

HISTORY

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

▣ IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Innovation:** Newly produced or introduced; a novelty.
- **Guild:** An association of craft man or merchants following same craft to protect the member's interest and supervise the standard of the work.
- **Stapler:** A person who staples or sorts wool according to, its fibre.
- **Fuller:** A person who full - gathers cloth by pleating.
- **Carding:** A process of preparing fibres such as cotton or wool, prior to spinning.
- **Efficacy:** Effectiveness; power to produce certain effect.
- **Mill:** Building fitted with machinery for manufacturing processes/factory.
- **Tanning:** Convert raw hide into leather by soaking in liquid containing tannic acid.
- **Food Processing:** Technique of cropping and mixing food for making jam, juices etc.
- **Victorian Britain:** Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria.
- **Vagrant:** A person without a settled home or regular work.
- **Brewery:** A place where beer etc. in brewed commercially Brewing is a process of infusion, boiling and fermentation.
- **Night Refuge:** Night shelter for homeless people.
- **Company officials:** Officials of the East India Company.
- **Bourgeoisie:** The upper middle class.
- **Monopoly:** Exclusive right of trade in an article or good granted bgy some authority or license authorizing this.
- **Sepoy:** Indian soldier of the British army.
- **Fly shuttle:** A shuttle worked by machinery (shuttle is a small instrument or soldering thread holder that carries the under thread in a sewing machine)
- Spinning Jenny-devised James Hardgrave's in 1764.
- Building activities intensified in the cities after 1840.
- Place good accounted for 33% of Indian's export in 1811-12.
- India's export reduced by 1950-51.
- Cotton piece goods constituted over 31% by 1850.
- The first cotton mill in Bombay come up in 1854.
- Four mills were at work by 1862.
- The first Jute. Mill set up in Bengal in 1855.
- The Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in 1860.
- The first cotton mill of Ahmadabad was set up by 1874.
- There were 2.436,000 workers in Indian factories by 1946.
- Cotton piece goods production in India doubled in between 1910-12.
- Handloom production almost trebling between 1900 and 1940.

▣ BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- i. **The coming up of the Factory:** The earliest factories in England come up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied.

The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. In the early nineteenth

century factories increasingly became an intimate part of the English landscape. So visible were the imposing new mills, so magical seemed to be the power of new technology, that contemporaries were dazzled. They concentrated their attention on the mills, almost forgetting the bylines and the workshops where production still continued.

ii. **The pace of industrial change:** The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and metals. Growing at a rapid pace. Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrializations up to the 1840s. After that the iron and steel industry led the way. With the expansion of railways in England from the 1840s and iron and steel worth about £77 million, double the value of its cotton export.

(a) **The new industries could not easily displace traditional industries:** Even at the end of the nineteenth century, less than 20 per cent of the total workforce was employed in technologically advanced industrial sectors. Textiles were a dynamic sector, but a large portion of the output was produced not within factories outside, within domestic units.

(b) **The pace of change in the 'traditional' industries** was not set by steam powered cotton or metal industries, but they did not remain entirely stagnant either. Seemingly ordinary and small innovations were the basis of growth in many non-mechanized sectors such as food processing, building, pottery, glass work, tanning, furniture making and production of implements.

(c) **Technological changes occurred slowly:** They did not spread dramatically across the industrial landscape. New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it. The machines often broke down and repair was costly. They were not their investors and manufacturers claimed.

James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomer and patented the new engine in 1781. His industrialist friend Mathew Bolton manufactured the new model. But for years he could find no buyers. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England, of these, 80 were in cotton industries, nine in wool industries, and the rest in mining, canal works and iron works. Steam engines were not used in any of the other industries till much later in the century. So, even the most powerful new technology that enhanced the productivity of labor manifold was slow to be accepted by industrialists.

■ HAND LABOUR AND STEAM POWER

In many industries the demand for labor was seasonal. Gas works and breweries were especially busy through the cold months. So they needed more workers to meet their peak demand. Book binders and printers, catering to Christmas demand, needed extra labor before December. At the waterfront, winter was the time that ships were repaired and spruced up. In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred hand labor, employing workers for the season.

A range of products could be produced only with hand labor. Machines were oriented to producing uniform standardized goods for a mass market. But the demand in the market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes. In mid-nineteenth century Britain, for instance, 500 varieties of hammers were produced and 45 kinds of axes. These required human skill, not mechanical technology.

In Victorian Britain, the upper classes- the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie- preferred things produced by hand. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class. They were better finished. Individually produced and carefully designed. Machine made goods were for export to the colonies.

- **Life of the workers:** If you had a relative or a friend in a factory, you were more likely to get a job quickly but not everyone had social connections. Many job seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters. Some stayed in Night Refuges that were set up by private individuals; others went to the casual wards maintained by the poor Law authorities.

Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. Some returned to the countryside after the winter, when the demand for labor in

the rural areas opened up in places, but most looked for odd jobs, which were difficult to find in the Mid-Nineteenth Century.

Wages increased somewhat in the early nineteenth century. But they tell us little about the welfare of the workers. The average figures hide the variations between trades and the fluctuations from year to year. For instance, when prices rose sharply during the prolonged Napoleonic war the real value of what the workers earned fell significantly, since the same wages could not buy fewer things. Moreover the income of workers depended not on the wages rate alone. What was also critical was the period of employment; the number of days of work determined the average daily income of the workers. At the best of time till the mid-nineteenth century, about 10 percent of the urban population was extremely poor. In periods of economic slump like the 1830s, the proportion of unemployed went up to anything between 33 and 75 percent in different regions.

After the 1840s, building activity intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities of employment. Roads were widened and new railway stations came up, railway lines were extended, tunnels dug, drainage and sewers laid, rivers embanked. The number of workers employed in the transport industry doubled in the 1840s and doubled again in the subsequent 30 years.

■ INDUSTRIALISATION IN THE COLONIES

(i) **The Age of Indian Textiles:** Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated often came from India, America and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan; eastern Persia and Central Asia. Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the north-west frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts. A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial routes. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red sea Ports. Masulipatam on the commanded coast and Hooley in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports.

However, once the East India Company established political power, it could assert a monopoly right to trade. It proceeded to develop a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control costs, and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods. This it did through a series of steps.

(a) **The company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers** connected with the trade and establish a more direct control over the weaver. It appointed a paid servant called the gomastha to weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.

(b) It prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers. One way of doing this was through the system of advances. Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material for their production. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the gomastha. They could not take it to many other traders.

Soon, however, in many weaving villages there were reports of clash between weavers and gomasthas. Earlier supply merchants had very often lived within the weaving villages and had a close relationship with weavers, looking after their needs and helping them in times of crisis. The new gomasthas were outsiders, with no long term social link with the village. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with spurs and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply—often beating and flogging them. The weavers lost the space to a bargain of reprisals and self to different buyers; the price they received from the company was miserably low and the loans they had accepted tied them to the Company.

In many places in Carnatic and Bengal, weavers deserted villages and migrated, setting up looms in other villages where they had some family elsewhere, weavers along with the village traders revolted, opposing the company and its officials. Over time many weavers began refusing loans, closing down their workshops and taking to agricultural labor.

(ii) **Manchester Comes to India:** As cotton industries developed in England, industries groups began worrying about imports from other countries. They pressurized the government to impose import duties on cotton exiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside. At the same time industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well. Exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically in the early nineteenth century. At the end of the eighteenth century there had been virtually no import of cotton piece-goods into India. But by 1850 cotton piece-goods constituted over 31 percent of the value of Indian imports; and by the 1870s this figure was over 50 percent.

Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapses and the local market shrank being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them. By the 1850s reports from most weaving regions of India narrates stores of decline and desolation.

By the 1860s, weavers faced a new ruble. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of goods quality. When the American civil war broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off. Britain turned to India. As raw cotton exports from India increased the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplied and forced to buy raw cotton at higher prices. In this, situation weaving could not pay.

❑ **FACTORIES COME UP**

First cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862 four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms. Around the same time jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one seven years later. In 1862 in north India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur | the 1860s and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmadabad was set up. By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.

(i) **The Early Entrepreneurs:** many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, producing supplies, and shipping consignments. Having earned through trade, some of these businessmen had visions of developing industrial enterprises in India. In Bengal. Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s. Tagore's enterprises sank along with those of others in the wider business crises of the 1840s, but later in the nineteenth century many of the china traders became successful industrialists. In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata who built huge industrial empires in India accumulated their initial wealth earth form exports to china and party form raw cotton shipments to England, Seth Hukam Chand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with china. So did the father as well as grandfather of the famous industrialist G.D. Birla.

As colonial control over Indian trade tightened, the space within Indian merchants could function became increasingly limited. They were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured good, and had to export mostly raw materials and food grains raw cotton, opium, wheat and indigo required by the British. They were also gradually edged out of the shipping business.

(ii) **Where did the workers come from? :** In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centers in search of work. Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighboring district of Rangier, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages within the district of Kanpur. Most often mill workers moved between the village and the city, returning to their village homes during harvests and festivals. Over time, as news of employment spread, workers traveled great distances in the hope of work in the mills. From the United Provinces, for instance, they went to work in the textile mills of Bombay and in the jute mill of Calcutta.

❑ **THE PECULIARITIES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH**

When Indian businessmen began setting up industries in the late nineteenth century, they avoided competing with Manchester goods in the Indian market. Since yarn was not an important part of British imports into India, the early cotton mills in India produced coarse cotton yarn thread rather than fabric. When yarn was imported it was only of the superior variety. The yarn produced in Indian spinning mills was used by hand loom weavers in India or exported to China.

By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization. As the Swadeshi movement gathered momentum nationalists mobilized people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organized themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions from 1906, moreover the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army. Manchester imports into India defined:

Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply, As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply was needs : jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, texts and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

(i) **Small-Scale Industries Predominate:** While factory industries grew steadily after the war, large industries formed only a small segment of the economy. Most of them-about 6 per cent in 1911-were located in Bengal and Bombay. Over the rest of the country, small-scale production continued to predominate. Only a small proportion of the total industrial labors force worked in registered factories 5 per cent in 1, 911 and 10 per cent in 1931. The rest worked in small workshops and household units often located in alleys and balances, invisible to the passed by.

In fact in some instance, handicrafts production actually expanded in the twentieth century. This is true even in the case of the hand loom sector of we have discussed. While cheap machine-made thread wiped out the spinning industry in the nineteenth century, the weavers survived, despite problems. In the twentieth century handloom cloth production expanded steadily almost trembling between 1900 and 1940.

Certain groups of weavers were in better position than others to survive the competition with mill industries. Amongst weavers some produced coarse cloth while others more finer varieties. The coarse cloth was bought by the poor and its demand fluctuated violently. In time of bad harvests and famines, when the rural poor had little to eat, and their cash income disappeared, they could not possibly buy cloth, the demand for the finer varieties bought by the well-to-do was more stable. The rich could buy these even when the poor starved. Famines did not affect the sale of Banarasi or Baluchari saris. Moreover, as you have seen, mills could not imitate specialized weaves, Saris with woven borders, or the famous lungs and handkerchiefs of Madras, could not be easily displaced by mill production.

■ MARKET FOR GOODS

When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer; the label was also to be a mark of quality. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.

But labels did not only carry words and texts. They also carried images and were very often beautifully illustrated. If we took at these old labels, we can have some idea of the mind of the manufacturers, their calculation, and the way they appealed to the people.

Images of Indian gods and goddesses regularly appeared on these labels, it was as if the association with gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. The imprinted image of Krishna or Saraswati was also intended to make the

manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people. By the late nineteenth century, manufactures were printing calendars were used by people who could not read. They were hung in tea shop and in poor people's homes just as much as in offices and middle class apartments. And those who hung the calendars had to see the advertisements day after day, through the year. In these calendars once again we see the figure gods being used to sell new products.

EXERCISE

■ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who invented the spinning Jenny? What was its function?
2. Name any two inventions that helped to speed up textile industry.
3. What is meant by proto-industrialization?
4. Mention four steps required in the production process in textile industry.
5. Name the first two flourishing industries of England.
6. Name any four industries in which the industrialists preferred manual labor to machine.
7. Name two types of shelters setup for homeless laborers.
8. How did Armenian and Persian merchants carry goods from India in Pre-colonial period?
9. Name two Indian seaports from which a vibrant trade was carried out from India with south East Asian parts.
10. Why were there clashes between the Indian weavers and company Gomasthas?
11. When and where was the first jute mill set in India?
12. Where and by whom was the first Jute mill setup in India?
13. Name the Indian entrepreneur who set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830s and 1840s. How did he make fortune for investments?
14. Mention the restrictions imposed upon the Indian merchants in 19th century.
15. What is Flying Shuttle? What was its function?
16. How did Indian advertisement become a vehicle of nationalist aspiration?
17. Why were the images of Indian Gods and Goddesses imprinted on British manufacturers in 19th century?

■ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

18. Explain the role of a guild in the production process of crafts.
19. How did factory production begin in England?
20. Explain two reasons for the fast growth of cotton and steel industry in 18th century England.
21. Why were some industrialists reluctant to introduce machines?
22. Why did the bourgeoisie prefer handmade products in 19th century?
23. After 1840s the life of workers improved in England Explain.
24. Why is it necessary to use advertisement for various products?
25. Examine the nature of the network of Indian. Export trade before 1750.
26. Examine how the British companies gradually asserted monopoly rights in India.
27. What role did a Jobber play for an industrialist?
28. How did Indian entrepreneurs accumulate capital for investment?
29. What is meant by Enclosure movement?
30. Mention the role of middle class as shown time to time.
31. Write down some of the miserable conditions of workers.
32. Mention the social effects of unplanned industrial towns.

■ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How was the life of Indian weavers affected by Indian trade under company rule?
2. Explain the reasons for decline of Indian textile industry by the end of 19th century.
3. Explain the various problems faced by the Indian weavers in 19th century.
4. Name any three managing agencies in India before the First World War. What were their main functions?
5. How did the pattern of Indian industry change in early 20th century?
6. Why there was need for economic reform? Explain.
7. What do you know regarding the awakening among workers?
8. Explain the causes of India's industrial backwardness under the British rule.
How the British rule hampered Indian industries.

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

☐ IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Global (worldwide):** Involving all countries of the globe.
- **Globalization:** Integration economy of a country with the economies of other countries under condition of free flows of trade, capital and labors.
- **Cowries:** A Hindi word meaning sea shells. These are used in ancient world as form of currency.
- **Silk Route:** Route taken by traders to carry silk cargos from china to the west.
- **Spaghetti:** A type of noodle popular in loyally.
- **El Dorado;** Imaginary land of great wealth fabled land of gold.
- **Plantation:** Estate for cultivation of cash crops like tea coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane etc.
- **Corn Laws:** British laws which improvement to one another and to the import of corn.
- **Ecology:** Study of organisms in relation to one another and to their surroundings.
- **The canal colonies:** the iconologies/areas irrigated by new canals, where peasants from parts of Punjab sated.
- **Rudderpost:** Castle plague- A fast spreading among cattle.
- **Chutney Music (Popular music in Trinidad):** Supposed to be the result of cultural fusion.
- **Entrepreneur:** one who undertakes commercial enterprise with chance of profited or loss. Start enterprise by him/her at his/her risk.
- **Hose:** A riotous carnival in Trinidad when workers of all races and religion join to celebrate.
- **Coolie:** Unskilled native laborers. Indentured Indian laborers were often referred to as coolie in Trinidad.
- **Indigo:** Deep violet blue color.
- **Allies:** Before the First World War, Britain, France and Russia formed an alliance and fought together in the First World War Together they were known as Allies.
- **Central Power:** An alliance formed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Later Turkey, Fought together in the First World War. Together they were known as Allies.
- **Axis-power:** Germany, Italy, Austria, Turkey were known as Axis powers during the Second World War.
- **IMF:** International monetary fund.
- **NIEO:** New International Economic order.

☐ THE PRE-MODERN WORLD

All through history human societies have become steadily more interlinked. From ancient times, travelers, Traders, priests and pilgrims traveled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfillment, or to escape persecution. They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions and even germs and diseases.

- (i) **Silk Routes Link the World:** The name 'Silk routes' points to the importance Chinese Silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk Routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and North Africa. Chinese Pottery also traveled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and South East Asia. In return precious metals flowed from Europe to Asia. Early Christian missionaries certainly traveled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later. Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions.
- (ii) **Food Travels:** Spaghetti and Potato: Traders and travelers introduced new crops to the lands they traveled. Even 'read' food stuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins. Take spaghetti or noodles. It is believed that noodles traveled west from China to become spaghetti. Or perhaps Arab traders took Pasta to Sicily. Many of our common foods, such as potatoes, Soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.
- (iii) **Conquest, Disease and Trade:** In the 16th Century after European sailors found a Sea route of Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America. For centuries before, the Indian Ocean had known a bustling trade, with goods, People, knowledge, customs etc. Before its 'discovery', America had been cut off from regular contact with the Rest of the world for millions of years. But from the 16th century, its vast lands and abundant crops and mineral began to transform trade and lives everywhere. The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonization of America was decisively Under way by the mid 16th century. In fact, the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon; It was the germs such as small pox that they carried on their person. Small pox in particular proved a deadly killer. It spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there; It killed and decimated whole countries, paving the way for conquest. Until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted. Thousand therefore fled Europe from America. In the 15th century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. However, from the 15th century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation. The rising importance of the Americas gradually moved the centre of world trade westwards. Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade.

■ THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1815-1914)

In the 19th century, the world changed due to economic, political, social, culture Technological factors to transform societies and reshape external relation. Economic identity has three types of movement or flow within international economic exchanges.

- (a) The flow of trade (b) The flow of the labor (c) the movement of capital

All three flows were closely interwoven and affected people's lives more deeply now than ever before. The interconnection could sometimes be broken. For example, labor migration was often more restricted than goods or capital flows.

- (i) **A world Economy takes shape:** Traditionally, countries liked to be self sufficient in food. But in 19th century Britain, self sufficiency in food meant lower standards and social conflict. As urban centers expanded and industry grew the demand for agriculture products up, pushing up agriculture prices. Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the corn laws. As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. From the mid

nineteenth century, faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes, and therefore more food improves. Around the world in industrial Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia. The demand for labor in places where there was a short supply—as in America and Australia led to more migration. By 1890, a global economy had taken shape, accompanied by complex changes in labor movement patterns, capital flow, ecologies and technology.

- (ii) **Role of Technology:** Railways, steam shipping and telegraph were important inventions. Technological advance was often the result of larger social, political and economic factors railways lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from far away farms to markets. Now animals were slaughtered for food over at the starting point in America, Australia or New Zealand then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.
- (iii) **Late 19th century colonialism:** It is important to realize the darker side of this process. In many parts of the world, the expansion of trade and a closer relationship with the world economy also meant a loss of freedoms and livelihoods. Late 19th century European conquest produced many painful economic social and ecological changes. Britain and France made vast additions to their overseas territories in the late 19th century. Belgium and Germany became new colonial powers. The US also became a colonial power in the late 1890s by taking over some colonies earlier held by Spain.
- (iv) **Reinterprets or the Cattle Plague:** In Africa, in the 1890s fast spreading disease of cattle plague had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy. Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population. For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihood and working for a wage was not a wide spread. In late 19th century Africa there were few consumer goods that wages could buy. In the late 19th century, Europeans were attracted to Africa by its sources of land minerals. Europeans came to Africa hoping to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe. But there was an unexpected problem a shortage of laborers willing to work for wages.
- (v) **Indentured laborers Migration from India:** In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indian and Chinese laborers went to work on plantations, in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world. Most Indian indentured workers came from the eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu. In the mid 19th century these regions experienced many changes cottage industries declined, land rent rose, lands were cleared for mines and plantations. All this affected the lives of the poor; they failed to pay their rents, got deep in debt and were forced to migrate in search of work. 19th century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery. On arrival at the plantations, laborers found conditions of a different form from what they had imagined. Living and working conditions were harsh and there were few legal rights. But workers discovered their own ways of surviving. Many of them escaped into the world through if caught they faced severe punishments. From the 1990s, Indian nationalist leaders opposed the system of indentured labor migration as abusive and cruel. It was abolished in 1921. Yet for a number of decades afterwards, descendants of Indian indentured workers, after thought of a coolie remained an uneasy-minority in the Caribbean islands some of Naipaul's early novels capture their sense of loss and alienation.
- (vi) **Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad:** Indian traders and money lenders also followed European colonizers into Africa. Hyderabadis and Sindhi traders, however, ventured beyond European colonies. From the 1860s they established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported goods to tourists.
- (vii) **Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global system:** Fine cottons produced in India were exported to Europe. British cotton manufacture began to expand and an industrialist pressurized the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently the inflow of Indian cotton began to decline. From the early 19th century British manufactures also began to seek overseas markets for their cloth. Excluded from the British market by tariff barriers, Indian textiles now faced still competition in other

international markets; While exports of manufactures declined rapidly, export of raw materials increased equally fast. Indigo used for the dyeing cloth was another important export for many decades. Britain grew opium in India and export it to China, and with the money earned through this sale, it financed its tea and other imports from China.

During 19th century British manufactures flooded the Indian market. Food grain and raw material export from India to Britain and the rest of the world increased, but the value of British exports to India was much higher than value of British imports from India. Thus Britain had a 'trade' surplus with India. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries.

Britain's trade surplus in India also helped to pay the so called 'home charges' that included private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payment on India's external debt, and pensions of British officials in India.

☐ THE INTER WAR ECONOMY

The First World War (1914-18) was mainly fought in Europe. During this period the world experienced wide spread economic and political instability and another catastrophic war.

(i) **Wartime Transformation:** The First World War was fought between two power blocks. On the one side were the Allies-Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US), and on the other side were the central powers- Germany, Austria, Hungary and Ottoman Turkey. It was the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical etc. to the frontlines on large ships and trains. The scale of death and destruction nine million dead and 20 million injured was unthinkable before the industrial age. During the war industries were restructured to produce war related goods entire societies were also reorganized for war as men went to battle, women in to undertake jobs that earlier only men were expected to do.

(ii) **Post War recovery:** Britain which the world's leading economy in the pre-war period, in particular faced prolonged crisis while Britain was preoccupied with war, industries had developed in India and Japan. After the war Britain found it difficult to recapture its earlier position of dominance in the Indian market, and to compete with Japan internationally. Moreover war expenditures Britain had borrowed liberally from the US. The war had led to an economic boom, i.e. to a large increase in demand and employment. When the war boom ended production contracted and unemployment led to huge job losses in 1921 one on every five British workers was out of job. Before the war, Eastern Europe was major supplier of wheat in the world market. When this supply was disrupted during the war, wheat production in Canada, America and Australia expanded dramatically. But once the war was over, production in Eastern Europe revived and create a glut in wheat output. Grain prices fell, rural incomes declined and farmers fell deeper in to debt.

(iii) **Rise of mass production and consumption:** The move towards mass production had begun in the late 19th century, but in the 1920s it became a characteristic feature of industrial production in the US. A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer Henry Ford. He realized that the 'Assembly line method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles. As result, Henry Ford's car came to the assembly line at three-minute intervals, a speed much faster than achieved by previous methods. The T Model Ford was the world's first mass produced car.

Mass production lowered costs and prices of engineered goods such as cars, refrigerators, washing machine, radios, gramophone player, all through a system of 'hire purchase'.

The housing and consumer boom of the 1920s create the basis of prosperity in the US large investment of housing and household goods seemed to create a variety of higher employment and incomes, rising consuming demand, more investment and yet more employment and incomes.

In 1923, the US resumed exporting capital to the rest of the world and become the largest overseas lender. US important and capital export also boosted recovery.

(iv) The Great Depression: The great Deprecation began around 1929 and lasted till mid 1930s. During this period most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade, Agriculture regions and communities were the worst affected.

Causes: Agriculture over production remained a problem. This made worse by falling agriculture prices. Farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of market to maintain their over income. This worsened the glint in the market, pushing down prices even further. Farm produce rotted for a lack of buyers. In the mid 1920s, many countries financed their investments through loans from the US. In the first half of 1938 US overseas loans amounted to over \$1 billion. A year later it was one quarter of that amount country that depended crucially on US loans one faced an acute crisis.

In Europe the withdrawal of us loans led to the failure of some major banks and collapse of currencies such as the British pound sterling. In Latin America and elsewhere it intensified the slump in agriculture and raw material prices. US banks also slashed domestic lending and called back loans. Farms could not sell their harvest, households were ruined and business collapsed. Due to falling incomes, many households in the US could not repay what they had borrowed, and were forced to give up their homes, cars and other consumer durables. The US banking system itself collapsed. Unable to recover investment, collect loans and repay depositors, thousands of banks went bankrupt and were forced to close.

(v) India and great Depression: India's exports and imports nearly halve between 1928 and 1934. During this period wheat prices in India fell by 50% though agriculture prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.

The price of jute in Bengal crashed to more than 60%. Parent's indebtedness increased. They used up their saving, mortgaged lands, and sold whatever jewellery and metals they had to meet their expense. In these depression years, India became an exporter of precious metal gold.

The depression proved less him for urban India. Because of falling prices those with fixed incomes say town dwelling landowners who received rents and middle class salaried employers-now found themselves better off.

REBUILDING A WORLD ECONOMY: THE POST WAR ERA

The Second World War was fought between the Axis powers (Germany, Japan and Italy) and the Allies (Britain, France; the Soviet Union and the US). It was fought over land, on sea and in air. In this war least 60 million people are believed to have been killed, and millions more were injured. Vast parts of Europe and Asia were devastated and several cities were destroyed by aerial bombardment or artillery attacks. The atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki alone is estimated to have killed between 1, 50, 000 and 2, 50, 000 men, women and children. The war causes an immense amount of economic devastation and social disruption.

The after affects of the war were –the US's emergence as the dominated economic, political and military Powel in the western world. On the other hand the Soviet Union defeated: Germany and became a world power during the very years when the capital world was trapped in the great depression.

(I) Post –war Settlement and the Britton-Woods Institutions: In brief, the main aim of the post-war international economic system was to preserve economic stability and full employed in the industrial world. The Britton-Woods conference established the international Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank (World Bank) for Reconstruction and development was set up to fiancé Post War reconstruction. The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton-Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins.

The US has an effective right of veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions. The Bretton-Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system, National currencies, such as for example the Indian rupee, were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate.

(II) **The Early Post –War years:** The Bretton-Woods System inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the western industrial nations and Japan.

(III) **Decolonization and Independence:** After the end of Second World War most colonies in Asia and Africa emerged as free independent nations. They were over burdened by poverty and a lack of resources and their economies and societies were handicapped by long period of colonial rule.

The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the facials needs’ of the industrial countries. But from the late 1950s the Bretton-Woods institutions began to shift their attention more towards developing countries.

Now newly independent countries facing urgent pressures to lift their populations out of poverty came under the guidance of international agencies dominated by the former colonial power. British and French business still controlled vital resources such as minerals and land in many of their former colonies or in other parts of the world where they had earlier wielded political influence.

Most of the developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s. So they organized themselves as a group-the group oOf 77 (G-77) to demand a new international economic order (NIEO). By the NIEO they meant a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, more development, assistance, and fairer prices for raw materials and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries markets.

(IV) **End of Britton-Woods and the Beginnings of ‘Globalization’:** From the 1960s the rising costs of its overseas involvements weakened the US’s finances and competitive strength. The dollar could not maintain its value in relation to gold.

Earlier, developing countries could turn to international institutions for loans and development assistance. But now they were forced to borrow from western commercial banks and private leading institutions. This led to periodic debt crises especially in Africa and Latin America.

The industrial world was also hit by unemployment. From the late 1970s, MNCs also began to shift production operation to low wage Asian countries.

New Economic policy in China and th4e Collapse of the Soviet Union and Soviet style communism in Eastern Europe brought many countries back in to the fold if the world economy.

China and other countries, where the wages were low, became attractive destinations for investments by foreign MNCs competing to capture world market

In the last two decades the world’s economic geography has been transformed as countries such as India, china & Brazil have under gone taped economic transformation.

EXERCISE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Name one people who did not contribute in making the human societies more interlinked.
(A) Travelers’ (B) Traders (C) Imperialists (D) Prints
- Who were the first Europeans to conquer America?
(A) The French (B) The Portuguese (C) the Spanish (D) The Germans
- Who worked in the plantations set up in America by the European nations?
(A) The Indians (B) The Chinese (C) the Slaves from Africa (D) The Arabs
- What were the Corn Laws?

- (A) They were passed by the British Government to restrict the import of corn
(B) They were passed by the British Government to restrict the export of corn
(C) They were passed by the French Government to export corn to Canada
(D) They were passed by the America to import corn from other countries
5. Which one of the following countries did not try to expand food production to meet the British demand?
(A) Eastern Europe (B) Russia (C) America (D) Japan
6. Up to the 18th century, which two countries among the following were the countries of the world?
(A) India (B) Turkey (C) South Africa (D) China
7. Which new invention made it possible to transport perishable foods over long distances?
(A) Gun Powder (B) Refrigerated Ships (C) Compass (D) Bombs
8. Where was the Chutney music popular?
(A) China (B) Japan (C) North America (D) South America
9. What is Rudderpost?
(A) A cattle disease in Africa (B) A cattle disease in China
(C) A cattle disease in U.S.A. (D) A cattle disease in Russia
10. Which one of the following countries was a part of the Allies in the First World War (1914-1916)?
(A) Britain (B) France (C) United States of America (D) Japan
11. Which one country was not a part of Central Powers in the First World War?
(A) Germany (B) Austria- Hungary (C) Turkey (D) United States of America
12. When did the Great Depression begin?
(A) In 1929 (B) In 1930 (C) In 1931 (D) In 1932
13. Which one country was not a part of the Axis Powers in the Second World War (1939 – 1945)?
(A) Russia (B) Germany (C) Japan (D) Italy
14. Which one country was not a part of the Allied Powers in the Second World War?
(A) Great Britain (B) France (C) Germany (D) United States of America
15. What was the human loss in the Second World War?
(A) About 30 million people were killed in this War
(B) About 40 million people were killed in this War
(C) About 50 million people were killed in this War
(D) About 60 million people were killed in this War
16. What do you mean by G -77?
(A) It is a group of rich countries (B) It is a group African country
(C) It was a Group of 77 developing countries which did not benefit from the fast growth which the Western economics experienced in 1950 (D) It is a group of Asian countries

| ANSWER KEY | | | | EXERCISE | | | | | | |
|------------|----|-----|----|----------|----|-----|---|---|---|----|
| Que. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Ans. | C | B,C | C | A | D | A,D | B | D | A | D |
| Que. | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | |
| Ans. | D | A | A | C | A | C | | | | |

EXERCISE

☐ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Mention any two modes of exchange of ideas and goods in ancient world.
2. What is meant by 'Cowries'? For what purpose were these used?
3. What is 'silk route'? What role did this play in linking other countries?
4. What is referred to as El Dorado which attracted traveler?
5. Name two European countries which attracted traveler?
6. Name the explorer who discovered the sea routes to the Americas.
7. Which two countries were the richest prior to 18th century?
8. What is com law? Why was it abolished?
9. Give the main reason for the migrating of European people to America in 19th century?
10. Name any four important inventions which transformed 20th century world?
11. Why is the year 1885 significant in the history of colonization?
12. What is meant by indentured labor?
13. What is hussy carnival of Trinidad?
14. Give two examples which reflect social-cultural fusion between Caribbean people with indentured Indians?
15. What is referred as 'chutney' music?
16. Who is V.S. Nepal? What is his main achievement?
17. Name the groups in which the world was divided before the First World War?
18. Why was the Britton Woods conference held in New Hampshire in US significant?
19. What is referred to as Breton wood twins?
20. Mention any two economic effects of Second World War?

☐ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How did the silk route help in trade & cultural exchange?
2. How did food habits travel from one place to another in the process of cultural exchange?
3. Identify various types of flows or movements within international economic exchange? How do these affect economy?
4. Which part of India had the first experience of now agricultural economy? How did this happen? What were the canal colonies of Punjab?
5. Explain how with new technology people of one part of the world could have import varieties of food from other parts of the world at a lower cad?
6. How did the Reinterprets reach Africa? How did this create havoc for the African people?
7. What steps did Hennerly ford take in 1914 to retain labor?
8. Examine the condition of the 19th century which compelled the Indians to become indentured labor and migrate to other countries in search of work?
9. Why was the 19th century indenture system referred to as the new 'system of silvery'?
10. Why did the British impose tariff on the import of cotton textiles after 19th century?
11. How did the Britain's trade surplus from India help her to balance its other trade deficits?
12. How did the First World War transform U.S. economy to make it an international creditor from international labor?
13. What was the effect of the First World War on the economy of Britain?
14. In the context of industrial production what is meant by assembly –line method?

15. What was the major economic effect of Second World War?

☐ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. Explain how travels and trade help in establishing links among various countries.
2. Explain the main features of global agriculture economy that emerged around 1890.
3. In many parts of the world the expansion of trade and closer relationship with world economy also meant a loss of freedom & livelihood. "Justify the statement by giving examples.
4. What key lesson did the politicians and economist learn from the interwar economy experience?
5. What is the great Depression? Mention some of its causes.
6. What was the effect of the great Deprecation on the Indian economy?
7. How past war economic recovery proved difficult for Britain? Explain.

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Nation:

The people who reside in a particular state having definite boundaries or fixed territories sharing common culture, history and common economics system.

Nationalism: is love for one's own country or a sense of pride for one's own country.

Factor responsible for the rise of nationalism

1. The political unification of the country due to revolt of 1857, which marked a turning point in the history of India.
2. British policy of drain of wealth theory.
3. Western education and means of transport and communication.
4. Growth of press
5. Racial discrimination policy of British in India.
6. Indifferent attitude of British towards famines and floods and development activities.
7. This sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together.

British dragged India into 1st world war indirectly.

Thus British had ruined India socially, economically, politically which made Indian realize this and gradually there was rise of nationalism in the country.

Br. declared India as partner or associate (Ally) (engaged in war).

Fight in First World War.

The First World War (1914 – 1918)

1. The 1st world war led to a heavy war expenditure on India in purchase of weapons through financed war loans.
2. Taxes were increased, custom duties were raised and income-tax was introduced.
3. During 1st world war there was considerable increase in price rise – Inflation on all goods.
4. Village were forced to supply soldiers & there was forced recruitments, which led to wide spread anger.
5. There was acute shortage of food. As crops failed due to famines & 12 to 13 million people died due to epidemic.
6. People unheartedly supported British thinking that the war would end their hardship and British. Would Grant Independence to India.

But after the war British failed to keep up its promise.

Entrance of Gandhi into Indian polities:

Gandhi: Returned from South Africa to India in January 1915 and started the nationalist movement. Gandhi believed in truth, and believed that the dharma of non violence could unit all Indians.

In 1916 he fought for the case of Champaran peasants in Bihar. He fought for rights of indigo planters & compelled British government to give them justice.

In 1917 – He organized Satyagraha & supported the peasants of Kheda district of Gujarat the farmers who could not pay revenue. In 1918, He went to Ahmadabad to organize Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

The idea of Satyagraha

1. It was a non violent method of mass agitation against the oppressors.
2. It emphasized the power of truth & the need to search truth.
3. It suggested that if the case was true & if the struggle was against injustice than there is no need for physical force to fight the oppressor. In 1919, Gandhi decided to launch a massive Satyagraha against Rowlatt act 1919.

Rowlatt Act 1919: This act empowered the British government to repress political activities allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for 2 years. So on 6th April 1919 hartal was declared against it

- Rallies were organized
- Railway workers went on strike
- Shops were closed down
- Means of transport & communication were disrupted.

British Repressive policies

On 10th April local leaders

Like Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew & dr. Satyapal Singh were picked up from Amritsar.

On 10th April police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession

Martial law was imposed & general dyer took command.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH MASSACRE

On 13th April, 1919 thousands of people had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, being outside the city People in the Bagh were unaware of martial law, among the crowd were women children & old People. It was a peaceful gathering when general dyer with his troop entered the park, closed the only Exit and without any prior warning ordered the troops of fire the firing lasted for about 10 minutes 100's of people died of around 1000 people were wounded. General Dyer had no regrets to this massacre. His aim was to produce of a feeling terror and awe in the minds of Satyagrahis.

Effect of Jallianwala Bagh massacre on Indians

There were strikes in protest against the massacre.

Police and the government building were attacked.

British suppressive policies

The Satyagrahis were brutally repressed.

They were humiliated & terrorized & were forced to crawl & rub their nose on the ground and salute the British authorities. Villages were bombed

Khilafat movement: After the First World War, British dismembered turkey and turkey was defeated and declared as the mandate of British. There were rumors that harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the ottoman emperor, the spiritual head of Islamic world.

Gandhiji in order to promote Hindu Muslim unity, he took up the Khilafat issue and a Khilafat committee was formed in march 1919 in Mumbai with the help of two Ali brothers, Mohammad Ali & Shaukat Ali. On 17th October, 1919, nationwide hartals were observed and slogans such as Hindu Muslim Ek hai were given. In September 1920, at the congress session it was decided to launch the non cooperation movement.

The non cooperation movement causes:

CAUSES

1. To redress the wrong done to the people of Punjab.
2. To redress the wrong done to the people of turkey.
3. For attainment of Swaraj

Programme or methods of NCM

- Renunciation of titles given by British Government (Gandhi gave back Kesar-i-Hind title)
- Boycott of civil services, Army police, courts Legislative councils, schools.
- To promote Swadeshi & start the programme of nation education.
- No tax campaign.

Events of NCM

- Began in January 1921.
- Many social groups participated.
- Each had their specific aspirations.
- All answered the call of Swaraj.
- But Swaraj did not mean same to all.
- Gandhi toured whole country to whip up enthusiasm of people.

The movement in the town:

- 1, 50,000 volunteers came forward to carry in the campaign.
- In towns, the middle class took up the fight for Swaraj.
- Students boycott British school & colleges.
- In elections of legislatures 2/3rd of the voters did not vote.
- People resigned from govt. jobs.
- Foreign cloth was burnt in bonfires.
 - Women picketed liquor shops.

ECONOMIC FRONT

- Traders refused to trade in foreign goods.
- People started making use of Swadeshi goods.
- Indians textile mills & handloom increased production to meet the demand.
- Import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 & 1922 its value dropped from 102 Crores to 57 Crores.
- Khadi become the symbol of freedom.

Slowing down of the movement:-

Khadi was more expensive than the mass produced mill cloth. The poor could not afford it.

The Educational institution were slow to come up, so the teachers began trickling back to govt. school & lawyers joined back to work in government courts.

The NCM in the country side:

From the cities, the NCM spread to the country side. It drew into its fold the struggles of peasants & Tribals.

Each struggle was against a different target.

Some struggles were against a different Gandhi's principles as they became violent.

All action was taken in the name of mahatma.

In Awadh, the peasant's movement demanded reduction of revenue, Abolition of beggar & social boycott of Oppressive landlords. Nai dhobi Bandhs were organized by Panchayat to deprive landlords of the services of barbers and washer mans.

Oudh Kishan Sabha was set up by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra within a month over 300 branches were set up in villages around the region.

Tribal peasants: Andhra Pradesh, Gudum hills:

The peasant led a guerrilla movement in early 1920, because the colonial govt. had closed large forest areas preventing people from entering the forest to graze their cattle or collect fuel wood & fruits. This angered the hill people as they were deprived of their traditional rights and livelihood.

They revolted when govt. forced them to do beggar work for building roads.

Their leader was Alluri Sitaram Raju, these tribals believed that he had got special spiritual powers & that he was an incarnation of god. He too was inspired by Gandhi's NCM but he believed Swaraj could be achieved by force and not by non-violence. So the Gudum Tribals rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials & carried on guerrilla warfare to achieve Swaraj. Finally, he was captured & executed in 1924.

SWARAJ IN THE PLANTATION

OR

The movement in the plantation

- Workers had their own idea of Swaraj.
- They believed Gandhi's Swaraj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.
- The plantation workers of Assam wanted the right to move freely and not be confined to the gardens they were working in.
- The British had passed an Indian Emigration Act 1859 which prevented them from leaving the plantations without permission.
- When they heard of NCM, 1000's of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations & headed home. They however reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway & steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

British Attitude towards NCM

- British tried to crush the movement.
- 30,000 people were jailed.
- British fired the demonstrations.
- Revolutionaries were brutally killed.
- Gandhi was arrested.

Withdrawal of NCM

In February, Gandhi decided to launch the final programme of non-tax campaign. When on 5th February 1922, in Chauri-Chaura, U.P. people turned violent to set fire to a police station causing the death of 22 policemen. When news reached Gandhi, he called off the movement.

CONCLUSION:

It was the 1st attempt of all India mass struggles against British.

It clearly demonstrated that thousands of poor Indians were capable of undergoing sacrifices.

People realized unity councils.

FORMATION OF THE SWARAJ PARTY

C.R. Das and Moti Lal Nehru founded the Swaraj Party within the Congress to fight elections for the councils and demanded reforms, decided to participate in elections & wreck the British government from within. Young leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru & Subash Chandra Bose pressed for full independence.

Two factors that influenced Indian politics in the late 20th century were there was worldwide economic depression, Agricultural prices fell down b/w 1926 and 1930. Farmers could not sell their products.

THE SIMON COMMISSION-1928

In 1927, British Government appointed a commission to look in the working of the Government act 1919 or Montague Chelmsford reforms & to suggest changes.

Drawback:

All Englishmen were the members of this commission and not a single member was Indian.

Event: The commission arrived in India in February 1928 and was welcomed with nationwide HARTAL & BLACK FLAG and was written on it 'Go back Simon'

Anti Simon committees were formed to organize hartal and reject the commission.

Result: Lala Lajpat Rai received severe Lathi blows and died in Punjab.

Even Govind Ballabh Pant and Jawaharlal Nehru received Lathi blow and became disabled for life long. People got annoyed with British Barbaric treatment towards Indians. They made several conspiracies & fought with British Government to overthrow its rule.

Lord Irwin, in order to win the confidence of Indians offered "Dominion status" for India in an unspecified future & a round table conference to discuss a future constitution.

PURANA SWARAJ / COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

In the Lahore congress session under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in December 1929, the demand for Poorna Swaraj or full independence was made.

It was declared that 26th January 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence Day on this day, people were to take pledge to struggle for complete Independence. But the celebration attracted very little attention. So Mahatma Gandhi on 31st January 1930 sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands including specific demands of different classes, from Industrialist & peasant. This letter was the ultimatum to British that if the demand were not fulfilled by 11th March 1930, CDM would be launched. The target of this demand was to fulfill the desires of every Indian & it aimed at bringing together a united campaign. Some demands like (Reduction of land revenues, abolition of salt tax, impose protective tariff on foreign cloth)

The most important of all the demands was:-

"To abolish salt tax"

Why Salt: Because salt is consumed by both poor and rich, very essential commodity of food (Mahatma Gandhi declared that tax on salt by British government is the most oppressive & Repressive act of British on India.)

THE SALT MARCH

On 12th March 1930, Gandhi along with 78 followers (trusted volunteers) marched from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi coast in Ahmadabad.

He walked 240 miles to illegally manufacture salt.

Volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day.

There was a gathering of thousands of people at every stoppage of Mahatma Gandhi to hear his speeches. Wherever he stopped, he urged people to peacefully defy British without any violence.

Women paid tribute by spinning yarn on the charkhas.

Newspaper carried day to day report of the effect of Gandhiji's speeches in the village he passed through.

Around 300 Gujarat village officials resigned their post in answer to Gandhiji's appeal.

On 11th April 1930, Gandhiji reached Dandi, a small village in the Gujarat sea coast and ceremonially broke the salt law by boiling sea water and manufacturing salt and civil disobedience Movement began.

THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT 1930 - 1931

CAUSES:-

1. **Failure of Simon commission:** The Simon commissions was constituted in response to the nationalist movement but the commission failed to satisfy the Indian people.
2. **Poorna Swaraj :** was goal declared by pt J.L. Nehru in Lahore congress session on 26 jan. 1930 people took pledge to struggle for complete Independence day.

FAILURE OF GANDHI'S 11 DEMAND:-

3. **Economic cause:** The great depression of 1929 had a deep impact on Indian economy especially on agriculture. Prices of agricultural produce began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930. As the demand for agricultural goods fell & export declined, peasants found it difficult to sell their harvest & to pay their revenue. The government refused to lower the taxes by 1930, when the farmers were in poor condition.

Events under CDM

CDM began on 6th April 1930; When Gandhi broke the salt law by manufacturing the salt. 1000's of people demonstrated in front of salt factories & also manufacturing salt to break salt laws. Boycott of foreign cloth & goods.

Women picketed liquor shops.

Gandhi now asked people not only to refuse cooperation to the British but also to break colonial laws. Peasants refused to pay revenues & Chaukidari taxes.

Village officials resigned, & many people broke forest laws & entered into reserved forest to collect wood & graze cattle.

Many social groups participated in CDM.

British Attitude towards CDM

British government began arresting one popular leader after another.

Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested on 14th April 1930.

Abdul Gaffar Khan, a disciple of Gandhi was arrested on 23rd April 1930 (he started khudai khidmatgar & was against the creation of Pakistan) when people learnt about his arrestment, the angry crowd demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, forcing armored cars & police firing. Many were killed.

On 4th may 1930, Gandhi was arrested as a result of which, the industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police station, government building, law courts & railway station.

Peaceful Satyagrahis were brutally beaten up.

Around 1 lakh people were arrested.

The Government tried to diffuse the situation by making the viceroy, Lord Irwin to sign a pact; called the Gandhi-Irwin pact on 5th march 1931. Gandhi agreed to attend the round table conference in London & govt. allowed to release all political prisoners.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Gandhi went to London in December 1931 to attend the R.T.C., but the negotiations broke down. There was not a single mention for Swaraj. At this Gandhi got disappointed and came back to India and revived the CDM. The movement continued over a year and lost its momentum by 1934.

Result:

Congress was declared illegal.

Many leaders including Jawaharlal Nehru & Gaffar Khan were arrested.

All boycott movement was stopped by British government.

How Participants saw the movement

Swaraj meant different to different social groups who joined CDM.

In the countryside:

Many activists the rich peasant's communities, like patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh. They were mostly the producers of Commercial crops; they were very hard hit by trade depression and following prices.

Hence, they could not pay the revenue demands of the government.

Government refused to reduce the revenue tax, which resulted in the peasants join the national movement and support for CDM.

The fight for independence was related to their immediate grievances demand for reduction of revenues. Greatly disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931, without the reduction of revenues.

The Poor: They were the peasant who had rented the land from landlords and cultivated it. The depression made them unable to pay the rents to the landlords. Their own incomes dwindled. They wanted the congress to help them in getting the unpaid rent remitted but the congress did not give any support for no rent campaign. So their relations with the congress become uncertain.

The Business Classes

The Indian industrialist and merchants had made huge profits and became powerful.

They were now very keen in expanding their business and hence reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against import of foreign goods & a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage import.

To organized business interest, they formed the Indian industrial and commercial congress in 1920 & the federation of Indian chamber of commerce & industries (FICCI) in 1927. Some prominent industrialist like Purshottamdas Thakurdas & G. D. Birla, the industrialist attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the CDM. These industrialists refused to buy or sell foreign goods & also gave financial assistance to the movement.

But after the failure of RTC, business class were no longer interested, it curbed their enthusiasm. they were worried about socialism among the youth as it would prolong disruption of business, were apprehensive of the militant activities and the growing influence of socialism.

The Industrial Class (Worker laborers)

Workers did not participate in CDM in large number except in Nagpur.

They adopted a few Gandhian programmes like boycott of foreign goods as part of their own movement against low wages and poor working conditions.

There were strikes by railway workers in 1930 & dock- worker in 1932.

Thousands of workers in Chota Nagpur took part in rallies and boycott campaign. But the congress was reluctant to include workers demand in their struggle for independence, as it would alienate the industrialist.

Women's and the CDM

Women entered in the very beginning of the movement.

Thousands of women had picketed liquor shops, foreign cloth & goods. Many went to jail most of the women were from high caste in urban areas & rich women from rural areas.

They served national movement as their sacred duty, women who had never stepped out of their house participated in the movement.

THE LIMITS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

In CDM many social groups did not participate.

The untouchables or Dalits as Gandhi called them as Harijans. Gandhi declared that India would not achieve Swaraj without the active participation of Dalits and if untouchability was not totally removed.

He launched satyagraha to secure them entry to temples & access to public wells.

Dalits wanted political right & solutions to their problem. They demanded reservation of seats in educational institutions, separate electorate to choose their representatives to the legislative council. They wanted to solve their social problems.

Dr. B .R.. Ambedkar became their leader; they formed associations in 1930. He called the association as the depressed classes association. He demanded separate electorate for Dalits. British Government accepted his demand but Gandhi did not agree as he believed that the Dalits would never be integrated into society if they got separate electorates.

Gandhi began to fast unto death finally in September 1932, Dr. Ambedkar signed a pact with Gandhi called Poona pact in September 1932. It gave reserved seats in provincial & central legislative council to the depressed classes. They were to be voted by the general electorate.

Muslims: Muslims did not participate in CDM for following reasons:-

Muslims felt alienated from congress seemed to be associated with Hindus & was termed as Hindu Mahasabha. There were Hindu-Muslim clashes and riots in many areas which worsened the relations between Hindus & Muslim. Attempt was made in 1927 by the congress & Muslim league to form an alliance. It seemed possible as Mohd. Ali Jinnah, the leader of Muslim league agreed to give up the demand for separate electorates if Muslims were assured reserved seats central assembly.

Representation in proportion to population in Muslim dominated provinces (Bengal & Punjab)

Result:

But negotiation failed in 1928, when M.R. Jayakar of Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise.

So under CDM, Muslim feared that their culture & identity would be submerged and majority domination of Hindus.

THE SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING

In the topic we will try to find out why nationalism captured the imagination of the people and how did sense of belonging develop in the minds of people who belong to different communities regions & speak different languages:-

1. A strong belief that we all are the part of same nation this binds them together.
2. We all were together in struggle against British like the revolt of 1857, NCM, CDM.
3. We all had common history.
4. We all have common folklore & songs popular prints & symbols are the factors that gave rise to nationalism.
5. **India developed symbols like**

Bharat Mata: When nationalism in India reached zenith the symbol of Bharat Mata aroused the sense of pride that 'India is the goddess, the land of religion.

6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay created the image in his song Vande Mataram – a hymn in praise of mother India 1870 in his novel. Anand Math – this song was sang during Swadeshi movement.
Rabindranath Tagore – painted Bharat Mata as a calm, composed divine & spiritual figure.
Bharat Mata became the symbol of nation for non people were ready to sacrifice their lives.

7. Folk Songs & Folklore

These also become the symbol of nation & revived people's pride in their culture.

Nationalist like Rabindranath Tagore of Bengal, Natesa Sastri of madras compiled songs, ballad myths & folklore & also published a 4 volume collection of 'The folklore of southern India.

8. The third rallying part was reinterpretation of history. The British painted Indian as backward, primitive in capable of governing themselves.
9. Indians delved into the past history and discovered India's great achievement, India's glorious development in mathematics literature religion culture philosophy craft and trade instilled a sense of pride among the Indians. People realized that all this declined due to the advent of British & colonial rule. All the miseries were caused by

British rule. Not only this, British also sowed the seed of communalism by announcing separate electorates for the Muslims.

CONCLUSION:

Gandhiji channelized the anger against the colonial government into a common struggle for freedom. He forged Unity between Hindus & Muslim.

He also tried to remove differences tried not to alienate any group. Gandhi saw the emergence of a nation waiting to liberate itself from colonial rule.

EXERCISE

Answer the following question:-

1. When was Gandhi-Irwin pact signed?
2. What is meant by Gandhi's idea of Satyagraha?
3. Why were Indians outraged by the Rowlatt act?
4. Write short note on Simon commission.
5. Why did Gandhi ji decide to start Non-cooperation?
6. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw Non-cooperation?
7. Discuss Gandhiji attitude towards Dalits?
8. Discuss the salt march to make clear why was it an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism?
9. Which richest peasant communities were active in civil Disobedience movement?
10. When were Indian industrial and commercial congress and FICCI founded and why?
11. Who was B.R. Ambedkar? What was Poona act?
12. Who created the first image of Bharat Mata?
13. Discuss the course of Non-cooperation in towns.
14. What was the reaction of British Indian colonial government towards civil disobedience movement?
15. What was island emigration act of 1859?
16. What was the nation of Swaraj for the plantation workers in Assam?
17. Who were the founders of Swaraj party?
18. When and which city did the Jallianwala Bagh incident occur?
19. Name any two industrialists who actively participated in the civil disobedience movement.
20. What was the impact of First World War on India?
21. How was the Non-cooperation movement converted into a national movement by Gandhiji?
22. Explain the role of women in civil disobedience movement?
23. How flag was used to promote the spirit of nationalism among Indians?
24. How was the civil disobedience movement different from Non-cooperation movement?
25. What were the limits of civil disobedience movement?

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

* IMPORTANT TERMS

☛ **National:** A sense of belonging to one nation. Feeling or pride and patriotism towards the country on, belongs.

☛ **Absolutist:** Unrestricted, despotic and authoritarian often refers to a centralized repressive monarchical government.

☛ **Utopian:** An ideal situation a vision too good to be realized in practice.

- ☛ **Nation State:** A state having a common and contiguous boundary with inhabitants, people sharing common language, race and religion. Majority of its citizen develop a sense of common identity and share a common history.
- ☛ **Plebiscite:** A direct vote by which the people of a region, themselves decide to accept or reject a proposal.
- ☛ **Sovereignty:** Supreme Power.
- ☛ **Monarchy:** Form of government headed by a monarch or a hereditary or dynastic ruler.
- ☛ **The Estates General:** Referred to the French Parliament an elected body which was renamed as the national Assembly after the revolution of 1789.
- ☛ **Civil Code:** A systematic set of laws for the citizen.
- ☛ **Liberalism:** Derived from the word 'liber' meaning free. The idea of liberalism stands for freedom of individual and equality of all before law. Politically it refers to representative government.
- ☛ **Suffrage:** the right to vote.
- ☛ **Elle:** Elle was used to measure cloth, prevalent in German states.
- ☛ **Zollverein:** A custom union, formed in 1806 in Prussia to remove barriers of trade.
- ☛ **Conservatism:** A spirit or philosophy which believes in maintaining and preserving traditional values and institutions. It prefers gradual change to quick and drastic revolutions.
- ☛ **Carbonari:** A secret society of Italy consisting of young revolutionaries.
- ☛ **Young Italy:** A secret society founded by Mazzini at Marseille for organizing revolutionary activities.
- ☛ **Ottoman Empire:** Turkish Empire ruled by the caliph. He is the spiritual and temporal head of the Muslim.
- ☛ **Romanticism:** A cultural movement which aimed at developing a particular form of national sentiment and promote a feeling of collective heritage as the basis of motion.
- ☛ **Das Volk:** A German word meaning common people.
- ☛ **Republic:** A state where the head of the state is elected and does not hold a hereditary position.
- ☛ **Feminist:** People who advocate women are right on the basis of equality of sexes.
- ☛ **Ideology:** System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.
- ☛ **Allegory:** Symbol representing an abstract idea; an idea identified through a person or a thing.
- ☛ **Balkan region:** A region in Europe with geographical and ethnic variation. The region covers the states of modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro. The inhabitants of the region are known as the slaves.

* IMPORTANT DATES AND LANDMARKS

- 1789** - French Revolution.
- 1804** - Napoleonic code was introduced abolishing privileges based on birth. He upheld equality before law.
- 1815** - Congress of Vienna. Representatives of Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
- 1830** - Revolution in France.

1834 - Zollverein or the customs union was formed in Prussia (largest state in Germany) abolishing Tariff barriers.

1848 - Great revolution in France and Formation of French republic and abdication of French monarch Louis Philippe.

1861 - Frankfurt Parliament in Germany was convened to set up an all-German national assembly to Draft a German constitution.

Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont was proclaimed the king of united Italy. An assembly comprising princes of German states, representatives of army and Prussian ministers headed by Otto von Bismarck gathered in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the German empire (United Germany), headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.

1914 - Beginning of First World War.

The Concept and Parties of a modern state in which a centralized power exercised sovereign

Control over a clearly defined territory had been developing over a long period of time in Europe. But a nation state was one in which the majority of its citizens and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent. This commonness did not exist from time memorial it was forged through struggles, through the actions of leaders and the common people.

* **THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION**

France was a fully fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarchy. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would hence forth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs, duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, Students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin Clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s. With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the *French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad*. Though a return to monarchy Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.

The civil code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic code did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This code was exported to the regions under French control in the Dutch Republic in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany. Napoleon abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and memorial dues. In the towns too guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

* **THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse peoples. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity. The only tie binding these diverse groups together was common allegiance to the emperor.

(i) **The Aristocracy and the new middle Class:** The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional diversions. They owned castles in the countryside and also town houses. This powerful autocracy was however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. Industrialization began in England in the second half of the 18th century, but in France and Parts of the German states it occurred only during the 19th century. In its wake new social groups came in to being a working class population and middle classes made up to industrialists, businessmen, and professionals. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

(ii) **What did liberal nationalism stand for?**

The term 'Liberalism' derives from the Latin root "liber" means free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically it emphasized the concept of government. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges a constitutional and representative government through parliament.

In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the 19th century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes.

(iii) **A New Conservatism after 1815:** After the death of Napoleon in 1815 European governments were driven in a spirit of conservatism. It means a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.

In 1815 representatives of the European powers, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria Who had collectively defeated Napoleon met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed, during the French revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under, Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Geneva was added to Piedmont in the south Prussia was given important territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been over thrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

(iv) **The Revolutionaries:** After 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna congress and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom:

One such was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. He subsequently founded two more underground societies first, young Italy and Young Europe, whose members were like minded. Mazzini believed that God had intended to be the natural interest of mankind.

* **THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848**

The first revolt took place in France in July 1830. The kings who had been restored to power during the conservative's reaction after 1815, were now over thrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe. 'When France sneezes' Metternich once remarked 'the rest of Europe catches cold'.

(i) **The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling:** Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poet's generally criticized the glorification of reason and

science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their efforts were to create a sense of shared collective heritage of common cultural past.

The other Romans as the German philosopher to hear G. Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularized. The Emphasis on Vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.

(ii) **Hunger, hardship and Popular Revolt:** The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.

The year 1848 was one such year. Food shortage and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to leave. National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21 and granted the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were set up.

On 4 June at 2 P.M. a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and in Paris up to the intention of their contractor demanding higher wages. They were treated with scorn and threats alternately. Following this a group of them forced their way into the house, smashed its window panes, furniture proclaimed. The contractor fled with his family to a neighboring village, which, however, refused to shelter such a person. He returned 24 hours later having requested the army. In the exchange that followed eleven weavers were shot.

(iii) **1848: The Revolution of the Liberals:** parallel to revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in many European countries in the year 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way. Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed. In other parts of Europe where independent nation. States did not yet exist such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutional with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

Though conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848, they could not restore the old order. Monarchs were beginning to realize that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries. Hence in the years after 1848, the autocratic monarchies of central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815. Thus serfdom and bonded labor were abolished both in the Habsburg and in Russia. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

* UNIFICATION OF ITALY

Unification of Italy is the result of the dedication, contribution and effort of three great leaders – Mazzini, the idealist, Cavour, the diplomat and Garibaldi, the patriot soldier. However, but for the support of King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont and Sardinia, a unification would not have been possible.

Italy has a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states were ruled by the rulers of Bourbon dynasty of Spain and France.

During the 1930's., Giuseppe Mazzini sought to unite these regions into an Italian republic. He organized the youth through a secret society called 'Young Italy' and inspired them with revolutionary ideas. However their effort was crushed in 1830 and 1848.

It was clear that the responsibility of uniting Italian states has to be shouldered by Victor Emmanuel II and to be achieved through war. In this task Emmanuel II got the whole hearted support of his chief minister Cavour who led the movement of unification. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, Cavour succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces, in 1859. Now he was able to secure the support of Garibaldi, another great patriot. Earlier Garibaldi Joined Young Italy movement and participated in the republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. He had to leave the country because of his activities. After his return he organized a volunteer army called Red Shirts and used them for Italian unification.

In 1860, Garibaldi led the famous expedition to south Italy and freed the states from bourbon rulers. In 1867, he led his army to Papal States but could not match the strength of the French troops who were guarding the Papal States.

In 1870, when during a war with Austria French withdrew their troops, Papal States were occupied by Italian army and Italian unification was completed.

Unification of Germany

The nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the Germany confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative to nation-building was however, represented by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large land owners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven-years-with Austria, Denmark and France-ended in Prussian Victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was produced German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

*** VISUALISING THE NATION**

Artists in the 18th and 19th centuries found a way out by personifying nation. In other words they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is the female figure became an allegory of the nation. After this so many countries used the same symbol (female).

*** NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM**

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the slaves. A large parts of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the 19th century the Ottoman Empire had Sought to strengthen itself through modernization and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples asked their claims for independence or political rights on nationalistic and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subrogated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellions nationalities in the Balkans though of their singles as attempts to win back their long lost independence.

Short note on (a) Giuseppe Mazzini

The Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini, Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. Mazzini believed that god had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forgetting into a single unified republic within a wider alliance nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and has vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order.

Count Carnillo-de Cavour

Chief minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the Two Sicily and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy. However, much of the Italian population, among whom rates of illiteracy were very high, remained blissfully unaware of liberal nationalist ideology. The peasant masses who had supported Garibaldi in southern Italy had never heard of 'la Talia, and believed that 'la Talia' was Victor Emmanuel's wife!

The Greek war of independence

An event that mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated across Europe was the Greek war of independence. Greek has been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living many and also from many. West Europeans who had symptoms for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilized public opinion to support of struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died on fever in 1824. Finally, the Treaty of constitutional of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.

Frankfurt parliament

In the German regions a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all German national Assembly. On 18 may, 1848,831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the church of S. Paul. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis to parliament eroded. The parliament was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost

EXERCISE

VERY SHORT ANSER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is “State of liberty”? What does the statue signify?
2. What is a nation – state? What are its main features?
3. In the context of pre-revolutionary France’s what is referred to as the Estates general.
4. Why was the Napoleonic code significant?
5. What does liberalism stand for?
6. Why was Zollverein set up in Prussia in 1834? What was its significance?
7. Name four European powers that collectively defeated Napoleon.
8. Who was Metternich?
9. With what aim was the Treaty of Vienna (1815) signed?
10. Name two secret societies set up in Italy in early 19th century.
11. When and under whom was the constitutional monarchy setup in France?
12. Name the treaty which recognized Greece as an independent nation.
13. What was the main feature of European Romanticism?
14. Why did the weavers in Silesia rise In revolt against the contractor?
15. Who constituted the European middle class in 19th century?
16. State any two steps taken by the conservative European ruler to prevent the spread of nationalistic and revolutionary ideas.
17. Name two European states which were unified into nation states in the latter half of 19th century name one leader of each of these two countries.
18. Who was Garibaldi?
19. Name the four ethnic groups which inhabit England.
20. What is the importance of Act of union, 1707?
21. What are the national symbols of the New Britain?
22. What does the word “Germania” stand for?
23. How is Germania depicted?
24. Usually how is a nation personified?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the main symbol of an independent nation?
2. Examine any four reasons for the nationalistic upsurge in 19th century Europe?
3. Explain the concept of a nation state.
4. What are the most important achievements of the French Revolution of 1789?
5. How did the French revolutionary ideas spread to other countries?

6. What was the significance of the Napoleonic code?
7. Why was the Napoleonic rule over other region unpopular with some section of people?
8. Examine the reasons for the political disunity in Hobsburg Empire of Austria and Hungry.
9. How did the growth of industrialization change the social and political equation of Europe?
10. Examine the liberal ideology imbibed by the revolutionary leader after French revolutions.
11. How did liberalism give rise to economic nationalism?
12. What was the impact of treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people?
13. Describe the contribution of Mazzini In the unification of Italy?
14. Who was Metternich? What was his role in congress of Vienna?
15. Examine the effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830.
16. What was indicated by Metternich's can most 'If France sneezes, rest of Europe catches cold'.
17. How do folklore and vernacular language help in developing nationalist sentiments?
18. Examine the events leading to the formation of the French Republic in 1848.
19. What was the significance of the Frankfurt parliaments (1848)? Why did it fail?
20. How was Cavour? Examine any two of his contributions.
21. How was Ireland incorporated in the United Kingdom?
22. Who was Garibaldi? Examine his contribution in the unification of Italy.
23. Why are allegories used to generate nationalism? Give two examples of allegories used in France and Germany.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Mention some of the factors of comparison of Cavour and Bismarck.
2. Mention the main factors responsible for the rise of nation state.
3. What do you know about the 'black ten years'? Explain events related to this.
4. What was the compromise between Austria and Hungary?
5. How for it was correct that the necessity of both Italian and German unification was not only political but also economic?
6. How was the history of the development of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?
7. Mention the powers that had collectively defeated Napoleon?
8. Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national Identity.
Examine the process of unification of Italy?

POLITICAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)

POWER SHARING

IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONCEPTS:-

1. **Ethnic:** A social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic in their common decent because of similarities of physical type or both they need not always have the same religion or nationality.
2. **Majoritarianism:** A belief that the majority community should be to able to rule a country in which ever way it wants by disregarding the wishes and need of the minority.
3. **Civil war:** A violent conflict between opposing group with in a country that becomes so intense that it appears like a war.
4. **Prudential:** it is a set of reason which favors power sharing. It is based on prudence or on careful calculation of gain and losses. Prudential reason stress beneficial consequences.

5. **Moral:** it is also a set of reason which emphasis the worth of power sharing. It is based on moral considerations.
6. **Community government:** A type of Government which is elected by people belonging to one language community is called "Community Government: e.g. Dutch French and German Speaking no matter where they live. This is a very specific type of Government in Belgium.
7. **Federal Government:** Federal Government is a type of Government in which power are shared among the different level. Like union level. In this the government for the entire country at the union level is called "federal Government"
8. **Power sharing:** "power sharing" is the distribution of power/ subject among of the government like legislature executive and judiciary. It is an intelligent step to ensure the stability of political order. Besides power sharing also includes, sharing of power among different level like union, state and local bodies.
9. **Checks and Balances:** A system in which each organ of the government checks the other which result in a balance of power among various institution. It ensures that none of the organ can exercise unlimited power.
10. **Vertical distribution of power:** It is a type of distribution of power which involves the higher and lower levels of government such as central, provincial or regional levels.
11. **Coalition Government:** When the alliance of two or more parties gets elected and forms a government it is known as the "Coalition government". This is another form of power sharing.
12. **Sri Lankan Tamil:** Tamil native of Sri Lanka are called. "Sri Lankan Tamils". They constitute 13 percent of the population.
13. **Indian Tamil:** The Tamilians whose forefather came from. India as plantation worker during colonial period and settle these (Sri Lanka) are called "Indian Tamil" They constitute 5 percent of the population.
14. **Horizontal Distribution of power:** A type of distribution in which power is shared among different organ of government such as the legislation legislative and judiciary. They are placed at the same level.

Belgium

It is small country in Europe with a population of a little more than a crore has an ethnic problem that is a highly complex. It has border with Netherlands France & Germany.

- Of the country's total population, 59% live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language.
- 40% people live in the Walloon region and speak French.
- Remaining 1% of the Belgians speak German.
- In the capital city Brussels 80% French while 20% are Dutch speaking.
- The minority French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.
- Dutch speaking people received benefits of economic development & Education much later & this led to tension between the two groups.
- The conflicts between the two communities was more sever in Brussels because the Dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

SRI LANKA:

- It is island nation. Just a few kilometers of the southern coast of Tamil Nadu.
- It has the population of about 2 crore.
- It has the diverse population. The major social group in Sri Lanka are:
 - Sinhala speaking which are 74%
 - Tamil speakers which are 18% Tamil are also divided in two groups.

- Indian Tamil's whose forefather comes from India as plantation worker during colonial period are 50%

➤ Sri Lanka Tamil are concentrated in north and east of the country.

➤ Sinhala speaking people are Buddhist.

➤ Tamil are either Hindus or Muslim

➤ About 7% are Christian, who is both Tamil & Sinhalas.

In Belgium & Sri Lanka the majority community is Dutch speaker & Sinhalas could take advantages of their numeric majority & implore their will on the entire country.

MAJORITARIANISM IN SRI LANKAS:

The leader of Sinhala community dominated the government & adopted a serious of Majoritarian measure.

➤ Sri Lanka becomes independence in 1948.

➤ In 1956 an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as only language, disregarding Tamil.

➤ Sinhala applicants were favored for university and government job.

➤ The constitution gives special protection to Buddhism.

➤ The result of these policies make the Sri Lanka Tamils feel that

- Leaders were indigestive to their language and culture.

- Government polities deprived them of equal political right.

➤ They were discriminated against in getting jobs & other opportunities.

- Recognition of Tamil as an official language

- Regional autonomy

- Equality of opportunity in securing education & job

- Demand was made for an independent Tamil Elam in northern part of Sri Lanka. The distrust between the two communities turned in to widespread conflicts. It soon turned into a civil war.

Accommodation in Belgium

The Belgium leader took a different path. They recognized to existence and cultural diversities between 1970 and 1993 they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to together with in the same country.

1. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French- speaking minister shall be equal in the central government.

2. Many power of the central government have been given to state government of the two region of the country the state government are not subordinate to the central Government.

3. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the central Government.

4. Apart from the central and state Government there is a third kind of government the community government. This community government is elected by people belonging to one language community Dutch. French German speaking no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural educational and language related tissue.

5. Thus the Belgium model very complicated. It indeed is very complicated even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic line. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as it head quarters.

What do we learn from these two stories of Belgium and Sri Lanka?

Both are democracies. Yet they differ with the question of power sharing differently. In Belgium the leaders have realized that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feeling and interest of different community and region.

Sri Lanka shows us a contrasting example. It shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over other and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.

Why power sharing is desirable?

Comparison: In Belgium leader realized that by mutual arrangement of sharing power unity in the country was possible.

In Sri Lanka the majority county wanted to dominate & refused to share power. This hindered the unity of the country.

Power sharing is good because:

- (i) It helps to reduce the conflict between social groups.
- (ii) It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- (iii) It is good for democracy. It is the spirit of democracy because people have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- (iv) The first point is called prudential because it states that power sharing will bring out better outcomes.
- (v) Moral reason emphasizes that every act to power sharing is valuable.

Forms of Power sharing:-

- (i) Many people felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decision and to enforce them.

One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power, & people rule themselves, in a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups that exist in a society. Every one has a voice in the shaping of public policies.

POWER SHARING ARRANGEMENT IN MODERN DEMOCRACY

1. Power is shared among different organs of the government

Horizontal distribution of power

- In this form of distribution power is shared among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- This type of distribution advocates separation of powers in which different organs of government at the same level exercise different powers.
- Separation of power ensures a check over the unlimited powers of each organ. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.
- It is also called as system of "checks and balances".

2. Vertical Distribution of powers:-

- Under this form of power sharing arrangement power is shared among government at different levels. E.g. a general government at different levels. E.g. a general government for the entire country and government at the provincial level.
- A general government of the entire country is usually called Federal government. In our country it is called central government,
- In some countries like India & Belgium the constitution clearly lays down the powers of the government at different levels. This is called the "federal division powers"

All such division of powers involving higher and lower level of government is called vertical division of powers.

- 3. Power sharing among different social groups:**
- In another way power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups.
 - This type of arrangements is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social group who otherwise would feel alienated from the government.
 - This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.
 - **Community Government** in Belgium and **Reserved constituencies is assemblies and Parliament** in India is examples of this type of arrangement.
- 4. Power sharing among policies parties and pressure groups:**
- Sometimes power sharing arrangement can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence power because in a democracy the citizens must have a choice among various contenders for powers.

SOLVED EXERCISE

- 1. When did Sri Lanka gain independence?**
- Ans.** Sri Lanka gained independence from the United Kingdom on February 4, 1948.
- 2. List all the language spoken in Sri Lanka.**
- Ans.** Sinhala and Tamil
- 3. Which language was recognized as the official language after independence in Sri Lanka?**
- Ans.** Sinhala was recognized as the official language in an Act passed in 1956.
- 4. Trace out the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka has a diverse population?**
- Ans.** With a complex ethnic composition like:-
- (a) Sinhala speaking people 74% a major social group.
 - (b) Tamil 18% among Tamils there are two sub groups.
 - (i) Sri Lankan Tamil- 13%
 - (ii) Indian Tamil- 05%
- 5. Trace out the ethnic composition of Belgium has a diverse population.**
- Ans.**
- In Belgium (Europe), 59% Dutch speaking lives in the Flemish, 40% French speaking in Wallonia region and 1% is German speaking.
 - The capital city of Belgium is Brussels and in Brussels 80% people speaks French and 20% people speak Dutch language.
 - There was a tension between the Dutch and French speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s over the issue of power sharing.
- 6. What kinds of measures were adopted in Sri Lanka after independence?**
- Ans.** A Majoritarianism were adopted to establish Sinhala supremacy in the government.
- 7. When did Belgium gain independence?**
- Ans.** Belgium independence was declared on October 4, 1830 but it was recognized on April 19, 1839.
- 8. List all the languages spoken in Belgium.**
- Ans.** Dutch, French, German.
- 9. How much time was Belgium constitution amended?**
- Ans.** It was amended four times between 1970 and 1993.
- 10. What is civil war?**
- Ans.** A civil war is a violent conflict between various groups in a country itself often due to undermining of a particular groups interest or sentiments by the other group.

- 11. What is meant by prudential reason?**
Ans. Prudential reason are the one advanced by sensible and careful though and due calculation of the resulted gain and lasses.
- 12. What is meant by moral reasons?**
Ans. Moral reasons are based on the right and wrong in an event. These decisions are physiological rather than practical and are concerned with the principles of behave our in according with standard of right and wrong.
- 13. What is community government?**
Ans. A community government is one in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities. They are expanded to work joined for the benefits of the common masses without undermining any one community.
- 14. What is the relationship between democracy and power sharing?**
Ans. Democracy means giving every citizens the tight and power to make the decisions though their elected repetitive. Power sharing is dividing power among various social groups to give them equal representation in the in the governance. Power sharing is the essence of democracy where every individual irrespective of cultural and language differences feels involved in the political sector.
- 15. What is a coalition government?**
Ans. A collation government is a cabinet of parliamentary government in which several parties cooperate. It generally happens when no parties gets majority in the parliament and several parties join together to prove.
- 16. Give reasons why the Sri Lanka government adopted Majoritarian policy.**
Ans. When Sri Lankan got independence in 1948, the leaders of Sinhala community wanted to secure dominance of government by virtue of their. Therefore to established Sinhala supremacy they adopted Majoritarian policy.
- 17. Which Act favored Sinhala community and disregarded Tamil community in Sri Lankan?**
Ans. The Sri Lankan government passed an act in 1956 which recognized Sinhala as the only official language. By the preference policy, the government favored Sinhala applicant for government job and university position.
- 18. "Belgium has three types of governments" explain with examples.**
Ans. Belgium has three types of government namely:-
(i) The central government
(ii) The state government
(iii) The community government
Belgium has control any state government which is common with government in other countries but is unique in having a third kind government called 'Community Government' community government is elected by the people belonging to one language community i.e. Dutch French and German speaking communalities.
- 19. Is power sharing desirable? Support your answer.**
Ans. Yes power sharing is desirable because of the following reason:-
(i) Power sharing help to reduce the possibility of conflict/war between social groups.
(ii) It ensure political economic; social and culture stability of a nation.
(iii) Power sharing is the basic spirit of democracy.
- 20. Explain how power sharing consists of both prudential and moral reasons?**
Ans. Prudential reasons are based on careful calculation of gains and losses. For e.g.- power sharing is good because it help to prevent the conflict between social groups. It lays streets on outcome of democracy. Moral reasons are based on why power sharing leads to lenitive and responsible, government it emphasizes value of democracy.
- 21. What steps were taken by the Sri Lankan Tamils in demanding power in Sri Lanka?**
Ans. (i) The Sri Lankan Government adopted the (i) policy of Majoritarianism and discouraged the demands of the Tamils.

- (ii) Against the dominance of Sinhala, the Tamil language political parties, organization and military group (like LTTE)
- (iii) They launched struggle for the recognized of Tamil as an official language.
- (iv) The Tamil demand regional autonomy, a quota of opportunity in education and government jobs.
- (v) Several political parties were formed in 1980s and demanded an independent state called Tamil Eelam.

22. What do you know about "Belgium model"? Do you think it is good for democracy?

- Ans.**
- (i) Belgium model of government refers to community Government which is Different from that of other countries.
 - (ii) The main idea behind the Belgian model is to accommodate different Religious and cultural group into a single community and to share quality power.
 - (iii) The constitution clearly prescribes that the number of Dutch and French Speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
 - (iv) No single community can take decisions on their own and some special laws were to be followed.
 - (v) The state government is not subordinate to the central government because many Power of the central government have been given to the state.
 - (vi) The French speaking people accepted equal representation and the Dutch speaking community in the central government.

EXERCISE

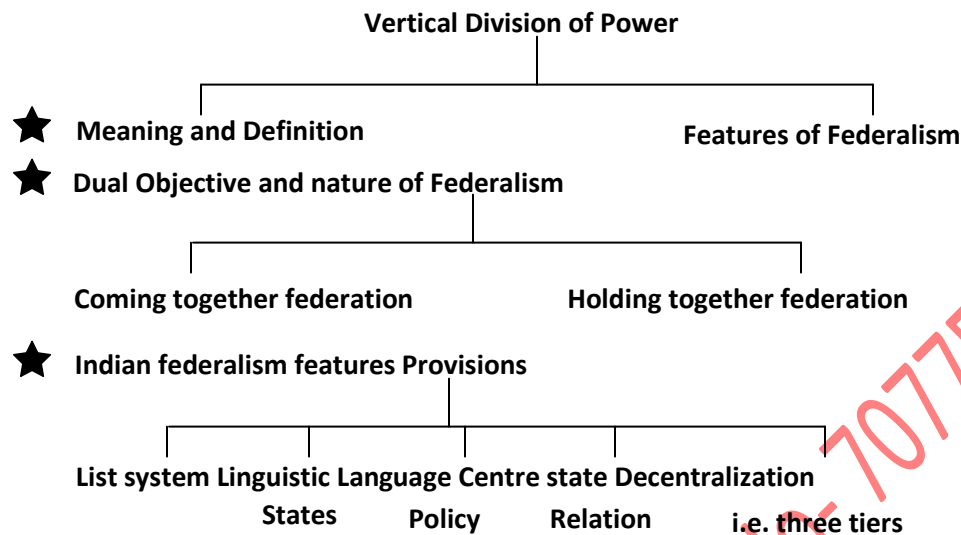
VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-

1. What does the term power sharing signify?
2. What is ethnic composition?
3. Why was the Act of 1956 passed?
4. What do you mean by community government?
5. Define the term civil war?
6. What do you mean by the term 'prudential'?
7. Give the difference between 'prudential and moral :
8. What is horizontal distribution of power?
9. What is the system of check and balances?
10. What is vertical division of power?
11. Define the term Federal Government?
12. What were the series of Majoritarian measure?
13. Why the ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex.
14. Give an account of ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.
15. What made Sri Lankan Tamil feel alienated?
16. Differentiate between horizontal division of power and vertical division of power?
17. How power are share in different social group and why?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-

1. Why is power sharing desirable?
 2. Explain the major form of power sharing in modern democracies.
 3. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the political and pressure group.
-

FEDERALISM



INTRODUCTION OF FEDERALISM

● Federalism:

It is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government: one is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The other is the government at the level of states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

● Unitary system:

There is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass an order to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.

● Features of Federalism:

- Two level of Government:** In the federalism there are two or more levels at the provincial, central or state level.
- Distribution of power:** In federalism different tiers of government govern the same citizen, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislating, taxation and administration.
- Constitutional Status:** The jurisdictions are specified in the constitution. Authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
- Equal Status:** The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by. One level of government, such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- Independent Judiciary:** - Court has the power to interpret the constitutions and power of different levels of government.
- Financial Autonomy:** Federalism provides specified sources of revenue for each level of government. Every level is free in its own way of imposing taxes and raising funds through remunerative enterprises.
- Dual Objective:** Federal system has dual objectives. (i) To safeguard and promote the unity of the country. (ii) To accommodate regional diversity.

The exact balance of power between the central and the state government depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes.

1. Coming together federation:

- A.** It is the first route of the formation of federalism. It involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- B.** It tries to increase, their security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity.
- C.** All the constituent units usually have equal power.
- D.** Example- U.S.A., Switzerland, Australia.
- E.** States have equal power.

2. Holding Together Federalist:

- A.** It is the second route of the formation of federalism where a large power or country decides to divide its power between the constituent state and national government.
- B.** The central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the states.
- C.** Example- India, Belgium, Spain

The constitution declared India as a union of states. Although it did not use the word federation, The Indian union is based on the principle of federalism.

The union government or the central government represents the union of India and the state government. Later a third tier of federation was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. The constitution contains three lists.

1. Union list:

- A.** It includes subjects of national importance e.g. defense of the country, foreign affair, communication and currency.
- B.** There is a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
- C.** The union government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the union list.

2. State List:

- A.** It contains subject of state and local importance e.g. Police, Trade, commerce.
- B.** Agriculture and irrigation etc.
- C.** The state government alone can make laws relating to the subject mentioned in the state list.

3. Concurrent list:

- A.** It includes subject of common interest to both the union government as well as the state government, education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
- B.** Both the union as well as the state government can make laws on the subject mentioned in the list.
- C.** If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the union government will prevail.

All states in the Indian union do not have identical powers. Some states like Jammu & Kashmir enjoy a special status. Many provision of the Indian constitution are not applicable to this state without the approval of the state Assemblies. Indians who are not permanent residents of this state cannot buy land or house here.

Areas like Chandigarh or Lakshadweep or the Capital city of Delhi are called union Territory. These territories do not have the powers of a state. Central government has special powers in running these areas.

Sharing of power between the union government and the state government is basic to the structure of the constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. The parliament cannot on its own change arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the house of parliament with at least two thirds majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislature of at least half of the total state.

In case of any dispute about the division of power, the high court and the Supreme Court make a decision.

■ **HOW IS FEDERALISM PRACTICED**

The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country. This ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together become a shared ideal in our country.

- **Linguistic States**

Regarding federalism that first and major test for democratic politics in our country was the creation of linguistic states. In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.

The formation of linguistic states has made the country, more united and also make the administration easier.

- **Language Policy:**

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. In our constitution Hindi is identified as the official language. There are also 21 languages recognized as scheduled languages by the constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the central government position may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned states.

- **Controversy over the Hindi & English:**

1. According to the constitution the issue of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.
2. Many non Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should continue e.g. Tamil Nadu.
3. So the central government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.
4. Promotion of Hindi continue to be the official policy of the government of India but it does not mean that the central government can impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language.

- **CENTRE STATE RELATION**

Improving the centre state relation is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. Though the Indian constitution has divided the powers of union and state government but still the union government can have influence over the state in many ways.

In the past, the central government has often misused the constitution to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism and that of democracy.

The judiciary has played a major role in improving the autonomy of the state governments because many a times, it has reduced state government which was dismissed in an arbitrary manner.

- **DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA**

Federal government has two tiers of government. A vast country like India cannot be run only through these two tiers. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government, below that of the state government. This is the rationale for decentralization of power. Thus results a third tier of government called local government.

- **Definition:** When power is taken away from central and state government and given to local government, it is called decentralization.

- A. The basic idea behind decentralization is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.
- B. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
- C. People have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.
- D. At the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making
- E. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.
- F. Local government is the best way to realize the important principle of democracy, namely local self government. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in Urban areas were set up in all the states.

- **A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992.**
- 1. It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular election to local government bodies.
- 2. Seats are reserved for the SC, ST and OBC.
- 3. At list one third of all position are reserved for women.
- 4. An independent institution called state Election commission has been created in each state to conduct Panchayat and municipal election.
- 5. The sate governments are required to share some power and revenue with local government bodies.
- 6. Local government is the best way to realize the important principle of democracy, namely local self govt. Panchayats in villagers and municipalities in urban areas were setup in all the states.

▣ PANCHAYATI RAJ

- A. (i) Each village, or a group of village in some state, has Gram Panchayat.
 - (ii) This is a council consisting Panch and Sarpanch.
 - (iii) They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that village.
 - (iv) It is the decision making body for the entire village.
 - (v) The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram Sabha, All the voters in the village are its member.
 - (vi) It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget and to review the performance of the Gram Panchayat.
- B. (i) At the district level a few Gram Panchayats are, grouped together to form is called Panchayat Samiti.
 - (ii) The member of this representative body elected by al the Panchayat member in that area.
- C. (i) All the Panchayat Samiti in a district together constitutes the Zilla (district) Parishad. Most members of Zilla Parishad are elected.
 - (ii) Member of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members.
 - (iii) Zilla Parishad Chair person is the political head of the Zilla Parishad.
- D. (i) Local Government bodies exist for urban area as well. Municipalities are step up in the towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations.
 - (ii) Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.
 - (iii) Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality.
 - (iv) In a municipal corporations such an officer is called the Mayor.

▣ IMPORTANT TERMS

1. **Union list:** Subject of national importance like defense, foreign affairs, atomic energy, banking, post and telegraph are included in the union list. The central government can pass law on the subjects mentioned in the union list.
2. **State List:** It comprises those important subjects on which the state government can pass law. Subjects like police, local government, trade and commerce within the state and agriculture are included in the state.
3. **Concurrent List:** It comprises that subjects which are of common concern both to the centre, and the state government. Both the government can from laws on these subjects.
4. **Residuary Powers:** Matters which are not included in the division of powers are known as residuary powers.
5. **Tier system:** It is the system which signifies levels of government. It may be of two levels and three level.
6. **List system:** It is the distribution of powers thought the list like union list for central level or state list for state level.
7. **Linguistic State:** The creation of stats on the basis of language is known s Linguistic state.
8. **Unitary system:** It is a system of government in which either there is only one level, of government or sub units are subordinate to the central government.

9. **Scheduled Language:** Language which is listed in the list or schedule of the constitution is known as scheduled language.
10. **Decentralization:** When power is taken away from central and state government and given to Local Government it is called Decentralization.

EXERCISE

■ VERT SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by the term 'Federalism'?
2. What is unitary government?
3. The federal system has a dual objective. Mention the dual objectives.
4. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. Name the two routes.
5. What is a union list?
6. What is a state list?
7. What is a concurrent list?
8. What are residuary powers?
9. What is decentralization?
10. What is Gram Panchayat?
11. What is Panchayat Samiti?
12. What is Zilla Parishad?
13. Who is a Mayor?
14. \What is coming together federation?
15. What is the basic idea behind the power sharing of Indian Federalism?
16. List out the significance of the formation of linguistic states.
17. Examine the concept of Linguistic states?

■ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. List out the basic traits of Federalism.
2. Discuss the dual objectives of federalism.
3. Examine the general nature of federalism.
4. Distinguish between coming together federations and holding together federations.
5. What are the power sharing arrangements in our country?
6. "Judiciary plays an important role in India's Federation". Prove the statement.
7. Discuss the language policy of Indian Federation.
8. Examine the controversy over Hindi & English as the official language.
9. Discuss the centre state relations in Indian Federalism.
10. Examine the significance of Decentralization.
11. Discuss the structure and composition of rural local self government.
12. Examine the composition and structure of urban local self government.

■ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Examine the basic features of federalism.
2. Discuss the list system of Indian federalism.
3. How is federalism precised in India?
4. Examine the concept of three tiers government of Indian federalism?

5. Give a Critical analysis of new experiment on the local self government.
6. List out the attempts of the Indian constitution in order to decentralize power.
7. "India is country of diverse language". Examine the statement under the linguistic diversity of India.

SOLVED EXERCISE

1. What is the meaning of federalism?

Ans. Federalism means the sharing of power between a central governing authority and state authority by the constitution so that both can work independently in their respective fields. Both the government is answerable to the citizen of the country who elects them. Few countries that have federal system are Canada, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, India, Mexico and Switzerland.

2. How are the powers divided between the centre and the state in India?

Ans. There is clear division of powers between the central and state government by the constitution under three lists: (i) Union list (ii) State list (iii) Concurrent list

(i) Union list: - The union list includes 97 matters of national importance upon which the central government would take the decision. It includes subjects like defense of the country, foreign affairs, banking currency and communication.

(ii) State list: - The state list includes 66 matters of the state-level and local level importance on which the decision would be taken by the state governments. It includes subjects like police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

(iii) Concurrent list: - The concurrent list includes 47 subjects which are of common interest to both the central as well as state government. It includes matters such as education, forest, marriage and trade unions. The subjects that do not fall in any of the union state or concurrent lists are decided upon by the union government. Example- computer software, mobile phones etc.

3. What are union territories? Why union territories are not states?

Ans. Some units of the Indian union are smaller in size in comparison to other states and cannot be merged with other states. Such units are called union territories. They are not given the status of states since they are too small in size to be considered as independent units. There are seven union territories. They are:-

- (1) Andaman and Nicobar Island
- (2) Chandigarh
- (3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (4) Daman and Diu
- (5) The capital city Delhi
- (6) Lakshadweep
- (7) Pondicherry

4. "All states in the Indian union do not have identical powers" Do you agree? Support your answer with examples.

Ans. Yes, all states in the Indian do not have equal powers. Some states enjoy a special status

- ❖ For example- Jammu and Kashmir has its own constitution. Article 370 of the constitution ensures the special powers.
- ❖ Many Provisions of the India constitution are not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir state and it has to get the approval of the state assembly.
- ❖ Only the permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir can purchase land or a house in the state.

5. What is the role of judiciary in implementing the constitutional provisions?

- Ans.** The judiciary plays an important role in the implementing of constitutional procedure and provision.
- ❖ In case of any dispute about the division of powers (between the union and state) the Supreme Court makes a decision. Between the state and other lower units, the high court makes decision.

6. Write down the importance of 73rd and 74th (Amendment) Act.

OR

Write the main provision of 1992 Act related to decentralization.

Ans. A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 and it became third tier of democracy.

Main provisions are:-

- (1) To hold regular election to local bodies is constitutionally mandatory.
- (2) At least one third of all position is reserved for women.
- (3) To conduct Panchayat and municipal elections a state Election. Commission has been created in each state.
- (4) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local bodies.
- (5) Seats should be reserved for the weaker sections like SCs, STs and OBCs.

7. Write short note on the structure of local government.

Ans.

- ❖ The government at the village level is known as Gram Panchayat and the head is called Sarpanch.
- ❖ A few gram Panchayats are grouped together and called Panchayat Samiti at Taluk/Mandal/block level.
- ❖ All Panchayat Samitis in a district are called as Zilla Parishad.
- ❖ Most of the members of the Zilla Parishad are elected and members of Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some officials are also its members.

8. Write a short note on local government at the urban level.

Ans.

- ❖ Local government bodies at the urban level (towns) are called Municipalities.
- ❖ Big cities have a Municipal Corporation.
- ❖ Head of a municipal corporation is called the Mayor.
- ❖ Municipal Chairperson is the head of the municipality.
- ❖ Both municipalities the municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of representatives of the people.

9. Explain briefly the language policy of India.

Ans. Language policy of India is one of the tasks for Indian federation. India is known for multi-lingual due to its diversity. Our Constitution does not give the status of national language to any particular language. Hindi was declared as the official language (which is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians.)

There are 21 languages (besides Hindi) recognized as scheduled languages by the constitution.

According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However mainly the non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English be continued. Thus, the central government agreed to continue the use of English along with Hindi.

Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the government of India.

In general, India's language policy can be described as three language formula, i.e., Hindi as official language, English as link language and language of the respective state or region (like Gujarati, Marathi, and Telugu, etc.)

10. Point out feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.

Ans. One similar Feature of Federalism between India and Belgium. In Belgium there are three kinds of government at the centre, government at the state level and third kind of government is the community government. The community government has the power regarding Cultural, educational and language related issues. But in India, there is no third kind of government, there is no community government. Here there are only two types of governments. The first kind go government is at the centre and the second kind of government is at the state level.

11. Fill in the blanks:

Since the United States is a _____ type of federation, all the constituent states have equal powers and states are _____ vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a _____ type of federation and some states have more power than other. In India the _____ government has more powers.

Ans. Since the United States is a coming together type of federation, all the constituent states have equal powers and states are stronger vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a holding together type of federation and some states have more power than other. In India the Central government has more powers.

POLITICAL PARTIES

POLITICAL PARTIES

- A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold power in the government.
- It mobilizes voters to support common sets of interests. Concerns and goals.
- A political party fixes the political agenda and policies and tries to persuade people by claiming their policies are better than those of other parties.
- To prove this they put up candidates to fight elections.
- A political party is the means through which people can speak to the government and have say in the governance of any country.
- A party is about a part of the society and thus involves partisanship. It means it is known by the part it stands for, the policies it supports.
- A political party has three components:- the leaders, the active members and the followers.

► FUNCTIONS:-

- Parties contest elections by putting up candidates.
- In some countries candidates are selected by members and supporters of a party (e.g. USA).
- In other countries candidates are chosen by top party leaders. (E.g. India).
- Parties have different policies and programmes voters choose from them. In a democracy a large number of people with similar opinions group together and form a party and then give a direction to the policies followed by the government.
- A government bases its policies on the time taken by the ruling party.
- Parties play a definite role in making the laws of a country, they form and run governments. They get the laws passed by the legislature, recruit leaders and train them and make them ministers to run the government.
- The parties that lose election form the opposition and voice different views and criticize government for their failures. They mobilize opposition to the government.
- They shape public opinion. Parties with the help of pressure groups launch movements for solving problems faced by the people.

- They provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. The local party leader acts as a link between the citizen and the government officers.

► **NEED FOR POLITICAL PARTIES:-**

- That democracies cannot exist without political parties is clear from the function they perform. If there were no political parties then:

(i) All candidates in an election would become independent candidates. They cannot promise any major policy change to the people. A government formed in this way will have no unity. No one will be responsible for how the country is run; elected leaders would be responsible or accountable to their constituencies only.

(ii) Political parties are a must in representative democracies. In large societies, only representative agency to gather different views on various issues and present them to government. They bring various representatives together to form a responsible government and that is why they are a must in a democracy. In India, 750 parties are registered with the Elections Commission of India.

□ **PARTY SYSTEM:-**

► There are three types of party systems:-

(i) **One-Party system:** - There is no competition in this system. The lone party nominates the candidates and the voters have only two choices- (i) Not to vote at all or (ii) write 'yes' or 'no' against the name of the candidates nominated by the party. This system has been popular in Communist countries and other authoritarian regimes. The countries following this system are china, North Korea and Cuba. This system was Single- party system; however, limit the choices and freedoms of the citizens.

(ii) In a two-party system power shifts between two major, dominant parties. In this system to win elections, the winner has to get maximum number of votes, but not necessarily a majority of votes. The smaller parties usually merge with the bigger parties or they drop out of elections. This parliamentary system prevails in Great Britain and Canada, in which only two parties hold significant numbers of seats. Supporters of this system believe that this prevents dangers of fragmentation.

(iii) Multi-Party system is the most common type of party systems.

In this system three or more parties have the capacity to gain control of the government separately or in coalition.

In this system, the general constituencies form multiple, distinct, officially recognized groups called political parties.

- Each competes and contests for votes. This system is essential for a representative democracy, because it prevents a single party leadership from making policies and controlling the government without challenge.
- Parliamentary government or Congresses based on proportional representation support and develop multi-party systems. In this system, the number of seats held by any party in the legislature depends on the proportion of votes it received in the most recent election. When no party gains a majority of the legislative seats in multi-party Parliamentary system. Then several parties join forces and form a coalition government.
- Supporters of this system point out that it allows more points of views to be represented in the government.

► **An Alliance:-**

- When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power it is called an alliance or a front. India in 2004 had the such Alliances of parliamentary elections:

(i) National Democratic Alliance (ii) The United Progressive alliance and (iii) Left front.




□ POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA




National Parties: - If a political party fulfils the criteria under Election symbols (Reservation) Order 1968 in more than four states, it is deemed to be a National Party.

State Parties or Federalists Parties:- A political party recognized in less than states is a state party in the state or states in which is recognized.

➤ Difference between a National Party and a Regional Party

- A national party has influence all over the country or in many states of India. The influence of a state party is in a state or a few regions.
- National parties care for national interests, whereas regional parties promote mainly regional interests. For example, the DMK or AIDMK promote Dravidian culture.
- Regional parties stand for greater autonomy for the states. The national parties. On the other hand, have to harmonize various conflicting regional interests. They try to end regional imbalances.
- An exclusive symbol such as (lotus or hand) is reserved for a national party throughout India. But in case of a regional party a symbol for it is reserved for it in the state which it is recognized.
- Every party in India has to register with the election commission. The commission treats every party as equal to the others, but it offers special facilities to large and established parties. They are given a unique symbol and are called, "recognized political parties." They must get a certain proportion of votes in order to be a recognized party- 6% of votes in an election to Legislative Assembly of a state and win at least two seats to be recognized as a state party. If a party wins 6% of total votes in the Lok Sabha and at least 4 seats in a State Assembly, it is recognized as a national party.

| S.N. | Symbol | Party |
|------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. |  | Bharatiya Janata Party |
| |  | Bahujan Samaj Party |
| 2. |  | Communist Party of India |

| S.N. | Symbol | Party |
|------|--|---|
| 4. |  | Communist Party of India (Marxist). CP(M) |
| |  | Indian National Congress (INC) |
| 5. |  | Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) |

INTRODUCTION TO MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA

1. INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)

- It is India's oldest political party founded in 1885. It led the movement for independence against the British rule, and after independence became free India's premier political party. It maintained this position under Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India. In the General Elections held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1971, the Congress virtually controlled the politics of the country. It lost the elections in 1977 following the Emergency rule.

- They formed a present coalition government called the United Progressive Alliance (UPA). The party identifies itself with six basics of governance.

- The six basics are Samajik Sadbhavana (Social harmony), Yuva Rozgar (employment for the youth), Grameen Vikas (rural development), Arthik Punarutthan (economic resurgence), Mahila Sashaktikaran (women's empowerment), and Saman Avsar (equal opportunity). It supports secularism.

2. **BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY (BJP)**

- It was created in 1980. It champions the socio-religious values of the Hindu majority of India. Conservative social policies and strong national defense. It is strongly supported by Hindu organizations, informally known as the Sangh Parivar [league of RSS-led organisations] in which the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangha (RSS) Plays a big role.
- It wants full territorial integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India and a uniform civil code. The BJP, in alliance with several other parties, led the Government of India between 1998 and 2004.
- It is now the recognized opposition, and the leading party within the National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

3. **BAHUJAN SAMAJ PARTY (BSP)**

- The Bahujan Samaj party is a party formed to represent the OBC, SC, ST and religious minorities, those at the bottom of India's caste system. The BSP was formed in 1984 by two leaders, Kanshiram and Mayawati. The main base of the party is in Uttar Pradesh. It draws inspiration from the teachings of Shahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, and Periyar Ramaswami Nayakar.
- The BSP also draws inspiration from the teachings of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who was of the opinion that abolition of the caste system was indispensable for the abolition of untouchability. In now wants to uplift the "Bahujan Samaj" (majority castes) and promotes "Sarva Samaj" (the whole society).

4. **COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST) (CPI - M)**

- The Communist party of India (Marxist), usually known as CPI (M), split from the communist party of India in 1964. It is strongest in the states of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura as of 2006, and leads the government in all these states.
- In supports socialism, secularism and democracy. It opposes imperialism and communalism. It believes in democratic elections and supports them as means of securing socio-economic justice in India. They criticize free flow of foreign capital and goods into the country.

5. **COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (CPI)**

- It was formed in 1925, believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. It is opposed to the forces of communalism and split the party in 1964 and the formation of CPI (M) the position weak.

6. **NATIONAL CONGRESS PARTY (NCP)**

- It was formed on May 25, 1999, by Sharad Pawar, P.A. Sangma and Tariq Anwar after they were thrown out of the Congress party. They had objected to a person of foreign origin becoming the Prime minister of India. It was Maharashtra who had first supported Sharad Pawar. In January, 2004, Sangma quit the NCP because he thought Sharad Pawar was getting closer to the congress. The NCP claims that it supports democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism. Since 2004, NCP is a member of the united progressive Alliance, which governs the country.

CHALLENGES TO POLITICAL PARTIES

1. Political parties are crucial for the working of democracies.
2. People blame political parties for whatever is wrong with the government.

3. The main points of dissatisfaction and criticism are four in number.
 4. Political parties will have to face these challenges and overcome them, if they want to be effective.
- **Challenges faced by political parties:-**
- Political parties have to face the challenges and to improve, if they want to be effective in performing their functions.
1. **Lack of Internal Democracy:-**
 - (i) Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in decision making process.
 - (ii) Every member is not consulted before taking a decision.
 - (iii) There is no proper organization or registration of members.
 - (iv) Power remains in the hand of a few top leaders, who do not consult ordinary members.
 - (v) Ordinary members have no information about the internal workings of the party.
 2. **Dynastic succession:** - With power in the hands of a few top leaders. All party position to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions. People who come from weaker sections, or have no contact with the top leaders, cannot rise to the top positions.
 3. **Money and Muscle Power:** - various political parties contest elections, there is competition and a lot of money is needed. Money is needed to organize demonstrations, public meetings and speeches to publicize the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win election with their money.
 4. **Meaningful choice to others:** - In India, like many countries, the fundamental issues raised by parties are the same. On the economic front, all parties have the same agenda- help the weaker sections, equity and jobs for all etc. The only difference is the priority they will give to any problem. Voters do not have a meaningful choice.
- **Defection and Affidavit**
- When an elected MP or MLA changes his party it is called Defection.
 - An affidavit is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her/his personal information. In the case of politics, a candidate has to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
- **Some of the suggestions made to reform political parties:-**
- Laws made to regulate internal politics.
 - It should be compulsory to maintain a register of its members.
 - Hold independent inquiry in case of a party dispute.
 - Hold open elections to top party posts.
 - It should be mandatory to give 1/3 party tickets to women candidates. There should be a quota for women in decision making bodies.
 - The government or the state should help parties during elections by funding them.
 - Expenses for patrol, paper, telephone etc. given.
 - Cash can be given on the basis of votes secured by the party in the last elections.
- **How can an ordinary citizen help in reforming political parties?**
- Pressure should be put on the political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity agitations. Ordinary citizens. Pressure groups and the modern can bring about report if they join bands. If political parties feel that they would lose popular support, they will have to reform.

- Political parties can improve if they allow more and more people to join their organization. The quality of democracy improves if there is maximum participation by the public. If the public only criticizes from the outside it has no effect. To improve bad politics has to take charge.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION BRIEFLY:-

1. Who is the ruling party?
2. Who is the opposition party?
3. Whom do political parties have to register themselves?
4. How many parties are registered with Election Commission of India?
5. What are the two kinds of political parties?
6. What is meant by partisanship?
7. What are political parties?
8. Name the three components of a political party.
9. What is meant by one-party system? Give an example.
10. What is meant by two-party system? Given and examples.
11. What is meant by multi-party system?
12. What do you mean by alliance?
13. Define National Party.
14. Define State Party.
15. Name the six major national parties of India.
16. What do you mean by the term 'defection'?
17. What is an affidavit?
18. What are the characteristics of a political party?
19. How do the political parties form the public opinion?
20. What is the importance of opposition?
21. What is the importance of regional parties in India?
22. What is meant by dynastic succession in the political system?
23. What role does money and muscle power play in political system?
24. What is meant by offering a meaningful choice of political parties to the voters?
25. What is the need of political parties?
26. What are the various challenges faced by a political party?
27. Write the full form of (i) BJP (ii) INC (iii) BSP (iv) NCP (v) CPI (vi) CPI (M)
28. Who is the founder of BSP party?

29. How has multiparty system strengthened democracy?

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

■ **IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONCEPTS**

- **Outcome:** Result, consequences or output.
- **Characteristics of Democracy:** Promotes equality, enhances the dignity of the individual, improves the quality of decision making, provides methods to resolve conflicts, and accommodates correct mistakes.
- **Alternative forms of government than democracy:** Monarchy military rule by religious leaders.
- **Elements? Constituents of democracy:** Formal constitution, election, political parties, constitutional rights.
- **Monarchy:** the government ruled by the monarch or king of the country i.e., monarch or king is the head of the country.
- **Dignity:** The word denotes privileged position, honorable rank or importance given to any particular post or personating.
- **Outcome of democracy:** Political equality and political justice social equality and social justice, economic equality and economic justice. Dignity to the individual.
- **Measures for democratic outcome:** Regular free and fair elections; open public debate on major policies, right to information given to the people.
- **Economic Development:** It refers to the growth advancement of the country in the way of providing better facilities and services to the individual.
- **Transparency:** Right or means to examine the process of decision making.
- **Accountable:** Responsible, answerable, and legitimate to the individual/post and their needs and expectations.
- **Poverty:** It is a socio economic phenomenon which in general terms is the denial of opportunities to lead a long, healthy, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living.
- **Inequality:** Absence of equal opportunities, equal treatment and equal status at any level, social economic or political is known as inequality.
- **Measures to sustain democracy:**
 - Unity in diversity
 - Historical background of the country
 - Tolerance power among people
 - Feeling of nationalism and patriotism
 - Peaceful co-existence
 - Non-alignment
 - International peace and understanding
- **Civil Liberties:** These are privileges or rights thought to be valuable in them and important for the functioning of democratic.

■ **HOW DO WE ASSESS DEMOCRACY’S OUTCOMES?**

Democracy is a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative. It was said that democracy was better because it:

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens
- (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual
- (iii) Improves the quality of decision-making
- (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts, and
- (v) Allows a room to correct mistakes

Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: They have format constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizen. While these democratic elements are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situation, their economic achievements and their cultures. Clearly, what may be achieved or not achieved under each of these democracies will be very different.

Sometimes we expect everything and anything from democracy. Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushed us in taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy or we start doubting if we are living in a democracy. It can only create conditions for achieving some things. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals. Moreover, democracy is just not related to many other things that we value. Democracy is not a magical remedy for all our social ailments.

ACCOUNTABLE, RESPONSIVE AND LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT

They are some things that democracy must provide. 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. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizen, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

Is the democratic government efficient? Is it effective: Some people think that democracy produces less effective government? It is of course true that non-democratic rulers do not have to deliberate in assemblies and worry about majorities and public opinion. So, they can be very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation.

Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.

The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it has followed procedures, its decisions always be both more acceptable to the people and more effective So, the cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it.

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. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor would often be missing from a non-democratic government. We can expect that the democratic government develops mechanism for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit. If we wanted to measure democracies on the basis of this expected outcome. We would look for the following practices and institutions; regular free and fair election; open public debate on major policies and legislations and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning. The actual performance of democracies shows a mixed record on this. Democracies have had great success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate. But most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate. All one can say in favor of democratic regimes is that they are much better than any nondemocratic regime in these respects.

In substantive terms it may be reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demand of majority of its population. The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince us that

democracy is not free of this evil. At the same time there is nothing to show that non-democracies are less corrupt or more sensitive to the people. There is one respect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient not always very responsive or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government. This is why there is an overwhelming support for the ideal democracy all over the world.

■ ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

If we consider all democracies and all dictatorship 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 fulfill this expectation. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be reason to reject democracy. The difference between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorship in the respect.

■ ECONOMIC OUTCOME OF DEMOCRACY

Within democracies there can be very high degrees of, inequalities. In democratic countries like South Africa and Brazil the top 20 per cent people take away more than 60 percent of the nations income, leaving less than 3 percent only at the bottom. Countries like Denmark and Hungary are much better in this respect.

Rates of economic growth for different countries , 1950-2000

| Type of regimes and countries | Growth rate |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| All democratic regimes | 3.95 |
| All dictatorial regimes | 4.42 |
| Poor countries under dictatorship | 4.32 |
| Poor countries under democracy | 4.28 |

Inequality of income in selected countries

| | % share of national income | |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Top 20% | Bottom 20% |
| South Africa | 64.8 | 2.9 |
| Brazil | 63.0 | 2.6 |
| Russia | 53.7 | 4.4 |
| USA | 50.0 | 4.0 |
| United Kingdom | 45.0 | 6.0 |
| Denmark | 34.5 | 9.6 |
| Hungary | 34.4 | 10.0 |

■ REDUCTION OF INEQUALITY AND POVERTY

Democracies are based on political on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometime they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house education and health.

In actual life democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for the food supplies.

■ ACCOMMODATION OF SOCIAL DIVERSITY

Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. Not society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. Non democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social difference, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. But the examples of Sri Lanka remind us that a democracy must fulfill two conditions in order to achieve this outcome:

- (i) It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority. So that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinion are not permanent.
- (ii) It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may be can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy. Only as long as every citizen has chance of being in majority at some point of time. 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.

DEGNTY AND FREEDOM OF THE CITIZENS

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some fell that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognized this, at least in principal. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. Democratic regimes do not always value the liberty of its citizens in practice. Yet, for societies, which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognize that all individuals are equal. Take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across world were historically male dominated societies.

Long struggle by women have created some sensitivity today that respect and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. That does not mean that women are actually always treated with respect. But once the principle is recognized, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. In a non-democratic set up, this unacceptably would not have legal basis because the principle of individual freedom and dignity would not have the legal and normal force there. The same is true of caste inequalities. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated caste for equal status and equal opportunity. There are still instances of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but this lack the moral and legal foundation. Perhaps it is this recognition that makes ordinary citizen values their democratic rights. People believe that their vote makes a difference to the ways the government is run and to their own self-respect. Expectation from democracy also functions as the criteria for judging any democratic country. Democracy examination never gets over. As it passes one test, it produces another test. As people get some benefits of democracy they ask for more and want to make democracy even better. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy.

EXERCISE

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why is democracy preferred as the better form of government than dictatorship?
2. What is the dilemma regarding the practical aspect of democracy?
3. What are the basic elements of democracy in practical sense?
4. In what ways are democracies different from each other?
5. What thought should be put in to assess the outcome of democracy?
6. What should be the basic outcome of democracy?
7. What is the importance of castes of time in decision making?

8. What do democracies ensure regarding decision making? What can we expect from democracy regarding its outcome?
9. Is the democratic government efficient and effective?
10. List out the factors for the economic development. Do democracies produce economic development?
11. Examine the forms of economic inequality in democracy.
12. Do democracies appear to be successful in reducing economic inequalities?
13. What do you mean by civil liberties?
14. How has dignity of women been ensured in a democracy?
15. List out the merits and demerits of democracy?

■ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcome?
2. In what ways a democratic government is better than its alternatives?
3. Examine the political outcome of democracy.
4. Write a note on economic outcome.
5. Discuss the social outcome of democracy.
6. The ideals, principles and norms of democracy require certain conditions to be implemented. Explain the statement.
7. When was democracy introduced in India? Examine its relevance?
8. Discuss the factors that denote the successful working of democracy in India.
9. Explain any four outcomes on which democracy has failed.
10. "Democratic government is a legitimate government." Explain?
11. "To accommodate social diversities democracy must fulfill some basic conditions" Explain the basic conditions.

■ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How do we assess democracy's outcome?
2. What outcome can one reasonably expect of democracies?
3. Can or should democracy be judged by its outcome?
4. Does democracy in India meet these expectations?
5. What sustains democracy in India?

CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY

■ **IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONCEPTS**

- **Challenges:** Difficulties which are significant and which can be overcome are known as challenges.
- **Political Reforms:** Suggestion or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called "Democracy Reforms" or "Political Reforms".

- **Legal constitutional changes:** Legal ways of reforming politics and to think of new laws to ban undesirable things are known as the legal constitutional changes.
- **Right to Information Act:** It is an act that empowers the people to find out-what is happening in government and act as watchdogs of democracy.
- **Bureaucracy:** It refers to the rule by the office or rule by the officials. The term denotes the organization, officials and set procedures associated with any large administrative set up.
- **Challenges to democracy:** It means various problems that come while ensuring a democratic set up in a country. A challenge is not just any problem.
- **Forms of democracy:** There are two forms of democracy direct and indirect.
- **Direct Democracy:** In the Direct democracy people govern themselves.
- **Indirect Democracy:** People keep control on the government through their representatives.
- **By Elections:** Due to the certain causes, if election held out of the normal schedule, is called by elections.

■ THINKING ABOUT CHALLENGES

Different countries face different kinds of challenges. At least one fourth of the globe was still not under democratic government. The challenge for democracy in these parts of the world is very stark. These countries, Face the foundational challenge of making transition of democracy and then instituting democratic government. This involves, keeping military away from controlling government and establishing a sovereign and functional state.

Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion. This involves applying the basic principal of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions. Ensuring greater power to local government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions, Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups etc. falls under this challenge. This also means that less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control. Most countries including India and old democracies like the US face this challenge. The third challenge, of deepening of democracy, faced by every democracy in the one form or another. This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. This should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectations of democracy. But ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies. Therefore this challenge takes different meaning and paths in different parts of the world. In concrete terms it usually means strengthening those institutions that help people's participation and control. This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people on decision making.

■ DIFFERENT CONTEXTS, DIFFERENT CHALLENGES

Case and context:

- Chile:** General Pinochet's government defeated, but military still in control of many institutions.
- Poland:** After the first success of solidarity, the government imposed martial law and banned solidarity.
- Ghana:** Just attained independence Nkrumah elected president.
- Myanmar:** Suu Kyi under house arrest for more than 15 years army rulers getting global acceptance.
- International organization:** USA as the only super power disregards the UN and takes unilateral action.
- Mexico:** Second free election after the defeat of PRI in 2000; defeated candidate alleges rigging.
- China:** Communist party adopts economic reforms but maintain monopoly over political power.
- Pakistan:** General Musharraf holds referendum allegations of fraud in voters list.

- (ix) **Iraq:** Widespread sectarian Violence as the new government fails to establish its authority.
- (x) **South Africa:** Mandela retires from active politics, pressure on his successor Mbeki to withdraw some concessions given to White minority.
- (xi) **US, Guantanamo Bay :** UN Secretary General calls this a violation of international law, US refused to respond.
- (xii) **Saudi Arabia:** Women not allowed to take part in public activities no freedom of religion for minorities.
- (xiii) **Yugoslavia:** Ethnic tension between Serbians and Albanians on the rise in the province of Kosovo Yugoslavia disintegrated.
- (xiv) **Belgium:** One round of constitutional change taken place, but the Dutch speakers not satisfied; they want more autonomy.
- (xv) **Sri Lanka:** The peace talks between the government and the LTTE breaks down renewed violence.
- (xvi) **US, Civil Right:** Blacks have won equal rights, but are still poor, less educated and marginalized.
- (xvii) **Ireland:** The civil war has ended but Catholics and Protestants yet to develop trust.
- (xviii) **Nepal:** Constituent Assembly about to be elected, unrest in Terrain areas Maoists has not surrendered arms.
- (xix) **Bolivia:** Morales, as supporter of water struggle, becomes prime minister, MNCs threaten to leave the country.

■ DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHALLENGES

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Democratic rights | (ii) Working of institutions | (iii) Elections |
| (iv) Federalism, decentralization | (v) Accommodation of diversity | (vi) Political organization |
| (vi) Foundational challenge | (viii) Challenge of expansion | (ix) challenge of deepening |

In spite of being the largest democracy in the world Indian democracy also suffers from some challenges of its own nature. E.g., challenge of expansion challenge of deepening democracy challenges of criminalization and challenge of corruption.

- (i) **Challenge of expansion:** This challenge of Indian democracy involves the practical aspects of

- ▶ Ensuring greater power to local governments.
- ▶ Extension of federal principles to all the units of the federation
- ▶ Inclusion of women and minority groups.

Although India has the federal nature of democracy based on decentralization of power, the local self government is not implemented in a fair and just manner at every local or regional level because India has quasi-Federal nature of democratic setup which is unitary basis.

Women and minority groups still have not got a proper representation in the electoral politics of India. Hence, electoral reforms and political reforms have to be introduced in India.

- (ii) Presently, India is suffering from the challenges like casteism, communalism, political violence etc. casteism plays a dominant role in the Indian polity. There are many caste pressure groups like scheduled caste Federation, etc., which influence those who are in power by different methods to get their demands met. For example political parties like the AIDMK, DMK and BSP have come up to protect the interest of the backward classes communalism has also its negative implications in Indian politics like:

- (a) It leads to the formation and growth of "Pressure groups to protect and promote specific interest of the community e.g. VHP etc.

(b) It also leads to intolerance, suspicion and fear towards members of the other communities. Besides, there are various types of violence like caste, communal electoral in our country.

(a) The most serious manifestation of political and social violence is the growth of “Terrorism”

(b) Rising state violence is assuming serious dimensions and harms the very foundation of democratic polity. Thus, this challenge requires an attempt of bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in governmental decision making.

(iii) Challenge of criminalization: This challenge of Indian democracy reflects:

➤ Money and muscle power, violence,

➤ Multiplicity of candidates,

➤ Lack of electoral ethics, insufficient representation of various sections of society like minorities and women etc have polluted the electoral process.

Hence, meaningful and comprehensive electoral reforms are urgently needed.

(iv) **Challenge of corruption:** This challenge of Indian democracy is related to the criminal record and personal possession of politicians. Now it is mandatory for every candidate who contests election to the file on “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 to check if the information given by candidates is true. As yet we do not know if it has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals.

■ THINKING ABOUT POLITICAL REFORMS

(i) No doubt, law has an important but limited role to play in political reform. Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones, but legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenge to democracy.

(ii) Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the result it will have on politics sometimes the results may be counter-productive.

For example many states have banned people who have more than two children from contesting Panchayats elections. This has results in denial do democratic opportunity to many poor and women, which was not intended. Generally, laws that seek to ban something are not very successful in politics. Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working. The best laws are those which empower the people to find out and act as watchdogs of democracy. Such a law helps to control corruption and supplements the existing laws that banned corruption and imposed strict penalties.

(iii) Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice. Therefore the main focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice. As we discussed in the chapter on political parties, the most important concern should be increase and improve the quality of political participation by ordinary citizens.

(iv) Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also who will implement it and why. It is not very wise to think that the parliaments will pass legislation that go against the interest of all the political parties and MPs. But measures that rely on democratic movements, citizen’s organizations and the media are likely to succeed.

Proposed reforms regarding doctors:

- (i) The government should make it compulsory for the doctors to live in the village where they are posted, otherwise their service should be terminated.
- (ii) District administration and police should carry out surprise raids to check the attendance of the doctors.
- (iii) Village Panchayat should be given the power to write the annual report of the doctor which should be read out in the Gram Sabha meeting.
- (iv) Problems like this can be solved only if Uttar Pradesh is split into several smaller states which can be administered more efficiently.

Proposed reforms regarding political founding:

- (i) The limit of the maximum expenditure allowed for any candidate (between 20-25 Lakhs in most parts of the country in a Lok Sabha election) Should be reduced further and strictly observed.
- (ii) The financial accounts of every political party should be made public. These accounts should be examined by government auditors.
- (iii) There should be state funding of elections. Parties should be given some money by the government to meet their election expenditure.

Citizens should be encouraged to give more donations to parties and to political workers. Such donations should be exempt from income tax.

REDEFINING DEMOCRACY

For the expansion the definition slightly to add some qualifications

- (i) The rules elected by the people must take all the major decisions.
- (ii) Election must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
- (iii) This choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
- (iv) The exercise of this choice must lead to a government limited by basic rule of the constitution and citizens rights you may have felt disappointed that the definition did not refer to any high deals that we associate with democracy.

Various aspects of democratic government and politics

- (i) We discussed democratic rights at length and noted that these rights are not limited to the right to vote, stand in election and form political organization.
- (ii) We have taken up power sharing as the spirit of democracy and discussed how power sharing between government and social groups is necessary in a democracy.
- (iii) We saw how democracy can not be the brute rule of majority and how a respect for minority voice is necessary for democracy.
- (iv) Our discussion of democracy has gone beyond the government and its activities.

EXERCISE

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by the term challenge?
2. What type of challenge is faced by nondemocratic country for democratic setup?

3. What type of challenge do established democracies face?
4. Which is the very common challenge faced by a democracy?
5. What do you mean by political reform?
6. What are the legal ways of reforming politics?
7. Which type of law is best for political reform? Give an example/
8. How can the principles of democracy be applied to all spheres of life?
9. Which is the most common form of democracy in today's world and why?
10. How do we define a good democracy?
11. What distinguishes democracy from other forms of government?
12. What is the use of the right to information Act?
13. Mention some important qualification for a democracy?
14. What do you mean by Bureaucracy?
15. Explain the "Right to Information act".

■ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Is the idea of democracy shrinking?
2. Discuss briefly foundational challenge of making transition to democracy.
3. "Challenge of expansion is very common which an established democracy faces". Comment.
4. Write a note on the challenge of "deepening democracy".
5. Write a note on the expanded definition of Democracy.
6. Examine the features of democracy.
7. Discuss the expanded scope of democracy in the modern world.
8. List out the demerits of democracy.
9. Why is democracy considered the best form of government?
10. What is the role and importance of mass media in a democracy?
11. Mention some of the suggestion for improvement.
12. What role do the political parties play in representative democracy?

■ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Describe briefly the challenges faced by modern democracies of the world.
2. How can democracy be reformed and deepened? Suggest some guide lines.
3. What role can an ordinary citizen play in deepening democracy?
4. What are the major challenges to democracy in India?
5. What is the significance of election in a democracy?

GEOGRAPHY

RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

GLOSSARY

1. **Abiotic Resources:** All those resources which are composed of non living eg. Land, water, soil.
2. **Afforestation:** It means planting trees.
3. **Biotic Resources:** All those resources which have life. E.g. Forest and their product, agricultural crop, animals and birds, marine life etc.
4. **Conservation:** It means judicious and planned use of natural resource so that we can get the greatest possible benefit from these resources over the longest possible period of time.
5. **Fallow land:** It is a cultivable land which land which is being allowed to rest, uncropped or partially cropped for one or more reason so that it can regain its fertility.
6. **Gully Erosion:** It makes place when running water cuts deep ravines in the absence of vegetation. It makes soil unfit for cultivation.
7. **Land degradation:** Rendering the land unfit for cultivation is called degradation of land.
8. **Renewable Resources:** These are the resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, mechanical, chemical processes in a given of time. E.g. solar energy, forest, agricultural product etc.
9. **Man made Resources:** These are those resources which are created by human being with the help of machine.
10. **Natural Resource:** Resources which are endorsement/gift of nature. E.g. River, mountain
11. **Non-renewable resources:** These are those resources which are once used, cannot be replenished. E.g. coal, Petroleum, minerals etc.
12. **Ravine:** This is a land which is unsuitable for cultivation due to soil erosion.
13. **Resource planning:** It is a technique or skill for proper utilization of resources.
14. **Soil:** The upper most layer of the earth's crust, which is loose fragmented and useful for growing plants is called soil.
15. **Soil Erosion:** The removal of soil by the forces of nature, particularly wind and water.
16. **Resources:** Object or things in the environment that fulfill the basic needs of man. There are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable.
17. **Resource Development:** An exercise that makes it possible to utilize the available natural resources for human satisfaction.
18. **Contour ploughing:** Ploughing along the contour lines instead of up and down the slope.
19. **Sheet Erosion:** Erosion of the top soil along gentle slopes caused by rain water.
20. **Bad land:** Land consisting of numerous gullies and ravines.
21. **Leaching:** Process of carrying away of soil nutrients by rain water.
22. **Sustainable economic development:** It means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.

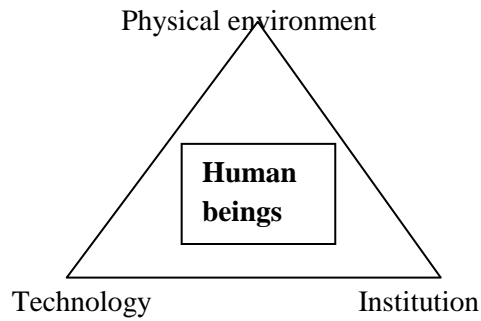
RESOURCE

Everything available in our environment which is used to satisfy our needs is termed as Resource. It should be

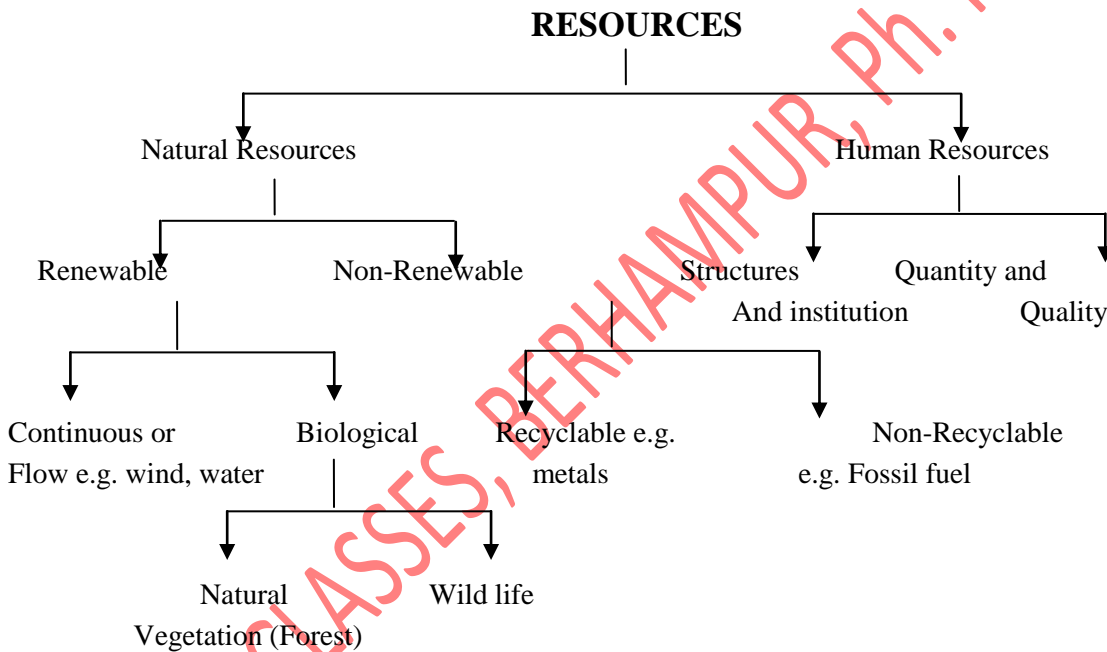
- Technologically accessible.
- Economically feasible/approachable.

- Culturally acceptable.

There is an interdependent relationship between nature, technology and institution. The human beings are linked, in this interaction. They interact with nature through technology and create institutions for economic development.



Human, beings are very important as they transform materials available In our environment into resources and use the.



TYPES OF RESOURCES OR CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

1. On the basis of origin :

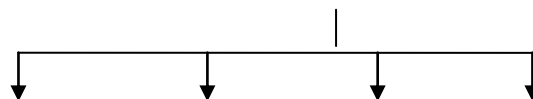
Biotic Abiotic

2. On the basis of exhaustibility:

Renewable Resource Non Renewable Resources

3. On the basis of ownership:

Individual Community National International



Resources Resources Resources Resources

4. On the basis of state of development:

Potential Developed Stock Reserves
Resources Resources

1. ON THE BASIS OF ORIGIN

- (a) **Biotic:** All those resources which are obtained from biosphere and have life are known as biotic resources. E.g. Human Beings, flora, fauna etc. are example of renewable biotic resources.
- (b) **Abiotic:** All those resources which are composed of non living things are called abiotic resources. They can be renewable as well as non renewable resources. Example: Land, water, Iron, Bauxite.

2. ON THE BASIS OF EXHAUSTIBILITY

- (A) Renewable Resources; those resources that can be used again and again or can be reproduced by physical, mechanical and chemical processes are known as renewable resource etc.
Ex: Solar energy, air, water, soil, forest & wild life.
- (B) Not-Renewable Resources: Those resources that cannot be replaced at all.
1. They take million of years to form.
 2. They occur over a long geological time.
 3. It is divided into recyclable and Non Recyclable Resources.
 4. Metals and Fossil fuel are non renewable resource. However metals are Recyclable but fossil fuels are non recyclable.

3. ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

- (A) Individual Resources: Resources which are owned by private individuals are known as individual resources.
Ex: Plot, Fields, House, Car, Book, well.
- (B) Community Resources: Resources which are owned by all members of the community.
Ex: Village pond, public parks, plays ground etc.
- (C) National Resources: All the resources which are under the control of state or union government.
Ex: All mineral resources, water, land, forest and wild life.
- (D) International Resources: These are international institutions that control all areas which do not belong to any individual country.
Ex: Area beyond the exclusive economic zone belongs to the open ocean & no individual country can utilize this area without the permission of international institutions.

4. ON THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT

- (a) **Potential Resources:** Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilized due to lack of capital technology, skill etc.
Ex: Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, But so far these have not been developed properly.
- (b) **Developed Resources:** Resources which have been surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization. Example: Coal resource of India.
- (c) **Stock:** These are the material in the environment which have the potential to satisfy the human needs but could not be used due to lack of appropriate technology. Example: Water (H₂O) is a compound of two gases. But we do not have the technology to trap the energy of Hydrogen (H₂) & Oxygen (O₂).

- (d) **Reserves:** Resources which can be put into use with the existing technology but their uses have been postponed keeping in mind the needs of the future generations. Example: we are using river water for generating hydroelectricity only in a limited quantity.

►► DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

Resources are vital for human survival, development and for maintaining the quality of life. Over utilization of resources has led to many problems.

1. Depletion of Resources: over utilization has led to depletion of resources for meeting the greed of few individuals.
2. Concentration of Resources: This has divided the society into have and 'have-not's and rich and poor.
3. Global Ecological Crisis: It has led to global ecological crisis such as global warming, depletion of ozone layer, pollution and land degradation.

►► RESOURCE PLANNING

- **Definition:** Resource planning: It is a technique or skill of proper or judicious use of resources.
- **Need for resource planning:**
 1. Most of the resources are limited in supply.
 2. Most of the resources are unevenly distributed over the country.
 3. Over utilization of resources may lead to pollution of environment.
 4. Planning of resources is also required to become self dependent.
 5. Under utilization of resources will lead to under development of the economy.

►► RESOURCE PLANNING IN INDIA

This involves 3 processes or stage:

1. Identification & Inventory of resources: This includes surveying, mapping, qualitative & quantitative estimation & measurement of resources.
 2. Making a plan structure using appropriate technology skill and institutional setup so that all resources developmental plans can be implemented.
 3. Matching the resources development plans with the national development plans.
- Conservation of Resources; Conservation of natural resources means judicious and planned use of natural resources so that we can get the maximum possible benefit from these resources over the longest possible period of time.

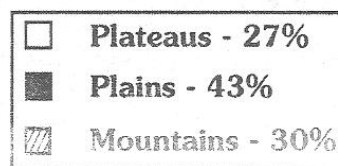
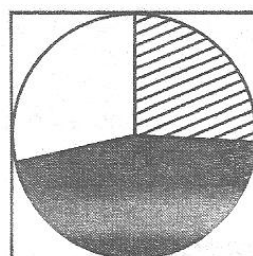
►► LAND RESOURCES

Land is an important resource because.

1. It supports natural vegetation.
2. It supports wild life & human Life.
3. It supports human economic activities and transport and communication system.

India has land under a variety of relief features

- (a) 43% of plains which is important for agriculture & industries.
- (b) 30% is mountains. They help to provide rivers facilities for tourism & ecological aspects.
- (c) 27% is plateau region which is rich in minerals fossils fuels & forest.



►► LAND UTILIZATION

The land resources are used for the following purposes:

1. Forest
2. Land not available for cultivation
 - (a) Barren and waste lands
 - (b) Land' used for non agricultural activities such as building roads, factories.
3. Uncultivated land:
 - (a) Permanent pasture & grazing land
 - (b) Land under the crop graves.
 - (c) Cultivable waste land
4. Fallow land which is left uncultivated for one to five years.
5. Net sown area: Area sowed more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is know –as gross cropped area.

►► LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA

Land use depends upon the following factors:

1. Physical factors: It includes topography, climate, soil.
2. Human factors: Population density, Technological Capability, culture, Traditions etc.
3. Total area of India is 3.28 million km². Land use data accounts for only 93% because for most of the north –east states land use reporting is not done.

| S. No. | Categories | 11960-61 | 2002-03 |
|--------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Forest | 18.11% | 22.57% |
| 2 | Barren & Waste Land | 12.01% | 06.29% |
| 3 | Area under nonagricultural uses | 04.95% | 07.92% |
| 4 | Permanent pasture & grazing land' | 04.71% | 03.45% |
| 5 | Tree crops and grasses- | 01.5% | 01.1% |
| 6 | Cultivable, land waste | 06.23% | 04.41% |
| 7 | Fallow other than current fallow | 03.5% | 03.82% |
| 8 | Current fallow | 3.73% | 07.03% |
| 9 | Net sown area | 45.26% | 43.41% |

- (a) Net sown area differs greatly from one state to the other.
- (b) In Punjab & Haryana it is over 80% and, in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Island it is less than 10%.
- (c) Waste land includes rocky arid and desert area, land used for housing, roads, railways etc.
- (d) According to National forest Policy 33% should be under forest cover but in India it is only 22%.

►► LAND DEGRADATION & CONSERVATION MEASURES

- Land Degradation: It is a process through which land becomes unfit for cultivation.
- Factors Responsible for land Degradations
1. Mining: It is most important factor for land degradation. The mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is over. The excavation work leaves deep scars and other material which degrades the soil. This is common in state like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
 2. Overgrazing: Overgrazing of land by animals results in removal of grass over a large are making it easy for wind and water to remove the soil. Example Gujarat, Rajasthan. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra etc.
 3. Water Logging: Over irrigation of land is also responsible for land degradation water logging increases salinity and alkalinity in soil making it unfit for cultivation.
 4. Industrialization: Industrial waste leads to water and land degradation.

►► CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

1. Afforestation should be encouraged.
2. Proper management of grazing.
3. Control on overgrazing.
4. Planting of shelter belts of plants
5. Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
6. Proper management of waste land.
7. Control of mining activities.
8. Proper discharge & disposal of industrial waste.

►► SOIL

Soil is a living system which takes millions of years to form.

- **Formation of soil:** Soil is the thin upper surface layer on the earth, comprising mineral particles formed by the breaking down of rocks, weathered mineral particles, decaying organic matter, living organism, water and air.
- **Importance of Soil:**
 - (a) Soil is the medium in which plants grow. All living things depends directly or indirectly on soil for food.
 - (b) Agricultural production is basically dependent on the fertility of the soil.
 - (c) The rich deep fertile soils supports high density of population through agricultural prosperity.
- **Important factors of soil formation**
 1. **Parent material:** The source of the rock fragments that make up the soil is parent material which may either be bedrock or loose sediments transported elsewhere by water wind or ice.
 2. **Relief:** The most important being the slope of land steep slope encourage the swift flow the water, so steep slopes usually have a thin soil layer.
 3. **Climate:** Temperature and moisture (rainfall) are the climatic variables of greatest significance in soil formation.
 4. **Natural Vegetation:** Vegetation of various kinds growing is soil” performs certain vital function.
- (A) The decayed leaf material adds much needed humus to soil there by increasing its fertility.
- (B) Roots hold the soil and so prevent erosion.

►► CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL

Soil can be classified on the basis of colour, thickness texture & physical properties. Indian soil are classified as :

1. Alluvial soil
2. black soil
3. Red & yellow soil
4. Arid soil
5. Forest soil
3. Laterite soil

►► ALLUVIAL SOIL

- **Formation:** Most of the soil is derived from the sediments deposited by rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain. It consists of sand silt and clay.
- **Features of alluvial soil:**
 1. This is the most wide spread soil in India.
 2. It is the most fertile soil.
 3. Due to high fertility they are intensively cultivated and are densely populated.
 4. They are very fine grained, rich in potash and phosphoric acid but deficient in nitrogen and humus.
 5. According to age alluvial soil is classified into.
- (A) Old Alluvial or Bhangar
- (B) New Alluvial or Khaddar

| Khaddar | | Bhangar | |
|---------|---|---------|---|
| 1 | The Khaddar soils are found in low areas of valley bottom which are flooded every year. | 1 | The Bhangar soils are found in the higher reaches about 30 m above the flood level. |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 2 | These soils are fine in texture. | 2 | These are coarse in texture. |
| 3 | The Khaddar soils are more fertile. | 3 | The Bhangar soils are less fertile. |

- Crops: Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Jute Fruits and Vegetables.
- Regions: Extended over Northern plains, small parts of Rajasthan & Gujarat, Eastern Coastal plain particularly deltas of Mahanadi Godavari, Krishna & Kaveri.

►► **BLACK SOIL**

- Formation: These soils have been formed due to the weathering of the lava spread over large areas during volcanic activity in the Deccan Plateau and different climatic conditions.
- **Features:**
 1. The black soils are made of extremely fine material i.e., clayey material.
 2. These soils are rich in nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, Potash and lime.
 3. The soil is known for its capacity to hold moisture.
 4. During dry condition deep cracks develop in the soil, this help in proper aeration of the soil.
 5. When wet, the soil become sticky and is difficult to work with.
 6. It is also known as Regur soil.
- Regions: These soils are mainly found in Maharashtra, Western Madhya Pradesh part of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- Crops: cotton, sugarcane, wheat, tobacco and oil seeds.

►► **RED AND YELLOW SOIL**

- Formation: It is formed from igneous rock. Red colour is due to the presence of iron in the crystalline, igneous & metamorphic rock.
- Features:
 1. Soils are loamy in deep depression and in uplands they consist of loose gravels highly coarse material.
 2. Soils are deficient in phosphoric acid, organic matter and nitrogenous material but are fairly rich in potash.
 3. Crops are cultivated with the use of fertilizers.
- Crops: Cotton, wheat, rice, pulses, millets etc. can be produced by using fertilizers and irrigations.
- Regions: Tamil Nadu, Parts of Karnataka, South east of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and on the Chota Nagpur, Plateau of Jharkhand.

►► **LATERITE SOIL**

- Formation: It develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. It is a result of intense leaching owing to heavy tropical rains.
- Features:
 1. The soils are acidic in nature, coarse and crumbly 'in texture.
 2. Due to lack of nitrogen, potassium and organic elements laterite soil lack fertility and are not suitable for cultivation.
 3. When the soils are manured and irrigated some crops can be cultivated.
 4. They provide valuable building material.
- Crops: Tea, coffee, Rubber, cinchona, Coconut cashew nut and Tapioca.
- Regions: Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Hilly areas of Orissa.

►► **FOREST SOIL**

- Formation: The soils are formed due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation etc.
- Features:
 1. These soils are heterogeneous in nature and their character changes with mountain environment and their character changes with mountain environment and altitude
 2. The soils are very rich in humus but are deficient in potash, phosphorus and lime.

3. The soils are especially suitable for plantation of tea, coffee, spices and tropical fruits.
4. Regions: Hilly region of Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

►► ARID SOIL

- Feature:
 1. Colour ranges from red to brown.
 2. Sandy in texture” Saline- in nature. Common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
 3. Soil lacks humus & moisture due to dry climate and high temperature.
 4. Lower layer of the soil contain Kankar due to calcium content.
 5. With irrigational facilities soil becomes cultivable.
- Regions: Western Rajasthan, Northern Gujarat and Southern Punjab.

►► SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

- Soil Erosion: It is the removal of soil by the forces of nature like wind and water, more rapidly than the various soils forming process can replace it.

►► HUMAN FACTOR CAUSING SOIL EROSION

1. Deforestation: This has resulted in reckless cutting of forest which has led to the problem of soil erosion
2. Overgrazing: This leads to lose structure of soil and the soil is easily washed away by rains.
3. Faulty Methods of Agriculture: Ploughing field along the slope make it easier for running water and wind to cause erosion.

►► VARIOUS METHODS OF SOIL EROSION ARE:

Gully erosion: When the running water cuts through clayey soil & makes deep channels which are called gullies. It is called gully erosion & the land is called land, as it becomes unsuitable for cultivation. Example: The ravines of the Chambal basin

Sheet erosion: When water flows as a sheet over a large area over a slope washing away the top soil. This is known as sheet erosion.

Wind erosion: Loose soil is blown off flat or sloping land by the action of wind & thus known as wind erosion.

Soil erosion due to defective methods of farming:

Ploughing done up & down on the slope, forming channels results in quick flows of water leading to soil erosion.

►► SOIL CONSERVATION:

- Contour ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines reduces the flow of water on the slope.
- Terrace farming: Steps are cut on the slopes making terraces to check soil erosion. This is found in western & central Himalayas.
- Strip farming/cropping: Large fields are divided into strips and grass is allowed to grow b/w the crop. This is done to break the force of wind.
- Planting of shelter belts: Lines of trees are grown, stabilization of sand dunes & deserts in western India. These shelter belts check wind erosion.

SOLVED EXERCISE

1. What is a resource?

Ans. Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as ‘Resource’.

Example: Coal, water, air

In other words –any material which can be transformed in such a way that it becomes more valuable and resourceful can be called a resource. These are those products and objects which have value for human beings.

Its characteristics are:-

- (i) They have utility – i.e. the power to satisfy our needs.
- (ii) They help us to create goods and provide services.
- (iii) With an improvement in science and technology, the utility of a resource changes.

2. Differentiate between natural resources and the man made resources.

Natural Resources:-

Natural Resources are gifts of nature which can be extracted from nature with the help of human labour and used to produce more goods.

E.g. minerals, soil, water crops etc.

Human Made Resources:-

Human made Resources include all those products that human beings have created by using the natural resources.

E.g.: roads, machines, buildings, factories, etc

3. Difference between biotic and Abiotic Resources

| Biotic | | Abiotic | |
|--------|--|---------|---|
| 1 | Resources obtained from biosphere and have life | 1 | Resources composed of non-living things |
| 2 | They go on reproducing and regenerating till favorable conditions are available in the environment | 2 | As they are non-living things they do not reproduce or regenerate |
| 3 | As these resources have life. They cannot be called exhaustible or inexhaustible | 3 | Abiotic resources are of both types exhaustible and inexhaustible |
| 4 | Biotic Resources are dependent on Abiotic for their sustenance E.g.: animals plants etc. | 4 | Abiotic Resources are independent of biotic resources E.g.: water, soil, minerals etc. |

4. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of exhaustibility

Ans. (i) Renewable Resources

Natural Resources which can be used again and again i.e. renewed or can be reproduce by physical, mechanical and chemical processes (Also called Replenish able resources)

Eg. : Solar & wind energy, forests, wildlife, air, water etc.

They can further be divided into continuous (or flow) and Biological-

- (a) Continuous (or flow) – eg- wind, water
- (b) Biological- Which get reproduced biologically can be divided into

- 1. Natural Vegetation (forests)
- 2. Wild life

(ii) Non-Renewable Resources

Natural resources cannot be replaced at all. They have accumulated over millions of years. Once used, these resources cannot be got back again; they will be finished forever e.g.: minerals, fossil fuels like oil, gas, coal etc.

* They can further be divided into Recyclable and non-Recyclable.

- (a) Recyclable – e.g. Metals
- (b) Non- Recyclable- e.g. fossil fuels (These will exhaust with their uses).

5. How can resources be classified on the basis of ownership?

Ans. On the basis of ownership, resources can be classified as follows

(i) Individual Resources:-

Resources which are owned by private individuals are called individual resources. E.g. Plots, fields, pasture lands, houses cars etc.

(ii) Community Owned Resources:-

Resources which are accessible to all the member of the community are called as Community owned resources.

E.g.: Public parks, playgrounds, burial grounds.

(iii) National Resources :-

All the resources of the nation (Union or state Government) are National Resources. All resources within the political boundaries of the nation and the government have legal power to acquire even individual private property for public good.

E.g.: All minerals water resources, forests, wildlife resources land within political boundaries and resources in the oceanic area up to 12 miles from the coast.

(iv) International Boundaries:-

The resources owned and regulated by international institutions. No individual country can use oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the exclusive Economic Zone as they belong to open-Explain Ocean.

6. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of status of development.

(i) Potential Resources:-

Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilized due to lack of capital or other reasons are called as Potential resources.

E.g.:- In Rajasthan and Gujarat there is enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly.

(ii) Developed Resources:-

These are resources which have been surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization and are being utilized. (The development of these resources depends on technology and the level of their feasibility).

E.g.:- India's coal reserves.

(iii) Stock:-

The materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but have not been used as the human beings do not have the appropriate technology to convert them into usable form. They are at present lying unutilized because of the lack of technical know-how.

E.g.:- Water is a compound of two inflammable gases- Hydrogen & Oxygen, human beings do not have the required technology to use them as a source of energy.

(iv) Reserves:-

Reserves are those resources, which can be put into use with the existing technology but their use has been postponed keeping in mind the needs of the future generations.

e.g.: India has sufficient amount of forests and river water, but they are being kept unutilized for future generations.

7. What are the major problems regarding resources?

Ans. (i) Resources are being depleted for satisfying the greed of few individuals.

(ii) Resources have accumulated in few hands, dividing the society into rich and poor.

(iii) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as

Global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution, land degradation etc.

8. What is Resource Planning? Why is there a need for Resources planning?

Ans. Resources Planning:-

A resource planning is strategy for judicious use of resources. There is a need for Resource planning because

:-

(i) Resources are limited in supply

(ii) Resources are unevenly distributed over the country.

(iii) Over-utilization of resources is leading to ecological crisis.

(iv) Accumulation of resources in a few hands has led to a division in the society into rich & poor.

9. Why is Resource planning important in India?

Ans. (i) There is diversity in the available resources.

(ii) There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources- but are deficient in some other resources.

(iii) There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.

E.g.

| State/Region | Sufficient | Deficient |
|---|--|--|
| Arunachal Pradesh | Water resources, solar and wind Energy, Rich cultural heritage | Infrastructural Development, water Resources, water resources Minerals, infrastructure |
| Rajasthan, Ladakh- (Cold desert region) | | |

10. Mention steps or stages involved in resource planning

Or

How is Resource planning carried on?

Ans. Resource Planning is a complex process which involves:-

- Identification and inventory of resources. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of resources.
- Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology; skill and institutional, setup for implementing resource development plans.
- Matching the resource development plan with overall national development plans.

11. What is conservation of resources? Why is it necessary?

Ans. Conservation of resources means a judicious and planned use of natural resources so that sufficient resources are left over to meet the needs of the future generation.

It is necessary because:-

- Resources are in limited quantity.
- Over utilization of resources can lead to environmental problems.
- Over utilization and indiscriminate use of resources can lead to social economic problems.

12. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Ans. (i) Technology and economic development leads to industrialization-requiring more natural resources.

(ii) Industrialization requires a lot of raw material especially different types of minerals which leads to excessive use of resources.

(iii) Technological development has converted the subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture and this has led to over utilization of land.

(iv) Economic development leads to urbanization and modernization which demands more resources.

13. What is meant by land degradation?

Ans. Rendering the land unfit for cultivation is called land degradation. Land is rendered unfit for cultivation due to many reasons.

(i) Humans Activities:-

- Indiscriminate cutting of trees by man has turned land into wasteland
- Construction of buildings roads etc.
- Dirty and poisonous effluents of the factories collect in the surrounding areas and degrade the land.
- Dumping of city waste on any land also leads to land degradation.
- Overgrazing.
- Mining and quarrying activities.
- Over-irrigation.

(ii) Natural forces:-

- (a) Heavy rains take away the upper layer of land (soil) rendering the land unfit for cultivation. This is erosion.
- (b) Winds also take away soft grains of the earth and make the fertile land into wasteland.

14. What is net sown area? What percentage of total area is under net sown area?

Ans. Area sown once in a year is known as net sown area. In 2002-03, 43.41% of India's area was under net sown area

15. What is gross sown area?

Ans. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross sown area.

16. Name any two states with high net sown area and two with low net sown area.

Ans. (i) High net sown area: Punjab and Haryana.
(ii) Low net sown area: Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

17. How does the soil of the Ganga-Yamuna plain differ from that of central Maharashtra?

Ans. The Ganga-Yamuna plain has alluvial soils whereas Central Maharashtra has black soils. The alluvial soils are formed by the depositional work of rivers in the river valleys, flood plains and deltas. The black soils develop from volcanic rocks of lava flows.

18. What are the causes of soil erosion in :

(i) Shiwaliks or the Outer Himalayas? (ii) North- Eastern parts of India? (iii) Arid regions of India?

- (i) Destruction of vegetation is the main cause of soil erosion in hilly areas because when vegetation is removed, the soil surface becomes loose and is more easily removed by running water.
- (ii) Heavy rainfall which leads to frequent floods is responsible for soil erosion.
- (iii) In deserts and dry regions, where there is little or no vegetation, wind is the most powerful agent of soil erosion, blowing away fine particles of sand, depositing them in other areas making both area unproductive.

19. Mention any four characteristics of alluvial soils.

Ans. Formation: Alluvial soils are transported soils.

Features: Most of the soils are derived from the sediments deposited by rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain. Thus the parent material of these soils is of transported origin. These soils consist of varying proportion of sand, silt and clay-alluvium soils as a whole are very fertile are intensively cultivated and densely populated. In the upper course of the river, the soil is coarse. In the middle course, it is medium and fine grained in the lower course.

Soils are described according to their age as well. They are old alluvium and new alluvium.

Locally the old alluvium is called 'Bangar' and the new alluvium is called 'Khaddar'. The old alluvium often contains Kankar nodules, with calcium carbonates in sub-soil. The new alluvium is more fertile than the old alluvium.

20. Distinguish between Khaddar and Bhangar.

| | Khaddar (New) | | Bhangar (Old) |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | The Khaddar soils are found in the low areas of valley bottom which are flooded every year. | 1 | The Bhangar soils are found in the higher reaches about 30 m above the flood level. |
| 2 | These soils are finer in texture | 2 | These are coarse in texture. |
| 3 | The khaddar soils are more fertile in the low areas of valley bottom which are flooded almost every year. | 3 | These soils are less fertile as these are found on the higher reaches about 30m above the flood level. |

21. Write short note on soil erosion.

Ans. The removal of soil by the forces of nature, particularly wind and water is known as soil erosion –wind and water are powerful agents of soil erosion because of their ability to remove sort and transport it- soil erosion makes land unsuitable for cultivation and the land so developed is called bad land. Soil erosion in certain areas has become a menace. Large areas of agricultural land in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat have been transformed into ravines.

Gully- erosion is the most spectacular types of erosion. This has already degraded about 40 lakh hectares of land in the country. Reducing flow of water by constructing Bandhs, by planting more trees, by restricting grazing of animals and applying proper farming techniques are some of the methods to check soil erosion.

22. How is red soil formed? Mention its four characteristics and the crops grown on this type of soil.

Formation: Most of the red soils have come into existence due to weathering of ancient crystalline igneous rocks.

Features:-

- (i) Soils are loamy in deep depression and in uplands they consist of loose-gravels, highly coarse material.
- (ii) The colour of these soils is generally red, often grading into brown, chocolate or yellow. The red colour is due to wide diffusion rather than high percentage of iron content. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.
- (iii) Soils are deficient in phosphoric acid, organic matter and nitrogenous material but are fairly rich in potash. But crops are cultivated with the use of fertilizers.

Crops: Crops like cotton, wheat rice, pulses, millets tobacco, etc can be produced by using fertilizers and irrigation.

23. How is mountain soil formed? Mention any four characteristics of forest soil.

Ans. Forest soils are mainly found on the hill slopes where sufficient rainforests are available. These soils occupy about 8% of the total land area of India. **Formation:** The soils are formed due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation etc.

Features:

- (i) These soils are heterogeneous in nature and their character changes with mountain environment and altitude
- (ii) The soils are very rich in humus but are deficient in potash, phosphorus and lime.
- (iii) The soils are especially suitable for plantation of tea, coffee, spices and tropical fruits.
- (iv) The soil is loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes. It is acidic with low humus content in the snow covered areas. It is fertile in the lower parts of the valleys.

24. Mention any four features of arid soils.

Ans. Arid soils cover 4% of the total geographical area of India. These soils are found in those regions which receive less than 50 cm of annual rainfall.

Features:

- (i) The soil range red to brown in colour.
- (ii) The soils contain considerable amount of soluble salts.
- (iii) The soils contain low percentage of organic matter due to dry climate and absence of vegetation.
- (iv) The soil is alkaline in nature as there is no rainfall to wash soluble salts.
- (v) The lower horizon of the soil is occupied by 'Kankar' because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The 'Kankar' layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.
- (vi) The soils are infertile but with irrigation and fertilizers the drought resistant and salt tolerant dry crops such as barley, cotton, wheat, millets, maize, pulses are grown.

25. Explain the formation and important features of laterite soil.

Ans. **Formation:** It develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. The laterite soil is a result of intense leaching owing to heavy tropical rains.

Features:

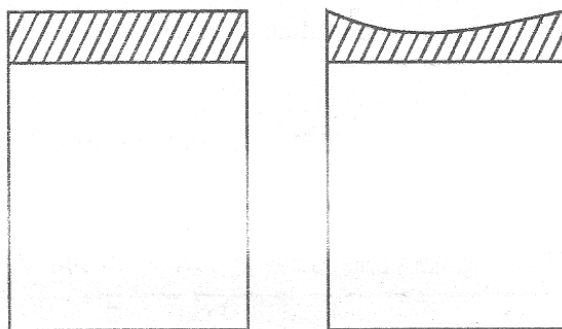
- (i) The soils are acidic in nature, coarse and crumbly in texture.
- (ii) Due to lack of nitrogen, potassium and organic elements laterite soils lack fertility and are not suitable for cultivation.
- (iii) As the soils are indefinitely durable so they provide valuable building material.

26. What is soil erosion? Explain the major types of soil erosions prevailing in India.

Ans. "Soil erosion is the removal of soil by the forces of nature like wind and water, more rapidly than the various soils forming process can replace it. Generally there is a balance between soil forming process and erosion process. The balance can be disturbed by natural or human factors.

Types of soil Erosion:-

- (a) Water erosion: Water is a powerful agent of soil erosion. Following are the major types of erosion caused by water.
- (i) Sheet Erosion: - When the top layer of the soil is removed over a large area by running water, it is called sheet erosion.



A : Surface layer of soil before eros

(A)

B : Surface layer of soil after sheet erosion.

(B)

- (ii) **Gully – Erosion:** - This is the third stage of sheet erosion. With further erosion of the soil, the soils may deepen and become enlarged and are ultimately turned into gullies. The main cause of gully-erosion is the removal of vegetation, particularly of trees with their widespread binding roots. Gullies cut up agricultural land and the entire area may be turned into bad land topography. Gully-erosion is also responsible for the formation of ravines.

27. Explain the land use pattern of India.

- Ans.** (i) According to given figure net sown area has decreased from 45.26% to 43.21% this means that more and more agricultural land is being shifted to other activities. This is not a healthy trend and must be checked.
- (ii) The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 percent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
- (iii) Area under forests:- Though the area under forests has increased from 18.11 % in 1960-60 to 22.57% in 2000-03 but still is far below than the scientific norms.
- (iv) The land under permanent pasture is very low i.e. only 3.45%. This shows the tremendous pressure of livestock population on agricultural land. Cattle are reared mainly on farm wastes, grain chaff and few fodder crops.
- (v) Area under fallow land has also decreased which shows, that subsistence agriculture is being replaced by commercial agriculture.
- (vi) Apart of the land is termed as waste land and land put to another non-agricultural uses. Water land includes rocky, and desert areas and land put to other non-agricultural uses includes settlements, roads railways, industries etc.

28. How is soil formed?

Or

Analyze any four factors which help in the formation of soils.

- Ans.** The formation of soil is a very slow process. It may take thousands of years to make one to two centimeters thick stable soil cover. In the formation of soils, various factors and processes play a major role.
- (i) The parent rock is the first factor which provides the basic material for the formation of soils.
- (ii) The second factor is the climate which breaks the parent rock into smaller pieces in so many ways.
- (iii) The third factor is the plant and animal organisms which enter the rocks through many fissures and holes in the rocks and help in the weathering of the rocks slowly but continuously.
- (iv) The fourth factor is topography or elevation and the relief which in their own way help in the weathering (or breaking up) of the rocks. Last but not the least is the time factor which plays a mighty role in changing everything not to speak of land- forms alone.

29. How soil erosion is caused?

Or

What is soil Erosion? Mention two main causes of it.

Ans. Removal of soil, especially of top soil, either naturally or as a result of human activity is called soil erosion. Soil erosion is most significant in dry and desert areas where they carry with them top soils and deposit them in other areas. Sometimes human action like over-grazing also leads to soil erosion and the removal of upper layer of the soil. Soil erosion renders the land infertile and creates lot problems for the farmers. They are not able to grow crops and are rendered poorer day by day. The country also suffers because of the infertility, caused by soil erosion.

30. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?

Ans. The following steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas:-

1. **Contour ploughing:-** By this method, the field are ploughed, harrowed and sown along the natural contour of the hills instead of up and down the slopes. This prevents the rain water from down the hill. It stands in the level furrows and soaks into the ground, so the plants receive more water. This is suitable for Afforestation and grassland development work.
2. **Terracing:-** By this method, a series of wide steps are made along the slope following the contours. This method is very common in Asian countries in regions of rice cultivation.
3. **Strip-Cropping:-** In the method, cover crops, such as grasses and small grains are planted alternatively with cultivated crops. These cover, absorb the moisture and hold the surface soil together.
4. **Plugging of Gullies:-** This is done by building dams of stones or fixing wire-netting or planted plugging building planting trees across gullies. These measures check the flood waters, and so cause filling of silt in the gullies.

31. How is nature responsible for the degradation of land?

Ans. As far as nature is concerned, torrential rains and storms play havoc with land especially by taking away the upper layer of the land called soil by their ferociousness. In a more or less, leveled land, the rains take away the soil water with its water and render the land waste. This is called the sheet erosion. But in mountainous area, the rain water with its great speed cuts the land deep and make gullies-it is called the gully erosion. Sometimes, winds also play havoc when it taken away soft grains of the earth with it thereby rendering the land waste sometimes when they take away particles of sand to far off places, they render the fertile lands into wastelands. Such a degradation of land due to expansion of deserts is posing a great danger to those states which are situated close to deserts.

32. How is man responsible for the degradation of land?

Ans. But man's responsible, in rendering the land waste or his part in the degradation of the land is far more than the nature.

1. Firstly, by cutting the trees indiscriminately, he turns the land into wasteland. If there are no trees then there are no rains and if there are no rains the land is automatically degraded.
2. Secondly, his indiscriminate building activities not only swallow the land but they also render the surrounding land degraded.
3. Thirdly, the dirty and poisonous effluents of his factories which go on collection in the surrounding areas completely degrade lands and render them waste.
4. Not only this, the dumping of city waste on any land completely leads to its degradation.

33. Distinguish between:- Sheet Erosion and Gully Erosion.

Ans. **Sheet Erosion:-** When water flows as a sheet down a slope and as a result, the top part of the land is washed away, such erosion is called sheet erosion.

Gully Erosion:- When the running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels or ravines as gullies in the absence of vegetation. This type of erosion makes soil unfit for cultivation, and then such erosion is called gully erosion. The Chambal ravines are the result of such gully erosion.

34. How can we conserve or plan our resources?

Ans. Ways of planning or conserving our resources:- The different ways of conserving or planning our resources are the following:-

1. Water and marshy lands should be reclaimed and the available land should be put to optimum use.
2. Rivers may be linked to each other and if desired their directions be changed so that not a drop of water goes waste into the sea. The waste water from the factories be recycled to be used over and over again.
3. The non-renewable resources like different minerals require a special attention. Wastage during mining and processing should be reduced to minimum.
4. Where possible, alternative products such as wood and plastic should be used.
5. Scrap should be recycled so as to prolong the life of our limited metallic mineral resources. For example, iron scrap should be processed into steel.
6. New methods can be devised for utilizing ores of lower grade.
7. We should use the available stock of mineral wealth most judiciously so that the coming generations are not deprived of the benefits of the mineral resources.

35. Give a brief account of the soils found in India.

Ans. There are different types of soils are available and so are their characteristics. The main soil types of India are the following:-

Laterite Soils:- Laterite soils are commonly found in the hilly or upland areas. Such soils are found in hilly or upland parts of the Deccan, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and some parts of Assam and Meghalaya. These soils have a surface layer of a red hard crust. These, being unsuitable for crop cultivation are, however, suitable for tree. Plantation. So the cashew, eucalyptus and other trees have been planted in these areas.

Red and Yellow Soils:- Red and yellow soils cover a vast area of the Peninsular plateau. These soils are red in colour because of the presence of lime in them. Such soils are found in the plateau covering Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand. These soils are fertile and useful for cultivation. These soils vary in texture, colour and thickness due to topography, different amount of rainfall etc. Low lands have red loamy soils.

Alluvial Soils:- Alluvial soils are of the most widespread category. They are spread over a vast area of the Northern Plains beginning from the Punjab in the west to the Brahmaputra Valley in the east. These soils being fertile are very suitable for cultivation. Irrigational facilities are an added advantage.

However, these soils are deficient in organic and nitrogenous content. Soils in the dry areas are found to be more alkaline. The old alluvium contains in some degrees Kankar nodules along with calcium carbonate in its sub-soil.

Black Soils:- These soils were formed by the lava sheets and hence they are black in colour. These black soils are found in certain part of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. These soils are also called Regur soils and they are generally shallow in depth. These soils, however, are highly fertile and are suitable for cotton cultivation. Besides cotton, millets are also cultivated in these soils.

Mountain or forest Soils:- These soils have different characteristics from place to place. They are sandy, gravelly, devoid of humus and porous. These soils are found in the mountainous regions of Eastern ranges, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Desert or Arid Soils:- Such soils are largely found in and areas of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana. These soils are mostly covered with sand-particles and as such they are infertile. But if irrigation facilities are available, they can prove quite useful as is the case with Shri Ganganagar area of Rajasthan.

36. Write a short note on- land- Conservation measures.

Ans. Conservation measures to check land degradation – Some of the conservation measures to check degradation are the following:-

1. **Contour Ploughing:-** By this method, the fields are ploughed, harrowed and sown along the natural contour of the hills instead of up and down the slopes. This prevents the rain water from flowing down the hill. It stands in the level

furrows and soaks into the ground, so the plants receive more water- this suitable for Afforestation and grassland development work.

2. **Terracing:-** By this method, a series of wide steps are made along the slope following the contours – This method is very common in Asian countries in regions of rice cultivation.
3. **Strip- Cropping:** - In this method, cover crops, such as grasses and small grains are planted alternatively with cultivated crops. These cover crops, absorb the moisture and hold the surface soil together.
4. **Plugging of gullies:** - This is done by building dam of stones or fixing wire netting or planting trees across gullies.
5. **Planting of shelter Belt's:-** This measure is adopted in the case of wind erosion. Belts of trees and shrubs are planted to check the velocity of the wind and this stop soil movement.
6. **Fallowing:** - this is allowing the much used land to rest or lie fallow so that the natural forces can act on the soil.
7. **Crop rotation:** - to grow different crops on the same land. This prevents the crops from exhausting. One kind of mineral nutrient in the soil. For eg. Potatoes require much potash but wheat requires nitrates. This it is best to alternate crops in the fields
8. **Use of Fertilizers:** - Use of fertilizer is another way of soil conservation. Farmers all over the world are now using chemical fertilizers along with organic manures. These fertilizers (chemical) are easier to use and enormously help in growth of agriculture.

EXERCISE

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between renewable and non renewable resources.
2. Distinguish between Human made resources and Natural resources.
3. Distinguish between khaddar & Bangar.
4. What is grass sown area?
5. What is leaching? Name the soils which develop the leaching.
6. Name any two crops associated with laterite soil.
7. How does contour ploughing help in soil conservation?
8. Name three state having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.
9. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast?

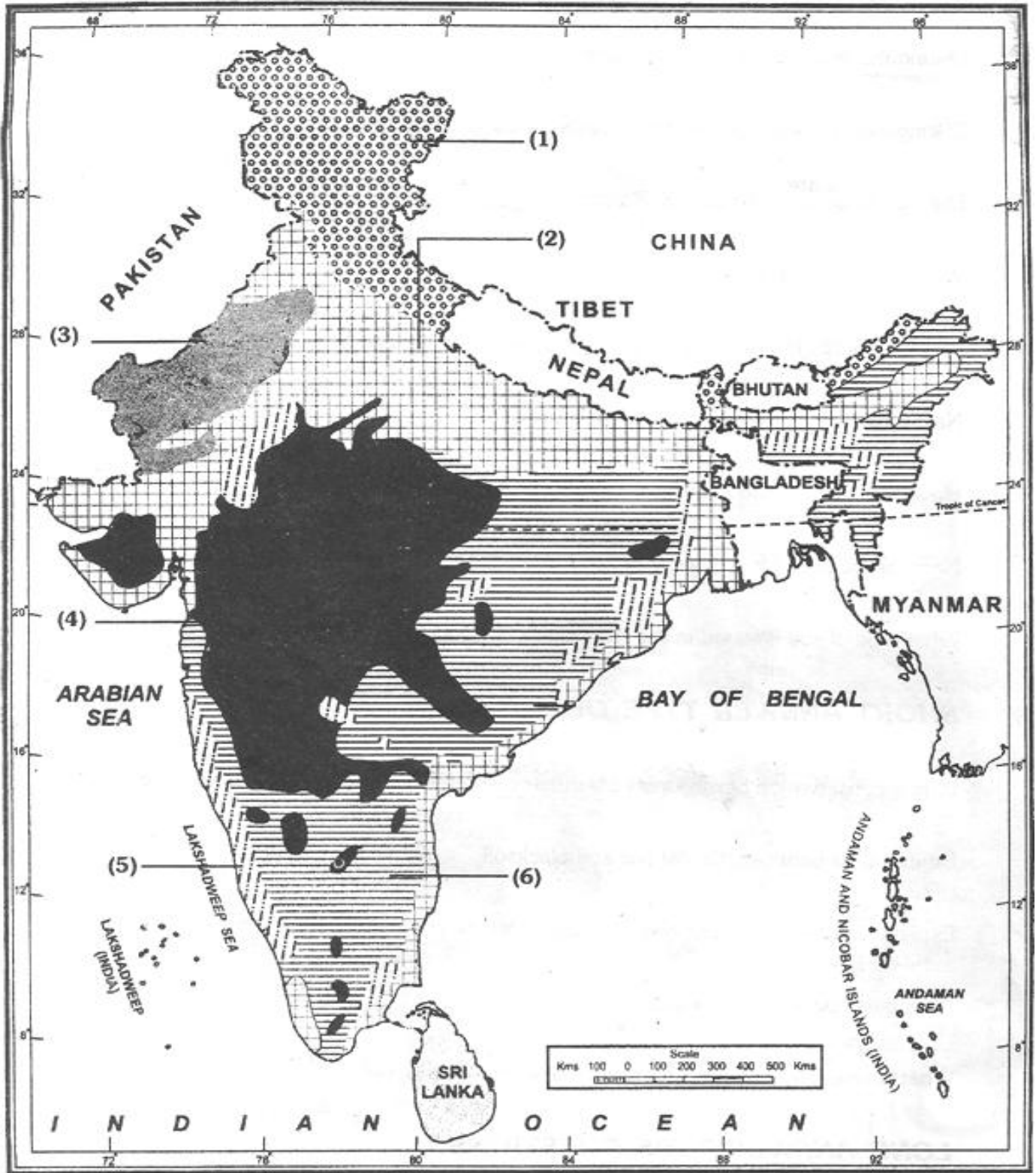
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why is conservation of resources essential? List out three methods of soil conservation?
2. Differentiate between alluvial soil and black soil.
3. Explain how resources are classified based on the state of development.
4. Distinguish between stock and reserve.
5. What is resource planning? Mention the step which is involved in resource planning.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Describe the classification of the resource on the basis of different types.
2. Write short notes on soil erosion.
3. What is land degradation? Describe any five measures of controlling land degradation.
4. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources
5. Identify the type of soils found in each of the shaded region and write their names on the lines marked in the map.

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AGRICULTURE

☐ IMPORTANT TERMS

Production in certain cereals, specially wheat due to the use of new seeds, manures and chemical fertilizer and use of machinery.

- **Agriculture:** The art and science of a cultivating soil, raising crops and rearing live stock including fishing and forest.
- **Commercial agriculture:** farming in which farmer grow the crop with the aim of selling it. In the market,:
- **Dry farming:** Dry farming is adopted. To such types of crops are grown which require less irrigation facilities.
- **Extensive agriculture:** agriculture in which the farmer greatest output by tries to get the greatest output by bringing more and more new land areas under cultivation.
- **Green revolution:** A term coined in late 1960's. recent development in agriculture in our country which has led to considerable increase in agriculture.
- **Horticulture:** intensive cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers.
- **Intensive Agriculture:** increase in the agriculture production by using scientific methods and better agricultural inputs.
- **Kharif season:** It is an agricultural cropping season from early June to October.
e.g.: Rice, millets etc.
- **Plantation Agriculture:** A large scale farming of one crop resembling factor production based on capital investment and application of modern science and technology in cultivating, processing and marketing and final products.
- **Rabi season:** It is an agricultural cropping season from November to May e.g. wheat, gram oilseeds etc.
- **Minimum support Price:** It is the minimum reasonable price fixed by the government at which the farmer can sell his product either in the open market or to the government agencies.
- **Shifting Agriculture:** It is that type of agriculture in which farmers clear forest land and use it for cropping when the fertility of the soil decreases the farmer shifts to new land.
- **Subsistence Agriculture:** Farming in which the main production is consumed by the farmers house hold.
- **Blue Revolution:** A package programmed introduced to increase the production of fish and fish product.
- **Sericulture:** Rearing of silk worms to produce raw silk.
- **Zaid:** It is short season summer crop where fruits like watermelon and vegetables like cucumber are grown

☐ AGRICULTURE

The term agriculture is derived from two Latin words, ager meaning land and culture meaning cultivation modern day's agriculture also includes animal husbandry, Forestry and Pisciculture.

Definition:

The art and science of cultivating soil, raising crops and rearing livestock including fishing and forest is called as Agriculture.

Important of Agriculture:

1. Two thirds of the population is dependent on agriculture.
2. It generates large scale employment.
3. It provides raw material to many agro based industries.
4. Export of agricultural products earns valuable foreign exchange. It contributes 26% of GDP.

☐ TYPES OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

• Primitive subsistence Farming or Shifting Agriculture

- (a) This agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, and digging stick and family/community labor.
- (b) Farming depends upon monsoons, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of the environmental conditions.

- (c) It is a slash and burn agriculture, Farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land cultivation.
- (d) When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land cultivation.
- (e) Nature replenishes the fertility of the soil through natural process.
- (f) Farmers do not use manure, fertilizer or other modern inputs.
- (g) It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

(1) Jhumming –Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland.

(ii) Pamlou- Manipur

(iii) Dipa: Bastar (Chhattisgarh) and Andaman and Nicobar Island.

- **Intensive Substance Farming**

- (a) Fields are very small.
- (b) There is intensive use of land due to high pressure of population on the agriculture land
- (c) Cropping pattern is dominated by food crops.
- (d) More than one crop is grown in the same field.
- (e) Farmers apply modern inputs to obtain high yield.
- (f) It is labor intensive farming.

- **Commercial Farming**

- (a) Use of higher dose of modern inputs e.g. HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.
- (b) The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from to. e.g. Rice is commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab but in Orissa, it is subsistence

- **Plantation Farming**

1. It is also a type of commercial farming.
2. A single crop is grown on a large area.
3. It has an interface of agriculture and industry.
4. It is done over large tracts of land using capital intensive inputs.
5. All the products are used as raw material in respective industries.
6. The production is mainly for market.
7. A well developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industry and market is important.
8. Examples of plantation crops are tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc.

- **AGRICULTURE SEASONS**

- **Rabi crops**

- (a) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.
- (b) Harvesting in summer from April to June.
- (c) Example of Rabi crops are wheat, barley, pea's gram and mustard etc.
- (d) Region: Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

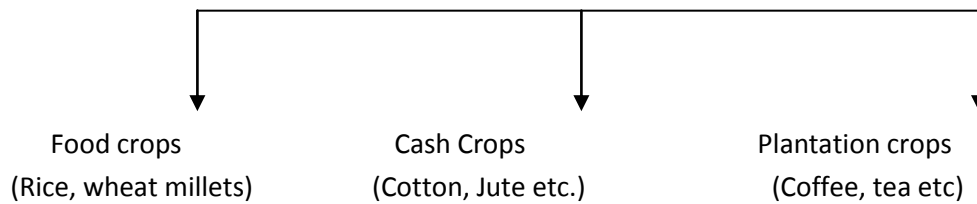
Factor responsible for growth of rabbi crops:

1. Availability of precipitation due to western disturbances.
2. Fertile alluvial traits deposited due to western disturbances.
3. Success of green revolution.

- **Kharif crops**

- (a) The crops which are sown with the onset of monsoon and harvesting in September- October.
- (b) Rice, maize, Jowar, bajra, moong, cotton, jute groundnut are some of the important Kharif crops.

- (c) Important rice growing regions are Assam, west Bengal, Costal region of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra.
- (d) In states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa three crops of paddy grown in the year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro.
- **Zaid**
 1. The crops which are grown in between rabbi and the Kharif crops are known as Zaid crops.
 2. Watermelon, cucumber, vegetables and the Kharif crops are known as Zaid crops.



FOOD CROPS OF INDIA

Rice

Feature

1. It is the staple food crop of the people living in eastern and southern part of India.
2. In the north it is a Kharif crop and in the south it grows with the help of irrigation throughout the year.
3. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.

Geographical Requirements

Temperature: Above 25°C (Sowing, growing and harvesting)

Rainfall

1. Annual rainfall above 100 cm.
2. The field must be flooded with water at the time of transplantation and during early stage of growth.
3. Frequent showers before ripening ensure larger grain size.

Soil: it can grow in variety of soil including stilt, loam and But it grows best in alluvial soil.

Area of production: West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Orissa, and Karnataka.

Wheat

Features

1. Second most important cereal crop.
2. Main food in north and north-western part of the country.
3. India is the fourth largest producer of wheat in the world.
4. It is a Rabi crop. (Winter crop).
5. It grows well in a cool and moist climate, fertile soil moderate rainfall.

Geographical Requirements

Temperature: 24°C monthly.

1. 10°C to 15°C during growing season.
2. 25°C to 28°C at the time of ripening.

Rainfall

1. 50 cm to 75cm
2. The western disturbances cause light rainfall is highly beneficial to the wheat crop.

Soil

1. Well drained fertile soil, heavy textured soil with some amount of lime.
2. Clayey, loamy soil of the Ganga plain.
3. Black soil of Deccan Plateau.

Area of Production: Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana are major producer of wheat. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra etc

- **Millets**

Features

1. Jowar, bajra and ragi are important millets grown in India.
2. It is the common name for several species of the grass family.
3. It is known as coarse grain.
4. They have very high nutritional value.

Jowar

- (a) It is third important food crop of India.
- (b) It is a rain fed crop which can be grown in the arid areas.
- (c) It needs less irrigation.
- (d) Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh are the leading producer of Jowar.

Bajra

- (a) It is a dry crop.
- (b) It grows well in sandy and shallow black soil.
- (c) Rajasthan is the largest producer of Bajra.
- (d) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana are other state.

Ragi

- (a) It is a crop of dry regions.
 - (b) It grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soil.
 - (c) It is very rich in iron, calcium and roughage.
- (d) Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi followed by Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

Maize:

1. It is a coarse grain.
2. It is used both as food and fodder crop. It is a Kharif crop.
3. Temperature: 21°C to 27°C.
4. Soil: old alluvial soil. Major producing state: Karnataka, U.P., Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, M.P.
5. In Bihar it is grown in rabbi-season.

- **Pulses**

Features

1. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world
2. Major source of protein in it vegetarian diet.
3. Being leguminous crops, all these crops except Arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.
4. Tuar, Urad and Moong are grown as Kharif crops.
5. Masur, peas and gram are grown as Rabi crops.

Geographical Requirements

Temperature: 20°C to 30°C

Soil:

- (i) Grown in all types of soil.
- (ii) Dry soil is most suitable.

Rainfall

1. Low to moderate rainfall
2. 25 cm to 50 cm
3. Too much rain fall after sowing and during flowering is damaging.
4. **Area of Production:** Punjab, Haryana, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Bihar.

☑ FOOD CROPS OTHER THAN GRAINS

● Sugarcane

Features

1. It is a tropical as well as sub tropical crop.
2. It belongs to the grass family.
3. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil,
4. It is the main source of sugar, gur, khandsari and molasses.

Geographical Requirements

Temperature

1. Hot and humid climate
2. 21^oc to 27^oc
3. Coal temperature is needed at the time of ripening.

Rainfall

1. 75 cm to 100 cm
2. 100 heavy rain fall results in low sugar content.

Soil

1. It can grow variety of soils like black alluvial, loamy and reddish loam.
2. The best soil is alluvial soil of the Ganga plain and black soil of Southern India.

Areas of Production:

1. Uttar Pradesh is largest producer of sugar cane. Bihar, Punjab and Haryana are other state.
2. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are the state of Peninsular India.

● Oil seeds

Features

1. India is the largest producer of oil seeds in the world.
2. Different oilseeds are grown covering approximately 12% of the total cropped area of the country.
3. Main oil seeds are ground nut, mustard, and coconut, sesame (till), soybean, castor seeds, cotton seeds linseeds and sunflower.
4. Groundnut is a Kharif crop and is produced in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
5. Linseed and Mustard are rabbi crops.
6. Sesame is a Kharif crop in north and rabbi crop in south India.
7. Costar seed is grown birth as Rabi& Kharif crop.

☑ ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF SEEDS

1. Most of these are edible and as cooking medium.
2. Extracted oil is also used as raw material for manufacturing large number of items
3. Oil cake which is the by-product obtained after the extraction of oil from oil seeds is excellent cattle feed.
4. Oil cake is also used as fertilizer.

☑ BEVARAGES-CROPS

● Tea

Features

1. it is an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British.
2. Tea is a labor intensive industry.
3. It requires abundant, "cheap and skills labor".
4. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness.
5. India is the leading producer as well as exporter of tea in the world.

Geographical Requirements

Temperature

1. Tropical and sub tropical climate.
2. Warm and moist frost free climate.
3. 20^oc to 30^oc but 25^oc is ideal temperature

Rainfall

1. Heavy rainfall.
2. 150 cm-250 cm
3. The rainfall should be distributed throughout the year.

Soil

1. Light loamy soil.
2. Rich in humus and iron content.
3. Frequent use of chemical fertilizers and manure is essential.

Area of production

Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, west Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura.

• **Coffee**

Features

1. Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quantity.
2. Arabica quality of coffee is grown in India.
3. It is one of the oldest plantation crops in India.

Geographical Requirements

Temperature

1. Monthly temperature from 14^oc-26^oc.
2. Bright sunlight and warm weather.
3. Frost free climate.

Rainfall

1. 125cm-250cm
2. It should be well distributed throughout the year.
3. Stagnant water is harmful.

Soil

1. It grows best on well distributed throughout the year.
2. In India coffee is grown on red and laterite.

Area of production

Nilgiri is the area of production in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

☐ **HORTICULTURE CROPS**

1. India is largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.

2. India is the producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits
3. Mangoes are found in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and V.P.
4. Oranges in Nagpur and Cherrapunji (Meghalaya).
5. Bananas in Kerala, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.
6. Litchi and Guava in V.P. and Bihar.
7. Pineapples in Meghalaya.
8. Grapes in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.
9. Apples, pears, Apricots and walnuts in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
10. India produces 13% of the world's vegetable. It is an important producer of pea, onion, cabbage and cauliflower.

☐ **NON-FOOD CROPS**

• **Rubber**

Features

1. It is an equatorial crop.
2. It is also grown in tropical or sub tropical areas.
3. It is a kind of natural plastic with many invaluable qualities such as elasticity, non conduction of electricity.
4. It is an important industrial raw material.
5. India ranks fifth among the world's natural rubber production.

Geographical Requirements

Temperature: Above 25^oc

Rainfall

1. It needs well and heavy distributed rainfall.
2. 200 cm-400 cm.

Soil

Area of Production

1. Kerala is the largest production of rubber.
2. Kerala account for about 91% of total area under rubber plantation.
3. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar Island and Agro Hills of Himalayas are the other producers.

• **Fiber crops**

Features

1. Four major crops of India are
 1. Cotton
 2. Jute
 3. Hemp
 4. Natural silk
2. Cotton, jute and Hemp are derived from the crops grown in soil.
3. Natural silk is obtained from cocoons of the silk worms, fed on green leaves especially mulberry.
4. Rearing of silk worm for the production of silk is known as sericulture.

• **Cotton**

Features

1. It is the most important fiber crop of India.
2. It is the one of the basic raw material-s for the coupon textile industry.
3. India is the third largest producer of cotton in the world after china, U.S.A. and Russia.
4. It is the crop of tropical and sub-tropical areas.
5. It is cultivated as a Kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.

Geographical Requirements:

Temperature

1. Needs warm climate.
2. 21⁰c-27⁰c
3. Abundant sun shine is necessary during the growth of the plant.
4. 210 frost free days.

Rainfall

1. It requires light rainfall.
2. 50 cm to 80 cm is adequate.
3. With the help of irrigation crop can be grow.

Soil

1. It grows well in Black cotton soil which is found in drier Plots of the Decant Plateau.
2. It also grows well in alluvial soils of Sutlej Ganga Basin.

Area of Production: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh. **Jute**

Features

1. It is known as the golden fibre.
2. It is a tropical fibre crop.
3. India earns valuable foreign exchange by exporting jute.
4. Jute is used in making gunny bags, nuts, ropes, yam, carpet and other ornamental artifacts.
5. Due to high cost, it is losing to synthetic fibers, and packing materials, particularly Nylon.

Geographical Requirements:

Temperature: high temperature is required during the time of growth..

Soil: Well drained fertile soil.

Area of production: West Bengal, Bihar, Assam Orissa and Mahayana are major jute producing state.

☐ **FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOW PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIA**

1. **Over Crowding in agriculture:** There are too many people who depend on agriculture. Since 1901 the proportion of people dependent on agriculture has almost remained constant i.e. 70 %.
2. **Problems of Inputs:** Indian agriculture has suffered because of the inadequacy of finance, seeds, fertilizers, marketing and transportation etc.
3. **Size of land Holding:** The average size of holding in India is very low, less than 2 Hectors or 5 acres.
4. **Pattern of land Tenure:** Under the Zamindari system the cultivator was a tenant. Who could be turned out of the land. The cultivator has to pay high rents of the land he cultivates and he has no security of tenancy and may be tanned out of his landlords' desire.
5. **Poor Techniques of Production:** The Indian farmers have been using old and inefficient methods and techniques of production. There is also a shortage of various kinds of inputs HYV seeds. Fertilizer, pesticides etc.

☐ **TECHNICAL & INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

1. **Land Reforms:** In order to encourage agriculture government has abolished Zamindari system. Consolidation of fields has also been done. To help the landless workers government has granted them fields.
2. **Lunching of irrigation schemes:** Many multipurpose projects have been constructed to provide power and irrigation facilities to the farmer.
3. **Subsidies:** Government is providing subsidies on the agriculture inputs .At present maximum subsidy is being given on fertilizers.
4. **Free Power:** certain states are providing free electricity to the farmers to enhance the agriculture production.

5. **Public procurements System & Agriculture price commission:** In this system government declares the price of agriculture product in advance to check the exploitation of farmers by middle men.
6. **HYV Seeds & Agriculture Finance:** Government is providing HYV seeds to the farmers' .Special seminars are of also being held. Many new Agriculture Universities have been set up.
7. **Crops Insurances & Agriculture Finance:** Indian agriculture is mainly dependent on nature; crops are also being insured due to risk. Government has established special bank to provide agriculture loans to farmers.

☐ **CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT**

Agriculture has been the back bone of Indian economy though its share in the GDP is declining. Yet its share is providing employment and livelihood continuous to be as high as 63% in 2011.

Steps taken by Indian government to modernize agriculture efforts:

1. Establishment of Indian council of Agriculture. Research (ICAR).
2. Agriculture Universities.
3. Veterinary services and animal breeding centers.
4. Horticulture development.
5. Research, Weather forecast.
6. Improvement of the rural infrastructure.

Draw back of Indian government

1. Government is reducing investment in agriculture sector mainly in irrigation, power, rural roads, market an mechanization.
2. Subsidy on fertilizers has decreased.
3. Reduction in import duties on agriculture products have proved harmful to agriculture in the country.

EXERCISE

☐ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. Which is the most important cereal crop of India? Name the two major producing state of this crop.
2. Which are the two major fibre crops of India?
3. Write two main features of dry land farming?
4. Write two main features of wet land farming?
5. What are Kharif crops? Give two examples.
6. What are Rabi crops? Give two examples
7. What is horticulture?
8. What is sericulture?
9. Name the leading rubber producing states in India.
10. Which crop is called as 'Golden Fibre' of India?
11. What is Agriculture?
12. Name any four agriculture products exported by India.
13. What is intensive subsistence farming? Mention any four plantation crops produced in India.
14. What is the period of Kharif crop?
15. What is the period of Rabi crop?
16. Name the two most important wheat producing state of India?
17. Why should the production of pulses be increased?
18. Name some major oilseeds of India.
19. "High humidity" is good for the cultivation of tea why?
20. Why is shifting agriculture discouraged?

21. Name two cotton producing states of India?
22. Which region is ideal for the cultivation of cotton?
23. Name some three cash crops?
24. Give two features of the green Revolution?

☐ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. Describe any steps taken by the government to improve Indian agriculture after independence.
2. Distinguish between dry land farming and wet land farming?
3. Describe favorable climatic condition for growing wheat and maize crops in India?
4. What are millets? Why are millets very important food crops in India?
5. Describe any four features of Indian agriculture.
6. Agriculture is the main stay of India economy. Discuss.
7. What is slash and burn agriculture? Give four salient features of this agriculture.
8. Mention any four features of the primitive subsistence farming
9. Name any four factors that have distorted the cropping pattern in India
10. What is the importance of rubber for the Indian economy?
11. Write two differences between intensive and extensive farming.
12. Where is tea grown in India? Describe the suitable condition for its growth.
13. Differentiate between commercial agriculture and subsistence agriculture.
14. Which are the two staple food crops of India? Compare and contrast the climate and soil requirements of the two.
15. What suggests you that Indian agriculture has transferred from subsistence to commercial farming?

☐ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Mention any four steps which have been taken by the government to modernize the Indian agriculture.
2. Explain any four factors which have hindered the pace of agriculture development in India?
3. How is the government helping the Indian farmers in increasing their agricultural production? Explain any four points.
4. What is plantation agriculture? Write some features of type of farming?
5. Discuss some new trends in Indian agriculture?
6. Why has Indian agriculture started a decline in food production? How can we overcome this problem?
7. How have the technological and institutional reforms been to improve the condition of Indian agriculture?

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

☐ **IMPORTANT TERMS**

1. **Agro based Industries:** The industry which converts the agricultural products into industrial products.
2. **Basic Industry:** It is heavy industry which is fundamental to other industries e.g. iron & steel.
3. **Co-operative Industries:** These industries are organized by a group of people who are also the producers, of raw material and help in running industries by Co-operating each other.
4. **Consumer Industries:** This industry provides goods primarily for the consumption of people.
5. **Cottage Industry:** These industries are the ones which are practiced on a small scale in homes villages.
6. **Heavy Industries:** These industries use heavy raw material and manufacture of finished products. E.g. Iron steel industries.
7. **Industry:** Industry in the enhancement of the value of the raw material through the manufacturing process of factory.
8. **Joint sector Industries:** These industries are owned by both the state and some private industrialists or firms.
9. **Light Industries:** These industries use light raw material and make light finished product in weight. E.g. electronics and fans.

10. **Large scale Industry:** The industries employing large number of persons in each unit and having large production level e.g. jute textile.
11. **Mineral based Industries:** the industry in which mineral products are processed and turned into finished goods.
12. **Public Sector Industries:** These industries are owned by the central or the state government. E.g., BHEL and HEC.
13. **Primary Industry:** It is an industry producing raw material.
14. **Private sector Industries:** These industries are owned and controlled by individuals, firm or component.
15. **Secondary Industry:** These industries manufacture goods by using processed material of primary industry.
16. **Small scale Industry:** The industry employing small number of persons and invest capital of about 1 crore e.g. Readymade garments.

■ MANUFACTURING

The conversion of primary products into more refined and useable form is known as manufacturing.

■ IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrialization play a vital role in the economic development of a country.

➤ Utilization of Natural Resources:

Utilization of huge volume of natural resources has become possible with the development of industries in the country.

➤ Balanced Sectional Development:

Growth of industrialization in the country can attain balanced sectional development and it can reduce the too much dependence of the economy on the agricultural sector.

➤ Enhanced Capital Formation:

Increasing volume of investment in industries has led to enhancement in the rate of capital formation in the country.

➤ Increase in National Income & Foreign Exchange:

Organized and unorganized industries are jointly contributing 'a good portion of the total national income of the country.

➤ Increase in Job Opportunities:

In increase the job opportunities for a large section of the population of the country.

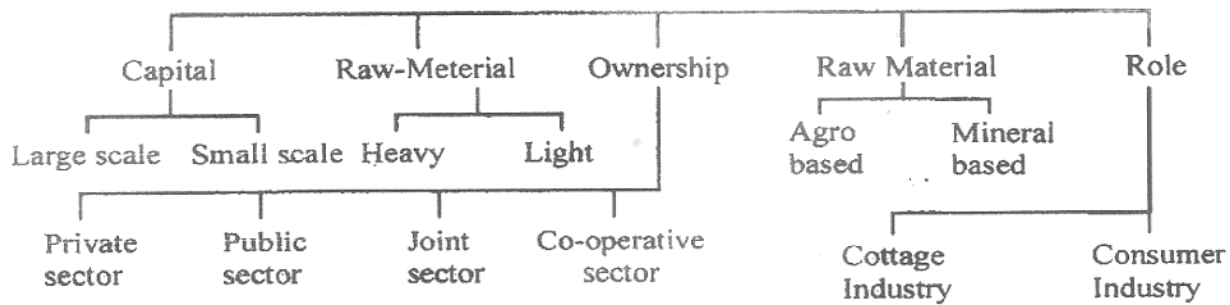
● Contribution of Agriculture to Industry:

1. Agriculture provides raw material to industry such as Jute, Cotton etc.
2. It also acts as a source of capital formation which can be utilized in industry.
3. It provides food to the industrial worker.
4. It provides good market to the industrial products.
5. It also decreases pressure on industry.

● Contribution of Industry to Agriculture:

1. Industry provides inputs to the agriculture such as fertilizers, pesticides.
2. It provides infrastructural facilities to the industry.
3. It reduces pressure on agriculture.
4. Industry provide processed product to the agriculture.
5. It also increases the market value of agriculture product.

■ CLASSIFICATION OF THE INDUSTRY ON THE BASIS OF



ON THE BASIS OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT

- **Large scale Industry:**

1. Employ a large number of laborers.
2. Huge investment i.e. more than crore is involved in large scale industry.

- **Small Scale Industry:**

1. Industries which are owned by individuals.
2. Employ a small number of laborers.
3. Small investment i.e. less than 1 crore Rs. Are invested.

ON THE BASIS OF RAW MATERIAL

- **Heavy Industries:**

Industries which use heavy and bulky raw materials and produce products which are heavy and bulky are called heavy industry. E.g. Iron & steel industry

- **Light industries:**

The light industry uses light raw material and produce light finished product. E.g., Electric fans, Sewing machines

ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

1. Private sector Industries: Industries which owned by individual or firms such as Bajaj, TISCO are called private
2. Public sector In
3. Joint sector Industries: Industries owned jointly by the state and private firms such as Gujarat Alkalis Ltd. Or Oil India Ltd.
4. Co- Operative sector Industries: Industries owned and run Co-operatively by a group of people who are generally producers of raw materials of the given industry. E.g. sugar mill.

ON THE BASIS OF SOURCE OF RAW MATERIAL

- **Agro Based industries:**

Those industries which obtain raw materials from agriculture is called as Agro based Industries. E.g. Cotton textile, Jute textile, sugar etc

- **Mineral Based Industries;**

The industry that receives raw material from minerals is called as Mineral based Industries. E.g. Iron and steel industry, Aluminium and cement industry.

ACCORDING TO THEIR ROLE

- **Cottage Industry:**

Industries which artisans setup in their own houses, work with wood, cane, brass, stone are called cottage industries e.g. Handloom, Khadi and leather.

- **Consumer Industry :**

Consumer industries convert raw material or primary products into commodities which are directly used by the people. E.g. cotton textile, sugar industry, vegetable oil etc.

- **FACTORS IN THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES**

1. **Availability of Raw Material:**

It is the major factor affecting the location of the industry. Agro based industry will be located in agriculture dominating areas where as mineral based –industry will be located in the mineral dominating areas.

2. **Power:**

Power can be transmitted but those industries which consume large quantities of power are located near the source of power.

3. **Labor:** Labor intensive industries mostly concentrate in densely populated areas.

4. **Transport:** Transport system helps in the movement of goods and raw material.

5. **Market:** Nearness to market is essential for quick disposal of manufactured goods and for purchasing raw material. It reduces the cost of transportation.

6. **Government Policies:**

Government activity in planning the future distribution of industries, for reducing regional disparities, elimination of pollution of air and water and for avoiding their heavy clustering in big cities has become an important location factor.

- **AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES**

- **Textile Industry:**

1. It adds about 14 % to the industrial production and about 4% to the GDP.

2. It provides employment to about 35 million people. Together with allied agriculture sector, it provides employment to over 90 mil join people.

3. It is the only industry which is self-reliant from raw material to the highest value added product.

- **Cotton Textiles:**

1. In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and hand loom weaving techniques.

2. Today there are nearly 1600 cotton and human made fibre textile mills in the country. There are several thousand small factories with 4 to 10 looms.

- **FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HIGH CONCENTRATION OF COTTON MILLS IN MAHARASTRA & GUJARAT.**

1. **Climate:** Humid climate is essential for this industry because thread does not break so frequently.

2. **Transportation:** This help in the import of machinery and long staple cotton.

3. **Power:** Cheap hydroelectricity is readily available from the nearby areas.

4. Raw material: The black cotton soil provided cotton as the basic raw material.
5. Cheap Labor: They have high density of population so both skilled and unskilled labor is available in large number
6. Market: There is ready market for Mumbai Product- both in India and abroad.
7. Capital: Mumbai is a great commercial and financial centre of India. So capital which is required is easily available.

▣ **PROBLEMS OF INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

1. **Problems of Raw Material:**

The industry faces the problems of building up a regular supply of its material.

2. **Problem of Power:**

Frequent power cuts and load shedding had affected the industry badly.

3. **Obsolete machinery and need for modernization:**

The mill sector has been working with obsolete machinery. The problem of replacement of obsolete machinery and modernization has become really acute.

4. **High cost and competition in for-ign market**

It has been facing increasing competition in world market. This is largely due to low productivity and high cost and high prices of Indian cotton textile.

▣ **JUTE INDUSTRY**

• **Importance of the Industry**

1. It is a labor intensive industry so it provides employment to the people.
2. Jute products are the major items of exports.
3. India is the second largest exporter of jute products.
4. It accounts for more than 20% of the total export earnings.

• **Factors responsible for their location in Hugli basin are**

1. Proximity of the Jute producing areas.
2. Inexpensive water transport.
3. Supported by a good network of Railways, Road ways and water ways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills.
4. Abundant water for processing raw jute.
5. Cheap labor is available there.
6. Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of Jute goods.

• **Problems of the India Jute Industry:**

1. Problem of raw material.
2. International competition from synthetic substitutes and other competitions like Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Thailand.
3. Less Demand
4. High Prices.

- **Steps taken by Indian government. To solve the problems:**

1. Internal demand has been increased due to. The government policy.
2. In 2005 National Jute policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

- **Market:**

1. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, U.K. United Arab Republic and Australia.
2. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable material has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

- ☐ **SUGAR INDUSTRY**

- **Importance of the sugar Industry**

1. India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the. First place in the production of gur and khandsari.
2. It ranks as the third largest industry in terms of its contribution to the net value added by manufacture.
3. It is also an important source of excise duty for the central government.

- **Distribution:**

The sugar industry is established in areas of sugar cultivation because:

1. Its raw material is heavy and perishable.
2. Sugar, cane cannot be stored for long as the loss of sucrose is inevitable.
3. It cannot be transported over long distances because it may dry on the way.

- ☐ **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN AND PENINSULAR INDIA**

1. **Climate:** It is a tropical crop Peninsular India has tropical climate which gives higher yield per unit area as compared to north India.
2. **Higher sucrose:** The sucrose content is also higher in tropical variety of sugarcane in the south.
3. **Long Crushing period:** It is also much longer in the south than in the north.
4. **Better management:** The co-operative sugar mills are better managed in south than in the North.

- **Problems of sugar Industry**

1. Low yield of sugarcane
2. Short crushing season.
3. High cost of production.
4. Old and obsolete machinery.
5. Under utilization of by products.

- ☐ **MINERALS BASED INDUSTRY**

- **Minerals based Industries**

Those industries which use minerals as the basic raw material!.

- **Iron and Steel Industry:**

1. It is the basic industry since the entire industries-heavy, medium and light depends on it for their machinery.

2. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defense material, telephonic, scientific equipment and variety of consumer goods.
3. It is a heavy industry because all the raw material-as well as finished goods is heavy and bulky entailing heavy transport ion cost.
4. Iron ore, cooking coal and lime stone are required in the ratio of approximately 4:2:1. Some quantities of manganese are also required to harden the steel.
5. India ranks ninth among the world crude. Ste. El. Producer. It is the largest producer of sponge iron.
6. There are 10 primary integrated and many steel plants in India.
7. All Public sector undertakings market their steel through, Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) while TISCO markets its produce through Tata Steel.
8. Chota Nagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel Industries because
 - (A) Low cost of iron ore
 - (B) High grade raw material in proximity
 - (C) Cheap labor and vast growth potential in the home market.

- **Problems of Iron and Steel Industry**

1. Shortage of raw material.
2. Shortage of power.
3. Lower productivity of Labor.
4. Poor infrastructure.
5. Lower investment in Research and Development.

- **To improve the production government of India had taken following steps:**

1. Government has adopted a new economic policy of Liberalization, privatization and globalization.
2. Government is promoting Foreign Direct Investment in the sector.
3. Government has launched Duty Exemption Scheme.

- **ALUMINIUM SMELTING**

1. It is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.
2. It is light, resistance to corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals.
3. It has gained popularity as a substitute of – steel, copper zinc and lead.
4. There are 8 aluminum smelting plants in the country located in Orissa, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
5. Bauxite, the raw material used in smelters in a very bulky, dark reddish colored rock.

- **Prime factors of Location of the Industry**

1. Regular supply of electricity at minimum cost.
2. Assured source of raw material.

❑ CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

The industry has two components.

1. Inorganic chemicals.
2. Organic chemicals.

• Inorganic chemicals

It includes Sulphuric acid (used to manufacture fertilizers, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesives paints, dyes, stuffs), Nitric acid alkalis, soda ash (used to make glass, soap and detergents, paper) and caustic soda.

• Organic chemicals:

It includes petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, plastics, and dyestuffs.

❑ IMPORTANCE OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

1. **Employment:** It is major source of employment for large number of people.
2. **Foreign exchange:** Export of chemicals and chemical products brings foreign exchange to India.
3. **Reduction of pressure on Land:** It reduces pressure on land by providing employment to workers.
4. **Development of Agriculture:** It supplies pesticides and weedicides to agriculture to control harmful insects and weeds.
5. **Contribution to G.D.P. and national Income:** It contributes 3% of the G.D.P. It also contributes 20% of the excise duty to the government.

❑ FERTILISER INDUSTRY

1. The fertilizer industry is centered on the production of nitrogenous fertilizers phosphatic fertilizers and ammonium phosphate and the complex of fertilizers which have a combination of nitrogen (N) and Potash (K).
2. Potash is entirely imported.
3. India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilizers.
4. There are 57 fertilizer units manufacturing nitrogenous and complex nitrogenous fertilizers 29 for urea and 9 for producing ammonium sulphate as a by product and 68 other small units produce single super phosphate.
5. There are 10 public sector undertakings and one is cooperative sector at Hazira in Gujarat under the fertilizer
6. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala contribute half the fertilizer production. Other is Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Bihar, Maharashtra, Assam west Bengal Goa, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

❑ CEMENT INDUSTRY

1. It is essential for all construction activities.
2. It earns valuable foreign exchange.
3. Indian cement export in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Middle East and Africa.
4. It requires bulky and heavy raw materials like lime stone, silica, alumina and gypsum, coal and electric power.

5. The first cement plant was setup in Chennai in 1904. Decontrol of price and distribution since 1989 and other policy reforms let to the cement Industry to made rapid strides in capacity. Process, technology and production.
6. There are 128 large plants and 332 mini cement plants in the country.
7. Efforts are being made to generate adequate domestic demand and supply in order to sustain this industry.

■ **AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY**

1. Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of good services and passengers. E.g. Trucks, Bus, car etc.
2. After the liberalization, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles which led to a healthy growth.
3. Foreign direct investment brought in new technology. And aligned the industry with global development.
4. At present there are 15 manufactures of passenger cars and multi utility vehicles. 9 of commercial vehicles. 14 of two and three wheelers.
5. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurgaon, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bangalore.

■ **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY**

1. The electronic industry covers a wide range of products including T.V. sets, transistor sets, telephone exchange, cellular telecom, compute and many other types of equipment required by the telecommunication industry.
2. Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.
3. 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
4. It has provided employment over million people.
5. This industry is major foreign exchange earner.
6. It has helped the growth of service centre.

■ **INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**

Industries are responsible for four types of pollution

- (a) Air, (b) Water, (c) Land, (d) Noise

• **Air pollution :**

1. It caused by presence of high proportion of undesirable gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
2. The smoke emitted by the industries pollutes air and water very badly.
3. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long term effects.
4. It adversely affects human health, animals, plants and the atmosphere as whole.

• **Water Pollution :**

1. It is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers. Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electro plating industries let out dyes detergents acids. Salt, soap and heavy metals like lead and mercury etc into the water bodies.
 2. Fly ash phospo-gypsum and iron and steel slogs are the major solid wastes in India.
 - **Thermal:** It occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plant is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.
 - **Nuclear Pollution:**
Wastes from nuclear power plants, nuclear weapon production causes cancer birth defects and miscarriages.
 - **Noise Pollution:**
Unwanted loud noise is also pollution. It can cause hearing impairment, increase h-art rate irritation and anger etc.
- ▣ **CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**
1. Minimizing the use of water of processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
 2. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirement.
 3. Overdrawing of ground water reserves needs to be regulated legally.
 4. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead, of coal in factories.
 5. Machinery and equipment and generators should be fitted with silencers.
 6. All machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.
 7. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stake to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
 8. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.

EXERCISE

▣ **VERY SHORT ANSER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What are the two major problem faced by the Jute industry in India?
2. Name any two buyers of our jute products.
3. How does industries causes water pollution?
4. How does industries pollution degraded the environment?
5. What is the importance of manufacturing?
6. What are agro based industries? Give two examples.
7. Mention the raw material of agro based industry.
8. List out the Problems faced by cotton textile industry.
9. Sugar mill are shifting towards southern and western states. Why?

10. Why is iron & steel industry called a basic industry?
11. Name the two factors that determine the location of aluminum industry.
12. Which states lead in the production of fertilizers?
13. Which city is known as electronic capital of India?
14. Why has the government set up the National Manufacturing competitiveness council?
15. What are agglomeration economies?
16. Name any four countries which import cotton goods from India.
17. What are software technology parks?
18. Name any two states which are the leading producer of fertilizers.
19. Mention the basic input of the iron and steel industry.
20. Name any four industries which are responsible for water pollution.

■ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Describe any four major problems faced by cotton textile industry in India.
2. Explain any four factors which are responsible for decentralization of cotton industry in India.
3. Explain any four measures to control air pollution created by industry in India.
4. Explain any four reasons for the rapid growth of the chemical industry in India.
5. Explain how industrial pollution degrades the environment.
6. Describe four physical factors that affect the location of an industry.
7. What factors have led to the localization of cotton textile industry in Mumbai and Ahmadabad?
8. State the various measures taken by the government to boost the production of jute goods.
9. Explain how industry and agriculture go hand in hand with each other.
10. Bring out the importance of Information technology and electronic industry in India.
11. Distinguish between private sector and public sector industries.
12. Explain four facts about the development of sugar industry in India.

13. What were the major objectives of the national Jute policy, 2005? Why the internal demand for jute has been on the increase.
14. "Treatment of industrial wastes can be done in three phases". Discuss.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the importance of sugar industry? Why does sugar industry show the tendency to migrate towards the southern states of India? Give four reasons?
2. How has chemical industry gained an important position in the Indian economy? Explain any six points in this regards?
3. Why is jute mills concentrated along the Hugli River? Explain any six reasons.
4. Explain aluminum smelting and copper smelting industries with reference to the following for each of them.
 - (i) Two major uses.
 - (ii) Names of two smelting states.
 - (iii) Annual Production.
5. Attempt a classification of industries based on various factors.
6. Bring out the importance and development of cotton textile industry in India.

LIFE LINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

IMPORTANT TERMS

1. **Balance of trade:** Relation between Nation's exports and imports.
2. **Balance of Payment:** It is a comprehensive record of economic transactions of the residents of a country with the rest of world during a given period of time.
3. **Exports:** When a nation sends its home manufactured products to outside countries these are called exports.
4. **Foreign exchange:** It is the exchange of currency of one country with the currency of another country.
5. **Favorable balance of Trade:** It is a situation in which value of export is more than imports.
6. **Harbor:** It is a deep cost of which provides shelters to the sea going vessels.
7. **Golden quadrilateral:** It is a network of roads which connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
8. **Imports:** When citizen of a country consume the products of other countries these are known as imports.
9. **International Trade:** Trade carried between various nations to exchange their goods.

10. **Mass communication:** The means of communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.
11. **National Highway:** These are broad roads connecting many states and capitals.
12. **Transport:** It is an act of carrying goods or passengers from one place to another.
13. **Unfavorable balance of trade:** It is a situation in which value of imports is more than exports.

▣ **IMPORTANCE OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

The world is developing very fast and means of communication play a vital role in the development of the world.

1. These help to transfer better technology from one country to other or from one place to other.
2. Means of communication help the traders to have links with other traders and means of transport provide essential product.
3. Means of communication act like nervous system, in the human body.
4. Means of transportation carry common people from one place to another.
5. They maintain the balance of demand and supply in the economy.
6. This plays a very vital role in the defense of a country.
7. They have shortened the distances between various places.
- 8.

▣ **ROADWAYS**

Roadways have an edge over railways due to following features.

1. Road require less investment as compared to railway.
2. These can be built at higher altitudes and at any place.
3. Maintenance cost is also low.
4. Road transportation has the merit of offering Personal services.
5. Extension of agriculture is possible only through road transportation.
6. It is easy and is within the reach of common man.

• **Problems of Indian roads:**

1. The road network is inadequate in India as compared to demand and volume of traffic.
2. The condition of most of the roads is very poor these become muddy during the rainy season.
3. They are highly congested in. Cities.
4. Most of the highways lack side amenities like telephone booth, police station etc.

► **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:**

The super highways have been planned to meet the requirement of fast movement of traffic. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six lane super highways. The North-South corridors linking Sri-Nagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil-Nadu), and East-West corridor connecting Silcher (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project.

• **Major Objective:**

To reduce the time and distance between the mega cities and is “Implemented by- National Highway Authority of India”.

►► **National Highways:**

The Main road which are constructed and maintained by the central public works department (C.P.W.D.) are known as National Highways.

Main Features:

1. The National Highways maintain the availability of essential product.
2. The state of state trade is possible because of National Highways.
3. All the essential products are transported through these roads.

►► **State Highways:**

1. These are constructed and maintained by the state government.
2. State highways join the state capital with district head quarters and other important towns.
3. The total length of state highways in India is 4 lakh km approx.
4. These also contribute in the development of states.

►► **District Road:**

1. These roads link the district centres with the major roads.
2. Their total length is nearly 6 lakh km.
3. These roads are maintained by Zilla Parishad.

►► **Village Roads:**

1. These connect the village with the neighboring towns and cities.
2. These play very vital role in the development of villages.
3. These help the farmers to take their products to cities and district head quarters.

►► **Border Roads:**

The Border roads organization was established in 1960 for the development of roads of strategic importance in the northern and north eastern border areas.

■ **Railways**

● **Major Problems of Indian Railways**

1. Most of the roads are very old.
2. Many passengers travel without tickets.
3. People pull chains unnecessarily which cause heavy loss to the railways.
4. Frequent accidents also cause great loss to the railway.
5. Airways are also giving it a tough competition.

● **Main factors which influence the Railways Network**

1. Physiographic 2. Economic and Administrative

● **Physiographic Factors:**

1. The level lands of the Great Plains have favored the development of Railways.

2. The flood plain of Bihar and Assam and the rugged topography of the Himalaya region have let to very few Railways lines.

3. The sandy desert of Rajasthan and hilly tracts of Sahayadri are unfavorable for the development? Railways.

• **Economic Factors:**

1. Rich agriculture and greater industrial activity on the Great Plains have favored the development of Railways.

2. Capital of India New Delhi is also located in Northern plain.

• **Importance of Railways:**

1. It carries most of the long distance passengers' traffic and 80 % of the total freight of the country.

2. It provides employment to a large number of people in the country.

3. Iron and steel industry solely depends upon the Railways.

4. It plays a significant role in the integration of the country by bringing different people and regions together.

5. They carry big chunks of goods from the place of Production to the part and vice versa.

☐ **PIPELINES**

• **Advantages of pipeline transportation:**

1. Transportation through pipe lines rules out delay and transportation.

2. Though initial cost of laying pipelines is high but running cost is very low.

3. It maintains continuous supply of gas and oil.

4. The pipes can be laid through difficult terrains as well as under sea.

• **Three Important network of pipeline:**

1. From oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur (U.P.) Via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia, via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guawahati to Siliguri.

2. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches 'to connect Koyali.

3. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connect Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh via Bijapur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Sabrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

☐ **WATER WAYS**

• **Importance of Water ways**

1. It is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.”

2. It is a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

3. The element of wear and tear is very less.

4. More than 95% of the country's trade volume “is moved by the sea.

5. With the development of National waterways it has become main source of transportation for the natural trade.

• **Inland water ways:**

• **National water ways:**

1. The Ganga river, between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km)

2. The Brahmaputra River, between Sadiya and Dhubri. (891km).

3. The West-Coast canal, between kollam and Kottayam in Kerala. (168 km)
4. The Champakara canal (14 km) and Udyogmandal canal in Kerala (22km)

• **SEA PORTS**

1. **Kandla:** It is Kuchchh district of Gujarat. This was the first port developed soon after the independence of India. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
2. **Mumbai:** It is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbor.
3. **Jawaharlal Nehru Port:** The Port at Nhava Sheva was planned with a view to decongest Mumbai port and serve as hub port for this region.
4. **Mormugao Port (Goa):** It is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country. This ports accounts for about 50% of India's iron ore export.
5. **New Mangalore:** The port is located in Karnataka. It caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines.
6. **Kochi:** It is the extreme south-western port, located at the entrance of lagoon with a natural harbor.
7. **Tuticorin:** The port is in Tamil Nadu. This port has a natural harbor and rich hinterland. It has a flourishing-trade handling of a large variety of cargoes to Sri Lanka & Maldives.
8. **Chennai:** It is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country. It is ranked next to Mumbai in terms of the volume of trade and cargo.
9. **Vishakhapatnam:** It is the deepest land locked and well protected port. This port was originally, conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports.
10. **Paradeep:** The ports is located in Orissa, specializes in the export of iron ore.
11. **Kolkata:** It is an inland riverine port. This port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga Brahmaputra basin. It is a tidal port. So it requires constant dredging of Hooghly.
12. **Haldia:** It is in West Bengal. It was development as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

■ **AIRWAYS**

• **Advantages of air ways:**

1. It is the fastest means of transport and save time.
2. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, desert, thick forests and long stretches of seas with great ease.
3. It also helps in increasing the trade especially that of perishable product.
4. It reduces pressure on roads and railways.
5. It was National in 1953.

■ **COMMUNICATION**

There are basically two types of means of communication:

1. Personal Communication.
2. Mass communication.

- **Personal communication**

1. Personal messages are exchanged.
2. These can be used by individual for his personal activity.
3. Telephone, Mobile, postal services, post cards etc are the main sources of personal communication.

- **Mass communication:**

1. One person can communicate with several people at the same time.
2. They can be used by the government to create awareness among the people about various national programmes.
3. Radio, T.V., Newspaper etc are the main source of mass communication.

- ☐ **INDIAN POSTAL SYSTEM**

1. It is the largest in the world.
2. It handles parcels as well as personal written communication.
3. Cards and envelopes are considered first class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air.
4. The second class mail includes the book packets, registered newspaper and periodicals.
5. Six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani channel, Metro channel, Green channel business channel, Bulk mail channel and periodical channel.

- ☐ **TELECOMMUNICATION**

1. India has one of the largest Telecom network in Asia.
2. With the opening of Telecom sector to private investment this becomes fast growing sector of Indian economy.
3. By the end of 2004-05, India was the 10th largest telecom network in the world measured in terms of number of phones.

- ☐ **INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

- **Trade:** The exchange of goods and services among people states and countries is referred as trade.
- **Market:** It is the place where exchange of goods takes place.
- **International Trade:** Trade between two countries is called international trade. Trade takes place through sea, air or land.

- **Importance of Trade:**

1. No country can survive without international trade because resources are space bound.
2. Advancement of international trade of a country leads to its economic prosperity.
3. We earn much of our foreign exchange which is required for importing many essential goods.
4. Exports and imports are the two compounds of trade.

- **Favorable balance of trade:**

If the value of exports of any country is more than the value of imports, It is called favorable balance of trade.

- **Unfavorable balance of trade**

The value of imports is more than the value of exports, it is called an unfavorable balance of trade.

☐ TOURISM

• Importance of tourism:

1. It helps in earning foreign exchange.
2. It provides direct as well as indirect employment to people.
3. It promotes national integration.
4. It supports cottage and handicraft industry because foreigners like to purchase these products.
5. It helps in developing friendly relation with other countries and promotes international understandings.

EXERCISE

☐ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name any four means of mass communication.
2. What is a transport?
3. What are express ways?
4. What is National Highway?
5. Why do the Great Plains of India have dense network of railway?
6. Name any four water ways of India.
7. What do you mean by favorable balance of trade? Is India's trade favorable?
8. Name a tidal port?
9. Name the extreme stations which are connected by the East-West corridor.
10. Name the institution which implements the super Highways.
11. Name the extreme cities which are connected by the NHI.
12. What is the density of a road?
13. Name any two inland waterways.
14. Name any four ports of east coast.
15. Define the term 'port'.
16. What are considered the first class mail?
17. What are considered the second class mail?
18. Why mail channels have been introduced?
19. What do you mean by balance of trade?

20. Define the following:

- (a) Market (b) Trade (c) International Trade

21. What are the means of mass communication?

☐ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are super Highways? Name any two roads which have been constructed under this project.
2. What is the main objective behind the super Highways? Which agency is responsible for building these roads?
3. What are national Highways? What is their importance?
4. Mention any four features of the border Roads.
5. Distinguish between metaled road and un-metaled roads.

6. What are major problems of Indian roads?
7. What is the importance of ports for the Indian economy?
8. Mention any four features of the telecom Network of India.
9. "Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy". Support the statement with four examples.
10. How do physiographic and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of Indian railways network?

■ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the importance of roads in India? Explain any four major problems faced by road transportation.
2. Explain the importance of means communication in modern times. How are personal communications different from mass communication?
3. Compare and contrast roads and railways as means of transport?
4. Why are means of transport and communication essential requirements of human life?
5. Explain the importance of air transport in India.
6. Explain any six qualitative improvements made in Indian Railways.
7. Explain any four advantages of pipeline transportation. Name any two important Networks of pipe line transportation in India.
8. What is importance of tourism?

ECONOMICS

DEVELOPMENT

Development is a process of change: Change for betterment is development.

For a landless rural laborer more days of work and better wages means development.

- On the other hand, for a body form a rich urban family, pursuing studies abroad may be development.

Thus we can say that:

- DIFFERENT PERSONS CAN HAVE DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS
- WHAT MAY BE DEVELOPMENT FOR ONE MAY NOT BE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTHER, IT MAY BE DESTRUCTIVE FOR OTHERS

Example: To get more electricity an industrialist may want more dams but the community whose land gets submerged due to building of dam may oppose it.

What are the general goals for development?

- **INCOME**- The most common goal for people is to desire for regular work, better wages decent price of their crop or products, in other rewords they want more **income**.
- **NON MATERILA THINGS**- which sometimes improve the quality of life are sometime more important than income, for example_ Equal treatment, freedom, security, respect are some of the many things that cannot be easily measured but mean a lot in our lives.
- **MIX OF GOALS**- for development people look for a mix of goals. A woman who is engaged in paid work enjoys more dignity in the household and society and if there is respect for woman there will be more sharing of work and acceptance of women working outside, this will encourage more women to take up jobs.

Some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives?

The factors other than income which are important in our lives are freedom, security, equal treatment, facilities for family, working atmosphere, quality, respect etc.

Example:

1. A job may give you less pay but may give you regular employment i.e. A sense of security
2. A job may give at a far off place but it may give you facilities for your family and a working atmosphere, this would give you more freedom.
3. A woman who is engaged in paid work earns more respect in her household and society.

National development-

Different people may have different as well as conflicting ideas of a country's development. But from national development we have to think of goals which are fair and just for all. The ideas should benefit a large number of people.

Comparisons between different nations

Some countries are considered more developed than others. This comparison can be done on the basis of some attributes. One of the most important attributes is income. Countries with higher income are more developed as such countries are able to provide all the things man needs with the help of that income.

National Income

National income is the sum total of income from goods and services produced within the country and income coming from abroad.

For comparing countries national income is not a very useful measure as countries have different population and by comparing national income we cannot tell what an average person earns in that country. Therefore we have to compare the **average income/per capita income**.

Average / Per capita income

The average income of a country is the total income of the country divided by its total population.

$$\text{Average income} = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Disadvantage of comparing countries on the basis of Average income

The major disadvantage is that it hides disparities, i.e.. It does not tell us how income is distributed among the people. E.g. Country A and B may have identical average income but country A may be preferred as it has more equitable distribution of wealth on the other hand country B may be having mostly poor and very few rich people.

World Bank's classification of countries:

According to world development report 2006 brought out by the World Bank countries are classified on the basis of their per capita income. The classification is thus.

1. Countries with per capita income above Rs. 4, 53, 000 per annum are rich countries or developed countries e.g. U.S.A., U.K., Japan, Germany, Singapore-etc.
2. Countries with per capita income between Rs. 4, 53, 000 to 37,000 are called developing, or middle income countries. E.g. Sri Lanka, China, Brazil etc.
3. Countries with per capita income less than Rs. 37,000 are called low income countries, e.g. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal etc. Per capita income in India is Rs. 28000 per annum.

Other attributes to be considered besides per Capita income are:

- (a) **Infant mortality rate-** The number of children that die before that age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- (b) **Literacy rate-** measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

(c) **Net attendance ratio**-is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending "school as a percentage of total number of children of the same age group. Therefore we can say that money alone is not an indicator of the facilities, goods and services that citizens can use, e.g. In Kerala the per capita income is lower than Punjab but the infant mortality rate is low and the health, education and PDS works better there. **Criterion of UNDP for measuring development of countries** is different from world bank it compares countries based on a) Education level b) health status c) per capita income."

Sustainability of development

Sustainability is the capacity to use the resources judiciously and maintain their balance. Every generation wants to take maximum benefit from the resources but this would lead to disastrous consequences because the resources would get exhausted and our future generations would be deprived of these resources.

Non renewable resources

These resources cannot be replenished. New sources may be added but they too may get exhausted. E.g. Crude oil is being constantly explored so that we can add to the resource. These resources must be used carefully and we must try to find methods of recycling and reusing them.

Renewable resources

The resources like wind, water, solar energy are inexhaustible but we must see that they are not put to wrong use otherwise they too would soon be degraded.

"The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". This is a relevant statement in today's times as we may have abundance of resources if we use them judiciously and save for our future generations. If we use them greedily then there will not be any resource left for our children.

Environmental degradation around us

The consequences of environmental degradation can be felt everywhere and it is not just a national issue it can be felt internationally. If due to overuse or misuse of natural resources one part of the world gets degraded, it has effects on other parts of the world also e.g.

1. Testing of atom bomb can have bad effects on other parts of the world.
2. Dumping of industrial waste into rivers have led to their degradation.
3. The effect of oil spill in the Persian Gulf during the Gulf war was also seen in the snowfall in Kashmir during winters.

Reasons for 40% people being undernourished even though there is enough food in the country

1. A large number of people are so poor that they cannot afford nutritious food.
2. Lack of education and health facilities is also a cause of low nutritional level.
3. In several states of India the public Distribution system is not functioning properly.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

This index is used to calculate if the adults are undernourished. Take the weight of a person in kg and his height in meters. Divide the weight by square of the height. If it is less than 18.5 then the person is undernourished and if it is more than 25 then the person is overweight.

EXERCISE

SOLVED EXERCISE

Q.1 What is development?

Ans. Development refers to the process as a result of which along with increase in real per capita income there is a reduction in inequality, Proverb, Illiteracy and diseases. In other words, this is improvement in the economic welfare of the people and their standard of living rises.

Q.2 Mention any four characteristics of development.

Ans. (i) Different people have different developmental goals.
(ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be destructive for the other.
(iii) Income is the most important component of development but along with income people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace, literacy etc.

Q.3 What is national income?

Ans. National income is defined as the total value of all the good and services produced within a country plus income coming from abroad.

Q.4 What is capital income?

Ans. When the total National income is divided by the Total population, it is called per capital income.

Q.5 What is infant mortality Rate?

Ans. It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Q.6 What is Literacy rate?

Ans. It measures that proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

Q.7 What is Net attendance Ration?

Ans. It is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage to total number of children in the same age group.

Q.8 What contributes to the human development?

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

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

Q.9 What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of the criterion?

Ans. **1. Rich or High Income countries:** Countries with per capita income of Rs. 4, 53,000 per annum and above in 2004 are called rich countries.

2. Poor or Low Income countries: The countries with per capita income of Rs. 37,000 or less are called low-income countries.

India comes in the category of low-income countries because its per capital income in 2004 was just Rs. 28,000 per annum. The rich countries, excluding, countries of Middle East and certain other small countries are generally called development countries.

Limitation

- (i) It covers only economic aspect ignoring peace, health, environment, education, longevity etc.
- (ii) The method cannot provide us distribution of income.

Q.10 Distinguish between human and economic development.

Ans.

| Human Development | Economic Development |
|--|---|
| 1. It is broader aspect of development as it includes monetary as well as. | 1. It is a narrow concept as it includes only monetary aspects. |
| 2. it is the process of both quantitative and qualitative growth. | 2. It includes only quantitative growth. |
| 3. Human development is end or the final goal of all developments. | 3. It is means to achieve human development. |

Q.11 What are major features of sustainable development?

Ans. Main features of sustainable development are as under

1. Efficient use of natural resources: Sustainable development does not mean that natural resources should not be used a all. It simply means that natural resources and environment should be used in an efficient manner as to achieve along term net objectives like increases in income and employment abolition of poverty, Important in sandal of lining etc.

2. No reduction in the quality of life of the future generation: Sustainable development describes those activities which in order to maintain existing high stand of living prove detrimental to natural resources and environment. According to this concept, one should desist from undertaking such activities as increase in pollution and decrease n quality of life of future generations.

3. No increase I pollution: Sustainable development describes those activities which, in order to maintain existing. High standard of living proves determinable to natural resources and environment. According to this concept, one should desist from undertaking, such activities as increase in pollution and decrease in quality of life of future generations.

Q.12 “The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person”. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

Ans. Sustainability is the capacity to use the resources judiciously and maintain their balance. Every generation wants to get the retest benefits from the available resources but such dung would-be quite disastrous because the available resources shall be exhausted at a result and especially our coining generations will be deprived of such resources. So we should use our resources most judiciously so that a certain part of them is left for our coming generation to use it in fuse. We should protect our animal wealth, both animals and birds form human exploitation otherwise some species sill be lost forever. In such case our corning generations would be deprived of much charm and beauty which we enjoy today corning be seeing different varieties of animals and birds. Certain resources like water, wind energy and solar energy etc. are inexhaustible but we must see that we are not put wrong use- There is no harm in using the land for cultivating 6 we should see that its fertile outhouse sooner or later it will turn into a waste land.

Most of the mineral wealth and iron, cooper, gold, silver etc. is exhaustible and as such must be used gold carefully. However, we must devise methods of recycling these resources and reusing them.

No doubt, we should utilize our resources for our benefit but we should sustain them and maintain them of our future as well as for the welfare of our coming generations. That is why, it has been said, Earth ash enough sources to meet the demands of all but enough to satisfy the greed **of even one** person.

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

- **Primacy Activity:** those occupations which are closely related to man's natural environment e.g. gathering, hunting, fishing etc.
- **Secondary activity:** The occupation which produces finished goods by using the products of primary activities as raw material e.g. sugar from sugarcane, manufacturing of cloth from cotton etc.
- **Tertiary activity:** This activity consists of all service occupations e.g. transport & communication, trade health, education and administration etc.
- **Intermediate goods.** Those goods which are sold by one firm to another of resale or for further processing.
- **Final goods.** They have crossed the boundary line of production and are ready for use by the final users e.g. cloth, coolers, T.V. etc.
- **Double counting:** The counting of the value of a product more than once is called double counting.
- **Gross Domestic product:** It is the market value of the final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country during one year.
- **Disguised Unemployment:** It is the situation in which more workers are working in an activity than required.
- **Public sector:** It is the sector which is controlled, managed and owned by the government.
- **Private sector:** It is owned, controlled and managed by individual or by a group of individuals.

SECTORS

People in society are engaged in various economic activities. Some produce goods while some produce services in order to understand these activities people are divided into groups. These groups are called sector or activity

- **Primary sector:**
 - (i) Those occupations which are closely related to man's natural environment. Hunting, fishing, lumbering, animal rearing, farming and mining are important examples of primary activity.
 - (ii) This sector is also called agricultural and related sector.
 - (iii) Primary products are the base for all other products that we subsequently make.
- **Secondary Sector:**
 - (i) The occupation which produces finished goods by using the product of primary activity as raw materials are included in secondary activity. E.g. Manufacturing of cloth from cotton, sugar from sugarcane and steel from iron ore etc.
 - (ii) This sector is related to industries and hence can be called industrial sector.
 - (iii) The product is not produced by nature.
- **Tertiary Sector:**
 - (i) These are activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sector.
 - (ii) These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.
 - (iii) Since these activities generate services rather than goods. They are called service sector e.g. Transport, storage communication, Banking etc.

COMPARING THE THREE SECTORS:

- **Intermediate Goods:** Those goods which are sold by one firm to another either for resale or for further processing is called as Intermediate Goods. E.g. paper sold by a paper mill to a publisher is intermediate goods. In other words these goods which are within the boundary line of production. The value of these goods is not included in the national income of a country. Their value is reflected in the value of final goods.
- **Final Goods:** Those goods which are used either for [mal consumption or for capital formation. These are not resold. In other words final goods have crossed the boundary line of production and are ready for use by the [mal users.
- **Double counting:** The counting of the value of a product more than once is called double counting. Gross Domestic Product is the market value of the final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country during one year.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TERTIARY SECTOR

- **Factors responsible for the growth of tertiary sector.**

1. Basic services:

In any country several services such as hospitals, school, post and telegraph police station, courts, village defense, transport, banks etc are required. These can be considered as basic services. The government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.

2. **Development of means of transport and communication**

The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport communication trade etc. All these come under tertiary sector.

3. **More income more service:** The per capita income in our country is rising. As income level rises people demand are also rising.

4. **New services:** With modification and globalization some new services based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.

☐ **IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY SECTOR**

1. The secondary and tertiary sectors have failed to create enough job.

2. Even though industrial output or the production of goods went up by eight times during the period, employers in the industry went up by only 2.5 times.

3. More than half of the workers in the country are still working in the primary sector mainly in agriculture producing only quarter of the GDP.

☐ **DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT**

It is saturation in which more workers are working in an activity than required.

1. **Diversification of Agriculture:** More than 60% of our workers are employed in agriculture but our farmers are producing only limited crops. There is need to diversify agriculture. Farmers should be encouraged to adopt Pisciculture, horticulture animal rearing etc. along with cultivation of crop.

2. **Cheap Credit:** Most of the farmers depend on informal sources of credit. Government should encourage the commercial banks to provide loans to the farmers at cheaper rates.

3. **Provision of basic facilities:** Our rural areas lack basic facilities like roads, transportation, banking, market etc. The government should invest some money in these sectors so that Indian village can be linked to other market. The activity can provide productive employment to not just for farmers but also other such as those in services like transport or trade.

4. **Promotion of local industries:** Promote and locate industries especially the cottage and small scale industries in semi rural areas where a large number of people may be employed.

5. **Improvement in Education & Health:** Most of the Indian villages lack education and health facilities. A study conducted by the planning commission estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in education sector one. Similarly, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers in rural area.

☐ **NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (NREGA)-2005**

• **Main feature of the scheme are:**

1. The scheme targets scheduled Castes (SC) and scheduled Tribes (ST) and poor women who suffer from poverty.

2. To provide livelihood to the people below the poverty line, guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a year to every household in the country.

3. Under the scheme, the Gram Panchayat after proper verification will register household and issue job card to registered household.

☐ **DIVISION OF SECTOR AS ORGANISED AND UNORGANISED**

1. **Organized sector:** Organized sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulation which are given in various laws such as Factories Act. Minimum wages Act. Payment of Gratuity Act, shop and Establishment Act. Etc.

• **Advantages of organized sector**

1. Workers in this sector enjoy security of employment.

2. They work only for fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.

3. They also get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund etc.

4. They also get several other benefits under the laws.
5. The workers working in organized sector also get pension after retirement.
- **Unorganized sector:** It is a sector which is not registered by the government. It is characterized by small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government. These are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- **Disadvantages of unorganized sector:**
 1. Workers working in unorganized get fewer wages.
 2. There is no provision for overtime, paid leaves, holidays, leaves due to sickness etc.
 3. Employment in subject to high degree of insecurity people can be asked to leave without any reason.
 4. A large number of people doing small jobs come under unorganized sector.
 5. Land-less and casual workers also comes under unorganized sector.
 6. People working in unorganized sector are exploited.
- ☐ **UNORGANISED SECTOR OF RURAL AREAS**

In the rural areas, the unorganized sector comprises mainly of workers in small scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport etc. and those who work as street vendors, head load workers garment makers, rag pickers etc.
- ☐ **HOW TO PROTECT WORKERS IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR**
 1. **Alternative sources of employment:** this is the best policy, on long term basics, to create ample opportunities of employment in the areas of other than agriculture..
 2. **Public works programmers:** Majority of the people get employment during sowing and harvesting periods. For the remaining part of the year they usually remain unemployed. It is necessary to organize the public works programmers to the rural workers thought the year.
 3. **Social security:** The workers of unorganized sector have no social security of job. So there is sincere efforts are needed.
- ☐ **SECTOR IN TERMS OF OWNERSHIP**

On the ownership of resources economic activities can be classified as-

 1. **Private sector:** it is sector which is controlled, managed and owned by the individual e.g. Tata iron & steel co., Baja Auto etc.
 2. **Public sector:** It is the sector which is controlled, managed and owned by the government e.g. Indian Railways, BHEL, Sindri Fertilizer Ltd. Etc.
 - **Motivation:** The private sector activities are centered on profit motives and the contest of service is of secondary consideration. Public sector activities are determined by the social welfare consideration with the movie of providing basic needs of people of the country and the profit motives are secondary consideration.
- ☐ **ROLE OF GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC SECTOR:**
 1. **Development of infrastructure;** Development of infrastructure comprising of transport, power communication, basic industries etc. is a precondition of growth. Expenditure on the developing of infrastructure is known as social over head costs.
 2. **Development of backward areas:** the government finds it necessary to start industrial production in these areas on its own.
 3. **Basic facilities:** running proper school and providing education in the duty of the government.
 4. **Other problems:** there are many other problems like malnourishment, high infant motility rate, unsafe drinking water etc. which need special attention. These problems can be solved only with the help o government.

EXERCISE

☐ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What are primary activities? Give two examples.
2. What are intermediate goods? Give two examples.
3. What is double counting?
4. What is GDP?
5. What is disguised employment?
6. What are final goods?
7. What are basic services?
8. What is under employment?
9. What is public sector?
10. What is private sector?
11. What is organized sector?
12. What is an unorganized sector?
13. State an example each of activity in primary secondary in tertiary sector.
14. Name some occupations where problem of under employment prevails.
15. Mention any two long term measures to remove the problem of underemployment in rural area.

☐ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? How can it be removed?
2. In India, the development process has led an increase in the share of the tertiary; sector in G.D.P do you agree with this statement? Discuss.
3. State measures that you feel will help to protect the laborers in the unorganized sector.
4. How is the tertiary sector different from other sector? Illustrate with few example.
5. Is the service sector actually growing? Substantiate your answer.
6. Differentiate between public sector and private sector citing examples.
7. How these are activates in the economy classified on the basic of employment conditions.
8. Compare the employment condition prevailing in the organized and unorganized sector.
9. Distinguish between, final goods and intermediate goods.
10. Distinguish between, final goods and unorganized sector.
11. Who are the people that work in unorganized sector?
12. What are the objectives of NREGA 2005?

☐ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? Give at least for reasons.
2. Suggest some ways which can be helpful in creating employment in rural areas.
3. What are the advantages of working organized sector?
4. What are the disadvantages of working in unorganized sector?
5. Explain the role of government in public sector.
6. How to protect workers in an unorganized sector?
7. Primary sector is more important than tertiary sector. Discuss.

EXERCISE

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of (choose one):
 - (a) Employment conditions
 - (b) The nature of economic activity
 - (c) Ownership of enterprises
 - (d) Number of workers employed in the enterprises
2. Production of commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity insector:
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Information technology
3. GDP is the sum total of the value of goods produced during a particular year:
 - (a) All goods and services
 - (b) All final goods and services
 - (c) All intermediate goods and services
 - (d) All intermediate and final goods and services
4. In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2003 is:
 - (a) Between 20 percent to 30 percent
 - (b) Between 30 percent to 40 percent
 - (c) Between 50 percent to 60 percent
 - (d) 70 Percent
5. Which one of the following is not an activity of the primary sector?
 - (a) Fishing
 - (b) Mining
 - (c) Manufacturing
 - (d) Lumbering
6. Which one of the following is not an activity of the secondary sector?
 - (a) Brick-making
 - (b) sugar-making
 - (c) Manufacturing
 - (d) Forestry
7. Which one of the following activity does not belong to the Tertiary sector?
 - (a) Fishing
 - (b) Banking
 - (c) Trade
 - (d) Transport
8. Which activity continued to prove largest employer in between 1973 to 2000?
 - (a) Sugar industry
 - (b) Agriculture
 - (c) Mining
 - (d) Banking
9. Which is disguised unemployment?
 - (a) When more people are made to work less than their potential
 - (b) When people are ready to work but they have not jobs or work to do
 - (c) When less people are made to work more than their potential
 - (d) When everyone is made to work according to his potential
10. Which one of the following is not an example of the public sector?
 - (a) Railways
 - (b) Post office
 - (c) Reliance Industries
 - (d) Army

| ANSWER KEY | EXERCISE | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Que. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ans. | C | A | B | C | C | D | A | B | A | C |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

MONEY AND CREDIT

☐ IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Barter System:** The system of exchanging goods is known as Barter system.
- **Double coincidence of wants:** It means both parties i.e. buyer a seller have to agree to sell and buy each other commodities
- **Cheque:** It is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name to cheque has been made.
- **Cash Reserve Ratio:** The part of the total deposit which the bank keeps with itself in cash form in return for the promise of future payment.
- **Formal lender Resources:** There include those resources which are controlled by the government. E.g. Banks & Cooperatives.
- **Informal lender resources:** These include money lenders, traders, friends and relatives.
- **Debt trap:** It is a situation which pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.
- **Money:** Any things which is generally accepted by the people in exchange of goods or services or in repayment of debts.
- **Demand Deposits:** Deposits in the bank which are payable on demand are called demand deposits.

☐ BARTER SYSTEM

The system of exchanging goods is known as barter system.

• Limitation of Barter system

- (i) Two people with different types of needs and goods must be there to satisfy each other's needs.
- (ii) There are many products which cannot be divided.
- (iii) Valuation of goods is very difficult.
- (iv) It was time consuming.

☐ MONEY AS MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

It is an important function of money. It means that money act as an intermediary for the goods and services in an exchange of transaction. Use of money as a medium of exchange has removed the major difficulty of double coincidence of wants in the barter system.

• Double coincidence of want

It means both parties i.e. buyer and seller have to agree to sell and buy each other commodities.

• Advantage of Money

- (i) It is used as a medium of exchange.
- (ii) It offers economic freedom to the people.
- (iii) It is used for purchasing goods and services.
- (iv) It is easy to store money.

• Measure of value

Money serves as measure of value in terms of unit of account. Unit of account means that the value of each good or services is measured in the monetary unit.

• Modern forms of money

It includes currency, paper notes, coins and deposits with the bank.

Money is used as a medium of exchange because:

- (i) It is authorized by the government of the country.

- (ii) Its demand and supply can be controlled by the Central Bank of the country. In case of India the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.
- (iii) In India the law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transaction in India. No Individual can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.
- (iv) Value of each good or services is measured in the monetary unit.

■ DEPOSITS WITH BANK

- **Demand deposit:** The deposits in the bank accounts which can be withdrawn on demand are known as demand deposit.
- Advantages of depositing money in the bank:
 - (i) It is safer place to keep money as compared to the house or a working place.
 - (ii) People can earn interest on the deposited money.
 - (iii) People have the provisions to withdraw the money as and when they require.
 - (iv) People can also make payments through cheque.
- **Cheque:** It is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been made.
- **Advantages:**
 - (i) It is the safest mode of transaction.
 - (ii) It is easy to carry a cheque as compared to money

■ LOAN ACTIVITIES OF BANKS

- (i) Bank keeps only a small proportion of their deposits as case with themselves. (About 15% for their provision)
- (ii) Bank use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. Bank makes use of deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- (iii) In this way bank mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in needs of funds.
- (iv) Bank charge a higher interest rate of on loans than what they offer in deposits. The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and what are paid to the deposition are their main sources of income.
- **Credit:** It refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.
- **Importance of Credit**
 - (i) It helps the people to purchase houses.
 - (ii) It helps the businessman to expand their business.
 - (iii) The difference between the lending rate and borrowing rate is the source of income for the banks.
 - (iv) In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production. Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming.
- **Disadvantage of Credit**
 - (i) Banks charge a very high rate of interest which means a large part of earning of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
 - (ii) If the borrowers fail to repay the loan, the bank has the right to sell the assets of the borrowers.
 - (iii) If loan is used for unproductive activities the borrower can be pushed into a debt trap.
 - (iv) Banks don't provide credits to the poor people as they don't have any approved security.

■ TERMS OF CREDIT

- **Interest Rate:** Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the bank along with the repayment of the principal amount.
- There are two types of interest rate:**

- **Fixed:** This rate is fixed and do not change throughout the loan period,
- **Floating:** This rate vary according to the bank's policy and policy of the R.B.I.
- **Debt trap:** It is a situation which pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.
- **Collateral:** It is an asset that the borrower owns (such as lands, building, vehicles, live stocks, deposits with bank) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the collateral to obtain payment.

■ **LOAN FROM COOPERATIVES**

- (i) **Aims:** The main aim of these societies is to given short period and medium term loan to its member. These societies encourage the habit of thrift among its member.
- (ii) **Finance:** To run their affairs, these societies procure credit from various sources. These sources may be divided into two parts.
 - (a) **Internal Sources:** There are many sources such as entry fee, share capital, deposits of member & reserves.
 - (b) **External sources:** The government, central financial institutes, Reserve Bank of India And other is external sources.
- (iii) **Loans:** These societies give short period loans to their members for productive purposes. The society can also give, up to certain limit, medium period loans.
- **Central Co-operative Bank:** These banks were established according to the Co-operative societies Act- 1912.

Functions:

- (a) These banks give interest-free loan to the primary Agricultural societies, but from others interest is charged.
- (b) These banks also perform general banking function such as to accept deposit from the people, transfer of money etc.
- (c) These banks help the primary societies in solving their problems.

■ **FORMAL SECTOR IN CREDIT**

- (i) **Formal lender resources:** These include those resources which are controlled by the government. Banks and cooperative banks fall in to the formal category.
- (ii) **In formal lender resources:** These include money lenders, traders, relatives and friends.

| Difference between formal and informal credit | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Formal | Informal |
| 1 | These resources work under the supervision of the R.B.I. | These do not work under any government organization. |
| 2 | The rate of interest is very low. | The rate of interest is very high. |
| 3 | Commercial banks, cooperative bank Societies are the main sources of Formal Credit. | Relatives money lender and land lord are the main sources of informal |

• **Unequal distribution of formal sector loans:**

Even after more than 50 year of independence most of rural and poor people still depends on non formal resources for their loan requirements 85% of the loan taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources. The poor households have to pay a heavy price for borrowing.

■ **SELF HELP GROUPS (SHG) FOR THE POOR:**

It helps in pooling the saving of the members, who are poor. Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable rate of interest.

• **Major feature of SHGs:**

1. Typical SHGs can have 15-20 members usually belonging to the same village.
2. The main motive of SHGs to pool the savings of the poor people.

3. Saving per member can vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 or more depending on the ability of the people and the strength of the group.
4. It provides loans to their members at a reasonable rate.
5. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for bank loans.
6. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group with the main motive to create self employment opportunities for the members.
7. Most of the SHGs work in a democratic way.

EXERCISE

■ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why are banks willing to lend to women organized in SHGs?
2. Define the term money.
3. Explain Barter exchange system with the help of an example.
4. Problem of lack of double coincidence of wants exists in barter system. Explain?
5. How money serves as a medium of exchange?
6. Why everybody is bound to accept money against any transaction?
7. What does terms of credit include?
8. Explain loans from cooperatives?
9. What is debt trap? Mention any two factors responsible for the dept trap.
10. What are formal sources of Credit?
11. What are formal sources of Credit?
12. What is the source of income for the banks?
13. What is the importance of credit?
14. What are the two limitations of Barter system?
15. What is Cash Reserve Ratio?

■ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?
2. What are the reasons that the banks are not willing to lend to certain borrowers?
3. Differentiate between money and barter system.
4. In what way does RBI supervise the functioning of the banks?
5. "The modern currency is without any use of its own". Why is it accepted as money?
6. What are the limitations of barter system?
7. What are the importance/ uses of money?
8. "The rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange". Explain.
9. What are the advantages of depositing money in the Bank?
10. What is a cheque? What is its importance?
11. What is collateral?
12. Explain money as a medium of exchange?
13. Explain the loan activities of banks?
14. Why should credit at reasonable rates be available for all?
15. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit?

▣ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Explain the major features of SHGs in rural area.
2. Analyze the role of credit for development.
3. Explain the loan activities of banks.
4. Most of the poor household is still dependent on informal sources of credit'. Explain.
5. Why should the banks and cooperative societies provide more loan facilities to the rural households in India?
6. Explain the inconvenience of barter system.
7. Write a note on formal and informal credit in India.

GLOBALISATION & THE INDIAN ECONOMY

▣ IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Globalization:** It means free interaction of an economy with the economies of the rest of the world.
- **Liberalization:** Liberalization of the economy means to free it from direct or physical controls imposed by the government.
- **Privatization:** It means allowing the private sector to set up industries which were earlier reserved for the public sector.
- **MNC:** It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one country.
- **Investment:** The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment.
- **Foreign investment:** Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment.
- **Fair Globalization:** It refers to globalization which creates opportunities for all and ensures that its benefits are better shared.

▣ PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES

Until the middle of the 20th century, production was organized within countries. Even in our country most of the production was in the hands of the government. But with the entry of MNCs (Multi National corporations) the whole world market has changed.

- **MNC:** A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one country for e.g. Pepsi, Samsung, Onida, Glaxo, Ponds, and LG etc.

▣ FEATURES OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1. International Operations:

Activities of MNCs are spread over many countries their parent corporation is located in one country and subsidiaries are scattered in many countries. For e.g. ITT, a very large American MNC designs its products in research centres in the U.S.A. and then the components are manufactured in China. These components are then shipped to Mexico and Eastern European countries where these are assembled and the finished products are sold all over the world.

2. **Giant Size:** Most of the MNC are giant size their assets, sales and profits run into multi-Crores.

▣ ADVANTAGES OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1. **Availability of capital and foreign investment:** MNC help to solve the problem of capital and foreign investment by under developed and developing countries. MNCs set up factories, and offices for production in these developing and

under developing countries and make huge investment. The money that is spent to buy asset is called investment. Investment made by these MNCs is called foreign investment.

2. Availability of foreign exchange: MNCs can be helpful in solving the problem of foreign exchange of the underdeveloped and developing countries. In 1905 India faced a huge shortage of foreign exchange but with the entry of MNCs it has surplus foreign exchange reserves.
3. Promotion of small scale industries: Most of the MNCs take help from small scale and local industries in manufacturing. Garment, Footwear, sports items etc are carried out by a large number of small producers around the world. The products are supplied to the MNCs which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers.
4. Foreign Trade and Integration of Market: With the entry of MNCs even the small countries have depend upon their domestic markets for other countries.
 - It increases foreign trade.
 - It creates an opportunity for the local producers to reach beyond the domestic market.
 - Producers can sell their products not only in local market but also in foreign market.
 - Buyers and consumer are getting variety of goods of their choice.
 - Prices of most of the consumer goods have fallen down due to the competition.
- Availability of modern techniques and management:
Modern technology and managerial services are made available to the local companies. As a result the productivity of the local enterprises increases and resources are optimally utilized.

■ **DESADVANTAGES OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS**

1. Harmful for host country: The main objective of the MNCs is to earn maximum profit. They over exploit the natural resources of the host country.
2. Harmful for the local producers: Most of the local producers have failed to compete with the MNCs so, either they have sold their units to MNCs or have been wiped off.
3. Harmful for Economic Equality: MNCs are interested in setting up industries in particular region and hence those regions develop very rapidly and other regions remain under developed.
4. Harmful for freedom: The Corporation makes all efforts to bring to power in the host country a political party that is favorably inclined to them.

■ **GLOBALISATION**

- Globalization: It is the process of integration or inter-connection between countries. It allows free flow of trade, capital and human resources across borders.
- Factors responsible for Globalization:
 1. Rapid improvement in technology has been one of the major factors that have stimulated the globalization process. Due to major improvement in transportation technology, goods can be transported throughout the world in a short period of time and a lower cost.
 2. Development telecommunications, computers, internet has given a big boost to the process of globalization. It is very easy to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas.
- **Use of IT in Globalization:**
 1. Helps in communication across the world at negligible cost.
 2. Transfer of data and other information.
 3. Transfer of money across the countries.
 4. To link the market

5. To setup customer care centres.

■ LIBERALISATION

• Trade Barriers: It refers to the various restrictions which are used by the government to increase or decrease foreign trade. E.g. tax on imports.

The Indian government, after independence has put many such barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered due to the following reasons.

1. All the basic industries required huge investment which was beyond the reach of private sector. So all these industries were developed under public sector.
2. Government wanted to control basic industries because it was felt that the government control of critical industries would provide necessary resources to undertake development activities in different segment of the economy.
3. The private sector was allowed to establish industries and business enterprises, but was subject to controls and regulations that came in the form of laws. This was considered necessary so that resources and wealth would not get concentrated in a few hands.
4. The main purpose behind the mixed economy strategy was to eliminate poverty, inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth, unemployment and to achieve economic growth and social justice.

■ LIBERALISATION:

Removing barriers or restrictions set up by the government is known as liberalization.

In 1991 it was decided to lift all the unwanted restriction such as industrial licensing system, price control, import license etc.

For this following steps were taken

1. All the industries except three industries were exempted from any kind of industrial licensing.
2. Under the policy of liberalization industries are free to expand and produce according to the need of market,
3. Now the producers are free to import the machinery and raw material from abroad.
4. Now the industries are. Also free to import modern technology from other countries.

■ PRIVATISATION

Privatization was another component of liberalization.

It means allowing the private sector to setup industries which were earlier reserved for the public sector.

The following steps have been taken:

1. The number of industries reserved for public sector. Has been reduced from 71 to 3.
2. Now public sector can enter in core industries like iron and steel, electricity, transportation communication, ship building etc.
3. Process of disinvestment has been initiated by the government in respect or those public sector industries which have been running in loss.
4. The private sector has been free from many restrictions such as licensing, permission to import raw materials, regulation of prices and restriction on investment.

■ POSITIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN INDIA

1. **Variety of products:** Many MNCs have invested their capital in India. So the Indian consumers are getting variety and quality products at cheaper rates.
2. **Development in infrastructure:** Due to this policy the condition of infrastructure has improved considerably. The government is building Golden Quadrilateral which will connect all major cities. Much progress can be seen in the communication sector.

3. **Boost to Indian Companies:** Due to this policy the private sector has gained a big push. Now the private sector is free to import raw material and technology from other countries. Many restrictions on the import and exports have been lifted. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinational companies themselves. Tata motors, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints are some companies which are spreading their operation worldwide.
4. **Boost to service sector:** Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particular those involving information and communication technology.
5. **Foreign currency and foreign direct investment:** The foreign currency reserves have multiplied to a great extent due to new economic policy. Foreign direct investment which was just Rs. 174 crore in 1991 has risen to Rs. 9, 338 in 2000.
6. **Global form of modern business:** Due to globalization the business has now become global. Now India exports and imports of goods. Our industries have also entered in the all kind foreign market.
7. **Increase in competition:** The process of globalization and liberalization has increased the competition among the different industries. The competition has increased the efficiency and productivity levels of the private as well as public sector.

❑ **NEGATIVE ASPECT OF GLOBALISATION**

1. **Exploitation of workers:** Large MNCs with worldwide network look for the cheapest goods in order to maximize their profits. Workers are forced to work for long hours and work night shifts on a regular basis during the peak season. Workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought by globalization.
2. **Less importance to agriculture:** New economic policy of globalization has ignored the significance of agriculture sector in the Indian economy.
3. **Failure in poverty alleviation:** It has failed to solve the problem of poverty which is a major economic problem of India. The process of globalization has widened the gap between the rich and poor.
4. **Problem for small scale Industries:** The MNCs have entered in the production of such items which were earlier reserved for small scale industries. The small scale industries have failed to compete with the MNCs.
5. **Competition and uncertain employment:** Globalization and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers flexibly'. This means that workers jobs are no longer secure.

❑ **THE STRUGGLE FOR OR A FAIR GLOBALISATION**

The above evidences indicate that not everyone has been benefited from globalization. People with education, skill and wealth have made the best use of the new opportunities on the other hand, there are many who have not shared the benefits. So no there is need for fair globalization i.e. where all get equal opportunities and development takes place but not at the cost of poor people and environment.

● **Role of Government:**

1. Government should prepare such policies that must protect the interest not only of the rich and the powerful, but of all the people in the country.
2. Government can ensure that labor laws are properly. Implemented and the workers at their rights.
3. Government can reserve some items exclusively for small scale and local producers.
4. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers like quota system, imports duties etc.
5. It can negotiate at the WTO for fair rules.

EXERCISE

☐ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Define HNCs.
2. Write any two features of a MNC.
3. “Immediately after independence the government of India gave more thrust to the public sector” Why?
4. Why is the production process of MNCs spread out across the globe?
5. Why MNCs are setting their customer care centres in India?
6. What is investment?
7. What is foreign investment?
8. What is (a) Globalization (b) Privatization?
9. Why people usually move from one country to another?
10. What are trade barriers?
11. What is the importance of trade barrier for the government?
12. What is the process of globalization?
13. How has competition benefited people in India?
14. What is fair globalization?

☐ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. List the factors that have promoted globalization. List some benefits of globalization.
2. What are the fears of globalization?
3. What are the characteristics of MNCs?
4. What was the development strategy prior to 1991 adopted by India?
5. New economic policies were required in 1991. Why?
6. How do the MNCs help in the growth of local companies?
7. How has the MNCs changed the world economy?
8. What is the importance of global trade?
9. Mention any four vocational factors of the MNCs.
10. Explain the role of government in fair globalizations.

☐ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. “MNCs have international operations and giant size”. Explain it.
2. Discuss the major features of new economic policy of liberalization and globalization.
3. What are the advantages & disadvantages of MNCs?
4. “Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process” Explain.
5. What is liberalization? What steps were taken by the government to liberate the Indian economy?
6. What changes have occurred in India due to the adaptation of the policy of liberalization and globalization?
7. What are the positive and negative impacts of globalization?

CONSUMER RIGHTS

■ IMPORTANT TERMS

1. **Adulteration:** It is a process by which the quality of food substance is lowered through the addition of other inferior substances to make higher profits:
2. **Consumer Awareness:** Consumer's consciousness towards their right and social and legal obligation of the business and the government towards consumers are known as consumer awareness.
3. **Consumer Exploitation:** It is a situation in which consumer is cheated by the producer.
4. **Consumer courts:** These are courts which have been established under the consumer protection Act, 1986 at different levels for the protection and promotion of consumer interest.
5. **Consumer:** Any person who buys anything in the market and uses it.
6. **Consumer protection Act, 1986:** It is one of the most important legal measures in protecting the rights of the consumer.
7. **Agmark:** It is meant for the agricultural marking for agricultural product.

■ CONSUMER

Any person who buys anything in the market or pays for any service is a consumer.

■ CONSUMER EXPLOITATION

When a consumer is cheated in any way, either by the shopkeeper or the producer, by giving him poor quality or adulterated goods or by charging more prices for a commodity or a service, it is called consumer's exploitation.

• Consumers are cheated by the manufacture by the following ways:

1. **High Prices:** Traders can charge a price higher than the price prevailing in the market because of the ignorance and urgency of the customer.
2. **Underweight and under measurement:** By their cleverness, some traders scoop so low that they cheat the consumer by resorting to underweight and under measurement tactics.
3. **Sub standard quality:** Some traders sell substandard quality products to the consumer. Nowadays markets are full of duplicate products.
4. **Adulterated and impure products:** In edible items such as oil, ghee and spices adulterated is made in order to earn higher profits.
5. **Improper information:** Companies spend a considerable amount on advertisement alone to attract consumers and feed information that they want the consumers to know but not the information the consumers need about the products.
6. **Lack of safety devices:** Some producers try to produce things of poor quality without caring for the standard safeguard norms.
7. **Poor after sale service:** Many things need adequate after sale service. But most of the sellers do not provide it.

■ MAJOR FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF THE CONSUMER

1. **Limited information:** In the absence of information about different aspects of the products namely price, quality, composition, condition of use etc., the consumers are liable to make a wrong choice and loss money.
2. **Wrong information:** In the absence of full and correct information a consumer may get exploited.

3. Shortage of supply: Due to under development of industry there is a shortage of supply. This gives rise to hoarding and price rise.
4. Limited competition: Due to under development of industry there is a lack of competition in the market. This may lead to exploitation of the consumers.
5. Illiteracy and ignorance of the consumers: In most of the developing and under developed economies illiteracy rate is very higher consumers can be easily cheated by the producer.

■ **NEED FOR RULES AND REGULATIONS TO SAVE THE CONSUMERS**

1. Producers are spending a lot of money to influence the consumers which makes difficult for the consumers to make a correct choice so there is, need for consumer awareness.
2. Producers do not provide sufficient information to the consumers and even some times harass them.
3. Consumer awareness is also must because at times greedy traders begin to play with, the health of the people by indulging in adulteration of edible oils, milk, butter etc.
4. There is need for rules and regulations because most of goods and services are being produced by private sector with profits as main motive.

■ **CONSUMER MOVEMENTS**

The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumer as money unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers. Before 80's there was no legal system available to consumers to protect them from exploitation in the market place for a long time.

In India, the consumer movement as a "social force" originated with the necessity of protecting and promoting the interest of consumer against unfair trade practices. Food shortage, hoarding, black marketing high prices gave birth to consumer movement in an organized form in the 1960s. More recently, India witnessed an upsurge in the number of consumer groups. This is because more & more cases of the consumer exploitation by the private sector. The activities of various consumer forms forced the government to enact the consumer Protection Act 1986, popularly known as COPRA.

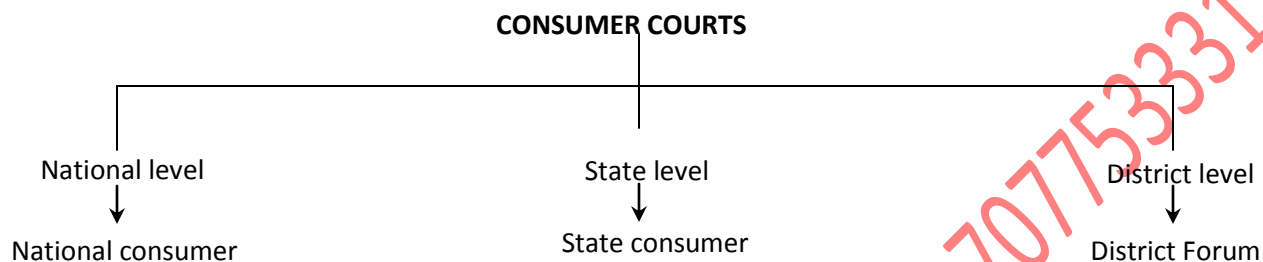
● **Main features of the Act.**

1. The act, applies to all goods and services.
2. It covers all the sectors whether public, private or Co-operative.

■ **RIGHTS OF THE CONSUMERS**

- **Right to safety:** The consumers have right to be protected against marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.
- **Right to be informed:** The consumers have the right to know about the quality, quantity and price of goods, date of manufacture, expiry dates etc. This right has been provided to the consumer so that consumer can approach the courts if cheated.
- **Right to choose:** Consumers have the right to check the variety of goods and services at competitive prices. This right gives the consumer assuring that no producer can force him/her to purchase a particular brand.

- **Right to seek Redressal:** The consumer has the right to seek Redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. If any damage has been done to the consumer. He/she has the right to get compensation depending upon degree of damage.
- **Consumer Courts:** Most important feature of the consumer protection Act is the provision of three 'e' tier system popularly known as consumer courts.



1. These courts look into the grievances and complaints of the consumers against the traders and manufactures and provide the necessary relief and compensation.
2. These courts are required to dispose of each complaint within three months.
3. These courts reduce burden on other courts.

- **STANDARDISATION**

For maintaining the minimum standard government has created various institutions:

1. Through standardization of product the government tries to protect the consumers from lack of quality and varying standards of goods.
2. Government of India has established two agencies to check the quality and standard of the products.
 - (a) Bureau of Indian standards: It has the responsibility of laying down the standards for industrial and consumer goods on a scientific basis and certifying the goods that meet the standard quality.
 - (b) Agmark: It is implemented under the Agricultural Produce Act, 1937, as amended in 1986. This scheme is run by DMI in the ministry of Agriculture Government of India. Products such as honey, Masala and spices carry such marks.
3. If any consumer is dissatisfied with the quality of a certified product, he/she can complain to the nearest office of the BIS.

- **DUTIES OF A WELL INFORMED CONSUMER**

1. While purchasing the goods, consumer should look at the quality of the product, the marked price, guarantee or warrantee card/period.
2. Consumer should preferably purchase standardize products which contain seal of ISI or Agmark.
3. Consumer should ask for a cash-memo and warrantee card.
4. Consumer must be aware of his rights and duties.

5. Consumer should form consumer awareness organization, which can be given representation in various committees formed by the government.
6. He should know the method how to proceed if he is cheated.

EXERCISE

■ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by COPRA?
2. What is meant by consumer exploitation?
3. Define term consumer protection?
4. In which month world consumer day is celebrated?
5. When was RTI enacted?
6. What is the full form of RTI and COPRA?
7. Where is headquarter of BIS is situated?
8. What do you mean by hoarding?
9. Name the consumer court at state, District and national level.
10. Explain two ways by which consumers are exploited by producer or wholesalers.
11. Mention the rights of consumers.
12. What are the duties of a well aware consumer?
13. What is a consumer?
14. When COPRA was enacted?
15. What is consumer awareness?
16. When did consumer movement begin in India?
17. What is adulteration?
18. What is the full form of: MRP, ISO, and FAO?
19. What is the role of government to protect consumer?
20. How do duplicate articles and adulteration cause heavy loss to the consumer?
21. What do you know about the right to be informed?
22. Write a note on Agmark.
23. What do you mean by consumer movement?
24. What is right to choose?
25. Define standardization.

■ WRITE THE ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Describe the consumer court set up in India under COPRA.
2. Analyze the functions of the consumer protection council.
3. What do you know about consumer protection? Why?

4. Explain COPRA.
5. Explain the following consumer rights:
 - (i) Right to representation (ii) Right to Redressal (iii) Right to safety
6. What is the standardization of the product?
7. Discuss the salient features of consumer protection Act 1986.
8. What are the various ways in which a consumer can be exploited?
9. What is the need for consumer awareness?
10. What are consumer forums? What is their importance?

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