are regular

Follow various acts like Minimum wages act, Payment of Gratuity act etc.

Workers enjoy security of employment.

Workers are supposed to get medical and other benefits.

Unorganized sector

- Small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government.

- Employment is not secure.

- Rules and regulations are not followed.

- Terms of employment are not regular.

Points to know

GDP – the value of the sum of the production of the final goods and services in the three sectors during a particular year is known as Gross domestic product.

Disguised unemployment – It is type of unemployment in which the final output remains unchanged when a person leaves working. It is usually seen in agricultural sector.

Public sector

- The government owns most of the assets and is responsible for providing services. It is for the development of society. e.g. Railway, Post office

Private sector

Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in private hand. Tata iron, TISCO, RIL etc.

Money and Credit

Summary

Money and Credit

- Money is a medium of exchange.

- Money includes currency paper notes and coin.

- Money is in the form of currency authorized by the government as medium of exchange.

- In India the Reserve bank of India issues currency on behalf of the Central Government.

Banks

- People deposit their extra cash in banks by opening accounts in their names.

- Banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on deposits.

- As cash Banks keeps only a small share of their deposits as per RBI guidelines.

- Bank charges money on providing facilities.

- Bank mediates between depositors and borrowers.

Credit terms and types

Term of credit

- Collateral

- Interest rate

- Documentation

- Mode of repayment

Type

Formal sector

- Formal sector loan is given by commercial banks.

- Collateral is required in this sector.

- It has a low rate of interest on loan.

- It is controlled or supervised by Reserve Bank of India.

Informal sector

- The loan taken from friends, moneylenders, and relatives is termed as informal sector loan.

- Interest is not fixed, it is usually higher than formal.

- There is no supervisory body for this sector.

- Collateral is not required in most cases

- It often creates a situation of debt trap.

Points to know

Double coincidence of wants

What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy

Cheque

A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount to the person, in whose name the cheque has been issued.

Collateral

An asset of borrower that is used as a guarantee to obtain a loan from lender.

SHG

A **self-help group (SHG)** is a village-based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10–200 local women or men. They are exclusive groups started primarily to empower women in rural and suburban areas, make them economically independent and help them contribute to the socio-economic development of the nation.

Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Summary

Globalisation

- **Globalisation** is the process of sharing ideas, goods and services, culture between countries by the help of various means.
- Globalisation paced due to development in transportation and communication technology.
- The economic interactions enabled Globalisation, which also help in the intermingle of social and cultural aspects.
- Globalisation enables the production of goods and services, globally.
- MNCs divide the production of goods and services in small parts and spread out across the globe.
- MNCs setup production jointly with local companies.
- Joint production provides money for additional investment and latest technology for production.
- MNC's generally, work with local companies as a partner, sometimes they buys local companies. In both condition, MNC's use the market setup by the local companies.

Foreign trade and integration of the market

- Foreign trade was the main channel of connecting countries.
- Exchange of goods, across the geographical boundaries of countries.
- Creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets or their countries' market.
- Goods travel from one market to another.
- In the market, choice of goods go up.
- Price of similar goods in two markets tend to be equal.
- Producers of two companies closely compete against each other even if they are distant. In this way foreign trade connects markets.

Challenges and Factors that enabled Globalisation

- Rapid improvement in technology is a major factor which paced the Globalisation process.
- Technological change, especially in communications technology. Internet enables us to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible costs.

- Free Trade. Many barriers to trade have been removed. Some of this has been done by regional groupings of countries such as the EU. Most of it has been done by the WTO. This makes trade cheaper and therefore more attractive to business.

Challenges

- To make globalization beneficial for developing countries.
- To ensure the sharing of benefits among all countries.
- To ensure the proper and strict functioning of the organization involving in trade rules .
- To ensure the minimization of growing disparities between rich and poor.
- To ensure the development of small scale industries.
- To ensure the safeguarding of workers

Globalisation and its impact

- Greater competition among producers both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to producers.
- Greater choice for consumers of improved quality and lower price of products.
- Living standard of people is changing to higher standards.
- Foreign investments have increased.
- New jobs have been created.
- Increased competition has encouraged top Indian companies to invest in newer technology and production methods and raise their production quality.
- Globalisation has enabled some large companies to emerge as multinational companies.
- Creates new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving Information Technology

Points to know

MNCs

Multinational companies like Nestle, Cargil foods, Reebook etc

Trade Barrier

Tax on import or export to control foreign trade.

Liberalisation

Removal of barriers from trade set by the government.

SEZs

Special economic zone is set up by the government to attract foreign companies to invest in India by providing infrastructure and giving five year tax waive off in the initial period.

Consumer Rights

Summary

Why consumers movement

- Consumer movement in India took place due to various reasons as-
- Due to dissatisfaction
- Lack of legal system
- Exploitation in marketplace
- Unethical and unfair trade practices
- Rampant food shortage, hoarding, black marketing of goods and necessary food material.

Malpractice in ration shops

- In 1986 COPRA act was implemented by the Indian government to stop unethical trade practices

Consumer rights

- Right to safety.
- Right to be informed.
- Right to choose.
- Right to be heard.
- Right to seek redressal.
- Right to consumer education.
- Right to represent.

Strengthen consumer movements to protect consumer rights

- Consumer protection act on 24th of September enacted by Indian parliament.
- The consumer movement made some progress in terms of number of organized groups.
- The existing laws are not very clear on various issues to protect consumers.
- Consumer movements can be effective only with the consumers' active involvement.
- Consumer movements require the participation of one and all.

Points to know

ISI

ISI mark is a certification **mark** for industrial products in India. The **mark** certifies that a product confirms to the Indian Standard(IS), mentioned as CM/L-xxxxxxx on top of the **mark**, developed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

AGMARK

AGMARK is a certification mark employed on agricultural products in India, assuring that they conform to a set of standards approved by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, an agency of the Government of India.

COPRA ACT

The act to promote and protect the interest of consumers. Three tier quasi-judiciary machinery at the district, state and national level is set up for the redressal of consumer disputes.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ 1 Mark Questions

1. When did the United Nations adopt the guidelines for consumer protection?
   (a) 1983
   (b) 1984
   (c) 1985
   (d) 1986
   [TERM 2, 2011]

2. Which one of the following logos is used for standardization of agricultural products?
   (a) I.S.I.
   (b) Hallmark
   (c) Agmark
   (d) I.S.0.
   [TERM 2, 2012]

3. In which one of the following courts a consumer should file a case if he/she is exploited in the market?
   (a) Local court
   (b) State court
   (c) Supreme court
   (d) Consumer court
   [TERM 2, 2012]

4. I.S.I mark can be seen on which of the following items?
   (a) Jewellery
   (b) Edible Oil
   (c) Electrical appliances
   (d) Cereals   **[TERM 2, 2013]**

5. Suppose your parents want to purchase Gold jewellery along with you; then which logo will you look for on the jewellery?
   [TERM 2, 2015]

6. If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, under which consumer right one can move to consumer court to get compensation.
   [TERM 2, 2016]

▶ 3 Marks Questions

7. Explain any three factors which gave birth to the Consumer Movement in India.
   [TERM 2, 2011]

8. "A consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of the damage." Support this statement with an example.
   [TERM 2, 2011]

9. How do we participate in the market as producers and consumers? Explain with the help of three examples.
   [TERM 2, 2013]

10. Explain with an example how you can use the right to seek redressal.
    [TERM 2, 2015]

11. "Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place". Justify the statement with arguments.
    [TERM 2, 2016]

12. How are consumers exploited in the market place? Explain.   **[TERM 2, 2016]**

13. "The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers". Justify the statement with arguments.
    [TERM 2, 2016]