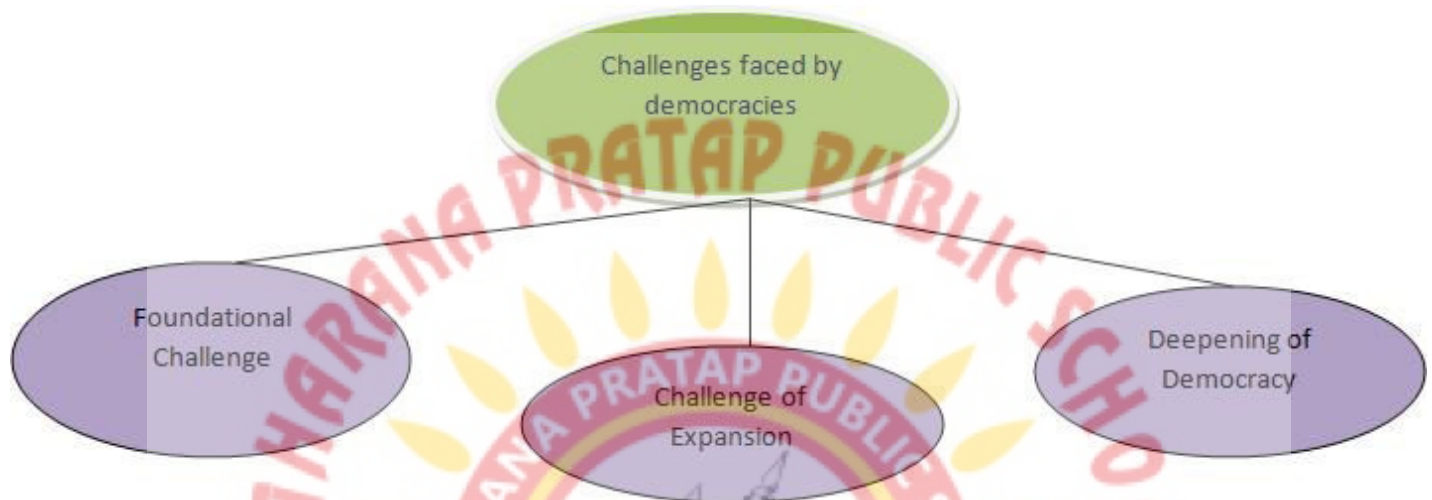# CIVICS

Challenges to Democracy

Democracy and Challenges

Democracy is considered the best form of government. However, it faces many challenges. On a global level, democracy faces three challenges.

a. **Foundational Challenge**: This challenge is faced by the people of non-democratic countries. This includes throwing off the dictatorial regime, to not allow the military to assume control and to establish a democratic and a sovereign state. Countries such as Syria and Iraq face this kind of challenge.

b. **Challenge of Expansion**: Several countries where democracy is already established face the challenge of expansion. Greater representation to local bodies and inclusion of women and minority groups in politics are challenges faced by democratic countries. Countries such as India and the USA face this kind of challenge.

c. **Challenge of Deepening of Democracy:** This challenge is faced by almost all democratic countries. The main challenges for the government are to strengthen democratic institutions and practices of democracy (e.g. to control the influence of rich and powerful people in deciding laws and policies).

Political Reforms

All proposals forwarded to overcome various challenges faced by democratic countries are known as 'democracy reforms' or 'political reforms'. Certain points need to be kept in mind while promulgating democracy reforms in the country. These are

- Laws to curb bad or corrupt practices in the country are not always easy to promulgate. They may help the democratic spirit of the country to strengthen but cannot completely overcome the challenges posed to democracy. Any democratic reforms should be carried out mainly by political activists, movements, political parties and conscious citizens.

- Before implementing democratic reforms, it is important to carefully study the impact of such reforms on society as a whole. Sometimes, the results of such reforms may be counterproductive. For example, many states have banned men and women who have more than two children from contesting panchayat elections. This has actually robbed the people of their right to contest elections. However, some laws or Acts may prove beneficial for democracy in the long run. For example, the Right to Information Act.

- Democratic reforms should not only be brought about to strengthen governmental institutions but also to increase and improve the quality of political participation by citizens of the country.

Redefining Democracy

Democracy is the form of government in which people elect their own representatives. Apart from this, democracy has some more important features. These are

- All major decisions are taken by leaders elected by the people of the country.
- A fair opportunity should be provided to the people to change the current government.
- The above opportunity should be available to all people on an equal basis.
- Right to vote and the principle of one vote having one value are important aspects of democracy.
- Holding of free and fair elections is an important condition required for the successful working of a democracy.
- Power sharing is an integral part of democracy.
- A majority community should not dominate the minorities. The voice of the latter should be heard and respected by the majority.
- It is important to eliminate gender, social, religious and caste differences in society.

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Federalism

Federalism and its Features

Federalism is a democratic form of government in which the power to govern the country is shared or divided between the Central and the State Governments. Largely, both these levels of government work independently of each other. Examples: India, USA, Australia, Switzerland

In contrast to federalism, there also exists a **unitary** form of government. In the unitary form of government, all powers are concentrated only in the hands of the Central Government. Provincial governments or local governments may exist, but they are bound to work according to the guidelines provided by the Central Government. Examples: Great Britain, Sri Lanka, North Korea

Main Features of Federalism

Some main features of the federal form of government are

- There are two or three levels of governments—Central Government, State Government and Local Government.
- Each level of government administers over the same region, but they have their own jurisdiction in matters of administration, taxation and legislation.
- The Government at each level derives its power from the Constitution of the country. Thus, the Central Government cannot dilute the powers of the State or Local Governments.
- The basic principles of the Constitution and the rights given to the people cannot be changed by only one tier of the Government. It requires the consent of governments at both levels.
- Courts of the country act as a referee between the Central and the State Governments if any dispute arises between the two.
- Both levels of the Government can collect taxes from the people according to the guidelines of the Constitution of the country.
- Federalism thus not only safeguards the unity of the nation but also maintains the regional and linguistic diversities of the people.

It is to be noticed that both levels of government should agree to the rules of power sharing and trust each other.

Powers of the Central and the State Governments differ from country to country. There are two ways in which a country may become federal. When independent states come together and form one country, they retain their power to maintain their identity. This kind of federation is called **'coming together' federations**. Examples: USA and Australia. The second way in which a country can become federal is when it decides to divide its powers between the Central and the State Governments. This may be termed **'holding together' federations**. Examples: India and Spain.

India - A Federal Country

India is a federal country. It has three tiers of government-the Central Government, the State Government and the local bodies such as municipal corporations and panchayats. There are three lists which contain subjects in which the Union and the State Governments may form laws. These are

a. **Union List**: This list contains subjects of national importance on which only the Central Government forms laws. Some of these are defence, foreign affairs, banking and currency. It is important to form uniform laws on these subjects.

b. **State List**: This list includes subjects of state and local importance such as agriculture, irrigation, trade and police. State governments form laws on these subjects.

c. **Concurrent List**: Subjects related to the interests of both Central and State Governments are included in this list. This includes forest, education, trade unions and marriage. In case there are conflicts between both wings of the Government, the laws made by the Union Government are deemed as final.

Subjects which do not fall in the above lists are known as residuary subjects and fall within the jurisdiction of the Union Government. In India, all State Governments do not enjoy equal powers. For example, the state of Jammu and Kashmir enjoys a comparative autonomous status as it has its own constitution. Some states have little powers such as Lakshadweep and Daman and Diu. These are known as Union Territories. The Union Government has greater power over these territories.

Practice of Federalism

In India, federalism has become successful because of following reasons:

Creation of Linguistic States
- After the independence of India in 1947, many states were created based on the languages which were spoken by the people such as Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal.
- Some states were created because of their unique geographical position, cultural, ethnic identities such as Uttarakhand, Nagaland and Jharkhand.

Language Policy
- After Independence, there was a great deal of confusion as to which language should be the official language of the country. While Hindi-speaking states wanted Hindi to be declared as the national language, many non-speaking states wanted English to remain as the official language of the country.
- The leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude while forming the language policy. Hindi, which is spoken by about 40% of our population, was declared as the official language. Many languages were also recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. Apart from Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.
- Candidates appearing for any Central exams may opt to write exams in any one of these scheduled languages.
- States have their own official languages, and all government work is done in the official language of the concerned state.
  Such kind of an arrangement has helped in preserving the culture of many linguistic groups and has maintained the diversity of our country.

Centre-State Relations
- After Independence, there were only few parties which formed governments at the centre and at the state levels. When rival parties formed the Government at the state level, the Central Government tried to misuse its powers by dismissing the State Governments. This weakened the federal spirit of our constitution.
- However, the condition improved after 1990 when many regional parties emerged in different states.
- This also marked the beginning of the **coalition government**. Two or more parties formed the Government at the centre in the absence of a clear majority. This led to a new era of power sharing and respecting the independent working of the State Governments.

Thus, the principle of sharing of power has become more effective today than it was in the earlier years after Independence.

Decentralisation in India

Apart from the Central and the State Governments, when the powers are also given to the local bodies such as municipal corporation or panchayats, it is called decentralisation. Decentralisation of powers is important because certain problems of the people can be effectively solved by the local bodies as the latter has a better idea of the problems which are faced by people at the local level.

In 1992, the Constitution was amended to make local government more powerful and responsible. These are

- It is obligatory to hold elections for choosing members of local governmental institutions.
- Seats are reserved for people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes in local bodies.
- One-third of the seats are reserved for women.
- State Election Commission was constituted in the states for holding elections in government bodies.
- It is mandatory for the State Governments to share powers and revenues with local bodies.

Structure of Local Bodies

Panchayati Raj

- Local bodies in villages are known as **Panchayati Raj**. Every village has a gram panchayat. The head of the Panchayat is known as '**Sarpanch'**. Members of the panchayat are elected by all the adult members living in a village. **Gram Sabha** supervises the work of the Panchayat. All members of the village are the members of the Gram Sabha.
- At the district level, many panchayats form a body known as **panchayat samiti** or block or mandals.
- All panchayat samitis or mandals in the district collectively constitute the **Zilla Parishad**. All members of the Zilla Parishad are elected. MLAs and members of the Lok Sabha are also members of the Zilla Parishad.

Municipal Corporations

- Urban local bodies in small towns are known as **municipalities**. Large cities have **municipal corporations**. Both local bodies consist of representatives elected by the people.
- The **Municipal Chairperson** is the head of the municipality, while the **Mayor** is the head of the Municipal Corporation.
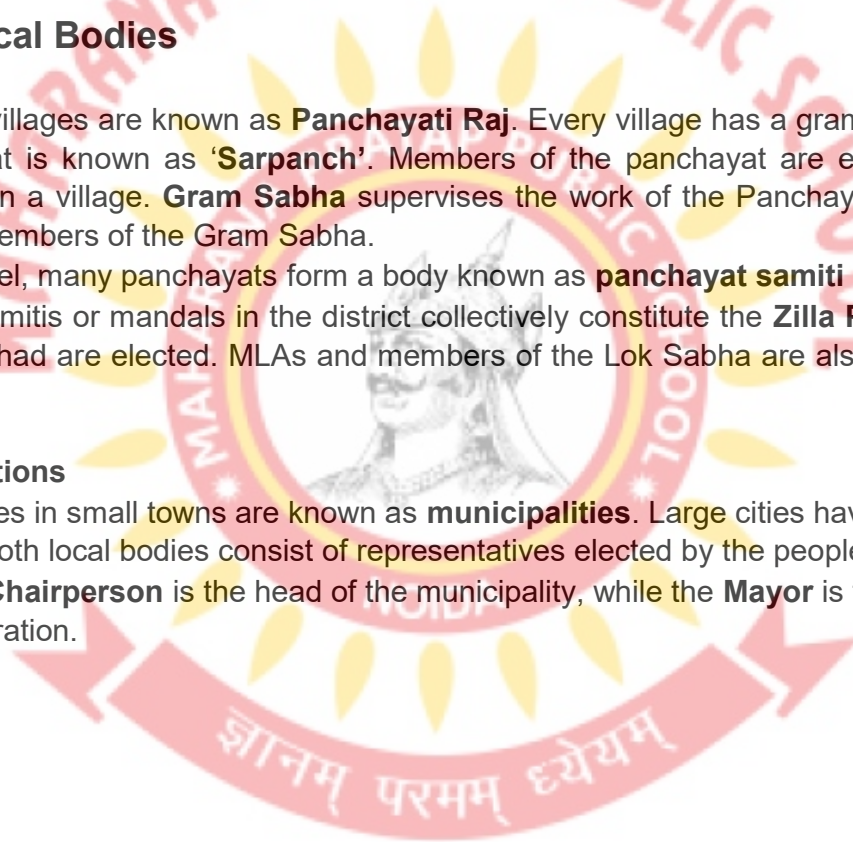
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Outcomes of Democracy

Democracy

A democratic or an elected form of government is better than any other form of government. This is because a democratic government ensures

- Equality among citizens
- Dignity of every individual
- Improvement in the quality of decision making
- Several alternatives to resolve conflicts
- Correction of mistakes made previously

Many people argue against following a democratic form of government. However, it has to be remembered that one democratic country may be different from the other. Further, democracy is just a form of government where the citizens have to take an advantage of the existing conditions. Democracy cannot achieve economic and political equality without the cooperation of the citizens.

Outcomes of a Democratic Government

Results and outcomes of a democracy:

- A democratic government is accountable to the citizens and responsible for the needs and aspirations of the countrymen.
- It is an efficient government. A democratic government may take time to arrive at certain laws and agreements because it has to look after the needs of every section of society. Laws are implemented after deliberations and negotiations which are accepted by people at large unlike a dictatorial government which enacts laws without bothering about its people.

Holding free and fair elections is a major challenge faced by any democratic country today

- In a democratic government, the working of the government machinery is transparent. It means a citizen can enquire if any decision was taken based on prescribed norms and procedures. Thus, a democratic government follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
- In most democratic countries, free and fair elections are held regularly. However, many countries still experience rigging of elections which is the biggest challenge which a democratic country faces.
- Although a democratic government may be slow in forming laws, implementing reforms and less efficient on certain occasions, it is the legitimate form of government which is formed by the people themselves.

Democracy and Economic Growth

If democracy produces good governance, then should we not expect the government to also ensure development? According to a survey, dictatorial countries have shown a slightly higher rate of development in the last fifty years.

However, this factor alone cannot undermine the importance of a democratic country because of the following reasons:

- Economic development depends on certain factors such as the population of the country, availability of natural resources, economic trade policies and global cooperation.

- Dictatorial regimes have a little better record in economic terms only in developing countries. In poor countries, there is hardly any economic growth.

- In many democratic countries, unsatisfactory growth rates can be attributed more to inequalities of income in society. Further, there is inequality of opportunity in the poorer sections of society.

Even a popularly elected democratic government may not ensure smooth economic development

We can conclude that though democracy is the best form of government, it has not been able to reduce economic inequalities in society. Sometimes, even a government elected mostly by the poor people does not resolve the issue of poverty in the country. For example, in Bangladesh, more than 50% of its population lives below the poverty line, still the government has failed to work for the upliftment of its people.

Accommodation of Social Diversity

A democratic country looks into the needs and aspirations of every section of society. It is also able to handle social conflicts, divisions and differences. However, in order to achieve this objective, a democratic government should fulfil the following conditions:

- In a democratic government, the majority should work in close cooperation with the minority.
- The rule of the majority community should not be taken in the religious or linguistic sense alone. The rule of a majority should apply in every decision taken and in the formulation of economic policies. Thus, every citizen should get an opportunity to become a part of the majority at some point of time.

We can thus conclude that democracy is the best form of government in the sense that it is elected by the people and it promotes dignity and freedom of an individual. In India, the Constitution does not allow discrimination among people on the basis of religion, caste, gender or sect. A democratic government transforms people from subjects to free citizens.
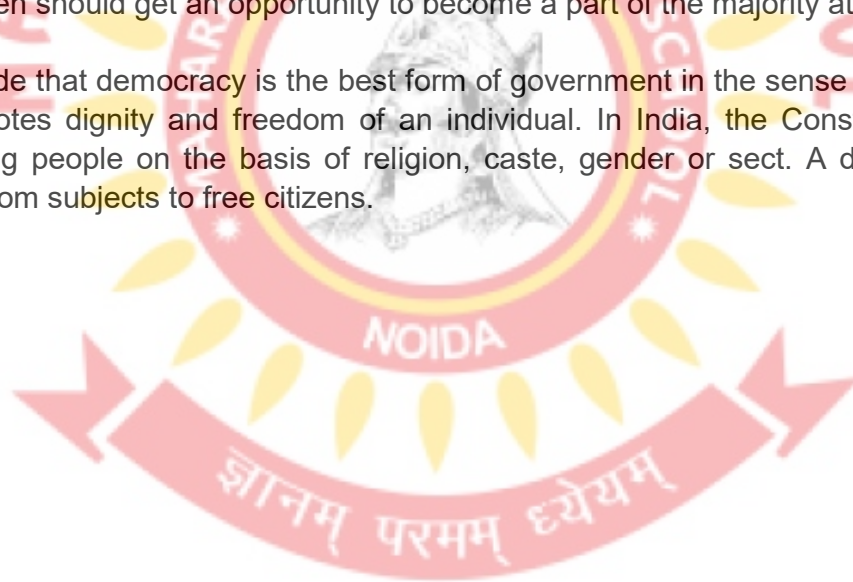
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Democracy and Diversity

Most of the countries today have multi-religious, multi-ethnic and multi-linguistic societies. Maintaining such a vast diversified population is a challenging task for any nation. Today, in even democratic countries, many people are discriminated on the basis of caste, class, skin colour, religion or language. Social differences are created in a society when a majority community tries to suppress a minority community.

Some countries where social differences existed or exist are Sri Lanka (division between Sinhalese and Tamilians), Belgium (between French- and Dutch-speaking populations) and USA (Blacks and Whites). Social differences in many countries may lead to social division.

Origin of Social Differences

Social differences may originate because of the following reasons:

- Most social differences are based on the accident of birth. For example, people may be tall, strong, weak, girl or boy.
- Some social differences emerge because people choose to follow certain practices or principles. For example, a person may be an atheist or may be a feminist. Some people may convert to another religion.
- All social differences do not result in social divisions. Sometimes, even people belonging to different religions may have common interests.

Overlapping and Cross-cutting Differences

- There are overlapping and cross-cutting social differences in society.
- When social differences overlap with each other, they become social divisions. Social differences overlap when one community apart from facing discriminations is denied economic benefits and education and thus remains backward.
- An example of overlapping social differences was the difference between the Blacks and the Whites in America. While the Whites were rich and educated, the Blacks were poor and uneducated. There was a deep polarisation of a population. Similarly, in Northern Ireland, Catholics are poor and denied any educational assistance, while Protestants are rich and provided educational assistance.
- Cross-cutting social differences take place when the communities are not polarised. For example, in the Netherlands, class and religion cut across each other. People of both communities-Protestants and Catholics-are rich and poor; it is not that only one community is poor. Therefore, the differences are cross-cutting.
- It is easier to bridge cross-cutting differences. Overlapping differences are serious and can threaten the unity and diversity of a country.
- Migration of people in homogeneous countries (when the population of the country mostly belongs to the same ethnic group) has made societies more diversified.

Impact of Social Divisions on Politics

Social divisions may lead to conflicts and violence resulting in the disintegration of a country. This can be seen from the example of Northern Ireland.

- The population of Northern Ireland is divided into Protestants and Catholics. While 53% of the population is Protestant, 44% is Catholic.

- The Nationalist parties which represented Catholics demanded their unification with the Republic of Ireland which is inhabited mostly by Catholics.
- The Unionists represented the Protestants who wanted to remain with UK.
- This social difference transformed into a social division. Thousands of people including the security forces were killed in conflicts between Unionists and Catholics. It was only in 1998, that a peace treaty was signed between the Nationalists and the government of UK.
- The situation was different in Yugoslavia. Political conflicts along religious and ethnic differences finally led to its breakup.
- However, social divisions may not always lead to the disintegration of the country. People belonging to different communities and castes vote for the people belonging to their own community. Many parties also work for the development of only one community. This however does not lead to the disintegration of countries.

Three Determiners

Three factors play a vital role in deciding the result of the politics of social divisions. These are

- If people in a country view their identity as singular and exclusive, it becomes extremely difficult to maintain the unity of the country. On the other hand, if people view their identity as multiple and in national interests, the unity of the country is never threatened.
- It also depends on how the political leaders of the country represent the demand of any community. If the demands of any community do not threaten the provisions of the Constitution and are not at the cost of any other community, the diversity of the country is maintained. In Yugoslavia, the leaders represented the demands of their communities in a way that it finally led to the disintegration of the country.
- Another important factor depends on how the government responds to the demands of various pressure groups. If the political leaders agree to the demands of the communities and give them rights and powers, then the unity and the diversity of the country can be maintained; for example, Belgium.

Therefore, we see that each social division does not threaten the unity of the country. The struggle against injustice may become violent sometimes, but dealing with such issues democratically goes a long way in maintaining the integrity of the country.
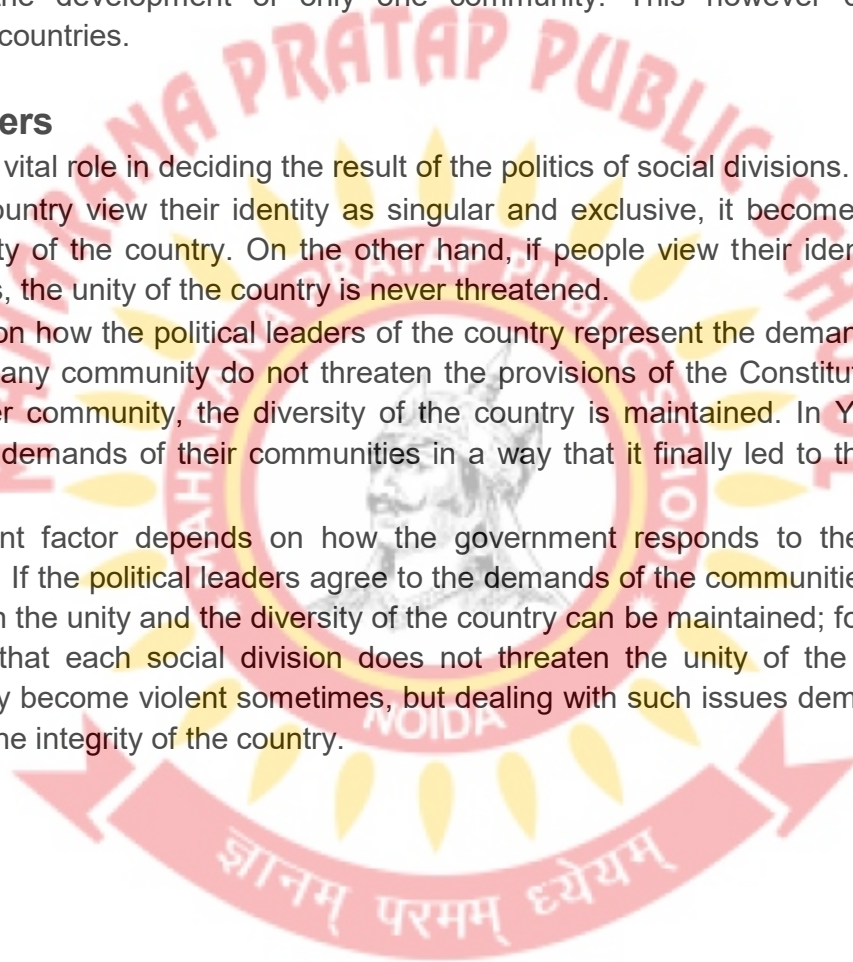
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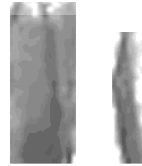
Power Sharing

Power sharing refers to the sharing or division of power between various political parties and various sections of society.

Power Sharing in Belgium and Sri Lanka

Belgium

Belgium, a small European country, has Dutch-, French- and German-speaking populations. While 59% of the total population of the country live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch, the other 40% of the people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. In Brussels, the capital of Belgium, about 80% of the people speak French, while the remaining 20% speak Dutch.

The minority French-speaking population was rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking population as they received the benefits of education quite late. This sparked tension between the two communities. However, this problem was solved by the political leaders of Belgium who wanted the people to coexist peacefully with one another. Some steps taken by the leaders were

- It was decided that equal representation should be given to the French- and Dutch-speaking population. Thus, there were equal numbers of ministers belonging to both communities in the Central Government.
- State Governments of both Flemish and Wallonia regions were given many powers.
- In Brussels, where the French were in majority, both communities were given equal representation, as the Dutch had agreed to equal representation at the centre despite them being in majority.
- Community government at the local level was elected by one linguistic community only. This community government looked after educational- and cultural-related issues.

These arrangements in Belgium were successful and avoided any kind of tension between the two linguistic communities. This also negated any possibilities of the division of the country on linguistic lines.

Sri Lanka

- Sri Lanka became independent of colonial rule in 1948. There were two major communities—Sinhalese and Tamilians. The Sinhalese were in majority, and hence, after being elected to power, the Sinhalese leaders followed a series of majoritarian policies in order to ascertain the supremacy of their community.
- By an Act passed in 1956, Sinhala was recognised as the only official language of the country. Preferential positions in government jobs were given to the Sinhalese.
- All these measures led to dissent among the Tamilian community which finally culminated into a civil war, with the Tamilians demanding the formation of an independent Tamil state in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. Thousands of people were killed in the civil war.

We find that both Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the issue of power sharing differently. In Belgium, the leaders respected the interests of both linguistic groups and avoided any possibilities of clashes among the Dutch- and French-speaking communities. In Sri Lanka, however, the assertive policies of the majority community led to a civil war threatening the unity and integrity of the country.

Need for Power Sharing

Power sharing is desirable because of two main reasons. They are

- Prudential reason: It reduces any chances of conflicts between social groups. By avoiding conflicts, political stability and unity of the country can be maintained. Dictatorship of the majority community can be oppressive for the minority and can even wreck the majority community as well.
- Moral reason: Power sharing is the true spirit of democracy. Every section of community has the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. Governance should be carried out keeping in mind the larger interests of each section of the community.

Different Forms of Power Sharing

In democracies, power is shared in various ways. These are

a. **Sharing of power among different organs of government**
- A government has three organs-legislature, executive and judiciary. Separation or division of power among the three organs ensures that no organ becomes too powerful.
- In such a system, one organ also keeps a check on the other organ of the government. This results in maintaining balance of power.
- For example, judges who are appointed by the executive can check the functioning of the executive or the legislature. The ministers are also responsible to the Parliament. This is called a system of checks and balances.

b. **Power sharing among different levels of government**
- In a federal government, there are two main levels of government-the Union or the Central Government and the State Government.
- While the Central Government looks after the administration and law and order of the entire country as a whole, the State Governments look after the administration and law and order in their own states.
- Municipal corporations and village panchayats are the local units of administration.

c. **Sharing of power among different social groups**
- Sharing of power among various social, linguistic or ethnic communities is another form of power sharing.
- Representation given to the weaker sections of society and religious minorities in the Government ensure the diversity and unity of the country.
- In India, the system of reserved constituencies in the assemblies and in the Parliament is an example of power sharing among different social and ethnic groups.

d. **Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements**
- In a democracy, more than one political party exists. People have the freedom to vote for any political party. Such competition among various political parties guarantees that power is not concentrated in the hands of one political party only.
- Sometimes, an alliance of one or more political parties is voted to power. This is known as a coalition government.
- Many sections of society such as traders, farmers and workers may form their own interest groups and can influence the decision-making body of the Government. This ensures that voices of each section of society are heard.

Thus we find that power sharing is an important requirement and feature of democratic societies.

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Gender, Religion and Caste

In India, gender, religion and caste differences are the three biggest issues which have challenged social equality.

Gender Politics

Gender differences assume the following forms in India:

- There is sexual division of work in our society. While office work and high-paid jobs are considered men's domain in India, household work such as washing, cooking and tailoring are done by women.
- It is only when these forms of work become paid jobs do men readily accept them; for example, chefs. Even women work outside their homes; for example, they plough the fields in villages, fetch water etc., but again, these forms of work are neither valued nor acknowledged.
- Although women constitute fifty percent of society, they do not enjoy equal power with men. Women had to struggle hard to gain voting and other democratic rights in many countries. While women in Scandinavian countries such as Finland and Norway actively participate in public life, women in India are far behind men in many spheres.
- Indian society is a patriarchal society; it is dominated by men.
- The literacy rate is only 54% for women compared to 76% for men. At the school level, although girls perform better than boys, they drop out during higher education as parents prefer to spend money on educating boys.
- Only few women are currently working in highly paid jobs. Although the Equal Wages Act lays down that equal wages should be given to both men and women for the same work, women are still paid less than men.
- As the Indian society is patriarchal, many girls are aborted, resulting in a decline in the child sex ratio. The child sex ratio is the number of girl child per thousand boys.
- Domestic violence against women and the physical and mental harassment of women at the office place are some issues which most women face in the country.

Political Representation of Women

It has to be realised that until women get an adequate representation in the legislatures of their countries, their conditions will not improve. Institutions such as the Panchayati Raj have reserved one-third of their seats for women. Many women's organisations are also demanding reservation of one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. This bill however has not been passed.

Communalism

Communalism is one of the major problems faced by our country currently. Communalism becomes a problem when
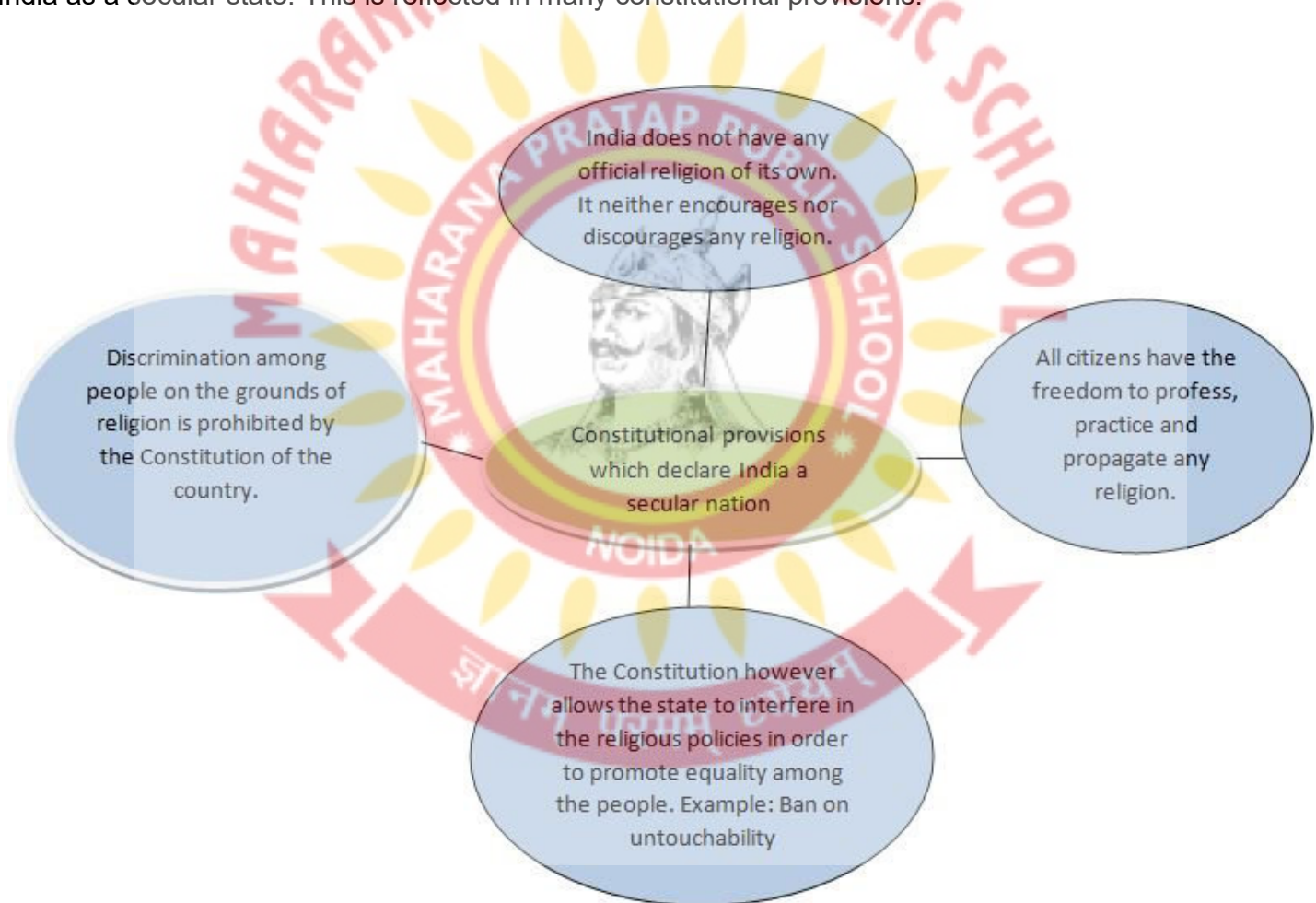
- Religious fanaticism reaches its height and religion becomes more important than the interests of the wider society or a nation
- One religious community is pitted against the other religious community
- Beliefs of one religion is regarded as superior to the other religion
- Religion becomes an inseparable part of politics; the state power is used to emphasise superiority and domination of one religion over the other

- In politics, communalism can acquire various forms. These are
  a. When religious beliefs of a person involve prejudices and stereotypes, claiming one religion's ideas to be superior than another.
  b. When a majority community tries to establish its domination over the other communities with the help of the state. Minority communities under such circumstances, retaliates by demanding the formation of separate state for them. Political mobilisation on religious lines occurs when religious symbols and leaders make an emotional appeal to the people in order to bring the members of a particular community together.
  c. Communal violence is the worst form of communalism. It acquires the political form when it is sponsored by the state.

A Secular State - India

The framers of our Constitution declared India as a secular state. The Constitution of our country declares India as a secular state. This is reflected in many constitutional provisions.

India does not have any official religion of its own. It neither encourages nor discourages any religion.

Discrimination among people on the grounds of religion is prohibited by the Constitution of the country.

Constitutional provisions which declare India a secular nation

All citizens have the freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

The Constitution however allows the state to interfere in the religious policies in order to promote equality among the people. Example: Ban on untouchability

Caste and Politics

The caste system has been an integral part of Indian society since ancient times. It is based on the occupations of the people which are hereditary. People belonging to the lower caste are considered outcastes and untouchables. We find that caste inequalities are breaking down because of the following reasons:

- Development of urban centres

- Weakening of the position of the landlords
- Occupation mobility
- Economic growth and development

However, the caste system has not disappeared from the country altogether. It still exists in most rural societies and to some extent in urban societies. The caste system takes the following forms in politics:

- While choosing candidates for contesting the elections, the caste composition of the electorate is always kept in mind. This is done to win the support of the people for a candidate belonging to a particular caste.
- When forming the Government, political parties try to include representatives of different castes and tribes.
- Political parties appeal to the caste sentiments of the people to help their candidates to win the elections.

Caste in Politics

However, we also need to keep in mind that the caste system always does not play a role in shaping politics or deciding the candidates from a constituency. This is due to the following reasons:

- Not every constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. Therefore, every party is required to win the trust of the people belonging to different castes.
- No political party wins all the votes of a particular favoured caste or community. When people say that caste is a 'vote bank', they simply mean that many people from that one particular caste may vote for the party.
- Because several political parties fight elections, there may be many candidates from the same caste fighting elections against each other.
- It has been seen that many elected MPs or MLAs may lose the elections. If candidates are elected on caste lines, then no candidate can ever lose the elections.

Politics in Caste

The caste system in India can also become politicised in the following ways:

- When a particular caste tries to gain prominence by adding many neighbouring castes and sub-castes which were earlier not included.
- The caste system also becomes politicised when caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes. In such a case, every caste tries to gain maximum benefits for itself.
- Of late, many caste groups have gained entry into politics by terming themselves as 'backward' or 'forward' caste groups.

It is to be noticed that the existence of the caste system is itself not healthy for any democracy. It mostly produces negative results. In India, it has resulted in the vicious circle of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy for many castes. The caste system may also lead to caste division, caste violence and conflicts resulting in violence.
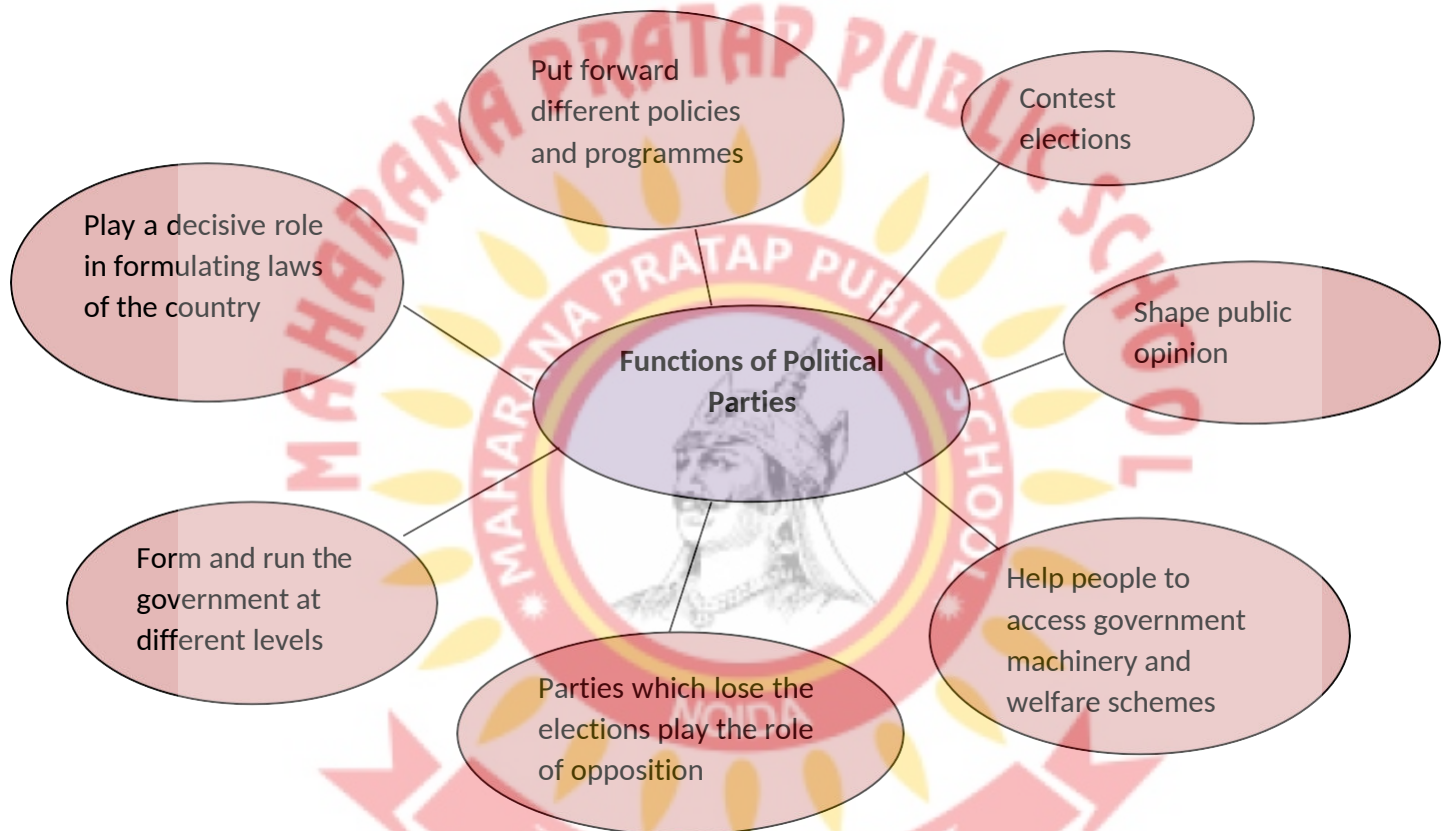
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Political Parties

Meaning and Functions of a Political Party

A political party is a group of individuals who come together on a common platform. They largely have similar ideas and a common goal. Members of a political party contest elections in order to form the government at the state or at the centre. Political parties try to win the support of people by convincing them on why their policies are better than other parties. A political party has three components—leaders, active members and followers.

A political party performs many functions in a democracy.

Put forward different policies and programmes

Contest elections

Play a decisive role in formulating laws of the country

Shape public opinion

Functions of Political Parties

Form and run the government at different levels

Help people to access government machinery and welfare schemes

Parties which lose the elections play the role of opposition

- Political parties are required. If there are no political parties, then independent candidates would win the elections. Independent candidates may be able to manage their constituencies, but they would not be able to govern the entire country effectively because each candidate will have his/her own interests and set of beliefs.
- Each section of society chooses its representatives to represent its interests.
- Political parties also play the same role. Thus, democratic countries have political parties. The rise of political parties may be traced back to the emergence of representative democracy. As societies are large, they elect their own representatives to represent their interests. Representatives of the parties come together to form the government.

Party System

The number of political parties differs from country to country.

One-party system: The formation of political parties is generally banned in countries which are ruled by dictators. Only the party to which the dictator belongs is allowed to exist. Such countries have a one-party system. For example, in China, only the Communist Party of China is allowed to contest the elections.

Bi-party system: In many countries, though many parties exist, only two parties have serious chances of winning the majority of seats in the Parliament. Other parties win only a handful of seats in the national legislatures. Thus, countries with two main parties contesting the elections have a bi-party system; for example, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Multi-party system: When several parties exist in a country and each has the capability of forming the government either on its own or in alliance with other parties, the country has a multi-party system. India has a multi-party system. In such a system, if many political parties come together and join hands for contesting the elections and forming a government, they are known as an alliance or a front. While on one hand, the multi-party system may lead to political instability in the country, on the other, the system allows the representation of a variety of interests and public opinions.

Political Parties in India

In India, every party has to get itself registered with the Election Commission. The latter gives a symbol to the political party. A political party which has a nationwide presence and which secures at least six percent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in at least four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a **national party**.

A political party which secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a **state party**.

National Parties in India

Name of the Party	Year of Foundation	Basic Ideologies	Symbol
Indian National Congress	1885 (the party has split many times)	Endorses secular principles Aims at the welfare of weaker sections and minority communities	
Bharatiya Janata Party	1980	Seeks complete integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India Believes in cultural nationalism (Hindutva) and uniform civil code for all people	
Bahujan Samaj Party	1984	Champions the cause of the dalits, adivasis and OBCs	
Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M)	1964	Believes in the principles of socialism, Marxism, Leninism, secularism and democracy	

Communist Party of India (CPI)	1925	Believes in Marxism–Leninism, secularism and democracy	
Nationalist Congress Party	1999	Believes in democracy, equity, social justice and federalism	

State Parties in India

List of major state parties in India:

- Samajwadi Party (largely present in Uttar Pradesh)
- Rashtriya Janata Dal (Bihar)
- Trinamool Congress (West Bengal)
- Biju Janata Dal (Odisha)
- Sikkim Democratic Front (Sikkim)
- National Conference (Jammu and Kashmir)
- Peoples Democratic Party (Jammu and Kashmir)
- DMK (Tamil Nadu)
- AIADMK (Tamil Nadu)

Challenges to Political Parties

Main challenges faced by political parties in India are

- **Lack of internal democracy**: There is a lack of internal democracy within the political parties. Most of the parties do not keep membership registers and do not conduct elections regularly. **Dynastic succession** does not allow a deserving candidate to rise to a position of leadership.
- **Money and muscle power**: Because the main aim of the political party is to win an election, many candidates who could raise a lot of money are nominated. Influential and wealthy party members exercise greater control over party politics. Parties have also become corrupt.
- **Lack of meaningful choice**: Most of the parties do not offer meaningful choices to the people. Fundamental differences among the parties have reduced.

How Can Parties be Reformed?

Political parties can be reformed in the following ways:

- A law to prevent the defection of a party member in hope of money and power was passed in the Parliament. It is necessary to strictly follow this law.
- An order has been passed requiring candidates contesting the elections to declare their assets and criminal charges pending against them. This was done to reduce the influence of money and criminals in parties. This law also needs to be strictly followed.
- Every political party should regularly hold organisational elections and file income tax returns.
- It should be made mandatory for political parties to give at least one-third of the party's tickets to women candidates.
- Elections should be funded by the state.

Many suggestions have not been accepted by political parties; thus, it is important for the public to organise protests and rallies to demand the passing of laws to this effect. The functioning of political parties can be further improved if the people who support these changes join the parties.

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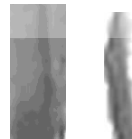
Popular Struggles and Movements

Democracy in every country evolves through popular struggles and movements. Protests, movements and rallies are held by the people or a community even in the democratic countries to gain their rights and privileges. While the popular struggle in Nepal belongs to the first category, the water war in Bolivia belongs to the second category.

Popular Struggle in Nepal and Bolivia

Movement for Democracy in Nepal

The struggle of the people of Nepal is a source of inspiration for people all over the world. The following is a brief outline of the struggle of the people to gain democracy in their country:

- Nepal had become a democratic nation from a monarchical country in 1990. While the king remained a nominal head, the real powers were exercised by the elected members of the Parliament.
- When King Birendra was killed in the much-debated massacre of the Nepal Royal Family in 2001, King Gynendra, the brother of the slain king, dismissed the then Prime Minister and dissolved the Parliament of the country.
- This marked the beginning of the movement which began in 2006 for the restoration of democracy in Nepal. Apart from the people fighting for re-establishing democratic rule in the country, all parties formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for a four-day strike in Kathmandu.
- The Maoists also joined the strike. People defied the curfew and came out in the streets calling for the restoration of democracy.
- Finally, on 24 April 2006, the king was forced to accept the demands of the protestors. Girija Prasad Koirala was elected as the Prime Minister of the country by the SPA. The powers of the king were taken away by the Parliament and Nepal again became a democratic country.
- This struggle came to be known as Nepal's second movement for democracy.

Water War of Bolivia

- Bolivia is a small country in Latin America. Its government was forced by the World Bank to give up its control over water supply. The work of the distribution of water supply was given by the Government to a multinational company.

- This multinational company immediately increased the price of water by four times. In a country where the average monthly salary of the people is Rs 5000, people started receiving water bills amounting to Rs 1000. This marked the beginning of protests in Bolivia.

- In January 2000, when a new alliance formed by labours, human rights activists and community members organised a general strike in the city, the Government made promises to look into the grievances of the people but nothing was done.

People in Bolivia protesting against the privatisation of water supply

- When the agitation started again, the Government brutally suppressed the people and imposed martial law. However, the increasing participation of the people in the movement forced the officials of the multinational company to flee the country.
- The contract with the multinational company was cancelled, and the Government took over the water supply into its own hands. This was termed Bolivia's water war.

We conclude the following facts from the struggle which occurred in both countries:

- Popular struggles and movements play an important role in the beginning and spread of democracy.
- Conflicts within the democracy can be resolved through mass mobilisation. The resolution comes not only from outside but also from the people.
- Organised politics play an important role in resolving conflicts within democracy. Public participation becomes effective only when politics is organised.

Role of Organisations and Mobilisation

Various organisations play an important role in establishing democracy and in resolving conflicts within democracy. In case of Nepal, the Seven Party Alliance or the SPA played an important role in establishing democracy. It was also joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoist) which did not believe in democracy; however, it later joined the movement for the restoration of democracy in the country. Thus, we find that apart from political parties, many organisations such as associations of traders, teachers and human rights groups also play a prominent part in supporting the people's movement.

In case of Bolivia's water war, the protests against the privatisation of water were not led by any political party. It was led by FEDECOR, an organisation which included engineers, teachers and environmentalists. FEDECOR was supported by the unions of factory workers, university students and the Socialist party.

Therefore, we find that many organisations work in a democracy and perform two important functions:

- In a democracy, the decisions of the Government are influenced by directly participating in politics. This can be achieved through the formation of new political parties, contesting elections and forming the Government.
- People may not directly participate in politics and contest elections. By forming organisations and putting forth their demands, many people ask the Government to look into their demands. These organisations or groups are called **interest groups** or **pressure groups**.

Interest Groups, Pressure Groups and Movements

Organisations which try to influence the policies of the Government are known as interest groups. An interest group is formed when people belonging to the same occupation and with common interests come together to achieve a common objective. However, they may not directly control or share political power.

Movements, on the other hand, sought to influence governmental policies rather than directly participating in politics. Movements depend on mass participation of the people.

The movement to oppose crimes on women is a long-drawn movement

- Interest groups which aim at promoting the interests of a particular group or section of society are known as **sectional interest groups**. They may include trade unions, industrialists, followers of a certain religion and professional bodies. Their prime motive is to demand for the betterment and well-being of their members and not for the entire society.
- Some organisations represent common and general interests. The members of the organisation may themselves not be directly benefited by their own demands. For example, a group fighting for the rights of sweepers is not benefited but work for the larger interest of this community. Such groups are known as **promotional groups** or **public interest groups**. FEDECOR is an example of this kind of

interest group. In India, BAMCEF is an organisation which consists of government employees which fight for the rights of people from the lower caste.

- Movement groups are mostly issue-specific and aim at achieving a single objective within a limited time period. The Nepalese struggle for the restoration of democracy was a movement. Narmada Bachao Andolan is also an example of a movement which deals with the specific issue of the people displaced by the building of the Sardar Sarovar Dam. Some movements may also be long-term movements. Environmental movements or women's rights movements are examples of such movements.

How do Pressure Groups Influence Politics?

Pressure groups influence politics in the following ways:

- They carry out campaigns and hold protests and rallies in order to gain attention and support of the people. They also try to influence media to pay attention to the issues raised by them.
- Pressure groups organise protest rallies or disrupt government programmes.
- Professional lobbyists are employed by business groups in order to influence the decision-making body of the Government.

Many pressure groups use media to highlight their issues

Relationship between Political Parties and Interest Groups/Movements

The relationship between political parties and interest groups take different forms. These are

- Leaders of political parties may themselves form an interest group or support them. Most trade unions and student organisations are either established or affiliated to a political party.
- In some instances, a political party may grow out of movements. For example, the roots of DMK and AIADMK can be traced back to a social struggle in Tamil Nadu.
- The interests of a political party or an interest group may even clash with each other if both of them stand for opposite ideologies. In such a case, issues are resolved through dialogues and negotiations.

Pressure groups and movements play an important role in a democracy. They help in widening democracy. They force the Government to recognise and implement laws benefiting wider interests of society. When a sectional interest group influences the Government to make policies in their favour, another group may bring counter pressure on the Government to not make laws the way in which the first group desires. This results in maintaining a balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests of society.

However, pressure groups may also prove dangerous. A sectional interest group may promote the interest of one section of society against the other. Many pressure groups may wield power without responsibilities. Sometimes, rich interest groups may hijack public discussions in favour of their narrow agenda.

ECONOMICS

Money and Credit

Money as a Medium of Exchange

An intermediary instrument is used to facilitate the sale or purchase of goods between the buyer and the seller. In the olden days, both parties agreed to sell and buy each others' goods. This is known as the barter system. Here, the double coincidence of wants is an important feature because the goods are directly exchanged without the use of currency. Later, metallic coins of gold, silver and copper were used as a medium of exchange in transaction. In modern economies, money functions as a medium of exchange. A person holding money can exchange it for any desired good and service in the market.
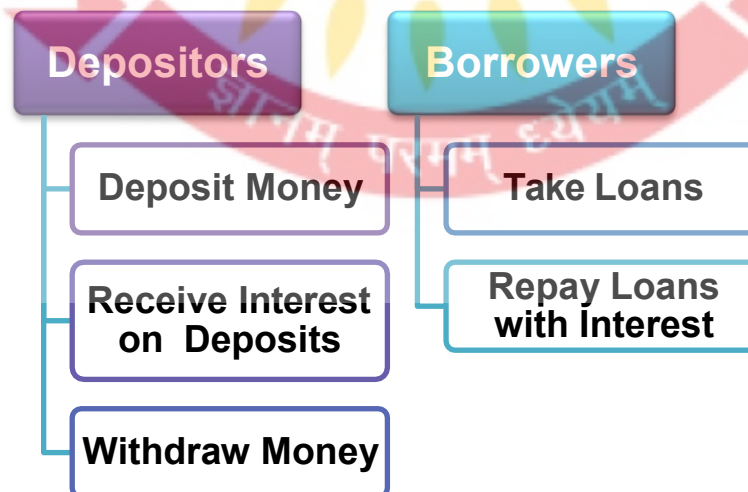
Modern Forms of Money

Modern forms of money are currencies and coins which are authorised by the Government of the country. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issues currency notes on behalf of the Government. The law legalises the use of currency notes as a medium of payment which everyone has to accept in all the transactions in India.

Deposits with Banks

- Cash Deposit: Some people may hold certain amount of money with banks as deposits after meeting the day-to-day expenses. The banker accepts the person's deposit and pays an amount of interest on the deposits. The deposits in the bank account can be withdrawn on demand, and these deposits are called demand deposits.
- Cheques: A bank account holder can make payment through a cheque for a specific amount instead of cash. A cheque is a paper with the instruction to the banker to pay the specified amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

Depositors	Borrowers
Deposit Money	Take Loans
Receive Interest on Deposits	Repay Loans with Interest
Withdraw Money	

Bank Loans

The bank maintains only a certain portion of deposits as cash with them and most deposits are used to extend loans. People may require loans for their economic activities. Thus, banks make use of these deposits to meet the loan requirement of people. Banks charge a higher rate of interest on loans than the interest they pay on deposits. The difference between the amount of interest received and paid is their main source of income.

Credits

Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. Generally, farmers take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. If the income from the harvest is not sufficient to repay the credit, then a part of the land is sold to repay the credit. This is a situation called debt-trap.

Terms of Credit

- The loan agreement specifies that the borrower needs to pay interest to the lender along with the principal amount, and the lender may demand collateral against loans.
- Collateral is an asset which the borrower owns (such as land, livestock and bank deposits) and uses as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
- Thus, the terms of credit comprise interest rate, collateral, documentation and the mode of repayment.

Loans from Cooperatives

Cooperative societies are the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas. It accepts deposits from farmers and uses it as collateral for obtaining loans from banks. Further, these funds are used to provide loans to members.

Types of Credit in India

Types of loan/credit can be grouped into formal and informal sector loans.

- Loans provided by banks and cooperatives are formal sector loans. The functions of formal sector loans are supervised by RBI. They are
  - To maintain minimum cash balance as reserve in the bank.
  - To provide loans not only to the profit-making business but also to the small-scale industries, small cultivators and borrowers.
  - To submit the periodical report to RBI regarding the total amount extended as credit and the rate of interest charged on credit.
- Loans provided by moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends are informal sector loans. There is no organisation to supervise the activities of the informal sector. These lenders charge a higher rate of interest than banks and cooperatives. Because of the higher interest rate, the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. Thus, banks and cooperatives need to lend cheap and affordable credit for the country's development.
- Importance of formal and informal sources of credit for people in rural areas:
  - Only 50% of the total credit is provided by the formal sector and the remaining by the informal sector.

- The formal sector has to increase the credits in rural areas to reduce the dependence on credits from the informal sector.
- The formal sector loan has to expand and it is equally distributed to everyone.

Self-help Groups for Poor

As the bank requires clear documentation and collateral to avail loans, the poor people depend on informal sources for loans. They are bound to pay high rates of interest for the absence of collateral. Therefore, self-help groups (SHGs) with 15–20 members (particularly women) are formed to pool their savings. A member's savings may vary from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or above based on their ability to save. Members of the group can take small loans at a reasonable rate of interest. This development of a group helps to obtain loans from banks. Thus, SHGs help borrowers to receive loans without collateral at times of necessity such as for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs and for acquiring assets (e.g. sewing machine, handloom and cattle).

ECONOMICS

Development

Idea of Development

Development involves many questions for better life and the ways in which one can work to achieve goals. Different persons can have different goals and what may be development for one person may not be development, or may even be detrimental, for the other.

Income and Other Goals

Generally, people desire to have regular work, better wages and good price for the crops they produce. Apart from earning more income, one may expect to have a better quality of life. The quality of life depends on non-material things such as equal treatment, security, respect for others and freedom in society. For example, women may tend to work in a variety of jobs or start a business to receive a sense of security and freedom in the household and in society.

National Development

The idea about the national development of a country tends to vary and conflict from person to person. To determine whether the country is developed or underdeveloped, one needs to consider the characteristics of a country. Let us consider income as one of the important attributes to compare countries. If a country has a higher income level than other countries, then it is said to be a well-developed country. Therefore, the average income or the per capita income of a country is measured to compare the developmental status of different nations.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. Countries with a per capita income of Rs 4,53,000 per annum and above are called rich countries, and countries with a per capita income of Rs 37,000 per annum or less are called low-income countries. In 2004, India was considered a low-income country because its per capita income was just Rs 28,000. In 2006, the World Development Report to classify countries was based on the average income criterion.

Income and Other Criteria

According to the Reserve Bank of India, 2011, the per capita income of Delhi has the highest per capita income and Bihar has the lowest per capita income. While looking at other indicators such as the literacy rate and mortality rate, the literacy rate of Kerala was 93.9%, the highest among these states.

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost, 2012–13 (in Rs)	
Delhi	173686
Maharashtra	95339
Punjab	78633
Odisha	49489
Bihar	22890
Karnataka	68423
Mizoram	54689
Kerala	80924

Public Facilities

Income is not an adequate indicator of material goods and services which the people are to use. In many regions, education, health and sanitary facilities are not adequately available to educate and prevent from infectious diseases. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because it has adequate public facilities. The nutritious status will be low in states in which the public distribution system does not function properly.
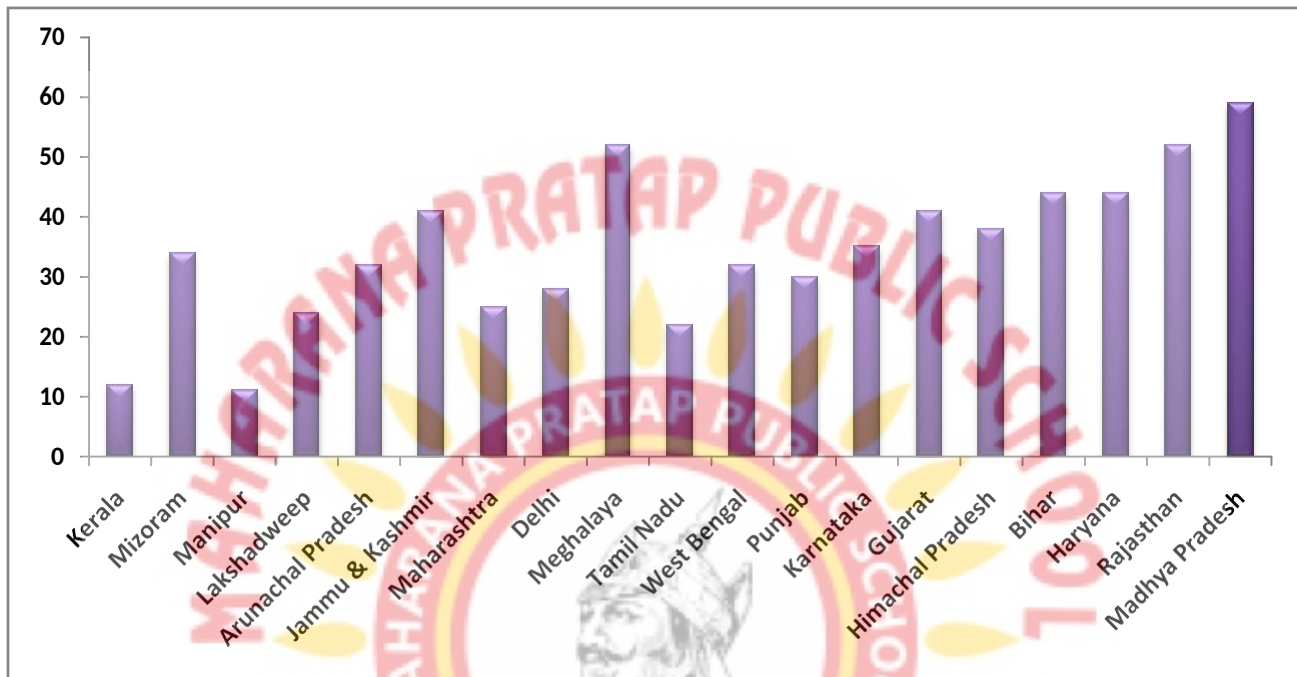
Source: Sample Registration System Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2011

- The level of income is an inadequate measure of the level of development; therefore, other indicators such as health and education are used to compare a country's development.
- Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational level, health status and per capita income.

Sustainability of Development

The renewable resources are replenished by nature. Let us consider groundwater. If we use groundwater more than what is being replenished by rain, then this resource would be overused. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after few years of use. Environmental degradation is no longer region or nation-specific. Sustainable development is the development which looks into the requirement of the present and builds scope for the future generations. There are many works in progress for sustainability of development.

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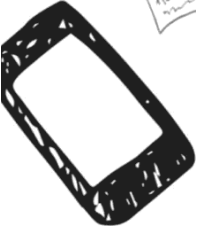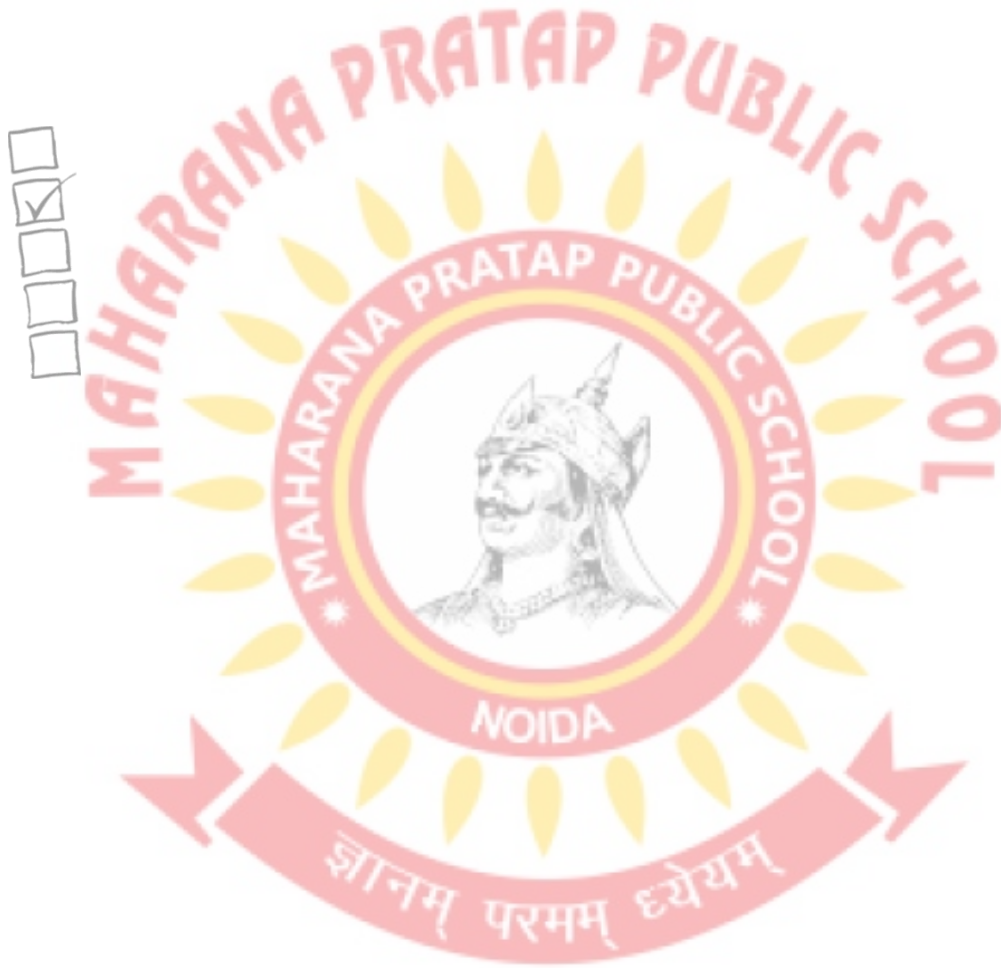
Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Production across Countries

Over the years, there has been rapid transformation in terms of explosion of brands for many goods in the Indian market. India used to export raw materials and food products, and import some finished goods. Trade was the main connecting link with different nations.

Multinational Corporations

In multinational corporations (MNCs), the production is owned and controlled in more than one nation. MNCs establish their factories and premises for production in different regions where they acquire cheap labour and resources. This leads to low cost of production and higher profit for goods produced globally.
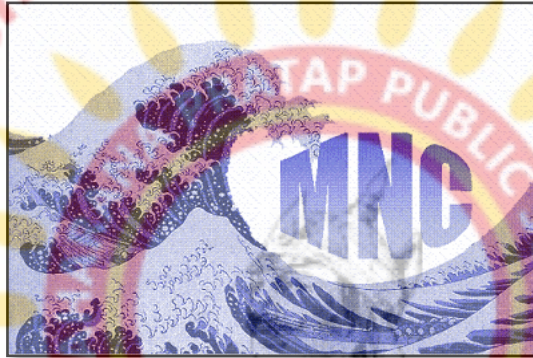
Interlinking Production

- Investment made by MNCs for buying assets such as land, building and other materials is called foreign investment.
- They produce goods jointly with local companies and their benefit of joint production is twofold—additional investment for new machines and advanced technology to increase the efficiency of production.
- Their wealth is more than the entire budgets of a developing country.
- They have tremendous power to determine the price, quality, quantity and delivery of goods produced by small producers in distant places.

Foreign Trade and Integration of Markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for producers not only to sell goods in the local market but also to compete in the global market. Buyers can import goods of their own choice from the global market. Thus, it connects markets of different nations.

Globalisation

Globalisation is a process of integration among the people of different countries, and it is driven by trade and investment and aided by technology.

Technology

Advancement in transport, information and communication technology has enabled the globalisation process. A container for the transport of goods has increased the volume of goods transported by airlines. Telecommunication facilitates communication with one another around the world. The amazing world of the Internet allows obtaining and sharing information, sending mail and speaking to others across the world at a lower cost.

Liberalisation of Foreign Trade

The Indian Government protected domestic producers by putting barriers on foreign trade and investment. A trade barrier is a set of restrictions imposed on foreign trade, such as tax on imports. Liberalisation with its new policies came into existence in India in 1991. It removed barriers set by the Government to import and export goods. The Government felt that the competition would improve the quality of products and it was supported by powerful international organisations. Thus, Indian producers competed with producers in the global market.

World Trade Organization

World Trade Organization (WTO) is an organisation of 160 members (2014) which aims to liberalise international trade. At the international level, WTO has pressured developing countries to liberalise trade and investment.

Impact of Globalisation in India

- MNCs have increased their investment in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks and fast foods in urban areas. They have also generated new jobs, and their products have a large number of well-off buyers.

- With increased competition, large Indian companies have taken their operations worldwide, thus increasing profits.
- Small producers and workers face major challenges in competing in the global market.
- Most employers prefer to employ workers in a flexible condition where their jobs are insecure.
- In garment MNCs, the management maximise their profits, while the workers are left without any benefit.

Struggle for Fair Globalisation

The Government needs to focus on policies which will protect the interest of all the people in the country. Fair globalisation would create better opportunities for all, and the benefits of globalisation are equally shared by everyone.

ECONOMICS

Consumer Rights

Consumer in the Marketplace

In the market, producers involved in production and consumers buy goods and services for their daily requirements. Some traders indulge in unfair trade practices such as sale of defective/adulterated goods; shopkeepers sell goods which weigh lesser than the actual weight or sell goods with additional charges. Therefore, rules and regulations are required to protect consumers in the market.

Consumer Movement

The consumer movement in India as a social force originated to promote and protect the interest of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices. In 1985, the United Nations guideline for consumer protection became the foundation for the consumer movement. There were 220 member organisations from over 115 countries at the international level. With all these efforts of the consumer movement, India has enacted the Consumer Protection Act 1986, also known as COPRA, to protect consumers' rights.

Consumer Rights

Producers are required to follow the rules and regulations with special attention to the production of goods and services. Consumers have the right to be protected against marketed and delivered goods and services which are dangerous to life.

Right to Information

Consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services which they consume in the market. Information such as the ingredients, price, date of manufacture and address of manufacturer is given on the packaging. If the commodity proves to be defective before the expiry period, consumers can complain and request for replacement or compensation. However, the manufacturer will neither replace nor compensate for the defective product if the expiry date is not printed on the pack of a commodity. When the trader sells a commodity at a price higher than the Maximum Retail Price (MRP), the consumer can complain against the trader. Further, the Right to Information Act was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005 to ensure citizens with all information about the functions of government departments.

Right to Choice

Consumers have the right to choose the good or service irrespective of the nature of product or service available to them. If the right to choice is denied, consumers can lodge a complaint against the trader.

Right to Seek Redressal

Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and get compensation depending on the degree of damage.

Consumer Forum

- The consumer forum or consumer protection councils are formed locally in India to guide consumers on how to lodge a complaint in the consumer court.
- Three-tier quasi judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up under COPRA for the redressal of consumer disputes.
- The district-level court deals with cases involving claims up to Rs 20 lakhs, the state-level court between Rs 20 lakhs and Rs 1 crore and the national-level court deals with Rs 1 crore and above.

Consumer Duties

To become a well-informed consumer, the consumer needs to acquire knowledge and skills about goods and services available in the market. This information enables the consumer to discriminate on the quality and make an informed decision. Consumers can check the quality standards with a certified logo such as ISI and Agmark on commodities.

ISI and Agmark

These organisations monitor the production process of a particular product based on certain quality standards. Then the certificate is issued to the producers to use their logos. The quality standards are not mandatory for all products, but some products need to have ISI and Agmark which concern the health and safety of consumers such as LPG cylinders, cement and drinking water.

Consumer Movement

The Indian Parliament enacted the Consumer's Protection Act on 24th December 1986. It is celebrated as National Consumers' Day. It has only 20–25 well-organised and recognised consumer groups out of 700 groups in the country. The consumer redressal forum involves a cumbersome and expensive process to file a case against a defective product. Consumer awareness is gradually spreading among the people.
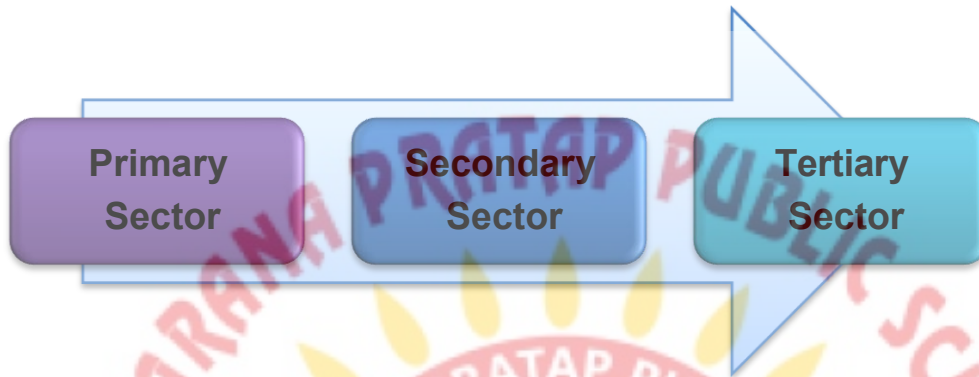
ECONOMICS

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Economic Activities

Economic activities are performed by three different sectors. They are the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

The primary sector is involved in natural products which we get from agriculture, fishing, dairy and forestry. When these natural products are converted to other forms of production through an industrial activity, it is known as the secondary sector. The tertiary sector provides services for the production of goods in the primary and secondary sectors. There are also certain important services such as teaching, medicine, law and information technology which may not directly help in the production of goods.

Value of Goods and Services
Only the final value of goods and services are counted because the value of final goods includes the value of all the intermediate goods which are used in producing the final good.

Gross Domestic Product
The gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

Historical Change in Sectors
Agricultural production was the predominant activity in the initial stage of development. Most of the people were employed in the primary sector. With the advancement in manufacturing, the secondary sector began to increase the total production and employment level. Gradually, the concentration of technological changes improved the efficiency of production in the tertiary sector.

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India
Over the years, there has been a massive growth in the turnover of all sectors of the economy. Therefore, the tertiary sector has been considered one of the largest producing sectors in India.

Importance of the Tertiary Sector

- Basic services such as education, health, postal communication, transport and banks are essential in daily life.
- The development of the primary and secondary sectors has improved the growth of the service sector.
- Because of an increase in the income level, people demand services such as tourism, shopping and dining.
- Recently, the services of advanced information and communication have gained more importance.

Employment Status

The share of the agricultural sector has substantially decreased, and the share of the tertiary sector has grown tremendously. However, the share of employment in these sectors was not in tune with the GDP, and still the agricultural sector is the largest employer. It means that there are more people employed in the agricultural sector than actually required. Even if few agricultural workers stop working, it does not affect the production level. This is known as disguised employment.

Share of Sectors in GDP (%), 2008
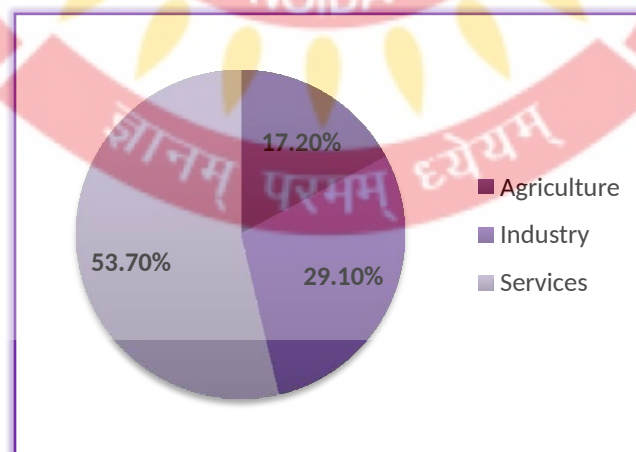
Creation of Employment

- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA, 2005) is implemented by the Central Government for guaranteeing 100 days of employment in a year.
- The Government provides money or banks provide loans to farmers to construct wells for irrigation of land.

- Under-employment in rural areas can be tackled by creating job opportunities where youth are employed in the construction of dams or in the digging of canals.
- Farming co-operatives need to provide cheap credit to farmers for improving farming.
- Identify and locate job opportunities in industries and services in semi-rural areas.
- Strengthen the functions of education and health industries.
- Proper planning and support from the Government to facilitate services such as IT and tourism.

Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised

Organised Sector

The organised sector includes enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and work is assured. Companies are compelled to follow the rules and regulations passed under registered acts such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, and Shops and Establishments Act. Workers enjoy the security of employment and are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours. Over time hours are paid by the employer, and employees receive several other benefits.

Unorganised Sector

The unorganised sector is small and has scattered units which are mostly out of government control. Jobs are usually with low wages and are often not regular. An employee's job is not secured and there are no provisions for perks and benefits.

- A farmer needs support through adequate facilities for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage facilities and marketing outlets.
- Small-scale industries require the government's support for procuring raw material and marketing of output.
- The casual worker needs protection in rural and urban areas.

Public and Private Sectors in India

On the basis of who owns the assets and is accountable for the delivery of services, economic activities can be classified into public and private sectors.

Public Sector

In the public sector, the Government owns most assets and provides services to the public. Earning profit is not the motive. Some activities which involve large investment can be undertaken only by the Government such as constructing roads, bridges, railways; generating electricity; building ration shops; and providing facilities for health and education. In these activities, the Government has to support and ensure for everyone.

Private Sector

In the private sector, the ownership of assets and delivery of services are with individuals or private companies. Earning profit is the main motive. All services provided are to earn revenue.

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Water Resources

Water is one of the most important resources on the Earth. Although 71% of the total surface of the Earth is covered with water, only 1% of freshwater is available for direct human use. Evaporation of water from oceans and precipitation in the form of rainfall—parts of the water cycle—ensure the continuous availability of freshwater. However, water is becoming a scarce resource. India is facing an acute shortage of water supply. India receives about 4% of the global precipitation and ranks 133 in the world in terms of availability of water per person in a year.

Reasons for Scarcity of Water in India

The following reasons can be attributed to the scarcity of water in India:

- A large and growing population has resulted in the scarcity of water resources in the country.
- To provide food resources for such a vast population, water resources are overused to irrigate agricultural fields. Indiscriminate use of wells and tube wells has led to a considerable decline in the water table.
- The establishment of various industries has resulted in the further exploitation of water resources. The discharge of industrial effluents has also degraded the quality of water.
- In India, generation of hydroelectricity on a large scale has also put pressure on the water resources.
- Urban centres have multiplied in the country. Many houses and housing societies have their own independent boring devices. This has further depleted the water table.
- In India, many places or regions may have sufficient water resources but may still suffer from water scarcity. This may be because of the deterioration in the quality of drinking water. Disposal of household and industrial wastes and the use of insecticides and pesticides in agriculture may result in worsening of the quality of water.

Negative Impact of Building Big Dams

At present, many big dams are constructed in our country. These are called multipurpose dams as they help in the generation of electricity and provide water for irrigation and industrial uses. Recently, these multipurpose dams have come under attacks from environmentalists because of the following reasons:

- Damming of rivers and regulating their flow result in excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir. This may hamper aquatic life and their migration to other water bodies.
- Building of dams result in the submergence of land and vegetation. This results in the decomposition of vegetation.
- Construction of large dams results in the displacement of villagers and communities. The villagers have to give up their lands and their means of livelihood.
- Large forest areas are also submerged because of the building of dams. This threatens our biodiversity.
- As dams provide water for irrigation, intensive irrigation leads to salinity of soil.
- Frequently, the water in large dams is used for the benefit of the urban population and the rural population is often left out. This further widens the gap between the rich and the poor.
- Dams which were initially built to control floods are now causing floods because of sedimentation. In case of excessive rainfall, the release of water from dams often floods the area, causing damage to lives and property.
- Land degradation, water-borne diseases and pollution are some other effects of building large dams.

It has been stressed that it is more beneficial to build small check dams and small reservoirs in order to deal with the problem of water scarcity. It not only provides water for irrigation at the time of need but also recharges groundwater.
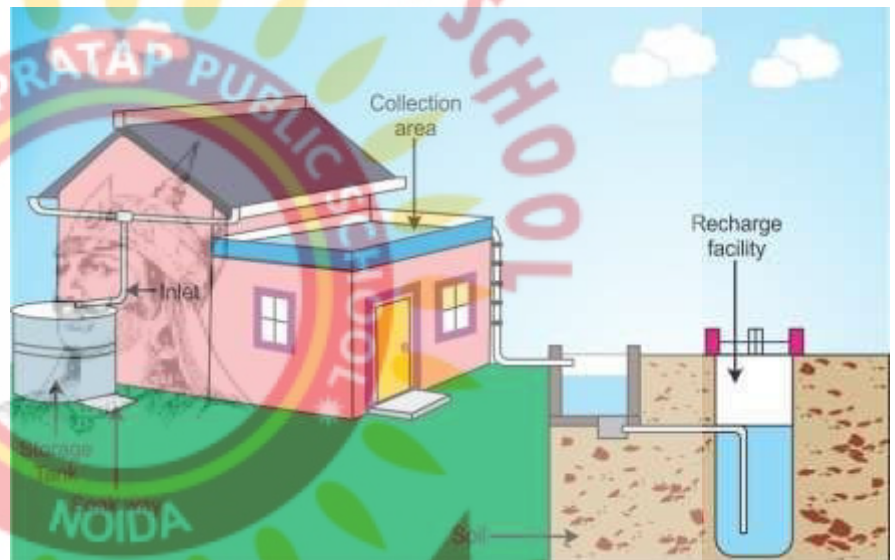
Hydraulic Structures in Ancient India

- Dams, lakes and reservoirs were built at the time of the rule of Chandra Gupta Maurya.
- Evidences of irrigation works have been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh, Santhebennur in Karnataka and Kolhapur in Maharashtra.
- Bhopal Lake was built in the 11th century.
- In the 14th century, a tank in Hauz Khas was built in Delhi by Iltutmish.

Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting is a technique of collecting and storing rainwater for domestic use. It is done in the following ways:

- Rainwater on the rooftop is first collected using a PVC pipe. Water is then filtered by using sand and bricks.
- Water is then taken down either to a sump (a hollow structure or a depression where liquids collect) for immediate use or to a well or any other structure which is dug in the premises of a house.
- Water from this well can be used later for domestic consumption. It also recharges the water table.

India has a long tradition of water harvesting. The technique differed from regions to regions and was also called by different names. Rain roof water harvesting was practised in Rajasthan

Technique of Rainwater Harvesting

and in Bengal. Long canals were taken out from large rivers which received water during flooding of the river (inundation canals) in dry regions of western India. Agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures. This helped the soil to gain moisture. In Rajasthan, many houses had underground storage tanks (known as 'tanka'). Rainwater from the sloping roofs of the house was collected into these underground tanks through pipes.

Rainwater harvesting is one of the most important methods to deal with the scarcity of water. It not only provides water for domestic use during the summer but also recharges the water table.

Forest and Wildlife Resources

Forests are an important resource for any country. They not only provide a habitat to various organisms but are also the primary producers of all resources on which all the other living beings depend.

Flora and Fauna in India

India is known for its rich biodiversity. The term 'biodiversity' is used to describe various life forms which are found on the Earth. This includes flora, fauna and various ecosystems in which species live or depend on one another.

Because of deforestation, the demand for hides and horns of animals and for medicinal plants, commercialisation etc., many species of plants and animals are on the verge of extinction at present. According to their present numbers, various species of plants and animals can be categorised into the following divisions:

Normal Species: Those species whose numbers are considered normal for their survival are known as normal species. Some examples are sal, pine, rodents and cattle.

Extinct Species: Extinct species are those species of plants and animals which cannot be found in the wild or in captivity in areas where they may occur. For example, the cheetah in India and the dodo bird in the world have become extinct.

Endangered Species: Species which are facing a grave threat to their lives and are in danger of becoming extinct are known as endangered species. Black buck and Indian rhino are examples of such species.

Vulnerable Species: These species can become endangered if positive steps are not taken to improve their numbers. Desert fox and Asiatic elephants are examples of such species.

Rare Species: Species which are very uncommon or scarce in numbers are called rare species. They can become vulnerable or endangered if their numbers continue to decline. Some examples of this species are wild Asiatic buffalo, hornbill and desert fox.

Endemic Species: These kinds of species are only found at a particular region, range or location in the world. Andaman wild pig and Nicobar pigeon are examples of such species.

Factors Leading to the Depletion of Flora and Fauna

Factors which have contributed to the decline in various species of plants and animals:
- The Indian forests were greatly damaged during the colonial period. The British brought many areas under cultivation to earn revenues. The expansion of railways led to the destruction of huge chunks of forests. Reckless mining and commercial forestry have further led to the destruction of forests.
- In the post-independence period, the expansion of cultivation continued. This also led to the destruction of forests and consequently the depletion of various species.

- Many river valley projects have resulted in the loss of forest lands. For example, the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh has resulted in the reduction of forest cover of the region.
- Uncontrolled mining has resulted in deforestation. Mining not only disturbs the habitat of many species but also blocks the migration route of several animals. For example, dolomite mining has threatened the tigers in the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal.
- According to many environmentalists, the collection of fuel wood and the grazing of animals have also depleted the forest ecosystems.

Types of Forests in India

Forests in India are controlled by the Indian Forest Department, which has divided forests into

Reserved Forests: In India, more than half of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forests.

Protected Forests: Protected forests are protected from any further destruction of forest cover.

Unclassed Forests: This class of forests include the forests and wetlands which are owned by the Government, privately or jointly by communities.

Reserved and protected forests are also known as permanent forest estates. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.

Biodiversity is the variety of life found on the Earth. An ecosystem which has rich biodiversity has several species of plants and animals which are closely connected to each other through biotic and abiotic factors.

Biodiversity helps in boosting the productivity of the ecosystems in which each species plays an important role. For example, a large number of plant species results in greater varieties of crops. Similarly, many microorganisms play an important role in biodiversity. They fertilise the soil and play a role in recycling of many minerals (e.g. carbon) in the environment. This helps in sustaining and improving human lives.

## Conservation of Forests and Wildlife in India

Efforts of the Government towards Protecting Forests and Wildlife in India

- In 1972, the Indian Wildlife Act was passed. In this Act, various provisions were made to preserve the endangered species of animals by banning hunting, restricting trade in wildlife and providing legal protection to wildlife habitats.

- As a result, many wildlife sanctuaries and national parks were established by the state and the Central Government to preserve the habitat of many wild animals.
- Many animals such as tigers, one-horned rhinoceros, saltwater crocodile, black buck and snow leopard have been give protection against hunting and trading in the country.
- Many conservation projects of the Government are now focusing on the preservation of biodiversity of the country rather than just protecting certain species of plants and animals.

Role of Communities towards Conservation

- In India, apart from the Government and Forest Departments, various communities have played an important role in conserving and protecting forests. The Chipko Movement was an example of communities coming together to save forests from the reckless felling by private contractors.
- Sacred groves are an example of the conservation of forests by tribal and village communities. Many forest areas are considered sacred by these communities, and any kind of activity or human interference in these patches of forests is banned.
- Similarly, villagers of the five villages in the Alwar district have declared 1,200 hectares of forests protected and do not allow any kind of interference, hunting or poaching in the forest area.
- **Joint Forest Management** is a programme in India which involves local communities in the management of forest lands. In this programme, local village communities undertake management of degraded parts of forests which are managed by the Forest Department. In return for their help, the communities are allowed to have a share in non-timber and timber products which are harvested by the joint efforts of the local communities and the Forest Departments. Odisha was the first state in India to pass the Joint Forest Management programme.
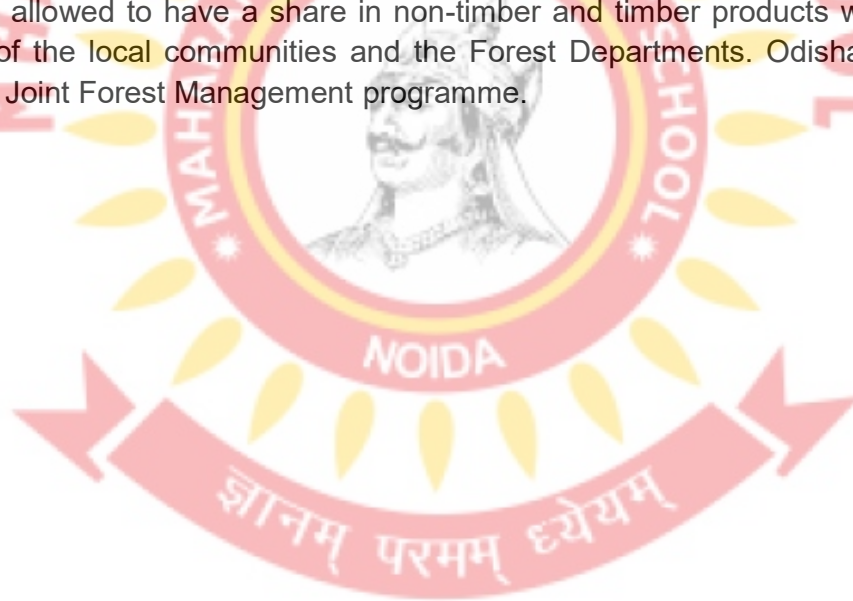
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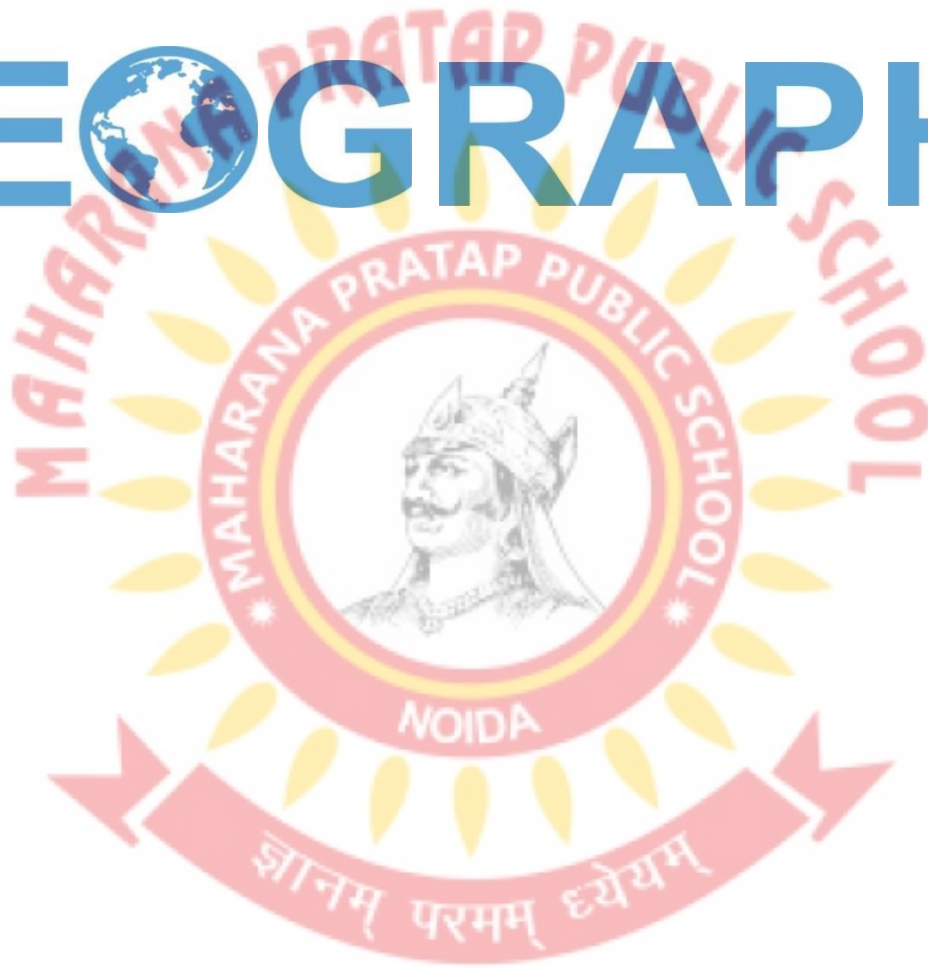
Lifelines of National Economy

Transport plays a crucial role in the development of any economy. Modern means of transport have become the lifelines of our nation.

Roadways

India has one of the largest networks of roadways in the world. The length of road per 100 sq km. of area is known as the density of roads. Kerala has the highest density of roads.

The network of roads in India is denser than the railways because of the following reasons:

- Compared to the railways, the construction cost of roads is less.
- It is easier to build roads in the hilly and forested regions.
- Road transport is cheaper than the railways in the case of transport of goods over short distance. Cost of loading and unloading of goods is also less.
- Roads provide door-to-door services unlike railways. Roads also link railway stations, airports and sea ports.

Classification of Roads in India

In India, roads are classified into six major categories.

Types of Roads	Names/Projects	Significance	Maintenance Authority
Golden Quadrilateral Superhighways	The north–south corridors linking Srinagar and Kanyakumari, and the east–west corridors linking Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat. A project is on to link Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai by six-lane superhighways.	Link various important cities and reduce the time of travel and distance between mega cities.	National Authority of India (NAI)
National Highways	National highways connect cities and states to one another. Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 1 and runs between Delhi and Amritsar.	Connect various cities across one or more states.	Central Public Works Department (CPWD)
State Highways	The state highways connect capital cities with district headquarters in a state.	Connect various cities within a state.	State Public Works Department (PWD)
District Roads	They connect district headquarters with other places in a district.	Link various towns and cities in a district.	Zilla Parishad
Other Roads	They connect various villages and towns.	Connect villages to one and other and to towns. Crucial to the transport of agricultural products to markets.	Local bodies and funds are also allocated by the Central and State Governments.
Border Roads	They are built along the borders of our country.	Strengthen defences of the country.	Border Road Organisation (works under the Central Government)

Problems faced by Roads in India:

a. Inadequate network of roads keeping in mind the huge population of the country.
b. About half of the roads are not metalled and hence become unusable during the rainy season.
c. Roads are congested in the cities.

Railways

Railways are an important means of transport for carrying passengers and goods over a long distance. They bind the entire country together. They have contributed to the growth of the national economy by transporting agricultural and industrial products all over the country. The Indian Railways is organised into 16 zones.

Some problems faced by the railways in India are

- It is difficult to lay railway lines over rivers. It can be done by building bridges which is costly.
- It is extremely difficult to lay railway lines in hilly regions because of rugged terrains and steep slopes of the mountains.
- It is not easy to construct railway lines on the sandy plains of Rajasthan, swampy areas of Gujarat and forested regions of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand.
- Many people travel without tickets causing loss to the Indian Railways. Damage and theft of railway property has also harmed the Indian Railways.

However, despite all the above problems, the railways have immensely contributed to the growth of our economy. More railway lines are being laid to link inaccessible parts of the country. For example, the development of Konkan Railway along the west coast has made the movement of people and goods easier in the region.

Waterways

Waterways are the most important means of transporting bulky and heavy goods. It is a fuel-efficient and environmental friendly means of transport. Inland waterways connect rivers, canals, backwater and creeks within the country. The following waterways have been declared as national waterways by the Government:

- River Ganga between Allahabad and Haldia
- River Brahmaputra between Sadiya and Dhubri
- The West Coast Canal in Kerala

Apart from the Ganga and Brahmaputra, the Godavari, Krishna, Buckingham Canal and East West Canal are important inland waterways.

Sea Ports

India is a peninsular country and has a long coast line. There are 12 major and 187 minor sea ports in the country. Some famous sea ports are

- Mumbai is the biggest port. Jawaharlal Nehru Port was built in order to decongest the Mumbai port.
- Mormugao Port in Goa is an important iron ore-exporting port in the country.
- New Mangalore Port exports iron ore which is concentrated in the Kudremukh mines.
- Kochi Port is located in the extreme southwestern part of the country. It has been developed alongside a natural harbour.
- Tuticorin Port in Tamil Nadu has a natural harbour and exports cargos to our neighbouring countries.

- Chennai is one of the oldest artificial ports of our country. It is next to Mumbai in terms of trading activities.
- Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked port.
- Kolkata is an inland riverine port. Haldia Port was developed to reduce pressure of the Kolkata Port.

Airways

The airways is a fast-developing means of transport in India. Government-owned Indian Airlines and other private airlines provide domestic air services. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation for its off shore operations.

Advantages of Airways
- It is the fastest means of communication. It has greatly reduced travelling time.
- It can easily travel across mountainous regions, deserts, dense forests and great oceanic stretches.
- During natural calamities such as floods or landslides, it helps in providing relief to affected people who inhabit difficult terrains.

The greatest disadvantage of air travel is that it is an expensive means of transport and is not within the reach of common people. Only in the northeastern parts of the country, special provisions are provided to the people.

Pipelines

Pipelines are used to transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from fields to refineries, fertiliser factories and thermal power plants. The cost of laying pipelines is high, but the running costs are nominal. Three important networks of pipelines in the country are
- From the oil fields in Upper Assam to Kanpur
- From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab
- From Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh

Communication

- Some important means of communication are television, radio, press, newspapers and telecom. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels and written communications.
- First class mail includes cards and envelopes and second class mail includes books and newspapers. Six mail channels have been opened to ensure quick transport of mails. They are Rajdhani channel, Metro channel, Green channel, Business channel, Bulk mail channel and Periodical channel.
- India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. STD facilities have now been provided to even far-off villages.
- Mass communication such as radio, TV and newspapers creates awareness among people about various policies of the state and country. Many programmes in local languages are broadcasted across various regions of the country.
- Doordarshan is the national television channel of India and is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world.

- Several newspapers, magazines and periodicals are published in several local languages across the country.

International Trade

- The exchange of goods across states and countries is known as trade. Trade between two countries is known as international trade.
- International trade determines the economic prosperity of the country.
- Balance of trade is the difference between the exports and imports of a country. When exports are more than imports, it is known as favourable balance of trade. When imports are more than exports, it is known as unfavourable balance of trade.
- Major exports of India include agriculture and allied products, minerals and ores, gems and jewellery and coal. India mainly imports petroleum and petroleum products, pearls and precious stones, coal, coke and machinery. The IT industry of India earns a large amount of foreign exchange for the country.
- Tourism is also an important industry. More than 5.78 million foreign tourists visited India in 2010. The tourism industry employs more than 15 million people in the country.
- It also provides support to the handicrafts sector and promotes our culture.
- Some important tourist states of India are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan and the temple towns of south India.
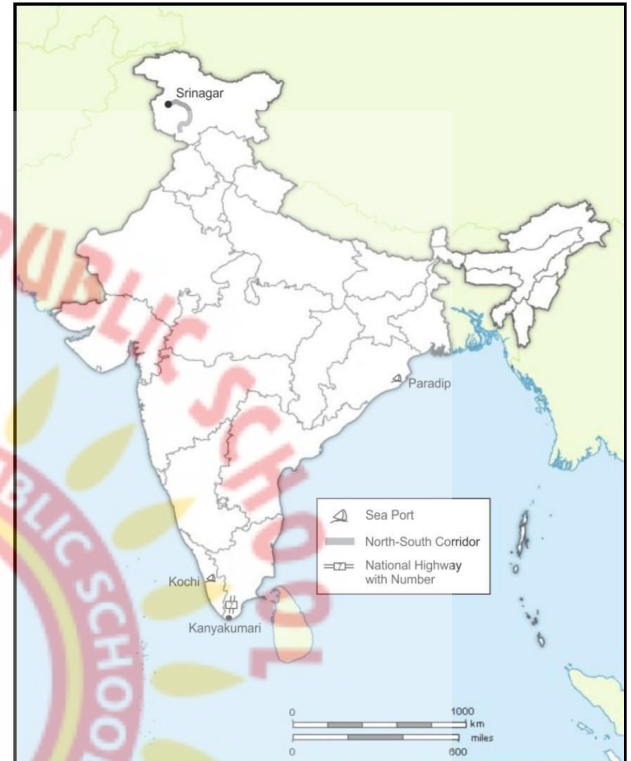
Map of India showing Paradip Sea Port, Kochi Sea Port, Northern terminal of the North South Corridor and the Southern Terminal of the National highway No. 7

GEOGRAPHY

Agriculture

India is predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture is a primary activity as it produces not only the food which we directly consume but also the raw materials which are used in various industries.

Types of Farming

In India, various kinds of agricultural practices are followed.

Primitive Subsistence Farming

- This type of farming is also known as 'slash and burn agriculture'. Farmers first clear a patch of forest land by burning plants and trees. Food crops are then grown on this patch of land.
- Farming is carried out on small land holdings with primitive or age-old tools such as hoe and digging sticks.
- When the fertility of the soil decreases, another patch of land is cleared for cultivation.
- Because fertilisers and modern tools of cultivation are not used in this type of farming, the production is low. This type of farming is also known as shifting cultivation and is also known by different names in different parts of the country.

Intensive Subsistence Farming

- It is labour-intensive farming and is generally carried out in areas of high population.
- Because the land holdings are not large, farmers use fertilisers and irrigate the fields to increase the productivity of land.

Commercial Farming

- In this type of farming, the land holding is comparatively large. High-yielding variety seeds, pesticides and insecticides are used in order to increase production.
- Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In plantations, a single crop is grown on a large area. Huge capital is invested, and fertilisers and irrigation methods are used to increase the productivity of land. The produce of the plantations is used as a raw material in various industries. Tea, coffee and rubber are some important plantation crops.
- The plantation fields are well connected with industries, transport and well-laid roads as plantation crops are mainly produced for the consumption by the markets.

In India, there are three main types of cropping seasons. They are rabi, kharif and zaid.

Types of Cropping Seasons	Sowing Period	Harvesting Period	Main Crops or Fruits	Seasonal Conditions
Rabi	Winter (October–December)	Summer (April–June)	Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard	Rainfall during the winter months in northern India because of western temperate cyclones helps in the growth of crops.
Kharif	Beginning of monsoon (July)	September–October	Rice, maize, jowar, groundnut, tur, cotton	Much needed moisture is provided by the monsoon rains in India.
Zaid	March–April	May–June	Watermelon, cucumber, vegetables, fodder crops	These crops are grown between the rabi and kharif seasons. They require warm weather to grow.

Major Crops

In India, many food and non-food crops are grown in different parts of the country.

Rice: It is a staple food crop of majority of the people of India. It is a kharif crop which is grown extensively in the northern plains, northeastern parts of the country and coastal and deltaic regions. Rice requires high temperature (above 25°C) and high rainfall (above 100 cm). India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.

Wheat: This is another important crop in India. It is the main food crop consumed by people living mainly in north and northwestern parts of the country. It is a rabi crop which requires cool climate. It requires about 50–75 cm of rainfall evenly distributed throughout the growing period. The Ganga Satluj plains in the northwest and the black soil region in the Deccan are the two main wheat-growing belts in the country. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan are major wheat-producing states.

Wheat is a rabi crop which **is sown during winters and harvested during summers**

Millets: Jowar, bajra and ragi are some important millets which are grown in India. These have high nutritional value. Ragi is rich in calcium and iron. It is grown in the dry regions of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim. Jowar is the third most important food crop grown in India in regard to production. It is grown in the humid areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. Bajra grows on sandy soils. Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are major producers of bajra.

Maize: It is a food and a fodder crop. It is a kharif crop (it grows in the rabi season in Bihar) and requires temperatures between 21°C and 27°C. It grows well in the old alluvial soil. Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are some important maize-growing states.

Pulses: Major pulses grown in India are tur, urad, moong, peas and gram. Pulses can be grown even in dry conditions. With the exception of tur, all pulses are leguminous crops which help in restoring nitrogen to the soil. Thus, they are grown in rotation with the other crops. India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka are major producers of pulses in the country.

Sugarcane: It grows well in the tropical and sub-tropical regions. It requires temperatures between 21°C and 27°C and rainfall up to 100 cm annually. It is a labour-intensive crop. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil. Apart from sugar, *khandsari*, *gur* and molasses are some important products of sugarcane. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are some important sugarcane-producing states.

Sugarcane - a tropical and sub-tropical crop

Oil Seeds: Groundnuts, mustard, coconut, sesame, cotton seeds and sunflower seeds are some important oil seeds which are grown in India. Most of these seeds are used in cooking. Some seeds are also used as raw materials for the manufacturing of soaps, cosmetics and ointments. Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh are two major producers of groundnuts in India.

Tea: It is plantation labour-intensive crop. It grows well on well-drained fertile soil in tropical and sub-tropical regions. It requires warm and moist-free climate throughout the year. It requires rainfall spread throughout the year. Frost is extremely harmful to plants. In India, tea is grown in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Coffee: India is known for growing the Arabica brand of coffee. In India, coffee is grown in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Horticulture

The cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables is known as horticulture. India is known for producing varieties of fruits such as mango, litchi, grape and guava. India produces about 13% of the world's vegetables.

Non-Food Crops

Rubber: It requires moist and humid climate with temperatures above 25°C and more than 200 cm of rainfall. It is grown in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Fibre Crops: Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are some fibre crops. **Cotton** grows well in the black cotton soil of the Deccan Plateau. It needs high temperature, light rainfall and about 210 frost-free days. Major cotton-producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Known as the golden fibre, **jute** grows well in the fertile soils of the floodplains. It is used in making bags, ropes, mats and carpets. West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Odisha are some major jute-producing states.

The rearing of silkworms for the production of silk is known as **sericulture**. Karnataka and West Bengal are two important silk-producing states.

Technological and Institutional Reforms

The Government of India introduced various reforms to improve productivity and the conditions of farmers. Some of these reforms were

- Five Year Plans were passed whereby importance was given to land reforms. Green Revolution and White Revolution were started to improve agriculture and milk production. However, it benefited only few farmers.
- To provide cheap loans to the farmers, many 'Grameen banks' or cooperative credit societies have been established in various villages.
- Farmers are provided insurance for crop protection, droughts, floods, fire and diseases. Apart from these, Kisan Credit cards and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) have also been initiated by the Government.

However, it is to be noticed that despite these reforms, the share of agriculture in the country's GDP is declining. It is also not generating enough employment opportunities. Various subsidies provided to the farmers by the Government are on the decline. This has led to increased production costs. Reduction in import duties on agricultural crops has further deteriorated the conditions of the farmers. Farmers are increasingly growing fruits, vegetables and oil seeds. This has reduced the net sown area under the cultivation of cereals and pulses. Excessive irrigation and too much use of pesticides and insecticides have deteriorated the quality of soil resulting in low food production.

Food Security

India is a welfare state. To ensure the availability of food to all people, the Government of India has started a food security system. Food security consists of two components:
a. Buffer stock
b. Public distribution system (PDS)

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has the responsibility of purchasing and storing of food grains. It purchases food grains from the farmers at the minimum support price (MSP) fixed by the Government. The distribution of food grains is managed by the PDS.
As MSP subsidies of paddy and wheat are comparatively higher, these crops are grown more. This has created an imbalance in the cropping patterns.
The Government has divided consumers into two categories—below poverty line (BPL) and above poverty line (APL). These two categories get food grains at prices fixed by the Government.

However, the declining crop cultivation in the country has raised questions about the food security programmed.

GEOGRAPHY

Minerals and Energy Resources

Minerals have become an important part of our lives. From the smallest articles such as pins to the biggest products such as aeroplanes and railways are made of minerals. Most minerals are found in the Earth's crust.

Occurrence of Minerals

Minerals are naturally occurring, homogeneous substances with a definite chemical composition. Minerals occur in the following forms:

a. In metamorphic and igneous rocks, minerals are obtained from cracks, faults and joints. The smaller cracks where minerals occur are called **veins**, while bigger fissures, crevices or joints are called **lodes**. When minerals in liquid and gaseous forms are forced upwards through cracks and fissures of the rocks, they cool and solidify. Examples: Copper, zinc, tin, lead

b. Minerals occur in the layers of sedimentary rocks. They are formed as a result of deposition and concentration in horizontal layers under extreme heat and pressure. Examples: Coal and iron ore. Minerals such as sodium salt and gypsum are formed as a result of evaporation in dry regions.

c. When the surface of the rocks decomposes, weathered materials are left behind resulting in the formation of minerals. Example: Bauxite

d. Some minerals occur as alluvial deposits at the base of hills or on the valley floor. Examples: Gold, silver, platinum

e. Many minerals are found in the oceans. Examples: Magnesium, bromine, common salt

India is rich in minerals, and varieties of minerals are found here.

Types of Minerals

There are ferrous, non-ferrous, metallic and non-metallic minerals. **Ferrous minerals** contain iron and have a tendency to corrode. **Non-ferrous minerals** do not contain iron, are not magnetic and are resistant to corrosion.

Differences between metallic and non-metallic minerals:

Metallic Minerals	Non-metallic Minerals	
Metallic minerals contain metal in raw form.	Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals.	
These metals are associated with igneous rocks.	These metals are associated with sedimentary rocks.	
They are usually hard and have a shine of their own.	They are not usually hard and have no shine of their own.	
Examples: Iron, copper, bauxite, tin	Examples: Salt, coal, mica, clay	

Major Minerals and their Occurrence in India

Names of Minerals	Properties	Importance	Occurrence
Iron Ore	Ferrous, heavy metal	**Magnetite** is of the finest quality. It is used in electrical industries. **Hematite ore** is the most important industrial iron ore.	- Odisha–Jharkhand Belt - Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur belt in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra - Bellary–Chitradurga–Chikmaglur–Tumkur belt in Karnataka
Manganese	Ferrous mineral	It is used in the manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy. It is also used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.	Odisha is the largest producer of manganese ore in India.
Copper	Non-ferrous mineral, ductile and good conductor of electricity	It is used in electrical cables, electronics and chemical industries.	Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh, Khetri Mines in Rajasthan and Singbhum district of Jharkhand
Bauxite	Non-ferrous mineral; aluminium is obtained from it.	Aluminium obtained from bauxite is used largely in the aviation industry and automobile industry.	Odisha is the largest producer of bauxite in India. Panchpatmali deposits are the most important bauxite deposits in the state.
Mica	Non-metallic mineral; resistant to high voltage.	It is used in the electric and electronic industry.	Koderma–Gaya–Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand, Northern Chota Nagpur Plateau, areas around Ajmer, Nellore in Andhra Pradesh

Energy Resources - Conventional and Non-Conventional

Energy resources are divided into conventional and non-conventional resources. Major conventional sources of energy are

Coal

- Coal is a major source of energy in India. It is formed as a result of compression of plant material over millions of years.
- Anthracite is the finest quality of coal. Bituminous coal is used for commercial purposes. High-quality bituminous coal is used in blast furnaces for smelting iron. Lignite is an inferior quality of coal which has high moisture content.
- In India, coal occurs in the Damodar Valley in West Bengal and Jharkhand, Jharia, Raniganj and Bokaro. Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys also contain coal deposits. Because coal loses weight, heavy industries and thermal power stations are located close to coal fields.

Petroleum

- It is another major source of energy in India. It is used for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and as raw material for many manufacturing industries.
- Petroleum is found in the fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks. Gas occurs above the oil.
- Mumbai High, Gujarat and Assam are important petroleum-producing regions in the country. Ankleshwar in Gujarat, and Digboi and Naharkatiya are important oil fields in Assam.

Natural Gas

- It is an environment-friendly source as it emits carbon dioxide in low quantities. It may occur with or without petroleum. It is used as raw material in petrochemical industries and as a source of energy.
- The Krishna-Godavari Basin has large reserves of natural gas. Mumbai High, Gulf of Khambhat and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands also have large reserves of natural gas.

Map of India showing coal fields and coal mines

Electricity produced by using coal, petroleum and natural gas is known as **thermal electricity**.

Electricity produced by using fast-flowing water is known as **hydroelectricity**.

Non-conventional Sources of Energy

Nuclear Energy

- It is produced by altering the atoms in an atomic reactor.
- Uranium and thorium used for the production of nuclear energy are found in Jharkhand, Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan and Monazite sands of Kerala.

Solar Energy

- Because India is a tropical country, there are immense possibilities to harness solar energy. Solar plants are being set up in various parts of the country.
- Various residential apartments have also installed solar cell panels on their roofs for generating electricity.

Wind Power

- Windmills are used for generating electricity. India has a great potential of becoming a wind power.
- Windmills are located from Nagercoil to Madurai in Tamil Nadu. Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep Islands have important wind farms.
- Nagercoil and Jaisalmer have made effective use of wind energy.

Biogas

- Farm wastes, shrubs and animal wastes are used to produce biogas. Biogas is used for the production of electricity.
- Many biogas plants have been set up at municipal and village levels. Many plants use cattle dung to produce electricity.

Tidal Energy

- When energy of the oceanic tides is used for the generation of electricity, it is known as tidal energy.
- Floodgates are built across inlets. When water flows in during high tides, it gets trapped. After the gated are closed, this water goes back to the sea through pipes passing through power-generating turbines.
- Gulf of Khambhat and Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat and the Gangetic delta in the Sundarban region in West Bengal can be used for the generation of electricity.

Geo-thermal Energy

- When heat emanating from the interior of the Earth is used for the generation of electricity, it is called geo-thermal energy.
- When groundwater under the surface of the Earth becomes hot because of the existence of high temperature, hot water rises on the surface of the Earth in the form of steam. This steam is then used to generate electricity.
- Two geothermal projects have been started in India—one in Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh and the other in Puga Valley in Ladakh.

Differences between Conventional and Non-conventional Sources of energy

Conventional Sources	Non-conventional Sources
Conventional sources of energy such as coal, petroleum and natural gas are non-renewable sources of energy.	Non-conventional sources of energy such as solar and wind energy are renewable sources of energy.
They have been in use since a long time. Examples: Firewood, coal	These sources have been recently developed and are still developing. Example: Technology for producing electricity from solar panels
Most of these energy sources cause pollution when used. Examples: Firewood, coal, petrol	They do not cause any pollution. Examples: Solar energy, geothermal energy
They are common and widely used sources. Example: Thermal power	They are comparatively new sources of energy and hence are not widely used. Examples: Solar panels, windmills

Conservation of Minerals

- Conservation of mineral resources is essential because they are a country's valuable possession. They are used as raw materials in many industries and help in the economic development of a nation. Some methods by which we can conserve minerals are
- Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Technology should be upgraded to allow the use of low-grade ore at low costs.

- Recycling of metals also results in the conservation of mineral resources.
- Non-conventional sources of energy should be harnessed for the generation of electricity.
- Small steps should be taken by every individual such as using public transport, car pooling and switching off lights and fans when not in use. Using power-saving devices also go a long way in conserving minerals and energy resources.

GEOGRAPHY

Manufacturing Industries

Industries contribute tremendously to the growth of the country. Industries are included in the secondary sector because they manufacture finished goods from raw materials.

Classification of Industries

Industries are classified into various categories on the basis of ownership of products, capital investments and nature of raw materials

Industries	Classification on the basis of	Examples	
Agro-based	Raw materials (forest and agricultural raw materials are used)	Cotton textiles, jute textiles, tea	
Mineral-based	Raw materials (minerals such as iron, bauxite are used)	Iron and steel companies, petrochemicals	
Small-scale industries	Capital Investments	Cottage industries	
Large-scale industries	Capital Investments	TISCO	
Public Sector	Ownership (owned by the Government)	BHEL, SAIL	
Private Sector	Ownership (owned privately by individuals)	Reliance, TISCO	
Joint Sector	Ownership (owned by the Government and private individuals)	Oil India Ltd.	
Cooperative Sector	Ownership (owned and operated by producers and suppliers)	Amul	
Heavy Industries	Weight and bulkiness of raw materials	Automobile industries	
Light Industries	Weight and bulkiness of raw materials	Electrical industries	

Agro-based Industries
Cotton textiles, woollen textiles, jute and sugar industries are known as agro-based industries as they use agricultural products as raw materials.

Textile Industries
It contributes 14% to industrial production in India and the second largest provider of employment opportunities after agriculture. It contributes 4% towards the GDP of the country.

Cotton Textiles
- It is one of the traditional industries of India. About 80% of the industries are owned privately, while 20% are owned by the Government and cooperative societies.
- Most of the cotton industries earlier were centred in Maharashtra and Gujarat because of the existence of humid climate and the availability of cotton, markets, transport facilities and cheap labour.
- Weaving is done by handloom, power looms and in mills. Khadi industries also provide employment opportunities to a large section of society.
- USA, UK, Russia, France, Singapore, Sri Lanka and many African countries import cotton textiles from India. We also export yarn to Japan.

- Some drawbacks of the cotton industries are that spinning and weaving units of the country cannot use high-quality yarn produced in the country. Production takes place in small factories which cater to only local markets. This is the reason that while we export cotton yarn, fabrics have to be imported. Low productivity of labour, irregular supply of electricity and tough competition from the synthetic fibre industry have hit the cotton textile industries hard.

Jute Textiles

- India is the largest producer of raw jute and the second largest exporter of jute products in the world after Bangladesh.
- Most jute mills are located in West Bengal along the Hugli River. This is because this area has many jute-growing fields, cheap water transport, cheap labour and a good network of railways and roadways. Kolkata provides financial assistance to the jute industries.

Map showing the location of various textile industries in India

- The jute industry in India is currently facing many problems. There is stiff competition from Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt and Thailand. Synthetic fibres have also hit the industry hard. To improve the condition of jute industries, the Government formulated the National Jute Policy. Main countries which import jute products are USA, Canada, Australia and the United Arab Emirates.

Sugar Industry

- India is the second largest producer of sugar in the world and the largest producer of *gur* and *khandsari*.
- Sugar mills are located close to the sugar fields. This is because sugar is bulky to transport and can quickly lose sucrose content.
- Most of the sugarcane mills are located in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Old and inefficient methods of production and delay in transport of raw materials are two main causes which are hitting the sugarcane industries hard.

Mineral-based Industries

Industries which are using minerals as raw materials are known as mineral-based industries. Some important mineral-based industries are

Iron and Steel Industry

- India is the fourth largest producer of steel in the world and the largest producer of sponge iron.
- It is known as a basic industry as steel is needed for machinery of all industries whether heavy, medium or light. Steel is also required for manufacturing a variety of engineering, construction and defence goods. Day-to-day consumer goods such as containers and safety pins are made of steel. It is also a heavy industry as all its raw materials and finished goods are heavy and bulky.
- Many iron and steel industries are located in the Chotanagpur Plateau as many iron ore fields are located in the surrounding regions. Availability of cheap labour and growth potential have led to the concentration of industries in the region.
- Despite India being a major producer of iron and steel, it is not able to perform to its potential. This is due to many reasons such as high costs and limited availability of coking coal, irregular supply of electricity and poor infrastructure facilities. However, liberalisation and foreign direct investments have given the industry a much-needed boost.
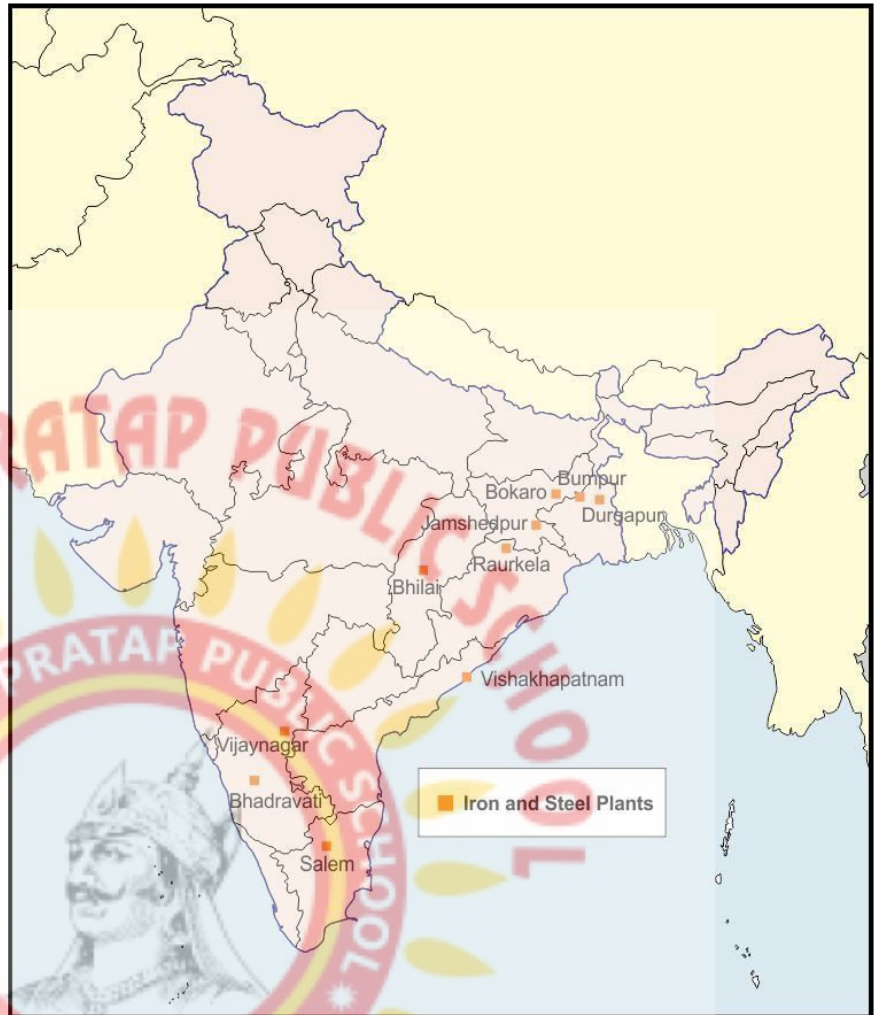
Map showing the location of major iron and steel plants in India

Aluminium Smelting

- It is the second most important metallurgic industry in India. Because aluminium is light in weight, a good conductor of electricity, resistant to corrosion and easily malleable, it is used in the manufacturing of aircraft. It is also used in making utensils and wires.
- Bauxite is the main raw material in the industry. Aluminium smelting plants are mostly located in places where there is a regular supply of electricity and steady assurance of raw materials.
- Aluminium smelting plants are mainly located in Odisha, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Chemical Industries

- It is one of the fastest growing industries in India. It contributes about 3% to India's GDP. It is the third largest in Asia and twelfth largest in the world.
- Chemical industries in India produce both organic and inorganic chemicals. Inorganic chemicals are used as raw materials for manufacturing many finished goods. These include synthetic fibres, plastics,

paints and adhesives. Sulphuric acid is used for manufacturing fertilisers, while soda ash is used for making glass, soaps and detergents.

- Organic chemicals include petrochemicals which are used for making synthetic fibres, plastics and dyes.

Fertiliser Industry

- The fertiliser industries mainly produce fertilisers which contain nitrogen, potash and ammonium phosphate. India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilisers.
- The fertiliser industry expanded after the Green Revolution. Some main plants are located in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Odisha and Rajasthan.

Cement Industry

- The cement industry is an important industry as it is important for the construction of houses, buildings, offices, bridges and dams.
- The industry uses bulky raw materials such as silica, limestone, alumina and gypsum. Coal, regular electric supply and good infrastructure facilities are other important requirements of the industry.
- The first cement plant was established in Chennai in 1904. Since then, it is continuously expanding because of many reasons. Decontrol of prices; promulgation of many reform movements related to the industry; the requirement of cement in building of roads, houses, railways and bridges; and the availability of international markets are some factors which have led to the development of cement industries in India.
- Indian cement is exported to the Middle East, East Asia, South Asia and Africa.

Automobile Industry

- Many vehicles such as cars, trucks, motor cycles and three wheelers are manufactured in India. The demand for cars has drastically increased in the country.
- Foreign direct investments have brought new technology into the country.
- Automobile industries are located in Gurgaon, Delhi, Pune, Chennai, Mumbai, Indore, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

Electronics Industry and Information Technology

- In India, there is a great demand for electronic products such as televisions, phones, pagers, radars and computers. The electronics industry is critical for the defence of the country.
- India has become a major hub of the information industry. Important technology parks are present in Bengaluru, Pune and Hyderabad.
- About 30% of this industry's workforce consists of women. The IT industry has been a major earner of foreign exchange for the country.

Industrial Pollution

Four types of pollution are caused by industries. These are

Type of Pollution	Sources	Impact
Air Pollution	Release of gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide by industries and vehicles.	Hazardous to human health, animals and plants. Can cause irritation and respiratory problems
Water Pollution	Release of chemical discharges into rivers or lakes mainly by paper, chemical and heavy industries and refineries.	Dangerous for human, aquatic organisms and plants.
Land Pollution	Dumping of industrial wastes causes the degradation of soil. Rainwater seeps into the soil carrying these pollutants underground.	Loss of soil fertility which further reduces agricultural production and deterioration of the quality of underground water.
Thermal and Noise Pollution	Thermal plants cause thermal pollution when they discharge hot water into water bodies. Noise pollution is caused by construction activities, heavy industries and generators.	Thermal pollution affects marine and plant life. Noise pollution can cause hearing impairment, increase in heart rate and blood pressure.

## Steps to Control Environment Degradation
- Reuse and recycle water
- Harvesting of rainwater
- Treating hot water before releasing it into water bodies
- Make laws to make it mandatory for factories to install electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers and separators for reducing the quantity of industrial smoke.
- Machinery and generators should be fitted with silencers to reduce noise pollution.

Efforts Made by NTPC towards Cleaning the Environment
National Thermal Power Corporation is a major power-providing corporation in India. The corporation has taken many steps to preserve the natural environment and resources in India.
i.   NTPC has been using the latest techniques and has upgraded its existing equipment. This has helped in reducing wastage of resources.
ii. It has been able to minimise the generation of waste materials by maximising the use of ash.
iii. It has been making efforts to reduce environmental pollution by liquid waste management and ash water recycling systems.
iv. NTPC also supervises and reviews ecological parameters of the surrounding areas where its power stations are located.
v.   It has laid down green belts to maintain ecological balance in regions surrounding its power stations.

GEOGRAPHY
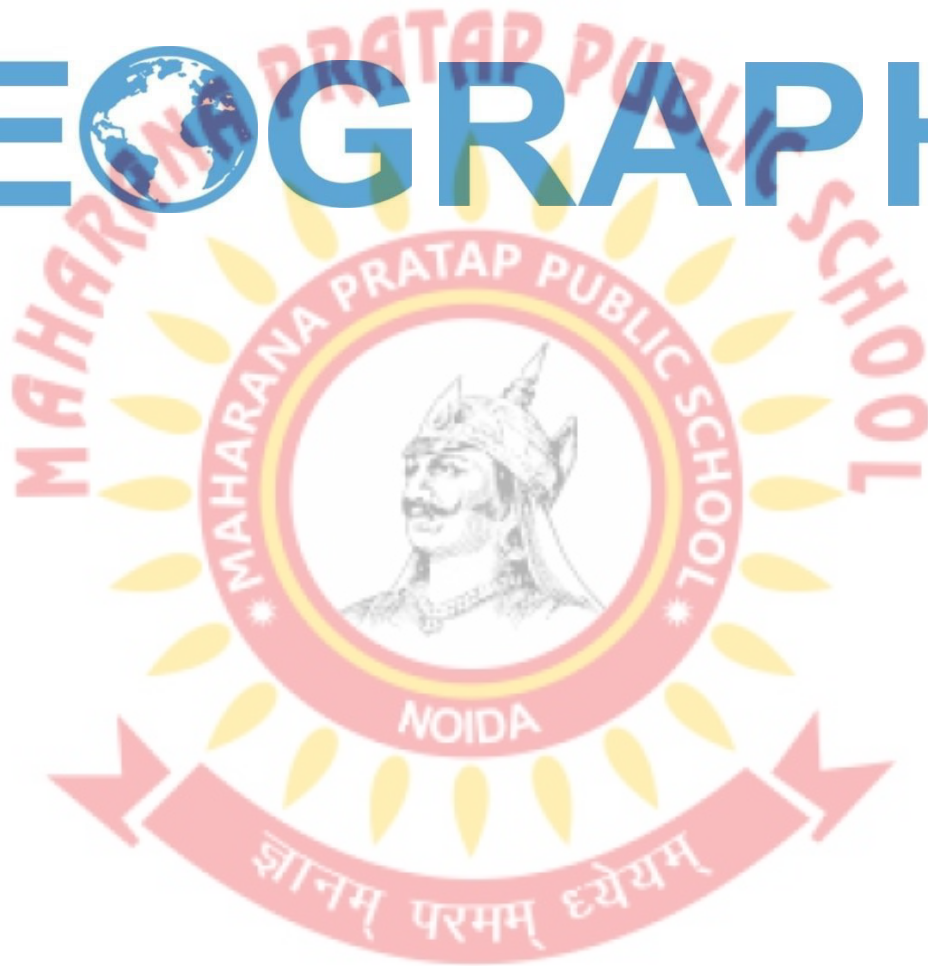
Resources and Development

Natural Resources and their Classification

Resources are an indispensable part of human development. Everything which is available in our environment and which can be technologically and economically exploited for satisfying human wants are known as resources.

Classification of Resources

Resources can be classified on the basis of

Origin	**Biotic and abiotic**	**Biotic resources: These resources are obtained from nature and have life. Examples: Humans, forests, fisheries, livestock** **Abiotic resources: These resources are obtained from nature but are made of non-living things. Examples: Metals, air, soil**
Exhaustibility	Renewable and non-renewable	Renewable resources: These resources are available in plenty in nature and can be replenished. Examples: Sunlight, wind, water Non-renewable resources: These resources are present in nature and are formed after millions of years. They can be exhausted or depleted after a particular period of time. Examples: Coal, petroleum
Ownership	Individual, community-owned national and international resources	Individual resources are owned privately by a person such as farmlands and houses. Community resources are owned by a community and are accessible to the members of that community such as grazing lands and burial grounds. National resources belong to a nation. Examples: Water resources, forests, minerals International resources are regulated by international laws and regulations. Example: Oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone
Status of Development	Potential resources, developed resources, stock and reserves	Potential resources: These resources are available in the region but are not fully used such as wind energy and solar energy. Developed resources: These resources are surveyed and their quantity and quality are known. Examples: Coal mines, oil wells Stock: These resources can satisfy human needs but humans do not have the required technology to access and harness them. Examples: Geothermal power, hydrogen fuel Reserves: The use of such resources has not been fully started and they are used only up to a limited extent. Example: Dams

Resources are often centred in a few hands. This has led to a wide gap between the rich and the poor. Indiscriminate use of resources has resulted in its depletion and global ecological crises.

Resource Planning in India

Resource planning in India involves the following processes:
- To identify and make a list of existing resources across the country by surveying and mapping
- To frame a planning structure with the estimates of the level of technology, skill sets and institutions which are required for harnessing these resources
- To map the resource development plans with the national development plans

Land Resource

Land is one of the most important natural resources as we perform our economic activities on land. Land is used for the following purposes:
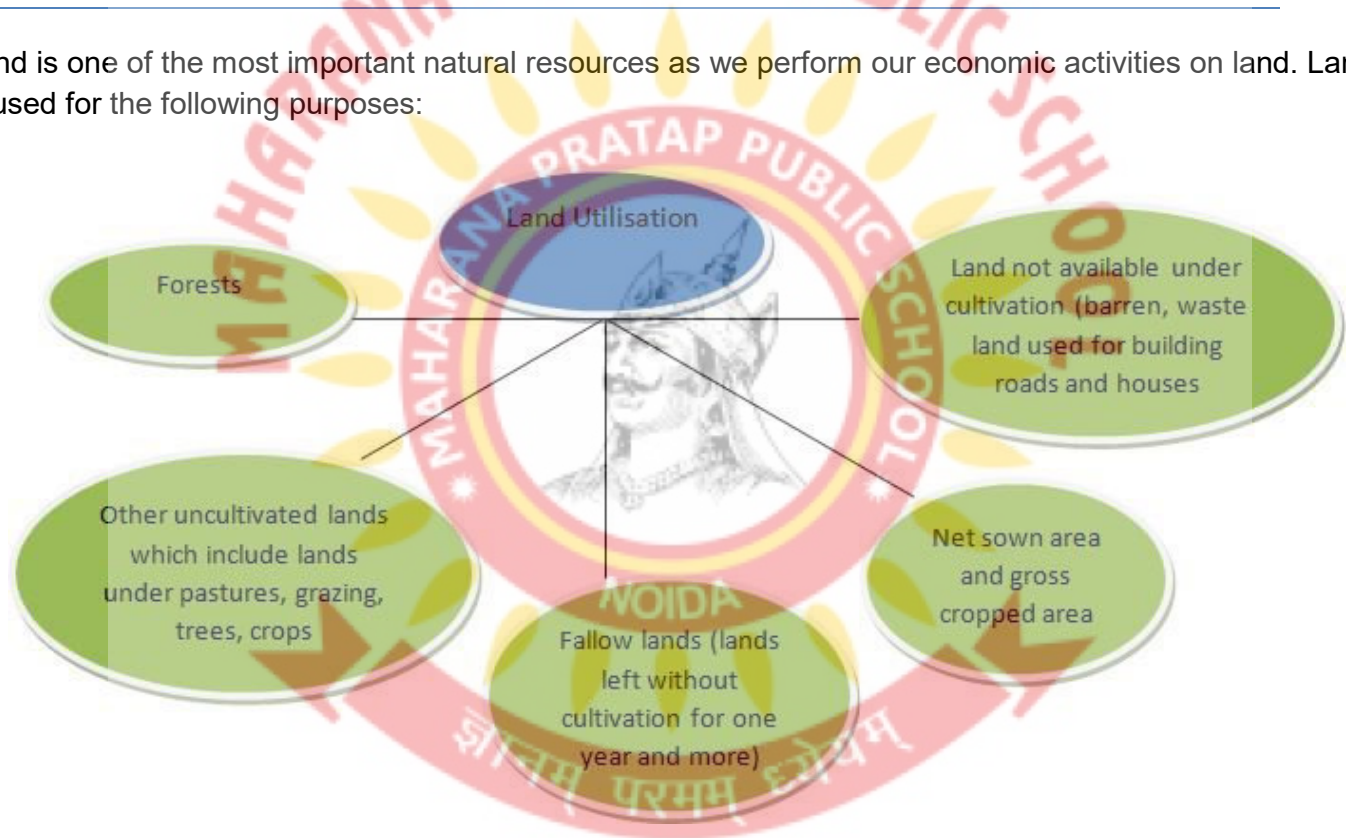
Land Use Pattern in India

The forest cover of the country is less than the prescribed 33% of the total country's land. Forests occupy about 23.81% of the total land surface in India.

The total net sown area of India is 46.24% of the total land in the country. The net sown area differs from state to state. While in Punjab and Haryana, the net sown area is more than 80% of the total land in the state, it is less than 10% in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 3.38% of the total land is used for grazing, while the remaining lands are fallow and waste lands.

Reasons for the Degradation of Land in India

1. Deforestation
2. Mining

3. Erosion of land because of flooding
4. Overgrazing
5. Industrial effluents
6. Excess irrigation of lands

Mining and deforestation have deteriorated the quality of land in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha. Overgrazing is one of the main reasons for the land degradation in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. In Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, excess irrigation has resulted in water logging leading to increased soil salinity. In major metropolitan cities, industrial effluents have degraded the land.

Methods to Conserve Land

1. Afforestation
2. Proper management of grazing and wastelands
3. Control on unrestricted mining
4. Proper treatment of industrial effluents

Soil Resource

Soil is a renewable natural resource. It supports various living organisms and is a medium of plant growth. Topsoil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It consists of humus. Factors such as variation of temperature, parent rock, decomposers and running water affect the formation of soil. Soil in India can be classified based on their texture, thickness, age, chemical and physical properties.
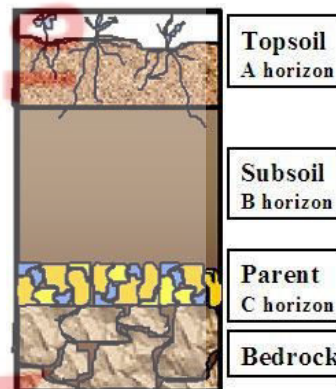
Classification of Soils

Alluvial Soil: It is the most widely spread soil in India. It has been deposited by three Himalayan river systems—Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra. Alluvial soil is composed of sand, silt and clay particles. The entire North Indian Plains are made of this soil. It is also found in the eastern coastal plains and some parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The soil is suitable for the cultivation of paddy, wheat, sugarcane and other cereal and pulse crops.

On the basis of age, soil can be classified as bangar and khadar soils.

Differences between bangar and khadar soils

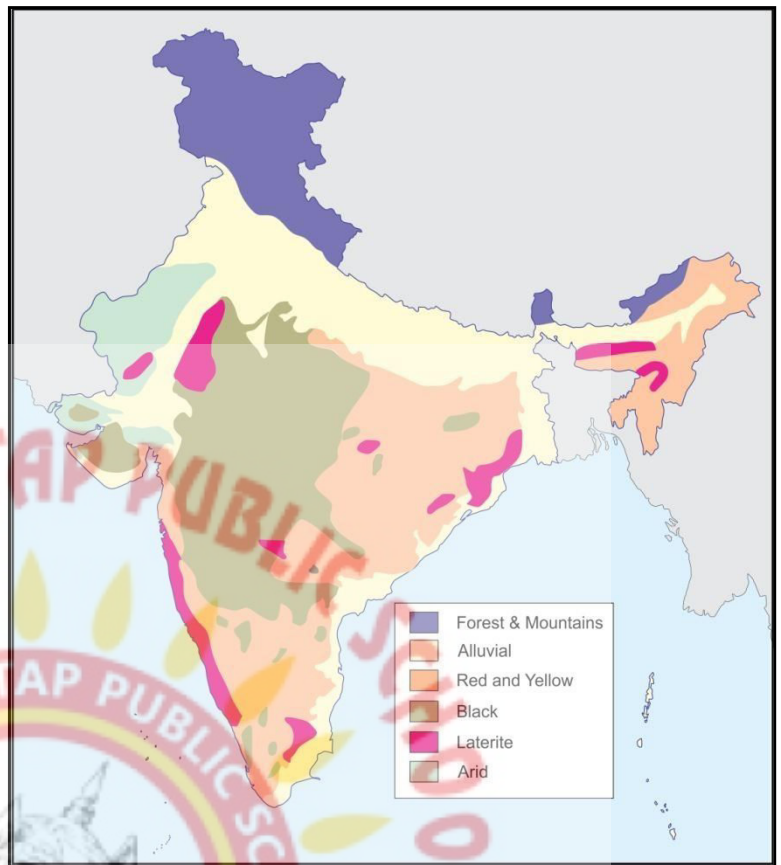| Bangar Soil	Khadar Soil
It is an old alluvial soil.	It is a new alluvial soil.
It has higher concentration of kankar nodules.	It has less concentration of kankar nodules.
It is comparatively less fertile.	It is more fertile.

Black Soil:

- This soil is black and is also known as regur. Because the soil is ideal for growing cotton, it is also known as black cotton soil.

- This soil is found in the plateau regions of Saurashtra, Maharashtra, Malwa and Chhattisgarh. The soil is made of fine clayey material and is known for holding moisture.
- The soil is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium and potash. It is most suitable for growing cotton.

Red and Yellow Soils:

- These soils are found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of middle Gangetic plains and some parts of Western Ghats.
- The soil becomes reddish because of the presence of iron oxides. It looks yellow in a hydrated form. Potatoes, maize and cotton are crops which are grown in red soil. Vegetables, tobacco and citrus fruits such as grapes are grown in yellow soil.

Laterite Soil:

- This soil is found in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall. This soil has low humus content as most of microorganisms get destroyed because of high temperature.
- This soil is found in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and hilly regions of Assam.
- This soil is suitable for growing tea and coffee. Cashew nuts are grown in red laterite soils of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Arid Soils:

- These soils are sandy in texture and saline in nature. They are found in areas of high temperature and dry climate.
- Because of dry climate, the moisture and humus content of the soil is very low. In some areas, common salt is obtained by evaporating the water from the soil.
- These soils are not fertile but can become fertile after adequate irrigation of the soil.
- The arid soil is found in Rajasthan and in the northwestern parts of Gujarat.

Forest Soil:

- This soil is found in the hilly and mountainous regions. It is made of sand and silt. In the snow regions of the Himalayas, the soil lacks humus content because of the loss of top cover of the soil.
- The forest soil found in the lower parts of the Himalayas is fertile.

Soil Erosion

The wearing away (because of the action of winds) and washing down of soil cover (because of running water) is known as soil erosion. Because the processes of erosion and soil formation occur

Major Soil Types in the country

Legend:
- Forest & Mountains
- Alluvial
- Red and Yellow
- Black
- Laterite
- Arid

simultaneously, there is a balance between the two. However, overgrazing and deforestation at a rapid pace can disturb this balance. Different kinds of erosions are

Gully Erosion: This occurs when running water cuts through the soil making deep channels. The land thus becomes unsuitable for cultivation and is known as **bad land**.

Sheet Erosion: The washing away of the topsoil because of the flowing of water as a sheet over large areas is known as sheet erosion.

Wind Erosion: When the wind blows away the topsoil, it is known as wind erosion.

Soil Conservation

Soil can be conserved in the following ways:

- Contour Ploughing: When one ploughs along the contour lines, it is called contour ploughing. It decreases the flow of water down the slopes and thus helps in soil conservation.
- Terrace Farming: When steps are cut out on the slopes of the hills making terraces, it reduces soil erosion.
- Strip Cropping: When strips of grass are grown between the strips of crops, it is known as strip cropping. It breaks down the speed of winds.
- Shelter Belts: When trees are planted in a row, it breaks the force of winds. This method has proved very useful in destabilising the sand dunes in the deserts of western India.
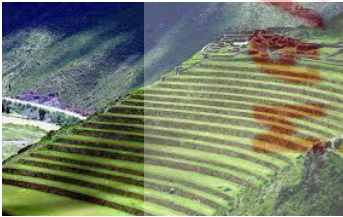
Terrace farming

Strip farming

Shelter belt

HISTORY

The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China

Indo-China consists of the present territories of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Vietnam has been the land of many diversified groups. In the past, it was ruled by a series of Chinese dynasties and was deeply influenced by the Chinese culture.

Later, it was colonised by the French, Japanese and Americans.

French Occupation of Vietnam

The French troops arrived in Vietnam in 1858. After defeating the Chinese army, they assumed full control of Tonkin and Annam. By mid 1880, they had full control of the northern region of the country.

Development of Agriculture
- France, like any other European imperial country, regarded that they have a mission to civilise the natives of the territories which they conquer.
- They took various steps to increase cultivation in Vietnam. They built canals and draining lands in the Mekong delta.
- The production of rice doubled after many irrigational works and projects were completed. Vietnam soon became one of the major producers and exporters of rice in the world.
- Infrastructure of the country was also improved to enable quick transport of various goods from one place to the other. A trans Indo-China railway line connecting the northern and southern parts of Vietnam with China was laid down.
- Vietnam also had large rubber plantations. Often **indentured labour** worked on the farms. Indentured labour is a form of labour where workers sign contracts with the owners of plantations. Such contracts gave no rights to the labourers and benefited only the employer. Indentured labourers could not leave work before the completion of the term of the contract.

Education
- Education was seen by the French as a means to civilise the natives. Education of the Vietnamese in modern education was resisted by colons. Colons were the French people who were living in Vietnam. They feared that if the Vietnamese are provided with modern French education, they might lose their jobs in the region.
- The elite and well-to-do class in Vietnam was influenced by the Chinese culture. To eliminate the Chinese influence in society, the French set up various French schools for the Vietnamese.
- However, only elite Vietnamese could enrol into the French schools and most of them were deliberately failed by the school authorities so that they could not qualify for better paying jobs.
- School textbooks commissioned by the French glorified the French colonial rule.
- The Tonkin Free School was started in 1907 not only to impart western education but also to accept and follow the Western style of dressing.
- However, the teachers in schools did not blindly follow the curriculum. Sometimes, they modified the text and criticised what was stated in books.
- The students in Vietnam argued and fought against the efforts of the French Government to prevent them from taking up government and white-collared jobs.
- Therefore, schools became an important place for fighting political and cultural battles. Fighting against the French education system imbibed a larger fight against colonial rule.

Hygiene, Rule and Other Resistances

- The French rebuilt the modern city of Hanoi. One part of the city meant for the French occupation had a proper sewage system, while the part of the city meant for the natives was not provided with any modern drainage system. This resulted in the spread of plague.
- The French Government began to pay the natives for each rat they caught. The Vietnamese labourers used this opportunity to negotiate for a higher price. Because only the tail of the rat had to be shown to claim the reward, many Vietnamese labourers only clipped the tail and set the rat free. Some even began to raise rats in order to earn some money.
- This programme was finally put to an end. This incident tells us about the small struggles of the local Vietnamese who fought against the colonial rule in their own small way.

Religion and Ensuing Colonial Conflicts

- The French tried to reshape the social and cultural lives of the natives. The Vietnamese followed Buddhism and Confucianism. The French tried to spread Christianity which was intolerant of these two religions.
- One of the early movements of the Vietnamese against the spread of Christianity was the Scholars Revolt in 1868. The revolt was led by the officers of the imperial court. In the uprising, thousands of Catholics were killed in the Ngu and Ha Tien provinces. Although the movement was crushed, it gave a much-needed spark to the nationalists in Vietnam.
- The Hoa Hao movement was a spiritual movement which also opposed French colonisation. Huynh Phu So was the founder of this movement. He criticised extravagant spending and opposed the sale of child brides, gambling and the consumption of alcohol and wine.
- The French also crushed this movement. Huynh Phu was exiled and his supporters were sent to concentration camps.

Modernisation

- Phan Boi Chau was a nationalist who formed the Revolutionary Society in 1903. Ling Qichao was a Chinese reformer. Phan wrote the book History of the Loss of Vietnam under the strong influence of Ling Qichao. This book outlined the negative impacts of Vietnam's cutting of ties with China.
- Phan Chu Trinh was another nationalist who opposed monarchy and was not in favour of taking imperial help in fighting against the French. He accused the French of suppressing the principle of liberty of the people.

Phan **Chu Trinh**

- In the first decade of the twentieth century, many Vietnamese students went to Japan to receive modern education. They also wanted to drive the French out of Vietnam. This was the 'go east movement' which became popular in Vietnam.
- Many Vietnamese nationalists had close relationships with Japan and China. These Vietnamese requested the Japanese Government to help liberating Vietnam. However, some Vietnamese leaders in Japan were deported by the Japanese Government.
- Overthrow of monarchy and the rise of Dr Sun Yet Sen in China also inspired the Vietnamese. The latter organised the Association for the Restoration of Vietnam to work against French imperialism in Vietnam.

The Communist Movement and Vietnamese Nationalism

- The 1930s was a period of economic depression. Many farmers and workers in Vietnam received lower prices for their rubber, and hence, discontent grew in many provinces. This was brutally suppressed by the French.
- In 1930, Ho Chi Minh established the Vietnamese Communist Party which was later named the Indo-Chinese Communist Party.
- Japan occupied Vietnam in 1940 as it wanted to control South Asia. However, the Japanese were defeated at Hanoi in 1945. The democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed, and Ho Chi Minh became its Chairman.

Ho Chi Minh

Challenges Faced by the New Republic of Vietnam

- The new republic of Vietnam faced many challenges. The French tried to assert their control with the help of a puppet emperor, Bao Dai. The Vietnamese withdrew to the hilly regions as the French had launched attacks on the nationalists.
- The Vietnamese however defeated the French in May 1954. Although the French were defeated, it persuaded the Vietnamese to accept the division of the country into the North and the South. The communists under Ho Chin Minh occupied the north, while the emperor assumed power in the south.
- However, Bao Dai was overthrown by a coup led by Ngo Dinh Diem. He became a dictator. The National Liberation Front (NLG) was formed to oppose him.
- Both Ho Chin Minh and NLF fought for the unification of Vietnam. This was watched over suspiciously by the US who did not want the birth of another communist nation.

America in Vietnam

- Because America did not want the birth of another communist nation, it entered Vietnam which opened another chapter in the history of the country. Equipped with modern weapons and latest technology, they killed thousands of civilians. Chemical weapons were also used against them.
- Many people in the US also criticised the war in Vietnam. A compulsory military service was waived for students studying in the universities. Thus, many soldiers going to Vietnam belonged to the poor and humble background.
- The US Government underestimated the power of the Vietnamese in fighting the war. Finally, the American troops withdrew from Vietnam and peace treaty between the two countries was signed in 1974 at Paris.

The Ho Chin Minh Trail

- The Ho Chin Minh trail was a large network of footpaths and roads and was used to transport men, women and materials.
- Most of the trail was outside Vietnam in neighbouring Laos and Cambodia and was used as a route to supply goods to Vietnam. Goods were carried on the trail not only in trucks but also by porters who carried about 25 kg of weight on their backs.
- This trail line proved very crucial during Vietnam's war with America. The US regularly bombed this supply line by intensive bombing, but it was rebuilt quickly.

The Ho Chin Minh trail

Role of Vietnamese Women

- Women in Vietnam enjoyed only limited power. However, with the beginning of the nationalist movement, a new image of womanhood emerged. Many writers began to celebrate the women who rebelled against the old and traditional social order.
- Ban Boi Chau wrote a play in which Trung sisters were shown fighting against the Chinese rule in order to save Vietnam. The Trung sisters were now idolised by the Vietnamese. They began to be depicted in paintings, novels and plays.
- Other women rebels who revolted against the Chinese were also glorified.

Vietnamese warrior women

- Women also participated in large numbers in the war against France and America. They were portrayed as young brave soldiers who were ready to give up their life while fighting.
- Women were represented in Vietnam not only as soldiers but also as workers.
- When casualties among men increased in the war, women were urged to join the war.
- By the time peace began to be established in Vietnam during the 1970s and the war seemed to end, the number of women in the Vietnamese army began to decrease.

The End of the War

- The prolonged period of American war in Vietnam drew criticism not only from different parts of the world but also from America.
- Thousands of American soldiers had lost their lives in Vietnam. Many American writers became disillusioned with the American bombings in Vietnam.
- Finally, America, after being criticised for its Vietnamese policies, signed a peace treaty in Paris in January 1974. This ended the conflict in Vietnam. However, the conflicts between the Saigon regime and the NLF continued.
- The NLF finally won and unified Vietnam in 1975.

HISTORY

Work, Life and Leisure
Cities in the Contemporary World

Modern cities developed only about 200 years ago. The rise of industrial capitalism, colonialism and the development of democratic ideas in the mid-eighteenth century were three factors which shaped the modern cities in the world.

Rise of London

London has been one of the most prominent cities of Britain. By 1750, its population was 675,000 with many people still migrating to the city. Five major industries in London—clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery, and precision objects employed many people in London. During the First World War, motor cars and electrical goods also began to be manufactured.

Marginal Groups in London

- Because many people migrated to London, it was estimated that about 20,000 criminals were living in the city in the 1870s. Their activities were watched and investigated by the police.
- According to Henry Mayhew, most criminals were poor people who used to steal food from shops, lead from roofs and the hemp of coal for filling their empty stomachs.
- Apart from these, there were also thugs, tricksters, pickpockets and other thieves who lived in the cities.
- To reduce the number of these crimes, the Government imposed high penalties and offered work to those who stole to fulfil their necessities.
- There were a large number of women working in factories, but they began to lose their jobs after technological developments. They were limited to household forms of work.
- According to the census of 1861, there were about a quarter of a million domestic servants in London. Most of them were women who had migrated to the city.
- Many children were employed in low-paid forms of work by poor parents. It was only after the Compulsory Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870 and the Factory Acts that employing children became illegal.

Housing and Hygiene

- Migrants who arrived in London mostly had to live in cheap and unsafe tenements. Most of the workforce were poor and lived in dangerous situations in unsafe tenements.
- The well-to-do section of society wanted slums to be completely erased to the ground.
- Gradually, people began to realise the need for better housing facilities for their workers. This was due to the following reasons:
  - Overcrowding of one-room tenements was seen as a health hazard for the public.
  - Fire hazards were created by poor housing.
  - After the Russian Revolution, to avoid the uprising of workers, the need for housing for the poor was realised.

Many workers migrated to London in search of work opportunities

- Many steps were taken to clean London. Steps were taken to decongest the localities, to plant more trees, reduce pollution and change the landscape of the city.
- Many wealthy families began to move to the countryside for a few days to get clean air.
- Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker designed the garden city of New Earswick. It was laid with garden spaces and had good views. However, only well-off workers could afford houses in the city.
- During 1919–39, the Government built houses for the working class. London further expanded and a need was felt for a transport system.

Transport in the City

- The London Underground Railway solved the issue of commuting to and fro from houses to factories. By 1880, the expanding train service was carrying about 40 million passengers a year.
- However, the railways also led to the creation of waste in the city. To make two miles of railways, 900 houses had to be destroyed.
- The railways however became a huge success. Planned suburbs and the large railway network helped people to travel to London from the suburbs.

Construction of underground railways in London made commuting easy for workers

Social Changes in the City

- As the industrial city of London emerged, bonds shared among family members began to weaken.
- The new city created a spirit of individualism among men and women.
- As women began to lose their jobs because of technological advancement, they were mostly engaged in household work. Thus, the public space became more of a sphere of men.
- It was later that women also came out of their houses to demand the right to vote and the right to property for married women.
- During the two World Wars, women again stepped into the public domain and began to work in offices and business units. The family now became a much smaller unit.

Leisure and Entertainment in the City

- London was beaming with many cultural events such as the opera, theatre and performance of classical music.
- Pubs were frequented by the working class to spend some free time, to discuss office work and to exchange news.
- Libraries, art galleries and museums were set up to instil a sense of pride among the people.
- By the early twentieth century, cinema became a great source of entertainment for the people.
- Many workers were also encouraged to spend their time near the seashore.

Theatre was a source of entertainment for people in London

Development of Bombay in India

- Bombay was a group of seven islands in the seventeenth century. It was presented as a dowry to the British by the Portuguese in 1661 when King Charles II married a Portuguese princess.

- The East India Company then shifted its base from Surat to Bombay.
- Bombay soon became an important administrative and industrial centre in western India.
- In 1854, the first cotton mill was set up in Bombay. The number of mills increased to 85 by 1921. A large number of workers came to the city in search of employment.
- The railways also carried thousands of workers into the city.

Bombay was just a small village in the seventeenth century

Housing and Neighbourhood

- Bombay had become too crowded. It also did not develop according to any plans.
- The Bombay Fort area was divided into a 'native' section, where the Indians lived, and the 'white' section, where the Europeans lived. Soon, a European suburb and an industrial zone were developed in the city.
- Because of rapid and unplanned expansion of the city, water shortage became acute by the 1850s. The establishment of textile mills further complicated this problem.
- The rich section of Indian society-Parsis, Muslims and upper caste traders-lived in spacious bungalows.
- Workers or labourers mostly lived in chawls. More than 90% of the mill workers were housed in Girangaon-a mill village located just 15 minutes of walking distance from the city.
- Chawls were multi-storeyed buildings which were owned by merchants and landowners. These chawls had no private toilets.

Most of the working class in Bombay lived in *chawls*

- In between the chawls, many shops and akharas were opened. The chawls became a place where people met each other and discussed developments in jobs, politics, riots or demonstrations.
- Bombay began to be planned because of the fear of the outbreak of plague.

Land Reclamation in Bombay

- Because there was always a scarcity of land in Bombay, the seven islands of Bombay were joined into one landmass over a period of time.
- The earliest project began in 1784.
- There have been several projects on the reclamation of land from the sea in Bombay. Many private companies provided the finance needed for these projects.
- In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western part from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba.
- Various reclamation projects were undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust. Many areas such as Ballard Estate and Marine Drive were developed after reclaiming these areas from the sea.

Cinema in Bombay

- Bombay became a city of dreams for millions after the film industry developed in the city.
- Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatwadekar first shot a scene of a wrestling match at Hanging Gardens in Bombay.

- Dadasaheb Phalke made the first film Raja Harishchandra in 1913. By 1925, Bombay was producing films for national audiences.
- By 1947, the film industry employed about 520,000 people.
- Most of the people working in the film industry were migrants who came from various parts of the country such as Lahore, Calcutta and Madras. The city of Bombay soon began to be known as 'Mayanagari'.

Dadasaheb Phalke – Father of Indian Cinema

Singapore – A Planned City

- Singapore is an example of a well-planned city. The planning of Singapore had begun as early as in 1822, but only the ruling white section of society was benefited.
- For most people, the city was suffering from overcrowding, lack of sanitation, poor housing and poverty.
- When the city became a free nation in 1965 under the leadership of Lee Kuan Yew, a large-scale housing and development programme was undertaken.
- The Government provided houses of good quality to more than 85% of the population of the country.
- The houses had a proper ventilation system with empty floors for community activities. The aged were also housed alongside their families.

Singapore was developed in a well-planned manner after its independence in 1965.

- Migration into the city was controlled, and three major groups of people-Chinese, Malays and Indians-were monitored to prevent any kind of riot.
- However, although the people in Singapore are rich, most of them point towards the lack of challenging political culture and liveliness in the city.

Cities and Challenges of the Environment

- Building and expansion of cities always create environmental and ecological problems. Construction of houses, industries and the transport system results in land, air and water pollution.
- In eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain, cities such as Leeds, Bradford, London and Manchester emitted black smoke into the air.
- People in these cities complained of black fog and the illness which it was causing.
- Passing and implementation of legislations were always difficult as industrialists did not want to spend on controlling pollution.
- However, the level of pollution was controlled in cities such as Leeds, Bradford, Derby and Manchester.
- The city of Calcutta also suffered from pollution. Apart from industries, pollution levels were high as people depended on dung and wood as fuel in their daily lives.
- The establishment of the railways further aggravated problems as these railways were run on coal procured from Raniganj.
- In 1863, Calcutta became the first city in India to get smoke nuisance legislation.
- However, controlling pollution still proved difficult not only for Calcutta but also for other cities of India.

HISTORY

Novels, Society and History

Novel Writing in Europe

A novel is a modern form of literature. Novels along with several forms of writing flooded the markets of Europe by the late eighteenth century. Novels soon became very popular in Europe and in other parts of the world. People belonging to the middle class developed a new interest in reading novels. Apart from just detailed storytelling, novels were also based on folklore or ballads. Walter Scot used Scottish ballads to describe wars among the various Scottish tribes.

The Publishing Market

- Novels were not cheap initially. Some volumes of novels such as Tom Jones written by Henry Fielding were priced at three shillings, which was more than what a worker earned in a week.
- It was after the introduction of circulating libraries in 1740 and several technological innovations that books and novels became cheap.
- In villages, where people could not read, people often gathered at a place and listened to the story line of the novel from an educated person.
- In 1836, *Pickwick Papers* written by Charles Dickens were serialised in a magazine. This was notable even of the time as people read, discussed and waited for the unfolding of the suspense sequence of the novel every day.

Novels – The Reflection of Society

- Novels were the reflection of society. The Industrial Revolution was the main feature of nineteenth-century Europe. As industries were established and the profits of industrialists grew, the condition of the working class deteriorated.

Oliver Twist by **Charles Dickens showed the living conditions of children in workhouses**

- Charles Dickens wrote about the effects of industrialisation in his novel Hard Times. He emphasised how workers were reduced as merely instruments of production.
- In Oliver Twist, Dickens gave a vivid description of the tale of children who lived in workhouses and the challenges which they had to face. In his novel, Oliver is adopted by a wealthy man and lives happily thereafter.
- Emile Zola in her novel Germinal wrote about the pathetic condition of the mine workers in France.
- The British novelist Thomas Hardy wrote about traditional rural communities of England which were breaking down as farmers were now more interested in producing for the markets. In his novel Mayor of Casterbridge, he grieved at the sight of the loss of the personalised world.

Women and Novels

- Middle class women in the eighteenth century began to read novels during their leisure time. Women novelists also sketched women as main characters in many novels.
- Jane Austin wrote Pride and Prejudice in which the women characters are interested in finding prospective and rich grooms for themselves.

Jane Austin wrote the famous novel *Pride and Prejudice*

- In Charlotte Bronte's novel, Jane Eyre, published in 1847, the young character Jane is shown depicted as a powerful and dominant woman. She disapproves of the hypocritical attitude of her elders.
- George Elliot was a popular novelist who believed that novels gave women an opportunity to express themselves.

Novels for the Younger Generation

- Novels written during this time sketched young boys as powerful and assertive men. The novels Treasure Island by Stevenson and Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling dealt with the civilising mission of colonisers.
- The adventurous novels of G. A. Henty dealt with the excitement of young boys when they capture strange lands. The novels also celebrated the colonial rule of Britain.
- Love stories were also written during this period for young women. Ramona by H. H. Jackson and What Katy Did by S. C. Woolsey which had adolescent girls as main characters became popular during this period.

Novels in India

Modern novels developed in India in the nineteenth century. Some earliest novels were written in vernacular languages such as Marathi, Bengali and Tamil. Translation of novels into various regional languages made them very popular with literate Indians.

Novels in South India

- Novels began to appear in South Indian languages during the colonial period. Oyyarathu Chandu Menon wrote a delightful novel named Indulekha in 1889. It was the first modern novel in Malayalam.
- In Andhra Pradesh, K. Veeresalingam wrote Rajasekhara Caritamu in Telegu.
- Indirabai was a Kannada novel written by Gulavadi Venkata Rao in 1899. It shed light on the deplorable condition of women in Indian society.

K. Veeresalingam

Novels in Hindi

- The first proper modern novel in Hindi was Pariksha-Guru published in 1882. It was written by Srinivas Das. The novel dealt with the effects of bad company on middle class youth.
- Devaki Nandan Khatri wrote a bestseller novel, Chandrakanta. The novel became an instant hit and popularised the Hindi language. It was a romantic novel based on fantasies.
- Premchand was the greatest Hindi novelist of all times. He wrote novels such as Sewasadan, Rangbhoomi and Godan He raised many social issues such as child marriage and dowry.

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Novels in Bengal

- In Bengal, novels came to be written on two themes—love stories and contemporary setting outlining domestic and social issues.
- Novels in Bengal were either read individually or before huge gatherings of people.

- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was an influential Bengali novelist. His first novel Durgeshnandani gained popularity in Bengal. In this novel, he adopted a new style of writing prose which had both Sanskritised and vernacular words.
- Later, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay became a famous writer not only in Bengal but all over India because of the use of simple language in his novels.

Novels during the Colonial Period

- Novels were an important source of information to the British as it shed light on the life, customs and religious practices of the native population.
- For Indians, novels were a means through which they criticised various evils which existed in society.
- Novels also helped the people in creating a relationship with the past. Many novelists glorified the Indian past and created a sense of pride among the people.
- Novels also created the images of ideal heroes and heroines which were admired by the general people. Chandu Menon in his novel Indulekha portrayed the heroine of his novel as an educated and intellectual person with artistic abilities. The hero was also shown in the same light. The main characters of this novel lived in the modern world, adopted modern lifestyles but still followed traditional values and ethos.

Novels in India became very popular and became an important and a new source of entertainment. In Tamil Nadu, there was so much demand for detective and mystery novels that they had to be reprinted several times.

Women and Novels

- Sometimes, novels were seen as a medium which could corrupt young children and women. However, women read and began to write novels.
- Many women in south India began to write novels. Writing novels gave them an opportunity to portray woman in a completely different light.
- Rokeya Hossein was a reformer who favoured the education of women in India. She wrote Sultana Dreams in 1905. This novel was based on fantasy as it showed the world where women take the place of men. She also wrote Padmarag in which she stressed that women themselves have to work to improve their position in society.

Rokeya S. Hossein

Novels on Lower Castes and Minorities

- Indulekha by Chandu Menon also shed light on the tricks which were used by the landlords on cheating the common people.
- Potheri Kunjambu, belonging to the lower caste, wrote a novel Saraswativijayam in 1892. In this novel, he shows the high handedness of an upper caste landlord. The hero of the novel leaves the village, becomes a Christian, obtains modern education and returns to his village to inspire the people.
- Advaita Malla Burman wrote Titash Ekti Nadir Naam in 1956 in Bengali. This novel depicted the lives of the Mallas, a people belonging to the lower caste.
- Vaikkom Muhammad Basheer was a Muslim novelist who gained popularity for his novels written in Malayalam.

The Nation and its History

- The British painted a grim and sad picture of Indians in their writings. They considered the natives as uncivilised, illiterate, weak and divided. Indian novelists wrote many novels which countered this view of British writers.

- In Bengal, many novels were written about the Marathas and the Rajputs. Bhudev Mukhopadhyay wrote Anguriya Binimoy in 1857. The novel depicted the life and battle of Shivaji against the Mughals. Shivaji was painted as a Hindu who was fighting against the unjust rule of the Mughals.

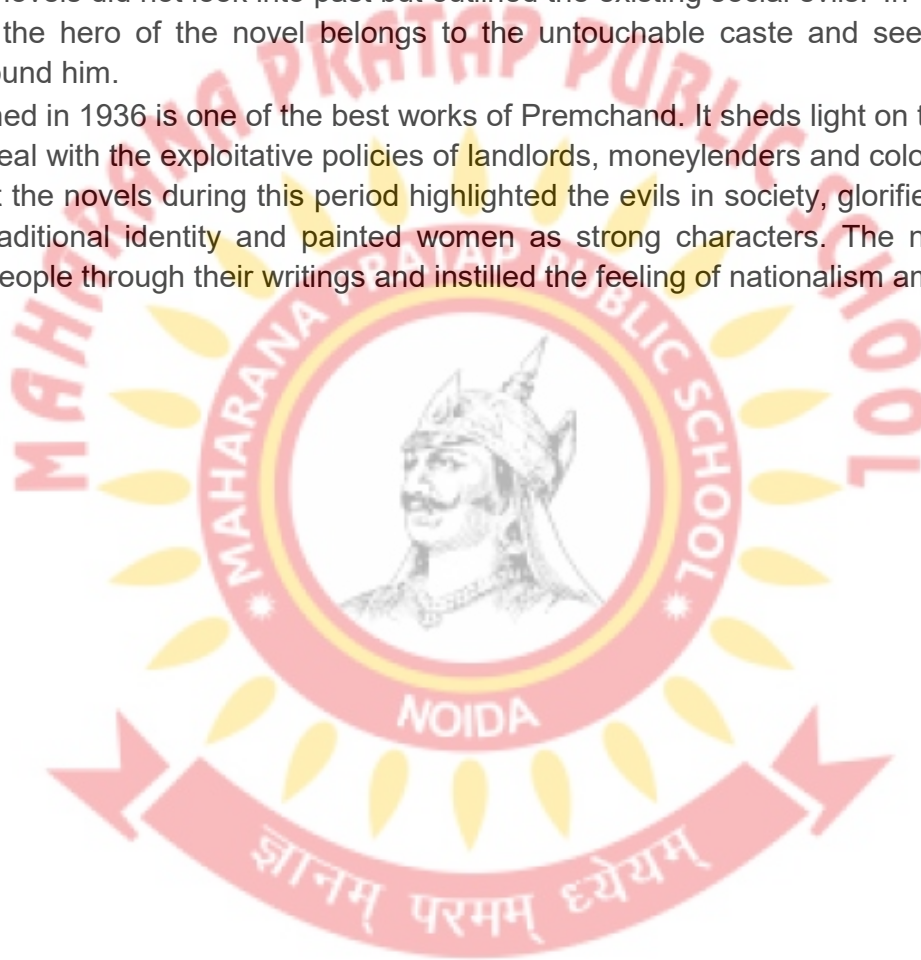- Anandamath of Bankim Chandra tells the story of a secret Hindu militia which fights against the Muslims to establish a Hindu kingdom. This novel inspired freedom fighters to fight against the unjust rule of the British.

- Premchand's novels had powerful figures which belonged to every strata of society. His novels had landlords, Brahmins, peasants and lower caste people. Women were strong characters in his novels.

Premchand is considered one of the best Hindi writers of all time

- Premchand's novels did not look into past but outlined the existing social evils. In Rangbhoomi, the hero of the novel belongs to the untouchable caste and sees a lot of injustices happening around him.

- Godan published in 1936 is one of the best works of Premchand. It sheds light on the lives of peasants who have to deal with the exploitative policies of landlords, moneylenders and colonial bureaucrats.

Thus, we find that the novels during this period highlighted the evils in society, glorified the past, stressed on maintaining traditional identity and painted women as strong characters. The novelists impacted a large number of people through their writings and instilled the feeling of nationalism among the masses.

HISTORY

Print Culture and the Modern World

In which country did the print technology first develop?

The earliest kinds of print technology first developed in China, Japan and Korea. It was the system of hand printing. Later, wooden blocks were used in China for the purpose of printing.

Printing Technology

Printing in China

- From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks
- The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material because
  - The state officials in imperial China were selected through civil service examinations hence textbooks for exam preparations were printed in large numbers.
  - Development of urban culture in China also led to a sharp increase in the sale of printing books with people taking to the habit of reading during their leisure time.
  - In the late nineteenth century, the latest techniques of printing came to China from the western countries and Shanghai became a new centre of print culture.

Woodblocks were used in China for printing

Printing in Japan

- In Japan, handprint technology was introduced by the Buddhist missionaries of China.
- The **Buddhist Diamond Sutra** was the oldest Japanese book which was printed in AD 868.
- Later, pictures were printed on paper money, playing cards and on textiles. During the mediaeval period, books were regularly published by writers and poets.
- During the late eighteenth century, in present-day Tokyo, with the blooming urban culture, many paintings involving artists, courtesans, court culture and tea house gatherings came to be depicted. There were also books on instruments, famous places, tea ceremonies, flower arrangements and cooking.
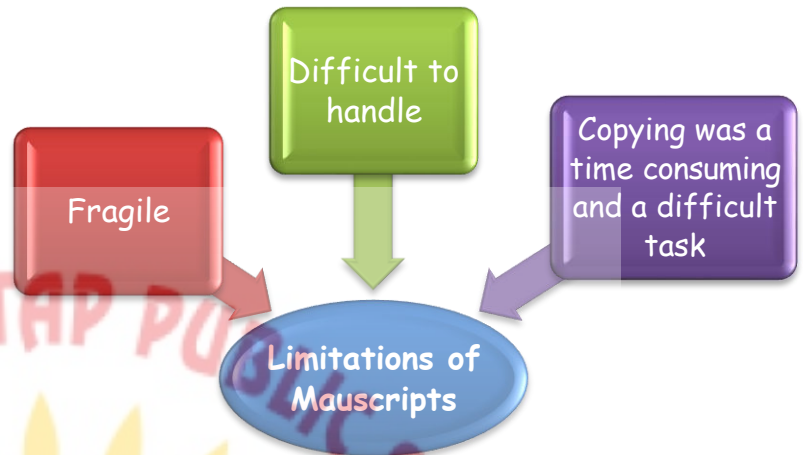

A page from the Diamond Sutra

- An ukiyo was a form of art which developed in Japan. It dealt with the depiction of common and simple human expression. Kitagawa Utamaro was known for his contributions to 'ukiyo'.

Printing in Europe

- Chinese paper reached Europe through the Silk Route during the eleventh century. This led to the production of manuscripts.
- In 1295, Marco Polo brought the technology of woodblock printing to Italy from China. This technology then spread to the other parts of Europe. Merchants and students began to use printing material on a large scale.
- Gradually, the demand for books increased and booksellers in Europe began to export printed books in large numbers.
- However, handwritten manuscripts and woodblock technology were not enough to meet the growing demands of the people.
- **Johann Gutenberg** developed the first printing press in the 1430s which gradually changed printing technology in Europe. The **Bible** was the first book which was printed by him.
- Printing presses were set up in several parts of the world by 1550, and the production of printed books increased tremendously.
- The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the **Print Revolution**.

Difficult to handle

Fragile

Copying was a time consuming and a difficult task

Limitations of Mauscripts

Johann Gutenberg

- The earliest printed books resembled to the manuscript in appearance and layout
- The metal letters imitated ornamental handwritten styles
- Borders of the paper were illuminated by hand
- Illustrations were painted

Impact of the Print Revolution

- The printing revolution minimised the time taken to produce books. As a result, the European markets were flooded with books.

- A new reading public emerged as a result of the printing revolution in Europe. They read sacred texts, ballads and folktales.
- Many books were also published with beautiful pictures, and illiterate people could now understand folktales with the help of pictures.
- Books introduced a world of debate and discussion. Those people who disagreed with the Church and the Pope could now express their ideas in the book and forced the people to think on rational lines.
- Many conservatives however did not welcome so many printed books into the markets. According to them, this could spread rebellious ideas among the people. This proved true when Martin Luther King criticised the corrupt practices of the Roman Catholic Church

Martin Luther King

- ✦ **Martin Luther King** was a reformer
- ✦ He was against the corrupt practices in the Church such as the sale of indulgences
- ✦ In 1517, he wrote *Ninety-Five Theses* criticising several practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church
- ✦ He pasted a printed copy on the door of the Church in Wittenberg in Germany. Luther's writings were printed in large numbers and were widely read
- ✦ This led to the beginning of the Reformation Movement

Print and Dissent

- Inspired by printed materials and books, people began to question the existence of the dogmas in religion and began to interpret religion in their own ways.
- In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, after reading books which were available in his locality formulated a view of God and his creation which was very different from the ideas preached by the Roman Catholic Church.
- He was executed by the Church and several bans were imposed on publishers and booksellers. Thereafter, an index of prohibited books was maintained by the Church.

The Reading Mania

- Literacy rates went up in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and Churches played an important role in carrying literature to the common masses such as peasants and artisans.
- As literacy rates went up and schools came to be established, reading mania spread to many countries of Europe.
- Almanacs, calendars, pocketbooks, ballads and folktales began to be read. Pedlars were employed by booksellers to carry books to far-off villages to sell them.
- Many periodicals began to be published in Europe which also provided information to the people on wars and trade and developments taking place in other parts of Europe.

- People could now also read about the ideas of scientists and philosophers. Many scientific texts were translated into common and local languages. The writings of thinkers such as Voltaire, Thomas Paine and Rousseau inspired the people to adopt new ideas. This also led to the birth of the idea of revolution in the hearts of the Europeans.

Threat to Despotism

According to many historians, widely available printed materials and books created the conditions for the outbreak of the French Revolution. Three arguments were put forward in this case:

- The printed books popularised the ideas of the thinkers which led to an era of Enlightenment. People now believed in rationalism and humanism. They criticised the illogical and corrupt practices of the Church.

- Because books inspired new ideas, various debates and discussions took place in society and new ideas of social revolution came into existence.

After reading books and magazines, common people of Europe began to question the powers exercised by the kings and the nobles

- By the 1780s, many new books and literature mocked the royalty and criticised their unethical actions. Questions were also raised about the social orders which favoured royal and aristocratic families.
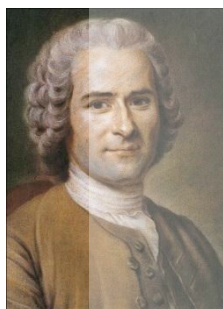
Jean Jacques Rousseau, one of the prominent French philosophers

- Printed books popularised the ideas of thinkers leading to an era of Enlightenment
- People now believed in rationalism and humanism
- They criticised the illogical and corrupt practices of the Church and despotism and tyranny of the kings
- Ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau began to be read widely

It was because of the power of the press, Louis Sebastian Mercier said, "Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer'!

The Reading Class in the Nineteenth Century

- In many European countries, primary education became compulsory. Thus, children became an important category of readers. Many school textbooks were published. Many folk stories were also published for children.

- Women emerged as another category of readers. Many penny magazines were published for women containing guidelines on good behaviour and housekeeping.

- Some important women novelists in this period were the Bronte sisters, Jane Austin and George Eliot. They all depicted women with a strong personality, determination and the power to think and decide.
- Many lending libraries existed during this period. They were instrumental in educating the working and white-collared class. Many workers even wrote political tracts and autobiographies.

Later, many innovations were made in the methods of printing books. By the late eighteenth century, the press began to be made out of metal. Its place was then taken by the power-driven cylindrical press. Then the electricity-operated printing presses increased production. Printers and publishers always looked for new ways to market their products. Cheap paperback editions came into the market during the economic depression of 1939.

Printing Comes to India

- During the ancient period in India, manuscripts were handwritten in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and vernacular languages. They were then copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. Manuscripts were published well into the late nineteenth century.
- These manuscripts were not widely used as they were fragile, expensive and had to be handled carefully.
- The Portuguese missionaries of Goa introduced the printing press in India in the later half of the seventeenth century.
- About 50 books in Konkani and Kanara languages were published by Jesuit priests. This was followed by the publication of Malayalam and Tamil texts.
- In 1780, James Augustus Hickory began the publication of the English weekly magazine Bengal Gazette. Because he published a lot of gossip about the Company officials in India, the then Governor General, Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey and encouraged the sanctioning of all news items that could damage the image of the colonial government.
- Bengal Gazette was the first weekly to be published by an Indian—Gangadhar Bhattacharya.

Religious Reforms and Public Debates

- Publication of various newspapers and magazines resulted in many public debates and discussions which were mostly centred on religious and social issues.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy began the publication of 'Sambad Kaumud'i in 1821. In this paper, he criticised the orthodox Hindu practices.
- Two new Persian newspapers—'Jam-i-Jahan Nama' and 'Shamsul Akhbar'—began to be published. At the same time, 'The Bombay Samachar' began to be published in Gujarati.
- Many *ulemas* published translations of the Muslim Holy Scriptures. They also published thousands of 'fatwas' asking the Muslims to follow strict Islamic practices.
- Many Hindi religious texts were also published in vernacular languages during this time. Ramcharitmanas written by Tulsidas was


Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated caste equalities, improved position of women and the adoption of western ideas in various journals and books.

published in Calcutta in 1810.

- Newspapers connected communities and people in different parts of India. It made people aware of their surroundings and informed them of events taking place in the other parts of the country, thus laying a foundation for the creation of pan-Indian identities.

New Forms of Publications

- Many new forms of writing came into circulation in India. Short stories, lyrics and essays on political and cultural lives were being published.
- The printing press also enabled the reproduction of visual images. Paintings of Raja Ravi Varma were circulated widely.
- Cheap prints and calendars could even be bought by the poor section of society. Several religious and social messages were propagated with the help of these media.
- By the 1870s, we find the publication of various cartoons and caricatures in newspapers. While some cartoons ridiculed Indians imitating the western style of dressing, the imperial cartoons criticised the nationalist.
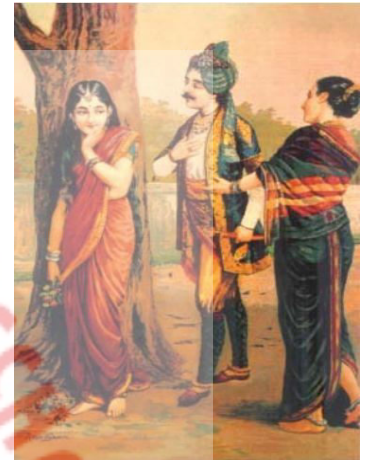
Raja Ravi Verman was a notable painter who painted several mythological paintings

Women and Print

- Many middle class women began to read during this time. While some read openly, some read secretly. Many journals written by women were published. They advocated the need of women to be educated.
- Many conservative families however did not allow their women to read and write. Such writers read and wrote secretly. Rashsundari Debi secretly wrote 'Amar Jiban' in Bengali which became the first autobiography written by an Indian woman.
- Kailashbashini Debi, a Bengali woman, wrote about the experiences of women in day-to-day lives.
- In the 1880s, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the poor and miserable conditions of high caste Hindu widows in Indian society.
- Many Hindi books in the twentieth century became very popular. They dealt with a variety of subjects such as education of women, religious and social issues, and political movements.
- Several books were also published in Punjabi, Tamil and Bengali.

Poor and the Print

- Books became very cheap in the twentieth century and began to be sold on the streets. Public libraries were also set up for the people to read books.
- During this time, many books began to be written on the issue of caste discrimination. Jyotirao Phule, a noted reformer, criticised the caste system in his book Gulamgiri.
- B. R. Ambedkar and E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) protested against the caste discrimination and wrote about it in newspapers and books.
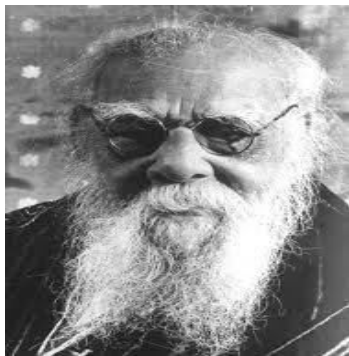
V. Ramaswamy Naicker popularly known as 'Periyar' criticised the caste system through his writings

- The workers were overworked at this time. Kashibaba, a mill worker from Kanpur, published 'Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' in 1938 to show links in caste and class exploitation in industries.
- The poems of another Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakr between 1935 and 1955, were brought together and published in a collection called 'Sacchi Kavitayan'.
- In the 1930s, the cotton workers of Bangalore set up libraries to educate themselves.
- In Bengal, an entire area in central Calcutta – the Battala – was devoted to the printing of popular books. Wide varieties of books and publications were available here. Pedlars took the Battala publications to homes, enabling women to read them in their leisure time.

Print and Censorship

- In the beginning, the colonial government was more interested in controlling printed material directed against Englishmen in India who were critical of Company's misrule and disliked the actions of particular Company officers. The Company was worried that such criticisms might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India.
- In 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed regulations to control press freedom. Later, Thomas Macaulay formed new rules to restore the earlier freedom of press.
- After the revolt of 1857. The colonial attitude towards was not eager to put censorship on the press, but as the tide of the nationalist movement grew, they began to take measures for controlling the press.
- After the revolt of 1857, the Englishmen were apprehensive of providing freedom to the nationalist printing press in India.
- The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 which armed the Government with censorship rights. Any newspaper publishing seditious news was first warned. Its machinery was confiscated if it still persisted with seditious reporting.
- Despite of all these attempts, several nationalist newspapers began to rise in India. Attempts to curb these newspapers further sparked revolutionary activities. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was imprisoned for writing against the Government in his newspaper Kesari. This sparked protests all over India.

Thus, the development of printing had far-reaching effects on political, social and economic lives of the people.

HISTORY

The Age of Industrialisation

The Industrial Revolution was a significant event in the world history. It is because it changed and determined the socio-economic conditions existing in the world at this time. The Europeans saw the process of industrialisation as a sign of modernity and progress. However, we also need to ask certain questions related to industrialisation such as "Can we today continue to glorify continuous mechanisation of all work? Did industrialisation only had positive effects? How did it impact the common people?

In an attempt to answer these questions, let us first take a look at the conditions existing before industrialisation.

Conditions Existing before the Industrial Revolution

- Even before the establishment of factories, there was large-scale industrial production for the international market. This phase before industrialisation is known as **proto-industrialisation**. (Proto means original or primitive form).
- During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, merchants visited the countryside and villages asking farmers to produce for international markets. These merchants often provided money to these farmers.
- Merchants and traders visited the countryside as the guilds of workers, producers and weavers were very strong in towns and had monopoly over production.
- In the countryside, farmers readily agreed to produce for international markets as it supplemented their income. Production and trade were controlled by merchants, with one merchant approximately employing 20–25 workers for weaving, spinning and dying the cloth.

The Beginning and the Growth of the Factory System

- Many factories began to open up in eighteenth-century England due to several changes which took place then. One of these changes were technological inventions.
- Cotton textile industries were established in large numbers at this time mainly because of technological advancements. The creation of the cotton mill by Richard Arkwright enabled the production of cotton cloth on a large scale in factories. Unlike in the countryside where each task was done separately at different places, work in the factories was managed under one roof.

Richard Arkwright

Cotton Gin

- Britain saw rapid growth of industrialisation. However, this assumed the following forms:
  - Cotton textiles and iron and steel industries developed rapidly due to the Industrial Revolution. Other industries were still working in a traditional manner.
  - Factories came up at different places, but traditional industries were also operating on a large scale.
  - Traditional industries were not based on machine production, but they were also not stagnant. Small little innovations were taking place in traditional industries as well. Some examples of these industries were food processing, building, pottery, glass work, furniture making etc.

A typical 19th century scene Britain in cotton textile industries

  - Technological changes took place gradually because new machinery was expensive and it was not easy to repair them. For example, it took many years before the steam engine began to be used widely in industries.
  - Historians thus accept that a worker in the nineteenth century was not a machine operator but a traditional craftsperson.

Why Human Labour?

There was abundance of human labour in Britain. In the begining, human labour was cheap compared to the machines which were costly.

Some forms of work in industries were seasonal, and industrialists preferred human labourers

Hand labour

Cloth with intricate designs could be produced only by hand and not by machine. There was a high demand for such cloth.

The upper and aristocratic class in Britain also preferred expensive handmade goods.

Life of Human Labourers

- Because labour was in abundance in Britain, many people migrated from the countryside to the cities in search of employment.
- The possibility of getting a job also depended on the network of friendship and kinship.
- Many people while finding work, spent their nights in under bridges or in night shelters.

- There were also long periods of unemployment for people who were working in seasonal industries.
- The wages of workers increased in the early nineteenth century, but the prices of goods also increased simultaneously.
- The fear of unemployment increased the hostility of the workers towards the introduction of machines in factories. For example, when the Spinning Jenny was introduced, women who depended on spinning for earning their livelihood attacked the new machines. Such conflicts continued for a long time.

In Britain, thousands of workers migrated to cities in search of work

- After 1840s, as the infrastructure expanded and roads, bridges and railway lines began to be laid down, there was an increase in the employment opportunities for the workers.

Industrialisation in India

India before Industrialisation

India was known for its cotton and silk textiles before the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in Britain. India produced the finer quality of cotton. Surat in Gujarat, Masulipatnam in coastal Andhra Pradesh and Hooghly in West Bengal were important port towns of India from where goods were exported to the other countries. Many bankers and Indian merchants financed the trading activities.

India during Industrialisation

- As the European companies gained power in India and received trading rights, they gradually established their own monopolies in trade.
- This resulted in the decline in the old ports of Surat and Hooghly. Exports from these ports fell considerably and the local bankers gradually became bankrupt.

- The new cities of Bombay and Calcutta grew under the colonial rule. The trade was controlled by the Europeans and was carried on by European ships.
- This led to the decline in many trading houses and the rise of new business houses.
- After the British East India Company established its political control over India and eliminated the other East India Companies, it established its monopoly over buying and selling of cotton goods and took various steps to ensure regular supply of raw cotton and silk. This was achieved by the Company by implementing the following steps:
  - The Company appointed their own servants called 'gomastha' to supervise the work of weavers, to collect supplies and to check the quality of cloth. This restricted the powers of the traders and merchants.
  - The above step also prevented the Company weavers from dealing and negotiating with other buyers. The Company paid advances to the weavers to produce cloth.

- In many villages, there were clashes between the weavers and the gomasthas. Earlier, the supply merchants were closely related to the weavers and looked after their needs at the time of financial crises. The gomasthas however had no social relationship with the weavers, and hence, they acted arrogantly and were even accompanied by the police and punished the weavers for the delay in work.
- As a result, many villagers left their villages and fled to other villages and set up looms there.

Problems faced by the Indian weavers in the 19th century

- When the textile industries in England began to produce cloth, need was felt for imposing import duties on foreign cloth which entered its markets. Thus, various import duties were levied on Indian cloth also. As a result, the Indian weavers suffered.
- The English companies in order to sell their goods persuaded the British Government to remove all import duties on English cloth. The English machine-made cloth now entered the Indian markets. Because these cloths were cheap, the condition of weavers in India became worse as their export market collapsed and the local market was flooded with cheap British cloth.
- In the 1860s, the weavers faced another problem. They were not able to procure cotton of good quality as during the American Civil War, the Government exported much of the good quality Indian cotton to Britain.

Factories in India

By the mid-nineteenth century, factories began to be established in India. The first cotton mill in Bombay began production in 1856. The first jute mill was set up in 1855. In 1974, the first spinning and weaving mill was established in Madras.

Dwarkanath Tagore

- In the eighteenth century, many Indian industrialists were profited by India's opium trade with China.
- Dwarkanath Tagore rose to fame after he became a major player in India's trade with China.
- Parsis such as Dinshaw Petit and J. N. Tata became rich because of exports to China and export of raw cotton to Britain. Later, they built huge industrial empires in India.
- Seth Hukumchand and Shiv Narayan Birla (grandfather of G. D. Birla) also profited from trade with China.

Jamsethji Tata

- Most of the industrialists had only limited opportunities for carrying out trade in India because of the monopoly of the English business houses in India. Till the First World War, European Managing Agencies in fact controlled a large sector of Indian industries. They usually had to engage in supplying raw materials to Britain. While Indian financiers often provided capital to European agencies, the latter made all investments and took business decisions.
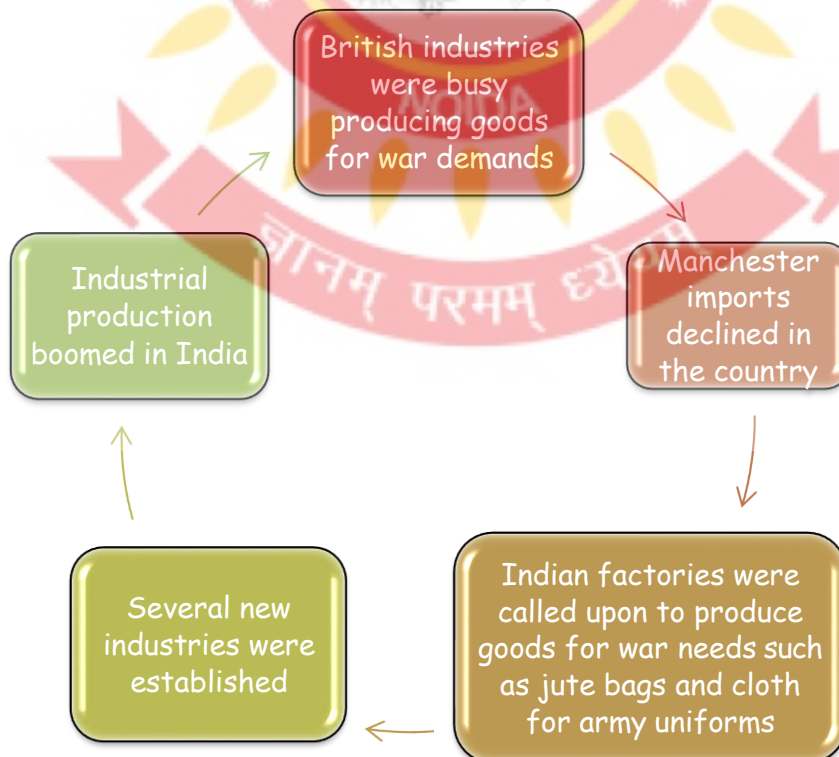
Workers in India

- Many farmers, artisans and peasants who were not able to find work in villages migrated to industrial cities in search of job opportunities. In 1911, more than half of the workers in the Bombay cotton industries came from the district of Ratnagiri.
- Most of the mill workers returned to their villages during the period of harvests.
- Later, many workers from the United Provinces (roughly present Uttar Pradesh) travelled great distances to Bombay and Calcutta in search of employment opportunities.
- However, getting jobs was always difficult. The companies employed a jobber to recruit the workers. Thus, the jobber became an influential person. At times, jobber began to demand money from workers in lieu for providing jobs to them.

Industrial Growth in India

- Many European agencies traded in plantations, mining businesses and export of raw materials (indigo, jute and cotton) to Europe.
- Indian businessmen avoided competing with Manchester goods which flooded the Indian markets.
- The beginning of the Swadeshi and Boycott movements gave a huge impetus to Indian industries. Because the export of Indian yarn to China declined, the industries began to manufacture cloth in India.
- During the First World War, when British mills began to manufacture war materials and the exports from Manchester declined, the Indian industries flourished as they had vast home markets to supply their goods.

British industries were busy producing goods for war demands

Manchester imports declined in the country

Indian factories were called upon to produce goods for war needs such as jute bags and cloth for army uniforms

Several new industries were established

Industrial production boomed in India

- Further, the Indian industries supplied jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents, leather boots and many other items to the war front. The industrial production in India boomed during the war period.

Small Scale Industries

- More than half of the industries in 1911 were located in Bombay and Calcutta. There were small-scale production units, workshops and household units which were functioning all over the country.
- In the twentieth century, the handloom production expanded because of the following reasons:
  o Weavers used new technology for weaving clothes. Many weavers were using looms with the fly shuttle which increased a worker's productivity. Many other technological innovations also helped the weavers to compete with the mill produce.
  o Weavers manufactured both coarse and fine cloth. While the coarse cloth was bought by the poor, the fine cloth was bought by the rich. The sale of fine cloth such as Benarasi sarees did not decline even during famines as the rich could still afford to buy these.
  o Mills also could not imitate special designs such as sarees with woven borders.
- Weavers continued to make cloth though they were not a prosperous class and they often lived hard lives.

Creating Markets for Goods

- Advertisements are an important tool for marketing and selling goods in the markets.
- Manchester cloth which came into the Indian markets had the label 'Made in Manchester'. This was to make consumers confident of the quality of the produce which they were purchasing.
- Labels also carried images which appealed to the people to buy the goods.

The images of Indian gods and goddesses were used by the manufacturers to sell products. This was done to give divine approval to goods being sold.

- By the late nineteenth century, many manufacturers were printing calendars to increase the popularity of their products. Besides the images of the advertised products, these calendars had images of gods, important and renowned personalities and royal figures. They were hung in houses, offices and shops.

- Advertisements gradually became a tool for selling Indian products and began to carry nationalistic messages such as 'Use Swadeshi goods'.

Indian manufacturers advertised their products by giving a nationalist message. Advertisements became a vehicle of nationalist message of Swadeshi.
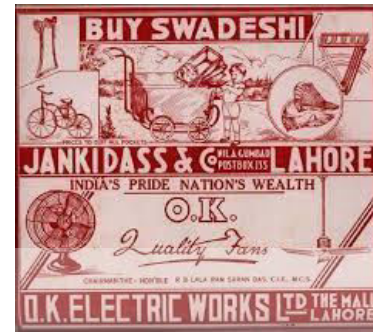
At the end we can say that in the 19th century, the era of industrialisation was based on advanced technological developments and establishment of several industries. However, small scale and handloom industries were still an important part of this period.
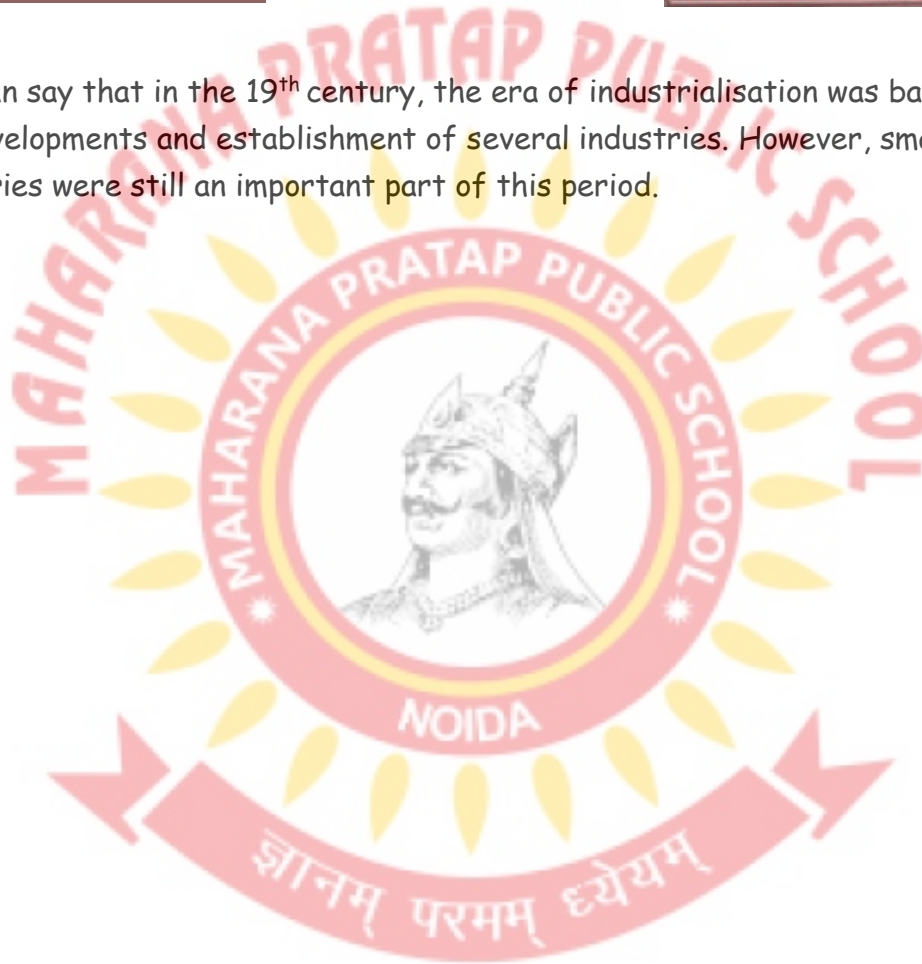
HISTORY

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who in 1848 prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'Democratic and Social Republics'.

The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.

The features of Frédéric Sorrieu's paintings were:

- The people of Europe and America marching in a long line are paying homage to the Statue of Liberty. This shows that they wanted and appreciated the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- On the foreground of the image lie the shattered symbols of monarchical regimes signifying the downfall of the monarchical and absolutists regimes.
- In this image, people are grouped as distinct nations identified by their flags and national costumes. This depict the rise of **nation states** in Europe and America.

A Nation State refers to a country with well-defined delineated boundaries, resided by people with a similar culture, shared history and ethnic character. It is also supposed to have a government of its choice. The people in a Nation State are supposed to have unity, strength and cooperation.

The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

The French Revolution is regarded as one of the most important events in history. It not only gave a huge setback to monarchy but also gave the first clear expression to the idea of 'nationalism'. The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to the French citizens. The Constitution in France came into existence and citizens were awarded with the rights of liberty and equality.

The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. These were:

- The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) was introduced.

- The Estates General was renamed the 'National Assembly'. Its members were elected by active citizens (citizens who paid taxes to the government).
- The new French flag replaced the former royal standard.
- Nation now became supreme. Hymns were composed and oaths were taken on the name of the nation. It was regarded as a 'fatherland'.
- The administrative system was centralised, and uniform laws were formulated for all citizens.
- A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted, and internal custom duties and dues were abolished.
- The French language was made the common language of the people residing in France.
- The revolutionaries declared that their next motive is to help other people of Europe to become nations.

The French Revolution impacted the middle class including professionals and students in several countries such as Switzerland, Holland, Italy and Belgium. They also wanted to throw off the monarchies in their countries and become nations.

Napoleon – Child of the French Revolution

The rise of Napoleon marked the rise of monarchy in France. However, Napoleon implemented some revolutionary ideas and principles in France. He did this by taking the following steps:

- He introduced the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code. This Code instituted the principle of equality of all people before the law, right to property was established and all privileges enjoyed by the people of high birth and class were abolished.
- This Code was also promulgated to other parts of Europe which were controlled by France.
- In many European countries such as Switzerland, Germany, Dutch Republic and Italy, he simplified the administrative machinery, ended the feudal system and liberated the peasants from serfdom.

Napoleon Bonaparte is known as the 'Child of the French Revolution'.

- In towns, restrictions imposed on guilds were removed, and transport and communication systems were improved. Businessmen, small industrialists and traders began to realise the importance and advantages of a uniform system of laws.
- People of other European countries initially welcomed the French armies but later began to oppose them because of increased taxation and censorship imposed on them.

The Beginning of Nationalism in Europe

During the mid-eighteenth century, there were no nation states in Europe. Italy, Germany and Switzerland were not one nation but were divided into various kingdoms. Central and eastern Europe was under absolute monarchies. Several factors led to the emergence of the idea of nationalism in the later half the eighteenth century. Some of these were the rise of the middle class, liberalism and the rise of a new conservatism after 1815 and its opposition by the people.

Rise of the new middle class: The aristocratic class in Europe was a dominant class, but it was comprised of only few people. Most of the people in Europe were peasants. The Industrial Revolution resulted in the emergence of the labour or working class. Many small industrialists, businessmen and professionals who formed the middle class gained prominence. These classes supported the abolition of aristocratic privileges, demanded equality and advocated the idea of nationalism.

Liberalism: The middle class stood for 'liberalism'. Liberalism in political terms stood for equality, freedom, formation and working of government by consent. In the economic field, liberalism advocated the freedom of markets and the abolition of unjust duties on the movement of goods from one territory to the other. This led to the beginning of economic nationalism in Europe which contributed to the rise of nationalism. The new commercial class argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital. Later, several measures were introduced. Some of these were

- In 1834, a customs union called 'zollverein' was formed at the initiative of Prussia. Several German states joined this union
- The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- The introduction of railways created mobility leading to the national unification.
- The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility harnessing economic interests to national unification.

We find that a wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

Rise of New Conservatism and its opposition by the people

After the defeat of Napoleon, there was a rise of new conservatism.

Conservatives → They were of the opinion that the traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved

Conservatives → Did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days but realised that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy

The Congress of Vienna was held in 1815 in which Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria participated to draw up settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. Some results of the Congress of Vienna were:

- Monarchy was restored in France and strengthened in Prussia, Belgium and Austria. Autocratic governments were set up in these countries.
- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate dissent and imposed censorship on those materials and articles in newspapers, books, plays and songs that reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom.

These conservative ideas gave rise to liberal nationalists and revolutionaries. Liberals were opposed to monarchial governments. They advocated liberty and freedom and the creation of nation states. After 1815, many liberal nationalist went underground and established several secret societies.

Giuseppe Mazzini

- An Italian who played an important role in the unification of Italy
- Did not want Italy to remain a patch work of small states and kingdoms
- Following his model, secret societies were established in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland
- He opposed monarchy and wanted to establish democratic republic
- Because of his severe criticism of monarchy, he was described by Metternich as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'

Giuseppe Mazzini

Member of secret society, 'Carbonari'

Two secret societies

Young Italy in Marseilles

Young Europe in Berne
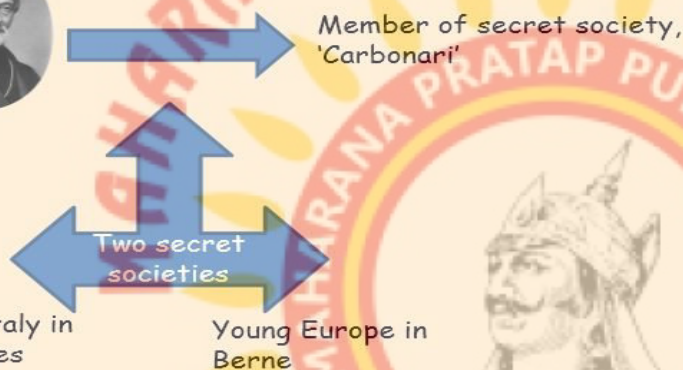
TOPPER
Get More Marks

The Age of Revolutions (1830-48)

Nationalism emerged not only as a result of wars and battles. Culture played an important role in

Beginning of Revolutions

- First Revolution in France is also known as the July Revolution

- The Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries

- Constitutional machinery was installed with Louis Philippe at its head

- This sparked revolution in Brussels separating it from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands

- Thus, Metternich remarked, 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'

A scene in France from the July Revolution

TOPPE

creating the idea of the nation. Art, painting, poetry, stories and music played an important role in strengthening the feeling of nationalism.

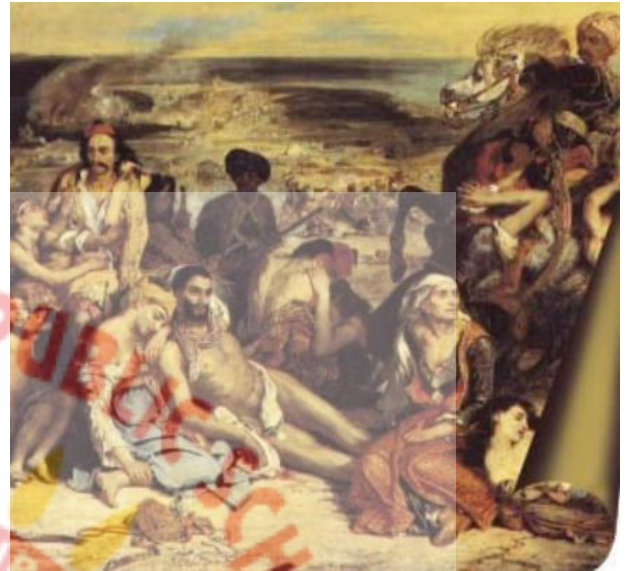**Romanticism** was a cultural movement in which the artists romanticised human feelings and emotions. This was done to create a common cultural past as the basis of a nation. Stress was laid on vernacular languages and folklore. This gave communities who were living under the control of other powerful nations a cultural identity. For example, the people of Poland who were under Russian control defied the ban on speaking Polish. This was a kind of struggle to overthrow the Russian rule from their territory and to become an independent nation. Similarly, German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – 'das volk'.

A painting by a French painter Delacroix who depicts an incident in which 20,000 Greeks were said to have been killed by Turks on the island of Chios. Through this painting, he was trying to create sympathy for the Greeks.

The emphasis was laid on using vernacular language and the collection of local folklore not only to discover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the message of modern nationalists to illiterate people.

Hunger, Hardships and Revolts

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. It was because:

- During the 1830s, there was a large-scale unemployment in Europe. In most of the European countries, employment opportunities were less whereas job seekers were many.
- Cities had come to be extremely overcrowded. As a result, slums had started coming up as more people migrated from the rural to urban areas.
- Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from the imports of cheap machine-made goods from England where industrialisation was more advanced, especially in textile production.
- Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread poverty in town and country.

The Revolutions of the Liberals

The year 1848 was a year of revolts. These revolts were led by the educated middle class.

- In the revolution of February 1848, the French monarch was dethroned and the country became a republic based on universal male suffrage (right to vote was given to all men).
- In other parts of Europe nation-states did not yet exist such as Germany, Italy and Poland. The men and women of the liberal middle classes demanded constitutionalism with national unification
- In Germany, people of educated middle class came together and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly.

- On 18May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subjected to Parliamentary control.
- The Prussian monarch Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected the constitution. The German Parliament which resisted the demands of the workers and artisans lost their support. Later, the parliament led by the educated middle class was forced to disband.
- At this time, women all over Europe campaigned for securing voting rights.

Unification of Germany and Italy

Germany and Italy were European nations which were divided into various kingdoms. The unification of Germany and Italy were important events in world history.

Unification of Germany

- The newly emerged middle class in Germany in 1848 tried to unite several German kingdoms which were suppressed by monarchies and large landowners into one nation state governed by an elected body.
- Prussia, a German kingdom, took the leadership in uniting various German states. Otto von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, aimed to achieve the goal of unification with the help of the Prussian army and the bureaucracy.
- Spread over seven years, the Prussian army with the help of the Austrian, French and Danish armies fought three wars and successfully incorporated all the small German kingdoms. This marked the process of completion of German unification.
- In 1871, William I was declared as the emperor of Germany at the Palace of Versailles. The process of the unification of Germany exhibited the power of the Prussian state. Many new reforms were initiated in banking, currency, administration and judiciary in Germany.
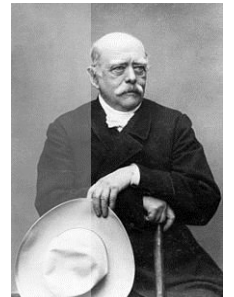
Otto von Bismarck

Unification of Italy

- Italy was also politically fragmented into various small states which were ruled by monarchies.
- During the mid-nineteenth century, only the state of Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by the Italian monarchy. The northern states were under the Austrian monarchy, Central Italy was under the control of the Pope and the states in the south were under the control of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- Giuseppe Mazzini was a revolutionary who actively supported the unification of the Italian states. For achieving this aim, he formed a secret society called 'Young Italy'.
- The state of Sardinia-Piedmont took the responsibility of fulfilling this taskafter

Giuseppe Garibaldi

the failed uprisings in 1831 and 1848. The king of Sardinia-Piedmont, Victor Emmanuel II, was actively helped by his Chief Minister Cavour. Cavour led the process of the unification of Italy.

- In 1859, the state of Sardinia-Piedmont defeated the Austrians. In 1860, the Italian forces helped by Giuseppe Garibaldi and his volunteers marched into southern Italy and unified it with Italy.
- King Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of united Italy. The complete unification of Italy was achieved in 1871.

Great Britain – A Nation State
- The transformation of Great Britain into a nation state was not a sudden process. There was no one British nation before the eighteenth century.
- People residing in the British Isles were mainly English, Welsh, Scots and Irish. These ethnic groups had distinct political and social traditions.
- As the English nation grew in wealth and power, it began to dominate the other islands.
- In 1688, the English Parliament seized power from the monarchy. The Parliament passed the Act of Union, 1707, by which England and Scotland were unified resulting in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- The Parliament was dominated by the English, and the political and cultural identities of the Scots were systematically suppressed. The Catholics in Scotland were brutally suppressed whenever they wanted to regain their independence.
- Ireland was inhabited by the Protestants and the Catholics. The English supported the Protestants and established their rule with their help and support. Catholics, who constituted a majority in Ireland, revolted against the British on numerous occasions but were suppressed.
- Ireland forcibly became a part of Britain in 1801. The English language dominated. Both Scotland and Ireland were subordinate to England.

The idea of a nation was expressed in various forms by artists and painters. Most of the nations were portrayed as female figures. The female figure became an allegory of the nation. 'Marianne' in France and 'Germania' in Germany became allegories of a nation.

| Allegory | An allegory is an abstract idea which is expressed through a person or a thing. It can be literal or symbolic. |

'Germania' was an allegory of the German nation

Nationalism and Imperialism

- Nationalism which is the feeling of love for one's own nation became intense and narrow minded in the mid-nineteenth century. Many nations became intolerant of each other and competed with one another for the control of territories.

- Imperialism is territorial control of a region or a country by another country by using military control.

- This feeling of nationalism became intense in the Balkan region. The Balkan region formerly comprised the present-day territories of Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Croatia, Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The people in these countries were called Slavs.

- The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in the region made the situation very explosive in the region as every state was jealous of one another and hoped to gain independence at the cost of the other.

- One by one, the European nationalities in the Balkan broke away from the control of the Ottoman Empire and declared independence.

- As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

- During this time, many powerful European nations such as England, France, Russia and Germany competed to gain control in the Balkan region. This competition for gaining prominence in the region finally led to the First World War in 1914.

- Later, several Asian and African countries which were colonised by the European nations began to oppose imperial domination. Anti- imperial movements that began in colonies were nationalist in nature as people were fighting to form independent nation states.

HISTORY

The Making of a Global World

Trade Routes, Goods and Trading Practices

The word 'Globalisation' is of recent origin. It refers to an economic system which has interlinked and integrated the world's economies. However, 'globalisation' in its primitive forms did exist in the ancient, medieval and the early modern periods.

Forms of 'Globalisation' in the pre-modern period

- The Indus Valley had trade links with West Asia
- Indian sea shells found their way from Maldives to China and East Africa
- Across countries, people traded in goods and various articles of trade
- Travellers, traders, pilgrims and priests travelled vast distances
- Travellers also carried germs to far off places which they visited

The Silk Route

The Silk Route was mainly a trade route which connected Asia with Africa and Europe. Silk was the chief commodity which was traded on this route. However, many other commodities such as gold, silver, precious stones, wool, cotton and carpets were also traded on this route. This route also enabled cultural exchanges from one country to another. Many Buddhists, pilgrims and priests travelled on this route in search of spiritual and religious knowledge.

Food Travels

- When people travelled far across the countries, they carried not only their ideas, goods and commodities but also their food and food habits.
- Various food items and seeds were carried from one part of the country to the other. These food items then assumed different names and forms in different countries. For example, it is believed that noodles became spaghetti after they were taken from China to the West.
- Many common and staple foods such as potato, tomatoes, chillies and maize were not known in many countries in the ancient period. These food items were

Columbus discovers the sea route to America

introduced in Asia and Europe after the continent of America was discovered.

- Introduction of these food items changed the lifestyle of Europeans. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the potato.

Conquest, Disease and Trade

- Discovery of sea routes and geographical explorations significantly changed the geography and lifestyle of Europeans in particular.

- After the discovery of America, its vast lands, minerals and abundant crops changed the lives of people living elsewhere. For example, silver mines in present-day Peru and Mexico financed European trade with Asia.

A painting depicting the death of Native Americans because of the outbreak of small pox

- The Portuguese and the Spanish began to conquer and make inroads into the American continent. They were able to conquer the Americas not because of their superior weapons but because of the germs that they carried along with them.

- The natives of America were cut off from the world and they had no immunity against the diseases which came from Europe. Small pox, to which the Europeans were immune, killed thousands of native Americans and paved the way for the colonisation of America.

- Many Europeans migrated to America in order to escape religious persecution and to begin a new life. Many cotton and sugarcane plantations were established in America where several Africans captured as slaves worked. The agricultural and mineral wealth of America began to dominate the world economy.

- India and China were among the richest countries in ancient and medieval times. However, by the beginning of the eighteenth century, their position began to decline and Europe emerged as the centre of world trade.

The Nineteenth Century

There were significant political, cultural and technological changes in the nineteenth century in Europe.

Changes in Economy

- In the beginning of the nineteenth century, the demand of food grains increased in Great Britain. This increased the prices of food grains. Under pressure from landowners, the Government put a ban on the import of corn, which came to be known as the **Corn Laws.**

- This further increased the prices of food grains. This led the Government to scrap the Corn Laws. Thus, food began to be imported into Britain in such large quantities that British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Many agricultural labourers migrated to cities in search of work.

- The reduction in food prices in Britain increased consumption. After the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the average income rose. Lands were cleared in Eastern Europe, Australia,

America and Russia to meet the food demands of Britain. This also led to the development of ports, transport and settlements in these regions.

- Many Europeans also migrated to Australia and America as labour was in short supply and in search of a better future.

By 1890, agriculture had become global

Food came not necessarily from a nearby village but from thousands of miles away

Crops were grown by several agricultural labourers who were employed on an agricultural farm

Food was transported to distant lands and countries by railways and ships
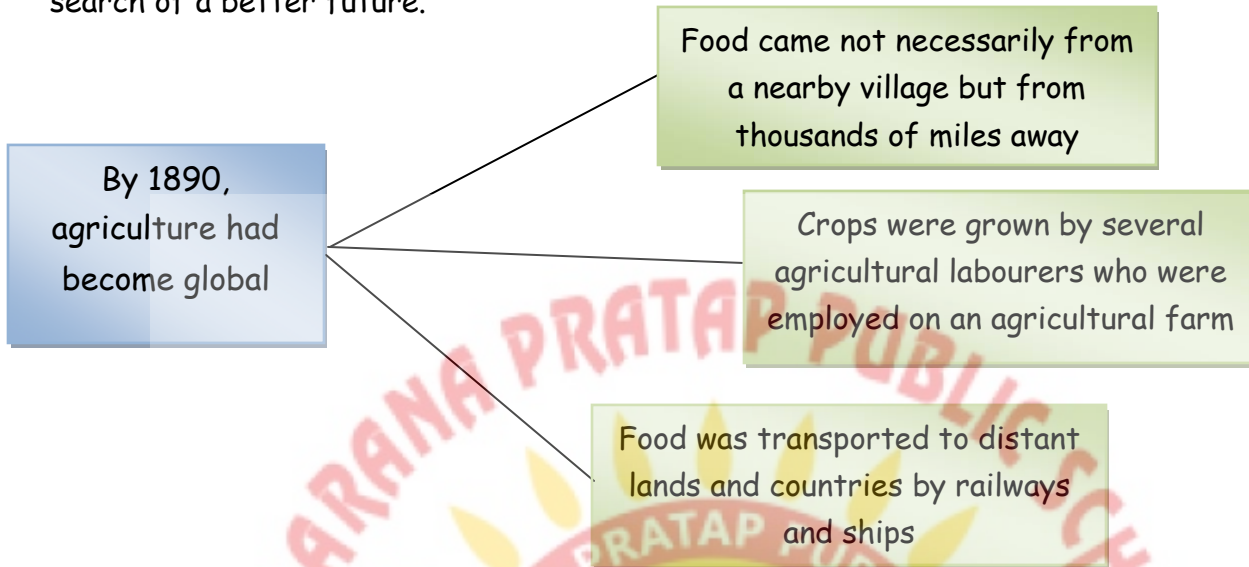
Technological changes took place in India as well during this time. In west Punjab, canals were built to irrigate large chunks of semi-arid lands. This made the soil fertile and wheat and rice were grown on them for export. Many peasants settled around the newly fertile land and the region came to be known as the **Canal colony**.
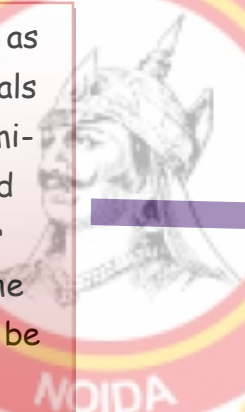
Role of Technology

The railways, steamships and telegraph were some important inventions of the late modern period. These inventions came to be increasingly used in colonies to further help in the transport of food grains and raw materials.

Before 1870s

Animals were shipped alive from America to Europe

After 1870s (Invention of Refrigerated Ships)

The invention of 'refrigerated ships' enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances

Animals took a lot of ship space. They were then slaughtered in Europe

↓

Many animals died, fell ill or became unfit for consumption during long journey

↓

High shipping cost led to high meat price and subsequently resulting in low demand and low production of meat.

Animals were now slaughtered from the starting point like America, Australia or New Zealand

↓

Frozen meat was then transported to Europe. Reduced shipping costs reduced prices of meat

↓

Now, even Poor could also afford meat. This increased consumption, demand, production and trade of meat

Availability of meat at cheap prices promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

Colonialism in the Late 19th Century

- One negative result of expansion of trade and industrial growth in Europe was the spread of colonialism in many countries of Asia and Africa. The big European nations divided the African continent among each other in 1885 at Berlin. Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and USA were some major African landholders.

- Initially, it became difficult to find labour in Africa. However, several methods were used by the Europeans to recruit and retain labour in Africa. These were:

Indentured labourers moving to other countries in search of employment

  o Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.
  o Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from land. Only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market
  o Mineworkers were also confined in compounds and not allowed to move about freely.

- Later, the spread of a cattle disease called rinderpest killed about 90% of cattle in Africa. This loss of cattle destroyed the African livelihood forcing the Africans to work for European planters and mine owners.

Indentured Labour

An indentured labour is a form of labour in which a bonded labourer works under contract for an employer for a specific amount of time. The labourer has to pay off his passage or travel expense to a new country or home.

- In the nineteenth century, many indentured labourers were sent from India and China to various regions of the world to work on plantations, mines and in road and railway construction projects.

- The indentured labourers had to sign a contract in which they had to work for five years on their owners plantations before returning to their lands. If they left their jobs before the end of their tenure, the owner had the right to send them to jail.

An image showing newly arrived Indian indentured labourers to Trinidad

- Most of the indentured labourers came from Uttar Pradesh, central India, Bihar and the dry regions of South India. Many Indian workers migrated to the Caribbean Islands, Mauritius and Fiji. These labourers worked under extremely harsh conditions and did not earn enough. Most of them were recruited by the agents who provided them with false information on the final destination, mode of travelling and living and working conditions. Indentured labour became a new system of slavery.

However, even during such harsh working conditions, the indentured workers discovered their own ways of surviving.

- Many of them escaped into the wilds while others developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different old and new cultural forms.
- 'Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is a creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.
- In Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called 'Hosay' (for Imam Hussain) in which workers of all races and religions joined.
- Similarly, the protest religion of Rastafarianism (made famous by the Jamaican reggae star Bob Marley) is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.

From the 1900s India's nationalist leaders began to oppose the system of indentured labour migration as abusive and cruel. It was abolished in 1921.

Indian Entrepreneurs

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Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad  →  Shikaripuri Shroffs and Nattukottai Chettiars  →  These were the bankers and traders who financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia. They also developed indigenous

                             →  Hyderabadi Sindhi traders  →  Established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported antiques and rare objects to tourists
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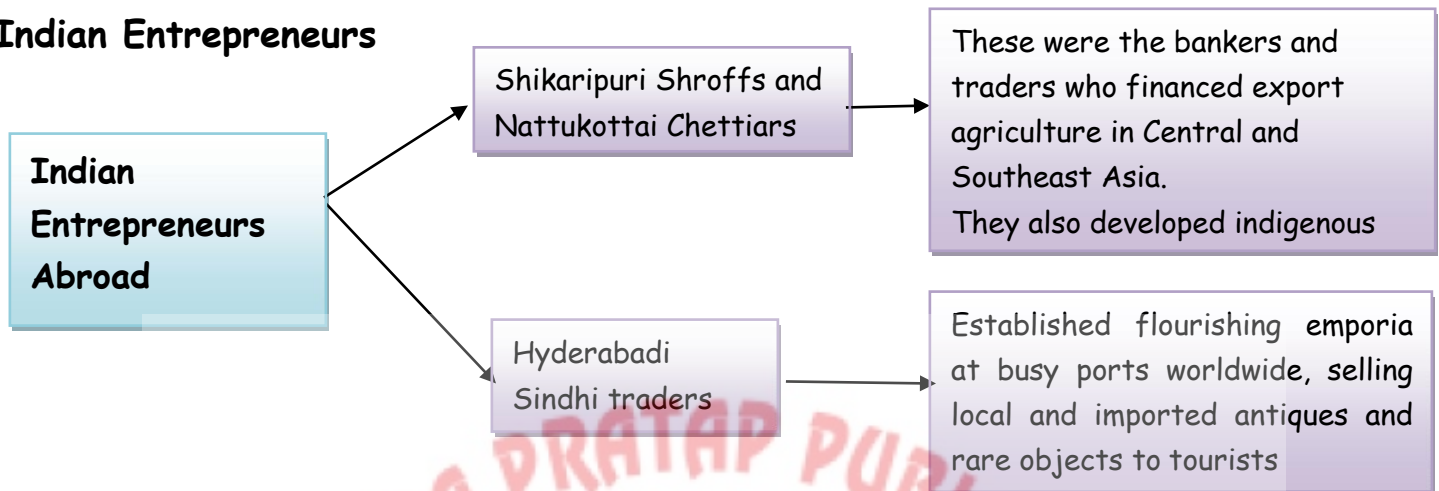
Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System

- The British Government imposed several restrictions on the import of Indian cotton clothes into Britain to protect local industries. The tariff duties however were removed on the British mill-produced cloth imported into India.
- This led to the decline in the Indian textile industries which were not able to face competition from the cheap mill-produced cloth from Britain. The Indian textiles also faced competition from British machine made goods in other international markets.
- While the export of Indian cotton cloth declined, the export of raw materials such as cotton, indigo and opium increased. In India, the value of British exports was higher than that of British imports. Britain thus maintained a favourable balance of trade with India. It helped Britain to balance its trade deficit with other countries, to pay its officers in India, to pay interest on India's external trade and to pay the pensions of the British officials in India. This resulted in the drain of Indian wealth to Britain.

The Economy during the First World War

- The First World War was fought between Britain, France and Russia (later also joined by the USA) on one hand and Germany, Austria–Hungary and Ottoman Turkey on the other hand. The war caused large-scale economic changes in the world.
- Machine guns, tanks, aircraft and chemical weapons were used on a large scale. During the war, many industries were producing goods related to the war. Women began to work as men went to the battlefield to fight the wars.

The First World War saw an increase in the production of weapons.

- Britain borrowed large sums of money from the banks and the public of the United States. After the end of the war, the citizens of the US had owned more overseas assets than in the US.

Post-War Recovery

- By the end of the war, Britain was heavily in debt. The end of the war led to an increase in unemployment. Production also decreased.
- The revival of wheat production in Canada, America and Australia led to the fall in the prices of wheat. This led to a decline in rural income and high debts for farmers.
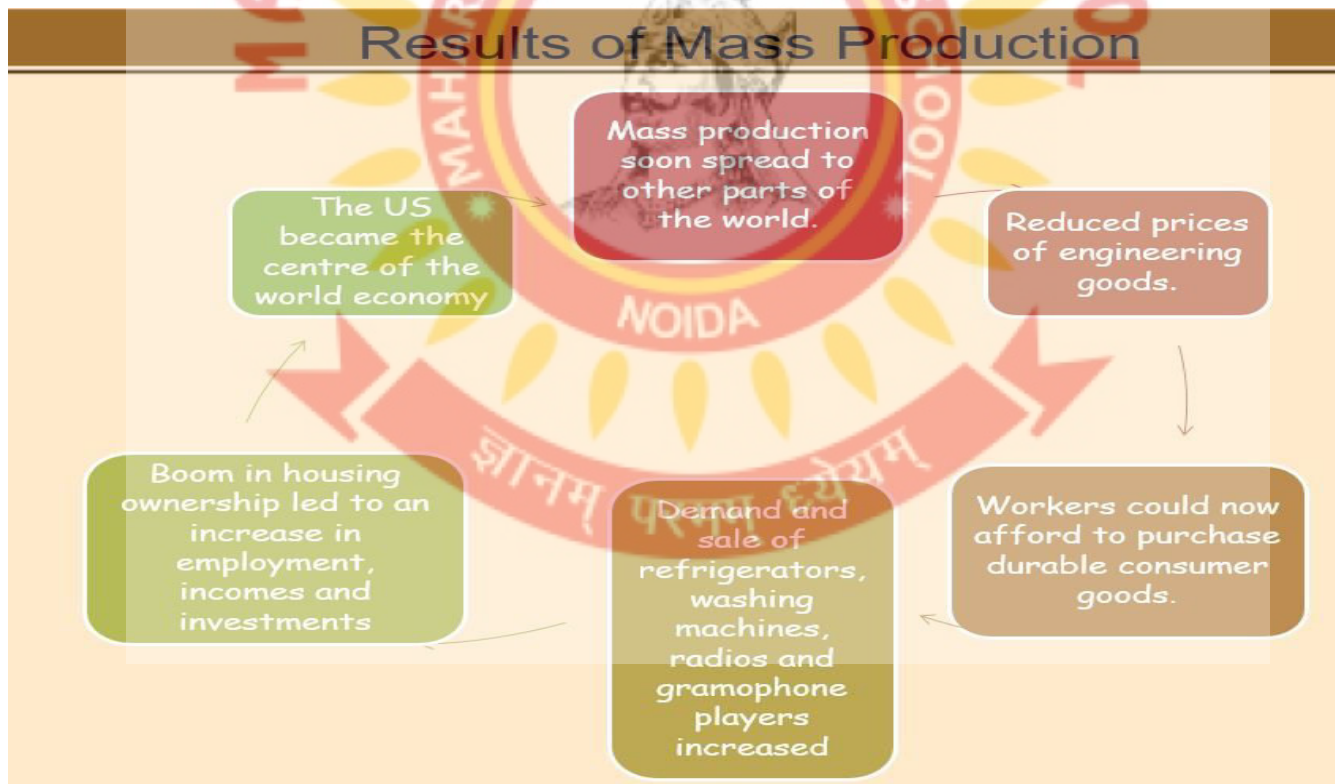- The US was quick to recover from the effects of the First World War
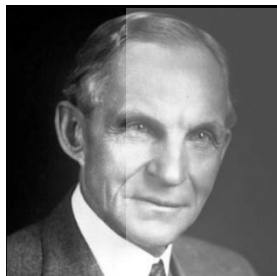
Sir Henry Ford

One important feature of the US economy of the 1920s was **mass production**.

- It was started by Sir Henry Ford. He adopted the assembly line of mass production.
- In the assembly line of mass production, workers had to pick and fix manufacturing parts as they came down a conveyor belt.
- The assembly line forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously. Mass production lowered costs and prices of engineered goods. As a result of higher wages, workers could afford to purchase durable consumer goods.

Results of Mass Production

- Mass production soon spread to other parts of the world.
- The US became the centre of the world economy
- Reduced prices of engineering goods.
- Boom in housing ownership led to an increase in employment, incomes and investments
- Demand and sale of refrigerators, washing machines, radios and gramophone players increased
- Workers could now afford to purchase durable consumer goods.

The Great Depression of 1929-30

- A great economic depression hit the United States and other European countries in 1929. There was decline in the production of industrial goods, employment opportunities, incomes and trade. Farmers were worst affected because of the decline in food grains.

- Countries which depended on US finances faced acute crises. The withdrawal of loans from the US led to the failure of major banks in Europe and the value of the pound deteriorated. The attempts by the US to protect its trading interests by increasing import duties also hit the world markets.
- The depression also hit the US hard. The conditions of farmers, workers and the middle class worsened.
- Agricultural overproductions, decrease in prices of agricultural goods and the refusal of the USA to grant loans to other countries finally resulted in the Great Depression.

The Great Depression of 1929 hit the western countries hard.

Consequences of the Great Depression

- The US banks slashed domestic lending
- Decrease in household income
- Purchasing power of people reduced
- Farmers suffered due to low agricultural prices
- Reduction in the prices of goods and commodities
- Several households and industries were unable to repay loans
- The US banking system collapsed

The Great Depression – Impact on India

- Indian trade was hit hard by the Great Depression. India's exports and imports were halved. By 1934, the prices of wheat fell by 50%.
- The prices of food grains declined, but the Government refused to reduce the taxes.
- Peasants who produced commodities for the world market such as cotton and jute suffered great losses. Rural indebtedness increased, and many farmers lost their lands.
- The depression did not impact urban Indians much. Decrease in the prices of food grains benefited fixed salaried employees. Investments in industries also grew as the Government protected the industries by imposing tariffs under the mounting pressure of the Indian nationalists.

The Second World War and Recovery

- The Second World War broke out in 1939. The destruction in this war was larger than the previous war. This war saw the rise of two powerful nations—the United States and the Soviet Union of Russia.

Effects of the Second World War

- Over 60 million people were killed and several millions were injured
- Civilians died in large numbers
- Led to economic devastation
- Aerial bombings destroyed several cities
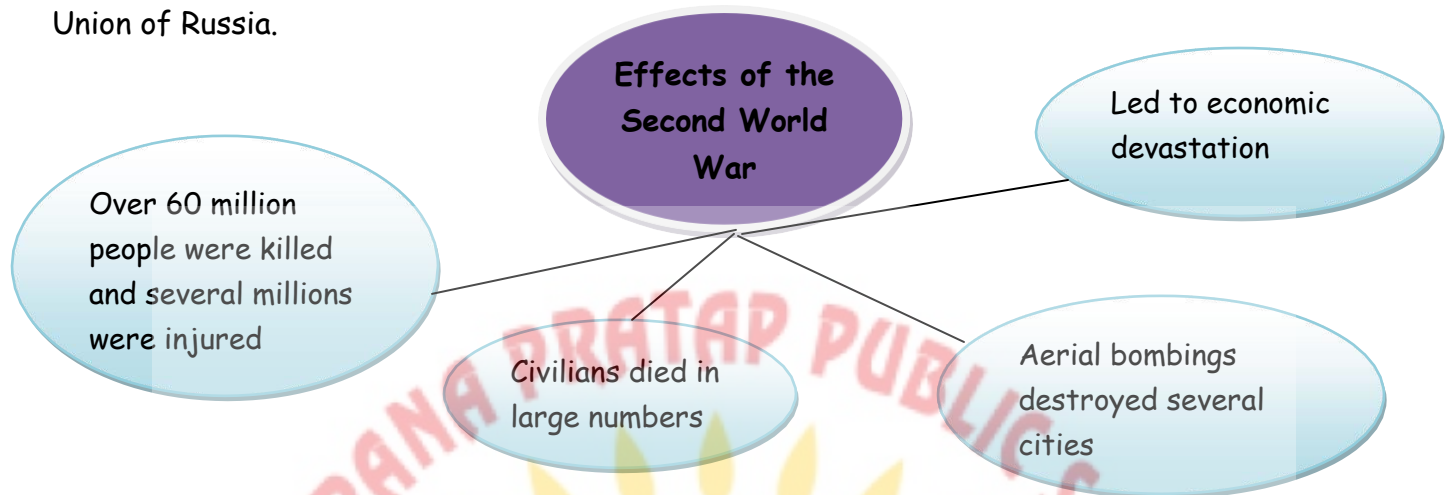
- The governments of the European and American nations realised that for economic recovery, it is important to preserve economic stability and guarantee full employment to the people. The conference was held at Bretton Woods in USA in 1944 to discuss ways to achieve these aims. This system came to be known as the Bretton Woods system.

The Bretton Conference held at Bretton, USA

- International Monetary Fund (IMF) was set up to finance the post-war reconstruction process. The World Bank and the IMF were controlled by the Western powers, especially by the US.
- The Bretton Woods system led to the beginning of growth of trade and income in many western industrial regions and in Japan.

Decolonisation

- After the end of the Second World War, many Asian and African countries became independent. These countries however emerged poor as these countries were exploited by colonial powers.
- The World Bank and the IMF began to shift their focus towards the development of newly independent nations. However, many western nations also secured the rights to exploit the natural resources of the poor countries and further exploited them.
- Many developing nations did not benefit from the rapid growth of the western nations, and thus, they organised themselves into a group of 77 or G-77 to demand a new international economic order (NIEO) which could also protect their trading interests in the long term. By NIEO, the third world countries aimed for a system that will give them a control over their own natural resources, development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials and a better access of their goods in the markets of the developed countries.
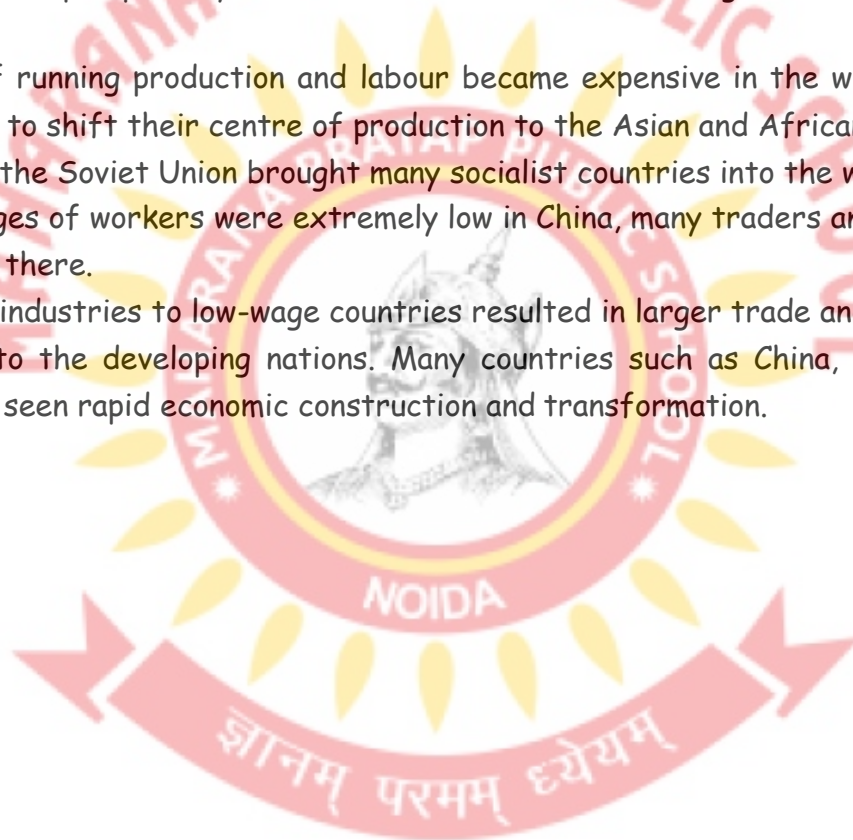
Beginning of Globalisation

- Because of the rising costs of goods, the US Dollar began to depreciate. This led to the collapse of fixed exchange rates (when the rates of exchange are fixed and the Government interferes in the system to keep them fixed) and the introduction of floating exchange rates (the rates are not fixed as they fluctuate depending on the demand and supply of currencies in the foreign markets; the Government does not control the rates).

Globalisation has resulted in the opening of many production units in India and China because of low production cost and availability of cheap labour.

- The developing countries were forced to borrow money from the western commercial banks and private lending institutions. This increased debt traps, poverty and lower incomes in borrowing countries.
- As the costs of running production and labour became expensive in the western nations, these countries began to shift their centre of production to the Asian and African nations.
- The collapse of the Soviet Union brought many socialist countries into the world economic fold.
- Because the wages of workers were extremely low in China, many traders and businessmen set up their industries there.
- The shifting of industries to low-wage countries resulted in larger trade and flow of capital from the developed to the developing nations. Many countries such as China, India, Brazil and the Philippines have seen rapid economic construction and transformation.
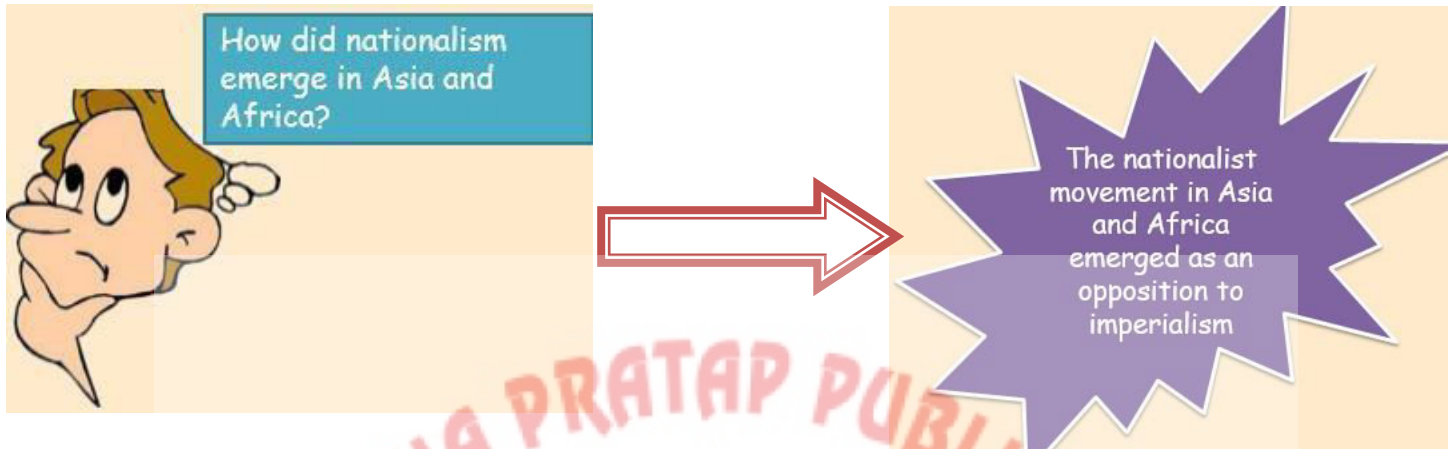
HISTORY

Nationalism in India

How did nationalism emerge in Asia and Africa?

The nationalist movement in Asia and Africa emerged as an opposition to imperialism

People of India began to discover their unity in the process of their struggle against the British

The sense of oppression under the colonial power gave Indians a shared bond that tied many different groups together leading to the emergence of nationalism
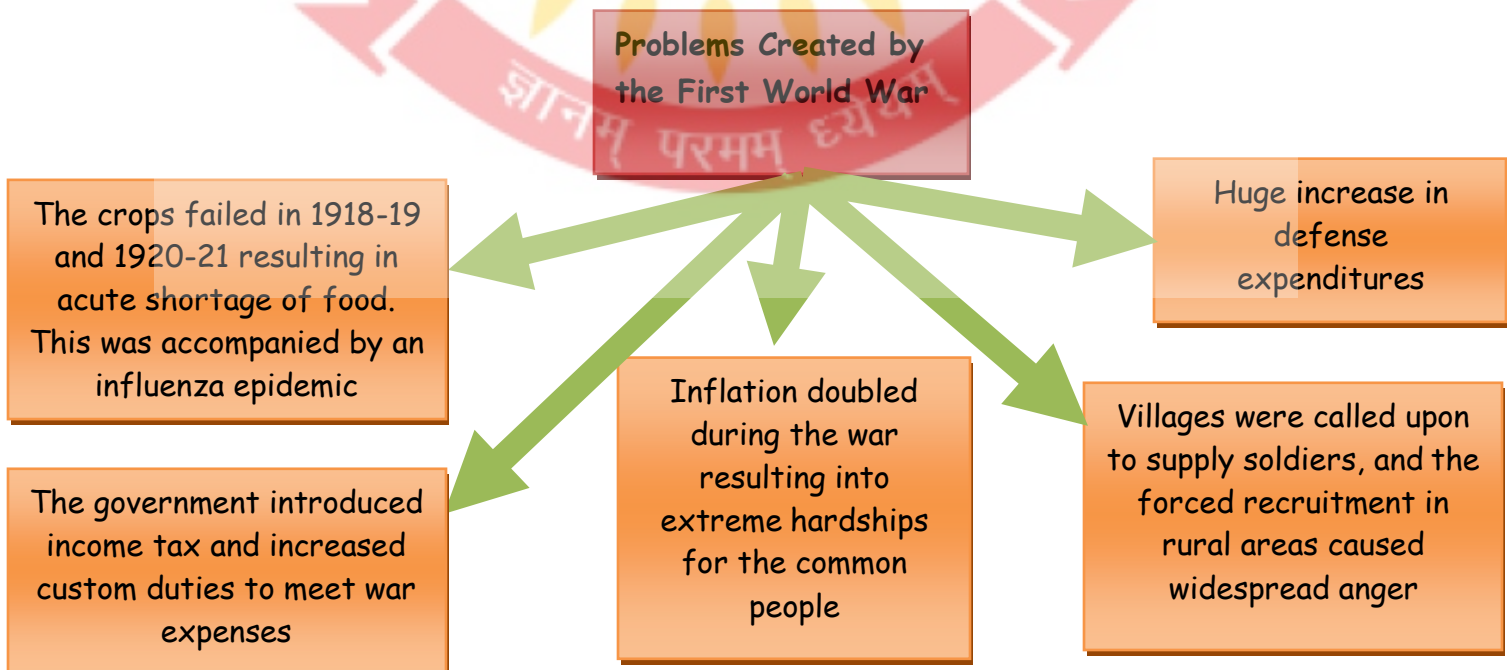
Growth of nationalism in India is associated with the anti-colonial movement. The Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi made the Indian National Movement a mass movement. In the second decade of the twentieth century, India was facing several problems due to the First World War (1914-18). The war created a new economic and political situation.

Problems Created by the First World War

Problems Created by the First World War

The crops failed in 1918-19 and 1920-21 resulting in acute shortage of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic

Huge increase in defense expenditures

Inflation doubled during the war resulting into extreme hardships for the common people

The government introduced income tax and increased custom duties to meet war expenses

Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger

Gandhi and his Idea of Satyagraha

Gandhi

While people were facing these hardships, Gandhi emerged on the Indian political scene with his unique tool of 'Satyagraha'.

Satyagraha according to Gandhi was a unique weapon to fight injustice. It was a novel method of mass agitation. It stressed on the principle of truth, non-violence, tolerance and peaceful protests. Gandhi had already organised a successful satyagraha movement in South Africa. He also organised it successfully at Champaran in Bihar (1916), Kheda in Gujarat (1917) and Ahmedabad in Gujarat (1918).
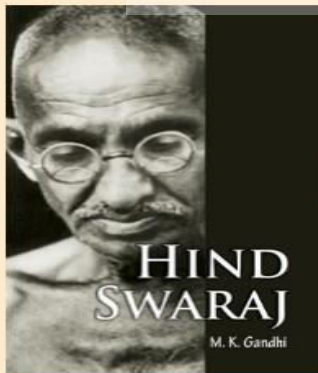
The Rowlatt Act

The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 in the Imperial Legislative Council. **This Act empowered the British Government to arrest nationalists and imprisoned them for two years without any trial.** Gandhi launched a movement against this unjust Act. Shops were closed and workers of the railway workshop went on strike. Rallies protesting against this Act were organised in various cities.

A pictorial representation of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Alarmed by the large participation of people in the movement, the Government arrested prominent leaders from Amritsar. Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10 April 1919, the police fired on a peaceful procession. People retaliated by attacking banks and railway stations. On 13 April, a large crowd assembled at Jallianwala Bagh protesting against the arrest of some of their leaders who criticised the Government for passing the Rowlatt Act. General Dyer blocked the exit of the Bagh and fired on the unarmed crowd. This resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people.

People in many north Indian towns protested against the killings at Jallianwala. The Government brutally suppressed these protests. It humiliated and terrorised the people. People who protested were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets and salute all British officers. As villages around Gujranwala in Punjab began to be bombed and the violence began to spread, Gandhi decided to call off the movement.
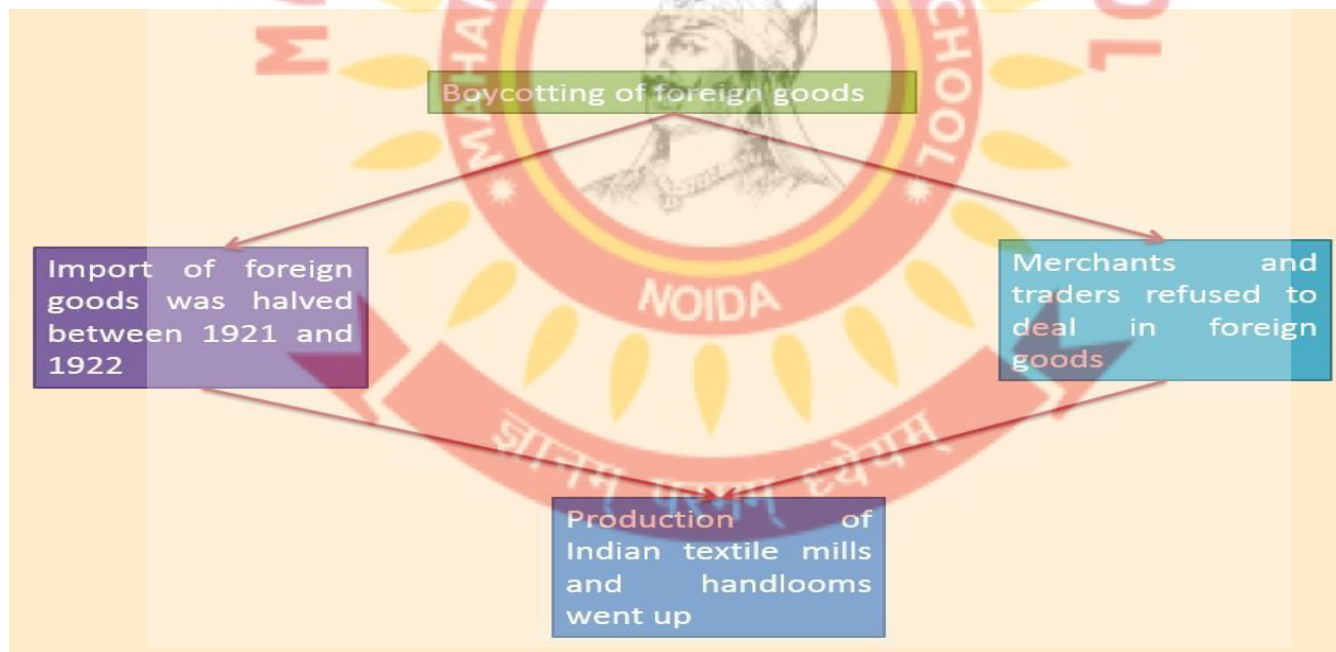

"The British rule was established in India with the cooperation of the Indians. If Indians refused to cooperate, the British rule in India would collapse within a year and swaraj will be established."

Non-Cooperation Movement

- Gandhi believed that if Indians do not cooperate with the British, the latter will have to leave India. He proposed to the people that government titles should be surrendered and people should resign from civil services, government-run educational institutions and legislative councils. It also included the boycott of foreign goods.
- The resolution on Non-Cooperation Movement was passed in Nagpur in December 1920.
- After the movement was launched, thousands of students left government schools and colleges in many cities. Teachers from these schools resigned, and lawyers gave up their practices.
- The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except in Madras where the Justice Party participated in the elections.
- As a part of the movement, foreign goods were boycotted and stress was laid on the use of swadeshi products. This led to decline in the import of foreign cloth and gave a boost to the Indian textile industry.
- The movement however slowed down in the cities as khadi cloth was more expensive than mill cloth and people could not afford to buy it. Many students and teachers again joined government schools and colleges as there were only a handful of Indian educational institutions.

Economic Impact of the Movement

Boycotting of foreign goods

Import of foreign goods was halved between 1921 and 1922

Merchants and traders refused to deal in foreign goods

Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up

The Non-Cooperation Movement among the tribal Population

- The movement soon spread among the tribal regions of India. Various tribes protested against the Government because the British denied their traditional rights in the forests and they were also forced into the 'begar' (forced) labour.
- The colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. This infuriated the tribals.

Alluri Sitaram Raju

- Alluri Sitaram Raju inspired the tribals to participate in the movement and wear khadi clothes. However, he believed that India can be liberated only by using violence.
- The Gudem rebels attacked police stations and vowed to carry guerilla warfare for attempting swaraj. However, Alluri Sitaraman Raju was captured and executed in 1924.
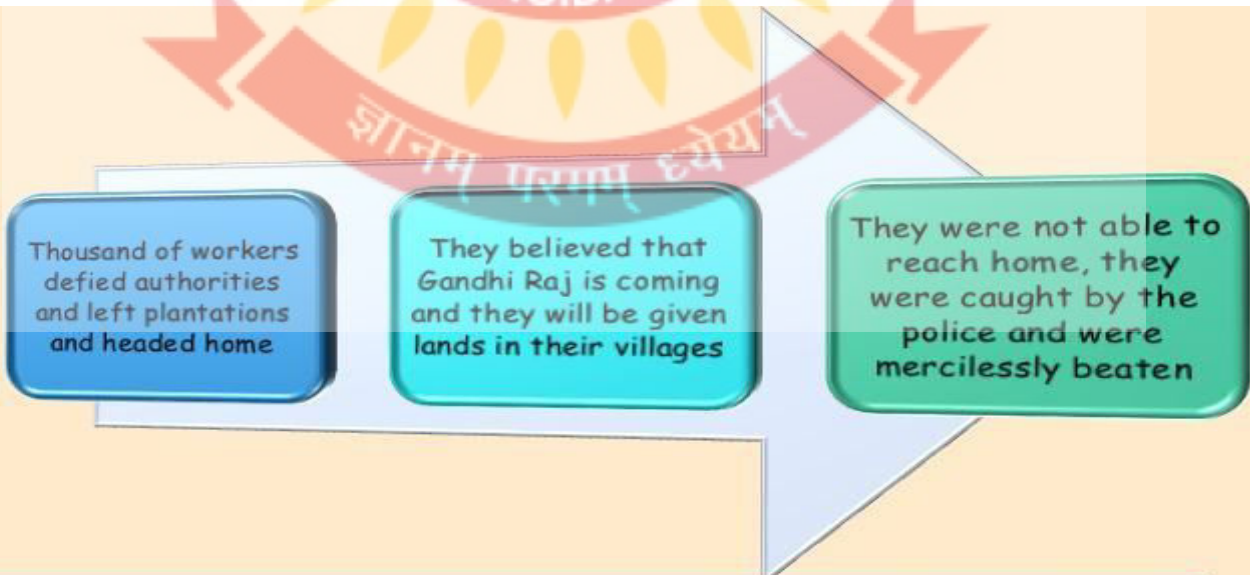
Rebellions in the Countryside
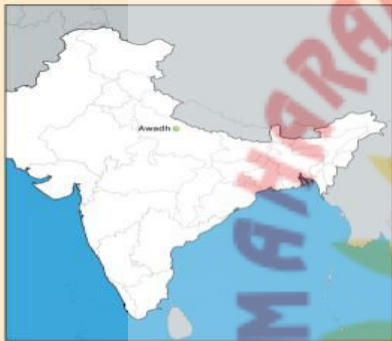
- In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru went around the village trying to understand the grievances and issues of the peasants
- Within a month, 300 branches of *Kisan Sabha* were set up around the area
- The movement in Awadh became the part of the Indian national movement
- 1921, the house of talukdars and merchants was attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over
- Many local leaders declared that Gandhi wanted non payment of taxes and that the land had to be redistributed equally among the poor

Meaning of 'Swaraj' for the Plantation Workers

Plantation workers equated the concept of 'swaraj' with their basic rights which were denied by plantation owners.

Thousand of workers defied authorities and left plantations and headed home

They believed that Gandhi Raj is coming and they will be given lands in their villages

They were not able to reach home, they were caught by the police and were mercilessly beaten

- Vision of the movements were not defined by the Congress
- Workers and tribals interpretated *Swaraj* in their own terms

Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement

Chauri-Chaura

Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 when a group of protestors became violent and killed 23 Indian policemen at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh.

Factors shaping the Indian politics in late 1920s

Two factors shaped the Indian politics towards late 1920s.

- The first was the impact of worldwide economic depression, Peasants were the worst suffers as the prices of their agricultural goods reduced drastically.
- The second factor was that at this time, Tory government in Britain appointed a committee under Sir John Simon to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. Political parties opposed the Commission because it did not have any Indian as a member.

In this background, the Congress under the president ship of Nehru declared 'Purna Swaraj' or an independent India as an ultimate aim of the Congress.

The Civil Disobedience Movement

Gandhi on 31 January, 1930, sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. While some of these demands were of general interests, some were specific. The most stirring of all demands was the demand to abolish 'Salt Laws'. Gandhi chose salt as it was used by people of all sections of the society and was an essential food item. When demands were not fulfilled, Gandhi started his famous 'salt march'. On April 11, 1930, he reached Dandi, a coastal village of Gujarat and violated the law by manufacturing salt marking the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. During this movement people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British but also to break colonial laws.

Gandhi during the Salt March

People participated in the Movement in the following ways:
- People across the nation broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories
- Foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed
- Peasants refused to to pay revenue and chaukidari tax
- Village officials resigned and people living in countryside violated forest laws

Repression of the Government
- The government began arresting Congress leaders. This in turn led to violent clashes at many places
- When Gandhi was arrested during the course of the movement, industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings and structures that symbolised the British rule
- The government responded with brutal repression. Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and around 100,000 people were arrested.

Under such situation Gandhi signed the Irwin pact and decided to call off the movement. While Gandhi agreed to participate in the Second round Table Conference, the government agreed to release the political prisoners. However, the talks during the Second Round Table Conference did not succeed. When Gandhi returned and came to know about the arrest of prominent Indian leaders- Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, he re-launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Participation of Various Communities in the Civil Disobedience Movement

Rich peasant communities
- The rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement
- They were hit hard by the Great Depression and found it extremely difficult to pay the government's revenue demands.
- For the rich peasants the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were disappointed after the Movement was withdrawn without revising any revenue rates

Poor Peasants
- The poor peasants not only wanted the revenues to decrease but also wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted
- The radical movements pertaining to poor peasants were often led by the Socialists and the Communists.
- However, the Congress was not willing to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places and hence the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain
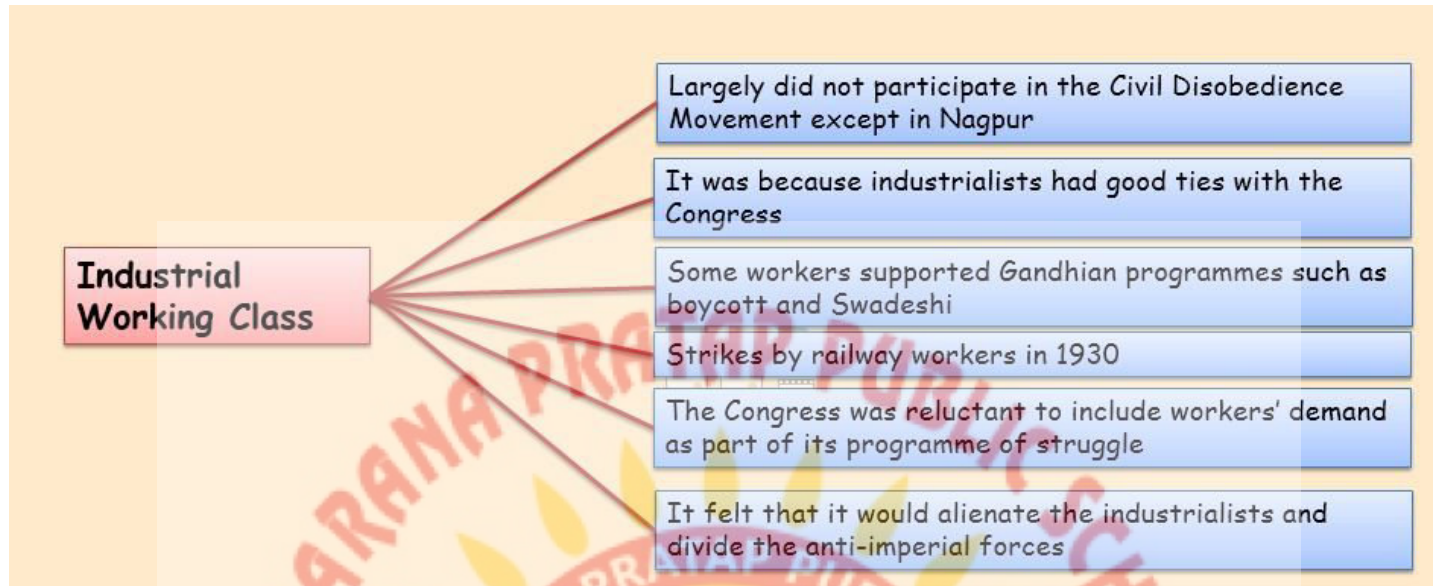
Business Class
- During the First World War, the business class had made huge profits and had become powerful. The industrialist class led by known industrialists such as Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla supported the Movement and criticised the colonial control over the Indian economy.
- They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

- For most industrialists, Swaraj was a time when the government's restrictions on business would end.

Industrial Class

Industrial
Working Class

- Largely did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement except in Nagpur
- It was because industrialists had good ties with the Congress
- Some workers supported Gandhian programmes such as boycott and Swadeshi
- Strikes by railway workers in 1930
- The Congress was reluctant to include workers' demand as part of its programme of struggle
- It felt that it would alienate the industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces

Women

Women actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Women came out in large numbers and participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed shops selling liquor and foreign goods. However, for a long time, Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the Congress as most Congressmen along with Gandhi were of the views that primary duty of a woman was to look after home and children.

Women actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement

Limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement

- The 'untouchables' or the 'dalits' remained aloof from the Congress during the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Congress had ignored them for the fear of offending the higher caste Hindus.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organized the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930. He demanded separate electorates for the dalits in the Second Round table Conference. The British accepted the demands but Gandhi was against this concession as he believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their assimilation into society.
- Ambedkar accepted Gandhi's position and signed the Poona Pact in September 1932. The dalits were given reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The dalits however, apprehensive of the Congress led national movement.
- Various Muslim associations in the country did not completely support the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the Khilafat Movement, they felt alienated from the Congress. The Muslims demanded a separate electorate for themselves. They believed that the Congress had same

interests as the Hindu Mahasabha and thus did not support it. They demanded reserved seats in the Central Assembly which was opposed by the Hindu Mahasabha.
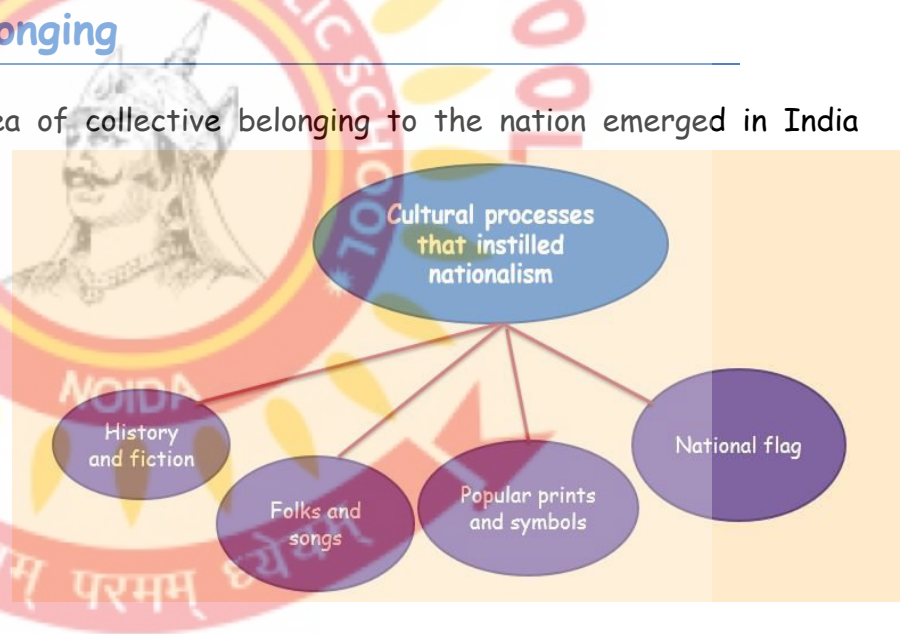
Gandhi as a Social Reformer

Gandhi was not only an exceptional political leader but was also a social reformer. He worked for the upliftment of the people belonging to the lower classes.

Regarded dalits as the children of the God

Organised satyagrah to secure their entry into temples and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools.

He himself cleaned the toilets to dignify the work of the lower caste

The Sense of Collective Belonging

The feeling of nationalism and the idea of collective belonging to the nation emerged in India because of the several factors:

- When people fought collectively to oppose the British in various movements and struggles, the feeling of nationalism was born.

- Nationalism also grew as a result of various literary and artistic activities. The idea of India came to be associated with the image of 'Bharat Mata'.

Cultural processes that instilled nationalism

History and fiction

Folks and songs

Popular prints and symbols

National flag

Moved by the Swadeshi Movement, Abindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure who is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. The image of the 'Bharat Mata' aroused nationalist feelings amongst the Indians.

- The Novel 'Anadmath' written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay included the famous song 'Vande Matram' which instilled the feeling of nationalism amongst the hearts of the people.
- Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive the Indian folklore. Nationalists in the country toured several villages and collected folklores and folk tales to discover national identity.
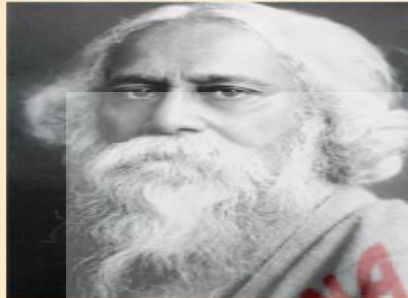
Rabindranath Tagore

IN BENGAL
Rabindranath Tagore began collecting hymns, folk tales, nursery rhymes and songs for creating the collective feeling of nationalism.

IN MADRAS
Natesa Shastri published a massive four volume folk tale named 'The Folklore of South India' as a part of national literature.

Natesa Shastri

- Various symbols were also used by the national leaders to inspire people. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.
- In 1921, Gandhi designed the 'Swaraj Flag'. It was a tricolour flag and had a spinning wheel in the centre. It represented the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

Indian Flag of 1921

- Reinterpretation of history played an important role in creating a feeling of nationalism. The British historians described Indians as backward, primitive and incapable of governing themselves. In response, the Indian historians wrote about the glorious Indian past. They asserted that before the colonial rule, India made advancements in the fields of art, architecture, science, mathematics, religion and culture. Her economy began to decline only after the establishment of the colonial rule in India.

All the above factors instilled a sense of nationalism among the Indians. However, the efforts to unify people were not without problems. When the Hindu rule of ancient India began to be glorified and images were drawn from Hindu iconography, the people of other communities began to feel alienated.