Chapter - 1 : The French Revolution

TOPIC-1 The Ancient Regime And Its Crises

Quick Review

- On the morning of 14th July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded the troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that the king would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a peoples' militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms.
- Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortressprison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released.
- > The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Actually, it was the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at that time did not anticipate this outcome.

French Society during the late 18th century

- > In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France.
- > Causes for an empty treasury of France under Louis XVI :
 - (i) Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.
 - (ii) High cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles.
 - (iii) Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain.
 - (iv) The war added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres.
 - (v) Lenders, who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans.
- French Society in the eighteenth century was divided into three Estates, and only members of the Third Estate paid taxes.
 - (i) The members of the First Estate, that is the clergy, enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these was exemption from paying taxes to the state.
 - (ii) The members of the Second Estate were the nobility. They enjoyed feudal privileges by birth. These included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants. They were also exempted from paying taxes.
 - (iii) The Third Estate comprised of peasants, artisans, landless labour, servants, lawyers, doctors, administrative officials, traders, etc., they had to pay all taxes to the state.
- Peasants made up about 90% of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated.
- > Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord, work in his house and fields, serve in the army or to participate in building roads.
- All members of the Third Estate had to pay taxes to the state including a direct tax, called 'taille' and a number of indirect taxes which were levied on articles of everyday consumption like salt or tobacco.

The Struggle to Survive

- Increasing population of France led to a rapid increase in the demand for food grains. But the production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread rose rapidly.
- > Wages of the workers did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened.
- Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis, something that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime.

A Growing Middle Class Envisages an End to Privileges

- The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class. They earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society.
- Members of the middle class were educated and believed that no group in the society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit.

- These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau.
- In his *Two Treatises of Government*, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives.
- In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

- **Bastille :** The Bastille was a fortress in Paris that was used as a state prison by the kings of France.
- Bourbon family : It is the name of the royal family of French origin, members of which became rulers of several European countries.
- Bourgeoisie class : The social class that came to own the means of production during modern industrialization and was primarily concerned with property values.
- > Chateau : A large French country house or stately residence belonging to a king or a nobleman.
- Constitutional monarchy : Form of government in which a king or queen acts as Head of State.
- > Clergy : Group of persons vested with special functions in the church.
- > **Convent** : Building belonging to a community devoted to a religious life.

Know the Dates

- > 10th May, 1774 : Louis XVI ascended the throne and death of Louis XV.
- > Between 1715 and 1771 : French commerce had increased eight fold; it was exporting sugar, coffee and indigo.



TOPIC-2

The Social Forces That Led To The Revolution

Quick Review

The Outbreak of the Revolution

- > Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes to be able to meet the expenses of the State.
- In France of the Old Regime, the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes according to his will alone. Rather he had to call a meeting of the Estates General to pass the proposals for new taxes.
- On 5th May 1789, Louis XVI called an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. Peasants, artisans and women were denied entry to the assembly and from participating in the meeting.
- Voting in the Estates General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote. But this time, members of the Third Estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole, where each member would have one vote. When the king rejected this proposal, members of the Third Estate walked out of the assembly in protest.
- On 20th June 1789, the representatives of the Third Estate assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles under the leadership of Mirabeau and Abbé Sieyès. They declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch.
- Because of bad harvest, increase in demand for food grains and high price of bread, people of France were becoming angry day by day. At the same time, the king ordered the troops to move into Paris. Finally, on 14th July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille.
- > On the night of 4th August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes. Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the Church were confiscated. As a result, the government acquired assets worth at least 2 billion livres.

France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy

- > The National Assembly completed the draft of the Constitution in 1791. Its main objective was to limit the powers of the monarch.
- These powers were now separated and assigned to different institutions the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.
- Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens and were entitled to vote. The remaining men and all the women were classed as passive citizens.

The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before the law, were established as 'natural and inalienable rights'. These rights belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away.

France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

- > Although Louis XVI had signed the Constitution, he entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia.
- The National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against Prussia and Austria. Thousands of volunteers thronged from the provinces to join the army.
- Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action. The most successful of these clubs was that of the, Jacobins, which got its name from the former convent of St. Jacob in Paris.
- The members of the Jacobin Club belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of society. They included small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers, printers, as well as servants and daily-wage workers. Their leader was Maximilian Robespierre.
- These Jacobins came to be known as the sans-culottes, literally meaning, those without knee breeches. Sans-culottes men wore long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers, in addition to the red cap that symbolized liberty. Women, however, were not allowed to do so.
- On the morning of August 10, 1792, they stormed the Palace of the Tuileries, massacred the king's guards and held the king himself as a hostage for several hours. Later, the Assembly voted to imprison the royal family. Elections were held.
- The newly-elected assembly was called the Convention. On 21st September 1792, it abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.
- A republic is a form of government where the people elect the government including the head of the government. There is no hereditary monarchy.
- Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court on the charge of treason. On 21st January 1793, he was executed publicly at the Place de la Concorde.

Know the Terms

- > **Deputy** : A parliamentary representative in many countries.
- Democracy: A form of government in which power is vested in the people, who rule either directly or through freely elected representatives.
- Livre : Currency of France from 781 to 1794.
- Sceptre : Symbol of royal power.
- Subsistence crisis : An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.
- Sans-culottes : Group of people in France.
- > Tithes : A tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
- > **Treason :** The action of betraying one's country or a government.

Know the Dates

- ▶ 5th May, 1789 : The Estates General met after a gap of almost two centuries.
- 17th June, 1789 : Representatives of third estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of the people of France, not of the estates.
- ▶ 14th July, 1789 : Storming of the Bastille ; Beginning of the French Revolution.
- ➤ 4th August, 1789 : The National Assembly passed a decree abolishing feudal privileges and system of obligations and taxes.



TOPIC-3 The Different Revolutionary Groups And Ideas Of The Time

Quick Review

The Reign of Terror

- ➢ Robespierre's rule in France was known as the 'Reign of Terror':
 - The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror.

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- Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic for *e.g.* the ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, and even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods, were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal.
- Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices.
- Meat and bread were rationed.
- Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.
- The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the bread, a loaf made of whole wheat.
- Equality was also sought to be practiced through forms of speech and address.
- Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.
- > Finally, he was convicted by a court in July 1794, arrested, and on the next day, sent to the guillotine.

A Directory Rules France

- > The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power.
- > A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society.
- > The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Did Women Have a Revolution?

- From the very beginning, women were active participants in the events which brought about so many important changes in the French Society.
- > Condition of women during the French Revolution :
 - The women hoped that their involvement would pressurize the revolutionary government to introduce measures to improve their lives.
 - Most women of the Third Estate had to work for a living. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses and sold flowers, fruits and vegetables in the market.
 - They were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people.
 - Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the Third Estate could study at a convent.
 - Working women had also to care for their families, *i.e.*, cook, fetch water, queue up for bread and look after the children.
 - Their wages were lower than those of men.
- In order to discuss and voice their interests, women started their own political clubs and newspapers. The Society of Revolutionary and the Republican Women was the most famous club.
- > Women of France demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political offices.
- > Laws introduced by the revolutionary government to improve the lives of women in France :
 - Together with the creation of state schools, schooling was made compulsory for all the girls.
 - Their fathers could no longer force them into marriage against their will.
 - Marriage was made into a contract entered into freely and registered under civil law.
 - Divorce was made legal and could be applied for by both women and men.
 - Women could now train for jobs, become artists, or run small businesses.
- Women's struggle for equal political rights, however, continued. It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

The Abolition of Slavery

- One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.
- > A triangular slave trade began in the seventeenth century between Europe, Africa and America.
- The exploitation of slave labourers made it possible to meet the growing demand in European markets for sugar, coffee and indigo. Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.
- > Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848.

The Revolution and Everyday Life

- > The years following 1789 in France saw many changes in the daily lives of men, women and children.
- > The revolutionary governments took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice.
- One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of censorship.

- > Effects of abolition of censorship :
 - Now the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen proclaimed freedom of speech and expression to be a natural right.
 - Newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France from where they travelled rapidly into the countryside.
 - They all described and discussed the events and changes taking place in France.
 - Freedom of the press also meant that opposing views of events could be expressed.
 - Plays, songs and festive processions attracted large numbers of people.
- > In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself as the Emperor of France.
- > Napoleon saw his role as a modernizer of Europe. He introduced many laws, such as
 - the protection of private property, and
 - a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system.
- > Napoleon was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815.
- The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These ideas spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished.
- Tipu Sultan and Raja Rammohan Roy are the two examples of individuals who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France.

Know the Terms

- > Dictator : A ruler who wields absolute authority.
- Negroes : A term used for the indigenous people of Africa South of the Sahara. It is a derogatory term, not in common use any longer.
- Feudalism : A social system, in which the king would give a piece of land to the nobles who fought for him. While the peasants were obliged to live on their landlord's land and serve him.
- > Guillotine : A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded.
- > **Jacobin Club** : A political club that existed during the French Revolution.

Know the Dates

- > 1791 : The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution.
- > August 1791 : Prussia and Austria issued the Declaration of Pillnitz.
- > April 1792 : National Assembly declared war Austria and Prussia.
- > 10th August 1792 : Anti-monarchy Jacobins rallied together with Sans-cullotes.
- > 21st January, 1793 : King Louis XVI was executed at the Guillotine.
- > Between September 1793 and July 1794 : Some 25,000 victims were dragged to Public Square to be guillotined.
- > 1815 : Napoleon was finally defeated in the Battle of Waterloo.
- > 1848 : Abolition of slavery in French colonies.
- > 1946 : Women in France won the right to vote.

Chapter - 2 : The Russian Revolution



Quick Review

The Age of Social Change

> The French Revolution opened up the possibility of creating a dramatic change in the way in which society was structured.

Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives

One of the groups which looked to changed society was the liberals.

- Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.
- Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.
- They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
- However, they were not democrats. They did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise.

Views of radicals :

- The radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population.
- Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of big landowners and wealthy factory owners.
- They were not against the existence of private property, but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few.
- > Conservatives were opposed to radicals and liberals.

Industrial Society and Social Change

- > These political trends were signs of a new time. It was a time of profound social and economic changes. It was a time when the Industrial Revolution took place.
- Industrialization brought men, women and children to factories. Working hours were often long and wages were poor. Unemployment was common.
- Liberals and radicals searched for solutions to these issues. Many working men and women who wanted changes in the world rallied around liberal and radical groups and parties in the early nineteenth century.

The Coming of Socialism to Europe

- By the mid-nineteenth century in Europe, socialism was a well-known body of ideas that attracted widespread attention.
- > Socialists were against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of that time.
- Some socialists believed in the idea of 'cooperatives'. Robert Owen (1771-1858), a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).
- In France, for instance, Louis Blanc (1813-1882) wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. These cooperatives were to be associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members.
- > Thoughts of Karl Marx (1818-1883) :
 - Industrial society was capitalist. Capitalists owned the capital invested in factories and the profit of capitalists was produced by workers.
 - The conditions of workers could not improve as long as this profit was accumulated by private capitalists.
 - Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property.
 - Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all properties were socially controlled. This would be a 'communist society.'
 - He was convinced that workers would triumph in their conflict with capitalists. A communist society was the natural society of the future.

Support for Socialism

- By the 1870s, socialist ideas spread through Europe. To coordinate their efforts, socialists formed an international body namely the Second International. Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions.
- By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France. However, till 1914, socialists never succeeded in forming a government in Europe.

Know the Terms

- > Autocracy : A country ruled by a person who has complete power
- > Autonomy : The right to govern themselves

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Russian Revolution

Socialists took over the Government in Russia through the October Revolution of 1917. The fall of monarchy in February 1917 and the events of October are normally called the Russian Revolution.

The Russian Empire in 1914

- In 1914, Tzar Nicholas II ruled over Russia and its empire. Besides the territory around Moscow, the Russian empire included present-day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus. It stretched to the Pacific and comprised today's Central Asian states, as well as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.
- > The majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity.

Economy and Society

- > In the beginning of the twentieth century, the vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists.
- ▶ Russia was a major exporter of grain.
- > Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow.
- Most industries were the private properties of industrialists. Government supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work.
- In craft units and small workshops, the working day was sometimes of 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in factories.
- Women made up 31 per cent of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid less than men (between half and three-quarters of a man's wage).

Socialism in Russia

- The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party was founded in 1898 by the socialists who respected Marx's ideas. It set up a newspaper, mobilized workers and organized strikes.
- Socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. This party struggled for peasants' rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants.
- Vladimir Lenin (who led the Bolshevik group) thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia, the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members.

A Turbulent Time : The 1905 Revolution

- > Russia was an autocracy.
- The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods raised so rapidly that real wages declined by 20 per cent. The membership of workers' associations rose dramatically.
- When four members of the 'Assembly of Russian Workers' which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action.
- Over the next few days, more that 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.
- When the procession of workers led by father Gapon reached the winter palace, it was attacked by the police and the cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution.
- Strikes took place all over the country and universities closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties.
- Lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established the Union of Unions and demanded a constituent assembly.
- > During the 1905 Revolution, the Tzar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma.

- Bolsheviks : A fraction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party led by Lenin based on the ideology of Marx and Engels. It seized power in the October Revolution of 1917.
- Bloody Sunday : A mass of peaceful workers were fired upon by the Russian troops when they went to the Winter Palace to present a petition to the Tzar. This incident occurred on Sunday 22nd January, 1905.

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- Collective farms : A farm or a group of farms organized as a unit and managed and worked cooperatively by a group of farmers under government supervision.
- > Duma : Russian Parliament of Legislature.
- Divine Right Theory : The theory that believed that the king was the representative of the God on Earth and no one has the right to deny him.
- > Exiled : Forced to live away from one's own country.
- > Jadidists : Muslim reformers in the Empire of Russia.

Know the Dates

- > 1855 : Tzar Alexander II started his reign as Tzar of Russia.
- > 1861 : Alexander issued a manifesto wherein. Serfs were emancipated.
- > 1881 : Alexander II was assassinated.
- > 1883 : Formation of first Indian Marxist group.
- > 1898 : Formation of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party.
- > 1900 : Formation of Socialist Revolutionary Party.
- > 1903 : Second Congress of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party.
- > 1904-1905 : Russo-Japanese War.
- > 1905 : Russia Revolution. A strike began at the putilov works in St. Petersburg.
- > 3 Jan., 1905 : Russian Revolution.
- 22 January, 1905 : (Bloody Sunday) peaceful demonstrators arrived at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition to the tzar.
- > April 1905 : The first Duma was called.
- > July 1905 : The first Duma was dissolved.



Quick Review

The February Revolution in Petrograd

- > In the winter of 1917, conditions in the capital, Petrograd, were grim.
- The layout of the city seemed to emphasize the divisions among its people. The workers' quarters and factories were located on the right bank of the River Neva. On the left bank were the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, and official buildings, including the palace where the Duma met.
- > In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers' quarters.
- On 22nd February, a lockout took place at a factory on the right bank. The next day, workers in fifty factories called a strike in sympathy.
- > In many factories, women led the way to strikes. This came to be called the 'International Women's Day.'
- ▶ Finally, on Sunday, 25th February, the government suspended the Duma.
- Demonstrators returned in force to the streets of the left bank on the 26th. On the 27th, the Police Headquarters were ransacked. The streets thronged with people raising slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy.
- By that evening, soldiers and striking workers had gathered to form a 'soviet' or 'council' in the same building as the Duma met. This was the Petrograd Soviet.
- ▶ Finally the Tzar abdicated on 2nd March.
- > Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government to run the country.
- > Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917.

After February

- Army officials, landowners and industrialists were influential in the Provisional Government. But the liberals as well as socialists among them worked towards an elected government.
- > In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile.
- > Three demands of Lenin's 'April Theses' :
 - He felt, it was time for the Soviets to take over power. He declared that the war be brought to a close.
 - Land should be transferred to the peasants.
 - Banks should be nationalized.

The Revolution of October 1917

- As the conflict between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks grew, Lenin feared the Provisional Government would set up a dictatorship.
- On 16th October 1917, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power.
- > A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotskii to organize the seizure.
- > At a meeting of the All Russian Congress of Soviets in Petrograd, the majority approved the Bolshevik action.

What Changed after October?

- The Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property. Most industries and banks were nationalised in November 1917.
- > Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
- In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements. They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy.
- > The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).
- In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support.
- In the years that followed, the Bolsheviks became the only party to participate in the elections to the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the Parliament of the country. Russia became a one-party state.

Know the Terms

- > Red Army : The army of revolutionary Russia who fought against the Tzar's army.
- Romanov : The second dynasty after Rurik which ruled over Russia until the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in 1917.

Know the Dates

- > 22-27 February, 1917 : February Revolution
- > 3rd April 1917 : Return of Lenin and April Thesis
- > 5th May 1917 : Formation of new provisional government
- > 3rd June 1917 : First All- Russian Congress of Soviets announced in Petrograd



TOPIC-4 The First World War And Foundation Of Soviet State

Quick Review

The First World War and the Russian Empire

- In 1914, war broke out between two European alliances Germany, Austria and Turkey (the Central Powers) and France, Britain and Russia (later Italy and Romania). This was the First World War.
- > In Russia, the war was initially popular and people rallied around Tzar Nicholas II.
- Defeats were shocking and demoralizing. Russia's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917.
- The war also had a severe impact on industry. Russia's own industries were few in number and the country was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods by German control of the Baltic Sea.
- > By 1916, railway lines began to break down.
- Able-bodied men were called up to the war. As a result, there was labour shortage and small workshops producing essentials were shut down.
- > Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army. For the people in the cities, bread and flour became scarce.

The Civil War

- Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the 'reds').
- During 1918 and 1919, the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whites' (pro-Tzarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.

- > As these troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war, looting, banditry and famine became common.
- By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian empire. They succeeded due to cooperation with non-Russian nationalities and Muslim *jadidists*.
- Most non-Russian nationalities were given political autonomy in the Soviet Union (USSR) the state the Bolsheviks created from the Russian empire in December 1922.

- > Monk : A member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.
- **Tzar :** Emperor of Russia.
- Refugee : A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Know the Dates

- > 28 July 1914 : Beginning of the First World War.
- > 11 November 1918 : End of the First World War.
- > 1917-1920 : Civil War broke out in Russia.



Quick Review

Making a Socialist Society

- A process of centralised planning was introduced. Officials assessed how the economy could work and set targets for a five-year period. On this basis, they made the Five Year Plans.
- > Industrial production increased between 1929 and 1933 by 100 per cent in the case of oil, coal and steel.
- An extended schooling system developed and arrangements were made for factory workers and peasants to enter universities.
- > Crèches were established in factories for the children of women workers.
- > Cheap public health care was provided. Model living quarters were set up for workers.

Stalinism and Collectivisation

- By 1927- 1928, the towns in Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies. The government fixed prices at which grain must be sold, but the peasants refused to sell their grain to government buyers at these prices.
- > Stalin, who headed the party after the death of Lenin, introduced firm emergency measures.
- In 1928, Party members toured the grain-producing areas, supervising enforced grain collections, and raiding 'kulaks', the name given to well-to-do peasants.
- > To develop modern farms and run them along industrial lines with machinery, it was necessary to 'eliminate kulaks', take away land from peasants, and establish state-controlled large farms.
- > From 1929, the Party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz).
- > The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms.
- > Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.

The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

- > In many countries, communist parties were formed like the Communist Party of Great Britain.
- Many non-Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the People of the East (1920) and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern (an international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties).
- By the time of the outbreak of the Second World War, the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature.

- **Soviet :** Council of workers.
- Suffragette : A movement to give woman the right to vote.

Serfdom : Russian type of feudalism under which peasants worked for the landlord in exchange for food and shelter.

Know the Dates

- > 1919 : Formation of Comintern.
- > **1929 :** Beginning of Collectivization.
- > 1991 : Break up of Soviet Union.

Chapter - 3 : Rise of Nazism



Quick Review

Birth of the Weimer Republic

- Germany, a powerful empire in the early years of the twentieth century, fought the First World War (1914-1918) alongside the Austrian empire and against the Allies (England, France and Russia.)
- The defeat of Imperial Germany and the abdication of the emperor gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity.
- > A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure.
- Deputies were now elected to the German Parliament or Reichstag, on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.
- Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war but the disgrace at Versailles.

The Effects of the War

- > The war had a devastating impact on the entire continent both psychologically and financially.
- > From a continent of creditors, Europe turned into one of debtors.
- Those who supported the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats, became easy targets of attack in the conservative nationalist circles. They were mockingly called the 'November Criminals'.
- > The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity.
- Soldiers came to be placed above civilians. Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive, strong and masculine.

Political Radicalism and Economic Crisis

- > The birth of the Weimar Republic coincided with the revolutionary uprising of the Spartacist League on the pattern of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- Those opposed to this such as the Socialists, Democrats and Catholics met in Weimar to give shape to the democratic republic.
- > The Weimar Republic crushed the uprising with the help of a war veterans organisation called 'the Free Corps'.

The Years of Depression

- > The years between 1924 and 1928 saw some stability. German investments and industrial recovery were totally dependent on short-term loans, largely from the USA. This support was withdrawn when the Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929.
- > On one single day, 24 October, 13 million shares were sold. This was the start of the 'Great Economic Depression'.
- Over the next three years, between 1929 and 1932, the national income of the USA fell by half. Factories shut down, exports fell, farmers were badly hit and speculators withdrew their money from the market. The effects of this recession in the US economy were felt worldwide.
- The German economy was worst hit by the economic crisis. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million.

- > As jobs disappeared, the youth took to criminal activities and total despair became commonplace.
- Politically too, the Weimar Republic was fragile. The Weimar Constitution had some inherent defects, which made it unstable and vulnerable to dictatorship.
- Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the powers to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.
- > Yet the crisis could not be managed. People lost confidence in the democratic parliamentary system, which seemed to offer no solutions.

- > Wall Street Exchange : The name of the world's biggest stock exchange located in the USA.
- > The Great Depression : A worldwide economic slump lasting from 1929 to 1935.
- > Reichstag : Name given to the German Parliament.
- Deplete : Empty out, reduce
- > Reparation : Compensate for a wrong doing

Know the Dates

- > 1889 : Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
- > 1918 : Establishment of Weimar Republic.
- > 1919 : Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles.
- > 1929 : The Economic Depression occurs in USA.



Quick Review

Hitler's Rise to Power

- > This crisis in the economy, polity and society formed the background to Hitler's rise to power.
- In 1919, he joined a small group called the 'German Workers' Party. He subsequently took over the organisation and renamed it the 'National Socialist German Workers' Party. This party later came to be known as the 'Nazi Party'.
- The Nazis could not effectively mobilise popular support till the early 1930s. It was during the Great Depression that Nazism became a mass movement.
- > By 1932, the Nazi Party had become the largest party with 37 per cent votes.
- > Hitler effectively mobilized popular support in Germany :
 - (i) Hitler was a powerful speaker. His passion and his words moved people.
 - (ii) He promised to build a strong nation.
 - (iii) He promised to undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of German people.
 - (iv) He promised employment for those looking for work and a secure future for the youth.
 - (v) He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign conspiracies against Germany.
 - (vi) He understood the significance of rituals and spectacle in mass mobilization. Nazis held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and instil a sense of unity among the people.
 - (vii) The Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualised rounds of applause after the speeches were all part of this spectacle of power.

The Destruction of Democracy

- On 30th January 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship, the highest position in the cabinet of ministers, to Hitler.
- On 3rd March 1933, the famous 'Enabling Act' was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree.
- > Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order society in ways that the Nazis wanted.
- Apart from the already existing regular police in green uniform and the SA or the 'Storm Troopers', these included the Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads), criminal police and the Security Service (SD).

Reconstruction

- In foreign policy also, Hitler acquired quick successes. He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933, reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, 'One people, One empire, and One leader.'
- In September 1940, a 'Tripartite Pact' was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan, strengthening Hitler's claim to international power.
- > By the end of 1940, Hitler was at the pinnacle of his power.

Know the Terms

- Axis Powers : A group of countries, namely, Italy, Germany and Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia who opposed the Allied Power.
- > Allied Powers : Formed by Britain, France, Russia and USA.
- Second World War : Global war that took place from September 1939 to May 1945. About 50 million people were killed in this war.
- > Pearl Harbour : Situated on the Hawaiian island of Honolulu. It was the main base of the US Pacific Fleet.
- **Gestapo** : The secret state police in Nazi Germany.
- > Holocaust : The persecution and mass murder of Jews by German Nazis between 1933 and 1945.
- Propaganda : Specific type of message directly aimed at influencing the opinion of people through the use of posters, films and speeches.
- > **Persecution :** Systematic and organized punishment of those belonging to a group or religion.
- > Jungvolk : A separate section for Nazi boys upto 14 years of age.

Know the Dates

- > 1933 : Hitler was made Chancellor of Germany.
- > 1934 : Hitler became the President of Germany.
- 1935 : World War II, Italy attached Ethiopia, German rearmament. Hitler announced Germany would rebuilt its military.
- > 1936 : Stalin introduced a new constitution.
- > 1937 : Attack of Japan on China during the Second World War.
- > 1938 : German troops entered Austria. Integration of Germany and Austria.
- > 1939 : Germany attacked Czechoslovakia.
- > 1940 : Declaration of war by Italy on Britain and France and surrender of France.
- > 1940-1944 : Ghettoisation of Jews.
- > 8th April 1941 : Germany invaded the Balkans.
- > June, 1941 : Germany attacked USSR.
- > 1942 : United Nations declaration signed by the representatives of 26 nations.
- > 1943 : Defeat of Italy and Germany by the Allied Powers in North Africa.
- > 1945 : Hitler committed suicide by gunshot in Berlin.



Quick Review

The Nazi Worldview

- Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's world view. According to this, there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy.
- In this view blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while Jews were located at the lowest rung. They came to be regarded as an anti-race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans.
- > All other coloured people were placed in between, depending upon their external features.
- The other aspect of Hitler's ideology related to the geopolitical concept of *Lebensraum*, or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country, while enabling the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin.

- > Allies : The Allied Powers led by the UK and France.
- > Genocidal : Killing on a large-scale leading to destruction of large sections of people.
- ▶ **Nazism** : A political system introduced by Hitler in Germany.
- > Nazi : The short form of Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party. It was formed by Hitler in 1921.



Quick Review

Youth in Nazi Germany

- Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. He felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology. This required a control over the child both inside and outside school.
- > Effects of Nazism on the School System :
 - (i) All schools were 'cleansed' and 'purified'. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed.
 - (ii) Children were first segregated Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together.
 - (iii) Subsequently, undesirable children Jews, the physically handicapped, Gypsies were thrown out of schools.
 - (iv) 'Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training.
 - (v) School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race.
 - (vi) Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler.
 - (vii)Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.
- At 14, all boys had to join the Nazi youth organization Hitler Youth where they learnt to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn democracy, and hate Jews, communists, Gypsies and all those categorised as 'undesirable'.
- At the age of 18, the youth had to serve in the armed forces and enter one of the Nazi organizations. The Youth League of the Nazis was founded in 1922.

The Nazi Cult of Motherhood

- > Children in Nazi Germany were repeatedly told that women were radically different from men.
- While boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel-hearted, girls were told that they had to become good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children.
- Girls had to maintain the purity of the race, distance themselves from Jews, look after the home, and teach their children Nazi values.
- > In Nazi Germany all mothers were not treated equally.
- > Women who bore racially undesirable children were punished and those who produced racially desirable children were awarded.

Ordinary People and Crimes against Humanity

- Many saw the world through Nazi eyes and spoke their mind in Nazi language. They felt hatred and anger surge inside them when they saw someone who looked like a Jew. But not every German was a Nazi.
- The Nazi killing operation was also called the holocaust. It comes from the Greek word 'Holo' and 'Kaustos', which literally means completely burnt. It is used to describe the mass murder of Jews by German Nazis between 1933 and 1945.

Know the Terms

- Gypsy : The groups that were classified as `gypsy' had their own community identity. Sinti and Roma were two such communities. Many of them traced their origin to India.
- > Jew : One whose religion is Judaism.

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Establishment of the Racial State

- Nazis wanted only a society of 'pure and healthy Nordic Aryans'. They alone were considered 'desirable'. Only they were seen as worthy of prospering and multiplying against all others who were classed as 'undesirable'.
- Jews were not the only community classified as 'undesirable', many Gypsies and blacks living in Nazi Germany were considered as racial 'inferiors' who threatened the biological purity of the superior Aryan race.
- > Even Russians and Poles were considered subhuman, and hence undeserving of any humanity.
- Jews remained the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany. They had been stereotyped as killers of Christ and usurers. They lived in separately marked areas called 'Ghettos'.
- From 1933 to 1938, the Nazis terrorized, pauperised and segregated the Jews, compelling them to leave the country.
- The next phase, 1939-1945, aimed at concentrating them in certain areas and eventually killing them in gas chambers in Poland.

Know the Terms

- > **Pauperised :** Reduce to absolute poverty.
- **Usurers :** Moneylenders charging excessive interest; often used as a term of abuse.
- **Ghetto** : A quarter of a city in which Jews were formerly required to live.

Chapter - 4 : Forest Society And Colonialism



TOPIC-1 Relationship Between Forest And Livelihoods

- Forests give us a mixture of things to satisfy our different needs fuel, fodder, leaves, trees suitable for buildings ships or railways and trees that can provide hard wood.
- > Forest products like roots, fruits, tubers, herbs are used for medicinal purposes.
- > Forests also provide bamboo, grass, charcoal, fruits, flowers, animals, birds and many other things.
- In the Amazon forests or in the Western Ghats, it is possible to find as many as 500 different plant species in one forest patch.
- A lot of this diversity is fast disappearing. Between 1700 and 1995, the period of industrialization, 13.9 million sq km of forest or 9.3 per cent of the world's total area was cleared for industrial uses, cultivation, pastures and fuel wood.
- Deforestation : Deforestation is cutting down of trees indiscriminately in a forest area. Under the colonial rule it became very systematic and extensive.
- Why Deforestation :
- As population increased over the centuries and the demand for food went up, peasants extended the boundaries of cultivation by clearing forests.
- > The British encouraged the production of commercial crops like jute, sugar, wheat and cotton for their industries as raw materials.
- The British thought that forests were unproductive land as they yielded no revenue nor agricultural produce. Cultivation was viewed as a sign of progress.
- Oak forests in England were disappearing. There was no timber supply for the ship building industry. Forest resources of India were used to make ships for the Royal Navy.

- Spread of railways required two things : Land to be cleared to lay railway tracks, wood as fuel for locomotives and for railway line sleepers.
- Large areas of natural forests were cleared for tea, coffee and rubber plantations. Thus, land was given to planters at cheap rates.

- Forests : Forests refer to natural ecosystem, consisting mainly of trees of different species and vegetation of different kinds and providing habitat to different species of animals.
- Deforestation : Clearing of trees or the act of utility down or burning the trees in the forest area for agricultural or commercial purpose is known as deforestation.
- > Sleepers : Wooden planks laid across railway tracks are called sleepers. They hold the tracks in position.

Know the Dates

- > 1600 : Approximately one-sixth of India's landmass was under cultivation.
- > 1700–1995 : 9.3% of the world's total area was cleared for industrial use, cultivation of pastures and fuel wood.
- > 1850 : The spread of Indian Railways.
- ▶ 1880–1920 : India's cultivated area rose by 6.7 million hectares. Terrible famines.
- ▶ 1946 : The length of railway tracks laid down were over 7,65,000 km.



TOPIC-2 Changes In Forest Societies Under Colonialism

Quick Review

Introduction of Commercial Forestry :

- The British were worried that the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests.
- > A German expert, Dietrich Brandis, was made the first Inspector General of Forests in India.
- Brandis realised that a proper system had to be introduced to manage the forests and people had to be trained in the science of conservation.
- So the Indian Forest Service was set up in 1864 which helped to formulate the Indian Forest Act of 1865. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906. The system they taught here was called 'scientific forestry.'
- > Scientific Forestry encouraged plantation agriculture.
- > The Forest Act of 1865 was amended twice in 1878 and 1927.
- The 1878 Act divided forests into three categories : Reserved, Protected and Village forests. The best forests were called 'Reserved forests.'

• Consequences of commercial forestry under colonialism :

- Shifting cultivators : Forest management had a great impact on shifting cultivators. In shifting cultivation, parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation. European foresters regarded this practice as harmful for the forests. They felt that such land could not be used for growing trees for railway timber and was dangerous while being burnt as it could start a forest fire. This type of cultivation also made difficult for the government to calculate taxes.
- Nomadic and pastoralist communities : Nomadic and pastoralist communities were also affected by changes in forest management. Their traditional customary grazing rights were taken away and their entry into the forests was restricted. Passes were issued to them which had details of their entry and exit into and out of the forests. The days and hours they could spend in the forest were also restricted. This was in contrast to the earlier system that allowed their unrestricted entry into the forests. Pastoralists had to lessen the number of cattle in their herd, which reduced their income. Now they were deprived of this additional income. Some pastoralists even had to change their lifestyle, leave pastoralism and had to work in mines, plantations and factories. Some were branded as the 'criminal tribes'.
- Firms trading in timber/forest produce : Firms trading in timber products were given the sole trading rights to trade in the forest products of particular areas. They made huge profits and became richer. The entire timber and forest trade passed on to them. They became powerful and began to cut down trees indiscriminately.

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- > Plantation owners : Plantation owners found that more and more forest land could be cleared for plantations. The British had made it very clear that their system of forestry would be scientific forestry, *i.e.*, plantations. Plantation owners began to reap profits as the British government gave larger areas of forest land to European planters.
- > Kings/British officials engaged in shikar : The Kings/British officials engaged in 'shikar' found that now the villagers were prohibited from entering the forests. They had the forest and wild animals to themselves. Hunting animals became a big sport for them. Thus, hunting increased to such an extent that various species came to the verge of extinction.
- > Shifting Cultivation : A practice in which parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation. Seeds are sown in the ashes after the first monsoon rains, and the crop is harvested by October-November every year.

Know the Terms

- Scientific Forestry : A system of cutting trees controlled by the forest department in which old trees are cut and new ones planted.
- Plantation : A plantation was a large area where one type of crop was planted in straight rows for commercial purpose.
- Taungya Cultivation : A system in which local farmers were allowed to cultivate temporarily within a plantation.
- Swidden Agriculture : A traditional agricultural practice in many parts of Asia, Africa and South America where parts of forests are cut and burnt in rotation. This is also known as shifting cultivation.

Know the Personalities

- > Dietrich Brandis : He was the first Inspector General of Forests in India.
- ▶ George Yule : A British administrator who killed 400 tigers.

Know the Dates

- > 1864 : The Indian Forest Service was set up by Dietrich Brandis.
- 1865 : The Indian Forest Act came into being.
- > 1878 : The Indian Forest act divided forests into three categories : Reserved, Protected and Village forests.
- > 1906 : The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun.



TOPIC-3 Case Studies Of Forest Movements–Bastar In Colonial India And Java In Indonesia

- Location of Bastar and beliefs of the people of Bastar
 - Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh and on the borders of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Maharashtra. The central part of Bastar is situated on a plateau.
 - A number of different communities live in Bastar, such as Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas. They speak different languages but share common customs and beliefs.
 - The people of Bastar believe that each village was given its land by the Earth, and in return, they look after the earth by making some offerings at each agricultural festival. They show respect to the spirits of the river, the forest and the mountain.
 - Since each village knows where its boundaries lie, the local people look after all the natural resources within that boundary. If people from a village want to take some wood from the forests of another village, they pay a small fee called 'devsari', 'dand' or 'man' in exchange.
 - Some villages also protect their forests by engaging watchmen and each household contributes some grain to pay them. Every year there is one big hunt where the headmen of villages meet and discuss issues of concern, including that of forests.
- Causes for Bastar Rebellion
 - When the colonial government proposed to reserve two-thirds of the forest in 1905 and stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce, the people of Bastar got very worried.
 - Some villages were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on the condition that they worked free for the forest department in cutting and transporting trees, and protecting the forest from fire. So, these came to be known as Forest Villages.

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- People of other villages were displaced without any notice or compensation. Villagers had been suffering from increased land rents and frequent demands for free labour and goods by colonial officials.
- Then the terrible famines came in 1899-1900 and again in 1907-1908. Rebellion became inevitable.

> Results of the Bastar Rebellion

- In a major victory for the rebels, work on reservation was temporarily suspended.
- The area to be reserved was reduced to roughly half of that planned before 1910.

> Causes for forest rebellion in Java

- The Dutch wanted timber from Java to build ships. The Dutch enacted forest laws in Java, restricting villagers' access to forests.
- Now, wood could only be cut for specified purposes like making river boats or constructing houses, and only from specific forests under close supervision.
- Villagers were punished for grazing cattle in young stands, transporting wood without a permit, or travelling on forest roads with horse carts or cattle.
- As in India, the need to manage forests for ship building and railways led to the introduction of a forest service by the Dutch in Java.
- The Dutch first imposed rents on land being cultivated in the forest and then exempted some villages from these rents if they worked collectively to provide free labour and buffaloes for cutting and transporting timber. This was known as the 'Blandongdiensten system'.

Forest Rebellion in Java or Saminist Movement in Java

- In 1890s, Surontiko Samin a teak forest villager began questioning state ownership of the forest. He argued that the state had not created the wind, water, earth and wood, so it could not own it.
- Soon, a widespread movement developed. Amongst those who helped organize it was Samin's sons-in-law.
- By 1907, 3,000 families were following his ideas. Some of the Saminists protested by lying down on their land when the Dutch came to survey it, while others refused to pay taxes or fines or perform labour.

> World Wars and Deforestation

- The First World War and the Second World War had a major impact on forests. In India, working plans were abandoned at this time, and the forest department cut trees freely to meet the British war needs.
- In Java, just before the Japanese occupied the region, the Dutch followed a scorched earth policy, destroying sawmills, and burning huge piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Japanese hands.
- The Japanese then exploited the forests recklessly for their own war industries, forcing forest villagers to cut down forests.
- After the war, it was difficult for the Indonesian Forest Service to get this land back. As in India, people's need for agricultural land has brought them into conflict with the forest department's desire to control the land and exclude people from it.

Know the Terms

- > Java : Rice producing island, where Dutch started forest management.
- > Kalangs of Java : Community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators.
- Blandongdiensten System : This system was introduced by the Dutch in Java under which some villages were exempted from the taxes in terms of free labour and animals for cutting and transporting timber from forests.

Know the Personalities

- **Gunda Dhur :** An inhabitant of Nethanar village, he was an important figure in the Bastar rebellion.
- Surontiko Samin : An inhabitant of Randublatung village who started movement against the state ownership of forests.

Know the Dates

- > 1755 : The Mataram Kingdom of Java split into two kingdoms.
- > 1770 : The Kalangs rose in rebellion against Dutch but were suppressed.
- > 1865 : Surontiko Samin started a movement against the state ownership of forests.
- > 1878 : The Indian Forest Act was formulated.
- > 1890 : The Indian Forest Act was amended and divided forests into reserved, protected and village forests.
- ➤ 1899–1908 : Terrible famines.
- > 1910 : The Bastar rebellion first started in the Kanger forest area.
- ▶ 1980 : Introduction of scientific forestry and restriction imposed on the forest communities resulted in many conflicts.

Chapter - 5 : Pastoralists In The Modern World



Quick Review

- > Pastoralists are people who rear animals, birds and move from place to place in search of green pastures.
- They are nomadic tribes who need to move from one place to another to save their animals from adverse climatic conditions and to provide meadows or pastures regularly.
- Some of the pastoral nomads move to combine a range of activities cultivation, trade and herding to make their living.
- > Continuous movement of nomadic tribes is useful for environment.
- Pastoral nomadism is a form of life that is perfectly suited to many hilly and dry regions of the world. Pastoral movement allows time for the natural restoration of vegetational growth.
- Pastoralists play a very important role as moving traders.
- In search of good pasture land for their cattle, the pastoralists move over long distances selling plough cattle and other goods to villagers in exchange for grain and fodder.

Know the Terms

- Pastoralism : The branch of agriculture concerned with the raising of livestock. It is a form of animal husbandry where the caring, tending and extraction of animal products is done from animals such as camels, goats, cattle, yaks, llamas, and sheep.
- Nomads : People who move from one place to another to earn their living.
- **Bugyal** : Vast meadows in the high mountains of Garhwal and Kumaon.
- **Gujjar** : Pastoral agricultural tribe of Kangra, great herders of goat and sheep.
- **Kafila :** Groups of many people who come together for a certain journey.
- **Raikas :** Pastoralists of Rajasthan.



TOPIC-2

Different Forms Of Pastoralism

- On the Mountains :
- The Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir : They are pastoral nomads who move in groups called 'Kafila'. Their movements are governed by cold and snow. In winters, when the high mountains are covered with snow, these Gujjars move down to the low hills of the Shivalik range. On the onset of summer, when the snow melts and the mountains become lush and green, these pastoralists move back to the mountains.
- The Gaddi Shepherds of Himachal Pradesh have a similar cycle of movement. They also spend the winter on the lower Shivalik hills and the summers in Lahaul and Spiti.
- > The *Gujjar cattle herders of Kumaon and Garhwal* spend their summers in the 'bugyals', and their winters in the 'bhabar'.
- The *Bhotias, Sherpas and Kinnauri* follow the cyclic movement which helps them to adjust to seasonal changes and make best use of pastures.
- On the plateaus, plains and deserts :
- The Dhangars of Maharashtra : The Dhangars stay in the central plateau of Maharashtra during the monsoon. This is a semi-arid region. By October, they begin their movement towards Konkan. Here, their cattle help to manure the fields and hence they are welcomed by the Konkani peasants. As soon as the monsoon sets in, they retreat back to the semi-arid land of Maharashtra.
- The *Gollas* who herd cattle and the *Kurumas* and *Kurubas* who reared sheep and goat are from Karnataka and Andhra. They live near the woods and in the dry periods they move to the coastal tracts.
- The Banjaras of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra move to different places in search of good pastures.
- The *Raikas* of Rajasthan combine cultivation with pastoralism. When their grazing grounds become dry, they move to new and greener pastures.

- Pastoral life was sustained by their sense of judgment :
- > To know how long one must stay in an area.
- > To know where they could find food and water.
- > To assess and calculate the timings of their movement.
- > Their ability to set up a relationship with the farmers so that the herds could graze on the harvested fields.

- Banjaras : Well-known group of graziers, found in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- > Kharif : The summer or monsoon crop, usually harvested between September and October.
- > Rabi : The winter crop , usually harvested after March.
- Stubble : Lower ends of grain stalks left in the ground after harvesting.

TOPIC-3 What Happens To Pastoralism Under Colonialism And Modern State ?

Quick Review

- Colonial rule had far-reaching effects on the pastoralists and their lives. With the advent of colonialism, the pastoralists found that their movements became restricted, the grazing grounds for their cattle reduced in size and the revenue they had to pay increased.
- > In addition, their agricultural stock dwindled and their trade and crafts were on the verge of destruction.
- Land was very important for the colonial state. It brought revenue as well as produced crops, both food as well as cash crops. Land revenue was the main source of finance for the state and cash crops were required for the British industries in England. Hence, all such land that was not cultivated was regarded as wasteland, which could be brought under cultivation.
- During the mid 19th century onwards, 'Wasteland Rules' were enacted to bring cultivated land under cultivation. This greatly reduced the area of land which was being used as pastures by pastoral herds.
- > Pastures began to decline at an alarming speed.
- Certain Forest Acts were enacted in different provinces. This happened in the middle of the 19th century. According to these Acts, forests were categorised as 'reserved' and 'protected.' Those forests which produced commercial timber were known as 'reserved,' while those in which some customary pastoral rights were granted but their movements were severely restricted were known as 'protected'.
- These Acts changed the lives of pastoralists. Their entry into the forests was restricted. They were issued permits which had details of their entry and exit from the forest areas. These passes also specified the dates they could enter the forest. They could not remain in the forest at their will and in areas of their choice.
- The colonial government wanted to rule over a settled population and not a nomadic one. They were highly suspicious of the nomadic pastoralists.
- The colonial government passed the 'Criminal Tribes Act' in 1871 by which certain communities were classified as criminal by nature and birth. They had to live within a notified area and could not move without a permit. They were constantly under the supervision of the village policemen.
- The colonial government imposed taxes on land, water, trade goods, etc. They even imposed a tax on animals. Grazing tax was also introduced in the grazing tracts. The pastoralists had to pay a tax on every animal they had, in addition to the grazing tax. The systems of tax collection was very rigid.
- Coping with changes :

(1) Some reduced the number of cattle in their herds. (2) Some discovered new pastures.

- Wasteland Rules : Wasteland Rules were enacted in various parts of the country. By these rules, uncultivated land was taken over and given to selected individuals.
- **Reserved forest :** Those forests which produced commercial timber were known as reserved forests.
- Protected forest : Those forests in which some customary pastoral rights were granted but their movements were severely restricted were known as 'protected'.
- Criminal Tribes Act : The Criminal Tribes Act was passed in 1871 by which many nomadic communities were declared as criminal tribes.



- The Maasai : These cattle herders live primarily in East Africa. Rules, laws and regulations have changed their way of life. There are many problems which they have faced, the most prominent one being continuous loss of their grazing grounds.
- Reasons : In the 19th century, European imperial powers scrambled for territorial possessions in Africa. They divided the region into different colonies. The best grazing grounds were taken over by the white settlements. Grazing grounds were converted to cultivated land and national parks and *game reserves*. The Kaokoland herders have faced a similar fate.
- The British appointed chiefs to administer the affairs of the tribe. These chiefs were wealthy and lived a settled life as they had both pastoral and non-pastoral income. The poor pastoralists passed through bad times and worked as labourers.

There were two important changes :

- The traditional difference between the elders and warriors was disturbed.
- There came to be a marked difference between the rich and poor.
- Developments within Pastoral Societies : Pastoralists do adapt to new times. They find new pastures, change their routes for their annual movement, reduce their cattle numbers, press for their rights, etc. It is being advocated today that pastoral nomadism is the best form of life, suited to the dry, semi-arid and mountainous regions of the world.

Know the Terms

- > Pastoral community in Africa : Bedouins, Berbers, Maasai, Somali, Boran and Turkana.
- > Maasai : The Maasai are a nomadic people inhabiting in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania.

Chapter - 6 : Peasants And Farmers

TOPIC-1 The Coming Of The Modern Agriculture In England

- Until the 18th century, land in England was not divided into any enclosed, private agricultural fields. The strips of land around a village were used for cultivation.
- At the onset of every year, each villager was allocated different strips of land to cultivate. This ensured that each villager got a balanced mix of both good and bad qualities of land, so that everyone was able to harvest and earn nearly equally.
- The common land that lay beyond the agricultural strips of land was open to all villagers and was used for a variety of purposes like, pastures for the cows, grazing sheep, and for collecting fuel wood, fruits and berries. The common land served as a back-up for every household in the event of a bad harvest.
- The landscape of England however changed suddenly during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Poor peasants were no longer allowed to enter the common land and carry out their activities. The strips of land allotted to them for cultivation were taken over by the richer landlords and surrounded by private enclosures.
- In the 16th century, as the price of wool shot up, the rich landlords increased their wool production, improved their sheep breeds and provided better feed for them, started drawing up hedges around their lands to increase their wool production.
- They drove out people who had built small cottages on the common land and prevented anyone from entering their land. The enclosure movements grew in the late 18th century, and by 1850, large areas of land were enclosed for grain production.

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- Such a drastic change was stimulated by the rapid increase in population which was nearly 4 times between 1750 and 1900. This was also the age of industrialization in England.
- > The demand for food grains increased to meet the needs of the large number of people who had moved to the urban areas to work in industries. France entered war with England around the late 18th century, disrupting the import of food grains from Europe.
- Taking advantage of this, the rich landlords started a frenzy of enclosing lands for grain cultivation, to make \geq bigger profits. The early enclosures were not supported by the government or the Church. Eventually, after the mid - 18th century the Parliament passed 4000 Enclosure Acts.
- > The Enclosure Movement proceeded slowly till the middle of the 18th century. After the mid 18th century, it swept through the country, side, changing the English landscape forever. More and more lands began to be enclosed.
- > The 16th century enclosures promoted sheep farming, whereas, the enclosures taking place in the late 18th century were for grain production. From the mid 18th century, the English population expanded rapidly. This resulted in increased demand for food grains to feed the population.
- > After the 1780s, for the first time in England's history, rapid population growth was met by an increase in grain production. The increase in grain production was achieved through simple innovations such as crop rotation. Clover and turnip was introduced and grown in abundance.
- > Crop rotation and enclosures were beneficial to the rich landlords and for their grain production, but the life of the poor became more miserable. The poor were driven out from the common lands. Some areas, like Midlands, were more affected by the age of enclosures than their surrounding countries.
- > People started migrating to the southern countries of England to find work as agricultural labourers. They still faced the trouble of finding secure jobs. The rich landlords started the practice of hiring labourers only during the harvest season to cut costs and increase their profits.
- > The Napoleonic Wars brought further agony for the poor as the price of food grains sky rocketed during this time. The landlords began buying new threshing machines to avoid dependence on hired labour.
- > The introduction of threshing machines sparked riots across the country. The English landlords across the country received threatening letters signed by a mythical Captain Swing. Alarmed, the rich landlords feared attacks by armed bands at night, and many destroyed their own threshing machines.
- With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, food grains from Europe started flowing in and the grain prices fell, causing an Agricultural Depression. The landlords were forced to reduce the area under cultivation.

Know the Terms

- **Bushel** : A measure of capacity.
- > Enclosure : Piece of land enclosed from all sides
- Shillings : An English currency.
- Scythe : A device used for moving grass before the mid 19th century.
- Mound : A measure of weight. 1 mound = 40 seers. 1 seer is a little under a kg.

Know the Dates

- 1660 : Farmers in many parts of England began growing turnip and clover.
- > 1750 : More and more food grains were grown.
- > 1st June, 1830 : A farmer in the north-west of England found his barn reduced to ashes by a fire that started at night.
 28th August, 1830 : A threshing machine of a farmer was destroyed by labourers in East Kent.

Know the Personalities

> Captain Swing : Captain Swing was a mythic name used in threatening letters written to English landlords against the use of threshing machines and their reluctance to employ labourers.



- Agricultural Revolution in USA :
- > Towards the end of the 18th century, a major part of the USA was still covered with natural vegetation. A large portion of the country was inhabited by the Native American Indians who depended on hunting, gathering and fishing for a livelihood. Many of them were nomads while a few were settled, cultivated corn, beans, tobacco and pumpkin for their personal use.

- The white settlers, during this time, were confined to a narrow strip of coastal belt in the east. After the American War of Independence between 1775 and 1783, the United States of America was formed and the white settlers were now keen to exploit the many opportunities that the USA presented to them.
- The Government of the USA adopted a policy of driving out Native American Indians to pave way for the white settlers to spread across the country towards the west. By the beginning of the 18th century, the white settlers settled on the Appalachian Plateau, but moved further into the Mississippi Valley between 1820 and 1850.
- > Their entire landscape changed and replaced the natural wilderness with cultivated fields of corn and wheat. This remarkable change came only after the 1860's, when the white settlers moved into the Great Plains across the Mississippi River.
- The Great Plains became major wheat producing area earning the USA the title of the 'Bread Basket of the World'. The wheat production in the USA boomed to meet the growing needs of the urban population and the export market.
- The development of railways supported this boom, and transporting wheat from the Central Great Plains to the ports on the east coast became easy. The big farmers, or the wheat barons as they were called, took full advantage of the First World War when the supply of wheat to Europe from Russia was cut off.
- The situation at that time can be aptly understood through the US President Wilson's famous words when he called upon farmers to 'Plant more wheat, wheat will win the war.' From advent of a systematic agriculture, to the, wheat boom in the late 19th century, the wheat production in the USA had expanded by 65% by 1920, making USA the 'Bread Basket of the World'.

Know the Terms

- Dust Bowl Tragedy : It was the tragedy which occurred in 1930s. The extensive use of Prairies were responsible for the tragedy. Under this, 'black blizzards' (storm) became common in the Prairies.
- Sod : The surface of the ground, with the grass growing on it.
- > A walking plough : A device used for breaking the sod and turning the soil over.

Know the Personalities

- Thomas Jefferson : He was an American President. During his tenure, white settlers had begun to move westwards in large numbers.
- President Wilson : The US President whose famous saying to farmers was "Plant more wheat, wheat will win the war".
- > Cyrus McCormick : He invented the first mechanical reaper.

Know the Dates

- > 1800-1850 : The White Americans moved into the Mississippi Valley.
- > 1930s : Great Economic Depression Period.
- 1831 : Cyrus McCormick invented the first mechanical reaper which could cut in one day as much as five men could cut with cradles and 16 men with sickles.
- > 1870 : Great plains across the River Mississippi became a major wheat-producing area of America.
- > 1930's : Terrifying dust storms began to blow over the southern plains.



TOPIC-3 Agricultural Revolution In England

- In the late 18th century, the British developed a taste for tea. They imported both silk and tea from China and paid in silver and gold coins.
- This began to affect the profits of the East India Company when tea became a popular drink in England. The British discovered that they could trade opium with China in exchange for tea. Opium, however, was being used in China only for medicinal purposes and its trade had been banned by The Confucian Rulers of China.
- > The Chinese Emperors had banned all foreign traders from trading in China as they feared that the foreign traders might meddle in local politics and try to upturn power.
- The British then started an illegal trade of opium in China. They smuggled opium into China through their sea ports and got it sold through some local agents.
- Opium was not grown in England but in India by the poor peasants of Bengal. The poor peasants of Bengal were far from happy to grow opium for the British.

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- The Indian farmers were reluctant to grow opium because of the following reasons : (i) The crop had to be grown on the best land, on fields that lay near the villages and were well manured. (ii) This land was usually used for growing pulses. If opium was grown on fertile and well-manured land, then pulses would have to be grown on less fertile land and yield would not be good in quality as well as quantity. (iii) The cultivation of opium was difficult and time-consuming as the plants required looking after. As a consequence, the cultivators would not have time to look after their other produce. (iv) The farmers had to pay the rent for their land to the landlords. This rent was very high. The cultivators owned no land. (v) Finally, the price the government paid for the opium produce was very low and would provide the farmers with no profits.
- > The British appointed agents who advanced money to the rich landlords, who, in turn, gave the money to the peasants as loans. The peasants were now forced to grow only opium on the land and hand over the produce to the landlord; who gave it to the British.
- > The British started paying low rates to the peasants, and selling the opium to the Chinese at a higher rate, thus increasing their profit margins. The peasants tried to resist this exploitation in many ways.
- > They refused to take advances, and demanded higher rates; some refused to grow opium and started cultivating potatoes and sugarcane. There were others who sold off the opium produced by them at higher rates to travelling traders known as pykars.
- The monopoly of the British over growing opium was broken, when states not under British rule like Rajasthan, started growing opium and exporting it to China.

Know the Terms

- > Mahato : Village headman
- Pykars : Travelling traders

Know the Dates

> 1773 : The British Government in Bengal had established a monopoly to trade in opium.

Know the Personalities

Lin Ze-Xu : The Chinese Special Commissioner at Canton who was appalled at the effects of the opium trade on his people.

Unit -II : India-Land And The People

Chapter - 1 : India-Size And Location



TOPIC-1 Location

Quick Review

- > India is considered as one of the ancient civilizations in the world.
- India has achieved multifaceted socioeconomic progress in the field of agriculture, industry, technology and overall economic development.

Location

- > India is a country lying in the Northern Hemisphere.
- > The mainland extends between latitudes 8°4′N and 37°6′N and longitudes 68°7′E and 97°25′E.
- The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) passes through the centre of India and divides the country into almost two equal halves.
- > The north-south extent of India is approximately 3,200 km.
- > The east-west extent of the country is 2,933 km approximately.
- > Indira Point is the southernmost point of the Indian Union.

- > Indira Point : Southern-most point of India's territory.
- > Equator : An imaginary line drawn around the middle of the earth that divides it into two equal halves.
- Latitude : The angular distance from the equator of a point (north or south) on the earth's surface, measured on the meridian of the point. It ranges from 0° at the Equator to 90° (North or South) at the Poles.
- Longitude : The angular distance on the earth's surface, measured east or west from the Prime Meridian at Greenwich, England, to the meridian passing through a position, expressed in degrees (or hours), minutes, and seconds.



Quick Review

Size

- > The total area of Indian landmass is 3.28 million square km.
- > India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world.
- > India is the seventh largest country of the world.
- India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.
- > The northwest, north and northeast boundaries of India are characterized by the young fold mountains.
- > The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°.
- Time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30′E) passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

Know the Terms

Indian Standard Time : The time which is applicable all over India is called Indian Standard Time. The Standard Meridian of India is 82°30′ E longitude, passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh. It is five and half hours ahead of GMT.



Quick Review

India and the World

- > Location of India in the world plays an important role because of the following reasons :
 - The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and West Asia.
 - India is a southward extension of the Asian continent.
 - The Trans-Indian Ocean routes connecting the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.
 - The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean which helps it to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the west coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the east coast.
 - No other country has such a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has, and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an ocean after it.
- > Distance between India and Europe has been reduced by 7, 000 km after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.
- India is connected with Europe, North America and South America with the Suez Canal and the Cape of Good Hope through the sea routes.

- > Tropic of Cancer : This is the parallel of latitude that runs approximately 23°30'N of the Equator.
- > Peninsular Plateau : It is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.



India's neighbours

- > India has 29 states and 7 Union Territories.
- India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.
- > Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely, Sri Lanka and Maldives.
- > India has had strong geographical and historical links with its neighbours.

Know the Terms

- > **Provinces** : States ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy.
- Princely States : States ruled by local, hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for local autonomy.

Chapter - 2 : Physical Features OF India



TOPIC-1 Major Physiographic Divisions

Quick Review

- > India is a large landmass formed during different geological periods which has influenced its relief.
- Besides geological formations, a number of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition are also responsible for creating and modifying the relief to its present form.
- > Theory of Plate Tectonics :
 - According to this theory, the crust (upper part) of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates.
 - The movement of the plates leads to folding, faulting and volcanic activities.
 - These plate movements are classified into three types :
 - Convergent boundary : When some plates come towards each other.

Divergent boundary : When some plates move away from each other.

Transform boundary : In the event of two plates coming together, they may either collide and crumble or one may slide under the other. At times, they may also move horizontally past each other.

- The position and size of the continents have changed by the movement of these plates over millions of years.
- Such movements have also influenced the evolution of the present landform features of India.
- The Gondwanaland included India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica as one single land mass.
- Geologically, the Peninsular Plateau constitutes one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface. The Himalayas and the Northern Plains are the most recent landforms.

Most volcanoes and earthquakes in the world are located at plate margins, but some do occur within the plates.

Major Physiographic Divisions

- > The physical features of India can be grouped under the following physiographic divisions :
 - The Himalayan Mountains
 - The Northern Plains
 - The Peninsular Plateau
 - The Indian Desert
 - The Coastal Plains
 - The Islands

- Gondwanaland : It is the name of an ancient super continent that incorporated present day South America Africa, Arabia, Madagascar, India, Australia and Antarctica.
- Eurasian Plate : The Eurasian Plate is a tectonic plate which includes most of the continent of Eurasia, with the notable exceptions of the Indian sub-continent, the Arabian sub-continent and the area east of the Chersky Range in East Siberia.
- Convergent boundary : It is a boundary, where two plates are moving towards each other and colliding. It is also termed as folding movement or destructive boundary.
- Divergent boundary : It is a boundary, where plates move away from each other, it is also called faulting movement.
- Transform boundary : It is a boundary, where in the event of coming together, plates may collide or may slide under each other.



Quick Review

The Himalayan Mountains

- > The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains, stretch over the northern borders of India.
- > These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra.
- > An arc is formed by the mountains that cover a distance of about 2,400 Km.
- > The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half.
- > The Himalayas consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent.
 - Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri : The northern-most range, consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres.
 - Himachal or Lesser Himalaya : The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is 50 km.
 - Shiwaliks : The outermost range of the Himalayas. Their width varies from 10 50 km and has an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres.
- > The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as 'Duns'.
- Apart from longitudinal divisions, the Himalayas have also been divided by river valleys on the basis of regions from west to east.

Know the Terms

- > Himadri : The northern-most range is known as the Greater or Inner Himalayas or the `Himadri´.
- Himachal: The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or Lesser Himalaya.
- > **Purvanchal :** Mountains along the eastern boundary of India are called the Purvanchal.
- > Shiwaliks : The outer-most range of Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks.



Quick Review

The Northern Plains

- The Northern Plains have been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, *i.e.* the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra along with their tributaries.
- > This densely populated physiographic division spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km.
- With rich soil cover, combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate, it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.

- > The Northern Plains is broadly divided into three sections Punjab Plain, Ganga Plain and Brahmaputra Plain.
- > Bhangar is the largest part of the Northern Plains, formed of older alluvium.
- > Majuli in the Brahmaputra River is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world.

Know the Terms

- > Bhabar : Bhabar is a belt of pebbles extending from 8-16 km in width in which stream disappears.
- > Terai : Terai is a wet, swampy, marshy region with thick forests and wildlife.
- > Bhangar : Bhangar is a terrace-like feature made of old alluvium. It contains calcareous deposits called Kankar.
- **Khadar** : Khadar is the flood plain which is renewed every year and is very fertile.



Quick Review

The Peninsular Plateau

- > The Peninsular Plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- > This plateau consists of two broad divisions the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.
- > The part of the Peninsular Plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as the Central Highlands.
- > The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada.
- > The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively.
- > The continuous Western Ghats lie parallel to the western coast.
- > The discontinuous and irregular Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the south.
- > The highest peaks of the Western Ghats are the Anai Mudi (2,695 metres) and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres).
- > Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.
- > The Deccan Trap, the region of black soil, is one of the distinct features of the Peninsular Plateau.

Know the Terms

- > Central Highlands : The part of the Peninsular Plateau which lies to the north of the Narmada River.
- > Deccan Plateau : The part of the Peninsular Plateau which lies to the south of the Narmada River.



TOPIC-5 The Indian Desert

Quick Review

The Indian Desert

- > The Indian Desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravalli Hills.
- > The region is characterized by arid climate, very low rainfall below 150 mm per year with scanty vegetation cover.
- > Luni is the only large river in this region.
- > Barchans or the crescent shaped dunes and longitudinal dunes are very prominent here.

Know the Terms

- Stream : A natural flow of water that is smaller than a river.
- **Barchan** : A crescent-shaped sand dune with the convex side in the direction of the wind.

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The Coastal Plains

- The Peninsular Plateau is flanked by stretch of narrow coastal strips, running along the Arabian Sea on the *west* and the Bay of Bengal on the *east*.
- > The western coast consists of three sections Konkan Coast, Kannad Plain and Malabar Coast.
- > The eastern coast is divided into the Northern Circar and Coromandal Coasts.
- > The Chilika Lake is the largest salt water lake in India.

Know the Terms

- > Western Coastal Plain : A thin strip of coastal plain between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- Eastern Coastal Plain : A wide stretch of landmass of India, lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.



Quick Review

The Islands

- > The small coral islands, the Lakshadweep Islands group, lies close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala.
- > Kavaratti Island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep.
- > There is a bird sanctuary in the Pitti island.
- The elongated chain of islands extending from north to south is located in the Bay of Bengal. These are Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- > These islands lie close to the Equator and experience equatorial climate and have thick forest cover.
- > India's only active volcano is found on the Barren Island in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.
- > The diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development.

Know the Terms

- > Island : A piece of land that is completely surrounded by sea, a river or lake.
- > Coral polyps : Short-lived microscopic organisms, which live in colonies.
- > Flora : The plants of a particular region or period.
- **Fauna :** The collective term for the species of animals in a particular region or period.

Chapter - 3 : Drainage



TOPIC-1 Drainage Patterns

- > The term drainage describes the river system of an area.
- > The area drained by a single river system is called a drainage basin.
- Any elevated area, such as a mountain or upland, separates two drainage basins. Such upland is known as a water divide.
- > The world's largest drainage basin is that of the Amazon River.

Drainage System in India

- > The drainage systems of India are mainly controlled by the broad relief features of the subcontinent.
- > The Indian rivers are divided into two major groups: the Himalayan rivers and the Peninsular rivers.
- > Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial, therefore, they have water throughout the year.
- > The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea.
- > A large number of Peninsular rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall.

Know the Terms

- **Basin** : A part of the earth's surface consisting of rock strata that slope down to a common centre.
- **Drainage Basin :** The area drained by a single river system is called a drainage basin.
- Water divide : Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separating two drainage basins. Such an upland is known as a water divide.
- > **Perennial :** It is a stream or river that exhibits continuous flow of water throughout the year.
- > **Dendritic :** The stream with its tributaries which resembles the branches of a tree- Thus, the name dendritic.
- > Trellis : A river joined by its tributaries, at approximately right angles, develops a trellis pattern.
- > Rectangular : A drainage pattern that develops on a strongly-joint rocky terrain.
- Radial : The radial pattern develops when streams flows in different directions from a central peak or dome-like structure.



TOPIC-2 The Himalayan Rivers

Quick Review

The Himalayan rivers

- The major Himalayan Rivers include the Indus, Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These rivers are long and are joined by many large and important tributaries.
- > A river along with its tributaries is called a river system.

The Indus River System

- The river Indus rises in Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar. Flowing west, it enters India in the Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir.
- > The river has several tributaries such as the Zaskar, Nubra, Shyok and Hunza.
- > The Indus flows southwards, eventually reaching the Arabian Sea.
- > With a total length of 2,900 km, the Indus is one of the longest rivers of the world.
- According to the regulations of the Indus Water Treaty (1960), India can use only 20 per cent of the total water carried by Indus river system.

The Ganga River System

- The headwaters of the Ganga, called the Bhagirathi, is fed by the Gangotri Glacier and joined by the Alaknanda at Devaprayag in Uttarakhand.
- The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi.
- > The main tributaries, which come from the peninsular uplands, are the Chambal, the Betwa and the Son.
- The river bifurcates in West Bengal and the Bhagirathi-Hooghly flows southwards through the deltaic plains into the Bay of Bengal.
- > The delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers is known as the Sunderban Delta.
- > The Sunderban Delta is the world's largest and fastest growing delta. It is also the home of Royal Bengal Tiger.
- > The length of the river Ganga is over 2,500 km.

The Brahmaputra River System

- > The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet, east of Mansarowar Lake, very close to the sources of the Indus and the Satluj.
- > Brahmaputra is known as Tsang Po in Tibet and Jamuna in Bangladesh.
- > The Brahmaputra has a braided channel in its entire length in Assam and forms many riverine islands.
- Every year, during the rainy season, the river overflows its banks, causing widespread devastation due to floods in Assam and Bangladesh.

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- River System : A river system is a way of defining the larger networks of streams, lakes and rivers that are part of a larger river's network of tributaries and distributaries.
- Indus Water Treaty : According to the provisions of this treaty (signed in 1960), India can use only 20 per cent of the total water carried by the Indus river system.
- **Distributary :** A stream or small river that splits off from a larger river and flows in a different direction.
- Sunderban Delta : The world's largest and fastest growing delta. It is also the home of the Royal Bengal Tiger.



TOPIC-3 The Peninsular Rivers

Quick Review

The Peninsular Rivers

- The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south, close to the western coast.
- Major rivers of the peninsula are the Narmada and the Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. They flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths.
- > The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers, which flow westward and make estuaries.

The Narmada Basin

- > The Narmada rises in the Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh.
- The Marble Rocks, near Jabalpur, where the Narmada flows through a deep gorge, and the Dhuadhar Falls, where the river plunges over steep rocks, are some of the notable locations along the Narmada River.
- > The Narmada basin covers parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

The Tapi Basin

- > The Tapi rises in the Satpura ranges, in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh.
- > Its basin covers parts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

The Godavari Basin

- > The Godavari is the largest Peninsular River.
- > It rises from the slopes of the Western Ghats in the Nashik district of Maharashtra. Its length is about 1,500 km.
- > The drainage basin of the Godavari River is the largest among the Peninsular rivers.
- > Important tributaries of the Godavari are the Purna, Wardha, Pranhita, Manjra, Wainganga and Penganga.
- > The Godavari River is also known as the 'Dakshin Ganga' because of its length and the area it covers.

The Mahanadi Basin

- > The Mahanadi rises in the highlands of Chhattisgarh.
- > It flows through Odisha to reach the Bay of Bengal.

The Krishna Basin

- > Rising from a spring near Mahabaleshwar, the Krishna flows for about 1,400 km and reaches the Bay of Bengal.
- > Tungabhadra, Koyana, Ghatprabha, Musi and Bhima are some of its tributaries.

The Kaveri Basin

- > The Kaveri rises in the Brahmagri range of the Western Ghats and it reaches the Bay of Bengal.
- > The main tributaries are the Amravati, the Bhavani, the Hemavati and the Kabini.
- > Its basin drains parts of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- > The River Kaveri makes the second biggest waterfall in India, known as Sivasamudram.

- > **Peninsula** : A large area bounded by the sea on three sides.
- Delta : A piece of land shaped like a triangle that is formed when a river splits into smaller rivers before it flows into an ocean.
- > **Tributary :** A river or stream that flows into a larger river or lake.
- **Estuary :** The tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream.



Lakes

- Lake is a large area of water surrounded by land. Lakes of large extent are called the seas, like the Caspian, the Dead and the Aral Sea.
- India has many lakes. These differ from each other in the size and other characteristics. Most lakes are permanent, while others contain water only during the rainy season.
- Lakes are formed by the following processes: the action of glaciers and ice sheets, by wind, river action and human activities.
- > Most of the freshwater lakes are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacial origin.
- > The Wular Lake in Jammu and Kashmir is the largest freshwater lake in India.
- Apart from natural lakes, the damming of the rivers for the generation of hydel power has also led to the formation of lakes such as Guru Gobind Sagar Lake (Bhakra Nangal Project).
- > Importance of lakes :
 - A lake helps to regulate the flow of a river.
 - During heavy rainfall, it prevents flooding, and during the dry season, it helps to maintain an even flow of water.
 - Lakes can also be used for developing hydel power.
 - They moderate the climate of the surroundings; maintain the aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help develop tourism and provide recreation.

Know the Terms

- **Ox-bow lake :** It is a U shaped water body formed when a meandering river is cut off from the mainstream.
- **Lagoon :** When the lake is formed by spits and bars in coastal areas, it is called a lagoon.
- **Glacial lake :** A lake formed by melting of the glacier is called a glacial lake.

TOPIC-5 Role Of Rivers In The Economy

Quick Review

Role of Rivers in the Economy

- > Rivers are of great value to human beings :
 - Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history.
 - Water from the rivers is a basic natural resource, essential for various human activities.
 - The river banks have attracted settlers from ancient times. These settlements have now become big cities.
 - Using rivers for irrigation, navigation, hydro-power generation is of special significance particularly to a country like India, where agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the majority of its population.

- > Irrigation : Supply of water for agriculture purpose from canals, wells and tanks artificially or manually.
- > Navigation : Travel or traffic by vessels, especially commercial shipping.
- > Hydro-power : Power derived from running or falling water.



River Pollution

- The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water.
- > The increasing urbanisation and industrialisation are responsible for the rising pollution level of many rivers.
- Concern over rising pollution in our rivers led to the launching of various action plans to clean the rivers.

Know the Terms

- River pollution : It is a form of water pollution which occurs due to the direct or indirect discharge of pollutants into the river.
- Urbanisation : The process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger, as more and more people begin living and working in central areas.
- > **Industrialisation** : The development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale.

Chapter - 4 : Climate



- Weather describes the day-to-day meteorological conditions such as wind, temperature, cloudiness, moisture, rainfall, etc., affecting a place. Climate is the average weather, usually taken over 30-years period for a particular region and time. The basic elements of weather are wind, temperature, air pressure, precipitation and moisture.
- 'Monsoon' refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during the year. The two important elements of climate are temperature and precipitation.
- In some parts of Rajasthan desert, the temperature in summers is 50°C, whereas summer temperature in Jammu and Kashmir is 20°C. During winters, the temperature in Jammu and Kashmir may be –45°C. Drass in Jammu and Kashmir is the second coldest inhabited place in the world.
- In India, the Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of the country, from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the east. India has both tropical and subtropical types of climate.
- Contrasts in temperature are experienced more in the interior of the country. The rainfall in India varies in its form, types, amount and seasonal distribution. In the upper parts of the Himalayas, precipitation is mostly in the form of snowfall, whereas the remaining parts of the country receive rains. There is a decrease in the rainfall generally from east to west in the Northern Plains. Climatic variations also affect the way people live, *i.e.* depends on the food, the clothes and the kind of houses they live in.
- In India, the elevation of land ranges from 30 metres to 6,000 metres. The Himalayan mountains to the north of India have an average height of about 6,000 metres. The average summer temperature on the Himalayas can vary from 0°C to 14°C, while winters can see the temperature dipping below freezing point along with heavy snowfall. The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent. The rainfall in India is governed mainly by pressure and surface winds, upper air circulation and western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclones.
- Due to the Coriolis force, these winds move on towards the equatorial low-pressure area. The Coriolis force also known as 'Ferrel's Law,' is an apparent force caused by the earth's rotation. This force deflects winds towards the right in the Northern Hemisphere and towards the left in the Southern Hemisphere. The north-easterly winds are land-bearing winds; hence they carry very little moisture and bring little or no rain in India.
- During winter, a high-pressure area is created in the north of the Himalayas. In summer, a low-pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over north-western India. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.
- > Winds move from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean, cross the Equator and turn right towards the low-pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These winds are known as the south-west monsoon winds.

- An important component of the flow is the jet stream. Jet streams are a narrow belt of high altitude westerly winds that blow in the troposphere. Their speed varies from about 110 kilometres per hour in summer to about 184 kilometres per hour in winter.
- A number of separate jet streams have been identified. The most constant are the mid-latitude and the subtropical jet streams. They originate from the Mediterranean region and are known as subtropical westerly jet streams. An easterly jet stream, called the tropical easterly jet stream, blows over peninsular India, approximately over 14°N during the summer months. The movement of water in the oceans is called currents.

- > Climate : General weather conditions over a period of thirty years is said to be the climate of a place.
- Elements of weather :Temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation are elements of weather and climate.
- > Monsoon : Monsoon is basically a seasonal reversal in the wind through the year.
- South-west monsoons : Winds move from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean, cross the Equator and turn right towards the low-pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These winds are known as the south-west monsoon winds.
- Subtropical westerly jet streams : The most constant are the mid-latitude and the sub-tropical jet streams. They originate from the Mediterranean region and are known as subtropical westerly jet streams.
- Easterly jet stream : An easterly jet stream, called the tropical easterly jet stream, blows over peninsular India, approximately over 14°N during the summer months.
- > **Currents** : The movement of water in the oceans is called currents.
- Coriolis force : It is an apparent force caused by the earth's rotation. This force deflects winds towards the right in the Northern Hemisphere and towards the left in the Southern Hemisphere.



- The day-to-day changes that we experience are referred to as weather. Weather is the state of the atmosphere of a particular area at any point of time. Atmospheric conditions that describe the weather include elements like temperature, precipitation, pressure, wind and humidity.
- During a year, the weather changes in cycles, the cyclic changes in the atmospheric conditions are called seasons. By observing the weather pattern for longer periods, usually over 30 years, the climate of a place can also be determined. The basic elements of weather are wind, temperature, air pressure, precipitation and moisture.
- Climate describes the long-term pattern of weather that generally prevails over an area. Based on climatic differences, the world can be divided into a number of climatic regions. Each climatic region has its own characteristic vegetation and wildlife. The climatic conditions also influence the lifestyles of the people living in these regions.
- The factors affecting the climate of a place are referred to as controls and are latitude, altitude, pressure and wind system, distance from the sea, ocean currents and relief features.
- Altitude is another factor controlling the climate of a place. Altitude refers to the height of a place above sea level. The higher one travels into the troposphere, the lower the temperature becomes. The rate at which the temperature drops is known as the lapse rate.
- > The variations in air temperature control the pressure and wind system of a place. Warm air rises, creating low pressure areas, while cold air sinks, creating high pressure areas. As a result, winds blow outward from a high pressure location towards lower pressures.
- The differences in air pressures near the Equator and the poles are the main factors that influence global pressure and wind systems. In India, the Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of the country, from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the east. India has both tropical and subtropical types of climate.
- The distance of a place from the sea is another important factor that regulates the climate of a place. As the distance from the sea increases the weather conditions become extreme. Places away from the sea have very hot summers and very cold winters. This condition is known as continentality.
- Another important control of climate is the circulation of water and air. The air in the atmosphere and the water in the oceans are in constant motion, distributing heat around the world in regular patterns. Warm air and water move towards the poles, while cool air and water move towards the equator.
- Another major control of climate is the relief of a place. Mountains often act as natural barriers for wind and moisture, affecting the climate of the areas around it.

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- The Himalayas influence the climate of the Indian subcontinent by protecting it from the cold air mass of Central Asia.
- The climate and related weather conditions in India are controlled by the following atmospheric conditions : Pressure and surface winds, upper air circulation, western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclones.

Know the Terms

- Weather : Weather is the state of the atmosphere of a particular area at any point of time in context to heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.
- Atmospheric conditions : Atmospheric conditions describes the weather include elements like temperature, precipitation, pressure, wind and humidity.
- Climate controls : The interplay of latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, pressure and wind system, ocean currents and relief features determine climatic conditions of a place.
- > Altitude : Altitude refers to the height of a place above the sea level.
- Continentality : As the distance from the sea increases, the weather conditions become extreme. Places away from the sea have very hot summers and very cold winters. This condition is known as continentality.



TOPIC-3 Mechanisms Of Monsoon

Quick Review

- The climate of India is strongly influenced by the monsoon winds. It refers to a season in which the wind system reverses completely. The monsoons are experienced in the tropical area roughly between 20°N and 20°S.
- Various atmospheric conditions influence the monsoon winds. The first condition is the differential heating and cooling of land and water. This creates low pressure on the landmass, while high pressure is created over the seas around during day time, but is reversed during the night time.
- ➤ The second condition is the shift in the position of Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). In summer, the equatorial trough, normally positioned about 5°N of the Equator, moves over the Ganga plain creating a monsoon trough during the monsoon season.
- The third condition is the presence of the high-pressure area that develops east of Madagascar. It is approximately at 20°S over the Indian Ocean. The intensity and position of this high-pressure area affects the Indian Monsoon.
- The fourth condition develops during the summer. The Tibetan Plateau gets intensely heated resulting in strong vertical air currents and high pressure over the plateau about 9 km above sea level. The fifth condition develops during the summer due to the movement of the westerly jet streams to the north of the Himalayas and the presence of the tropical easterly jet stream over the Indian Peninsula.
- Changes in pressure over the southern oceans also affect the monsoons. In certain years, there is a reversal in the pressure conditions. This periodic change in pressure conditions is known as the Southern Oscillation, or SO.
- The Southern Oscillation is connected to El Nino, which is a warm ocean current that flows past the Peruvian Coast. It flows every two to five years in place of the cold Peruvian current. The phenomenon is referred to as ENSO (El Nino Southern Oscillations). In India, the monsoon lasts for 100 to 120 days from early June and to mid-September. The monsoon winds encounter various atmospheric conditions on their way and hence are pulsating in nature, and not steady.
- The monsoon arrives with a sudden downpour of rainfall that continues for several days. This is known as the 'burst' of the monsoon.
- > The monsoon arrives at the southern tip of the Indian Peninsula generally by the first week of June. By early September, the monsoon starts to withdraw or retreat and is a more gradual process. By mid-October, it withdraws completely from the northern half of the Peninsula. The withdrawal takes place progressively from north to south from the first week of December to the first week of January. This is the start of the winter season.
- The retreating monsoon winds move over the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and collect moisture on the way. These monsoon winds reach the southern states of India by October, and are responsible for a second round of rainfall. These are called the winter monsoons. The winter monsoon is experienced in the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh in the first week of January.

- Southern Oscillation : Changes in pressure over the southern oceans also affect the monsoons. In certain years, there is a reversal in the pressure conditions. This periodic change in pressure conditions is known as the Southern Oscillation or SO.
- Burst of Monsoon : The monsoon arrives with a sudden downpour of rainfall that continues for several days. This is known as the 'burst' of the monsoon.



- The changes in weather conditions of India can be broadly categorised into four distinct patterns. These are the cold weather season, the hot weather season, the advancing monsoon and the retreating monsoon.
- India has cold weather in the winter that begins in mid-November and lasts till February. The northern parts of India are the first to experience the cold. December and January are the coldest months in northern India. The southern parts of India do not experience very low temperatures.
- > Frost is a common phenomenon in the north plains, while the higher slopes of the Himalayas experience snowfall.
- During winter, the north-east trade winds blow over the country. In most parts of India, the weather during the winter is dry. In some parts, like the coast of Tamil Nadu, the winds blow from the sea to the land. Hence, these places receive some amount of rainfall during the winter.
- Other characteristic feature of the winter season experienced over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the north-west. The winter rainfall is locally known as Mahawat.
- > The sea has a moderating influence over the peninsular region of India. Hence, there are no drastic seasonal variations in temperature pattern, and winters are not as distinct as in the north. The hot weather season in India refers to the summers that begin in March and lasts till mid-June.
- In India, summer is caused due to the apparent northward movement of the sun, which shifts the global heat belt northward. 'Loo' are strong, gusty, hot, dry winds that blow during the day over north and north-western India.
- In northern India, dust storms are also very common during the month of May. This is also the season for localised thunderstorms, associated with violent winds, torrential downpours, often accompanied by hail. Pre -monsoon showers are common, especially in Kerala and Karnataka and are often referred to as 'mango showers,' as they help in the early ripening of mangoes.
- > The advancing monsoon in India refers to the rainy season that lasts for a period of four months from June to September. The trade winds from the southern hemisphere, which originate over the warm subtropical areas of the southern oceans, bring the south-west monsoon winds into India.
- Another characteristic feature of the monsoon is the 'breaks' in rainfall and refers to the alternating wet and dry spells of rains. The Indian monsoon is very unpredictable. These breaks occur due to the movement of the monsoon trough.
- > The farming schedule of millions of farmers all over the country, which is dependent on the monsoons, can sometimes get disturbed. The retreating monsoon refers to the transition season that lasts from October to December.
- The months of October-November form a period of transition from the hot rainy season to dry winter conditions. The main cause of this transition is the movement of the sun towards the south. By the beginning of October, the monsoon withdraws from the Northern Plains. The retreating monsoon season is marked by clear skies and a rise in the temperatures. The land is still moist and the weather becomes hot and humid. The days can become quite oppressive. This is commonly known as 'October heat'.
- Due to the unpredictable nature of the monsoon, the distribution of rainfall varies drastically from region to region. Major variations can also be seen in the annual precipitation from year to year. The phenomenon of monsoon is an integral part of the Indian landscape, animal and plant life, agricultural calendar, and the life of the people and their festivities.

- > Mahawat : The winter rainfall is locally known as Mahawat.
- > Frost : A state in freezing, frozen dew.
- > Loo: 'Loo' are strong, gusty, hot, dry winds that blow during the day over north and north-western India.
- Mango Showers : Pre -monsoon showers are often referred to as 'mango showers,' as they help in the early ripening of mangoes.
- Advancing monsoon : An advancing monsoon in India refers to the rainy season that lasts for a period of four months from June to September.
- > Retreating monsoon : The retreating monsoon refers to the transition season that lasts from October to December.
- October Heat : The months of October-November form a period of transition from the hot rainy season to dry winter conditions. The main cause of this transition is the movement of the sun towards the south. By the beginning of October, the monsoon withdraws from the Northern Plains. The retreating monsoon season is marked by clear skies and a rise in the temperatures. The land is still moist and the weather becomes hot and humid. The days can become quite oppressive. This is commonly known as 'October Heat'.

CHAPTER - 5 : NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

TOPIC-1 Biodiversity–Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Quick Review

- A plant community that has grown naturally without human aid is called natural vegetation. Natural vegetation that has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time is called virgin vegetation. Sacred groves are forests that have been protected for ages by traditional societies.
- Virgin vegetation that is purely Indian is known as 'endemic or indigenous species'. Plants that have come from outside India are termed 'exotic plants', like some species of orchids.
- Biodiversity in a region typically refers to its flora and fauna. Flora refers to the plants of a particular region or period. Fauna is a collective term used for the species of animals in a particular region or period.
- > Biodiversity is influenced by relief, climate and ecosystem in a region.
- Relief in a region includes the land and the soil-type found there. Different types of soils provide the basis for different types of vegetation.
- Climate refers to three aspects of a region-the temperature, the photoperiod or duration of sunlight and precipitation. These aspects, along with the soil and land type, determine the type and extent of vegetation.
- As the temperature rises, the type of vegetation slowly changes. The factors that determine the duration of sunlight are : The latitude of a region, the altitude of a region and the duration of the day.
- > Areas of heavy rainfall typically have more dense vegetation as compared to areas of less rainfall.

Know the Terms

- > Natural vegetation : A plant community that has grown naturally without human aid is called natural vegetation.
- Virgin vegetation : Natural vegetation that has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time is called virgin vegetation.
- **Biodiversity** : Biodiversity in a region typically refers to its flora and fauna.
- > Endemic species : Virgin vegetation that is purely Indian is known as endemic or indigenous species.
- > Exotic plants : Plants that have come from outside India are termed exotic plants, like some species of orchids.
- > Flora : Flora refers to the plants of a particular region or period.
- > Fauna : Fauna is the collective term for the species of animals in a particular region or period.



- Forests are important as they are renewable resources that affect our environment in a variety of ways. They control climate, soil erosion and pollution. Forests support a variety of industries, helping provide livelihood for many communities.
- There are very few areas left in India where the vegetation can be called natural in the true sense of the word, like the Himalayas, the hilly region of Central India and the Marusthali, parts of the desert. According to Indian State of Forest Report 2011, the forest cover in India is 21.05%.
- > A number of factors have caused extensive modification of vegetation and depletion of forest cover:
 - growing demand for cultivated land,
 - the development of industries and mining,
 - urbanisation, and
 - over-grazing of pastures.
- The 'Van Mahotsav' is a forest festival started in 1950 by K. M. Munshi with the purpose to create enthusiasm among the masses for forest conservation and planting trees. Vegetation varies across areas because plants grow in distinct groups of communities, where each community belongs to an area with similar climatic conditions.

- The flora, the fauna and the physical environment of an area form an ecosystem. Human beings have a huge impact on the ecosystem. They utilize the vegetation and wildlife for food, medicine, and for a variety of other purposes. When the utilisation of these resources is not regulated, it results in ecological imbalance.
- A very large ecosystem on land with distinct types of vegetation and animal life is called a biome. An ecosystem can be as large as a desert and as small as a puddle. A biome is much bigger than an ecosystem.
- Biomes are identified on the basis of plants. Mountains, deserts, grasslands, oceans and wetlands are all examples of biomes.

Know the Terms

- > Van Mahotsav : The Van Mahotsav is a forest festival started in 1950 by K. M. Munshi.
- **Biome** : A very large ecosystem on land with distinct types of vegetation and animal life is called a biome.



Quick Review

- The major types of vegetation in India are tropical evergreen forests, tropical deciduous forests, tropical thorny and scrubs forests, montane forests and mangrove forests.
- > Tropical evergreen forests are characterized by heavy rainfall and a warm climate. The commercially important trees grown in this area are ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona. These forests also have a variety of animals like elephants, monkey, lemur and deer and various birds, bats, sloth, scorpions and snails.
- Tropical deciduous forests make up most of the forest area in India. These forests depend on the monsoon, and are also known as monsoon forests. Rainfall in these areas ranges from 70 to 200 cm. The areas that receive between 100 and 200 cm rains are known as moist deciduous, like along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, Western Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. Commercially important trees here include teak, bamboo, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun and mulberry. They have a long dry season followed by a season of heavy rainfall. The trees in a monsoon forest usually shed their leaves during the dry season and come into leaf at the start of the rainy season.
- The areas that receive between 70 and 100 cm rainfall are classified as dry deciduous forests, like the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. These are sparsely populated with the teak, sal, peepal and neem trees. The animals found here are elephants, lions, tigers and deer with a variety of birds, lizards, snakes and tortoises.
- Unlike evergreen and deciduous forests, the vegetation in thorny forests and scrubs is restricted to thorn plants and scrubs due to scanty rainfall. The rainfall is below 70 cm like the semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
- > The stems of these plants are fleshy to conserve water for a longer period. The leaves are like thorns to minimise evaporation. Trees like the acacias, palms, euphorbias and cacti are common here, along with animals like rabbits, foxes, wolves, tigers, lions, horses and camels.
- Montane forests are found in mountainous regions primarily in Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh. These are very different in their make-up from other types of forests, as the temperature and soil conditions vary on different altitudes.
- The animals found here are the Kashmir stag, spotted deer, wild sheep, jack rabbit, Tibetan antelope, yak and snow leopard.
- > A snow-line is the edge of the habitat, beyond which there is no vegetation due to severe weather conditions.
- The mangrove forests are usually found in coastal areas. Mangroves are a variety of plants and trees with their roots submerged in water. Dense mangrove forests are found in the deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishana and the Kaveri. Wild animals such as the Royal Bengal Tiger, crocodile, gharial, turtle and snake are found here.

Know the Terms

Monsoon forests : These forests depend on the monsoon, and are also known as tropical deciduous forests. Rainfall in these areas ranges from 70 to 200 cm.

- Deciduous forests : Deciduous forests are forests that are dominated by trees that lose their leaves each year. These types of forest are found in areas with warm, moist summers and fairly mild winters.
- Coniferous forests : They are evergreen cone-bearing trees with needle shaped leaves found between 1,600 and 3,000 metre above the sea level, *e.g.*, Pine, Spruce, Cedar, etc.
- Thorny and Scrub forests : Because of dominance of thorny trees, bushes and scrubs, they are called thorn and scrub forests. They grow in dry areas of less than 75 cm of annual rainfall.
- Montane forests : These are very different in their make-up from other types of forests, as the temperature and soil conditions vary on different altitudes.
- Mangrove forests : Mangrove forests are usually found in coastal areas. Dense mangrove forests are found in the deltas of the Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishana and Kaveri. Wild animals such as the Royal Bengal Tiger, crocodile, gharial, turtle and snake are found here.

TOPIC-4 Wildlife And Conservation Of Flora And Fauna

Quick Review

- India has a rich biodiversity and is home to around 1.6 million or nearly 8% of all the species of flora and fauna found in the world. India is also home to over 90,000 species of fauna, including birds, insects and land and water animals.
- Besides being the only country to have both lions and tigers in its forests, India is one of the few countries that have a habitat to support large land animals like the elephant.
- > The Himalayas harbour some large land animals like the yak and the shaggy-horned wild ox found in the freezing high altitudes of Ladakh. Some rare species of wild animals include the snow leopard, the red panda, the ibex and the Himalayan brown bear.
- > The wildlife in the Indian rivers, lakes and coastal areas is equally rich with various species of reptiles like crocodiles and gharials, water snakes and turtles. There are over 940 different species of fishes in India.
- In order to preserve world's biodiversity and our natural heritage, fourteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country.
- Four have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves. They are the Sunderbans in West Bengal, the Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and the Nilgiris spanning across Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- The government also provides financial and technical support to many of the Botanical Gardens, since 1992. To protect wildlife, the Government of India has introduced Project Tiger, Project Rhino and Project Great Indian Bustard.
- In addition, there are 89 national parks, and 490 wildlife sanctuaries and zoological gardens in India to take care of our flora and fauna. As per IUCN specifications, the species of flora and fauna can be classified as normal, extinct, endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic.

- Biosphere Reserves: It is a forest area where all types of flora and fauna are preserved in their natural environment, e.g., Nanda Devi.
- National Parks : They are relatively large areas where one or several ecosystems exist and where plants and animals species, geomorphological sites and habitats are of special educative and recreative interests, *e.g.*, Jim Corbett Park.
- Wildlife Sanctuary : It is similar to national park but is dedicated to protect wildlife and conserve species, e.g., Gir Lion Sanctuary.

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≻ **Important Facts :**

BIOSPHERE RESERVES

S. No.	Reserves	States	
1.	Nilgiris (1986)	It lies at the trijunction of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala	
2.	Nanda Devi (1988)	Uttarakhand	
3.	Nokrek (1988)	Meghalaya	
4.	The Great Nicobar (1989)	Lies in the Bay of Bengal	
5.	Gulf of Mannar (1989)	Tamil Nadu	
6.	Manas (1989)	Assam	
7.	Sunderbans (1989)	West Bengal	
8.	Simlipal	Odisha	
9.	Pachmari	Madhya Pradesh	
10.	Dibru Saikhowa	Assam	
11.	Dihang-Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	
12.	Agasthyamalai (2001)	Across (Kerala and Tamil Nadu)	
13.	Kanchenjunga (1977)	Sikkim	
14.	Achanakmar– Amarkantak (2012)	Across (M. P. and Chhattisgarh)	

WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES

S. No.	State	Wildlife sanctuary	Bird Sanctuary	National Park
1.	Rajasthan	Sariska (camel)	Bharatpur	
		Ranthambore (camel)	(Siberian birds)	
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	(Kashmir stag)		Dachigam (Bear)
3.	Uttarakhand			Rajaji
				Corbett (Tiger)
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandra Prabha (elephant)		
5.	Madhya Pradesh			Kanha Kisli
				(deer, elephant)
6.	Maharashtra			Taroba
				(Indian Bison)
7.	Assam	Kaziranga (Rhino)		
8.	Karnataka		Ranganathitto (Birds)	
9.	Kerala	Periyar (elephant)		
10.	Gujarat			Gir (lions)

Chapter - 6 : Population



TOPIC-1 Size, Distribution And Age-Sex **Composition Of Population**

Quick Review

Population Size and Distribution :

- People are producers and consumers of resources. It is the people who form a nation and help to develop its • economy. Population is the point of reference from which all other elements are observed.
- A census is an official enumeration of the population of a country that is recorded periodically. The Indian Census is the most comprehensive source of demographic, social and economic data of India. The first census in India was held in 1872. Census has been held regularly after every ten years.

- The census provides answers to three primary questions about the population:
 - Population size and distribution
 - Population growth and processes of population change
 - Characteristics or qualities of the population
- As per the census of March 2011, India's population stood at 1210 million and accounted for 17.5% of the world's population.
- Almost half of India's population lives in five states Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state of India with 166 million people. Population density is the number of persons that live in one square kilometre of an area. India is one of the most densely populated countries of the world.
- Rugged terrain and unfavourable climatic conditions are the main reasons for the sparse population in some areas. Moderate to low rainfall and less fertile soils also influence the population density.

Know the Terms

- Population : The total number of inhabitants of a specific area, like city, country or any other location is termed as population.
- > Census : A census is an official enumeration of the population of a country that is recorded periodically
- > **Population Density :** Population density is calculated as the number of persons per unit area.



TOPIC-2

Population Growth And Change

Quick Review

> Different patterns of population growth

In a population, some people are born, some die, some migrate internally or internationally. These three processes are known as birth rate, death rate and migration respectively.

- (i) Birth rate : It is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year.
- (ii) Death rate : It is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.
- (iii) Migration : Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. It can be internal as well as international.
- > Factors affecting the size of a population :
 - (i) Population grows through births and immigration and declines through deaths and emigration.
 - (ii) Internal migration influences the distribution of population within the nation.
 - (iii) In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas because of the "push" factor in rural areas.
 - (iv) These are adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and the "pull" of the city in terms of increased employment opportunities and better living conditions.
 - (v) The urban population has increased from 17.29% of the total population in 1951 to 31.80% in 2011.
 - (vi) There has been a significant increase in the number of 'million plus cities' from 35 to 53 in just one decade i.e., 2001 to 2011.

> Age Composition of Population

- (1) Age composition indicates the number of people that belong to different age groups.
- (2) The population of a nation is generally grouped into three broad categories :
 - Children
 - Working age adults
 - Aged
- (3) **Dependency ratio** is the ratio of the dependent population to the working-age population of the country. The percentage of children and the aged affect the dependency ratio.
- (4) **Sex ratio** is the ratio of males to females in a population. It is calculated as the number of females per 1000 males of the population. The sex ratio in India has always remained unfavourable to females.

- > Population growth : The change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period of time.
- > Annual growth rate : The rate or pace of population increase. It is studied in per cent per annum.
- > **Birth rate :** Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year.
- > **Death rate :** It is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.
- > Migration : Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.

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- > **Immigration** : When people come to a country, it is called emigration.
- **Emigration** : When people of a country leave that country, it is called emigration.
- > Million plus cities : Cities with a population of more than one million or 10 lakh.
- > Sex ratio : Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the population.
- Dependency ratio : Dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population to the working-age population of the country.
- Composition of population : The age composition of a population refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country.



TOPIC-3 Occupational Structure, Health, Literacy And National Population Policy (NPP)

Quick Review

- Literacy is a very important indicator of the quality of a population. Literacy rates are a crucial measure of a country's human resources.
- > As per the Census of 2001, a literate person :
- I aged 7 years and above, and
- Can read and write with understanding in any language.
- Literate people generally have a higher socioeconomic status, and enjoy better health and employment prospects. Low levels of literacy can hamper the economic development of the country.
- Occupational structure refers to the distribution of the workforce in different occupations. Occupations are generally classified as primary, secondary and tertiary.
- Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, collecting wood or other forest products, fishing, and mining activities for raw material. Secondary activities include the manufacturing industry, building and construction work, and other similar activities that create finished products. Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services. About 64% of the people in India are associated with farming and allied occupations. 13-20% of people are involved in secondary and tertiary occupations.
- The health of the population affects the overall development process of the country. Due to sustained efforts of the government, India's death rate has declined from 25 per 1000 population in 1951 to 8.1 per 1000 in 2001 and the life expectancy at birth has increased to 64.6 check in 2001.
- The per capita calorie consumption is much below the recommended levels and malnutrition affects a large percentage of our population.
- To control and stabilize the growth of population, the Government of India initiated the National Family Planning Programme in 1952. The programme was to promote responsible and planned parenthood on a voluntary basis.
- The National Population Policy (NPP) was adopted in the year 2000 and provides a policy framework to address the issues of child survival, maternal health and contraception. NPP 2000 aims at imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age, reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births, immunizing children against preventable diseases, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making family welfare a peoplecentred programme.
- The adolescent population constitutes one-fifth of the India's total population. Adolescents have higher nutrition requirements than children or adults.
- NPP 2000 identified adolescents as a section of the population that needs greater attention. Besides nutritional requirements, the NPP laid emphasis on protecting adolescents from unwanted pregnancies and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD).
- The NPP also initiated programmes aimed at encouraging delayed marriage and child-bearing, educating adolescents about the risks of unprotected sex, making contraceptive services accessible and affordable, providing food supplements and nutritional services, and adopting legal measures to prevent child marriage.

- Occupational structure : The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure.
- Primary activities : Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying etc.
- Secondary activities : Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building and construction work, etc.
- Tertiary activities : Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services.
- Literate : A person of seven years of age or above who is able to read and write with a certain understanding is called a literate.

Unit -III : Democratic Politics-I

Chapter - 1 : What Is Democracy? Why Democracy?



TOPIC-1 What Is Democracy And Features Of Democracy

Quick Review

> Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

Features of Democracy

Major Decisions by Elected Leaders

- > In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically-elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later, he changed his designation to the President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five year extension.
- > In August 2002, he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies.
- > Though Pakistan has had elections the elected representatives have some powers. But the final power vests with military officers and General Musharraf himself.
- Clearly, there are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. Among many reasons, the most significant is that the power to take final decision rests with army officials and with General Musharraf and none of them was elected by the people. But in a democracy, the final decision-making power must vest with those who are elected by the people.

Free and Fair Electoral Competition

- In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui (National People's Congress). The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country.
- > Only those, who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it, were allowed to contest in the elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.
- > Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President. The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule. Till 2000, every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party).
- The dirty tricks played by the PRI to win elections were :
 - All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings.
 - Teachers of the government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI.
 - Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticise them.
 - Sometimes, the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes.
 - The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates.

One Person, One Vote, One Value

- Many instances of denial of equal right to vote in the world :
 - In Saudi Arabia, women do not have the right to vote.
 - Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.
 - In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.
- > Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality.
- > In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

Rule of Law and Respect for Rights

> Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. Since then, the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, has been ruling the country since independence.

The example of Zimbabwe shows that popular approval of the rulers is necessary for a democracy, but it is not sufficient. Popular governments can be undemocratic. Popular leaders can be autocratic. If we wish to assess a democracy, it is important to look at the elections.

Features of Democracy

- > Rulers elected by the people take all the major decisions.
- > Elections offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
- > This choice and opportunity is available to all the people on an equal basis.
- The exercise of this choice leads to a government to be limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizens' rights.

Know the Terms

- Democracy : A form of government which is chosen by the people to work for their welfare and can be voted out by them.
- Universal Adult Franchise : Any person who is above 18 years of age has the right to vote, irrespective of caste, colour, status, religion, etc.
- Constitutional monarchy: A government headed by a king or queen whose powers are limited by a constitution.
- Non- democratic Government : A form of government in which people do not elect their rulers and have no right in decision-making.



Quick Review

Arguments against Democracy

- > Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.
- > Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
- > So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays.
- > Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
- > Democracy leads to corruption as it is based on electoral competition.
- > Ordinary people don't know what is good for them; they should not decide anything.

Arguments for Democracy

- > A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.
- > Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.
- > Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.

Know the Terms

- > Corruption : An inducement to do wrong by bribery or other unlawful means.
- > **Poverty** : Condition where people's basic needs for food, clothing and shelter are not being met.
- > Accountable government : The government elected by the people and therefore responsible to them.
- > Dictatorship : Under dictatorship all the powers are vested in a single person or in a group of people.



Quick Review

Broader Meaning of Democracy

In the countries which we call as democracy, all the people do not rule. A majority is allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people. Even the majority does not rule directly. The majority of people rule through their elected representatives.

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- > This becomes necessary because :
 - Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for all of them to sit together and take a collective decision.
 - Even if they could, all the citizens do not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions.
- It gives us a clear but minimal understanding of democracy and helps us to distinguish democracies from nondemocracies.
- > A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision.
- This can apply to a government or a family or any other organisation. Thus, democracy is also a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life.
- > In a democracy every citizen must be able to play an equal role in decision making.

Know the Terms

- Minimal democracy : A system of government in which citizens give teams of political leaders the right to rule in periodic elections.
- Representative democracy : A type of democracy founded on the principle of elected officials representing a group of people, as opposed to direct democracy.

Chapter - 2 : Constitutional Design



Quick Review

There are certain basic rules that the citizens and the government have to follow. All such rules together are called the constitution. As the supreme law of the country, the constitution determines the rights of citizens, the powers of the government and how the government should function.

Democratic Constitution in South Africa

Struggle against Apartheid

- Apartheid was the system of racial discrimination or segregation on grounds of race unique to South Africa. The white Europeans imposed this system on South Africa. The system of apartheid divided the people and labelled them on the basis of their skin colour. The white rulers treated all non-whites as inferiors.
- > The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.
 - The non- whites did not have the voting rights.
 - They were forbidden from living in white areas.
 - They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.
 - Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called 'segregation'.
 - They could not even visit the Churches where the whites worshipped.
 - Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.
- The African National Congress (ANC) was the umbrella organization that led the struggle against the policies of segregation. This included many workers' unions and the Communist Party. Many sensitive whites also joined the ANC to oppose apartheid and played a leading role in this struggle.

Towards a New Constitution

- Finally, at the midnight of 26 April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled, marking the newly-born democracy in the world. The apartheid government came to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi- racial government.
- After two years of discussion and debate, they came out with one of the finest constitutions the world has ever had. The characteristics of the South African Constitution are :
 - This constitution gave to its citizens the most extensive rights available in any country.
 - Together, they decided that in the search for a solution to the problems, nobody should be excluded; no one should be treated as a demon.
 - They agreed that everybody should become part of the solution.

Know the Terms

- African National Congress (ANC) : The umbrella organization that led the struggle against the policies of segregation.
- Treason : The offence of attempting to overthrow the government of the state for which the offender owes allegiance.
- Constitution : Supreme law of a country, containing fundamental rules governing the policies and society in a country.
- Apartheid : The official policy of racial separation and ill-treatment of blacks followed by the Government of South Africa between 1948 and 1989.



Quick Review

Why do we need a Constitution?

- The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. The constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory and also the relationship between the people and government.
- > A constitution does many things :
 - It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
 - It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.
 - It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us the rights of the citizens.
 - It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.
- All countries that have constitutions are not necessarily democratic. But, all countries that are democratic will have constitutions.

Know the Terms

- > Privilege : A right reserved exclusively by a particular person or group (especially a hereditary or official right).
- > Political party : A group of people with a definite agenda and who intend to acquire power in the government.
- Minority : A small group of people within a community or country, differing from the main population in race, religion, language, or political persuasion.

TOPIC-3 Making of the Indian Constitution

Quick Review

Making of the Indian Constitution

The Path of the Constitution

- > In 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India.
- In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's Constitution should look like. Both these documents were committed to the inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the Constitution of independent India.
- Our leaders gained confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms. Many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US. The Socialist Revolution in Russia had inspired many Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality. Yet they were not simply imitating what others had done. All these factors contributed to the making of our Constitution.

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The Constituent Assembly

- The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly.
- Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. The Assembly adopted the constitution on 26th November 1949, but it came into effect on 26th January 1950. To mark this day, we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year.
- > We accept the constitution made by this Assembly more than sixty years ago because :
 - The constitution does not reflect the views of its members alone. It expresses a broad consensus of its time.
 - The second reason for accepting the constitution is that the Constituent Assembly represented the people of India. There was no universal adult franchise at that time. So, the Constituent Assembly could not have been chosen directly by all the people of India. It was elected mainly by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures.
 - Finally, the manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the constitution. The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner.
- > The Assembly was dominated by the Indian National Congress, the party that led India's freedom struggle.
- > Mahatma Gandhi was not the member of the Constituent Assembly.

Know the Terms

- > **Clause :** A distinct section of a document.
- Constituent Assembly : An assembly of people's representatives that drafts a constitution for a country.
- > Constitutional amendment : A change in the constitution made by the supreme legislative body in a country.
- > **Draft :** A preliminary version of a legal document.
- > Philosophy : The most fundamental principles underlying one's thoughts and actions.
- Preamble : An introductory statement in a constitution which states the reasons and guiding values of the constitution.
- Universal adult franchise : Every adult, rich or poor, irrespective of their religion-caste or education , colour , race, economic conditions, is free to vote.



TOPIC-4 Guiding Values Of The Indian Constitution

Quick Review

Guiding Values of the Indian Constitution

Philosophy of the Constitution

- Values that inspired and guided the freedom struggle, and were, in turn, nurtured by it, formed the foundation for India's democracy. These values are embedded in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- The Constitution of India begins with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the Preamble to the Constitution.
- Taking inspiration from American model, most countries in the contemporary world have chosen to begin their constitutions with a preamble.

Institutional Design

- A constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. It is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements.
- It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. Those who rafted the Indian Constitution felt to make provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.

- > **Philosophy :** The most fundamental principles underlying one's thought and actions.
- > Tryst : A meeting or meeting place that has been agreed upon.

Chapter - 3 : Electoral Politics

TOPIC-1 Importance Of Democratic Institutions And Political Competition

Quick Review

- In a democratic country, everyone has an equal right to vote, different parties and candidates contest freely and the voters have the right to choose their representative at regular intervals. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- > The process by which people choose their representatives at regular intervals is known as election. The process of election in democratic countries differs from that of nondemocratic countries. In a democratic election, the preferred contestant is elected. The elections are carried out in a free and fair manner.
- > What Makes an Election Democratic?
 - Everyone should be able to choose his/her representative, *i.e.*, everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value. This is termed as universal adult franchise.
 - There should be parties and candidates to choose from, freedom to contest and a wide choice for people.
 - Elections must be held at regular intervals.
 - Candidate preferred by the people should be elected.
 - Elections should be held in a fair and free atmosphere.
- > Political Competition : Demerits
 - Creates a sense of disunity and 'party politics'.
 - Parties level allegations against each other by using dirty tricks to win elections.
 - Long-term policies cannot be formulated.
 - Good people do not enter politics.
 - **Merits :** Elections are good because they force the ruling party to perform. The government is aware that it will be voted out of power if it does not perform as the people expected.
 - It forces parties and leaders to serve the people, so competition is good.

Know the Terms

- > Election : The process by which people choose their representatives at regular intervals is known as election.
- Constituency : A particular area from where voters elect a representative to the Lok Sabha / Vidhan Sabha.
- Electorate : It refers to the entire body of people who are qualified to vote in the elections for the legislatures or local bodies.
- > Franchise : It refers to the right of people to vote and elect their representatives to make laws.



- > An election is carried out every five years to the Lok Sabha or the Vidhan Sabha, it is known as a general election.
- Sometimes, the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha are dissolved and an election is held before the expiry of their full term of five years. Such an election is called a mid-term election. An election may need to be held for a single constituency, due to the untimely death or resignation of an elected member. The election carried out to fill this vacancy is known as a by-election.

- > The Indian election law provides that :
 - Political parties or candidates cannot bribe or threaten voters.
 - They cannot ask for votes on the grounds of caste or religion.
 - They cannot make use of government resources or places of worship for campaigning.
 - They cannot spend more than ₹ 25 lakh per constituency for a Lok Sabha election or more than ₹ 10 lakh per constituency in an assembly election.
- > The Indian Constitution provides equal rights of representation to all the citizens of India.
- ➢ The Election system in India consists of the following stages :
 - Delimitation of constituencies.
 - Reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and also Other Backward Classes and women.
 - Prepare a list of the eligible voters and distribute it among the people. The voter's list is officially known as the Electoral Roll.
 - All citizens of age 18 years or above are eligible to vote and a voter aged 25 years or above is also eligible for contesting an election.
 - Nomination of candidates by political parties.
 - Submission of nominations by candidates along with a security deposit.
 - Campaigning for about two weeks.
 - Polling on election day.
- The Indian Government has introduced the Election Photo Identity Card [EPIC] system. Every eligible voter on the list is issued a Photo Identity Card. Carrying this EPIC is not mandatory. Instead, voters can provide proof of identity like ration card or driving license to exercise their right to vote.
- > There is a common Code of Conduct for election campaigns, which all political parties in India have to follow.

Know the Terms

- > General elections : Elections held after the term of 5 years of Lok Sabha are called general elections.
- Mid Term election : Sometimes, the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha are dissolved and an election is held before the expiry of their full term of five years. Such an election is called a mid-term election.
- By-election : An election may need to be held for a single constituency, due to the untimely death or resignation of an elected member. The election carried out to fill this vacancy is known as a by-election.
- > Universal adult franchise : In our country, all the citizens who are 18 years and above can vote in an election.
- Campaigning : It refers to a process by which a candidate tries to persuade the voter to vote for him rather than for others.
- > Election photo identity Card : The voters are required to carry this card when they go out to vote.
- > Voter's list : List of those who are eligible to vote, that is prepared before the election.
- > Electoral roll : Voter's list is also known as Electoral Roll.
- Election manifesto : A document published by every political party before elections containing the policies and programmes of that party.
- > Electronic voting machine : A device used to record votes on an election day.
- **Ballot paper :** A sheet on which the names of the candidates along with the party name and symbols are listed.
- > Election day : The day when the voters cast or poll their vote is usually called the election day.
- Code of conduct : A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties and contesting candidates during the election time.



- During the election process, many political parties adopt unfair practices to get votes. No political party can win an election through such unfair practices.
- India has a democratic election system. The election system in India is controlled and governed by an independent and very powerful body called the Election Commission (EC). The EC is headed by the Chief

Election Commissioner, who is assisted by several Election Commissioners. The present Election Commissioner is Nasim Zaidi.

- The Election Commission of India performs several functions, starting from the announcement of the elections to the final declaration of the result.
- > It drafts and implements the Code of Conduct for elections and takes disciplinary action against parties violating it.
- The Election Commission is authorized to advise the government on decisions affecting the election and control the transfer of government officials. The Election Commission also has the function of controlling the work of government officials on election duty. The Election Commission has the power to order a re-poll in case it finds evidence of unfair practices during polling.
- > The people's participation can be measured through the voter turnout on polling day.

Know the Terms

- > **Incumbent :** The current holder of a political office.
- Impersonation: An electoral malpractice in which a person assumes the identity of another for unlawful purposes is called impersonation.
- > Election Commission : A parliamentary body constituted to conduct free and fair elections in the country.

CHAPTER - 4 : WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS



Quick Review

- In a democratic government, the decision making power is divided in three separate organs the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
- > The legislature makes the laws, the executive implements them, and the judiciary resolves disputes that arise out of major policy decisions. It consists of an assembly of the people's representatives which has the power to enact laws for a country.
- > The executive is a group of persons with the authority to initiate major policies, make decisions and implement them on the basis of constitutional laws. The judiciary is an institution that administers justice and resolves legal disputes. All the courts in the country are collectively called the judiciary. Any major policy decision is conveyed through a government order. A government order is also called an office memorandum.
- The Second Backward Classes Commission in India was established in 1979 by the Janata Party Government under the then Prime Minister Morarji Desai. It was popularly known as the Mandal Commission.
- As per the Mandal Commission recommendations, a government order announced that 27% of vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India would be reserved for Socially and Economically Backward Classes (SEBC). The reservations issue was strongly protested by the people stating that this largely affected everyone's job opportunities.
- Some people felt that reservations were necessary to balance the inequality among people of different castes in India. Others felt that reservations were unfair and would deny equal opportunities to those who did not belong to backward communities. These cases were grouped together and called the Indira 'Sawhney and others versus the Union of India' case.
- The Supreme Court ordered that the well-to-do persons from backward classes be excluded from receiving the benefits of reservation. Thus, the issue was resolved and a modified office memorandum was issued.
- > A democracy works well when political institutions perform functions assigned to them.
- > The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are institutions that make all the important policy decisions. The civil servants are responsible for taking steps to implement the policy decisions effectively. The Supreme Court, as an institution, resolves the disputes between the citizens and the government.

Know the Terms

Legislature : The legislature makes the laws. It consists of an assembly of the people's representatives with the power to enact laws for a country.

- Executive : An executive is a group of people with the authority to initiate major policies, make decisions and implement them on the basis of constitutional laws.
- Political institutions : A set of procedures for regulating the conduct of government and political life in the country.
- Office memorandum : A communication issued by an appropriate authority stating the policy or decision of the government.
- Reservations: A policy that declares some positions in government employment and educational institutions 'reserved' for people and communities who have been discriminated against, are disadvantaged and backward.
- > Judiciary : The judiciary is an institution that administers justice and resolves legal disputes.
- > **President :** The President is the head of the State.
- Supreme Court : The Supreme Court is the highest judicial court in our country. It resolves the disputes between the citizens and the government.



Quick Review

- The Parliament is a national assembly of elected representatives of the people. The assembly of elected representatives of the people at the state level is called the Legislature or the Legislative Assembly. The Parliament has the authority of enacting laws. It can add new laws, and change or abolish existing laws. National policy and important public issues are discussed and debated in the Parliament.
- The Parliament consists of the office of the President of India and two houses—the Rajya Sabha or the Council of States, and the Lok Sabha or the House of the People.
- The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament of India. It consists of 250 members of which 12 are nominated by the President of India. The remainder of the Rajya Sabha is elected by state and territorial legislatures. The term of office is 6 years, and 1/3rd of the members retire every two years. The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- The Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people of India. The Lok Sabha can have a maximum of 552 members, including 20 members from the Union Territories and 2 from the Anglo Indian community. The Speaker presides over the sessions.
- Though the Rajya Sabha has some special powers, the Lok Sabha has supreme powers. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved by the President. Due to a large number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha matters a lot. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget or a law related to money, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.

- > **Parliament :** The Parliament is a national assembly of elected representatives of the people.
- Lok Sabha : It is the Lower House of the Parliament. The Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people of India. The Lok Sabha can have a maximum of 552 members, including 20 members from the Union Territories and 2 from the Anglo Indian community.
- Rajya Sabha : The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament of India. It consists of 250 members of which 12 are nominated by the President of India.
- Speaker : He is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha and is responsible for the efficient conduct of business in the Lok Sabha.
- > Question Hour : During a parliamentary session, a time is fixed for asking questions and answering them only.
- > **Prorogue :** To discontinue a meeting of Parliament for a time without dissolving it.
- > Adjourn : To terminate the sitting of the House which meets again at the time appointed for the next sitting.
- Ordinance : Temporary law promulgated by the President of India on the recommendations of the Union Cabinet. It can only be issued when the Parliament is not in session. It has to be approved by the Parliament within six weeks of its first sitting otherwise the ordinance would be considered null and void.
- > Money Bills : Bills dealing with money matters like taxes, income, expenditure and grants.



- A group of functionaries is called the executive. The executive has two categories: political and permanent. The political executive consists of political leaders who are elected by the people for a specific term.
- The permanent executive includes members who are appointed on a long-term basis. The permanent executive is also called the civil services. The political executive has more powers and the final say in all important decisions, as they are the representatives of the people.
- > The political executive includes the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. The President appoints the leader of the majority, or the coalition party that has a majority in the Lok Sabha, as the Prime Minister.
- The remaining ministers are appointed by the President based on the Prime Minister's advice. These ministers are usually from the party or the coalition that has a majority in the Lok Sabha. The group of minister is called the Council of Ministers. It includes about 70 members of different ranks. The Council of Ministers includes Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State with independent charge and other Ministers of State.
- A Union Cabinet Minister is a senior minister, from the ruling party, in charge of a ministry. A Cabinet Minister may also hold additional charges of other ministries. The cabinet is the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. It consists of around 20 members.
- A Minister of State is a junior minister with an overseeing the cabinet minister, usually having specific responsibility in that ministry. Most important decisions are taken in the cabinet meetings. Due to this reason, parliamentary democracy in most countries is also known as the cabinet form of government.
- The Prime Minister has several powers as the head of the government. He chairs cabinet meetings, and assigns work to the other ministers. He also has the power to dismiss ministers. If the Prime Minister resigns, the entire ministry is supposed to resign.
- > The Prime Minister is the most powerful member in the Cabinet. The powers of the Prime Minister in all parliamentary democracies of the world has increased so much in the recent decades that parliamentary democracies are sometimes seen as the Prime Ministerial form of Government.
- The President is the head of the State, and has nominal powers. The President supervises the overall functioning of all political institutions in the country to achieve the objectives of the state. The President is not directly elected by the people. All the Members of Parliament (MPs) and the members of the state legislative assemblies elect the President.
- All major government activities, policy decisions and laws are issued in the name of the President. The President takes all major decisions based on the advice of the council of ministers.
- One major decision that the President makes on his or her own is to appoint the Prime Minister. The President appoints the leader of the majority party or coalition that enjoys a majority support in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.

- Political executive : The political executive consists of political leaders who are elected by the people for a specific term.
- Permanent executive : The permanent executive includes members who are appointed on a long-term basis. The permanent executive is also called the civil services.
- **Council of ministers :** A body of ministers who are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- > **Cabinet :** A body of senior ministers who controls important ministers.
- Collective responsibility : For any decision or action of the Cabinet, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible. If any cabinet decisions is not approved by the Parliament, the entire Council of Ministers has to resign.
- > Emergency : Extraordinary or abnormal situation in a country.
- Cabinet Secretariat : The Cabinet as a team is assisted by the Cabinet Secretariat. This includes many senior civil servants who try to coordinate the working of different ministries.



- The judiciary includes all the courts at different levels in a country and consists of the Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts. The Supreme Court is the top legal organisation.
- The Indian courts of law are further divided into two groups : civil courts and criminal courts. The civil courts deal with general disputes regarding land, property and rights. The criminal courts deal with cases of murder, riot and looting.
- The Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country and resolves disputes between citizens and the government, between two or more states and between states and the union governments.
- The Indian judiciary is known for being independent of the legislature and the executive and is non-partisan. The judges do not act on the direction of the government or the ruling party. The judges for the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
- A judge can be removed only when an impeachment motion is passed separately by a two-third majority of members of each of the two houses of the Parliament.
- The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the constitution. If the courts feel that any law or action of the government is against the constitution, they can declare it invalid. The Supreme Court has ruled that the basic principles of the constitution which cannot be changed by the Parliament. It acts like a guardian of the fundamental rights.
- The judiciary can review laws and government actions. The Indian judiciary is independent in the appointment and removal of judges, and in the execution of its powers.
- Anyone can approach the court if public interest and human rights are affected by the actions of the government. This is called a Public Interest Litigation. The courts can intervene to ensure that the government and its officials are not misusing the powers.

Know the Terms

- > Judiciary : The judiciary is an institution that administers justice and resolves legal disputes.
- Supreme Court : The Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country and resolves disputes between citizens, and the government, between two or more states, and between states and the union governments.
- Public Interest Litigation : Anyone can approach the court if public interest and human rights are affected by the actions of the government. This is called a Public Interest Litigation.
- Impeachment : A special parliamentary procedure to prosecute or to remove the President and other judges for the violation of the constitution.

Chapter - 5 : Democratic Rights



TOPIC-1

Life Without Rights - Prison In Guantanamo Bay; Citizen's Rights In Saudi Arabia; Ethnic Massacre In Kosovo

- > Violation of Citizens' Rights by the USA :
- About 600 people were secretly picked up by the US forces from all over the world and put in a prison in Guantanamo Bay, an area near Cuba controlled by the American Navy.
- The American Government said that they were enemies of the US and linked to the attack on New York on 11th September, 2001.

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- Families of prisoners, media or even UN representatives were not allowed to meet them. The US Army arrested them, interrogated them and decided to keep them there. There was no trial before any magistrate in the US.
- Amnesty International, an International human rights organization, collected information on the condition of the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay and reported that the prisoners were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws.
- Prisoners were not released even after they were officially declared not guilty. An independent inquiry by the UN supported these findings. The UN Secretary General said the prison in Guantanamo Bay should be closed down. The US Government refused to accept these pleas.
- Violation of Citizens' Rights in Saudi Arabia
- The country is ruled by a hereditary king and the people have no role in electing or changing their rulers.
- The king selects the legislature as well as the executive. He appoints the judges and can change any of their decisions.
- Citizens cannot form political parties or any political organization. Media cannot report anything that the monarch does not like.
- There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be Muslim. Non-Muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public.
- Women are subjected to many public restrictions. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women.
- Violation of Citizens' Rights in Yugoslavia (Kosovo) :
- Kosovo was a province of Yugoslavia before its split. In this province the population was overwhelmingly ethnic Albanian Muslims. But in the entire country, Serbs(Christians) were in majority.
- A narrow-minded Serb nationalist Milosevic had won the election. His government was very hostile to the Kosovo Albanians. He wanted the Serbs to dominate the country. Many Serb leaders thought that ethnic minorities like Albanians should either leave the country or accept the dominance of the Serbs.
- 74-year-old Batisha Hoxha was sitting in her kitchen with her 77- year-old husband Izet, staying warm by the stove. She knew, five or six soldiers had burst through the front door and were demanding her children.
- They shot Izet three times in the chest. When her husband was dying, the soldiers pulled the wedding ring off and even before she came out of the house they burnt her house.
- This was typical of what happened to thousands of Albanians in that period. This was one of the worst instances of killings based on ethnic prejudices in recent times. Finally Milosevic lost power and was tried by an International Court of Justice for crimes against humanity.

Know the Terms

- Amnesty International : Amnesty International is an international organization of volunteers who campaign for human rights. This organization brings out independent reports on the violation of human rights all over the world.
- Ethnic Group : An ethnic group is a human population whose members usually identify with each other on the basis of a common ancestry. People of an ethnic group are united by cultural practices, religious beliefs and historical memories.



TOPIC-2 Rights In A Democracy

- > Rights are reasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law.
- > Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy.
- > In a democracy, every citizen has to have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government.
- For democratic elections to take place, it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in political activities.
- Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority. They ensure that the majority cannot do whatever it likes. Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong.
- > The government should protect the citizens' rights. But sometimes, elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens.
- That is why some rights are needed to be placed higher than the government, so that the government cannot violate them. In most democracies, the basic rights of the citizen are written down in the constitution.



- > The Indian Constitution has given us six Fundamental Rights. They are the basic features of the Indian Constitution.
- The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution are : (i) Right to Equality, (ii) Right to Freedom, (iii) Right against Exploitation, (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion, (v) Cultural and Educational Rights and (vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Right to Equality :

- Right to Equality means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person's status. This is called the rule of law. Rule of law is the foundation of democracy.
- It means that no person is above the law. There cannot be any distinction between a political leader, government official and an ordinary citizen.
- The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, caste, ethnicity, sex or place of birth.
- Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels and cinema halls. Similarly, there shall be no restriction with regard to the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, playgrounds and places of public resorts maintained by government or dedicated to the use of general public.
- The same principle applies to public jobs. All citizens have equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to any position in the government. No citizen shall be discriminated against or made ineligible for employment on the grounds mentioned above.
- > The constitution mentions one extreme form of social discrimination, the practice of untouchability, and clearly directs the government to put an end to it. The practice of untouchability has been forbidden in any form.
- Right to Freedom : Right to Freedom means absence of interference in our affairs by others be it other individuals or the government.
 - Under the Indian Constitution, all citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression
- (i) Freedom to assemble in a peaceful manner.
- (ii) Freedom to form associations and unions.
- (iii) Freedom to move freely throughout the country.
- (iv) Freedom to reside in any part of the country.
- (v) Freedom to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
- (vi) Citizens have the freedom to hold meetings, processions, rallies and demonstrations on any issue.
- (vii) Your freedoms should not cause public nuisance or disorder. You are free to do everything which injures no one else.

Right to Constitutional Remedies :

- The Fundamental Rights in the constitution are important because they are enforceable. We have a right to seek the enforcement of the above mentioned rights. This is called the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- This Fundamental Right makes other rights effective. It is possible that sometimes our rights may be violated by fellow citizens, private bodies or by the government. When any of our rights are violated we can seek remedy through courts. If it is a Fundamental Right, we can directly approach the Supreme Court or the High Court of a state. That is why Dr. Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies, 'the heart and soul' of our constitution.
- Courts also enforce the Fundamental Rights against private individuals and bodies. The Supreme Court and High Courts have the power to issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
- A person can go to court against the violation of a Fundamental Right. If it is of social or public interest, it is called Public Interest Litigation (PIL). Under the PIL, any citizen or group of citizens can approach the Supreme Court or a High Court for the protection of public interest against a particular law or action of the government.

- Dalit : A person who belongs to the castes which are considered low and not touchable by others. Dalits are also known by other names such as the scheduled castes, deprived classes, etc.
- > **Trafficking** : Selling and buying of men, women or children for immoral purposes.
- Summon : An order issued by a court asking a person to appear before it.
- Writ : A formal document containing an order of the court to the government issued only by the High Court or the Supreme Court.
- National Human Rights Commission : It is an independent organization established in 1993. Its main work is to focus on human rights and help the victims, whose rights are violated.



Additional Rights Guaranteed by Indian Constitution

- While Fundamental Rights are the source of all rights, our constitution and law offers a wider range of rights. Over the years the scope of rights has expanded. From time to time, the courts gave judgments to expand the scope of rights.
- Now, school education has become a right for Indian citizens. The governments are responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years.
- Parliament has enacted a law giving the right to information to the citizens. We have a right to seek information from government offices.
- > Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the meaning of the right to life to include the right to food.
- > The right to property and right to vote in elections are important constitutional rights.

Constitution of South Africa guarantees its citizens several kinds of new rights :

- Right to privacy, so that citizens or their home cannot be searched, their phones cannot be tapped, their communication cannot be opened.
- > Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well being.
- > Right to have access to adequate housing.
- Right to have access to health care services, sufficient food and water; no one must be refused of emergency medical treatment.

Human right activists all over the world seek a set of rights as a standard of human rights. These include :

- > Right to work: opportunity to everyone to earn livelihood by working.
- Right to safe and healthy working conditions, fair wages that can provide decent standard of living for the workers and their families
- > Right to adequate standard of living including adequate food, clothing and housing.
- > Right to social security and insurance.

TOPIC-1

- > Right to health medical care during illness, special care for women during childbirth and prevention of epidemics
- > Right to education free and compulsory primary education, equal access to higher education.

Know the Terms

Covenant : It is a promise made by individuals, groups or countries to uphold a rule or principle. It is legally binding on the signatories to the agreement or statement.

Unit -IV : Understanding Economic Development-I

Chapter - 1 : The Story Of Village Palampur



Organization Of Production

- Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes.
- In villages across India, farming is the main production activity. The other production activities, referred to as non-farming activities include small manufacturing, transport, shop-keeping, etc. Organization of Production
- > The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want.
 - There are four requirements for production of goods and services :
 - Land : This category includes land and other natural resources such as water, forests and minerals.
 - **Labour** : People who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work.

- **Physical capital :** This refers to the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. Tools, machines, buildings (fixed capital) and raw materials and money in hand (working capital) come under physical capital.
- **Human capital :** We need knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output either to use yourself or to sell in the market. This is called human capital.
- Every production is organized by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.

Know the Terms

- **Labour :** It refers to the people who are available for work.
- Capital : It is the form of money or assets, taken as a sign of the financial strength of an individual and assumed to be available for development or investment.
- > **Physical capital :** The variety of inputs required during the process of production.
- Fixed capital : The part of physical capital which can be used in process of production over many years and cannot be altered in short periods.
- **Working capital :** Raw materials and money in hand are known as working capital.
- Human capital : It is the stock of skills and productive knowledge embodied in them. Physical capital cannot deliver goods in the absence of adequate trained human power.



TOPIC-2 Farming In Palampur

Quick Review

Farming in Palampur

1. Land is fixed

- > 75 per cent of the people of Palampur are dependent on farming for their livelihood.
- > The well-being of these people is closely related to production on the farms.
- But one of the main problems of the Palampur village is that the land area under cultivation is practically fixed. Since 1960 in Palampur, there has been no expansion in land area under cultivation.
- > By then, some of the wastelands in the village had been converted to cultivable land.
- > The standard unit of measuring land is hectare.

2. Will the land sustain?

- > Land being a natural resource, it is necessary to be very careful in its use.
- > The modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base.
- In many areas, the Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.
- > Continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.
- Chemical fertilizers provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants. But these may not be retained in the soil for long. They may escape from the soil and pollute groundwater, rivers and lakes.
- > Chemical fertilizers can also kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the soil.
- > Therefore, soil becomes less fertile and degraded by overusing of chemical fertilizers.
- > The consumption of chemical fertilizers in Punjab is highest in the country.

3. How is land distributed among the farmers of Palampur?

- > All the people engaged in agriculture do not have sufficient land for cultivation in Palampur.
- > The large number of small plots scattered around the village are cultivated by the small farmers.
- On the other hand, in Palampur, there are 60 families of medium and large farmers who cultivate more than 2 hectares of land. A few of the large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or more.

4. Who will provide the labour?

- Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus, they provide the labour required for farming themselves.
- > Medium and large farmers hire farm labourers to work on their fields.
- Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.
- A farm labourer might be employed on a daily basis, or for one particular farm activity like harvesting, or for the entire year.
- > The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is ₹ 115 (April, 2011) per day.

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5. The capital needed in farming

- Most of the small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders.
- Since the rate of interest on such loans is very high, they are put to great distress to repay the loan.
- > The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed.

6. Sale of surplus farm products

- > The farmers retain a part of the wheat for the family's consumption and sell the surplus one.
- > The traders at the market buy the crop and sell it further to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.
- > The large farmers are able to sell the entire produced crop at the market and earn good income.
- They can save most of their money in the bank account and later use the savings for lending to small farmers. They can even buy tools, machines, cattle or trucks for improving agriculture.

Know the Terms

- > **Agriculture :** The art of cultivating the land.
- > Irrigation : Supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tube wells artificially or manually.
- > Soil fertility : The ability level of soil to grow and support plant life.

TOPIC-3 Modern Farming Methods

Quick Review

Is there a way one can grow more from the same land?

(a) Multiple Cropping

- > All land is cultivated in Palampur. No land is left idle.
- > During the rainy season (kharif), farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed.
- > It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December.
- > In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat.
- > A part of the land area is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year.
- Sugarcane, in its raw form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders.
- Presence of well-developed system of irrigation in Palampur is the main reason of growing three different crops in a year.
- To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.

(b) Green Revolution

- > Till the mid 1960s, the seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones with relatively low yields.
- The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds.
- Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds ensured to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant.
- > Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc.
- Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India.

Know the Terms

- > **Multiple Cropping :** The practice of growing two or more crops in the same piece of land during a single growing season.
- Green Revolution : A package programme to increase the productivity of food grains by using HYV seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides, machines and better methods of irrigation.

TOPIC-4

Non-Farming Activities In Palampur

Non-farming Activities in Palampur

- > Only 25 per cent of the people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture.
- Dairy, small-scale manufacturing, shop-keeping and transportation are different types of non-farming activities practiced in the village.
- As more villages get connected to towns and cities through roads, transport and telephone, it is possible that the opportunities for non- farming activities in the village would increase in the coming years.

Know the Terms

- > **Manufacturing :** The process through which raw materials are transformed into a final product.
- > Yield: Agricultural yield is measured as a crop produced on a given piece of land during single season.
- Non- farming activity : It refers to the activities in a village other than farming. This includes manufacturing and transportation.

Chapter - 2 : Peoples As Resource



TOPIC-1 Introduction Of How People Become Resource/ Assets

Quick Review

- Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care.
- ▶ In fact, human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them.
- Looking at the population from this productive aspect emphasizes its ability to contribute to the creation of the Gross National Product.
- When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'.
- Investment in human capital through education, training, medical care yields a return just like investment in physical capital.
- India's Green Revolution is a dramatic example of how the input of greater knowledge in the form of improved production technologies can rapidly increase the productivity of scarce land resources.
- Human capital is in one way superior to other resources like land and physical capital. Human resource can make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own.
- A child, too, with investments made on his/her education and health, can yield a high return in the future in the form of higher earnings and greater contribution to society.
- Educated parents are found to invest more heavily in the education and proper nutrition and hygiene of their child. A virtuous cycle is thus created in this case.
- In contrast, a vicious cycle may be created by disadvantaged parents who, themselves are uneducated and lacking in hygiene, keep their children in a similarly disadvantaged state.
- Countries like Japan have invested in human resource rather than any natural resource. These countries are developed/ rich countries. Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/ developed.

- Human resource : A way of referring to a country's working people in terms of existing abilities and skills. It emphasizes on their ability to contribute to the Gross National Product.
- > Investment : The existing stock of physical capital assets such as machinery, building, etc.
- Productivity : The output of goods and services compared to the inputs used. It is measure of efficiency of factors of production.



Economic Activities done by Men and Women

- > Various activities have been classified into three main sectors : primary, secondary and tertiary.
 - Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining, and quarrying.
 - Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector.
 - Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc., are included in the tertiary sector. The activities in this sector result in the production of goods and services.
- > Since these activities add value to the national income, they are called economic activities.
 - Economic activities have two parts market activities and non-market activities.
 - Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs *i.e.*, activity performed for pay or profit. These include production of goods or services including government service.
 - Non- market activities are the production for self-consumption. These can be consumption and processing of primary products and own account production of fixed assets.
 - A division of labour exists between men and women in the family due to historical and cultural reasons.
 - The household work done by women is not recognized in the national income.
 - Among the organized sector, teaching and medicine attract the women the most. Some women have entered administrative and other services including job that needs high levels of scientific and technological competence.

Quality of Population

- > The quality of population depends upon :
 - The literacy rate.
 - Health of a person is indicated by life expectancy.
 - Skill formation acquired by the people of the country.

Education

- > Education is an important input for the growth of a person.
 - It opens new horizons for the person.
 - Provides new aspiration.
 - Develops values of life.
 - Contributes towards the growth of the society.
 - Enhances the national income and cultural richness.
 - Increases the efficiency of governance.

> The policies that can add to the literate population of India :

- There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education along with a special emphasis on girls.
- Schools like Navodaya Vidyalaya have been established in each district.
- Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.
- "Sarva Siksha Abhiyan" is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years by 2010.
- The bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education.
- Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.
- The eleventh plan endeavoured to increase the enrolment in higher education of the 18 to 23 years age group to 15% by 2011-12 and to 21% by twelfth plan.
- The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of states-specific curriculum modification, vocational and networking on the use of information technology.

The plan also focuses on distant education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distant and IT educational institutions.

Health

- > The health of a person helps him to realize his potential and provides the ability to fight illness.
- > Improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country.
- Our national policy aims at improving the accessibility of health care, family welfare and nutritional service, with a special focus on the under-privileged segment of the population.
- > Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of the good quality of life marked by self-confidence.
- Reduction in infant mortality involves the protection of children from infection, ensuring nutrition along with mother and child care.
- There are only 381 medical colleges in the country and 301 dental colleges. Just four states *i.e.*, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have maximum number of colleges.

Know the Terms

- > Economic activities : The activities which have monetary value and which add value to the National Income.
- Non- economic Activities : The activities which do not have monetary value and their work is not accounted in the national Income of the country.
- GNP (Gross National Product) : It is the sum total of all the final goods and services produced by the normal residents of a country during an accounting year.
- Human capital formation : When the existing human resource is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, human capital formation takes place. It adds to the productive power of the country, just like physical capital formation.
- Literacy rate : Percentage of people above a certain age, who can, along with understanding, both read and write short simple statements in everyday life.
- > Infrastructure : The physical framework required to provide different types of services.
- Infant Mortality rate : The number of death of infants under one year of age occurring among the live births per thousand of the births in a year.
- > **Death Rate** : The number of deaths in a year under one year of age occurring among the live births per thousand of live population.
- > Life expectancy : The average period that a person may expect to live.
- Literate : A person of seven years of age or above who is able to read and write along with a certain level of understanding.
- Population : The total number of inhabitants of a specific area like city, country or any other location is termed to be population.



Quick Review

Unemployment

- > Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the prevailing wages cannot find jobs.
- > The workforce population includes people from 15 years to 59 years.
- In case of India, we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. However, the nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas. In case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. Urban areas mostly have educated unemployment.
- Seasonal unemployment takes place when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People, dependent upon agriculture, usually face such kind of problem.
- In case of disguised unemployment, people appear to be employed. They have an agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people, but engages eight people. Three people are extra. These three extra people are disguised unemployed.
- Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.

- > Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.
- > Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.
- In case of India, statistically, the unemployment rate is low. A large number of people represented with low income and productivity are counted as employed.
- The employment structure is characterized by self-employment in the primary sector. Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy, though the rate has been declining in recent years because of disguised unemployment.
- > Some of the surplus labour in agriculture has moved to either the secondary or the tertiary sector.

Know the Terms

- > **Unemployment :** Inability to get work in spite of proper age, ability and interest.
- Disguised unemployment : The state in which a person is willing and able to work at prevailing wages, but his productivity is zero.
- Seasonal unemployment : This type of unemployment occurs when people are not able to find employment for some part of the year. It is typically found in the agricultural sector due to its seasonal nature.

Chapter - 3 : Poverty As A Challenge



TOPIC-1 Poverty–Introduction, Indicators And Estimates

- > INTRODUCTION
- Poverty can be defined as the lack of common things like food, clothing, shelter, safe drinking water, medical care and education, which determine the quality of life. Nearly 25% of our entire population lives in poverty. Poverty exists in both urban and rural India.
- There are certain things that are common in the life of poor people in urban and rural India. These include hunger and malnutrition, lack of proper housing and shelter, no healthcare in case of illness and no regular job and income, lack of sanitation and safe drinking water, no education for children, hopelessness and ill-treatment.
- Social scientists use different types of indicators to understand poverty. The most commonly-used indicators relate to the levels of income of people and their consumption of goods.
- The concept of social exclusion states that poor people have to live in poor surroundings excluded from neighbourhoods of people who are better off. Social exclusion leads to lack of social equality and exclusion from facilities, benefits and opportunities enjoyed by others.
- Social exclusion can be both an effect and a cause of poverty. A person may be forced to live in poor surroundings, because he or she is poor. Social exclusion excludes people from equal opportunities of education, healthcare, employment and general quality of life. Vulnerability is the measure of the probability of certain groups of people becoming poor or remaining poor in future.
- Vulnerability is determined by the availability of options for employment, education and healthcare, etc. It is also determined by the ability of people to handle hard times and natural disasters like earthquakes, floods and tsunamis. Poor people are more vulnerable to poverty.
- > POVERTY LINE AND VULNERABLE GROUPS (INDICATORS)
- The poverty line is a commonly used way to identify the poor. It is a measure based on levels of income and consumption by people to identify the poor. The concept of the poverty line is based on the fact that a person must have a minimum level of income and consumption to satisfy the basic needs of food, clothing, clean water, education and healthcare.
- When the income or consumption of a person falls below this minimum level, the person is considered to be poor. The minimum levels of requirement to determine the poverty line are different in different countries. In India, the determination of the poverty line takes into consideration the minimum requirements of food, clothing, footwear, fuel, power, education and healthcare for the subsistence of an individual.
- Minimum requirement of food is done by taking the minimum calorie requirement into consideration. In India, the minimum daily requirement is fixed at 2400 calories per person in rural areas and 2100 calories per person in urban areas.

- The cost of each item in the minimum requirements of food, clothing, footwear, fuel, power, education and healthcare is added up to find the minimum income required for a person to survive. In the year 2000, the monthly poverty line income was fixed at 328 rupees per person in rural areas, and 454 rupees per person in urban areas.
- Though the calorie requirement for the people in rural areas is more, their poverty line income is less than the people in urban areas. The poverty line income is fixed on per person basis. To find the poverty line for a family, this monthly income is divided by the number of members in the family.
- The poverty line is revised periodically to accommodate rising prices and the changing requirements of people through nationwide surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization. The percentage of population living under poverty line in India has reduced. Percentage of poor in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. Some groups and communities are more vulnerable to poverty than others.
- The groups most vulnerable to poverty are people belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes, casual labourers in urban areas and landless farm labourers in rural areas.
- Even within a family, some people are more vulnerable and suffer more than the others due to poverty, like the elderly, women and children, especially the girls. One of the biggest social evils associated with poverty is negligence towards the girl child.
- Estimates of Poverty : The incidence of poverty in India was around 55 per cent in 1973 which declined to 36 per cent in 1993 and further to 26 per cent in 2000.
- > Social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.

Know the Terms

- Poor : A poor person is the one who is lacking sufficient money to live at a standard considered comfortable or normal in a society. Some of the examples of poor people are : daily wage workers at construction sites, child labourers in *dhabas*, rickshaw-pullers, domestic servants, cobblers, beggars, etc.
- Poverty: Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials to enjoy a minimum standard of life and well-being that's considered acceptable in society.
- Indicators of poverty : Nowadays, poverty is looked through other indicators like illiteracy level, lack of access to health care, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, social exclusion sanitation, etc. All these can be termed as indicators of poverty.
- Social exclusion : The concept of social exclusion states that poor people have to live in poor surroundings excluded from neighbourhoods of people who are better off.
- Poverty line : It is a measure based on levels of income and consumption by people to identify poor. The concept of poverty line is based on the fact that a person must have a minimum level of income and consumption to satisfy the basic needs of food, clothing, clean water, education and healthcare.

TOPIC-2 Inter-State Disparities And Global Poverty Scenario

- The poverty ratio or the percentage of population living in poverty is not uniform all over the country. It varies across different states.
- Odisha with a poverty ratio of 47% and Bihar with a poverty ratio of 43% are the two poorest states in India. The poverty ratios in Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are also much higher.
- The states that have shown the most significant decline in poverty are Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The decline in poverty in Punjab and Haryana was driven by high agricultural growth rates after the Green Revolution in India.
- In West Bengal, the decline in poverty is associated with land reforms that aimed to improve the condition of small farmers and agricultural workers. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, a well-implemented public distribution system of food grains is the cause of the decline in poverty.
- Kerala has the highest literacy rate in India for both its male and female population. The focus on education, and training and development of human resources has led to the decline of poverty of Kerala.
- Global Scenario :
- According to the World Bank standard, the poverty ratio or percentage of population living below the poverty line in developing countries has come down from 28% in 1990 to 21% in 2001. The World Bank standard of poverty line states that all people living below \$1 per day live in poverty.

- Poverty has declined in most regions of the world like China, East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Poverty in China, and East Asia and Pacific regions have declined more rapidly than in South Asia. The rapid decline in poverty in China, East Asia and Pacific is associated with rapid economic growth and huge investments in human resource development in these regions.
- The situation is very different in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the poverty ratio has actually risen from 41% in 1981 to 46% in 2001. Poverty has reappeared in some former socialist countries like Russia, where officially there was no poverty before.
- The poverty ratio for India as per the World Bank standard appears higher than our national estimate of 26%. In the United Nations Millennium Summit held in September 2002, leaders from 189 countries signed a declaration pledging to reduce the number of people living below \$1 a day to half of its 1990 figure by 2015.

Know the Terms

- Inter-state disparities : The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. In 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. Odisha and Bihar are the poorest states of India with poverty ratios of 47 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. The lowest incidence of poverty is found in Jammu and Kashmir with poverty ratio of just 3.5 per cent.
- Global poverty scenario: There has been a substantial decline in global poverty. However, it is marked with great regional differences. Poverty has declined more in China and South-East Asian countries.



TOPIC-3 Causes Of Poverty, Anti-Poverty Measures And The Challenges Ahead

Quick Review

- > The main causes of poverty in India include low economic growth during the colonial rule, population explosion, lack of job opportunities, irregular low-paying employment, inequitable distribution of resources and indebtedness.
- Anti-poverty measures taken by the Indian Government are based on two main objectives : Increasing economic growth in the country and launching anti-poverty programmes for specific groups of people. Economic growth provides more resources and opportunities for human resource development like education, training and healthcare.
- The Government of India has launched several anti-poverty programmes like the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna, Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna which are aimed at generating self-employment opportunities in rural areas.
- The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna was launched in 1993 to create self-employment opportunities for educated, unemployed youths in rural areas and small towns. This programme assists such people in setting up small industries and business.
- The Rural Employment Guarantee Programme launched in 1995 also aims to generate self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna started in 1999 aims at organising poor families into self-help groups and providing them bank loans and government subsidies to start small businesses and industries.
- The Antyodaya Anna Yojna was started in 2000 to provide food grain to poor families at subsidised rates. The National Food for Work Programme was launched in 2004 in the 150 most backward districts of the country. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in 2005. This act provides assured employment of 100 days per year to every household in rural areas. One-third of these jobs are reserved for women.
- A person not provided employment within 15 days of registering under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, is entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
- Human poverty extends beyond the traditional definition of poverty to include lack of housing, education, healthcare, job security, and lack of equal opportunities or dignity, due to discrimination based on caste, colour or gender.
- India's future in combating poverty appears bright. Rising economic growth, falling population growth rate, radical schemes for free elementary education for all and empowerment of women and the weaker sections of society, should result in an appreciable reduction of poverty in the years to come.

- Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) : The aim of this programme (which was started in 1993) was to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.
- Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) : REGP was launched in 1995 to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas.

- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) : SGSY was started in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line.
- > Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) : It was launched in 2000.
- > Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) for 'the poorest of poors' and elders.
- > National Food for Work Programme (NFWP) was launched in 2004.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) : It was passed in September 2005. The Act provides 100days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts.

Chapter - 4 : Food Security In India

TOPIC-1 Introduction To Food Security

Quick Review

- The purpose of food security is to ensure that everyone always has enough to eat. Food security exists when there is enough food available for all; the available food is accessible to all; and everybody can afford to buy sufficient food.
- People living in poverty suffer from lack of food security most of the time as they cannot afford food. In situations of natural disasters like flood, drought and earthquake, the problem of food security assumes larger proportions and affects a larger number of people.
- Natural calamities like flood and drought destroy crops and existing food stocks triggering a chain reaction. Destruction and a decrease in the production of food cause a decrease in the availability of food. A decrease in the availability of food causes food prices to rise. The rise in food prices decreases the afford ability, and more people are unable to buy food.
- > A natural calamity affecting a large area for a long duration of time leads to starvation and conditions of famine.
- A famine results in a large number of deaths due to starvation and epidemics that spread due to the forced use of contaminated food and water, and the loss of body resistance due to hunger. The worst famine in Indian history was the Bengal Famine that hit the Bengal province of British India in 1943.
- In India, deaths due to starvation are often reported from Kalahandi and Kashipur in Odisha, Baran in Rajasthan and Palamau in Jharkhand.

Know the Terms

- > Food security : Food security means availability, accessibility and afford ability of food to all people at all times.
- Famine : It is characterized by widespread deaths due to starvation and epidemics caused by forced use of contaminated water or decaying food and loss of body resistance due to weakening of starvation.



- Food Insecure Groups in India :
- > The economically backward states, the tribal and remote areas, and areas prone to natural disasters like droughts and floods have a higher percentage of people with food insecurity.
- Hunger is both a cause and effect of poverty and indicates food insecurity. Hunger is of two types : Chronic hunger and seasonal hunger. Chronic hunger is a result of consistently low quantity and quality of diet.
- Seasonal hunger is a result of low quantity and quality of diet for a short period of time. Both chronic and seasonal hunger has decreased in rural and urban India. Food security requires the elimination of present and future hunger.

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- India has made rapid strides in attaining self-sufficiency in food, and to provide food security to its large population. The introduction of modern farming methods brought about the Green Revolution in India and was marked by a dramatic increase in the production of food grains.
- However, the success of the Green Revolution was not uniform across India. In the states of Punjab and Haryana, wheat production increased by more than four times from 1965 to 1995. The states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh also saw a significant rise in rice production, but the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha, and the north-eastern states, did not show any significant rise in food grain production.
- Since the Green Revolution, food grain production in India has increased manifold. The food security system in India consists of the creation of buffer stocks of food grains and their distribution through the public distribution system. Every year, after the harvest of food grains like wheat and rice, the government buys food grains from farmers through the Food Corporation of India.
- The food grains so procured are stored in warehouses of the FCI. This stock of food grains is called the buffer stock. The buffer stock is used to prevent a shortage of food in adverse conditions like crop failure and natural calamities.

Know the Terms

- Green Revolution : It is a programme under which HYV varieties of wheat and rice seedlings are planted in the fields of poor farmers.
- Food Corporation of India : Since the Green Revolution, food grain production in India has increased manifold. The food security system in India consists of the creation of buffer stocks of food grains and their distribution through the public distribution system. Every year, after the harvest of food grains like wheat and rice, the government buys food grains from farmers through the Food Corporation of India.
- Rationing : It is a term given to the government controlled distribution of resources and scarce goods or services. It restricts how much people are allowed to buy or consume at a particular time in a particular period.
- > Malnutrition : It is a state of not having enough food or not getting nutritious food.
- Wheat Revolution : It was a special stamp released in July 1968 by Indira Gandhi. , the Prime Minister of India to officially record the impressive achievement of the Green Revolution.
- > Hunger : Hunger is both a cause and effect of poverty and indicates food insecurity
- Seasonal hunger : It is related to the cycles of food security and insecurity. Seasonal hunger exists when a person is unable to get work for the entire year. It is a type of hunger when a person doesn't get proper food neither in terms of quantity nor in terms of quality for some time during the year.
- Chronic hunger : It is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality. Poorer sections of the society suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and in turn inability to buy food even for their survival.
- Buffer stock : The food grains so procured are stored in warehouses of the FCI. This stock of food grains is called the buffer stock. The buffer stock is used to prevent a shortage of food in adverse conditions like crop failure and natural calamities.

TOPIC-3 Role of Cooperatives In Food Security

Quick Review

- Cooperative societies in India are playing a significant role in ensuring food security and are more active in western and southern regions of the country. In Tamil Nadu, around 94% of all fair price shops run under the Public Distribution System are managed by cooperatives.
- > Mother Dairy is a cooperative that sells milk and vegetables at fixed rates decided by the Delhi Government.
- Anand Milk Union Limited or Amul, Gujarat is one of the most successful cooperatives in India. Amul gave a tremendous boost to milk production leading to the White Revolution in India. Amul not only encourages dairy farming, but also provides a variety of milk products to consumers all over the country.
- The Academy of Development Studies in Maharashtra is a society devoted to welfare of tribals and rural communities. ADS has set up grain banks in tribal and rural areas with the help of local NGOs to food security.
- A grain bank functions like a normal bank. The members can make deposits of surplus grain after the harvest and make withdrawals during lean periods. Grain bank members can also take loans in the form of grain and repay the loans with interest at the time of the next harvest.

Know the Terms

Cooperatives : Cooperative societies in India are playing a significant role in ensuring food security and are more active in western and southern regions of the country. In Tamil Nadu, around 94% of all Fair Price shops run under the Public Distribution System are managed by cooperatives.