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TERM I

Volume 2

MATHEMATICS

SCIENCE

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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Untouchability is Inhuman and a Crime

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Department of School Education
# CONTENTS

**Volume 2**

## MATHEMATICS - (1-129)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Chapters</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Real Number System</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Measurements</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Practical Geometry</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SCIENCE - (130-240)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Chapters</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Crop Production and Management</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Reaching the age of Adolescence</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pictorial Feature of Plant Kingdom</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Microorganisms</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Elements and Compounds Around Us</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Measurements</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Force and Pressure</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. THE GREAT MUGHALS

**India on the eve of Babur’s Invasion**

On the eve of Babur’s invasion, India was divided into numerous mutually warring states. In the North, there was no political unity. The Delhi Sultanate was not strong. Ibrahim Lodi, the last Sultan of Delhi had lost control over his nobles. Rana Sanga, the head of the Rajputs was not only powerful but also ambitious to capture the throne of Delhi. Meanwhile Babur received invitations from Alam Khan, the uncle of Ibrahim Lodi and Daulat Khan Lodi, the Governor of Punjab, to invade India. In South India, there were two major independent kingdoms namely the Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmani Kingdom Who were constantly quarreling amongst themselves. It was under these circumstances, Babur invaded India.

**Babur**

Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad, Babur was born in A.D.1483 at Farghana in Central Asia. He was the eldest son of Umar Shaikh Mirza. Babur was a descendant from his father’s side of Timur, the Turk, and mother’s side of Chengizkhan, the Mongol. After the death of his father in A.D.1494, Babur became the king of Farghana at the early age of 11.

**CONQUESTS**

**FIRST BATTLE OF PANIPAT (A.D. 1526)**

Accepting the invitation from Daulat Khan Lodi, Babur made an elaborate preparations for the conquest of India. He met Ibrahim Lodi in the historic plains of Panipat on 21st April 1526. His artillery worked wonders, inspite of the superior numerical strength, Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and killed in the battlefield. It brought the rule of Delhi Sultanate to an end. Babur laid the foundation for the Mughal Empire in India.

**Activity - Find out more details about Babur’s military tactics at the first Battle of Panipat.**

The victory at Panipat did not make Babur the ruler of India. He had to deal with a formidable foe, Rana Sanga of Mewar. Rana Sanga was defeated in the battle of Kanwah in A.D 1527. Medini Rai of Malwa was defeated in the battle of Chanderi in A.D 1528. Muhammed Lodi was also defeated in the battle
of Gaghra in A.D 1529. Thus Babur founded the Mughal Empire in India. His Empire extended from Bihar in the East to Punjab, Kabul, Kandahar and Badakshan in the West. However, he did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his success. In A.D 1530 at the age of 47, Babur died of ill-health, after nominating Humayun as the successor.

**HIS PLACE IN HISTORY**

Babur is one of the most interesting figures in the history of Medieval India. He was a great warrior, scholar and poet. He wrote his Autobiography, “Tuzuk-i-Babri”, popularly known as “Memoirs of Babur” in Turkish language. Babur was the most brilliant Asian Prince of his age. There is no doubt that Babur laid the foundation for the mighty Mughal Empire that ruled India for ever 200 years.


Humayun, the eldest son of Babur, ascended to the throne in A.D 1530 after the death of his father. He was born in Kabul in A.D.1508. He had three brothers namely Kamran, Askari and Hindal. At the age of 20, he was appointed as the Governor of Badakshan.

The throne inherited by Humayun was not a bed of roses. He had faced many difficulties. Babur had no time to consolidate his empire. As there was no law of primogeniture, (eldest son succeeding the throne) a war of succession arose after the death of Babur. Humayun's brothers were ambitious to occupy the throne of Delhi. The Rajputs wanted to drive the Mughals out of India. Bahadur Shah of Gujarat also threatened Humayun. Sherkan of Bengal and Bihar was a great challenge to Humayun. Thus Humayun was surrounded by enemies on all sides.

Sherkan defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa in A.D 1539 and again in the battle of Kanauj in A.D.1540. Humayun managed to escape and became a homeless wanderer for 15 years. He married Hamida Banu Begum and Akbar was born at Amarkot in A.D 1542. With the support of the Shah of Persia, Humayun recovered Kabul and Kandahar from his brother Kamran. He recaptured Delhi and Agra in A.D 1555, and became the king after 15 years of his exile.

"Humayun" means “fortunate”, but he was an unfortunate son of Babur. As a king, he failed. “If there was any possibility of falling, Humayun was not a man to miss it". According to Lane Poole, “He tumbled through life and tumbled out of it”. Finally, he met his tragic end in A.D 1556. Before his death, he nominated his son Akbar as his successor and Bairam Khan as the guardian.

**SHER SHAH SUR (A.D.1540-1545)**

The original name of Shershadh Sur was Farid. He was the son of Hussain. Farid Khan was born in A.D 1472. He entered into the services of the Afghan Governor of Jaunpur, who conferred on him the title...
“Sherkhan” the “Lion King” for killing a tiger in a single hand (Sher) on a hunting expedition. He took up the services under the Governor of Bengal. Later, he became the ruler of Bihar and called himself ‘Shershah’. The dynasty founded by him was known as “Sur Dynasty”.

CONQUESTS

In the battle of Chausa in A.D 1539, Sherkhan defeated Humayun. After this victory, he began to dream of capturing the throne of Delhi. He declared himself the king of Bengal and Bihar. In the battle of Kanauj in A.D. 1540, he once again defeated Humayun and occupied Delhi and Agra and called himself Sher Shah. Then he conquered Sindh and Multan. Later on, Malwa, Raisin and Marwar were brought under his control. His last expedition was against the fort of Kalinjar in Bundelkhand. He was injured by the explosion of gun powder and died in A.D 1545.

Shershah’s Administration

Central Administration

Shershah was the architect of a brilliant administrative system. He was not only an autocratic but also enlightened and vigorous. He did not listen to the advise of Ulema. He even looked into small parts of administration. He was assisted by a council of ministers. There were four important ministers, Diwan-i-Wizarat in charge of income and expenditure, Diwa-i-Ariz in charge of recruitments, organization of army, Diwan-i-Rasalat in charge of ambassadors and envoys, Diwan-i-

Insha in charge of royal proclamations and despatches.

Provincial Administration

For the administrative convenience, he divided his empire into number of Sarkars. It was further divided into number of parganas. Each pargana comprised of a number of villages. The village was the lowest unit of provincial administration.

Revenue Administration

The land revenue system of Shershah was noteworthy. Land was measured and the tax was fixed according to the fertility of the soil. Land Tax was an important source of income. The share of the state was fixed as one-third of the average produce of the land. He issued “Patta” to the cultivators. He introduced the “Ryotwari System”. Many of the reforms of Shershah were followed later by Akbar. Hence Shershah has been called as the Fore-runner of Akbar.

Military Administration

Shershah was a great warrior and military genius. He followed the main principles of Ala-ud-din Khilji’s military system. He had a well organized army. His army consisted of infantry, cavalry, artillery and elephantry, but great emphasis was laid on cavalry. He appointed Afghan soldiers in the higher posts. He introduced the “Dagh” system (or) “branding the horses” to avoid false musters. He also maintained a descriptive roll for the soldiers.
Judicial Administration

Shershah was a fountain-head of justice. He had a strong sense of justice. Everyone was treated equally before the law. No one was above the law. He was the highest court of appeal. He was assisted by the Chief Qazi. No one could escape punishment on account of his status.

OTHER REFORMS

Intelligence Department

Shershah revived the Dakchauki, the espionage system. This system worked efficiently and Shershah was able to get information from all parts of his dominion.

Roads

Shershah improved the means of communication and paid great attention towards restoring old roads and building new ones. Four major roads were laid by him to connect all the four corners of his kingdom. He built caravan sarais all along the roads for the benefit of the people.

Currency Reforms

Shershah abolished old and mixed currency. He fixed the ratio between copper and silver coins. He issued silver and gold coins. These coins bore his name in Devanagiri script. This currency was useful to improve the general economic condition of the nation. Hence Shershah has been called as "the father of modern currency".

Estimate

Shershah was a great empire-builder. He was an administrative genius. He also contributed to the field of architecture. His mausoleum built at Sasaram in Bihar is a marvel of Indo-Islamic architecture. He also built the Purana Qila at Delhi. He was one of the greatest rulers of India. It is said that if Shershah had been spared, the mighty Mughals would not have appeared in the history of India.

AKBAR THE GREAT

(A.D.1556-A.D.1605)

Akbar, the Great was one of the greatest rulers of India. Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar was born at Amarkot on 23rd November 1542. Humayun made Bairam Khan Akbar's guardian as he was only 13 years old when he was crowned Emperor.

CONQUESTS

SECOND BATTLE OF PANIPAT

(A.D. 1556)

The throne inherited by Akbar was not a bed of roses. The
immediate problem facing Akbar was to deal with the rising power of Hemu, the Prime Minister of Muhammad Shah of Bengal. Hemu tried to capture Delhi. The armies of Akbar and Hemu met at the historic plains of Panipat in A.D. 1556. Hemu was defeated and killed. Akbar consolidated the Mughal rule strongly in Delhi and Agra.

Akbar was under the control of Bairam Khan for 4 years. After four years Akbar wanted to become the real ruler of India. Hence he wanted to get rid of Bairam Khan. In A.D. 1560 he sent Bairam Khan on a pilgrimage to Mecca and he was killed by his commanders. Later Akbar's foster mother Maham Anaga controlled the affairs for two years. The period of her rule was also known as "Petticoat Government". As Maham Anaga proved to be unscrupulous, Akbar wanted to do away with her. So, he killed her son Adam Khan. Maham Anaga also died of grief. Later Akbar became the real ruler.

Other conquests

Akbar extended his empire by many conquests. He annexed Chunar and Malwa. Bihari Mal of Amber (Jaipur) accepted his overlordship. He gave his daughter in marriage to Akbar. Jahangir was born to them. Akbar annexed the Rajput state of Gondwana, Rani Durgavathi, offered a stiff resistance, but she was defeated.

After that he conquered some territories like Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. His empire extended from Bengal in the East to Afganisthan in the West, from Himalayas in the North to Golconda in the South.

RAJPUT POLICY

Akbar followed cordial relations towards the Rajputs who were honest and brave. He married Jodhbai, the princess of Jaipur. The rulers of Bikaner and Jaisalmar also gave their daughters in marriage to Akbar. Akbar appointed the Rajputs in higher positions. Raja Mansingh, Raja Bhagawan Das, Raja Todar Mal and Birbal were the notable ones. Akbar abolished 'Jizya' and 'Pilgrimage taxes' which were collected from non-Muslims.

DECCAN POLICY

To extend his kingdom and to check the rising power of the Portuguese, Akbar turned his attention towards Deccan. Ahmed Nagar was being ruled by Chand Bibi. Akbar defeated her and annexed it. Berar and Khandesh were also captured by him.

LITERARY WORKS

Though an illiterate, Akbar patronized scholars. Raja Todar Mal translated Bhagavata Purana into Persian. Abul Fazal and his brother Abul Faizi translated several Sanskrit works into Persian. Abul Fazl wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama. Abul Faizi translated Ramayana and Mahabharatha into Persian from Sanskrit. Tansen was a great musician who adorned Akbar's Court.
RELIGIOUS POLICY
(DIN-I-ILAAHI)

Akbar was not an orthodox Muslim. He was very tolerant. Akbar’s father was a Sunni Muslim while his mother was a Shia. His guardian Bairam Khan was a Shia, Sheikh Mubarak, his tutor was also a Shia. All these made Akbar tolerant towards all religions. In 1575, he constructed a building known as Ibadat Khana. He invited religious leaders of various faiths and had discussions. He issued the famous “Infallibility Decree” which made Akbar as the religious head as well as the King. Finally in 1582, Akbar promulgated a new religion called “Din-i-Illahi” (Divine Faith). Its object was to establish a National Religion based on universal toleration. It comprised of the good principles of all religions. Akbar never compelled anyone to follow his new religion. After Akbar’s death, Din-i-Illahi began to disappear.

**Din-i-Illahi was the Brain-Child of tolerant Akbar.**

Land- Revenue Reforms of Akbar

Shershah was the forerunner of Akbar in the field of land revenue system. With the help of Raja Todarmal, Akbar improved land revenue system. Survey of land was made and the state revenue was fixed as 1/3 of the actual produce. The ryots could pay their tax either in cash or in kind. Loans were provided to them which could be repaid easily by annual instalments. Every cultivator was given a ‘patta’ (Title Deed) and was also required to sign a qubuliyat (Deed of Agreement).

MANSABDARI SYSTEM

The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was the basis of civil and military administration of the country. It was introduced by Akbar which he borrowed from Persia. The word 'Mansab' means 'Grade' or 'Rank'. The Mansabdars were to recruit their troops and help the emperor when required. Each Mansabdar was given a piece of land according to his rank. The Mansabdars drew their salaries from the revenue of the land. This system worked well under Akbar but later on it deteriorated.

Contribution in the field of art and architecture

Akbar’s period witnessed a remarkable growth in the field of art and architecture. He built the Buland Darwaza, an imposing gateway at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his Gujarat conquest. He constructed a new palace at Fatehpursikri. The Akbari Mahal, Jahangiri Mahal, the Lahore Fort, Panch Mahal, Jodh Bai Palace etc., were built in Red sand stone.

AKBAR’S PLACE IN HISTORY

Akbar died in 1605 A.D., after a glorious rule of 50 years. He occupies a unique position in the history of India. He has been regarded as the real founder of the Mughal Empire in India.

JAHANGIR (A.D. 1605-A.D. 1627)

After the death of Akbar, his eldest son Salim assumed the title
Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir (or) “conqueror of the World” and became the emperor of India in A.D 1605. After a few months of his accession, his eldest son, Prince Khusrub revolted against him. Khusrub received the blessings of Guru Arjun Dev the 5th Sikh Guru. But Khusrub was defeated, arrested and blinded. Later on he was put to death. Guru Arjun Dev was also not spared. He was also put to death and his property was confiscated. This incident strained the relationship between the Sikhs and the Mughals.

**BRITISH TRAVELLERS**

During Jahangir’s reign, captain William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe from England visited his court. Sir Thomas Roe obtained permission from Jahangir in A.D.1615 to trade at Surat.

**Activity:**
Recall some other travellers who visited India at various times.

**LITERARY WORKS**

Jahangir was a great scholar and a good writer. He wrote his autobiography, “Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri”, which gives us an account of his reign. He was a lover of poetry and art.

**JUSTICE**

Jahangir was famous in the field of justice. He ordered for the setting up of a “Chain of Justice” between Shah Burji palace in the fort of Agra and a stone pillar fixed on the banks of the river Yamuna for enabling the aggrieved persons to pull the chain and ask for justice.

**Activity:**
Which ruler in Ancient Tamil country introduced the chain of justice during his reign?

**ROLE OF NURJAHAN**

The story of NurJahan occupies an important place in the history of the Mughals. She was the daughter of Mirza Ghias Beg. Her original name was Mehr-un-Nisa. She was extremely beautiful. She was married to Sher Afghans who was killed by Jahangir. In A.D 1611, Jahangir married her and gave her the title “Nur Mahal” or “Light of the Palace”. Later on she was called as Nur Jahan or “Light of the World”. She was an intelligent, educated and cultured woman. During Jahangir’s reign, she exercised the real power. The period between 1611-1626 may easily be called as “the Age of NurJahan”. However, after the death of Jahangir in A.D.1627, she lost her importance and died in A.D. 1645.

**Activity:**
Name the first woman ruler of Medieval India.

**ESTIMATE**

Jahangir was a kind and generous ruler. He laid out beautiful gardens. At Srinagar he laid out the Shalimar and Nishat Gardens. He had a great interest in the field of architecture. Some of his remarkable buildings are Akbar’s Tomb at Sikhandara, Itmad-ud-daula’s Tomb near Agra and the Great mosque at Lahore.
SHAH JAHAN
(A.D.1628-A.D. 1658)

Shah Jahan was the son of Jahangir. His original name was Khurram. He was born in A.D. 1592 at Lahore of a Hindu mother. When Jahangir died in A.D.1627, Nur Jahan summoned her son-in-law Shahriyar with a view to put him on the throne. At that time, Khurram was in Deccan. Nur Jahan proclaimed Shahriyar as the Emperor. Asaf Khan, the father-in-law of Khurram (Shah Jahan) sent forces against Nur Jahan and Shahriyar, defeated them and placed Shah Jahan "King of the World" on the throne of Delhi.

CONQUEST

Shah Jahan fought with the Portuguese. He sent Mahabat Khan towards Deccan to conquer Ahmed Nagar. It was annexed with the Mughal empire in A.D. 1636. He tried to recapture Khandhar and made three attempts but failed. It exposed the weakness of the Mughal army. He defeated the rulers of Bijapur and Golkonda. He made Aurangzeb, the Governor of Deccan.

Golden Age of the Mughals

The reign of Shah Jahan has been considered as the “Golden Age of the Mughals”. The power and prestige of the Mughal empire reached its height during his time. There was both prosperity and poverty during his period. His architectural wonders tell about prosperity while poverty is known through the accounts of foreigners.

Whose period was known as “The Golden Age” in Ancient India?

Prince of Builders

Shah Jahan has been called as the “Prince of Builders”, and "Engineer King". Shah Jahan was the founder of the Mughal cities in Red sandstone and left them in white marble. He built a new capital "Shahjahanabad". He built the Red fort in Delhi which consisted of Rang Mahal, Moti Mahal, Diwan-i-Kham and Diwan-i-khas, “Paradise on Earth”.

Jama Masjid

It was built by Shah Jahan at Delhi in white marble. It is considered to be one of largest mosques in the world.

The Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal is the most famous building of Shah Jahan. It was built at Agra on the banks of river Yamuna, in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz. The Taj Mahal has been considered as one of the seven wonders of the world and a dream in marble. It was built by Ustad Isa, the chief architect of that time. The estimated cost was about ₹20 lakhs and took nearly 22 years to
complete it. He also built Moti Masjid or “Pearl Mosque” at Agra and the Tomb of Jahangir. He had a grand collection of precious stones. It included the 'Peacock Throne' and the valuable Kohinoor Diamond.

The peacock throne is a crowning example of Mughal Jewellery. The Persian invader, Nadir Shah took it away in A.D. 1739.

**Activity:**
Do you know the place where the Peacock throne is now?

Fine arts like music, painting and literature reached high level of development during the reign of Shah Jahan. He was a great patron of arts and literature.

Shah Jahan fell ill in A.D. 1657. A war of succession broke out among his four sons. Shah Jahan was imprisoned in A.D. 1658 and remained in prison till the last days of his life. He passed away in A.D. 1666.

**ESTIMATE**
Undoubtedly, Shahjahan was one of the greatest rulers that India had ever produced. The travellers who had visited India during his period i.e., Bernier and Travernier, the Frenchmen and Manucci, an Italian adventurer had left behind good records about Shahjahan's reign.

**AURANGZEB (A.D. 1658-A.D. 1707)**

Aurangzeb was the last Great Mughal emperor. He was the third son of Shah Jahan. When Shahjahan fell ill in A.D. 1657, a war of succession started among the four sons of Shah Jahan namely, Dara Shukoh, Shah Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad. On hearing about Shahjahan's illness, Aurangzeb who was in Deccan rushed to Delhi. He ascended the throne in A.D. 1658 after killing his three brothers and imprisoning his father. He assumed the title of "Alamgir".

**Religious Policy**

Aurangzeb was a pious, orthodox Sunni Muslim. He regularly read the "Koran". He hated not only the non-muslims but also Shia Muslims. He reimposed Jizya, a tax on the non-muslims and pilgrimage tax. He took away all the Hindus from the state service. As a result he had to face the revolts of Rajputs, Jats, Satnamis, Sikhs and Marathas.

**Activity:**
Compare Akbar and Aurangzeb as two extremes in their religious policy.

**AURANGZEB AND THE SIKHS**

The Mughal-Sikh relationship became strained after Jahangir.
Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru, protested against the anti-Hindu policy of Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb was annoyed and the Guru was summoned to Delhi and compelled to embrace Islam. As the Guru refused to do so, he was tortured and beheaded. This infuriated the Sikhs. Guru Gobind Singh who succeeded his father as the tenth Guru, determined to avenge the mughals. He organized the Sikhs into a military brotherhood against the Mughals. The military organization of the Sikhs was called the “khalsa”.

Activity:-
Who was the founder of Sikhism? Identify “5 ‘K’s in “Khalsa”?

AURANGAZEB AND THE MARATHAS

Aurangzeb sent Shaista Khan, the Governor of Deccan to suppress Shivaji, the great Maratha leader. Shivaji attacked Shaista Khan with a band of 400 soldiers in his residence at Poona. In this attempt, Shaista Khan escaped but lost one of his fingers. Later Aurangzeb sent Jai Singh against Shivaji and peace was made. Shivaji accepted an invitation to visit the Mughal court but he was not received properly by Aurangzeb. Later on Shivaji was imprisoned. But he escaped from the prison and continued to be a constant enemy to the Mughals.

DECCAN POLICY

Aurangzeb spent about 25 years in the Deccan. On account of his continued stay in the Deccan, the administration went out of gear. He could see his own empire declining. His endless wars emptied the treasury. Enemies arose on all sides. It was the “Deccan ulcer” that ruined Aurangzeb. He died in A.D.1707.

ESTIMATE

Aurangzeb was chiefly responsible for the disintegration of the Mughal empire. His strict religious policy, long stay in the Deccan, vastness of his empire and his suspicious nature not only ruined himself but also paved the way for the downfall of the mighty Mughal empire. Aurangzeb was a successful Musalman, but as a king, he thoroughly failed.

MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION

Central Administration

The Mughal administrative system was in the nature of a military rule and was a centralized despotism. The Emperor (or) Badshah had all the powers in his hands. He was an absolute ruler. He was regarded as the “shadow of God on Earth”. He was assisted by a council of ministers. The most important among them was the Wazir (or) the Prime Minister.

Provincial Administration

For the administrative convenience the empire was divided into a number provinces known as “Subas”. Each Suba was under a Subedar (or) Governor. During the Akbar’s time, there were 15 Subas. The Subedar was incharge of the
Subas. The Subas were further divided into Sarkars and Sarkar into “Parganas. Village was the lowest unit of provincial administration.

**Revenue Administration**

The main source of income of the state was land revenue. Raja Todar Mal, the famous Revenue Minister helped Akbar in this field. He had already worked under Sher Shah. Akbar made improvements on Shershah’s land revenue system. Mainly due to this Shershah had been called as the “Forerunner of Akbar. Akbar introduced “Zabti” system. All the lands were measured with an uniform standard of measurement. On the basis of the fertility of the soil and the yield of the crops, lands were classified into three categories. One third of the average yield was fixed as the land tax. It could be paid either in cash or in kind. In times of famine or floods, tax remissions were given. The officers were instructed to be kind with the peasants.

**Military Administration**

The Mughal army was consisted of infantry, artillery, cavalry and elephants. Cavalry was an important branch of the army. Akbar introduced a new system called “Mansabdari system” “Mansab” means “rank” or “place”. Each mansab was valued on the basis of the number of horsemen they had. There was a grade of Mansabdars. It ranged from 10 to 10,000 mansab. Besides horses, they were to maintain foot soldiers also. The mansabdars were to help the emperor in times of war. In return for their help they were given fixed salary.

**Judicial Administration**

The king was the fountainhead of justice. He was assisted by the Chief Qazi. Cases were tried according to Quaranic Law. Punishments were severe. Mutilation was an ordinary punishment.

**Causes for the downfall of the Mughal Empire**

Aurangzeb’s religious policy was the most important cause for the downfall of the Mughal Empire. His ill-treatment of the Hindus, the Rajputs and the Sikhs made them deadly enemies of the Mughals. As the Mughal Empire became vast, it was very difficult for the Mughal rulers to control the distant parts of the empire. So revolts broke out in many parts. The successors of Aurangzeb were very weak. They could not check the disintegration of the empire. The absence of the law of primogeniture was another cause for the downfall of the empire. After the death of each mughal emperor, there was a war of succession among his sons and it paved the way for their own downfall. There was deterioration and demoralization in the Mughal army.

The soldiers cared more about their personal benefits than winning the battles. The Marathas emerged powerful under the dynamic
leadership of Shivaji and proved to be deadly enemies of the Mughals. The coming of the Europeans also paved the way for the deterioration of the Mughal empire. Last, but not the least, the invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali gave a serious blow to the already tottering Mughal Empire.

The mighty Mughal dynasty founded by Babur, consolidated by Akbar began to disintegrate even during the reign of Aurangzeb. Thus the Mughal Dynasty came to an end.

**EXERCISE**

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The first Battle of Panipat was fought in A.D_______.
   a) 1536       b) 1526       c) 1506
2. Sher Shah has been called the Forerunner of ________.
   a) Akbar       b) Humayun     c) Shah Jahan
3. ________ set up a “Chain of Justice”
   a) Aurangzeb   b) Jahangir    c) Babur
4. Guru Arjun Dev was the _______ Sikh guru
   a) Fifth       b) ninth      c) tenth

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Humayun means ________.
2. In the Second Battle of Panipat, Akbar defeated ________.
3. The reign of ________ has been called an the “Golden Age of the Mughals”
4. Tansen lived in the court of ________.
III) Match the following.
1. Rana Sanga 1582
2. Din-I-Ilahi Revenue system
3. Second Battle of Panipat Ruler of Mewar
4. Raja Todarmal 1556

IV) Answer in one word.
1. When was the Battle of Kanwah fought?
2. What is Jahangir’s autobiography known as?
3. Who was Akbar’s guardian?
4. Who was known as the “light of the world”?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.
1. How did Babur establish the Mughal empire in India?
2. Sketch the role of NurJahan in Mughal history.
3. Write a note on the currency reforms of Shershad
4. List any four causes for the downfall of the Mughal Empire in India.

VI) Answer in detail.
1. Whose period is known as the “Golden Age of the Mughals” – why?
2. Give a brief account of the administration of the Mughals.

VII) Activity.
1. Make an album by collecting pictures of art and architecture of the Mughals.

VIII) Map work.
1. On the outline map of India draw the extent of Akbar’s Empire and mark the places conquered by him.
2. On the outline map of India, draw the extent of Aurangazeb's empire and mark the places conquered by him.

Formative Assessment
1. Prepare an Album by collecting pictures of Babur to Aurangazeb.
2. Draw a Timeline chart showing Important events of the Mughal period.
3. The Taj Mahal, one of the wonders of the world – discuss.
4. Prepare a rotating disk depicting literary contributions of the Mughals.
5. Anti–reactionary religious policy of Aurangazeb resulted in the downfall of Mughal Empire – Discuss in the class room.
2. RISE OF THE MARATHAS

The Marathas were people who lived in the hilly region of Deccan in and around Maharashtra. The physical features of the Maratha region developed certain special qualities among the people. They worked under the Shia kings of the Deccan. The hill forts and the hillocks provided them excellent protection against their enemies. They developed a peculiar type of Warfare called “Guerilla Warfare”.

“Guerilla Warfare” means “Irregular Warfare”, whereby the Marathas used to hide amidst the mountains and suddenly make an attack on enemies.

The Marathas had developed hatred against the Muslims for their atrocities. The spread of the Bhakti Movement created a spirit of oneness among the Marathas. The important leaders of the Bhakti Cult like Tukaram, Ramdass, Eknath and Vaman Pandit taught them about devotion to God and the need to create a strong nation. Under such circumstances, there emerged a strong leader called “Shivaji”. Under his leadership, the Marathas became strong and resisted the Mughal authority.

**SHIVAJI (A.D. 1627-A.D. 1680)**

Shivaji was born in A.D.1627 at Shivner hill fort near Poona. His father was Shahji Bhonsle who worked under the Sultan of Bijapur.

His mother was Jija Bai. Later on, Shahji Bhonsle married Tukabai and neglected his first wife Jijabai and Shivaji. Hence he was brought up by his tutor and Guru Dadaji Khonda Dev. During his childhood he learned about Puranic legends and stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha through his mother. As a pious lady, his mother did a lot to mould the character of her son. His Guru trained him in horse-riding, warfare and also taught him the art of administration.

Shivaji

**Conquests**

Shivaji wanted to establish an independent kingdom of his own. He conquered the forts of Purandhar, Raigarh, Torna and Kalyan from the Sultan of Bijapur in A.D.1646.

**Shivaji and Bijapur Sultan**

To subdue Shivaji, the Sultan of Bijapur deputed Afzal Khan to bring
Shivaji, ("Mountain-Rat") dead or alive in A.D.1659. When Shivaji came to know about Afzal Khan's treacherous plan he made his own preparations to meet him. At the appointed place, Afzal Khan met and embraced Shivaji and tightened his grip. With his right hand, he tried to kill Shivaji but the Maratha chief tore Afzal Khan's bowels open with the help of the "Tiger Claws" (Baghnakh). Afzal Khan cried out in agony and fell down. This event led to an increase in the power and prestige of Shivaji.

**Shivaji and Mughals**

In A.D.1660 Aurangzeb sent Sayistakhan, the Governor of Deccan to check the activities of Shivaji. Sayistakhan camped at Poona. At night, Shivaji entered the house in the guise of a marriage party and attacked Sayistakhan, who was in asleep. Sayistakhan but still his thumb.

Aurangzeb again sent Raja Jai Singh to deal with Shivaji. Shivaji was surrounded on all sides. Finding himself helpless, Shivaji agreed to come to terms with Jai Singh. In A.D.1665, **Treaty of Purandhar** was signed between them. Jai Singh persuaded Shivaji to meet Aurangzeb in his court. When Shivaji and his son Sambaji reached Agra in A.D.1666, they were not treated properly. Shivaji was upset and when he opposed it, he was imprisoned by Aurangzeb. But Shivaji pretended to be ill and escaped from prison by hiding in a large basket filled with apples. **Aurangzeb** called Shivaji a "Mountain-Rat". After the great escape Shivaji became the bitter enemy of Aurangzeb.

In A.D.1674, Shivaji got himself coronated at Raigarh and assumed the title of "Chatrapati". A new Maratha Empire came into existence. The coronation ceremony cost the Royal treasury dearly. Due to the financial crisis, he was compelled to invade the Carnatic region. He captured Jinni, Vellore and many other important forts. His kingdom included a large part of Mysore, Konkan and Maharashtra. Unfortunately, he did not live long. His reign lasted only for six years. He died in A.D.1680 at Raigarh.

**Administration of Shivaji**

Shivaji was a great administrator. He always had the welfare of his people in his mind. He had a council of eight ministers called "Ashtapradhan" to assist him in administration.

In whose court were the "Ashtadiggajas"? "Navarathnas"?

1. Peshwa : Prime Minister
2. Mantri : Chronicler
3. Sachiv : Home Secretary
4. Surnant : Foreign Secretary
5. Senapathi : Commander-in-chief
6. Amatya : Finance Minister
7. Pandit Rao : Ecclesiastical Head
8. Nyayadish : Chief Justice

Each minister was in charge of a department. The kingdom was divided into several provinces. They were further divided into Parganas
and villages. The territory under Shivaji was known as “Swarajya”.

**Revenue Administration**

Shivaji abolished the Zamindari system. He had direct contact with the ryots (cultivators). The land was assessed after a careful survey. 2/5 of the produce was fixed as the share of the state. It would be paid either in cash or in kind. Loans were provided to the farmers in times of famine. His land revenue system resembled the system followed by Raja Todar Mal under Akbar. The state also collected custom duties and professional taxes. The two other important taxes collected during his time were Chauth and Sardeshmuki.

**Activity:**-
List some taxes that we pay to our Government.

**Judicial Administration**

Justice was administered according to Hindu Laws. Panchayats settled the disputes in the villages. Patel, an officer equal to the present day Tahsildar, enquired the criminal cases. All civil and criminal appeal cases were enquired by *Nyayadhish*, who was a member of Ashtapradhan.

**Military Administration**

Shivaji was a great warrior and a military genius. He maintained a standing army with great discipline. His army consisted of infantry, cavalry, artillery, elephantry, camel corps and even a navy. The cavalry was the most important force. Forts played a very important role and they were considered as “Mother”. Soldiers were paid regularly in cash and even after their death, their families were taken care of. Women were not permitted in the military camps. Standing corps were not destroyed. Soldiers were given strict orders not to kill or torture women, children and the aged.

**Estimate**

Shivaji was a born leader. Though an illiterate, he understood the complicated problems of the state and tackled them diplomatically. His greatness lies in creating a strong nation for the Marathas. He continued to be a formidable foe to the Mughals who were scared of his diplomatic moves. Shivaji took the glory of the Maratha kingdom to its zenith with his firm determination.

**Successors of Shivaji**

After the death of Shivaji, his eldest son Sambhaji ascended the throne. He was not as efficient as his father. Aurangzeb arrested Sambhaji and his son Sahu after capturing Bijapur and Golconda. Sambhaji was put to death. Rajaram, another son of Shivaji became the Chatrapathi. When he died in A.D.1700, his wife Tara Bai began to rule the empire on behalf of her minor son Shivaji-II. After Aurangzeb’s death, Bahadur Shah I became the emperor. He released Sahu. A civil war broke out between Sahu and Tara Bai. Tara Bai was defeated and Sahu became the Maratha king in A.D.1708. His
success was mainly due to Balaji Viswanath, whom he appointed as the "Peshwa" or "Prime Minister". As the successors of Shivaji were weak, the Peshwas became the actual rulers of the Maratha Empire, and proved to be efficient administrators.

**Peshwas**

The Prime Minister of the Maratha Empire was called the "Peshwa". Their rule started from A.D.1713.

**Peshwa Balaji Viswanath (1713 A.D.-1720 A.D.)**

He became the first Peshwa under the Maratha emperor Sahu. He was called as the founder of the Peshwa rule. He made Peshwaship hereditary. He appointed the feudal chiefs to collect the taxes like Chauth and Sardeshmuki. He revived the greatness of the Marathas. He died in 1720 A.D.

**Peshwa Baji Rao (1720 A.D.-1740 A.D.)**

After the death of Balaji Viswanath, his son Baji Rao became the Peshwa. On account of his great ability, he was generally regarded as the "greatest of the Peshwas". He wanted to expand the Maratha power in the north and followed a "Forward Policy". He compelled the Nizam of Hyderabad to sign a peace treaty. He captured Bassein from the Portuguese and captured Thana and Salsette. He died in 1740 A.D. The Maratha empire became powerful in India during his period.

**Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao (1740 A.D.-1761 A.D.)**

He was the 3rd Peshwa. He had the able guidance of his cousin Sadasiva Rao and the Maratha power attained its zenith in 1758 A.D. The Marathas occupied Punjab and the Maratha flag was unfurled over the fort of Attock. In 1761 A.D. the Maratha power reached its climax but they received a severe blow at the hands of Ahmad Shah Abdali.

**The Third Battle of Panipat (A.D. 1761)**

The conquest and occupation of Punjab by the Marathas had brought them into conflict with Ahmad Shah Abdali, the king of Afghanistan. He made huge preparations to invade India with the help of Nazib-ud-daulah of Rohilkhand and Shuja-ud-daulah of Oudh. He met the Maratha forces led by Sadasiva Rao at the historic plains of Panipat in 1761 A.D. It was called third battle of panipat. Sadasiva Rao over estimated his artillery strength. Abdali was able to cut off the line of communication of the Marathas. Initially, the Marathas had an upper hand but ultimately they were defeated at the end. This battle decided the fate of Marathas. It lowered their prestige and paved the way for the rise of the British.

**Causes for the defeat of the Marathas**

Maratha's policy of aggression and plunder brought their downfall. The Marathas lost the sympathies of their own religionists, Rajputs, Jats
and Sikhs. Ahmad Shah Abdali’s army was more trained and disciplined than the Maratha army. The Marathas failed to get their regular supplies. The Maratha leaders after Baji Rao were no match to Ahmad Shah Abdali.

After the third battle of Panipat, the Maratha empire continued to be ruled by inefficient Peshwas. This led to the disintegration of the Maratha empire and paved the way for their downfall in the history of India.

**Invasion of Nadir Shah (A.D.1739)**

Nadir Shah was one of the greatest warriors of Persia. He was a mere shepherd who rose into prominence because of his abilities. In A.D.1739, he invaded India for many reasons.

He wanted to plunder the immense wealth of India. He also wanted to earn name and fame by conquering the distant territories. He came to know that India was ruled by a weak and incompetent ruler, Muhammad Shah.

**Events**

He had sent an envoy to Muhammad Shah requesting him not to provide shelter to the Afghans fleeing from Khandhar and Ghazni. As Muhammad Shah did not reply, Nadir Shah invaded India in A.D.1739. After capturing Peshawar, he faced the Mughal army at Karnal. The Mughal emperor was defeated and Nadir Shah marched towards Delhi to receive the huge war indemnity of 20 crore of rupees as promised by the Mughal emperor. He stayed for 15 days at Delhi and plundered it. Thousands of residents of Delhi were killed. He did not spare the Mughal emperor and deprived him of the famous Kohi-noor Diamond and the Peacock Throne. After two months, Nadir Shah returned to his country with huge booty. However he was killed by his own soldiers in A.D.1747.

**Results**

The invasion of Nadir Shah gave a death blow to the Mughal empire and hastened its downfall. It exposed the weakness of the Mughal empire to the world. The weakness of Mughals lead to the rise of many powers like the Marathas, Jats, Sikhs, Rohillas etc. India was deprived of much of its wealth. In short, the invasion of Nadir Shah left the country quite “prostrate and bleeding”.

**Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali (A.D.1761)**

Ahmad Shah Abdali was the head of the Abdali tribe of the Afghans. He was made as the general by Nadirshah. On the demise of Nadirshah, Abdali became the ruler of Afghanistan. He invaded India many times from A.D. 1748 to A.D. 1767.

**Causes**

Like Nadirshah, Abadali too wanted to plunder the abundant wealth of India. He also wanted to earn a name and fame for himself through his invasions.
### Events
Before facing the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat in A.D.1761, Abdali had invaded India for four times. After conquering Punjab, he reached Delhi and plundered the city.

He had looted Mathura, Agra and several other places. In the Third Battle of Panipat in A.D.1761, he came out successful against the Marathas and shattered their power. In 1767 he invaded Punjab, against the Sikhs. But he could not proceed too far and returned to Afganistan.

### Results
The invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali gave a severe death blow to the Maratha empire. The wealth of India was plundered and thousands of people were killed. Due to Abdali’s invasion, confusion prevailed in Punjab, which provided a golden opportunity to the Sikhs to establish their power. Ahmad Shah Abdali gave a crushing blow both to the Maratha and the Mughal emperors. It cleared the way for the British to establish their sovereignty in India.

### Exercise

#### I) Choose the correct answer.
1. Shivaji’s tutor was __________.
   a) Dadaji Khonda dev  
   b) Shahji Bhonsle  
   c) Baji Rao
2. Shivaji had a council of ________ ministers called “Ashtapradhan”.
   a) seven  
   b) eight  
   c) nine
3. The first Peshwa was ________.
   a) Balaji Viswanath  
   b) Balaji Baji Rao  
   c) Baji Rao
4. Treaty of Purandhar was signed between ________ and Shivaji.
   a) Raja Jaisingh  
   b) Afzal khan  
   c) Shaistakhan

#### II) Fill in the blanks.
1. The Marathas adopted ________ warfare.
2. The Sultan of Bijapur sent ________ to subdue Shivaji.
3. The Prime Minister of the Maratha Empire was called ________.
4. After Aurangzeb’s death ________ became the Mughal Emperor.
III) Match the following.

1. Baji Rao  Persia
2. Nadir Shah  Ashtapradhan
3. Nyayadhish  king of Afganistan
4. Ahmad Shah Abdali  Forward policy

IV) Answer in a word.

1. When was the third Battle of Panipat fought?
2. In which year did Nadir Shah invade India?
3. When was the treaty of Purandhar signed?
4. Who was known as “Mountain – Rat?”

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Explain briefly the conflict between Shivaji and Afzal Khan.
2. How did Shivaji attack Shaista Khan?
3. What were the causes for the defeat of the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat?
4. Write a note on the invasion of Nadir Shah

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Explain why Shivaji was such a powerful ruler of the Marathas.
2. Describe the factors that led to the downfall of the Maratha Empire under the Peshwas.

Formative Assessment

1. Divide the class into groups and enact scenes from the life of Shivaji from his birth to his death.
2. Find out more about Guerilla warfare and discuss about other countries those have adopted these tactics.
3. Draw a time line to show the important events of the Maratha regime.
3. ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

India had commercial contact with European countries from time immemorial. With the arrival of Alexander the Great these relations became still more intimate. There was a great demand for Indian goods like silk, spices, muslin and handloom fabrics in Europe. India exported pepper, cloves, chillies, cinnamon, ginger, coconut, cane-sugar, indigo etc to western countries through three major trade routes.

The three important trade routes were,

1. Through Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Caspian Sea and terminating at the Black Sea Coast.

2. Through Persia and Syria leading to the port of Alexandria on the Mediterranean coast of Europe.


But in 1453 A.D. the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople and troubled the European merchants by blocking the land route which passes through Afghanistan. The other two routes were also closed as a result of the Arab conquest in the 8th century A.D. So the Europeans were forced to discover a new sea route to India.

The Portuguese

The Portuguese were the first to discover a new sea route to India. Prince Henry of Portugal started a school for training seamen on scientific navigation. Due to his interest and enthusiasm in the field of Navigation, he has been called “Henry, the Navigator”.

Bartholomeu Diaz

He was the first sailor from Portugal who set out on his voyage in 1487 A.D. He came upto the southernmost tip of Africa. As there was a storm when he reached there he named it the Cape of Storms. Later on, the Portuguese King renamed it, The Cape of Good Hope with a definite hope of discovering a sea route.

Vasco da Gama

On 27th May 1498, a Portuguese sailor, Vasco-da-Gama crossed the Cape of Good Hope and reached Calicut in India. He was given a warm reception by the Hindu ruler king Zamorin of Calicut. In 1501 he came to India for the second time and set up a factory at Cannanore. Thus the Portuguese established their factories at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore, on the West Coast of India.

Francisco De Almeida

(1505-1509 A.D.)

Francisco-De-Almeida was the first viceroy of the Portuguese possessions in India. During his period the Portuguese defeated the Arab traders. His policy was to increase the Portuguese naval power so that they might become the masters of the Indian Ocean. This policy of controlling the other countries settlement by naval
force was known as the “Blue Water Policy”. In 1509 Almeida was defeated and killed by the Egyptians.

**Alfonso-De-Albuquerque**

(1509-1515 A.D.)

Albuquerque was the second viceroy of the Portuguese in India. He was a great conqueror. He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 and made it the capital. He also strengthened his relationship with the Vijayanagar Empire. In 1511, he captured Malacca in the Far East and in 1515 he built the port of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf. He can be rightly called the Real Founder of Portuguese Power in India. He was a good administrator. He treated the Hindus well and opened schools for their education. The Muslims became an enemy of the Portuguese because of their religious policy. He encouraged marriages between the Portuguese and the Indian women. He died at Goa in 1515. After the death of Albuquerque, the Portuguese conquered Diu, Daman, Bombay, Ceylon, Salsette, Bassein and Hughli. After about a century the Portuguese power declined.

**Causes for the decline of the Portuguese power in India.**

Albuquerque's successors were weak. They could not strengthen the Portuguese hold over India. The Portuguese indulged in piracy against the Indian merchants. The Portuguese often forcibly converted the natives to Christianity. They also destroyed some temples in India.

Their religious policy created enmity of the Muslims. The Portuguese maintained a good relationship only with Vijayanagar kingdom. Therefore the fall of Vijayanagar kingdom in the battle of Talikotta 1565 A.D. was a great blow to the Portuguese. In 1580, Portugal came under the rule of Spain. The arrival of the Dutch and the English weakened the Portuguese power in India.

**The Dutch**

After the decline of the Portuguese power, the Dutch arrived India. The Dutch people of Holland founded the Dutch East India Company in 1602 and began to trade with Eastern countries. They concentrated on East Asia called “Spice Islands”. The Dutch company established its trading centres at Chinsura, Nagapattinam, Surat and Masulipatnam. They founded Pulicat near Madras in 1610 and built a fort there. They also established trading centres at Surat, Broach, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Patna and Kazimbaazar.

Meanwhile the English also sent their merchants to do the spice trade but the Dutch did not like the British interference over there. They made a plan against the English merchants and killed many of the English merchants at Amboyna in 1623 A.D. which came to be known as Amboyna Massacre. This incident created enmity between the English and the Dutch. Then the English left the Spice Islands and
concentrated their trade in India.

In India, the English had grown very powerful and the Dutch were no match for them. In 1759 the English captured Chinsura from the Dutch and a little later they also captured Nagapattinam. Thus the Dutch power in India came to an end.

**The British**

In 1588, the English defeated the Spanish Armada and consequently became the most important naval power of Europe. Then they thought of establishing colonies in the Eastern countries. So the English East India Company was started by 100 London merchants who received permission from Queen Elizabeth I on December 31st, 1600 to carry on trade with the East. In 1608, King James I of England sent Captain William Hawkins to the court of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir to obtain permission to establish a factory at Surat. However permission was not given as the Emperor was influenced by the Portuguese. In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the court of Jahangir and succeeded in getting permission to set up their trading centres at Agra, Broach and Ahmedabad. In 1639, Francis Day, bought a piece of land from the Raja of Chandragiri and laid foundation for modern Madras for a small rent. In 1640 the English built Fort St. George to protect their trade.

Charles II, the king of England married Catherine the daughter of the king of Portugal. He got Bombay, a small village as a part of dowry. In 1668 Charles II gave Bombay on lease to the English East India Company at a nominal rent of £10. In 1699 they got permission from Aurangzeb and set up a factory at Calcutta. Later they built a fort and named it Fort William after King William III.

Then they established factories at Hariharpur, Balasore, Hughli and Kazim bazaar. The British settlements soon developed into centres of commercial activities. Thus the English East India Company expanded its influence and control over India till 1858, when the administration of India was taken over by the British Crown from the East India Company.

**The Danish**

The people of Denmark were known as Danish. They began to trade with India. In 1620 they established their trading centre at Tranquebar and in 1676 at Serampore in Bengal. But they never concentrated on India and sold their trading centres to the British and left India.

**The French**

Like other European countries, France too realized the importance of trading with India. The French East India Company was established in 1664 by Colbert, a minister of Louis XIV, the king of France. They set up their factories at Surat in 1668 and Masulipatnam in 1669. In 1674 they got a place to the south of Madras from the ruler of Tanjore and laid the foundation of
European Settlements in India
The Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, the Danish and the French

Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Indian Ocean
Sri Lanka

Delhi
Agra
Bombay (British)
Goa (Portuguese)
Surat (Dutch)
Damoc (Portuguese)
Cochin (Dutch)
Kochin (Portuguese)
Pulicat (Dutch)
Kollam (Portuguese)
Trincomalee (British)
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Pondicherry, which became the headquarters of the French settlements in India. In 1690 they established their settlement at Chandranagore. They got Mahe in 1725 and Karaikal in 1739. Dupleix came to India 1742 as the Governor of the French possessions. Under him the French increased their influence all around.

Under such circumstances there was bound to be a conflict between the French and the English to establish supremacy in India. The clash of trade interests between the two ultimately led to a series of wars called the Carnatic Wars. Finally the English came out successful and established their power in India by sending the French out of India.

**EXERCISE**

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The great trading centre _______ was captured by Ottoman Turks in 1453 A.D.
   a) Afghanistan    b) Constantinople  c) Baluchistan

2. _______ was the first Viceroy of Portuguese possessions in India
   a) Francisco-de-Almedia    b) Alfonso-de-Albuquerque
   c) Barthalomeo Diaz

3. The English East India Company was started in _______.
   a) 1600 A.D.    b) 1644 A.D    c) 1664 A.D.

4. _______ became the headquarters of the French settlements in India.
   a) Chandranagore    b) Pondicherry  c) Mahe

II) Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Portuguese captured Goa from the Sultan of _______.

2. Captain William Hawkins visited the court of the Mughal emperor _______.

3. Sir Thomas Roe arrived India in _______.

4. _______ came to India in 1742 as the Governor of the French possessions.

III) Match the following.

1. Vasco-da-Gama          England
2. Mahe                    French settlement
3. Spice Islands           Portuguese Sailor
4. King James I            East Indies
IV) Answer the following in a word.
1. When was the French East India Company formed?
2. Who was Francis Day?
3. In which city is Fort St. George located?
4. In which continent is the Cape of Good Hope located?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.
1. Write any three causes for the decline of the Portuguese power in India.
2. How did the English East India Company acquire Bombay?
3. What were the trading centres of the French East India Company in India.
4. Write a note on Albuquerque.

VI) Answer in detail.
1. Give an account of the English East India Company in India.
2. Write about the establishment of trading centres by the Dutch and the French in India.

VII) Activity.
1. On the Rivers map of India mark the places occupied by the Portuguese, Dutch, the English, the Danish and the French.
2. Make a visit to Fort St. George

Formative Assessment
1. On an outline map of the world
   a) Mark the countries that established trade relations with India in the 17th and 18th centuries.
   b) Trace the routes of the important European travellers.
2. Collect pictures and write notes on 5 important forts established by the British in India.
4. ANGLO - FRENCH STRUGGLE (CARNATIC WARS)

The English and the French East India companies were established with the motive of trading with India. In course of time their competition turned into rivalry and both the powers tried to remove the other from the Indian scene. Their trade interest was also diverted towards politics. Making use of the situation and the rivalry among the native rulers, the English and the French tried to capture power in India and to establish their supremacy.

Between 1740-1763 the rivalry between the English and French led to three wars in India. These wars were known as Carnatic Wars as they were fought in the Carnatic region. Carnatic was originally a Mughal Province under the Nawab. It was ruled by Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic. The Nawab ruled the territory as an independent ruler. Arcot was the capital of Carnatic.

The British and the French exploited the region to strengthen their power. In the end, the British drove the French out of India by 1763 and established their supremacy over the Carnatic region.

**The First Carnatic War (AD.1746-AD.1748) Causes**

This war was an echo of the Austrian war of succession. In this First Carnatic war, the English and the French took opposite sides. They began to fight in India in 1746.

Dupleix, the French Governor of Pondicherry had an ambition to establish French power in India.

**Course**

Dupleix wanted to make the French Power supreme in South India. When the war started in Europe, Dupleix sent an appeal to La Bourdonnais, the Governor of Mauritius to capture Madras. He besieged Madras and captured it in 1746.

The Nawab of Carnatic, Anwaruddin did not like this. So he sent an army against the French. At Santhome on the banks of the river Adayar, Anwaruddin's army was defeated.

Then Dupleix tried to capture Fort St. David from the English but failed. Later the English attacked Pondicherry but the French successfully defended the city. In 1748 the war of Austrian Succession came to an end in Europe. So the Carnatic war also came to an end in India.

**Results**

The First Carnatic war came to an end by the treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle (1748) As a result the English got back Madras.

**The Second Carnatic War (AD.1748-A.D.1754) Causes**

The second Carnatic war was connected with the succession disputes between the Nizam of
Hyderabad and the Nawab of Carnatic.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, Asaf Shah died in 1748. There arose a competition between his son Nasir Jung and his grandson Muzzafar Jung. At the same time the Nawab of Carnatic, Dost Ali died. There was a dispute between Anwar-ud-din and his son-in-law Chanda Sahib for the throne of Arcot. The French supported Muzzafur Jung and Chanda Sahib. Hence Nasir Jung and Anwarud-din were forced to seek the assistance of the English. So a war broke out in 1748.

**Course**

With the help of the French, Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Sahib defeated and killed. Anwar-ud-din at the battle of Ambut in 1749. But his son Mohammad Ali took refuge in the fort of Trichirappalli. Chanda Sahib became the Nawab of Carnatic. In Hyderabad, both Nasir Jung and Muzzaffar Jung were killed. General Bussy, the French Governor made Salabat Jung the Nizam of Hyderabad. In return for the French help, he handed over the Northern Circars to the French.

The condition of the English became very critical. Robert Clive a clerk in the English East India Company changed the course of the war. He attacked Arcot, the Capital of Carnatic. He defeated Chanda Sahib and made Mohammed Ali, the Nawab of Arcot. Clive was called as the “Hero of Arcot”. Dupleix was recalled in 1754 and was succeeded by Godeheu.

**Results**

The Second Carnatic war came to an end with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1755. By this treaty both the sides agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian princely states and returned each others territories captured during the war. Mohammad Ali was acknowledged as the Nawab of Carnatic.

**The Third Carnatic War (AD 1756-AD 1763)**

**Causes**

In 1756 the Seven Years war broke out in Europe and the same war echoed in India as the Third Carnatic war.

**Course**

The French General Count de Lally captured Fort St. David. Bussy the French General at Hyderabad was asked to attack Madras which was a great blunder committed by the French. When Bussy left Hyderabad the British captured Hyderabad. Count de Lally and Bussy together attacked Madras. But the British general, Sir Eyre Coote defeated both the French generals at the battle of Wandiwash in 1760. In the next year 1761 Count-de-Lally surrendered Pondicherry to the British.

**Results**

The war came to an end with the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Chandranagore and Mahe were returned to the French but
Carnatic Wars

Arabian Sea

Indian Ocean

Bay of Bengal
they were not allowed to fortify them. The French lost all their prestige and influence in India. British became more powerful in India.

Causes for the Success of the British

Britain was commercially superior and the British in India were supported by the Home Government. The naval power of the British was far superior to that of the French. There was full co-operation among the English Officers. The mistakes committed by Count de Lally enabled the British to capture Madras. The British could concentrate on wars as there was peace in England while the French were too busy fighting wars in Europe.

Establishment of British Supremacy over Bengal

Bengal a very rich province of the Mughal Empire developed into an independent kingdom under Alivardi Khan. After his death, his grandson Siraj-ud-daulah became the Nawab of Bengal. The Battle of Plassey was a result of a quarrel that arose between Siraj-ud-daulah and the British in 1757.

Battle of Plassey (AD 1757) Causes

The English and the French were strengthening their fortification in Bengal. Siraj-ud-daulah, Nawab of Bengal asked them not to fortify their Forts. The French obeyed but the English refused to do so. More over the British were misusing their trade privileges. It enraged the Nawab. Siraj-ud-daulah marched with his army and captured Calcutta.

One hundred and forty six British soldiers were taken as captives and they were locked up in a very small room. Most of them died due to suffocation. Only twenty three of them were survived. This incident in history is called as the Black Hole Tragedy. On hearing about this tragedy, Admiral Watson and Robert Clive were sent to Bengal. They recaptured Calcutta.

Course

On 23rd June 1757 Siraj-ud-daulah met Robert Clive in a village called Plassey near Calcutta. Within a few hours, the Nawab was defeated and killed. The British appointed Mir Jafar as the Nawab of Bengal.

Battle of Buxar

After few years Mir Jafar was removed and Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal. A misunderstanding developed between Mir Qasim and the British. Mir Qasim was also removed, so he entered into an alliance with Shuja-ud-daulah the Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam II the Mughal Emperor against the British and invaded Bengal. A battle between the combined army of Indian rulers and the British took place at Buxar on October 22, 1764. In this battle, Mir Qasim and others were defeated. Mir Qasim fled from the battlefield while Shuja-II surrendered to the British.
Results

The Treaty of Allahabad was signed in 1765 between the English on one side and Shah Alam-II and Shuja-Ud-Daulah on the other side. Shuja-ud-Daulah was asked to pay a war indemnity of 50 lakhs to the British and also gave Kara and Allahabad to the British. The Mughal Emperor was given an annual pension of rupees 26 lakhs. Shah Alam II granted the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the English. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Carnatic practically came under the control of the British. The Battle of Buxar made the English East India Company a sovereign power in India.

After the Battle of Buxar, Robert Clive became the Governor of Bengal in 1765 A.D.

Hyder Ali

Hyder Ali was born in 1722. He was the son of a Faujdar and he started his career as an ordinary soldier. He rose to the position as the chief of the Army due to his hard work. When a Civil War broke out in Mysore, Hyder was in Dindigul. The king of Mysore asked for his help. After arriving at Mysore, he over threw the king and ascended the throne of Mysore. Though he was illiterate, he was very intelligent. He treated both the Hindus and the Muslims alike. He was known for his impartial Justice.

The First Anglo-Mysore War (A.D.1767-A.D.1769)

Causes

Mysore under Hyder Ali emerged as one of the most powerful kingdoms. Hyder Ali's growing power and his friendly relations with the French became a matter of concern for the English East India Company. This led to the First Anglo-Mysore War.

Course

In 1766, the British, the Marathas and the Nizam formed a coalition against Hyder Ali. But Hyder Ali was very clever and he bribed the Marathas and the Nizam and won over their support. But in 1767 Hyder Ali and the Nizam were defeated at Changama by the British. Hyder Ali captured Ambur and Mangalore and established his rule. Then he captured Baramahal, Karur, Tanjore and Cuddalore. He then besieged Madras which forced the English to sign the Treaty of Madras in 1769.

Results

The Treaty of Madras was signed in 1769. Both the sides agreed to restore places. The first Mysore war ended in favour of Hyder Ali.
Robert Clive became the Governor of Bengal in 1765. During his first tenure as a governor he was known for his conquests and during his second tenure for his administrative reforms.

Administrative Reforms

The servants of the company were forbidden to receive any gift from Indians. They were forbidden to indulge in private trade. He increased the salaries of the company’s servants. Robert Clive gave double Bhatta (field allowances) to the officers in times of peace. He set up a Fund known as Lord Clive’s Fund with a view to help poor servants of the company and widows of those who died in service. After receiving the Diwani (Civil) and Nizamat (criminal) rights from the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, Robert Clive introduced a new system called Dyarchy or Dual or Double Government. According to this system, the British enjoyed all powers but no responsibility. The Nawab was reduced to a position of all responsibility and no power.

In this system of Government, neither the Nawab, nor the English cared for the welfare of the people. The Dual Government was finally abolished in 1772. Bengal was brought under the direct rule of the company.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the Correct answer.

1. The Carnatic Wars were fought in_______.
   a) 1736-1744  b) 1740-1744  c) 1746-1763
2. The battle of Plassey was fought in_______.
   a) 1764  b) 1757  c) 1765
3. The founder of the British Empire in India was_______.
   a) Robert Clive  b) Dupleix  c) Mir Jafar
4. Count-de-Lally was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at the battle of_______.
   a) Madras  b) St. Thomas  c) Wandiwash

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The capital of Carnatic was_______.
2. The Hero of Arcot was_______.
3. The Battle of_______. made the English East India company a sovereign power in India.
4. La Bourdonnais was the French Governor of ______.

III) Match the following.
   1. First Carnatic War  Treaty of Allahabad
   2. Third Carnatic War  Village near Calcutta
   3. Plassey           Aix-la-Chappelle
   4. Battle of Buxar    Treaty of Paris

IV) Answer in one word.
   1. Name the treaty which was signed at the end of the First Anglo-Mysore war.
   2. Who was made the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey?
   3. When did the battle of Buxar take place?

V) Answer the following questions.
   1. What do you know about the Black Hole Tragedy?
   2. Write any three causes for the success of the British in India.
   3. What do you know about Robert Clive’s Dual system of Government?
   4. What were the causes for the First Anglo Mysore War?

VI) Answer in Detail.
   1. Give an account of the causes, course and the results of the second and third Carnatic Wars.

   Formative Assessment

   1. On the outline map of India mark the important places of Carnatic wars.
   2. Write an essay (about 15 lines) on why you think that The Battle of Plassey was a turning point in the History of India.
   3. Prepare a time-line chart to show the establishment of British rule in India.
RESOURCES

1. RESOURCES AND THEIR TYPES

Our planet Earth is made up of three major spheres. They are the Lithosphere or land, the Hydrosphere or water and the Atmosphere or the air that envelops the Earth. These three spheres together support the Biosphere or life sphere. These spheres provide humans with all their material requirements. Any material that is found in these spheres that is useful to man is called a resource. Resources play an important role in the economic development of a country.

Figure 1 helps us to understand the important natural resources of the Earth.

Resources can be classified into different types based on different criteria.

On the basis of development, resources are classified into Potential resources and Developed resources. Potential resources are those resources which have not yet been utilized by humans. For example, resources of Siberia and Antarctica. Developed resources are the resources which are used by humans. For example coal, iron ore etc.

On the basis of renewability, resources are classified into non-renewable or stock resources and renewable or flow resources. Today, we are concerned about resource depletion since the economic development of a nation depends on its resources. We will now examine in detail this category of resource in view of the depleting resources worldwide.

Non-renewable resources

Non-renewable resources are exhaustible resources because nature has a fixed stock of these resources. They are consumed faster than that nature can replace them. For example, minerals are mined or extracted from the Earth's crust and once extracted they cannot be replaced. The minerals which are now being used extensively can be grouped into:

a) Metallic minerals or minerals that contain metals in their ore form.
b) Non-metallic minerals or minerals that do not contain metals in their ore form.
c) Power minerals or minerals from which energy can be produced.

Of these minerals, power minerals will be dealt with in detail as they play a very important role in the economic development of a country. It is required to run industries, homes and offices. The important power resources which are exhaustible in nature are coal, oil and natural gas and Nuclear minerals.

**Coal**

Coal is called a 'fossil fuel' because it was formed many million years ago. Large forest were buried in sedimentary basins by geological processes. Over time the buried plant matter got converted into coal, due to pressure and heat. (Figure 2)

The important coal fields of the world are found in USA, Russia, Germany and the UK. In Asia, important coal fields are in China and India. In Tamil Nadu, coal is mined at Neyveli which has large reserves of lignite or brown coal. (Figure 5)

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**Oil and Natural Gas**

Oil is usually found in some strata of marine sedimentary rocks like mudstone, shale, sandstone etc (Figure 3) The remains of plants and calcareous animals (shelled animals) which were buried in the Earth, were subjected to heat and pressure. They changed into oil and this is found trapped in the pore spaces of the rocks. Natural gas, which is a lighter hydro-carbon, is found in the strata above the oil.

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![Figure 2 Formation of coal](image1)

![Figure 3 Formation of oil and Natural gas](image2)

![Figure 4 Mumbai High oil Fields](image3)
West Asia. It may also be found offshore in the continental shelves of the sea as in the North Sea (Figure 6). In India, major oil fields are found on shore in Assam. India’s largest offshore oil field is in Mumbai High (Fig.4). Production of oil has also started developing in the Cauvery Basin.

**Nuclear Minerals**

Minerals like uranium and thorium are used to generate nuclear power. Rich deposits of Uranium are found in Namibia, Kazakhstan and Canada. In India, some of the coastal sands of Tamil Nadu and Kerala are rich in illiminite. The USA is the world's largest producer of nuclear power, (30 % of worldwide nuclear generation of electricity). France is the largest user of nuclear power. (over 75% of its electricity is from nuclear energy).

(Source: [http://www.world-nuclear.org](http://www.world-nuclear.org))

**Renewable Resource**

Renewable resources are those which are infinite or are constantly renewed by nature. They continue to be available even after a part of it is consumed. For example, wind energy. The renewable sources of power are very important today.

**Hydroelectric power**

Hydro-electric power is the most developed source of renewable power. It is generated from falling water. Hydroelectric power is used extensively in many parts of the world where there are large rivers. The Three Gorges Dam across the river Yangtze in China is the largest hydro electric power project in the world (Figure 7a and 7b). In India, the Bhakra Nangal Dam is the largest source of Hydro-electric power.

**Nuclear power plants in India**

Madras Atomic Power Station, Rajasthan APS, Kaliga APS, Tarapore APS, Kakrapara APS, Narora APS.

([http://wwwnpcil.nic.in/](http://wwwnpcil.nic.in/))

*Figure 7a. Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze

*Figure 7b. Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze
Solar Power

Solar energy, is used to light homes, buildings and heat water. Photovoltaic cells are required to store the sun's energy. Germany is the world's largest producer of solar power.

Tropical regions have enormous potential to develop solar power. But it has not developed much because of the high cost of production. This is very expensive especially for the developing countries in the tropical regions.

Wind Energy

Wind energy is generated by using the wind to run turbines in areas where there is a constant flow of wind. Europe is a major user of wind energy. Twenty percent of Denmark's electricity comes from wind power.

(Source: World Wind Energy Association 2010)

In India, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have developed wind energy.

Aralvaimozhi, a wind farm located in Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu is the world's largest wind farm (Figure 8).

Biomass

The main sources of biomass are trees, crops and agricultural and animal wastes. Among these, wood fuel is the most important in the developing countries. Gobar gas or methane is generated from cow manure. Biofuels are now being produced from crops like sugarcane and Jatropha (Figure 9).

Conservation of Resources

Since human life and progress is dependent on the Earth's natural resources, man must learn to use these resources wisely. He must learn to manage the non-renewable resources with care, since they cannot be replaced. He must utilize the renewable resources for which extensive research and development are essential.

Man depends on resources for his living. The type of resources available in a place determines his occupation. We will see this in the following lesson.
EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.
1. A material which is found in nature and is useful to human is called a __________.
2. Minerals once extracted cannot be __________.
3. __________ play a very important role in the economic development of a country.
4. Uranium is a __________ mineral.
5. __________ have enormous potential to develop solar power.

II) Choose the correct Answer.
1. Resources already in use by humans are called __________ resource.
   a) Developed          b) Potential         c) Flow
2. Minerals are __________ resource.
   a) Renewable          b) non-renewable    c) Biotic
3. A major user of wind energy in the world is __________.
   a) Europe             b) South America   c) Antarctica
4. Type of coal mined in our state is __________.
   a) Lignite             b) Anthracite     c) Graphite
5. The largest hydroelectric power project of India is __________.
   a) Bhakra Nangal      b) Mettur          c) Damodar

III) Match the following.
1. North Sea              Nuclear power
2. Aralvaimozhi          Oil fields
3. Oil and Coal           Yangtze
4. Three Gorges dam       Fossil fuel
5. Thorium                Wind farms

IV) Write Brief Answers.
1. Define a) Non-Renewable Resources b) Potential Resources.
2. Write about wind energy.
3. Why should we use resources wisely?

V) Answer the following questions in detail.
1. Explain the formation of coal and oil.
2. Write an account on renewable resources
I. **Activity:**
Classify the following items into two categories as Natural Resources and Human made resources and paste pictures against each item.

- 1. Land
- 2. Houses
- 3. Vegetation
- 4. Machines
- 5. Coal
- 6. Nuclear minerals
- 7. Buildings
- 8. Factories
- 9. Wind
- 10. Fishes
- 11. Computers
- 12. Rivers
- 13. Water
- 14. Minerals
- 15. Soil
- 16. Synthetic materials
- 17. Mountain
- 18. Sea
- 19. Wild life
- 20. Railway lines
- 21. Solar power
- 22. Birds

II. **Model:** Make a model and write a report.
- 1. Formation of coal.
- 2. Windmill model

III. **Life skill:**
Suppose you are going to enjoy your vacation of 15 days in another place with your family, what will you do just before you lock the door? Put √ mark or √ mark according to the option.

- 1. Ignore everything and keep moving with your family members happily to enjoy the travel. □
- 2. Switch off all the appliances (kitchen appliances, computer etc.). □
- 3. Close all the taps and water pump connections. □
- 4. Check the vehicles like motorbike or car especially it’s fuel tank. □
- 5. Switch off all the lights, fan and television points. □
- 6. Ask your mother or father to check all the above. □

IV. **Map Skill:**
- 1. Mark the important oil producing countries of the world on a world map.

V. **Collect Pictures:**
- 1. Collect pictures of wind farms of India and Netherlands.
2. RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Man depends on resources for his living and the natural resources are unevenly distributed over the surface of the Earth. Hence, human activities differ from place to place, depending on the available resources.

The availability of resources in different parts of the Earth has determined the different occupations of humans. These occupations include food gathering, hunting, fishing, mining, growing crops, processing, manufacturing, assembling and trading goods. Through all these actions, man attains economic gains. Therefore, these actions of humans are otherwise called economic activities.

According to the stage of evolution of these activities, they can be grouped into 5 main types such as Primary activities, Secondary activities, Tertiary activities, Quartermay activities and Quinary activities.

Primary activities

In the first stage, humans were involved directly with the resources of nature. These are age old activities - food gathering, hunting animals, grazing, extracting minerals (mining), fishing, lumbering and cultivation of land. These activities are called primary activities and workers involved in primary activities are called red-collar workers.

Secondary activities

Humans are able to increase the value of resources by processing and converting the raw materials into a valuable product. Examples of such activities are the production of sugar from sugarcane, and iron and steel from its raw materials, etc. These activities are called secondary activities. Raw materials are processed with other inputs like technology, capital, transport, labour (both skilled and unskilled) power, market and government licence. Workers involved in secondary activities are called blue-collar workers.

Tertiary activities

Trade, Transport and Communication, which are related to services that promote secondary activities, are called the Tertiary activities. Tertiary activities involve the expertise provided by the specialized skill of technicians, workers, bankers (Figure 10) etc. The workers involved with tertiary activities are called Pink-collar workers.

Figure 10. Banking in progress
Quaternary activities

Services rendered by professionals in education, legal aid, medicine (Figure 11 and 12), entertainment, recreation, management, research and development, which have specialized environments fall under the category of Quaternary activities. People working in these sectors are called White-collar workers. Generally, this activity is concentrated in urban centres.

Quinary activities

Decision makers and policy makers at the highest level fall into this category. The decision making activity of advisors or consultants, like legal authorities and professional consultants, in private and Government sectors in all fields are included in this type of occupation. They are called as Gold-collar workers. (Figure 13) Quinary activities are seen more in metropolitan centres.

In the developing countries the primary and secondary activities predominate whereas in developed countries the people are involved more in tertiary, quaternary and quinary activities.

In the following lessons, we shall examine primary, secondary and tertiary activities in greater detail.
I) Fill in the blanks.
1. According to the stage of evolution, economic activities are grouped into __________ main types.
2. In primary activity, people are __________ involved with the resources of nature.
3. Processing and converting raw materials into a finished form is called __________ activity.
4. The workers involved with tertiary activities are called as __________ collar workers.
5. In __________ countries primary and secondary activities are more than prevalent the tertiary and quinary activities.

II) Choose the correct Answer.
1. This is a primary activity  
   a) Lumbering  
   b) Banking  
   c) Consultation
2. People working in __________ sectors are called white collar workers  
   a) Primary  
   b) Secondary  
   c) quarternary
3. __________ promotes Industrial activities.  
   a) grazing  
   b) transport  
   c) hunting
4. Quinary activities are more in  
   a) Villages  
   b) schools  
   c) Metropolitan centres
5. Policy makers belong to the following category  
   a) Primary activity  
   b) Quinary activity  
   c) Tertiary activity

III) Match the following.
1. Blue collar workers  
   Fishing
2. Entertainment  
   Tertiary
3. Trade  
   Secondary
4. Primary  
   Skilled and Unskilled
5. Labour  
   Quarternary

IV) Write Briefly.
1. What are primary activities?
2. Write a short note on tertiary activities
3. Write about quinary activities.

V) Detailed answers.
1. Discuss the different types of Economic activities of man.
Formative Assessment

I. Activity:
   Word jumble: Re arrange the following letters by using the hints.
   a. NIPKALRLOC: workers involved in tertiary activities.
   b. ROUBAL: both the skilled and unskilled workers of blue collar job.
   c. DJUESG: belonged to gold collar workers.
   d. CRAUEIULTGR: red collar workers involved in farm activities.

II. Collect pictures:
   1. Collect five pictures for each of the following activities and paste it in a scrapbook.
      a. Tertiary
      b. Secondary
      c. Quinary

   2. Collect pictures of an industry and prepare a table of its activities.

III. Debate:
   “More percentage of tertiary, quarternary and quinary activities are concentrated in developed regions of the world”

IV. Map skill:
   In a political map of the world, mark the developed countries of the world.
PRIMARY ACTIVITY 1

3. TYPES OF PRIMARY ACTIVITY

In the history of human civilization, agriculture was a major landmark in the life of humans because it allowed them to have a settled life. Man was dependent on hunting, gathering, herding, lumbering, mining, fishing and agriculture for his livelihood. All these activities for which man had to depend on collecting things directly from nature are known as primary activities.

In its most primitive form, primary activity includes food gathering and hunting.

1. Gathering

Food gathering is a primary activity in which people gather their requirements from nature. This includes the collection of fruits and roots from forests and sometimes includes hunting. This kind of activity is prevalent among remote, isolated tribal groups of people.

Example: Bushman of Africa, aborigines (Jaravas, (Figure 14) Onges) of Andaman and Nicobar.

2. Hunting

Hunting is a primary activity in which people hunt animals for their meat and skin. This kind of activity is still prevalent among remote isolated groups of people. Example: Pygmies of Africa, the Amerindians of the Amazon basin, Eskimos (Figure 15) of Canada.

Figure 15. Eskimos

Other primary activities like herding and fishing require greater organization.

3. Herding

Herding is a primary activity in which people graze a large number of animals on natural pastures. This involves seasonal migration of the nomads and their flock from one area to another in search of fresh pastures.

Today the nature of herding is different in different regions. The herdsmen of Africa (Figure 16) and central Asia still move in relation to the climatic season and the availability of natural pastures.
Figure 16. Masai Herdsman of Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nomads</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masai</td>
<td>Africa-Kenya, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Arabia, Scandinavia, Africa, S.W. Asia, West Asia, India-Rajasthan</td>
<td>Cattle, Camels, Reindeer, Camel, Sheep and Goats, Camels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedouin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapsa</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Taurega</td>
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<td>Kuru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabari</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 17. Cattle Ranching

simple and on a small scale. Simple fish nets are used to catch fish. Tonle Sap which is in Cambodia is the world's largest inland fishing lake (Figure 18 and 19).

Fishing in the oceans is a more complex activity. Abundant food for the fish in the form of plankton is available in the continental shelves and shallow seas. Large ships called factory ships travel in the oceans for months together. They catch, process and tin the fish on the ship itself. They use modern technology to track the fish and this has often resulted in overfishing in some parts of the world. Countries like Japan, Peru and Canada and areas like the North Sea and North West Atlantic Ocean are important fishing grounds. Besides fishing, whale and seal hunting and pearl fishing are also carried out in the oceans.

5. Lumbering

Lumbering is a primary activity that extracts wood from the forests for varied uses. Timber is used for
Countries like USSR, Canada and USA have large timber resources. Two-thirds of the world’s industries use in wood from the temperate forests. (Figure 20)

Tropical forests have valuable hardwood trees like teak and rosewood. But lumbering is not a major occupation here because the valuable timber trees are scattered in these forests.

Mining and agriculture are also primary activities but they involve more human interaction and are practised on a large scale. Therefore, we shall study these two primary activities in the following lessons.

**EXERCISE**

1) Fill in the Blanks.

1. Activities for which humans depend directly on nature are known as
   __________.

2. __________ is an activity in which people graze a large number of animals on natural pastures.
3. The most primitive form of primary activities are_______ and ________.
4. Temperate forests are more extensively used for______________
5. ____________ in oceans is usually a more complex activity

II) Choose the correct answer.
1. Jaravas are aborigines of
   a) Andaman and Nicobar b) Africa c) Canada
2. Eskimos of Canada are
   a) Hunters b) Gatherers c) Herders
3. Abundant food for fishes are available near ____________.
   a) Continental shelf b) Continental slope c) trenches
4. Two-thirds of industrial wood is obtained from ____________.
   a) Temperate forests b) Tropical forests c) Tundra
5. Primary activity that is practised on a larger scale is ____________.
   a) Gathering b) Hunting c) Mining

III) Match the following.
1. Bushmen Tropical forests
2. Japan Africa
3. Teak Fishing grounds
4. Coniferous Animal food
5. Fodder Soft wood

IV) Answer Briefly.
1. Name the primary activities.
2. What is herding?
3. Name some places and people involved in food gathering activity.
4. What is inland fishing?
5. Why are temperate forests used more extensively for lumbering than tropical forests?

V) Answer in detail.
1. Discuss fishing activity in the oceans.
2. Write an essay on the types of primary activities.
I. Activity:

1. Word search:

```
M P R L U M B E R I N G G
V L A G R I C U L T U R E
K M A D R K V L P A R P T
T H A S A B R S A T H L Y
G E G A T H E R I N G A S
S E A A M G A D V R T N I
I E S N N D A E O N K K R
J T L O I I H C T U I T P
K H R V S Y P R K R I O T
A A T H A H I Y A E S N H
V I J A Y A S A R A T H Y
Y H T A R A S A Y A J I V
R A T R T Q S B C K J L W
```

a. Collection of fruits and roots from forests.
b. Arabian nomads who herds camel.
c. Activity that extracts wood from forests.
d. Food gatherers of Andaman and Nicobar islands.
e. A primary activity that involves more interaction practiced on a larger scale.
f. Food for the fish.

2. Make a table with the headings Nomads, Places and Animals of the world.

II. Discussion:

"Why is lumbering not a major activity in the tropical forests"?

III. Do a project work on the following

a) Pygmies of Africa     b) Jaravas of Andamans

IV. Map Skill:

On a world map, mark the following

a) Dogger Bank     b) North Sea     c) Peru     d) Japan     e) Canada
Mining is an important primary activity. It supports the industrial growth of a country.

Mining is the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the Earth. Mining of stone and metal has been an important activity from pre-historic times. Early humans used minerals to make crude implements and weapons. Today, mining is carried on a very large scale since industries use minerals extensively.

Minerals are non-renewable resources. Mining therefore is known as a Robber industry because the extracted materials cannot be replaced.

Classification of Minerals

Minerals are classified based on their mineral content and uses such as a) metallic minerals b) non-metallic minerals and c) power minerals. Metallic minerals like iron ore contain metals while non-metallic minerals like limestone do not contain metals. Power minerals are non-metallic minerals which are very important fuel resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metallic</th>
<th>Non-metallic</th>
<th>Power Mineral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Mica</td>
<td>Petroleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>Natural gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Uranium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>Thorium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minerals may occur in pure form or maybe mixed with other materials of the rocks as ores. The ores are mined and then refined to extract valuable elements.

Mineral ores may occur in cracks, faults or joints of rocks or as sediments. Mineral ore deposits are thus classified as occurring in veins, lodes, beds and alluvial deposits.

Types of Mining

There are different methods of mining to extract minerals. Mining may be on the surface or subsurface (underground) depending on the occurrence of minerals.

Surface mining methods include a) open cast mining b) strip mining and c) alluvial mining. It is used to mine the minerals that are found closer to the earth's surface.

Open cast mining involves the digging out of minerals that occur on the surface of the Earth. (Figure 21)

Strip mining removes long strips of overlying soil and rock. (Figure 22)
Alluvial mining is used to extract minerals by panning or dredging minerals like tin and gold which are sometimes mixed with alluvium in the river bed. (Figure 23)

Drilling is a mining method used to extract minerals like Oil and natural gas. Oil rigs are used for drilling oil wells. The most familiar sights in the oil fields are the tower like features or derricks which mark the places where the oil is being drilled. (Figure 25)

Quarrying is the mining of construction materials like limestone from the Earth’s surface.

In underground mining, ores are extracted from greater depths beneath the surface. Underground mining is usually more expensive than the surface mining. Safety precautions are very important in underground mining (Figure 24). For example, coal mines are often prone to catch fire because of the gases trapped underground.

DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS

Metallic minerals
Iron Ore

Magnetite, haematite limonite and siderite are different types of iron ore, based on the iron content of the ore. Iron ore mines are found extensively in U.S.A, Canada, Australia, China, Brazil, India and Kazakhstan.
Major Iron and Copper Regions of the World

Figure 26
Copper
It is mined from open pits. Large copper mines are found in Utah in USA, Mexico, Zambia, Chile and Indonesia. (figure 26)

Bauxite
Bauxite is the ore of aluminium. Bauxite is extracted from open pit mines. Australia, Brazil, Jamaica and Guinea have large reserves of bauxite.

Tin
The ore is called cassiterite. The ore is obtained by alluvial mining. Tin is mined in Malaysia, Bolivia, Indonesia, China, Russia, Nigeria and Congo.

Gold
Gold is a precious metal that is extracted through the placer or alluvial method. Carat is the term used to denote purity of the gold. The largest producers are South Africa, Canada, USA, Australia and Ghana.

Non-metallic Minerals
Salt, potash, nitrates, sulphur, mica, rocksalt and phosphates are non-metallic minerals. Rubies and diamonds are also classified as non-metallic.

Sulphur
It is extracted through underground mining. It is a bright yellow mineral. Heavy chemical industries require sulphur to produce chemical products. The USA, Mexico, Italy and Japan are large producers.

Mica
Mica is a black, transparent matter that splits easily into thin sheets. Mica is used in electrical industries. The USA, India, Norway, Brazil and Russia are important producers.

Asbestos
Generally extracted from open pit mines. It is used to make fire proof materials. It is mined in Canada, Russia, Brazil, South Africa, Rhodesia, China, USA and Italy.

Mineral Fuels
The three major sources of Power resources are coal, oil and natural gas. These non-renewable minerals have been discussed in an earlier lesson.

**EXERCISE**

1) Fill in the blanks.

1. Mining is also known as a ____________ industry.
2. Open cast mining is also called ____________.
3. Minerals are non-renewable ____________.
4. Mica is used in ____________ Industries.
5. ____________ are tower like features in the oil fields.
II) Choose the correct answer.

1. The mineral found in alluvial deposits is __________.
   a) Gold  b) Iron  c) Coal

2. The ore of aluminium is __________.
   a) Sulphur  b) Salt  c) Bauxite

3. Anthracite is the ore of __________.
   a) Iron  b) Coal  c) Gold

4. A kind of non-metallic mineral is __________.
   a) Petroleum  b) Sulphur  c) Iron

III) Match the following.

1. Fuel  Tin
2. Malaysia  Gold
3. Alluvial mining  Quarrying
4. limestone  Chile
5. Copper  coal

IV) Answer briefly.

1. How do minerals occur on the Earth?
2. Write a note on shaft mining.
3. Name the different types of coal.
4. What are mineral fuels?
5. What is alluvial mining?

V) Write in 200 words.

1. Describe the types of mining.
2. Write an essay on metallic minerals.
I. Activity:
   Cross word puzzle: solve it with the help of the clues given below.

Across:
1. An ore of Aluminium (7)
3. A type of iron ore (9)
5. Mineral extracted by placer or alluvial method (4)
7. A non metallic mineral (6)

Down:
1. Mining closer to the surface (9)
2. Removing long strips overlying rock and soil (11).
4. Mining at greater depths (11)
6. Tower like features at the oil fields (8).

II. Project work:
a. Collect pictures of different types of mining.
b. List the minerals (metallic and non-metallic) found in different districts of our state.
c. Do we have mining activities in our state? Do a project on any one activity and write a report on it.

III. Map Skill:
   On the world map, mark the iron ore regions.

IV. Discussion:
1. Discuss the methods of conservation of fuel minerals.
2. Imagine a day without fuel in your house or in an industry - discuss.
1. NATIONAL INTEGRATION

INDIA—A MUSEUM OF RACES

India also known as Bharat is a big country. It is the land of many religions. The Aryans settled in India during the early days. The Persians, the Greeks, the Kushans, the Huns, the Arabs, the Mongols, the Mughals and the Europeans came to India and established themselves together and evolved a new set of races. Hence our country appears to be an Ethnological Museum (Museum for Human races).

Cultural Unity

The Indian Culture is praised as the best in the world. Culture is a product of corporate civic society. Culture may also be defined as the activities of man individually and in society. It is expressed through language, literature, religion, philosophy, customs, etc. India has achieved cultural unity by fusion of many cultures. This has made Indian society as a multicultural society.

Languages

People speak different languages. When India became independent it was divided into various states based on the languages spoken by a large number of people in a particular region. In India almost about 845 languages are spoken now. Out of these, 22 are constitutionally recognized languages. Hindi in Devanagiri script has been chosen as the official Language. English has been declared as an official link language.

Literature

India is a treasure house of literature. The Vedas, Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Bhagavad-Gita, the Bible, the Quran and the Thirukkural are familiar literary works among Indians.

In Tamil, we have the Eight Anthologies [Ettuthogai]. The Ten Idylls [Pathupattu], Eighteen Didactics [Pathinenkezh kanakku (18)]. Aimperum Kappiyangal [the Five Great Epics], The Periyapuranam, Nalavenba, Kalingathuparani, Thevaram and Naalayira Divya Prabandam. These works describe historical events and also enrich the language.

The Sanskrit works of Valmiki like the Ramayana and Kalidas’s Megadodh and Shankunthala are great literary works. The Indians enjoy their literature, irrespective of caste, religion and language. In a way the Indian literature also helps to achieve National Integration.

Festivals

India is famous for religious festivals. Hindu festivals like Deepavali, Rama Navami, Krishna Jayanthi, Durga Pooja (Navarathiri)
and Makara Sankaranthi (Pongal) are celebrated all over India. Muslims celebrate Milad-un-Nabi, Bakrid and Ramzan. Christians celebrate Easter and Christmas. The Sikhs celebrate Guru Nanak Jayanthi. Buddha Poornima and Mahavir Jayanthi are celebrated by the Buddhists and Jains. All Indians celebrate New Year's Day.

These festivals develop common brotherhood, friendship and religious tolerance.

**Customs, Habits and Heritage**

People of the world admire India's rich heritage, customs and culture. The Indian heritage advocates hospitality, charity, brotherhood, love, dharma, tolerance, peace, spiritual feelings and respect for elders. All these good qualities help Indians live in unity and harmony.

**Food and Dress**

In the South people prefer to eat rice where as wheat and pulses are preferred by the people in the North of India. The climatic condition of India differs from place to place, so people wear clothes made of wool, cotton, artificial fibre, leather and silk. Inspite of many invasions the Indian culture remains the same, without any drastic change.

**Art and Architecture**

India is famous for its architectural beauty, paintings and sculptures. The paintings at Ajantha and Ellora are world famous. The Gandhara art and sculpture speaks of the excellence of India in this field.

The temples at Kasi, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar and Puri, the famous Muslim Dargas, the Christian churches, the Sanchi...
Stupa. Jain temple at Mount Abu, Sravana Belagola are the best examples of Indian architecture.

In South India, Meenakshi temple at Madurai, the Brihadeeswara temple at Tanjore, Cave temples at Mamallapuram, the Kailasanathar temples and Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchipuram, the Arunachaleswara temple at Thiruvannamalai, the Golden Temple at Vellore the temple at

Music and Dance

The Carnatic style and Hindustani style of music originated in India.

Bharathanatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathak, Manipuri and Oddissi are some of the famous dances of India. Indian music and dance play an important role in fostering unity and integrity in India.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

The people of India follow different customs and each region has its own food habits, clothes, caste, religion and language. They all have different environments yet they are all called Indians.

Factors promoting National Integration

In spite of many diversities we are called Indians. Every one feels that he/she is an Indian first. It promotes our National Integration. There are other factors, which promote our National Integration. They are:

India's geographical features and its defence, Cultural heritage and cultural unity, Religious tolerance, Our National symbols, National Flag and National Anthem, the principles of Democracy, Sovereignty, Secularism and Socialism promote National Integration. The Observance of National Integration Day on 19th November every year strengthens the idea of National Integration.
Factors affecting National Integration

India is famous for its Unity in Diversity. Still various factors affect the National Integration. They are 1. Communalism, 2. Linguism, 3. Casteism, 4. Economic disparity 5. Regional imbalances.

Communalism

Communalism means placing one's own community above others, sometimes even above the Nation. Communalism refers to selfish aggressive attitude of one community towards another. This feeling sometimes lead to communal riots. So, we should develop the spirit of religious tolerance and the feeling of oneness.

Linguism

In 1956 India was divided into many states on linguistic basis. In general, people of India have great love for their mother tongue. Sometimes they develop narrow-minded approach towards other languages and hate them. Therefore we must show our respect to other languages which will help to unite the people.

Casteism

Casteism means placing one's own caste above others, sometimes even above the Nation. Social structure of India is based upon caste system. Caste creates social gradation and social grouping, which leads to social distinction, discrimination and disintegration. All men are born equal. Casteism is against this principle. People of higher castes hesitate to mix or to make social contacts with the people of lower castes. This hinders the smooth functioning of a democracy and the growth of National Integration.

Economic Disparity

Economic disparity means uneven distribution of wealth among the people in the society. It depends on several factors such as over population, illiteracy, lack of natural resources etc. Economic disparities exist between the rich and poor. This gap affects our Unity and Integration.

Regional Imbalances

Regional imbalance means socio-economic disparity among the people in different regions. There are several geographical landforms in India. It creates a cultural diversity in the minds of the people. One region develops very fast because of natural and cultural resources. But another region does not develop, due to the lack of the natural and cultural resources. So poverty, unemployment problem, low standard of living, low level of per capita income cause Regional Imbalances. These Regional imbalances disturb our National Integration.

In order to achieve National Integration, people should develop the spirit of tolerance and the feeling of oneness. Language and religion should not be a hurdle on the path of development. Instead they should
be used as a tool to achieve greatness. People should remember the past glory of India and try to establish a unique Nation which will be an eye-opener to the rest of the world.

**EXERCISE**

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The number of official languages in India is__________.
   a) 15  b) 18  c) 22

2. The National Language of India is__________.
   a) English  b) Tamil  c) Hindi

3. In India, the states are divided on the basis of__________.
   a) language  b) literature  c) heritage

4. The National Integration Day is observed on__________.
   a) 14th November  b) 19th November  c) 1st November

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. India is also known as __________.

2. Cave Temples are at __________.

3. Social structure of India is based upon __________system

4. The Buddhists celebrate __________.

III) Match the following.

1. Kalidasa  The Holy Book
2. The Bible  Jain Temple
3. Mount Abu  Amritsar
4. Golden Temple  Megadootham

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Define culture.

2. Mention some of the festivals of the Hindus.

3. Name some temples in South India.

4. Point out the factors affecting national integration.

V) Answer the following questions in detail.

1. India is a land of “Unity in Diversity” – Explain

2. Explain the factors that lead to National Integration.
1. Mark the states and capitals on a political map of India.
2. Find out the main language spoken in each of the states of India.
3. Prepare a project on the influence of Mughal and British rule in India on her culture under the following heads:
   a. Language
   b. Religion
   c. Clothes
   d. Festivals
   e. Food
   f. Dance and Music
   g. Art and Architecture
   h. Customs
   i. Literature
   j. Education
2. SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Since independence our country has faced a number of social problems. The most important problems are illiteracy, child labour and injustice to women which require immediate attention.

Illiteracy

Illiteracy means the inability to read and write. Illiteracy leads to ignorance. The level of literacy rate and education among the people in a country determines the development of the Nation. One of the important social problems prevailing in India is illiteracy. So India is taking serious steps to reduce the illiteracy rate.

The low level of literacy rate hinders the economic development of a country. Besides this, the society also suffers in terms of socio-economic and political problems. Similarly an illiterate person because of his/her ignorance loses an opportunity to know about the various welfare schemes provided by the Government. Moreover, illiteracy leads to the problem of child labour, female infanticide and growth of population. Thus illiteracy is a hurdle on the road to the progress and prosperity of a nation.

Measures to eradicate illiteracy

Right to education is one of the important Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our Constitution. University Education Commission of 1948-1949 stressed the use of mother tongue as the medium of instruction so as to raise the level of literacy. The Educational Policy of 1968 introduced uniform pattern of [10+2+3] education all over the country. National Education Policy of 1986 (NEP) emphasizes on compulsory primary education. Non-formal education was introduced to reduce the dropout rate. National Educational Policy of 1992 introduced the “Black Board Operation” to provide basic facilities in schools. In 1991 Professor Dave’s Education Commission introduced M.L.L. [Minimum Level of Learning] to improve primary education. National Literacy Mission gave importance to Adult Education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA-2002) is an effort towards Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) by community participation.

Measures undertaken by Tamil Nadu Government to eradicate illiteracy

Based on the above policies, the Tamil Nadu Government has framed the following measures to eradicate illiteracy.

- Admitting all the children in the schools at the school going age.
- As per SSA all children should complete elementary education by 2010.
- Reducing all gender and social gap of primary stage by 2007.
- Establishing a school in an area where the population is 300 and above.
Literacy Rate (%) in India (1951 – 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Persons %</th>
<th>Male %</th>
<th>Female%</th>
<th>Male-Female Literacy gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>18.33</td>
<td>27.16</td>
<td>8.86</td>
<td>18.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>28.30</td>
<td>40.40</td>
<td>15.35</td>
<td>25.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>34.45</td>
<td>45.96</td>
<td>21.97</td>
<td>23.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>43.57</td>
<td>56.38</td>
<td>29.76</td>
<td>26.62</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>52.21</td>
<td>64.13</td>
<td>39.29</td>
<td>24.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>65.38</td>
<td>78.85</td>
<td>54.16</td>
<td>21.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>74.04</td>
<td>82.14</td>
<td>65.46</td>
<td>16.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Government of Tamilnadu has introduced a novel plan called "Education For All" to provide education for all children.

As per 2011 census, literacy percentage in Tamilnadu is 80.33% Male 86.81% and Female 73.86%.

U.N.O declared 1990 as the International Literacy Year and every year September 8\textsuperscript{th} is celebrated as World Literacy Day.

**Child Labour**

Labourers below the age of 14 are called child labourers. India has the largest number of child labourers in the world. Child labourers in India are 12.66 million which constitutes 1.23 percent of the total population (2001) of our country.

**Causes for the Child Labour in India**

In India child labour is a social problem, because majority of the children in our country do not get proper food, clothing, shelter and education. At an early age they take up petty jobs in shops, hotels and factories. Child labour is the result of poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy.

**Measures to eradicate the problem of Child Labour**

The Employment of Children Act of 1949 raised the minimum age for employment to 14 years and later on it was raised to 17. The Plantation Labour Act of 1951 prohibits the employment of children under 12 years in plantation.

The Child Labour Act of 1986 bans the employment of a child who has not completed 14 years of age in factories and mines. National Child Labour Policy was formulated in the year 1987 to eradicate child labour. Setting up of special schools for child workers with the provision of vocational training.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our former Prime Minister was responsible for the abolition of bonded labour in 1976.

**Injustice against women**

Though women population constitutes nearly half of the total population, women are not treated equally on par with men in our society.
Social evils against women are

Male chauvinism, Practice of Sati, Widowhood, Female infanticide, Dowry system, Denial of education etc.

Measures taken to improve the Status of Women

The Practice of Sati was abolished by the Act of 1829. A law on Widow Remarriage was enacted in 1856. Child marriage was banned by the passing of Sarada Act in 1930 due to the efforts of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy.

The Hindu succession Act of 1956, provides daughters equal Rights in the share of the family property. The demand for dowry was declared punishable by The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976; Equal wages for Equal work, along with men. STEP (Support of Training and Employment Scheme) enable women to earn. Government of Tamilnadu has introduced “Cradle Baby Scheme” in 1992. It protects the female child from female infanticide. Tamil Nadu Government has also introduced All Women Police Station all over the state to safeguard the rights of women.

Economic Problems

Even after independence, India faces a lot of economic problems. Some of the economic problems are poverty, unemployment, price rise and population explosion.

Poverty

Poverty has been defined in a number of ways. The World Bank (1990) has defined poverty as, “the inability to attain a minimal standard of living”.

Poverty is a social problem in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil their basic needs of life, food, clothing and shelter. The Indian society is divided into two categories, rich and poor. One third of our population lives below poverty line.

Poverty affects the health of the people. It reduces the efficiency of the people. It leads to low production and weakens the economic growth of the nation. It results in poverty which exists both in rural and urban areas.

Causes for poverty

Rapid increase of population, low income of the people, the price rice, Unemployment and illiteracy are the main causes of poverty in India.

Measures to eradicate poverty

“Poverty Alleviation Programme” has been initiated by the Government.

Through Five Year Plans

The First Five Year plan (1951-’56) was agriculture oriented, to solve the food problems. The Fourth Five Year Plan[1969–74] aimed at raising the standard of living and reduce the price level. The Fifth Five Year Plan [1974–’79] highlighted poverty alleviation.

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-’90) tried to remove poverty and to attain self—sufficiency in food production. The Tenth Five Year
Plan was introduced to double the per capita income of the people.

**Other schemes of the Government**

Jawahar Rozgar Yojna employment schemes were introduced to eradicate poverty. The 20 Point Programme was introduced by former Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1975 to remove rural poverty and to uplift the downtrodden by providing economic and social justice.

**Unemployment**

Unemployment is a situation where the able-bodied persons willing to work, but fail to find a job that earns their living. Unemployment is one of the most disturbing problems in India.

**Causes for unemployment**

The employment opportunities from agriculture and its allied activities are very limited. The advancement of science and technology reduces the use of manpower. The rapid growth of population results in unemployment.

The Government of India has undertaken various measures to solve the problems of unemployment.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) in 1980 generated more jobs to the people. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which was introduced in 1983 guaranteed employment at least to one member of every landless family for 100 days in a year.

Training for Rural Youth Employment Programme (TRYEP) of 1979 provides self-employment. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was (JRY) introduced in 1989. It provides financial assistance to rural areas through village panchayats.

**Price Rise**

The gap between the production and demand of the essential goods decides the price level. If there is less production and greater demand there will be an increase in the price of all commodities.

**Causes for the price rise**

- Rapid growth of population.
- Low productivity in agriculture.
- Monsoon failures and poor harvest which led to food shortage.
- Smuggling, hoarding and black marketing are the other causes.

**Steps taken to control price rise**

Public Distribution System [PDS] was strengthened and this enables people to procure essential commodities at reasonable prices. Government takes strict action against smuggling, hoarding and black marketing. Fair price shops and co-operative stores are opened to get essential things at lower price.

**Population Explosion**

An unprecedented growth of population is known as Population Explosion.

The greatest problem of India is the population explosion. It is one of
the burning social problems. India ranks second in the world population. India occupies only 2.4% of the world area where in it supports 16.84% of the world population.

As per census of 2011, the population of our country was 121,02,20,000 persons.

**Causes for the growth of population**
- High birth rate and low death rate.
- Low death rate is due to the advancement of medical science and technology.
- Epidemic diseases are eradicated.
- The infant mortality rate has declined.
- The belief of the poor in having more children would increase the income of the family.
- Desire to have a male child.

**Effects of the population explosion**

It affects the economic development of our country.

It leads to the problem of poverty, price rise unemployment and several other social problems.

It leads to environmental pollution and unhygienic conditions.

**11th July is observed as World Population Day**

**Measures undertaken to control population growth**
- Family planning.
- Increase in female literacy rate and education.
- Legal steps – to check early marriages and polygamy.
- Incentives to adopt two-child small family norms.
- Registration of marriages along with birth and death.

The people of India though had a glorious past, knowingly or unknowingly have been facing several socio-economic problems. It kept a section of the people in utter darkness. After independence due to the earnest efforts of the government, various steps have been taken to uplift the people from socio-economic backwardness. All these problems can be eradicated only by providing proper education to all the people.

**EXERCISE**

1) Choose the correct answer.
   1. National Education Policy was introduced in ________.
      a) 1968  b) 1986  c) 1996
   2. The First Five Year Plan was ________ oriented
      a) Industry  b) Technology  c) Agriculture
3. World Literacy Day is celebrated on_________.
   a) 8th September  b) 2nd October  c) 15th July
4. _________was abolished by the Act of 1829.
   a) Infanticide  b) Child Marriage  c) Sati

II) Fill in the blanks.
1. University Education Commission stressed the use of _________as the medium of instruction.
2. _________declared the year 1990 as the International Literacy Year.
3. The child labour act of 1986 bans the employment of a child in _________and_________.
4. Widow Remarriage Act was enacted in_________.

III) Match the following.
2. Equal Remuneration act - 1976
3. Black Board Operation - Mrs. Indira Gandhi
4. 20 Points Programme - 1930

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.
1. What is illiteracy?
2. Mention some of the measures taken by the Government to improve the status of the women.
3. Define poverty.
4. What are the measures undertaken by our Government to solve the problem of unemployment?

V) Answer the following in detail.
1. Explain the social problems that our country has been facing since Independence.
2. What are the causes for population explosion? Explain the steps taken by the Government to overcome it.
1. Visit a nearby village, prepare a questionnaire and collect information about social, economic, educational and health conditions of the people. Discuss in the classroom.

2. What measures would you suggest for the abolition of “Child Labourers”?

3. Collect the Information about the marginalized groups with the help of newspapers and magazines and paste it in your scrapbook.

4. Visit any construction site and conduct interview with men / women working there about,
   i. Their working hours.
   ii. About the wage.
   iii. Do they get their wage daily / weekly / monthly?
   iv. Whether they have paid equal pay for equal work? And submit your report about “Inequality of wages” between men and women labourers. Discuss in the classroom.

5. Population Explosion—Boon or Curse - Debate
"I can, I did"
Student's Activity Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lesson No.</th>
<th>Topic of the Lesson</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Title</td>
<td>Page No.</td>
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<td>History</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rule of the English East India Company (A.D. 1773 - A.D. 1857)</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lord Cornwallis (A.D. 1786 - A.D. 1793)</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Activity II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Activity I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Activity II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Types of Industries</td>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Human Rights and the U.N.O</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. RULE OF THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY FROM A.D.1773-A.D.1857

**LORD WARREN HASTINGS (A.D.1772-AD 1785)**

Warren Hastings became the Governor of Bengal in 1772. Later he was raised to the position of Governor General of Bengal. As soon as he assumed office, he had to face many difficulties. In 1772 a terrible famine affected Bengal. The Dual Government had ruined the economy of Bengal. The farmers and artisans led a miserable life. The officials of the English East India Company were misusing their privileges and amassing great wealth. The administration was crippled. So the company had to ask the British Government for a huge amount as a loan. At this stage, the British Government decided to interfere in the affairs of the Company. To regulate the affairs of the East India Company in 1773 the British Parliament passed the**Regulating Act in 1773**. This was the first landmark Act in the Constitutional development of India.

**The Regulating Act - 1773**

**Provisions**

*Appointment of a Governor General in Calcutta who was superior to the Governors of Bombay and Madras.

*Provision was made to set up a Supreme Court in Calcutta with a chief justice and three judges. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice.

*An Executive Council consisting of four members was set up to assist Governor General.

**Defects of the Regulating Act**

The Regulating Act did not clearly define the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or the powers of the Governor General and the members of his executive Council. The members of the executive council of the Governor General often created problems. The Governors of Bombay and Madras did not obey the orders of the Governor General of Bengal. This Act made the position of the Governor General weak.

In order to remove the defects of the Regulating Act, the British Prime Minister William Pitt, the Younger, passed the Pitt’s India Act in 1784.

**Provisions of the Pitt’s India Act**

The Governor General was to be appointed with the approval of the British Crown.

The number of members in Governor General’s Council was reduced from four to three.

For administrative purposes, a Board of Control consisting of six members was established in Britain to monitor the affairs in India.

The Governor General was made the Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in India and was given total control over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

This Act helped the British
Government to have control over the company’s affairs.

**Reforms of Warren Hastings**

**Administrative Reforms**

He put an end to the Dual Government introduced in Bengal by Robert Clive. The East India Company took over the administration of the provinces. The treasury was shifted from Murshidabad to Calcutta.

**Judicial Reforms**

Two courts of Appeal namely the Sadar Diwani Adalat (Civil) and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat (Criminal) were established at Calcutta. Civil and criminal courts were set up in each district. A digest of Hindu and Muslim law was compiled.

**Commercial Reforms**

A Board of Trade was set up to buy quality goods for the company. Company servants were not allowed to carry on private trade. In order to encourage Indian trade, he reduced the customs duty by 2.5% to merchants. Many of the customs houses were abolished and he set up only five customs houses at Calcutta, Dacca, Hoogly, Patna and Murshidabad.

**Revenue Reforms**

A Board of Revenue was set up at Calcutta to look into the revenue administration. English Collectors were appointed in every district. The land was given for 5 years to the highest bidder. The land owners got the right to collect land revenue and pay it to the Government.

**Educational Reforms**

Warren Hastings was also a great patron of learning. In 1781 he founded the Calcutta Madarasa for the promotion of Islamic studies.

**The Rohilla War (A.D. 1774)**

The Rohillas were Afghans and were frequently attacked by the Marathas. They sought the help of the Nawab of Oudh to subdue the Marathas. The Nawab demanded Rs.40 lakhs and the Rohillas accepted the demand. When the Marathas appeared in Rohilkhand in 1773, they saw the forces of Nawab of Oudh behind the Rohillas, so the Marathas retreated without fighting Shuja-ud-daulah. The Nawab of Oudh demanded the promised 40 lakhs from the Rohillas. The Rohilla Chief refused to pay the money. The Nawab of Oudh approached the English for help. He even agreed to pay 40 lakhs to the British. So Warren Hastings sent an army against the Rohillas. Rohillas were defeated and their territory was annexed to Oudh.

**The Second Anglo-Mysore War (A.D. 1780-A.D. 1784)**

The treaty of Madras was signed in 1769 between Hyder Ali and the British, both agreed to help each other against the common enemy- The Marathas. But in 1771, when the Marathas invaded Mysore, the English did not come forward to help Hyder Ali. The English also captured the French port Mahe which was of great importance to Hyder Ali. So he protested and declared war against British. In 1781 the British army under Sir Eyre Cooted defeated Hyder
Ali at Porto Novo and at Arni in 1782. Hyder Ali died of cancer during the course of the war. Hyder Ali’s son Tipu Sultan continued the war. In 1784 Tipu Sultan and the English signed the Treaty of Mangalore by which the conquered territories were restored to both the parties.

**The First Anglo-Maratha War (AD 1775-AD 1782)**

Warren Hastings declared war against Marathas in A.D.1775. This war came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Salbai in 1782. Madhava Rao Narayan became the Peshwa after the signing of the treaty.

**Impeachment of Warren Hastings**

The First Anglo-Maratha war put the English under a great financial strain. So Warren Hastings demanded additional revenue from Raja Chait Singh of Benaras. On his refusal to pay the revenue, Hastings deposed the ruler. Similarly, he took away the personal treasures of the Begums of Oudh. Warren Hastings was also believed to have been responsible for sentencing a person called Nanda Kumar to death on false charges of forgery. Warren Hastings was criticized and later on impeached by the British Parliament for his actions. Later he was acquitted from all charges because he had rendered great services to British power in India.

---

**EXERCISE**

1. Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in _______.
   a) 1772  b) 1773  c) 1774
2. The First Chief Justice of British India was _______.
   a) Sir Thomas  b) Sir Elijah Impey  c) Sir Morse
3. Under the Regulating Act, the Supreme Court was set up at _______.
   a) Calcutta  b) Madras  c) Bombay
4. _______ was the son of Hyder Ali
   a) Dost Ali  b) Mir Qasim  c) Tipu Sultan
II) Fill in the blanks.

1. In 1772 a terrible famine affected ______.
2. The British Prime Minister_______ passed the Pitts India Act in 1784.
3. Warren Hastings put an end to the Dual Government introduced by ______.
4. The second Anglo – Mysore War came to an end by the treaty of ______.

III) Match the following.

1. Nawab of Oudh Civil Court
2. Hyder Ali Ruler of Benaras
3. Sadar Diwani Adalat Ruler of Mysore
4. Raja Chait Singh Shuja – ud – daulah

IV) Answer in a word.

1. Name the Act passed by the British Parliament in 1773.
2. Name the Act that removed the defects of the Regulating Act.
3. What was set up to buy quality goods for the company?

V) Answer the following questions.

1. What were the defects of the Regulating Act?
2. Why did Hyder Ali declare war on the English in 1780?
3. Write a short note on the Rohilla War.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Warren Hastings.
2. What were the features of the Regulating Act? How did the Pitt’s India Act overcome its defects?
1. **Debate:**

   The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step towards development of the Indian constitution - conduct a debate in your class.

2. In your scrapbook write and stick pictures of Warren Hastings and the reforms he introduced.

3. Write about the famine of Bengal of 1770-1772.
2. LORD CORNWALLIS (A.D. 1786 - A.D. 1793)

Lord Cornwallis became the Governor General of India in 1786. He tried to follow the policy of non-intervention.

In 1793, Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Land Revenue settlement of Bengal. The Zamindars were required to pay a fixed amount in cash on a fixed date as land revenue to the treasury, irrespective of what they could collect. Slowly the Zamindars brought more areas under cultivation and made more money while they paid the same fixed amount to the company. Many Zamindars benefited more than either the company or the peasants.

**Merits**

This system was beneficial to the Zamindars. They were the owners of the lands and they became very loyal to the company. This system secured a fixed and stable income for the company. This settlement avoided the evils of periodical settlements.

**Demerits**

1) Zamindars became the masters of the land and were benefited.

2) The worst affected people were the cultivators who were left at the mercy of the zamindars.

3) To meet the increasing expenses the government had to increase the tax in other provinces.

4) The government had no direct contact with the people.

**Administrative Reforms**

Cornwallis introduced a new administrative civil service system. The civil servants were appointed to administer the British territories effectively in India. He introduced strict regulations, raised their salaries and gave promotions on the basis of merit. The employees were not permitted to carry on private trade. All high posts were reserved only for the English. Indians could only be selected for subordinate posts.

**Police Reforms**

Lord Cornwallis created a permanent police force in India. In 1791 a Commissioner of Police was appointed in Calcutta. The districts were divided into Thanas. Each
Thana was headed by a Daroga. As in the civil services in the police department too, the Indians were excluded from the higher posts.

Judicial Reforms

Lord Cornwallis improved the judiciary. The collector was relieved of his judicial duties. He was responsible for revenue collection. Civil and Criminal Courts were set up at the district level. Provincial courts of appeal were set up at Dacca, Calcutta, Murshidabad and Patna. Cornwallis increased the salary of the judges to check bribery and corruption. He abolished the court fees. A new code of regulations known as "Cornwallis code" was compiled in 1793 by Sir George Barlow.

Revenue Reforms

He reorganized the Revenue Department. In 1787 the province of Bengal was divided into many areas and each area was placed under a collector. He established the Board of Revenue to supervise the work of the collectors.

Commercial Reforms

Cornwallis revived the old practice of making direct contact with the Indian merchants and improved trade and commerce.

Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan was born in 1753 near Mysore. He was an industrious ruler like his father. He was well educated and a great soldier. He was against the presence of British in India. He built many strong forts like Dorg to defend his kingdom. He was a lover of art and architecture.

Tipu Sultan

The Third Anglo – Mysore War (AD 1790 – AD 1792)

Tipu wanted to improve his position by driving the English out of India. Therefore he sought help from Turkey and France. Cornwallis believed that Tipu, having allied with the French, would strike against the English. To check Tipu Sultan the English formed alliances with the Nizam and the Marathas. Tipu attacked Travancore a friend of British. So the English declared war against Tipu Sultan in 1790. Tipu was defeated at Srirangapatnam and the third Mysore war ended with the treaty of Srirangapatnam signed by Cornwallis and Tipu Sultan in 1792.
Tipu Sultan was called the “Tiger of Mysore”. The Tiger emblem was sculpted on his throne and the military uniforms also bore the Tiger emblem. He was buried at Srirangapatnam.

**Lord Wellesley (AD 1796–AD 1805)**

After Cornwallis, Sir John Shore became the Governor General of India. He followed the policy of non-intervention. He was succeeded by Lord Wellesley. He followed the policy of expansion and extended the British territories through Subsidiary Alliance.

**Subsidiary Alliance**

Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under the control of the British.

**Main features of the Subsidiary Alliance**

In the subsidiary alliance system, an Indian ruler had to maintain British troops in his state, either by giving some of his territory or by paying for the maintenance of the troops.

The Indian ruler could not fight or sign treaties with any other power. This system allowed the British to maintain a large army at the expense of the local rulers.

**Merits**

It helped the Company to maintain a large army at the expense of the Indian rulers. The English became the supreme power in India. They began to control the foreign policy of the native states.

The French influence was excluded from the Indian States. The extent of British Empire in India increased.

**Demerits**

The native rulers lost their prestige and dignity. Both the British and the native rulers neglected the welfare of the people.

**States which entered into the subsidiary Alliance**

The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into the subsidiary Alliance with the English. He gave Bellary, Cuddapah, Ananthapur and Karnool to the British. The Nawab of Oudh was forced by Wellesley to enter into the Subsidiary Alliance. He ceded half of his territories, Rohilkhand, Gorakpur and the territories between the Ganges and
the Yamuna to the British. Peshwa Baji Rao-II also entered into the subsidiary Alliance with British.

**The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)**

**Causes**

The fourth Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1799 between the British and Tipu Sultan. Tipu Sultan wanted to recover his territories which he lost in the Third Mysore War and he did not accept the Subsidiary Alliance. He wanted to take revenge on the English. Tipu Sultan sent emissaries to Kabul, Constantinople, Arabia and France to get their support against British. So war became inevitable between Tipu and the British.

Tipu was defeated at Malavalli. He died on 4th May 1799 while defending his capital Srirangapatnam. With his death, the war came to an end in 1799.

**Results**

The important territories of Kanara, Coimbatore and Srirangapatnam were annexed by the British. A small part of the Mysore Kingdom was restored to Krishna III, a member of the old Hindu royal family from whom Hyder Ali had captured the throne of Mysore. Tipu's family was sent to Vellore fort. This war put an end to Muslim rule in Mysore and made the British the strongest power in South India.

**The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803)**

Peshwa Baji Rao-II accepted the Subsidiary Alliance with the British and signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. The Maratha leaders Scindia and Bhonsle refused to acknowledge this treaty. So they joined together and attacked the British.

In 1803 Arthur Wellesley defeated the Marathas. As a result Maratha Power was weakened and the English expanded their power and authority.

**Estimate**

Wellesley was one of the greatest governor generals of the English East India Company. He defeated Tipu Sultan and humbled the Marathas. He transformed the trading English East India Company into a strong political power in India.
EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.
1. Lord Cornwallis became the Governor General of Bengal in ________.
   a) 1786  b) 1787  c) 1788
2. During the Third Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu attacked ________ a Hindu State in South India.
   a) Oudh  b) Travancore  c) Carnatic
3. ________ is called the Father of Indian Civil Service.
   a) John Shore  b) Cornwallis  c) Wellesley
4. The Fourth Anglo-Mysore war was fought in ________.
   a) 1789  b) 1799  c) 1779

II) Match the following.
1. Permanent Revenue Settlement  Lord Wellesley
2. Subsidiary Alliance  Treaty of Srirangapatnam
3. Sir John Shore  Lord Cornwallis
4. Third Anglo-Mysore War  Non-intervention

III) Fill in the blanks.
1. The permanent land revenue settlement was introduced in ________.
2. ________ created a permanent police force in India.
3. A new code of regulations known as Cornwallis code was compiled by ________.
4. Lord Wellesley became the Governor General in ________.

IV) Answer in a word.
1. Who were the worst affected by the ‘permanent settlement’?
2. What policy did Wellesley follow?
3. Who was the first Indian ruler to join the subsidiary alliance?
V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How did Lord Cornwallis improve the judiciary?
2. What were the results of the fourth Anglo-Mysore war?
3. Write a short note on Tipu Sultan.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
2. Give an account of Permanent Revenue Settlement of Lord Cornwallis.
3. Write a note on the Subsidiary Alliance System of Lord Wellesley and mention its merits and demerits

Activity.

1. The Indian Civil Service was called the backbone of the British Rule of India. Prepare a report on the Indian Civil Service tracing its growth from its inception to its current form as the Indian Administrative Service.
2. On the river map of India, mark the extent of British Empire under Wellesley.
1. Prepare a scroll:
   Prepare an information scroll about the reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

2. Report:
   Prepare a report on why Tipu Sultan was called as “Tiger of Mysore”.

3. Complete the given table:
   Prepare a chart on the four Mysore wars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>War</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Treaty signed</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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4. Debate:
The subsidiary system of Lord Wellesley curbed the independent nature of native rulers – Debate in your class.

5. Trace the growth of the British Rule in India from the 17th to 20th centuries.
   - Entry into Indian trade
   - Acquisition of a few trade areas and warehouses.
   - Control of Indian states
   - Complete subjugation of India.
Use the above hints and write a few sentences on each.
3. MARQUESS OF HASTINGS (A.D. 1813 - A.D. 1823)

Marquess of Hastings better known as Lord Hastings became Governor General in 1813. He completed the work begun by Lord Wellesley. When he became the Governor General, the Gurkhas of Nepal, the Pindaris and the Maratha chiefs wanted to overthrow the British power. But Hastings boldly faced all these problems and made the English the paramount power in India.

During his tenure the Charter Act of 1813 was passed by the British Government.

Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813

The Charter Act of 1813 renewed the trading rights of the East India company for another twenty years. The company was deprived of its monopoly to trade with India. The British Government allotted one lakh rupees every year for the development of education in India. The Act made provisions for the appointment of a Bishop and three Arch Deacons [Priests] to look after the welfare of the Europeans in India. The British merchants and missionaries were allowed to settle in India after getting licence from the Board of Control.

Importance of the Charter Act of 1813

The monopoly of the company's trade came to an end. The missionaries preached Christianity.

Western education was provided to the Indians.

The Gurkha War (AD 1814—AD 1816)

The Gurkhas of Nepal were a great challenge to British. They captured Sheoraj and Butwal in 1814. The British regarded it as a challenge and declared war on them. The English defeated the Gurkha leader Amarsingh. The Gurkhas were compelled to sign the treaty of Sagauli in 1816 with English. Thus the war came to an end.

The Pindari War (AD 1816—AD 1818)

The Pindaris were the gang of robbers in Central India. The important leaders of the Pindaris were Amirkhan, Wasil Muhammad, Karim Khan and Chettu. Hastings sent a huge army to subdue the Pindaris. Thus Hastings exterminated the Pindaris and relieved the people of Central India from their suffering.

The Third Anglo-Maratha War (AD 1817—AD 1818)

The Marathas were jealous of the growing power of the English. Peshwa Baji Rao II tried to form a confederacy of all the Maratha Chiefs against the English. In 1817 the Peshwa attacked the British residency at Pune. It resulted in Third Anglo-Maratha war. The Marathas were completely defeated after this war.
Results

The office of the Peshwa was abolished. Baji Rao II was paid an annual pension of 8 lakh rupees. The small kingdom of Satara was created and one of the descendants of Chatrapathi Shivaji, Pratap Singh was placed on the throne. Thus the mighty Maratha power lost its power. The British became the paramount power in India.

Reforms of Lord Hastings

Hastings passed the Bengal Tenancy Act in 1822 to protect the interests of the tenants. He took efforts to promote education among the people. In 1817 a college was opened in Calcutta for the development of the English Language. He removed the restrictions on the press. The first vernacular (Regional) newspaper 'Samachar Patrika' was published. He appointed Indians to higher posts in administration. During his period the Ryotwari system of revenue collection was introduced in the Madras Presidency. It was a settlement between the ryots and the British. This system made ryot the owner of the land as long as he paid the revenue without default.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Hastings completed the work started by Lord________.
   a) Warren Hastings   b) Wellesley   c) Minto I
2. The Charter Act was passed in________.
   a) 1813   b) 1814   c) 1815
3. The Third Anglo – Maratha war began in________.
   a) 1817   b) 1718   c) 1870
4. The _______ system of revenue was introduced during the period of Lord Hastings.
   a) Mahalwari   b) Ryotwari   c) Permanent

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bengal tenancy Act was passed by ________.
2. The war between the Gurkhas and the English came to an end by the treaty of ________.
3. Charter Act of 1813 allowed the missionaries to popularize ________ in India.
4. The Gurkhas were the inhabitants of ________.
III) Match the following.
1. Amar Singh Pindari leader
2. Marquess of Hastings capital of Nepal
3. Amir khan Gurkha leader
4. Kathmandu Governor General

IV) Answer the following in a word.
1. To whom was the state of Satara given?
2. Name the first vernacular newspaper published during the time of Lord Hastings.
3. Which Act allowed the British missionaries to settle in India?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.
1. Mention the causes for the Gurkha war.
2. What was the result of the Third Anglo-Maratha war?
3. Write a note on the reforms of Marquess of Hastings.

VI) Answer in detail.
2. Describe the wars fought by Marquess of Hastings.
1. **Discuss:**
   Discuss in your class about the provisions of the Charter Act of 1813.

2. **Make a table:**
   Form a tabular column on the Permanent Land Revenue System and the Ryotwari System – Bring out the difference between the two.

3. **Project:**
   Prepare a project how the Charter Act of 1813 was the first step towards the development of Indian Education System.
1. Agriculture

The earliest human civilizations developed and thrived around river valleys. This was because man began to cultivate crops and it was possible around river valleys where there was abundant water and fertile soil.

Agriculture refers to the process of preparing the land for the cultivation of crops and to the rearing of cattle. It is also referred to as farming. Agriculture is a primary activity.

1. Climate

Climatic factors like temperature and rainfall affect agriculture.

a. Temperature

Most plants cannot grow if the temperature falls below $6^\circ$ C. Different crops are grown in different climatic regions. For example, rice is the principal crop of the tropical region as it requires high temperature and plenty of water. Wheat is a temperate crop which grows in cool climate.

Altitude affects the temperature and so it also affects agriculture. In the high altitude areas of tropical regions, temperate crops like carrots can be grown.

Growing seasons vary from crop to crop. Some crops like cotton require 200 frost free days for their optimum growth and so are grown in the warmer seasons.

b. Rainfall

Moisture availability determines the type of crop and the growing season. The seasonality of rainfall is important. Crops require adequate rain for their growth but the timing of the rain affects crops differently. Seasonal variation of rainfall is important as different crops require water at different times. For example, coffee must have dry conditions before and during harvest while maize needs water during the same season.

Ancient River Valley Civilizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River Valley</th>
<th>Civilization</th>
<th>Continent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indus</td>
<td>Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nile</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphrates</td>
<td>Mesopotamia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agricultural crops can be broadly grouped into food and cash crops. Food crops may be grown as subsistence crops or commercial crops. (For example - Rice, Wheat, Ragi, Maize etc). Cash crops are not consumed as food but are used as raw materials for many industries (For example - Rubber, Cinchona and Cotton).

Geographical factors that determine Agriculture

Major factors that affect agricultural diversity and distribution are climate, landforms, soils, availability of water and labour.
The amount of rainfall determines the types of crops grown in an area. Rice is grown wherever the rainfall is abundant, while millet is grown in the drier regions.

**Cropping Patterns**
- **Uni or mono cropping**—only one crop is raised in the field at one time.
- **Multiple cropping**—the practice of growing two or more crops in the same field during a single growing season. For example, in the Garhwal Himalayas, 12 or more crops are grown on the same plot, including various types of beans, grams and millets and harvested at different times.

### 2. Irrigation

Where rainfall is inadequate or unreliable, irrigation is necessary for agriculture.

**Types of Irrigation**

- **Canal irrigation**—is one in which water is distributed to the fields through canals (Figure 1).
- **Sprinkler irrigation**—sprays water through sprinklers located in the fields (Figure 2).
- **Central pivot irrigation**—the circular area around a pivot is irrigated, often creating a circular pattern in crops when viewed from above (Figure 3).
- **Drip irrigation**—water is delivered at or near the root zone of plants drop by drop (Figure 4).
3. Relief

Flat land like plains, valleys, the flat top of plateaus and deltas are better suited for agriculture. For example, the plains of North India are best suited for agriculture.

4. Soil

The type of soil found in a region affects the kind of crops grown there. Alluvial soil is the most fertile soil and hence ideal for agriculture. Clayey soils retain water and so it is suitable for growing crops like cotton and rice. Sandy soil which allow water to seep through rapidly are more suited to grow crops like groundnuts and millets.

5. Other factors

The other factors that influence the nature of agriculture practiced in an area are: size of land holdings, transport facilities, nearness to markets, availability of bank loans etc.

Types of Agriculture

The type of agriculture refers to the nature of agricultural operations and the types of crop.

Agricultural types include shifting agriculture, subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming, commercial agriculture, extensive mechanized farming and mixed farming.

a. Subsistence Agriculture

In this type of farming, the farmers grow just enough food for themselves and their families. Subsistence agriculture may be of two types: simple subsistence agriculture and intensive subsistence agriculture.

Simple subsistence agriculture is practised by small tribal groups and is also called shifting agriculture. The farmers clear small parts of the forest by cutting and burning the trees and grow simple crops like millets and yam. After a few years, when the land becomes infertile they abandon the farms and move to another part of the forest and repeat the same process.

Shifting Agriculture

Shifting agriculture is called by different names in different parts of the world - Roco in Brazil, Jhuming, Bewar and Poda in India, Milpa (Figure 5). in Central America and so on.

![Figure 5. Milpa](image)

Intensive subsistence agriculture (Figure 6). is found in the densely populated monsoon lands of Asia. Rice is the dominant crop. Farms are very small and the farmers cultivate it intensively using manure, high yielding varieties of seeds and family labour. The land is never left fallow. Crop yield is very high. Rice and wheat are the chief crops grown.
b. Commercial Farming

This type of farming is also called extensive farming. In this type of farming, crops are raised on a very large scale (Figure 7) and farming is mechanized. Wheat is the dominant crop and the yield per acre is low. Commercial farming is common in North America and Argentina in South America.

Figure 7. Extensive farming

Figure 8. Coffee plantation

c. Plantation agriculture

Plantations are very large farms in tropical areas which involve heavy capital and the focus on crops like tea, coffee (Figure 8), and rubber. These are usually perennial crops where the crops yield for many years. Plantations are found in Sri Lanka, Malaysia, India, Indonesia etc.

Figure 8. Coffee plantation

d. Mixed Farming

This is a special type of farming found in the well developed parts of the world in which crops as well as livestock are raised. Such farms are common in Western Europe.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. Agriculture is a _______ activity
2. Crops can be broadly divided into food and _______ crops.
3. In ________ irrigation water is delivered to the roots of the plant.
4. Climatic factors like _________ and rainfall affect agriculture.
5. Raising only one crop at a time in a field is called ________. 

II) Choose the correct answer and fill in.

1. The __________ are the best suited for agriculture.
   a) Plateaus    b) Plains    c) Mountains
2. In __________ farming, crops are raised on a large scale.
   a) Subsistence  b) Shifting  c) Commercial
3. Shifting agriculture in Brazil is known as __________.
   a) Jhum         b) Roco      c) Milpa
4. Rice is a __________ crop.
   a) Temperate    b) Cash      c) Tropical
5. Where rainfall is inadequate __________ is necessary.
   a) Irrigation   b) Temperature c) Snow

III) Match the following.

1. Subsistence agriculture       Hill slopes
2. Nile valley civilization      Central pivot irrigation
3. Commercial agriculture        Egypt
4. Circular fields                Crops for sale
5. Tea                          Small land holdings

IV) Give short answers.

1. Mention the Geographical factors determining agriculture.
2. What is meant by multiple cropping?
3. Write a short note on alluvial soil.
4. What is plantation agriculture? Name the plantation crops.

V) Answer each of the following in a paragraph.

1. What factors affect agriculture? Write a short note on any 3 factors.
2. What is irrigation? Discuss the various types of irrigation.
3. Complete the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Agriculture</th>
<th>Subsistence Agriculture</th>
<th>Commercial Agriculture</th>
<th>Shifting agriculture</th>
<th>Plantation agriculture</th>
<th>Mixed agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Areas</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Project Work:
   a. Visit and observe an agricultural field near your place.

II. Collect Pictures:
   a. Collect pictures to show the various steps taken to grow a crop. Start with preparing the field, ploughing, sowing, transporting, irrigation, harvesting.

III. Word Jumble:
    Rearrange the following letters by using the given hints.
    1. LKESRPNIR : Method of irrigation
    2. VAUALLILA : Type of fertile soil
    3. OPONRCOM : Only one type of crop
    4. HCCAONIN : A cash crop
    5. ALMPI : Shifting agriculture
PRIMARY ACTIVITY II

2. CROPS

A range of crops is grown by humans—some for food and others for fibre. Cereals form the basic diet of mankind. Cereals are grass-like plants which have starchy edible seeds. The most common cereals are rice, wheat, maize and millets.

FOOD CROPS

a. RICE

Rice is the most important staple food for a large majority of the human population especially in Asia and Latin America. Rice is a tropical crop which grows well in alluvial plains and river deltas (Figure 9). The parent species of rice is native to South Asia. Rice was first domesticated in the Yangtze River valley of China.

Conditions for the growth of rice

Rice requires an average temperature of 24°C and an average rainfall of 150 cm. Where rainfall is inadequate the crop has to be irrigated. Rice requires a level surface because it is grown in stagnant water. Upland areas are terraced and levelled to create conditions for flooding. Rice can be cultivated thrice in a year in the river deltas. Alluvial soils are best suited for rice cultivation because of their high fertility. Rice is a labour intensive crop since the preparation of the field, sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting are done by hand.

Asia is the largest producer of rice. Asia accounts for 98% of the world's rice production. China, India, Indonesia and Bangladesh are the top 4 producers of rice (Figure 10). In India, rice is grown extensively in all the major river valleys.

b. WHEAT

Wheat is a temperate crop and it is an essential part of the diet of the temperate regions. About 25% of the world's farmland is devoted to wheat cultivation.

Conditions for the growth of wheat

Wheat requires warm and moist condition in the early stages of growth and dry sunny conditions in the later stages. Temperature of 15°C–20°C is ideal for wheat growth. It requires an average rainfall of 50–60 cm. It grows best in drained loamy soils. The world's best wheat comes from the soils of the temperate grasslands due to large amount of organic matter in the soil. Wheat cultivation is highly
Major Wheat and Rice Producing Regions of the World

Figure 10
mechanized and requires open undulating topography (Figure 11). The world's greatest wheat producing areas are USA, China, Ukraine, Canada, Argentina, Australia, India and Pakistan. In India, U.P, Punjab and Haryana are the major wheat producing states (Figure 10).

**Conditions for the growth of Cotton**

Cotton grows well in areas having temperature between 20–30°C and rainfall of 50–100 cm. Black soil and alluvial soils are best suited for cotton cultivation. It requires cheap and skilled labour, especially for handpicking cotton bolls. Cotton is harvested mechanically in some parts of the world. The leading producers of cotton are USA, Uzbekistan, Brazil and Pakistan.

![Figure 12. Cotton plant](image)

In India, cotton producing states include Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and parts of Rajasthan.

**b. JUTE**

Jute is a long soft shiny vegetable fibre (Figure 13), which can be spun into coarse strong threads. Jute is used for making jute bags, carpets and yarns. It is also known as the golden fibre.

**Conditions for the growth of Jute**

Jute requires a high temperature of 30°C and rainfall of more than 150 cm. Well-drained fertile alluvial soil is ideal for the cultivation of jute.
Cheap labour is required to obtain the fibre by retting the plant.

Retting is a microbiological process in which the plant is soaked in water for 2-3 weeks to soften the outer bark after which the fibre is removed. (Figure 13).

India and Bangladesh are the major producers of jute.

---

**CASH CROPS**

**a. SUGARCANE**

Sugarcane is a tall tropical grass which grows to a height of 3.5 m. (Figure 14). It is cultivated almost everywhere in the tropics and the subtropics.

**Conditions for the growth of sugar cane**

Sugarcane requires a hot climate with an average temperature of 24°C throughout the year. It requires about 130 cm of rainfall and deep, well-drained fertile soils. It requires a large supply of cheap labour, especially during harvest.

Latin America, Southern and Eastern Asia are the main sugarcane producing regions. India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Brazil are important producers.

---

**b. TEA**

Tea is a beverage made from the leaves of a tropical shrub. Tea is a hardy perennial shrub. The plant is constantly trimmed to a height of 1.5m. to stimulate the growth of new leaves and to facilitate the picking of the leaves (Figure 15).

**Conditions for the growth of Tea**

Tea is cultivated on the hill slopes of the tropics and the subtropics. It requires an average temperature of 21°C and rainfall of
150 cm for its growth. Severe frosts damage the crop. Tea requires well-drained soils. Tea can withstand heavy winds and sunshine and hence it is grown on the windward slopes of the hills. It is a labour intensive crop.

China, India and Sri Lanka are the major producers of tea. In India, tea is grown in Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

With advancement in science and technology man started to process natural resources of the Earth, including agricultural crops to make new products for his use. These activities of man are called as secondary activities. This will be dealt with, in the following chapters.

![Tea plantation](image)

**Figure 15. Tea plantation**

---

**EXERCISE**

**I) Fill in the blanks.**

1. __________ form the basic diet of mankind.

2. The world’s best __________ comes from the temperate grasslands.

3. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are important __________ producing states in India.

4. Rice is a __________ crop.

**II) Choose the correct answer.**

1. Asia accounts for __________ of the world’s rice production.
   - a) 98 %
   - b) 80 %
   - c) 75 %

2. In India, U.P, Punjab and Haryana are the major__________ producing states.
   - a) Rice
   - b) Sugarcane
   - c) Wheat

3. Tea is a __________ shrub.
   - a) Temperate
   - b) Tropical
   - c) Equatorial
4. Cotton grows well in_________ soil.
   a) Black  
   b) Alluvial  
   c) Desert  
5. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of_________.
   a) Cotton  
   b) Jute  
   c) Wheat  

III) Match the following.
1. Ginning  
   Wheat  
2. Retting  
   Sugarcane  
3. Loamy soil  
   Cotton  
4. Alluvial soil  
   Jute  
5. Tall tropical grass  
   Rice  

IV) Give short answers.
1. What are the requirements for the cultivation of wheat?
2. What is ginning?
3. Name the countries that produce cotton on a large scale.
4. What is retting?
5. Which countries lead in sugarcane cultivation?

V) Answer in a paragraph each.
1. Compare and contrast the conditions or requirements for the cultivation of rice and wheat.
2. Write a paragraph on the conditions required for the cultivation of tea.
I. Map Skill:
Mark areas producing wheat, cotton and jute on a world map.

II. Project:
Collect a list of articles and pictures made out of jute.

III. Word Search:

```
V A N I P M G I N N I N G T R Y I L Y M
R A G A R T H U P I T C H I S A R A T U
D H A N A L K S H M I M U T H U L I T
A D R B N V L O N T H S G V N O R R Y H
A T Y R A T Y R A T Y R A T Y R A T Y R E A Y U
T T Y C T T Y C T T Y C T T Y C T T T L
T R A N S P L A N T I N G T L Y T H H I
P E R U M A G A L U R A T Y R N I I J N
Y T H I N M B T T K R T T Y C P N K N G
V I J A Y A S A R A T H Y M S C G A F A
A T Y R C A T Y R A T Y R A T Y R K G M
T T Y C E T T Y C T T Y C T T Y C T I S
A T Y R R H J M I L L E T S H J Y R P P
T T Y C E A T Y R H J Y N P A L L A V I
A T Y R A T T Y C H J Y A T Y R A T Y R
T T Y C L A T Y R H J Y T T Y C T T Y C
A T Y R S T T Y C T T L U W E E D I N G
T T Y C V I J A Y A S A R A T H A T Y R
A D R B N V L O N T H S G V N O T T Y C
T R T O P O G R A P H Y R A G H U M S C
```

1. Deseeding cotton.
2. Soaking process in jute.
3. Food crops like ragi, cambu, cholam.
4. Grass like edible plants.
5. Removing unwanted plants.
6. An important step in rice cultivation.
7. Different land forms on the earth surface.

IV) Discussion:
   a. Have a discussion in class about the food eaten at home yesterday.
      1. What were the main ingredients?
      2. Where did it come from?
      3. Why was the food different in each classmate’s house?

   b. Plan a daily menu for a South Indian and a North Indian. Why is it different?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Timings</th>
<th>North India</th>
<th>South India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dinner</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SECONDARY ACTIVITY I

3. INDUSTRIES

The planet earth is rich in natural resources both mineral and agricultural. These resources are not useful to man in their original form. They must be processed and made into useful products.

Industry refers to any economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials into finished products with the help of machines in a factory. This process of converting a raw material into a finished product is known as manufacturing. During the process of manufacturing value is added to the goods and it becomes useful to man.

Let us take the example of cotton. The cotton is spun into yarn, woven, dyed and printed before it becomes a product that is useful to man. Wood is converted to furniture or paper, silica to glass, gold and silver into jewellery etc.

The Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries resulted in goods and services being produced in factories on a large scale. Coal was the first fuel to be used in industries. Today the economic strength of a country is measured in terms of its industries.

In India, industrialization developed after the Independence. The Five Year plans played a major role in the development of the industries in the country.

Industries require large investments and so it is very important to take many factors into consideration before setting up an industry.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Industries cannot be developed everywhere. There are certain factors that influence the location of industries. These factors can be both geographical and human factors. This is shown in (Figure 16).

1. Raw material

Some industries require large quantities of heavy raw materials. Such industries are located near the raw materials to reduce the time and cost involved in transporting them. Iron and steel industries are always located near the coal mines or iron mines. For example, Tata Iron and Steel Industries are located near the Raniganj, Jharia and Bokaro coal fields.

2. Labour

Industries require a lot of cheap labour or manpower. Industries tend to locate in areas that have high populations. Countries like India and China have a large and cheap labour force.

Labour can be divided into skilled labour which has specific skills and semi-skilled labour which does not require specific skill. Diamond cutting industry is located at Surat because skilled workers are
available there while the packing industry can be located anywhere as it does not require specific skills.

3. Power

Power is the basic requirement to operate machinery. The industrial sector uses about 70% of the total commercial energy available all over the world. Major sources of power for industries are thermal (coal) and hydroelectric (water). Industries are located in areas where power is easily available.

4. Capital

Capital or money is essential to set up any industry. This is required for getting all the necessary inputs for the industry. Some industries require large investments of money while others are not capital intensive. Larger the industry, greater is the capital requirement. Industries develop in areas where capital is available for investment.

5. Transport

Transport is essential to procure raw materials from the sources to the industry and transfer the finished products to the market. Industries require fast and cost-effective modes of transport. Hence, industries are located in areas where transportation is well developed.
6. Proximity to Market

Certain industries are located near the market when they involve the assembling of numerous components for example, automobile industry. Industries producing perishable commodities like dairy products and fragile goods like glass are also located near markets.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. In India Industrialization developed after its __________
2. __________ and __________ factors determine the location of industries.
3. __________ is the basic requirement to operate machinery.
4. Industries manufacturing fragile goods are located near __________

II) Choose the best answer.

1. __________ are fragile goods.
   a) Glass items    b) Vegetables    c) Vehicles
2. The fuel that launched the industrial revolution is __________
   a) Oil    b) Gas    c) Coal
3. The __________ is generally located near the coal mines.
   a) aluminum industry    b) iron and steel industry
   c) ship building industry
4. Diamond cutting requires __________ labour.
   a) skilled    b) unskilled    c) semi-skilled

III) Match the following.

1. Mass production of goods    semi skilled labour
2. Iron and steel industry    market oriented
3. Jharia    Industrial Revolution
4. Packaging industry    coal mine
5. Assembling industry    raw material
IV) Answer the following in a sentence or two.
   1. What is an industry?
   2. Name the factors that are responsible for the location of an industry.
   3. Name few activities associated with the secondary sector.
   4. What are the different types of labour used by industries?

V) Answer in 100 words.
   1. How do raw materials play an important role in the location of industries?
   2. What is the role of capital in the location of industries?

VI) Answer in 200 words.
   1. Explain in detail the factors influencing the location and development of industries?
I. Project:
1. Mention the factors that have influenced the establishment of any two industries in your neighbourhood.

2. a. Identify the most important factors for the following industries.
   b. Add two more factors required for it.
      1. Iron and Steel : Market / Raw material
      2. Watch industry : Skilled labour / Land
      3. Woollen textile : Power / Market

II. Map Skill:
On an outline map of India mark the following:
1. Five iron and steel plants.
2. Location of two cotton textile industries.
3. Two areas for sugar industries.
4. Ship building industry.
SECONDARY ACTIVITY II
4. TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

Industries are very important for the rapid development of the economy of a country. They add significantly to the national income of a country and generate employment for its population. Industries can be classified as follows:

Classification of Industries

Industries can be classified on the basis of:
- a) Raw materials
- b) Ownership
- c) Capital involved
- d) Product

I) Based on raw materials

Based on the type of raw materials used, industries can be classified into the following types:

a) Forest based industry

In this industry, the raw materials are obtained from the forests. Examples of such industries include paper industry and furniture making (Figure 18).

b) Agro - based industry

These industries use raw materials obtained from agriculture to produce new products like cotton textiles, jute products and sugar.

c) Mineral based industry

The raw materials for these industries are mineral ores. Examples of such industries are Iron and Steel, Cement (Figure 19), Aluminium and Chemicals.

II) Location

Based on the location of the industry, industries may be classified into:

a) Raw Material Oriented

These industries are located near the raw materials because of the bulky or peculiar nature of the raw materials. For example, iron and steel industries use large quantities of iron ore and coal and so they are located near the raw material sources. Sugar industry is located...
near the sugarcane fields because the sugar content decreases within 24 hours of harvesting the cane and so the cane has to be processed immediately.

**b) Market oriented**

These industries are located near the markets because of the perishable nature of the products. Example: Milk and Milk products of Dairy industry

**c) Footloose industry**

These industries can be located anywhere because the raw materials are small in size and light in weight. Example: Watch industry.

**III) Size of Industry**

Based on the scale of operations industries are divided into:

**a) Large scale industry**

These industries are large establishments which involve huge investment, the use of heavy machinery and the employment of a large number of workers. Example: Integral Coach Factory - Chennai, Tata Iron and Steel - Jamshedpur, BHEL-Trichy and SAIL- Salem. (Figure 20).

**b) Medium scale industry**

These industries are medium in size and investment and are technology oriented. Example: Computer industry and electronic industry (Figure 21).

**c) Small scale industry**

![Figure 20. Large Scale Industry](image)

![Figure 21. Electronic Industry](image)

![Figure 22. Handloom Production](image)
These industries are small establishments with small investments and small labour force. It may involve domestic production. For example, hosiery, hand tools and stationery items (Figure 22).

**d) Cottage Industry**

This type of industry is generally a household unit run by a family. Such industries produce all kinds of handicrafts, handloom products, jewelry, pottery etc. The craftsmen carry on the traditional work started by their forefathers' generations ago.

**IV) Production Process**

Based on the process involved in production, industries are categorized into:

**a) Heavy industry**

These industries use bulky raw materials and produce large and heavy products. They are capital and resource intensive industries and involve large scale manufacturing. Example: Iron and Steel Industry (TISCO), Heavy Electricals (BHEL) and Automobile industry (Ashok Leyland) (Figure 24).

**b) Light Industry**

In these industries, both raw materials and finished products are light in weight. They are less capital intensive and consumer oriented. Example: hosiery, watch industry and household goods.

**V) Nature of work**

Under this criterion, different industries can be distinguished based on the nature of work. They are:

**a) Processing Industries**

These industries process raw materials into semi-finished products. Examples of such industries are the tanning industry (Figure 25), which converts skin and hide into leather in the tanneries, ginning industry which removes cotton seeds from cotton, and smelting of metallic ores.
Industrial Centers of the World

Figure 27
b) Manufacturing industries

These industries convert raw materials or semi-finished products into finished products. Examples of such industries are the textile industry which converts yarn into fabrics, the Iron and Steel industry which converts iron and steel into machinery and furniture industry in which timber is converted into furniture.

Figure 26. Automobile assembling

c) Assembling industry

These industries assemble or fit together various finished products to form new products. Examples of such industries include automobile industry (Figure 26), and computer assembling.

VI) Nature of Ownership

Based on the ownership of the industry, industries are classified into:

a) Public Sector

These industries are industries which are owned by the government. Example: the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) and Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).

b) Private Sector

These industries are owned by individuals or small groups. Example: Reliance.

Manufacturing industries are the chief wealth producing sectors of an economy.

The different types of industries contribute to the economic development of countries. (Figure 27). Economically advanced countries are those that have a well-developed industrial sector.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. ________ industries can be located anywhere because their raw materials are very light.

2. Automobile industry is an ________ industry.
3. ________ industry is located near the market.
4. Handloom industry is an example of a ________ industry
5. Processing industries convert raw materials into ________ products

II) **Choose the correct answer.**
1. ________ is an example of private sector.
   a) Reliance  b) BHEL  c) BSNL
2. Large scale industries require ________ investment.
   a) huge  b) medium  c) less
3. Furniture industry is ________ based industry.
   a) forest  b) agro  c) mineral
4. Cotton textile industry is an ________ industry
   a) cottage  b) assembling  c) agro-based
5. Sugar industry is a ________ oriented industry
   a) raw material  b) footloose  c) market

III) **Match the following.**
1. Ginning  iron industry
2. Tanning  heavy industry
3. Smelting  cotton industry
4. Capital  handloom industry
5. Weaving  leather industry

IV) **Answer the following in a few sentences.**
1. Divide industries based on their location
2. How are industries classified according to size?
3. What is meant by assembling industry?
4. Give few examples of light industry?
5. What are the characteristics of cottage industries?

V) **Answer the following in 100 words.**
1. Distinguish between large-scale and small-scale industries.
2. Explain how industries are classified according to their raw materials?

VI) **Answer the following in 200 words.**
1. How are industries classified? Explain
I. Project:
1. List 10 industries found in your district under different categories.
2. List any 5 agro based industries and collect the following information for each industry. Present it in a tabular format.
   a. Crop
   b. Place
   c. Production
   d. Process
3. Make a collage on a various products made by the cottage industry in India.
4. Which is your favourite car? Where it is manufactured and write about it?
1. HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE U.N.O

Rights are those conditions of social life, without which man cannot be at his best. Human Rights are the Rights inherent to all Human beings. According to Bosanquet. “a right is a claim recognized by a society and enforced by the state”. Human Rights are the basic Rights which shape the all-round development of every individual. The Social and Economic Rights of man are known as Human Rights. After Second World War the UNO has taken several measures to protect Human Rights.

Every year 24th October is observed as the U.N.O. Day.

The U.N. declaration on Human Rights: 1948

The United Nations Organization was established on 24th October 1945. One of its main objectives was to protect and respect Human Rights. A Commission on Human Rights was established to frame Human Rights. It drafted the International Bill on Human Rights. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th December 1948. It is known as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

10th December is observed as Human Rights Day.

UNO emphasized the equality of all the human beings without any discrimination. In this declaration, there are 30 Articles. They are classified into,

i) Civil and Political Rights.


I) The Civil and Political Rights

The Civil and Political Rights are closely related to modern democracy.

The Rights are

i) The Right to life, liberty and security of a person.

ii) Freedom from slavery and torture.

iii) Equality before law.

iv) The right to own property.

v) The right to political participation.

vi) The right to marriage.

vii) All children are entitled to social protection.

viii) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and attention.

II) The Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights

They are,

i) Right to work

ii) Right to have equal pay for equal work

iii) Right to form and join trade unions

iv) Right to have an adequate standard of living

v) Right to education
vi) Right to participate freely in cultural life.

**Protection of Human Rights**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is applicable to all countries. The U.N.O. adopted two covenants on 16th December 1966 to protect Human Rights; They are:

i) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

ii) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

These are legally binding upon the States. All member states of the U.N.O. have to promote and respect Human Rights.

The world conference on Human Rights—held at Vienna in 1993 adopted the Vienna declaration and programme of action. It stated that the “promotion and protection of all Human Rights is a legitimate concern of the international community”. In 1993, the Government of India passed an Act. According to it, the National Human Rights Commission was set up in 1993 at New Delhi. In the states, State Human Rights Commissions were also formed to protect and promote the Human Rights of the people.

**National Human Rights Commission**

On 12th October, 1993 the National Human Rights Commission was constituted. It consists of a Chairperson and four members.

i) The Chairperson is usually a person who retired as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

ii) One member who retired as judge of the Supreme Court.

iii) One member who retired as Chief Justice of a High Court.

iv) Two members, who have knowledge and practical experience in matters relating to Human Rights are appointed by the President.

**Composition**

The headquarters of this Commission is located at New Delhi. The Chairman and other persons are appointed by the President. The Chairperson or any other member of the Commission shall only be removed from his office by the order of the President. The Chair Person shall hold office for a period of 5 years or 70 years of age, whichever is earlier. Other members also hold the office for 5 years. However, they are eligible for re-appointment for another term of 5 years.

**Functions of the Commission**

The important objective of the Commission is to protect the Human Rights. Its functions are:-

To undertake and promote research in the field of Human Rights.

To spread Human Rights literacy among the various sections of the society through media and seminars.

To inquire suo-moto or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf.
The National Human Rights Commission has given priority to

Review legislations that are against the principles of Human Rights
Eliminating custodial violence and rapes
Redressal of Human Rights grievances of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes women and children.

Powers

The Commission enjoys all the powers of civil court under the code of civil procedure. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the concerned Government. The Government in turn shall lay before each house of parliament along with a memorandum of action taken or going to be taken on the recommendation of the Commission. Thus the National Human Rights Commission protects the Rights of the people.

Who is the present Chairperson and Secretary General of the National Human Rights Commission?

STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

On 17th April 1997, the State Human Rights Commission was constituted.

The State Human Rights Commission consists of

a) A Chairperson who is a retired chief justice of High Court.

b) One member who is a retired Judge of High Court.

c) One member who is a retired District Judge in that state.

d) Two members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of or practical experience in matters relating to Human Rights.

The Chief Executive Officer of the State Human Rights Commission is the Secretary. In Tamil Nadu, it is located at Chennai. The Commission may inquire into the violation of Human Rights which are guaranteed in Part-III of the Constitution of India. The Governor appoints the Chairperson and other members of SHRC on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Chief Minister, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Minister in charge of the Home department in the state, and the leader of the opposition in the legislative assembly.

Who is the chairperson of State Human Rights Commission in Tamil Nadu?

Any member of the SHRC can be removed from office on the ground of proved misbehaviour by the Governor. The term of office of each member is 5 years or 70 years whichever is earlier.

Functions of SHRC

The SHRC shall submit an annual report to the state Government. It consists of the work done as well as recommendations for the protection of Human Rights. The State Government shall submit the
report before each house of the State Legislature for further action.

**Human Rights Courts at District level**

Violation of Human Rights has led to the establishment of Human Rights Courts at the district level. A public prosecutor or an advocate having an experience of at least 7 years is appointed as Judge in the district court. These courts enquire into Human Rights violation cases and provide relief to them.

**WOMEN RIGHTS**

After independence, the Government of India passed many legislations to remove any injustice against women and raise their status. The following are the social legislations passed for the welfare of women in India.

The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 legalised Widow Remarriage. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 states that the marriageable age for women is 21 years.

The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 ensures the right to women to inherit their parental property.

The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 provides drastic punishments for those who ill-treat the bride in the name of dowry.

In 1967 Tamil Nadu Government brought a change in the Hindu Marriage Act by an amendment to approve Self Respect Marriage.

Indecent Representation Act (Tamil Nadu government) of 1999 prohibits the indecent representation of women in magazines, news papers etc.

The Eve Teasing Law in 1997 gave relief to women.

Thus the Government has passed several laws to uplift women.

**Labour Legislation for women**

The Government of India has passed several laws to protect the women workers. The Factory Act of 1948, the plantation Labour Act of 1951, the Mines Act of 1952 were passed to protect and regulate the wages of women without any discrimination. The Maternity benefit Act of 1961 assures maternity leave to pregnant women with regular pay.

Every year 8th March is celebrated as International Women's Day.

**Other Provisions**

In 1995, women from all over the world gathered at Beijing, the capital of China with the message “Women's Rights are Human Rights and Human Rights are Women's Rights”.

The U.N.O. declared the year 1978 as International year of women.

**Women's Associations**

Women's Associations like Democratic Women's Association, Pennurimai iyakkam in India and Tamil Nadu in particular are working for championing the cause of women. In addition to that, several Non-Government Voluntary Organizations like the Lions Club, Rotary Club and Inner Wheel Club are also working for the development of women.
CHILD RIGHTS

Our Constitution has laid down the following principles to protect the rights of children against exploitation: They are;

i) Article 39 (f) provides facilities for children to develop in a healthy manner.

ii) Article 45 provides that the state shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.

iii) Article 24 is for prohibition of Child labour.

iv) The Juvenile Injustice Act passed in 1986 tries to protect children deprived of adequate care and to reform the children.

The UNO had declared the year 1979 as the International Year of Children.

Inspite of these legislations, child labour still remains a burning problem. Appeals are made through the media like Doordarshan, Radio, Newspapers and Magazines to put an end to child labour. Government is also appealing to the parents to send their children to school and not to work.

For a better and a prosperous world, the unalienable Rights of the people should be protected at all costs with the support of the people and the government.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Human Rights Day is observed on __________
   a) 10th December  b) 14th December  c) 20th December

2. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in __________.
   a) 1990  b) 1993  c) 1998

3. The term of office of each member of the Human Rights Commission is __________.
   a) 6 years  b) 10 years  c) 5 years

4. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at __________.
   a) Beijing  b) New York  c) New Delhi

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The headquarters of National Human Rights Commission is at __________.
2. Any member of the State Human Rights Commission shall be removed from office on grounds of incapacity by ___________.
3. International women's day is celebrated on ___________.

III) Match the following.
2. State Human Rights Commission 1945
4. The Hindu Marriage Act 1993

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.
1. What are Human Rights?
2. What steps have been undertaken to avoid violation of Human Rights?
3. Mention some Civil and Political Rights.
4. Mention some Acts passed to remove the injustice done to women.

V) Answer in detail.
1. Explain the powers and functions of the National Human Rights Commission.
2. Explain the powers and functions of the State Human Rights Commission.
1. Collect pictures from newspapers and magazines, which show the violation of various fundamental rights. Paste them in your scrapbook and write a note on the right being violated.
2. Prepare posters to spread awareness on Women’s Rights and Child Labour.
3. Find out more about the role of UNICEF in India.
'I can, I did'
Student's Activity Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lesson No.</th>
<th>Topic of the Lesson</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>History</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lord William Bentinck</td>
<td>169</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A.D. 1828 - A.D. 1835)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lord Dalhousie</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A.D. 1848 - A.D. 1855)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The Great Revolt of 1857</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country</td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The Rule of the Marathas of Thanjavur</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A.D. 1676 - A.D. 1856)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Vellore Mutiny - 1806</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tertiary Activity I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tertiary Activity II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Transport and Communications</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Population Growth and Distribution</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Population and Resources</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Responding to Disasters</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Road Safety Rules and Regulations</td>
<td>236</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Money, Savings and Investment</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lord Hastings was succeeded by Lord Amherst. During his period, the Burmese tried to capture Assam. So, in 1824, Lord Amherst declared war on Burma. This war was called the First Burmese war. The English defeated the Burmese. The war came to an end with the Treaty of Yandaboo in 1826. The English got Arakan and Tenasserim.

Lord Amherst was succeeded by Lord William Bentinck. He followed a policy of non-interference with regard to the dependent Indian states. He is famous for his reforms. He is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India. His reforms can be classified as follows.

Financial reforms

In order to improve the finance of the East India Company, he reduced the salaries of the civil servants. He appointed several Indians on low salaries. He regulated the opium trade and increased the income of the company. He reduced the bhatta or allowance of the military officers of the company.

Judicial reforms

He abolished the provincial courts of appeal and he set up a Sadar Diwani Adalat [civil court] and a Sadar Nizamat Adalat [criminal court] in Allahabad.

Administrative reforms

He combined the office of the Collector with that of the Magistrate. He took charge of the commander-in-chief of the army and introduced several reforms. He abolished Persian as the court language and introduced vernacular languages. A new post of law member in the executive council of the Governor-General was created by the Charter Act of 1833. Lord Macaulay was made the first law member.

Social Reforms

Abolition of Sati

Sati was a Social evil that prevailed in Indian society especially among the Rajputs. According to social custom existed, the wife was burnt alive on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. Earlier it was a voluntary act but later by the relatives forced the widow to sit on the funeral pyre.

Lord Bentinck could not tolerate such an inhuman act. So Sati Prohibition Act was passed in 1829 with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a social reformer. Lord Bentinck declared sati as a criminal and illegal offence. As per the Act, anyone who forced a woman to perform sati would be given capital punishment.

Abolition of female infanticide

Another evil practice that existed among the tribes of Rajaputana and Kathiawar was female infanticide. It was the practice of killing the female children at the time of their birth, mainly to avoid economic burden.
So Bentinck abolished this evil practice and declared it as a crime. The wild tribes of Odisha followed the practice of human sacrifice, to please their Gods. Lord Bentinck declared that any person who practised this barbarous act would be treated as a murderer.

**Suppression of Thugs**

The Thugs were gang of robbers who lived in central India. They used to loot and plunder. They robbed the innocent travellers and put them to death. Lord William Bentinck decided to stop this evil practice. Under Major Sleeman, a new department was set up to suppress the Thugs. The thugs were caught in large numbers; They were either put to death or punished severely.

**Educational reforms**

Bentinck decided to use the money sanctioned by the Charter Act of 1813 to promote western education through the medium of English. As a result English became a medium of instruction in India. He opened a medical college at Calcutta and established Elphinston college at Bombay.

**The Charter Act of 1833**

The Charter Act of 1833 was passed during the time of Lord William Bentinck. Accordingly monopoly of the company was abolished. The Governor General in Bengal became the Governor General of India. This Act added a law member to the executive council of the Governor General. The Bishops of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were to be appointed for the benefit of the Christians in India.

**Estimate**

He carried out many useful reforms in the social, administrative, financial and judicial fields. For his sympathetic attitude towards the Indians, he can be compared to Lord Ripon. He promoted English education in India and did a lot for the welfare of the people.

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**EXERCISE**

1. Lord Amherst was succeeded by ________ as the Governor General of India.
   a) William Bentinck  b) Lord Hastings  c) Lord Curzon
2. Lord William Bentinck is famous for his ________.
   a) appearance  b) wars  c) reforms.
3. The use of ________ as court language was abolished.
   a) English  b) Persian  c) Sanskrit
4. Human Sacrifice was practiced by _________.  
   a) Wild tribes of Odesa  b) Rajputs  c) people of Central India

II) Fill in the blanks. 
1. The first Burmese war came to an end by the Treaty of ________ in 1826.
2. ________ is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India.
3. ________ was made as the first law member in the executive council of the Governor General of India.
4. The evil practices that prevailed in the Indian society were ________.

III) Match the following.
1. Abolition of Sati - English Education
2. Major Sleeman - 1829
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Suppression of Thugs
4. Macaulay - Social reformer

IV) Answer in a word.
1. When did Lord William Bentinck become the Governor General of India?
2. Where was the Elphinstone College established?
3. Who reduced the Bhatia of Military officer?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.
1. Write a short note on the First Burmese War?
2. Mention the educational reforms of Lord William Bentinck?
3. What do you know about the administrative reforms of Lord William Bentinck?

VI) Answer in detail.
1. Write a paragraph on the social reforms of Lord William Bentinck.
1. **Discuss**
   “Welfare of the state is based on the welfare of the people under the rule” this statement is proved by Lord William Bentinck - Discuss.

2. Imagine you in a place where a sati is going to be committed. Write down your feelings and draw a picture of what you witnessed.

3. Female infanticide is still rampant in India. Prepare a report on this social evil.

4. How did the educational reforms introduced by the British to help India?
2. Lord Dalhousie (A.D.1848-A.D.1855)

Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in A.D.1848. To expand the British Empire in every possible way, he adopted three methods. They were:

a) By Doctrine of Lapse
b) Through wars
c) on the grounds of mis-government.

Annexation by Doctrine of Lapse

Lord Dalhousie adopted a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse to extend British Empire. According to Doctrine of Lapse “if the ruler of a dependent state in India died without male issue, his adopted son would not succeed him but the state would pass back to the British and the adopted son would inherit only the personal property of the deceased”.

On the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse, Dalhousie annexed the states of Satara, Jaipur, Sambhalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur. This policy of Doctrine of Lapse was bitterly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes for the sepoy mutiny. (Great revolt of 1857).

Annexation by war

The second Anglo-Sikh war (A.D.1848-A.D.1849)

The second Anglo-Sikh war was fought during the time of Lord Dalhousie. Though the Sikhs were defeated in the First Anglo-Sikh war, they were not completely crushed. Multan was a part of Sikh kingdom. The Sikhs under the leadership of Mulraj revolted against the British. So Lord Dalhousie declared a war against the Sikhs in 1848. The Sikhs were defeated. Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1849.

The second Burmese war (A.D.1852)

After the first Burmese war the British merchants were allowed to carry on trade and settle down in Burma. But they were ill-treated. They appealed to Dalhousie for help. So Dalhousie sent an army to attack Burma. Thus the second Burmese war broke out in 1852. The Burmese were defeated. By this war the whole of lower Burma came under the control of British.

Annexation on grounds of misgovernment

The Nawab of Oudh, Wajid Ali Shah was deposed from the throne in A.D.1852 on the pretext of misgovernment. Oudh was annexed to the British Empire. Tanjore was also annexed to the British Empire.

Reforms of Lord Dalhousie

Dalhousie was not only a great conqueror but also a great administrator. He introduced many reforms in India.

Administrative reforms

The Governor-General of India also acted as the Governor of Bengal. But during the time of
Dalhousie a Lieutenant Governor was appointed to look after the affairs of Bengal. Provinces were divided into districts and each district was put under a Deputy Commissioner. Simla was made the summer capital while Calcutta remained as the winter capital. He introduced a uniform system of administration in the provinces of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Introduction of Railways

Dalhousie is credited with the introduction of railways in India. The first railway line was laid in 1853 between Bombay and Thane. In 1854 a railway line was laid from Howrah to Ranikanj. In 1856, a railway line was laid from Madras to Arakonam. The railways increased the volume of trade. It was easy for the British government to send the troops, goods and raw materials easily from one place to another.

Lord Dalhousie was known as the 'Father of Indian Railways'.

Commercial reforms

Lord Dalhousie introduced free trade. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta ports were improved. He improved several harbours and equipped them with modern facilities. He encouraged the trade between India and England.

Social reforms

He tried to abolish sati which was practiced in some parts of the country. He also supressed the Thugs. In 1856 the Hindu widow remarriage Act was passed. He encouraged the widow remarriages. He allowed a person to inherit his ancestral property even if he changed his religion.

Public works department

Lord Dalhousie set up a Public Works Department. Many canals, roads and bridges were built and several other welfare work was undertaken. The Grand Trunk road (pucca) connecting Calcutta to Peshwar was refurnished. The Ganga canal was also dug.

Educational reforms

During the period of Dalhousie, Sir Charles Wood's Despatch in 1854 introduced several educational reforms in India. The department of public instruction was set up in every province. A number of educational institutions from primary to university level were established. Training institutions were also established to provide training to the teachers. The universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established to provide higher
Education to the people. An engineering college was also established in Rurkee. The system of grants – in aid to affiliated schools and colleges was also introduced.

**Military reforms**

Gurkhas were encouraged to join the Indian army.

Army headquarters were shifted from Calcutta to Simla.

The headquarters of Bengal artillery was shifted from Calcutta to Meerut.

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### Estimate

Lord Dalhousie was the youngest Governor-General of India. His period is ever remembered for the introduction of railways, posts and telegraphs. Hence he is known as the 'Maker of Modern India'.

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### EXERCISE

I) **Choose the correct answer.**

1. The doctrine of Lapse was introduced by ________.
   a) Lord Dalhousie  b) Lord Amherst  c) Lord Hastings.

2. ________ was annexed by Lord Dalhousie due to misgovernment
   a) Satara  b) Jhansi  c) Oudh

3. The Hindu Widow Re-Marriage Act was passed in ________.
   a) 1853  b) 1855  c) 1856

4. The first railway line was laid between Bombay and ________.
   a) Madras  b) Thane  c) Pune

II) **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in ________.

2. ________ was the first kingdom to be annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.

3. Ganga canal was constructed during the reign of ________.

III) **Match the following.**

1. First railway line - adopted son of Baji Rao ii
2. Woods Despatch - Nawab of Oudh
3. Nana Sahib - 1853
4. Wajid Ali Shah - 1854
IV) Answer the following in one word.
1. When was the second Anglo-Sikh war fought?
2. Who set up public works department?
3. Name the universities set up during the period of Dalhousie.

V) Answer the following question briefly.
1. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?
2. What principles were adopted by Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India?
3. Name the states annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. Dalhousie was called the ‘Father of Indian Railways’—Justify.

VI) Answer in detail.
1. Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

Activity
1. On the outline map of India, mark the extent of British empire during the period of Lord Dalhousie.
1. Oratorical competition
   Topic suggested: “If you were an adopted child of Nawab, how would you be affected by the Doctrine of Lapse introduced by the British”.

2. Make a Presentation either on a chart or on Power Point on why Lord Dalhousie is known as "the Maker of Modern India".

3. How did the British help in uniting India? Have a panel discussion on the improvements in transport and communication.
3. The Great Revolt of 1857

The biggest challenge to British authority came in 1857. The revolt of 1857 began with a mutiny of the soldiers but soon people from all sections of the society joined with them. It was not a sudden occurrence. It was a culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule. The revolt occurred during the Governor Generalship of Lord Canning. There are differences of opinion among the historians regarding the nature of the Great Revolt of 1857. The English historian regard it as a mere sepoy mutiny, with selfish interest. The Indian historians called it as “The First War of Indian Independence”.

**Causes of the Revolt of 1857**

**Political causes**

The British policies of annexation and expansion created suspicion in the minds of the Indians. Lord Wellesley’s Subsidiary Alliance and Lord Dalhousie’s “Doctrine of Lapse” made the Indian rulers as the dead enemies of the English.

**Economic causes**

Under the British rule, the economic condition of the people had deteriorated. All trade and commerce of the country went into the hands of the English. The introduction of machine made goods by the British destroyed the indigenous industries. Hundreds of people lost their employment. All high posts were reserved only for the English. It created ill feeling against the English.

**Social and religious causes**

The introduction of railways, telegraphs and western education created suspicion in the minds of the people, who thought that the British would convert them to Christianity. The Christian missionaries began to effect the wholesale conversion of the Indians. The English has begun to interfere in the religious affairs by abolishing sati and child marriage and encouraging widow remarriage. The Hindu law of property was changed with a view to facilitate the conversion of the Hindus to Christianity.

**Military causes**

The Indian Sepoys had numerous grievances against the British. They asked for better pay and good treatment by British officers. The General Service Enlistment Act passed in 1856 during the time of Lord Canning created great bitterness among Indian soldiers as they were reluctant to go overseas. Moreover, in order to make the sepoys look smarter, the sepoys were asked to trim their moustaches and beards. They were also ordered to remove their caste marks on their forehead and to replace the turban with leather hat. The Hindus and the
Muslims felt that it was against their religion. The Sikhs never trim their hair or beard. This hurt them deeply.

**Immediate cause**

The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of greased cartridges in the new **Enfield Rifle**. These cartridges had to be bitten by the sepoys in order to fit them in the New Rifles. A rumour spread that these cartridges were greased with the fat of the cow and pig. Both the Hindus and the Muslims refused to use these greased cartridges. The sepoys got infuriated and refused to use them as the cow was considered sacred by the Hindus and the pig was detested by the Muslims.

The first soldier to protest against the greased cartridge was **Mangal Pandey**, the Brahmin Sepoy, at **Barrackpore in Bengal**. He refused to use the cartridges and shot his officer dead on April 18th, 1857. He was arrested and hanged to death.

**Main events of the Revolt**

The main event started from Meerut on 9th May 1857. On the very next day of 10th May the sepoys broke into open revolt, shot down their officers, released the prisoners and set English bungalows on fire. Then they marched to Delhi.

**Delhi**

When they reached Delhi, the sepoys of Delhi also joined them and they soon occupied Delhi after killing a large number of Europeans.

Then **Bahadur Shah-II**, the old Mughal Emperor was declared the Emperor of India.

The English troops under Sir John Nicholson laid siege and occupied Delhi. A large number of people were killed mercilessly. Bahadur Shah II, the Mughal emperor was caught and charged of rebellion and sent to Rangoon for life imprisonment where he died in 1862. With his death the mighty Mughal dynasty came to an end.

**Kanpur**

At Kanpur the leader of the revolt was Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II. With the help of Tantia Tope, Nana Sahib captured the fort of Kanpur and declared himself as the Peshwa. Colonel Havelock and Colonel O'Neil entered Kanpur and defeated the rebels and recaptured Kanpur on 17th July, 1857. Nana Sahib however managed to escape to Nepal where he died after some years.

**Lucknow**

**Begum Hazarat Mahal of Oudh**, wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah led the revolt at Lucknow. She declared her son Birjis Kadar as the Nawab of Oudh. The Mutineers killed Sir Henry Lawrence. Later General Outram and Havelock recaptured Lucknow in March 1858. A large number of its inhabitants were mercilessly massacred.

**Central India**

In central India, the revolt was led by **Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi**
and Tatia Tope. She encouraged even women to fight against the British.

These two great freedom fighters offered a tough resistance to the English. When the English forces under Sir Hugh Rose laid a siege to the fort of Jhansi, Lakshmi Bai fought bravely but could not defend the fort. She escaped to Kalpi. At Kalpi she was helped by Tantia Tope and both of them captured Gwalior. When the British attacked it, she fought bravely till her death. Tantia Tope however managed to escape but he was captured and put to death. With his death the revolt came to an end. Even though the revolt ended in failure, it sowed the seed for India’s Independence.

The lack of resources both in men and money proved to be disastrous to the freedom fighters. The telegraphic network and postal systems helped the British in communications. The railways could transport the soldiers quickly. A great part of the English army including the Sikh, Rajput and the Gurkha battalions remained faithful to the British Government. The British troops were led by good generals. But the Indian Generals were no match for them. The British had mastery over the seas and so they could get men and materials from England into India. South Indian remained calm.

**Results of the revolt of 1857**

The revolt of 1857 put an end to the rule of the English East India Company. The administration of India was taken over by the British Crown. *Queen Victoria’s Proclamation* was issued on November 1, 1858. The Board of Control and the Court of Directors were abolished and the office of the Secretary of the State for India and Indian Council was created. The Governor General of India now came to be called as Viceroy of India. The Indian army was thoroughly reorganized. Complete religious freedom was guaranteed to the Indian people. The policy of annexations was given up and the Indian Princes were given an assurance that their states would not be annexed with the British Empire.

**Causes for the failure of the revolt of 1857**

There was no unity among the Indians. The ideals of nationalism and unity were not developed among the Indian masses. The revolt was not widespread all over the country.
Centres of Revolt in 1857

Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Indian Ocean
Sri Lanka

Bombay
Poona
Hyderabad
Vellore
Madras

Kota
Indore
Nagpur
Meerut
Delhi
Lucknow
Kanpur
Patna
Araah
Barrackpore
Calcutta

Central Provinces
Deccan
Malabar Coast
Orissa
Assam
Queen's Proclamation of 1858

A Royal Durbar was held at Allahabad on November 1st 1858, where the Queen's Proclamation was declared. It was read at the Durbar by Lord Canning who was the last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India.

Features

The Act laid down that India shall be governed by and in the name of the Queen. It abolished the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

The office of a Secretary of State was created. He was assisted by a Council consisting of fifteen members. The Doctrine of Lapse was cancelled. A general amnesty (or) pardon was granted to the rebels except those who were directly involved in killing the British subjects.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Great Revolt of 1857 took place during the period of Lord _________.
   a) Bentinck   b) Canning   c) Dalhousie
2. The sepoy mutiny first broke out in _________.
   a) Barrackpore   b) Delhi   c) Kanpur
3. ________ was the first soldier who refused to use the greased cartridge.
   a) Mangal Pandey   b) Nana Sahib   c) Bahadur Shah
4. The main political cause for the great Revolt of 1857 was _________.
   a) Heavy Taxes   b) Dual government   c) Doctrine of Lapse.

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. ________ was a culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule.
2. The Great Revolt of 1857 is also known as _________.
3. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of _________.

182
4. The English troops under Sir John Nicholson captured ________.

III) Match the following.
1. Mangal Pandey - central India
2. Tantia Tope - Barrackpore
3. Lord Canning - commander of Nana Saheb's forces
4. Rani Lakshmi Bai - The first viceroy of India.

IV) Answer in one word.
1. Who started the revolt of 1857?
2. Which state was annexed on the pretext of misgovernment?
3. Who joined with Rani Lakshmi Bai during the revolt of 1857?
4. Who undertook the administration of British India after the Great Revolt of 1857?

V) Give short answers.
1. Why was Mangal Pandey hanged by the British?
3. Write a short note on Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.

VI) Answer in detail.
1. Analyse the various causes for the Great Revolt of 1857.
2. What were the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857.
3. Discuss the results of the Great Revolt of 1857 and Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

Activity
Use the outline map of India and mark the important centres of sepoy mutiny.
1. Prepare an idea map on the causes of the revolt of 1857.

![Diagram showing causes of the revolt]

2. Watch the movie "Mangal Pandey" and write a review on it.

3. Discuss why the Revolt of 1857 is referred to as the First war of Independence.
4. The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country

The expansion of Vijayanagar Empire finally brought the Nayak rule in Tamil country. The word Nayak means Leader, Chief or General. The Nayaks were the agents of the Vijayanagar rulers, who ruled over the territories granted to them. They considered themselves the imperial successors. They ruled from Madurai, Tanjore and Senji (Gingee).

The Nayaks of Madurai

Madurai formed the part of the southern mandalam of Vijayanagar Empire. Viswanatha Nayak was appointed as the viceroy of Madurai by Krishnadeva Raya in 1529. This date was taken as the date of Nayakship of Madurai.

Vishwanatha Nayak

Vishwanatha Nayak was the close friend of Krishnadeva Raya. He was sent to Madurai to suppress the rebellion. He came out successful and became the master of Madurai.

Viswanatha Nayak is known for his peaceful effective administration. He introduced new administrative arrangements with the assistance of his minister Ariyanatha, known as “palayakar system”. He appointed poligars to maintain peace and security in his empire. They were incharge of military, police and revenue administration. Kaval was the most important work and the people paid a tax called kaval pitchai as remuneration.

Viswanatha Nayak was succeeded by several rulers. Among them Thirumalai Nayak was the most important ruler.

Thirumalai Nayak

Immediately after the accession of Thirumalai Nayak, the forces of Mysore marched across Madurai. But they were defeated at Dindigul by Thirumalai Nayak. Unni Keralavarman of Travancore refused to pay the tribute. Thirumalai Nayak sent an army, defeated and made him to pay the tribute regularly. Thirumalai Nayak was mainly responsible for the Muslim attack in Tamil country. When Sri Ranga III, the ruler of Vijayanagar marched against Madurai, Thirumalai Nayak made an alliance with Nayaks of Senji and Tanjore. But he was betrayed by the Nayaks of Tanjore. Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Golconda and induced him to invade Vellore. The Muslims captured Vellore and threatened Madurai. So Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Mysore. The ruler of Mysore sent his army. They were victory at Sathyamangalam and reached Dindigul. The Mysore army cut off the noses and the upper lips of their enemies. This barbarous practice alarmed the Madurai people. Thirumalai Nayak attacked Mysore
army and practised the same method of cutting the noses of the enemies. This strange event was termed as “war of noses”.

**Other works of Thirumalai Nayak**

Thirumalai Nayak established an efficient system of administration. He maintained peace and security. He gave a free hand to the Portuguese and the Dutch. He shifted his capital from Trichy to Madurai. He repaired many temples. The temple administration came under his direct control. He gifted a number of villages for the maintenance of the temples. The Pudhu mandapam, Mariamman Theppakkulam and Thirumalai Nayak Mahal were constructed during his period. He patronized the renowned Sanskrit scholar Neelakanda Dikshidar.

**The Regency of Queen Mangammal**

Mangammal was the wife of Chokkanadhar and grandmother of Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. She became a regent of 3 years old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. The regency of Queen Mangammal was remarkable in the history of Nayaks.

of Madurai. Diplomatically she saved the kingdom. She encouraged Christian missionaries. She provided more facilities to pilgrim centres. Roads were made safe. She planted shady trees, built chouldries and made journey easy and comfortable. She made rich endowments to temples. She paid more interest on irrigational projects. 'Uyyakkondan Canal' speaks about her contribution to irrigation.

**Meenakshi**

Vijayaranga died without a male issue. His wife Meenakshi became the successor. She adopted Vijaya Kumara and started her rule as a regent. Bangaru, father of Vijayakumara conspired against Meenakshi to occupy the throne. So, Meenakshi sought the help of Chanda Sahib, the Nawab of Carnatic and promised to offer a crore of rupees. Chanda Sahib defeated Bangaru and saved Meenakshi. Later Chanda Sahib showed his true colour and threw off the promises and imprisoned Meenakshi in her own palace at Trichy. The heart-broken Queen took poison and died. Chanda Sahib became the master of the Nayak State of Madurai and thus the Nayak rule came to an end in A.D 1736.

**The Nayaks of Tanjore**

Tanjore formed a part of the Vijayanagar Empire. Thimmappa Nayak was in charge of Tanjore. He was succeeded by his son Sevappa Nayak.
Sevappa Nayak

Sevappa Nayak was the founder of the independent Nayak kingdom at Tanjore. He paid attention to the maintenance of Hindu temples. He gave permission to the Portuguese to settle at Nagapattinam and gave 10 veli of land to the Mulavur Temple. He repaired Shivaganga Lake. Later it was called “Sevappaneri”. He gave grants to Thiruvannamalai and Virudhachalam temples.

Achutappa Nayak

Sevappa was succeeded by his son Achutappa Nayak. He maintained cordial relations with Vijayanagar and helped the Vijayanagara king in the battle of Talikotta. He gave a diamond throne to Lord Ranganatha and made endowments to the Rameswaram temple. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswara temple at Thiruvannamalai. He repaired the banks of river Kaveri and improved agriculture.

Ragunatha Nayak

Achutappa was succeeded by his younger son Ragunatha Nayak. He was the most popular among the Nayaks of Tanjore. He won victories over the Nayaks of Senji and Madurai and the Portuguese of Jaffna. He was a great patron of art and letters. He was also a great poet, and wrote the Rukmani Parinayam, Parijata, Pushpakaranam and Ramayanam in Telugu.

Vijayaragava Nayak

Ragunatha was succeeded by his son Vijayaragava Nayak. He was a weak and incompetent ruler and was unable to defend the country. He was the last Nayak ruler of Tanjore. Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and killed Vijayaragava Nayak and captured Tanjore. Thus, the Nayak rule of Tanjore came to an end in A.D. 1673.

The Nayaks of Senji (Gingee)

The region between Palar and Coleroon formed the Nayak kingdom of Senji. The Nayaks of Senji were related to the royal house of Vijayanagar. Their original home was Maninagapuram in North India and they migrated to the south and settled there. Krishnadevaraya appointed Vyappa Nayak in charge of Senji. He was succeeded by Krishnappa Nayak II. He was the real founder of the Nayak rule in Senji.

Krishnappa Nayak II

Krishnappa Nayak-II was the most important ruler of Senji. He divided his Kingdom into various divisions. Each division was ruled by his officers. He built towns for the settlement of the people. He
promoted cultivation. He maintained a powerful army. He erected a town called “Krishnapattinam” on the banks of the river Vellar. He was tolerant towards all religions. He gave grants to Jesuits for building churches. He permitted Jains to erect a shrine at Sathamur and saivites to build a temple at Tindivanam. He rebuilt the Govindaraja shrine at Chidambaram. His general Venkata, dug out a large tank called Chennasagaram for promoting irrigation.

The successors of Krishnappa Nayak-II were weak and inefficient. Bijapur Sultan (Ali Adil Shah) sent Mir Jumla to capture Senji in 1648. He captured Senji and appointed Nasir khan as its governor. In 1648, Shivaji captured Senji.

After Shivaji, it came under the Rajput general Swaroop Singh, who acted as a mughal vassal and paid annual tribute. He was succeeded by his son Raja Desingh. Sadatullah khan, the ruler of Arcot invaded, defeated and killed Raja Desingh and annexed Senji. Raja Desingh’s wife committed sati. As a mark of her remembrance, (Rani) the town of Ranipet was created. Thus the nayak’s rule of Senji came to an end.

Tamil country under the Nayak rule
Administration

The Nayaks ruled over Madurai, Tanjore and Senji. The Nayaks established an efficient administration. The king was the head of the State. He was assisted by a council of ministers. The empire was divided into provinces, mandalams, simai or makana and villages. Paligar system was followed. Land tax was the main source of income to the state.

Social and Economic Conditions

The Nayaks upheld varnasrama system in society. Caste system remained rigid. Brahmins occupied the high position, valankai and idankai struggle continued. Villagers lived in ignorance and poverty. The Nayaks occupied mostly the dry areas except Kaveri, Vaigai and Thamiraparani areas. Agrarian economy continued. Agriculturists depended on rains. Tanks, wells, canals and rivers were the main source for irrigation.

Art and Architecture

The Nayaks were the great patrons of art and architecture. The Krishnapuram temple and Nellaiappar temples at Thirunelveli, Kasi Viswanatha Temple at Tenkasi, Ramanathapuram temple at Rameswaram and the Big Gopura of Srivilliputhur received the patronage of the Nayaks of Madurai. Krishnappa Nayak rebuilt and renovated Velliambalam, Northern Gopuram, Thousand Pillared Mandapam, Murthiamman Mandapam, Suriya Mandapam and Virappa Mandapam at Madurai. He also provided golden roof to the Mandapa of the Meenakshi Temple. Thirumalai Nayak built the Pudhumandapam and Nayak’s Mahal. Nayak Mahal was built with
the help of Italian architect. It is a classical fusion of Dravidian, Islamic and European style. It is considered as one of the wonders in South India. Queen Mangammal built the Mangammal Palace at Madurai.

Sevappa Nayak of Tanjore renovated many temples and built the Sivaganga fort at Tanjore. The Big Mandapam at Thiruvannamalai, Virudachalam etc, were built by him.

Achutappa gave grants to Sri Ranganatha at Srirangam and Siva Temple at Rameswaram. He completed the tower of Arunachalaeswara at Thiruvannamalai.

Achyuta Ramabhadra Nayak of Senji built the enclosing walls as well as the majestic gopuram for Thiruvannamalai Temple. He also built a Vishnu Temple at Tindivanam. He permitted the Jains to construct a Jain Temple (palis) at Sittamur.

**Literature**

Nayaks made great contribution for the growth of literature. Thirumalai Nayak's Chidambaram Puranam, Paranjothiar's Chidambarapattial, Haridasas Irusamaya Vilakkam, Umarupulavars Seerapuranam, Kamaraguruparar's Kandar Kali Venba and Meyngnana Vilakkam by Thiruvenkatam were the most important literary works during the Nayaks' period. Thus the Nayak rule occupied an important place in the history of Tamil country.

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**EXERCISE**

I) **Choose the correct answer.**

1. Paligari system was introduced by ________.
   a) Vishwanatha Nayak  b) Rani Mangammal  c) Raganatha Nayak

2. The tower of Arunachalaeswara temple was completed by ________.
   a) Thirumalai Nayak  b) Achutappa  c) Vijaya Ragava

3. “War of the Noses” took place during the reign of ________.
   a) Krishnappa Nayak  b) Rani Meenakshi  c) Thirumalai Nayak

4. Umarupulavara wrote ________.
   a) Kandar Kalivenba  b) Irusamaya Vilakkam  c) Seerapuranam

II) **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Viswanatha Nayak introduced a tax called ________.

2. ________ acted as the regent of three year old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar.
3. Rani Meenakshi was imprisoned by _______ at the palace at Trichy.
4. _______ helped Vijayanagar ruler in the battle of Talikotta.

III) Match the following.

1. Thirumalai Nayak - Meygnanavilakkam
2. Paranjothiar - Seerapuranam
3. Thiruvenkatam - Chidambarapuramam
4. Umarupulavar - Chidambarapatial

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a short note on Rani Mangammal.
2. Write few lines on the conflict between Queen Meenakshi and Chanda Sahib.
3. How was “Ranipet” created?

V) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of Tirumalai Nayak's rule.
2. Explain the contributions of the Nayaks in the field of art architecture and literature.
1. Drama
   Dramatise the life history of “Rani Mangammal”.

2. Picture Collection
   Collect Pictures of the architecture followed by the Nayaks.

3. Make a chart to show the contributions of Nayaks in the fields of:
   a) Social and Economic conditions.
   b) Administration.
   c) Art and Architecture.
   d) Literature.

4. Why do historians say that Krishnappa Nayak II was the meat important ruler of Senji.
5. THE RULE OF THE MARATHAS OF THANJAVUR (A.D.1676-A.D.1856)

Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and captured Thanjavur and appointed his half-brother Alagiri as Governor of Thanjavur. But he quarrelled with Chokkanatha and sought the help of Bijapur Sultan to appoint Sengalaladass as the Nayak of Thanjavur. So the sultan sent Venkaji (Ekoji) to capture Thanjavur. He succeeded and captured Thanjavur and established Maratha rule. They ruled over Thanjavur from 1676 to 1856 A.D.

**Ekoji alias Venkoji**

Ekoji was the son of Shaji Bhonsle and Tuka Bai. In order to plunder the wealth and to spread Hindu faith in the South, Shivaji led an expedition against the Carnatic region. He captured Golkonda and Senji. He marched towards Thanjavur and demanded his share from Venkoji which ended in failure. So Shivaji captured Coleroon and put Shantaji as his Viceroy and returned. After his return, Venkoji recaptured all the territories and ruled Thanjavur.

**Shaji-II**

Shaji-II was son of Venkoji. He was a brilliant and able ruler. He annexed Madurai. He was a great patron of scholars. He opened hospitals and invited physicians from Hyderabad and Arabia. He was harsh towards the Christians. He was succeeded by his brother Serfoji-I and he was succeeded by Tukaji. Tukaji had no son. After the death of Tukaji a war of succession arose. In the war of succession, Pratap singh ascended the throne of Thanjavur with the help of Nawab of Arcot and maintained unity and stability in Thanjavur.

Tuljaji ascended the throne of Thanjavur in 1763. During his rule, boundary disputes started between Ramnad and Thanjavur. Ramnad sought the help of the Nawab of Arcot. So the Nawab invaded Thanjavur and in 1773 Thanjavur came under the control of the Nawab of Carnatic. When it was brought to the notice of English East India Company, the Company Directors, directed the governor of Madras to restore Tuljaji as the king of Thanjavur. Tuljaji was crowned as the ruler of Thanjavur and became a nominee of company and kept an English army to maintain peace at Thanjavur.

**Amar Singh and Serfoji-II**

Tuljaji’s adopted son Serfoji-II became the ruler in 1787 A.D. Amar Singh became the regent. He claimed the throne as Serfoji-II was an adopted son which was unlawful. English were in favour of Amar Singh. As a result, Amar Singh became the ruler. He ruled in an arbitrary manner. So the Governor-General Cornwallis removed Amar Singh and Serfoji-II was made as the king. But during the time of Wellesley, Serfoji-II was reduced as a pensioner. The British controlled
the affairs of Thanjavur and Serfoji-II and Amar Singh received pension from the British.

**Shivaji-II**

Shivaji II was the son of Serfoji-II. His rule lasted till 1855. He had no son. According to the Doctrine of Lapse of Dalhousie, the tributary state without a male successor would lapse to the British. So in 1856 Thanjavur was annexed with the British Empire. Thus the Maratha rule in Thanjavur came to an end.

**Tamil country under the Marathas**

The Marathas ruled Thanjavur from A.D.1676 to 1856 A.D. Thanjavur was the fertile land of Tamil country. Agriculture was their main occupation. Priests occupied a high position in the administration. They patronized great scholars. Rambhadra Dikshit and Baskara Dikshit were great Sanskrit poets. Aluri Kuppanna who was called as Andharu kalidasa was a great Telugu poet patronised by Tuljadi. Tuljadi was very interested in painting, music, philosophy, astronomy and dancing. Thanjai Saraswathy Mahal was established by Serfoji-II, which serves as a centre of higher learning and research. It is one of the biggest libraries in South India consisting of books in English, French, German, Marathi(Modi), Greek, Sanskrit and many palm-leaf manuscripts.

**The Poligars Revolt (A.D.1799)**

After the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the Mughals established their supremacy in the south. The Nawab of Arcot acted as their representative in the Carnatic. He acquired the right to collect taxes from the poligars. He could not collect taxes properly. Moreover he borrowed money from the East India company. In 1792 the company made a treaty with Nawab and acquired the right to collect taxes from the poligars and appointed English collectors for tax collection. They followed Rough and ruthless methods to collect taxes. The poligars opposed the British. Kattabomman was the first man who raised his voice against the British.

**Vira Pandya Kattabomman**

The ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to Andhra. They migrated to Tamil country during the 11th century A.D. As a feudatory under Pandyas, Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman ruled Virapandya puram. Panchalamkuruchi was its capital. He became a poligar under the Nayaks. He was succeeded by his son Virapandya kattabomman.
Virapandya Kattabomman was born in A.D.1761 and came to power in A.D.1790. His wife was Jakkammal and his brother was Umathurai. Virapandya Kattabomman did not pay the tribute regularly. Jackson, the collector of Ramnad wrote a letter asking him to meet him and to pay the tax. But Kattabomman disobeyed and said “it rains, the land yields, why should we pay tax to the English”? It enraged the Collector. Later, Kattabomman decided to meet the Collector and settle the issue amicably. Jackson was on tour in Thirunelveli district. Kattabomman went to Tirukutralam but Jackson refused to meet him. After 23 days, Kattabomman and his ministers met Jackson. But Kattabomman was insulted. Jackson tried to arrest Kattabomman but he escaped with the help of his brother Umathurai.

After this, Kattabomman decided to overthrow the overlordship of the British and made an alliance with Marudhu Pandyar of Sivagangai. Many poligars joined with Kattabomman. The activities of Kattabomman greatly alarmed the British. So they decided to wage war against Kattabomman. Major Bannerman was sent to defeat Kattabomman. He reached Thirunelveli and directed Kattabomman to meet him. But Kattabomman refused. Enraged Bannerman fell upon Panchalamkurichi. At Kallarpatti, the poligar’s army was defeated. Kattabomman and his brother escaped to Pudukottai. But the Raja of Pudukottai Vijaya Raganath Thondaiman captured Kattabomman and handed him over to Bannerman. An enquiry was made. Kattabomman was found guilty. On 16th Oct, 1799 Kattabomman was hanged at Kayatharu. Even at the last moment of his life, he demonstrated his courage and patriotism. His relatives were captured and severely punished, but the struggle was not totally crushed.

The South Indian Rebellion (1800-1801)

The South Indian Rebellion was the outburst of the accumulated hatred and anger against the company's rule.

Causes

The interference of the company in the matters of local principalities reduced the power and prestige of the local rulers. The princes and the poligars lost their dignity and respectable status in the society. The oppressive policy in administration, the rude means of collection of taxes and the superiority complex of the British severely affected the people. By following the mercantile policy of gain, they increased taxes and collected it in a high-handed manner. Kattabomman was humiliated and hanged. Their relatives were subjected to severe punishments. These factors made the revolt inevitable.
Marudhu Pandiar and the Southern League

Marudhu Pandiar was one of the heroes of south Indian rebellion. He served loyally under Muthu Vadukanath Deva of Sivaganga. When Kattabomman was hanged to death, he gave protection to Umathurai and others. This was not liked by the merchants of Sivaganga. Anticipating a struggle with the British, Marudhu Pandiar prepared himself to face any attack from the British. This greatly alarmed the British. The British sent their force under Col. Agnew against Marudhu Pandiar. Realising the seriousness, Marudhu Pandiar issued a proclamation to call the Indians to unite against the British. A copy of it was pasted on the walls of the gate-way of the Nawab’s palace in the fort at Trichy. Another copy was pasted on the walls of the great Vaishnava Temple at Srirangam. He invited people of all castes and religions to join in the struggle against the British.

The conflict started on 29th May 1801. The rebels were defeated at various places. Dindigul, Ramanad and Madurai came under the control of the British. Marudhu Pandiar hid himself in the Singampunari forest. But Thondaiman of Pudukottai captured Marudhu Pandiar and handed over to the British. Marudhu Pandiar and others were hanged to death on Oct 24, 1801 A.D. and UmaiThurai was impaled at Panchalankuruchi on 16th November 1801 A.D. Thus the south Indian rebellion came to an end.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Ekoji was the son of__________.
   a) Shaji Bhonsle  
   b) Shivaji  
   c) Shambaji

2. Saraswathy Mahal was established by_______.
   a) Viswanatha Nayak  
   b) Thirumalai Nayak  
   c) Serfoji-II

3. Panchalankuruchi was ruled by__________.
   a) Serfoji-II  
   b) Sethupathy  
   c) Kattabomman

4. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at__________.
   a) Sivaganga  
   b) Kayatharu  
   c) Kalaiyur Koil

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Dalhousie annexed Thanjavur by applying__________.

2. Tuljaji patronized the great Telugu poet__________.
3. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was humiliated by the British collector_________.
4. In the year_________ Kattabomman was hanged.

II) Match the following.
1. Baskara Dikshit - British collector of Ramnad
2. Jackson - 1801
3. South Indian Rebellion - British commander
4. Bannerman - Partonished by the Marathas of Thanjavur

III) Write brief answers for the following questions.
1. Write a note on Shaji-II.
2. Give a brief account on Serfoji-II.
3. Explain the causes for Panchalankuruchi battle.

IV) Answer in detail.
1. Write briefly about Vira Pandiya Kattabomman.
2. Write an essay on South Indian Rebellion.
1. Collect pictures of examples of Tanjore Architecture and paste them in your scrap book.

2. Prepare a skit on kattabomman.
6. VELLORE MUTINY – 1806

The South Indian rebellion was over by A.D.1801. But the rude shock was not erased from the minds of the people. The English East India Company emerged as the unopposed ruler of Madras Presidency from 1801 A.D. Lord William Bentinck was the governor of Madras Presidency and John Cradock was commander-in-chief. His army reforms invited a mutiny at Vellore. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was the first instance of a mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company. It is one of the significant events not only in the history of Tamil Country but also India. It took place in the south Indian town Vellore. As it was led by the sepoys of Vellore fort, it was called as the Vellore Mutiny. It was presumed as a prelude to the Great Revolt of 1857.

**Causes for the Revolt**

The mutineers were influenced by the family of Tipu Sultan who were confined to the Vellore fort after the death of Tipu Sultan.

The recruitment of a large number of Indians in the army created suspicion in the minds of the Indian people. Most of the sepoys were from the Palayams. After the death of their great leaders like Pulithevan, Kattabomman, Marudhu brothers, it left deep scar in the hearts of the rebels. The sepoys were from both Tamil and Kannada speaking regions and they exchanged betel leaf in order to find themselves together for the attainment of a common goal.

The strict discipline, new weapons, new methods and changes in dress code introduced by the British created resentment among the sepoys. Hindus were prohibited from wearing ornaments like earings and caste marks on their forehead. Muslims were required to shave their beard and trim their moustache. This also created a strong resentment among the soldiers.

The immediate cause was the introduction of the Agnew Turban designed by General Agnew. It resembled the European hat bearing different colours affixed by a badge with the symbol of the cross on it. This annoyed both the Hindu and Muslim sepoys. Those sepoys who refused to wear the Turban were punished by 500 – 900 lashes and they were also terminated from the service.

**Course of the Rebellion**

The rebellion was instigated by the sons of Tipu Sultan and they secretly planned the revolt. On July
9th 1806 the wedding celebrations of Tipu's daughter was going on inside the fort and the sepoys gathered to attend the function. Amidst the celebrations in the early hours of July 10th, the sepoys suddenly attacked the British officers and the British troops. By dawn, the mutineers took complete control of the fort and hoisted the flag of Tipu at the Vellore fort and proclaimed his son Fateh Hyder as the king.

Major Coots who was outside the fort rushed to Arcot to inform General Gillesby who in turn returned with a huge army and entered the unarmed fort and attacked the mutineers. More than 800 sepoys were shot dead and some of them were hanged to death. Thus the uprising was brought to an end by General Gillesby. Peace was restored at the fort and the English brought Vellore fort under their control.

**Causes for the Failure of the Mutiny**

There was no proper leadership. The revolt was not well organised. Tipu's sons did not have proper training in warfare as they spent most of their life time in prison. The sepoys could not get the support and supplies on time from the native rulers.

**Results**

Many Indian soldiers were arrested and imprisoned. Tipu's family was taken to Calcutta and kept in prison for more than six years. The Mutiny revealed the patriotic and the revengeful attitude of the Indians towards the British. Though the mutiny failed, it became a prelude to the First War of Indian Independence of 1857.

### EXERCISE

**I) Choose the correct answer.**

1. The Vellore mutiny took place in the year__________.
   a) 1806   b) 1807   c) 1808

2. The sepoys were influenced by ____________.
   a) English officers   b) Tipu's family   c) Native rulers

3. The Governor of Madras presidency at the time of Vellore sepoy mutiny was ____________.
   a) William Bentinck   b) Caronwallis   c) Robert Clive

**II) Fill in the blanks.**

1. The Indian sepoys refused to wear the ____________ which led to the mutiny.
2. _________, an English Major was outside the fort when the mutiny started.
3. The Vellore mutiny was suppressed by _________.

III) Match the following.
1. Tipu's son - Turban
2. Agnew - Mutineers
3. Sepoys - Bentinck
4. Governor of Madras - Fateh Hyder

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.
1. When did the Vellore mutiny start?
2. Why did the Vellore sepoys revolt?
3. What was the immediate cause for the revolt?
4. Mention the results of the revolt?

V) Answer in detail.
1. What were the causes for Vellore Mutiny?
2. Trace the course of the mutiny? Why did the mutiny fail?
1. Place visit
   Visit Vellore Fort and collect data.

2. Oratorical competition
   “Vellore revolt is a forerunner for Indian Independence”.

3. Group Discussion
   The British Military restriction is the main cause of Vellore revolt - Discuss in group.
TERTIARY ACTIVITY I

1. TRADE

Trade is the exchange of commodities within or between countries. Trade occurs because of surplus of goods in one place and the demand for the same in another place. The difference in the natural resources of countries forms the basis of trade between countries.

The commodities entering into the world trade may fall into two main categories:
1. Primary products which includes cereals, fruits and other items grown as food and industrial raw materials such as mineral ores, fiber crops like cotton, jute etc and
2. Secondary products are manufactured goods.

Trade may take place within a country (Internal Trade) and between countries (International Trade). International trade may be bilateral or multilateral. Bilateral trade is the exchange of commodities between two countries. Multilateral trade is between a number of countries.

Factors Affecting Trade

1. Uneven distribution of natural resources

Differences in climate, geology, soil, vegetation and mineral resources result in the exchange of goods.

2. Stage of industrial/economic development

Industrial countries export finished products to other less industrialized countries. The less developed countries export industrial raw materials and food products.

3. Differences in climate

Differences in climatic conditions result in different types of agricultural, animal and forest products. These are exchanged locally and internationally. Exchange of these goods takes place between different climatic regions. For example, temperate regions supply soft wood and dairy products. Tropical regions supply hardwood and tropical crops.

4. Differences in tradition of population

People in different regions, produce distinctive types of goods because of their long tradition of producing certain goods like silk fabrics in China and watches in Switzerland. Densely populated countries have less international trade, since domestic consumption of products is high and there is little surplus. However, they may export goods that are labour intensive. For example, Tea.

5. Transportation

Transportation has played an important role in the development of trade. The development of roads, oil pipelines and so on in a country facilitate international trade by transporting a variety of bulky goods to the ports.
6. Government Policies

International trade is influenced by political relationship among the countries. When the relationship between countries is good, then the trade will flourish well.

Trading blocs are associations between groups of neighbouring countries for the purpose of promoting trade. For example: Association of South East Asian Trading Nations (ASEAN) and European Union (EU).

International Trade Flows

International trade flow is controlled by geographic, economic and political conditions.

Many countries enjoy geographical advantage over other countries in the production and trade of agricultural commodities and minerals. Therefore, they specialize in the trade of these commodities. For example, they import, oil from the Middle East, paper and wood pulp from Canada and Sweden and rubber and tin from Malaysia.

Trading Regions

The world’s major trading regions are:

1. Europe

Europe is one of the most densely populated and highly industrialized regions and has the largest volume of trade (30%). The exports of this region are mainly finished and semi-finished products. Imports are mainly industrial raw materials.

2. North America

The USA has the largest volume of trade together with Canada and they export machinery, automobiles, chemicals and import a variety of products.

3. Latin America

This region covers the Caribbean islands and Central and South American countries. All of them are exporters of foodstuff and raw materials and importers of manufactured goods.

4. Africa

African countries are exporters of mineral ores and tropical raw materials and importers of manufactured goods.

5. Asia

Asian countries are rich in raw materials and minerals and export them. All Asian countries except Japan are importers of manufactured goods.

6. Australia

Australia exports agricultural products and minerals and imports foodgrains, petroleum and machinery.

Trade has a great impact on the economy of a country. The difference in values between imports and exports is referred to as the balance of trade. If the value of exports exceed imports, the country is said to have a favourable balance. When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, the country has an adverse balance of trade.
EXERCISE

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. Latin America exports __________.
2. Rubber and tin are found abundantly in __________.
3. Industrial countries export __________ to the less industrial countries.

II) Match the following.

1. China           Middle East  Countries
2. Oil             Mineral ores
3. Paper           Silk
4. Africa          Malaysia
5. Tin             Canada

III) Choose the correct answer and fill up.

1. Trade within the country is called __________.
   a) Internal trade    b) International trade    c) Open trade
2. Industrial raw materials are __________ products
   a) Primary    b) secondary    c) Tertiary
3. Switzerland is famous for __________.
   a) Silk    b) Watches    c) Tea

IV) Answer in 2 or 3 sentences.

1. What is meant by bilateral and multilateral trade?
2. What are the two main categories of commodities that enter into the world trade?
3. Why does trade occur?

V) Answer in a paragraph.

1. How does climate affect the trade of a country?
2. Write a short note on balance of trade.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Discuss the factors that affect trade.
2. Give an account of the world's major trading regions.
1. List any five items that are exported from and imported by Tamil Nadu.

2. On a world map mark the countries from which five important commodities are imported by India from different parts of the world.

3. Find out the currencies for the following countries.
   i. USA
   ii. Germany
   iii. Srilanka
   iv. Korea
   v. Japan
   vi. Brazil
   vii. Kuwait
   viii. Russia
   ix. Singapore
   x. Morocco

4. Give the expansion of the following and write a short note on:
   i. ASEAN
   ii. OPEC
   iii. EUC
   iv. WTO
TERTIARY ACTIVITY II

2. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation is the movement of people and goods from one place to another place. A good transportation system in a region makes good use of its resources and manpower through movement and exchange resulting in economic growth. The major transport systems are discussed below.

ROADWAYS

Roads are the most common mode of transportation in the world. There is a close relationship between road density, (Road density is the ratio between the total length of roads in a country to its total land area) population density (The ratio between the total number of people in a country to its total land area) and the state of economic development of a country. The better the road connectivity, the greater the economic development.

Roads can be classified as transcontinental highways, national highways and local roads. The transcontinental highways are important as they are very long roads connecting the continents from end to end. The Trans-Canadian Highway, The Alaskan Highway, the Pan-American Express Highway and the Australian Transcontinental Highway are examples of such roads.

Increasing speed and number of road vehicles has resulted in the development of multilane national highways. These are excellent straight roads cutting across the country through bridges and tunnels to reduce travel time. The autobahns of Germany were the first such roads.

THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD IN INDIA

The Grand Trunk Road is India's longest major road running across North India connecting Sonargaon in Bangladesh and Peshawar in Pakistan for a distance of 2500 Km.

In India, the densest road network are the coastal regions of TamilNadu and Kerala and also West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana and U.P. In India roads are divided into National Highways, State Highways and District Roads.

RAILWAYS

Railways developed with the rise of industries because they were the cheapest and fastest means of transport for carrying bulky goods over long distances. Railway network is the densest in the highly developed industrialized regions of Europe and North America. Japan, India, S.E. Australia, and coastal Argentina have moderately dense railway network.

The Trans-Siberian Railway is a trans-continental railway line linking Leningrad on the Baltic coast of Russia with Vladivostok on the Pacific coastland. The Trans-Canadian Railway links the East
and West coasts of Canada. The Trans-Andean Railway links Buenos Aires (Argentina) with Valparaiso (Chile). The Trans-Asian Railway links Singapore with Istanbul in Turkey running through 26 countries for a length of 18000 Km.

Indian Railway is the second largest in Asia and the 4th largest in the world. It is the densest in the Gangetic plains of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. The Indian Railway employs the largest workforce in the world.

In large metropolitan cities of India, intracity rail lines are constructed to ease the growing traffic congestion. These rail lines are either underground rail lines or elevated above the ground. (Figure.1)

The Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is an elevated line of the suburban railway in Chennai (Madras), Tamil Nadu. The MRTS line currently runs from Chennai Beach (Madras Beach) to Velachery, covering a distance of 25 km with 17 stations. Like the rest of the suburban railway network, the MRTS is operated by the Government-owned Southern Railways (SR).

In 2015 Metro Rail transport started in Chennai from Koyambedu to Alandur.

**WATERWAYS**

Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They may be divided into inland waterways and ocean transport.

**Inland Waterways**

Deep navigable rivers with a perennial flow of water and navigation canals constitute the inland waterways. The most important inland waterway lies in the industrially advanced countries of Western Europe, (such as the Rhine, Rhone, Danube and Elbe) North America and Canada (Great Lakes). These waterways in combination with the railways help in the movement of goods at lower costs in the industrial regions of these countries. (Figure.2)

In India, inland waterways are limited to the river Brahmaputra in Assam and the Ganges and its tributaries in U.P. and Bihar.

Buckingham canal was once an important waterway in Tamil Nadu. It carried goods from Nellore to Marakkanam but sadly now it is a polluted channel.
Ocean Transport

Ocean routes were once an important form of transport for intercontinental travel. Today, it is used mainly for transporting bulky cargo. The following are the major shipping routes of the world:

- The North Atlantic route connecting the crowded countries of Europe to the Eastern coast of North America.

- The Cape of Good Hope route connecting Western and Southern Europe with South West Asia and Australia.

- The Panama Canal route connecting the west coast regions of North and South Americas with their east coastal regions.

- The Trans-Pacific route connecting the ports of Eastern Asia to the ports on the west coast ports of North America.

- India is bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by Arabian sea and on the south by the Indian ocean. It has a long coast line of 7,100 km (mainland). Some of the major ports are Kolkata, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam (Figure 3 and 4), Chennai, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Marmagao, Mumbai and Kandla.

**Figure 3**

**Major Ports of India**
**AIRWAYS**

Airways are the fastest and costliest means of transport which carry passengers, freight and mail. Air travel has gained immense popularity because it not only saves time but also reduces tiredness involved in covering long distances. Passengers from India can reach many European countries in a day.

Commercial airlines now connect all important parts of the world and a large proportion of the world’s mail is carried by airways.

**PIPPINES**

Pipelines are used to transfer commodities like oil and natural gas. The oil pipelines are privately owned by oil companies. The bulk of the world’s crude oil from the oil fields is transported to the refineries or shipping terminals through pipelines.

Some of these pipelines are: Big Inch line from Texas to New Jersey, (TAPS) or the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (Figure 5) in North America. Tap line or the Trans-Arabian Pipeline from Qaisumah in Saudi Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon runs for a distance of 1214 Km.

**COMMUNICATION**

Communication involves the transmission of words and messages. The different forms of communication are personal communication and mass communication. The first development in communication was the invention of the telegraph in 1844. The next important development was the invention of the telephone in 1875. The development of Telex (Telegraph Exchange) in 1935 enabled messages written in one place to be transmitted to distant places where they are typed out by a teleprinter.

Mass communication includes all those media designed to reach a large audience.

Mass communication can be divided into two categories—the print media (books, journals, magazines, newspapers) and the electronic media (radio, television, telecommunication, internet). In recent years, satellites have played an important role in communication both in India and the World. The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) has revolutionized communication in India in the recent years.
The development of transport and communication in a region helps increase the mobility of people, easy and fast movement of goods and transfer of ideas. This increases trade and economic prosperity of that region. Therefore, transport and communication is important for the development of a country.

**EXERCISE**

I) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Transcontinental railway links ___________ with Vladivostok.
2. ___________ are the cheapest means of transport.
3. Buckingham canal carried goods from Nellore to ___________.

II) Choose the correct answer.

1. ___________ is a major port
   a) Puducherry  b) Chennai  c) Cuddalore
2. Pipelines are used to carry ___________.
   a) Coal  b) Oil  c) Wood
3. Telegraph was invented in the year ___________.
   a) 1844  b) 1855  c) 1866

III) Match the following.

1. Brahmaputra - North America
2. Rhine - Transcontinental Highway
3. Alaskan Highway - Major port
4. Visakhapatnam - Inland waterways
5. TAPS - Germany

IV) Answer in two or three sentences.

1. How are roads classified?
2. Write a note on Indian Railways
3. Name the different means of communication

V) Answer in a paragraph.

1. Write about the major shipping routes of the world.
2. What do you know about Inland waterways?
3. Write a note on mass communication.

V) Write a detailed answer.

1. The development of transport and communication is important for the development of a country - Discuss.
1. List the seaports of India along the coast from north to south.
2. Project work:
   i. Write any two important goods handled by the following seaports.
   ii. Which is the longest railway line in India and name the cities which it connects.
   iii. Write a very short note on Trans-Alaskan pipeline system.
   iv. Collect an INSAT picture from the local newspaper. Can you understand weather from the photograph.
   v. Why is air transport is preferred by the people of North East India.
POPIULATION

3. POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

The period of economic change when man became a farmer altered the relationship between man and environment. Since then the population began to grow steadily.

Population Growth

The world population probably reached 500 million by 1650 and has since grown at an increasing rate. The world population first reached 1 billion in 1804. The second billion was added after 123 years in 1927. Since 1950, the rise in population has been rapid.

Table 1 gives you an idea of how rapidly the world population has been growing since 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>World Population in billions</th>
<th>Time taken to add the next billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>123 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Population Increase

Economic growth progressed with industrial and agricultural development, the improvements in medical care, health, flood control, fire protection etc helped to control the natural laws. This caused decrease in deaths and increase in births.

The growth of population or the natural increase of population depends on the birth rate and death rate. Birth rate is the number of live births in a year for every 1000 women in the total population. Death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

The difference between birth rate and death rate is termed as growth rate.

The phenomenal growth in population is because of changes in the patterns of birth and death rates. When both birth rates and death rates are high, the population does not grow much in size.

When birth rates are higher than death rates, the population will increase.

When the birth rate is low and the death rate is high, the population will decline.

Different countries are at different stages of population change. Presently the developed countries of the world have low birth and death rates. Developing countries have low death rates and high birth rates resulting in very high population. They are trying to control the birth rates in order to control their large population.
Today, there are some countries in the world with more deaths than births or an even number of deaths and births resulting in zero or negative natural population growth (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>ANNUAL NATURAL DECREASE (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Annual decrease

Population Distribution and Density

Population distribution refers to the pattern of spread of people on the Earth. World population distribution is uneven. About 90% of the Earth's people live on 10% of the land.

Population density is defined as the number of people per sq. km. It is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by the area of that country.

The tiny country of Monaco has a population density of 16,779 people per sq.km. However, Monaco has very high density because it is extremely small in size (1.95 sq.km). Bangladesh is considered the most densely populated country, with more than 1,069 people per sq.km. Mongolia is the world's least densely populated country with only 1.7 people per sq.km. Australia is second with 2.9 people per sq. km.

Factors affecting the distribution and density of population

There are a range of natural factors and human factors that affect population distribution and density (Table 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Factors</th>
<th>High Density</th>
<th>Low Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Physical Factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Relief (shape and height of land)</td>
<td>Lowland which is flat. Example Ganges Valley in India</td>
<td>High land that is mountainous; e.g. Himalayas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Climate</td>
<td>Areas with favourable climate tend to be densely populated as there is enough rain and heat to grow crops, e.g. India.</td>
<td>Areas with extreme climates are sparsely populated: Eg. the hot deserts such as Sahara and the extremely cold areas like Greenland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Resources</td>
<td>Areas rich in resources (Eg. minerals, fuel, forest, fish resources) tend to be densely populated. Eg. Western Europe.</td>
<td>Areas with few resources tend to be sparsely populated e.g. The Sahel in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Factors</td>
<td>High Density</td>
<td>Low Density</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Human Factors</td>
<td>Countries with stable governments tend to have high population density; example: Singapore</td>
<td>Countries with unstable governments tend to have lower population densities as people move away; e.g. Afghanistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Political</td>
<td>Groups of people prefer to live close to each other for security; example: USA</td>
<td>Other groups of people prefer to be isolated; e.g. Scandinavians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Social</td>
<td>Good job opportunities encourage high population densities, particularly in large cities in both the more economically developed countries (EMDCs) (example: Tokyo) and less economically developed countries (ELDCs) (example: Mumbai)</td>
<td>Limited job opportunities cause some areas to be sparsely populated; e.g. Amazon Rainforest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Factors determining population densities

Table 4: shows the distribution and density of population in different continents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continent</th>
<th>Population (million)</th>
<th>% of World’s Population</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Distribution and density of population
The following table 5 shows a list of countries. Notice that countries having high populations may not have high density of population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>% OF WORLD POPULATION</th>
<th>DENSITY (Population per sq.km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>1,338,890,000</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,183,770,000</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>309,842,000</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>231,369,500</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>193,262,000</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>170,124,000</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>162,221,000</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>154,729,000</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>141,927,297</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>127,530,000</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Population statistics of selected countries of the world

High densities indicate a great crowding of people. We will see in the following lesson, the impact of population pressures on the land and its resources.

**EXERCISE**

**I) Fill in the blanks.**
1. The rise in population has been steadily rapid since__________.
2. The birth rate is the number of live births in a year for every__________women in an area.
3. The world population reached 6 billion in the year__________.
4. _________and human factors affect the distribution of people across the world.
5. Population density is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by the__________of the country.

**II) Choose the correct answer.**
1. When birthrates are high and deathrates are__________, the population of an area will increase.
   a) High  b) Low  c) Stable
2. About 90% of people live on _________% of the land.
   a) 10       b) 20       c) 25

3. _________ is considered the most densely populated country
   a) China       b) Mexico      c) Bangladesh

4. Areas with _________ climates tend to be sparsely populated.
   a) Favourable  b) Extreme      c) Cool

5. _________ with stable government have high population density.
   a) Afghanistan  b) Egypt      c) Singapore

III) Match the following.

1. 1804 - Low population density
2. Monaco - Least density of population
3. Low birth rate and _________ - 1 billion population high death rate
4. Australia - Population decline
5. Germany - High population density

IV) Answer in brief.

1. Define
   a) Birth rate
   b) Death rate
   c) Population Density

2. How does the climate affect population distribution and density.

V) Answer in detail.

1. Give a detailed account of the world's population growth.

2. What are the different human factors that affect population density?
   Explain.
1. Project work:
   Collect pictures and paste them in your scrap book on the life of the people in the Himalayas and the Thar Desert. Give reasons for the low population density in these regions.

2. Write a report on the major natural disasters that affected in India in the last 10 years.

3. Map Skill:
   Prepare a map of the world showing regions of high population density. Mention five reasons for the same.
4. POPULATION AND RESOURCES

As the population grows, the resource base is struggling to provide People with their requirements. There is a mismatch of people and resources. (Figure 6)

![Figure 6](image)

The hunter-gatherer mode of production could only support very low population densities. When agriculture began to develop, it enabled a steady growth of population.

The increased population puts a lot of pressure on the available resources like land and water. Each year, the number of human beings increases, but the amount of natural resources with which to sustain this population remains Limited.

Developing countries with large and growing populations put a strain on the local environment and the limited resources. These countries that struggle to meet the growing demands for food, freshwater, timber and fuel alter the fragile environments. (Figure 7)

![Figure 7](image)

Use of water has been growing more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century. Demand of water already exceeds supply in many parts of the world. Freshwater constitutes barely 0.03% of the water that is available on the Earth’s surface. Increasing population overexploits and pollutes the surface and underground water. The water is polluted by industries and in the developing countries 95% of the sewage is let into rivers.
As the pressure on water resources intensifies, it leads to tensions and conflicts among users. By 2025, five billion people will be affected by severe water scarcity.

India has 20 percent of the Earth's population, but only four percent of its water.

**Food supply and land availability**

As population increases, food supply has to increase. In Africa and Asia, rural population nearly doubled between 1950 and 1985, with a corresponding decline in land availability.

Existing farmlands decline because of changing land uses especially near urban areas. To overcome the shortage of land People clear forests for cultivation.

**Deforestation**

Eighty percent of the world's natural forests is destroyed by human development activities like logging, clearing for agriculture and grazing. Deforestation results in droughts, soil erosion, flooding, and global warming.

**Desertification**

One third of the Earth’s land surface (35%) is threatened by desertification. It affects a large number of people living in 110 countries. Desertification occurs in the semi-arid lands and desertification is impossible to reverse.

**Minerals**

As the world's demand for minerals increases, minerals are being mined at greater depths. This leads to ground pollution and lowers the water table.

**Fuel**

About 80% of the world's commercial energy comes from non-renewable fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas. The world's use of fossil fuels has nearly doubled every 20 years since 1900. There is a decline in the availability of these fossil fuels.

**Land Degradation**

The land is degraded by a combination of human activities. The land, air and water are highly polluted. The land is affected by landslides induced by massive deforestation, soil erosion, decline in soil fertility, extensive water logging and salination in irrigated areas, unscientific mining, quarrying, road building, and waste disposal.

**SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCES**

As population increases, people have to find ways and means of finding additional reserves of minerals and ground water. There is a need for organized sharing of these limited resources for the benefit of human kind. This requires an understanding of the distribution and availability of natural resources over the Earth.
The development of space technology after the World Wars opened up new ways of understanding the Earth's resources. The first artificial satellite, Sputnik1, was launched by the Soviet Union in 1957. This was followed by the launch of a number of satellites by different countries for various purposes. These include Earth Observation satellites, Communication satellites, Navigation satellites, Weather Satellites and Research Satellites.

Earth Observation satellites or Remote Sensing satellites help in finding and managing resources. Remote sensing satellites play and important role in natural resources inventory, environmental monitoring and management. Important remote sensing satellites include LANDSAT of USA, SPOT of France, KITSAT of Korea and Yaogan of China.

The first Indian Remote Sensing Satellite IRS1A was launched in 1988. This was followed by the launch of a series of other satellites like IRS-1B, 1C, 1D, P3, P5, P6, CARTOSAT and RESOURCESAT.

The remote sensing data provide valuable information about land resources such as geology, soil, vegetation cover, water bodies and minerals. This information helps countries to plan for a sustainable future.

**EXERCISE**

I) **Fill in the blanks.**

1. The_________population puts a lot of pressure on the available resources like land and water.

2. By 2025,_________billion people will be affected by severe water scarcity.

3. _________affects a large number of people living in 110 countries.

4. In the developing countries 95% of the sewage is let into _________.

5. The first Indian Remote Sensing Satellite IRS IA was launched in__________.

II) **Choose the correct answer.**

1. Freshwater of the Earth is only
   a) 30%  b) 0.03%  c) 3%.

2. Droughts, erosion and global warming are caused due to
   a) Deforestation  b) Afforestation  c) Hunting
3. The first artificial satellite launched by the Soviet Union was__________.
   a) Sputnik I          b) Sputnik II     c) Kitsat

4. India has 20% of the population but the water available is only _______.
   a) 5 %               b) 4 %            c) 2 %

5. Water table is lowered when __________ activity increases
   a) Mining          b) Hunting      c) Fishing

III) Match the following.

   1. Agricultural development - Semi-arid lands
   2. Desertification - France
   3. Commercial energy - Steady growth of population
   4. LANDSAT - Coal and oil
   5. SPOT - USA

IV) Write brief answer.

   1. What are the results of over-exploitation of resources.
   2. Write the impact of over-population on water resources.
   3. What are the ill-effects of over-population in the developing countries?
   4. Name the satellites used for observing the earth's resources.

V) Answer in detail.

   1. Discuss about the utilization of resources in the developing and developed countries.

   2. “Large and increasing population exerts great pressures on the limited resources”- Explain.

   3. How is remote sensing satellites helpful in managing resources?
1. Discussion:
   How did the floods at Uttarkhand in 2013 affect the population? Was it a man-made natural disaster?

2. Project Work:
   Collect the information about Remote sensing satellites of U.S.A, France and Japan.

3. In 2025 what type of food, would you prefer as an Indian.

4. Map Skill:
   i. On a map of Europe mark the major rivers of Europe and discuss their uses.
   ii. On a map of India draw the major rivers and write how are they useful for the Indian population.
5. RESPONDING TO DISASTERS

India with its vast population and unique geo-physical characteristics is one of the world’s most “disaster-prone” countries. Natural hazards such as cyclones, earthquakes, drought, floods and landslides occur in different parts of India in varying intensity. This means that we are all vulnerable in different degrees to disasters caused by these hazards. On the East Coast, cyclone occur frequently. In the interior of the plateau or in the Himalayas – earthquakes and in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plain, floods are more common. Rajasthan or Western Odisha often experience severe drought, as do other areas in South India.

When disaster strikes, it affects us directly and immediately. While the government, international agencies such as the United Nations, or Red Cross and Panchayats in rural areas assist us when faced with a disaster, the community, however is the first responder.

Disaster is an event resulting in great loss and misfortune caused by both natural and man-made phenomena. The people affected need help from all sources for food, shelter, medicine, financial and social support to overcome the disaster.

Disaster can be classified in to natural disaster such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flood etc., and man-made disaster such as fire, industrial hazards, transport accidents etc.,

INDIA IS DISASTER – PRONE......
❖ OVER 55% OF THE LAND AREA IS VULNERABLE TO EARTHQUAKES.
❖ 12% TO FLOODS.
❖ 8% TO CYCLONES
❖ 70% OF THE CULTIVABLE LAND IS PRONE TO DROUGHT.

Do you know?

There are two kinds of methods to measure the intensity of earthquake. They are Richter scale (less than 2 to greater than 8) and the Mercalli scale (1 to 12).

Disaster Response is the second phase of the Disaster Management cycle. It involves providing immediate assistance,
assessing damage, continuing assistance and immediate restoration of infrastructure. The aim of emergency response is to provide instant assistance to maintain life and improve health.

**Institutional and Legal arrangements of Disaster Management:**

On Dec 23, 2005, the Government of India took a defining step by enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005. It envisaged the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority. The NDMA (The National Disaster Management Authority) is headed by the Prime Minister, the State Disaster Management Authority headed by the Chief Ministers and the District Disaster Management Authority headed by the Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner as, the case may be, to spearhead and adopt a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management.

**Do you know?**

One of the most recent natural disasters to have affected India is the massive flood which affected Jammu and Kashmir in September, 2014. The heavy and continuous rains lashed the city of Srinagar and caused disastrous floods, which claimed thousands of lives and had people trapped in their homes for days, without food and water.

**Important Terms:**

1. **Hazards:** a phenomenon which may cause injury or loss of life, damage to property, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

2. **Vulnerability:** the potential for loss to an individual, community or place because of a disaster that is affected by geographical as well as social conditions.
3. Community: people who live together in a village or urban areas, which can be identified as local group with a common way of life.

4. First responders: group of people who are immediately affected by a disaster, and are the first to respond and help to cope with it, before government or relief agencies can rush to the area.

Important tips to students:

Do's:
1. Leave the house within 30 seconds when earthquake hits.
2. Keep away from windows, doors and objects made of glass.
4. Stay under the table holding the table firmly when you don't find way out.
5. Disconnect the electricity and gas connection.

Don'ts:
1. Do not use the lift to exit.
2. Do not drive the vehicles when the earthquake strikes.
3. Do not go near by the bridges, tall buildings, electric poles and water tanks.
4. Do not stay near the doors because they are easily breakable.

Earthquake, Nepal, 2015

1. Natural disasters
1. Earthquakes: Sudden shaking of part of the earth is called as the earthquake. It is the most disastrous of all the natural forces. Its impacts include loss of life and property.

Rescuing the people hit by the earthquake
2. Tsunami:

Rise of high or giant sea waves generated when the earthquake occurring in the ocean floor is called Tsunami. The word Tsunami is derived from the Japanese word “Tsu” means harbour and “nami” means waves. It causes the death of human beings and animals. It also destroys the infrastructures such as settlements, transports, etc.,

Do you know?

On April 25th, a 7.8 Richter scale earthquake hit Nepal near the capital city of Kathmandu, the worst of its kind in more than 80 years. More than 9,000 people were killed, a further 23,000 were injured and the mass destruction to infrastructure and homes was vast.

Important tips to students:

Do’s:

1. Move to safer place immediately after the Tsunami warning is foretold.

2. Vulnerable people like physically handicapped, women, aged persons and children should be evacuated first.
Don'ts:
1. Do not go to see the coast when the Tsunami warning is issued.
2. Do not panic.
3. Do not believe the rumour about the Tsunami.

Do you know?
When the tsunami struck India's southern state of Tamil Nadu on 26 December, 2004 for example, areas in Pichavaram and Muthupet with dense mangroves suffered fewer human casualties and less damage to property compared to areas without mangroves.

Response after Tsunami:

Relief camp of Tsunami hit people
1. The government administration and the NGOs help the affected people resettled in their homeland after reconstruction.
2. The Tsunami affected people are financially assisted to recover the loss caused by the Tsunami.
3. Growing mangroves along the coasts would, to some extent, help protect from Tsunami.

3. Landslide:

Landslides are the either sudden or slow movement of rock remains down the slope.

Landslides are caused by the instability of rock, heavy and torrential rainfall, tremor etc., They cause damage to agricultural fields, settlements and transport networks.

Response when landslide occurs:
1. People should not take away heavy and more belongings along with when they leave their home.
2. They should not move to lower and unsafe areas.
3. People are advised not to believe the rumours and false information pertaining to landslide.
Removal of debris at Pune landslide

Initiatives to be taken at schools:

1. Awareness initiatives should be persistently carried out so as to make students aware of the landslide and its effects.
2. Fire service, police and medical department should be informed immediately.
3. Plan should be worked out to prevent landslide.

4. Cyclones:

Cyclones are strong moisture laden winds with low pressure at the centre surrounded by high pressure. Cyclone causes huge damage to life and property covering wider areas. India is affected the most by none other than the cyclone. India stands one among the six most affected zones of the world. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha are the most affected areas of India by the cyclone.

Do you know?

Storms such as cyclones in India are known as the hurricanes in the Atlantic ocean, the Typhoon in the Pacific ocean and Willie – Willie in Australia.

They are namely are Thiruvallur, Chennai, Kanchipuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

Important tips to students:

Do’s:

1. Move to safer places.
2. Follow strictly the cyclone warnings being given.
3. The people are advised to store food items, fuel, medicines and water at least for seven days before cyclone is intensified.
4. Keep electric appliances switched off.

Infrastructure being damaged by cyclone
by heavy rainfall, cyclone, ice melting, Tsunami and dam burst.

Floods brings devastating effects on agriculture, settlements, life of both human beings and animals. It destroys the agricultural fields and makes the land irrevocable.

Mumbai and its surrounding are affected by floods during the South West Monsoon and Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha are hit by floods during the North East Monsoon. In India, there are 175 flood forecast centres have been established.

Evacuation of flood-hit people

Important tips to the students:

**Do's:**
1. When it is flooding, get evacuated from low lying areas adjacent to the river bank.
2. Sand bags should be placed at low and weak embankment or the broken bank of the rivers.
3. Drink preferentially boiled and
purified water.

4. Get medical care immediately to avoid spread of contagious diseases.

5. Keep dry food, drinking water and war clothes ready.

the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration of rain fall and the size and location of the affected area.

Drought lowers the agricultural productivity of the areas affected. It causes the water shortage. It leads to famine and poverty. It forces the people to migrate to other areas. Whenever wild animals find shortage of water, they move to human inhabited areas.

Army rescuing flood - hit people

Important tips to the students:

Don’ts:
1. Do not try to swim in the flood water.

2. Do not connect the electric wire which is cut off from main line.

3. Do not go for tour during flooding.

6. Drought:
Dry condition prevailing in place where rain fails for a long period of time is called as drought. The severity of the drought depends on

Districts which are prone for drought in Tamil Nadu
Ramanathapuram
1. Pudukottai
2. Sivagangai
3. Vilupuram

Field affected by drought

Food supply to the drought - victims
Response to drought:
1. Rain harvesting plan should be worked out at the base level.
2. The crops that withstand drought should be cultivated in the areas of drought.
3. Drip irrigation could be attempted where water is scarce.

How can students respond to drought?

1. Conserve water:
   a) prevent misuse and wastage of water.
   b) encourage recycling of water.
   C) set up a Water Management Committee in your school.

2. Harvest rain water at home and in school:
   find out how you can collect rain water and store it, or use it to recharge a well, bore- well source or sump.

3. Plant trees and care for them:
   carry out campaigns for plantations. Find out the right choice for your area.

II. Man-made disasters
1. Fire accidents:
   Fire accidents occur in the form of electric short circuits, fire break-outs in the chemical factory, match
   and crackers units. Forest fire is largely caused by negligence of human beings.

Places where fire accidents are likely to occur:
1. chemical industries.
2. Places, where electricity is likely to leak out are computer lab, kitchen, etc.,
3. Forest in dry period.
4. Petrol banks
5. Industries

![Fire service puts off fire in the residential area](image)

Important tips to the students:
Do’s:
1. When fire breaks out in any locality, call for an immediate help by shouting or ringing the bell loudly.
2. Put off the fire using sand or fire extinguisher.
3. Disconnect the main electric connection.
4. Follow the steps of “stop, drop, roll” when fire spreads to our clothes.
Don'ts:
1. Never put anything into an electrical outlet, not even while playing.
2. Don't climb power poles or anything near a power line.
3. Don't fly kites near power line.
4. Never play with matches or lighters.
5. Never play with crackers without adult help.

Causes of transport accidents:
1. Driving drunk, using cell phone and carelessness.
2. Driving faster than the speed limit set.
3. Bad weather conditions.
4. Driving long distances continuously without rest.

Do you know?
43 persons die on Tamil Nadu roads every day.

Important tips to the students:

Do's:
1. Intimate instantly to ambulance service as and when the accident occurs.
2. Inform the police about the accident happened.
3. Medical assistance should be provided immediately to the injured people.

Don'ts:
1. Avoid rash driving.
2. Do not drive without driving licence and before attaining eligible age.
3. do not use cell phones while driving or crossing the road.

Transport safety management in the schools:
1. General awareness programmes of transport safety should be provided frequently to the school children.
2. Training should be given to the school students on transport safety.
3. Children should not use the roads as play grounds.
4. Be aware that two wheeler is meant for two persons only.

3. Stampede:
Crowd stampede is a sudden head long rush or flight of a crowd of people for certain reasons. Crowd stampede causes death, injuries, loss of property and suffocation.

Effects of stampede:
1. Huge loss of lives.
2. Severe injuries to people
3. Damage of infrastructure.
4. Loss of property.

Safety measures:
2. Arranging blockade to prevent stampede.
3. Involving the police and other security forces in the rescue operation.
4. Providing first aid to the people affected by stampede.

Important Tips to the Students:
Do's:
1. Notice alternate exits.
2. Keep your hands by your chest.
3. Keep moving diagonally between pockets of people.
4. If you fall and fall to get back on your feet, cover your head with your hands and curl-up in a foetal position.
5. Communicate smartly. Use sign language for help as well as to help others during stampede.

Don'ts:
1. Never run over taking or pushing others in a crowded place like school gate, stairs and class room entrance.
2. More students should not be allowed or combined in a class room which is not spacious enough.
3. Avoid joining bigger gatherings arranged in the indoors.
I. Choose the correct answer.
1. The activity that involves immediate assistance, continuing assistance and restoration of infrastructure.
   a) Preparedness
   b) Response
   c) Recovery
   d) Mitigation
2. The percentage of cultivable land prone to drought is
   a) 90%
   b) 70%
   c) 60%
   d) 55%
3. When was the Disaster Management Act enacted in?
   a) 2004
   b) 2002
   c) 2005
   d) 2010
4. The word “Tsunami” is derived from
   a) Greek
   b) Latin
   c) French
   d) Japanese
5. How many zones have been identified as the most affected by cyclones in the world?
   a) 4
   b) 6
   c) 8
   d) 7

II. Match the following:
1. NDMA
2. Willie-Willie
3. Pichavaram
4. Ramanathapuram
5. 7.8 Richter Scale
   a) Nepal Earthquake
   b) Affected by drought
   c) The Prime Minister
   d) The mangroves
   e) Australia

III. Write the following answers shortly.
1. What are the types of disaster?
2. What is Tsunami?
3. Define landslide and mention the causes of landslide.
4. How many districts are cyclone hit in Tamil Nadu?
5. Write any two points on transport safety management in schools.
IV. Answer the following in detail.
1. Write any four places where fire accidents likely to occur and any two do's and don'ts of fire accidents.
2. Write in detail about flood.
3. Write in detail about Earthquake.
4. What is stampede? Write the effects of stampede.

ACTIVITY-1
Identify the states and areas that are vulnerable to floods by the following rivers:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahmaputra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutlej</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godavari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaveri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTIVITY-2
Make charts to disseminate information on water conservation and harvesting. Also create awareness on important Do's and Don'ts before and after drought.

ACTIVITY-3
Organise a Traffic Safety Week in your school with the help of your teachers. Ask your local authorities how you can create awareness among commuters.
1. ROAD SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

Road safety — Rules and Regulations

India has the second largest road network in the world with over 3 million kms of roads of which 60% are paved. These roads make a vital contribution to the India's economy. On the whole, the facilities for the road users are not up to the mark, leading to a high toll of death. Recently, there is a growing concern over the road crash problem.

Importance of Road Safety

Knowledge about road rules and road safety methods are important for all. Accidents occur almost everywhere at home, on the road, in schools or in playgrounds. Most of the accidents may be prevented. Accidents have a large impact on the life, health and financial aspects of the person involved. Accidents could even completely paralyse ones normal routine life.

For traffic assistance, call 103 through telephone.

Important factors for the Accidents

a) Personal Factors

Age, fatigue, attitude physical defect, less knowledge about driving and disorder come under this category.

b) Environmental Factors

Weather, tools, machinery, driver and engine fault of the vehicles come under this category.

Road Rules in India

The rules of the road regulations was brought into effect from July 1, 1989. They serve as a basic guidelines for every Indian driver. He or she has to follow them while on the roads. They deal with basic facts such as overtaking, traffic signals, towing, speed limits and the necessary vehicle documents to be carried while driving.

Important Road safety Rules

Drivers shall drive their vehicles on the left side of the road.

Overtaking should be strictly avoided.

Caution at road Junctions

The driver of a motor vehicle shall slow down when approaching a road intersection, pedestrian crossing or a road corner.

Fire service vehicles and Ambulances must be given free passage. These two vehicles need not wait at traffic signals.
Taking “U” Turn

No driver shall take a “U” turn where “U” turn is especially prohibited on a busy road. The “U” turn facility can be availed only if allowed.

Signals to be given by drivers appropriately
a) When he is about to slow down.
b) When he is about to turn to the right or left.
c) When he is about to stop.

Direction indicator should be used while taking a “U” turn or while turning to the left or right side of the road.

One-Way traffic

Drivers shall not drive motor vehicles on road declared as “one way”. Drive on Channelised road (lane Traffic)

a) In highways where roads are marked as lanes for movement, the driver of a motor vehicle shall drive within the lane and change of the lane only after giving proper signals.

b) Where any road is marked by a yellow line dividing road, vehicles preceding in the same direction trying to overtake each other shall not cross the yellow line.

Silence Zones

Driver of vehicles shall not use the
a) Sound of the horn needlessly or continuously or more than necessary to ensure safety.

b) Drivers should avoid sound of the horn in silence Zones.

c) Drivers should not drive vehicles which have mechanical defect and create undue noise when in motion.

Keep Distance

The driver of a motor vehicle, while moving behind another vehicle, shall keep at a sufficient distance from that other vehicle to avoid collision.

Documents to be possessed

A person driving a vehicle, shall always carry with him/her driving license, certificate of registration, certification of taxation and certification of insurance of the vehicles and in case of transport vehicle, the permit and fitness certification also.

On demand by any officer of the motor vehicle department of the Government shall produce the documents for inspection.

Road safety cell

Road safety cell was set up by the Ministry of Surface Transport in September 1986. The Ministry has the right to formulate policies for road safety to minimise road accidents. The Ministry also
prepares national road safety policies.

**Signals-Road signals**

Road signals are the vital and integral part of the traffic system for the safety of the road users. As per IRC the safety (Indian Road Congress) Road signals are for indications on the road. The road signals are categorised into three types. They are:-

1) **Mandatory signs or Regulatory signs.**
2) **Cautionary signs or warning or precautionary signs.**
3) **Informatory signs.**

**Traffic signals**

A traffic light, traffic signal or a stop light is a signaling device positioned at a road intersection to indicate when it is safe to cross through. The traffic signals pass on its information using a universal colour code.

- Red - stop and wait
- Orange - Get ready (Listen)
- Green - Go

**Hand signals**

Hand signals or manual regulation signs are the gestures used to regulate traffic on the road using the hand movements. They are categorised as:

1) Hand signals by traffic policemen
2) Hand signals by drivers.
Road safety is emerging as a major social concern in the country. The statistics are mind boggling with an average mortality rate of 1.1 lakh persons per year dying in road accidents.

**Causes for Road Accidents**

1. **Traffic Violations**

   Speed is the ultimate mantra of modern living. Everyone is moving fast to reach their desired destination. It is the major cause for accidents.

2. **Absence of ample space for pedestrians.**

   The roads are so narrow for vehicles and pedestrians move side by side. In such case, pedestrians are at high risk of getting hit for they are not visible to drivers coming from behind.

**3. Heavy vehicle traffic**

In big cities, volume of vehicle traffic is high. Apart from normal; vehicles, heavy vehicles are also run on the road. Separate routes and separate timings are allotted for the movement of heavy vehicles in cities. Even then accidents became inevitable.

**4. Drunken driving**

Under the influence of alcohol, drivers lose the ability to take any quick decisions and it results in so many accidents.

**Important Road safety tips are as follows**

1) Don’t use the mobile while driving.
2) Use seat belt while driving.
3) Don’t drink and drive.
4) Always adhere to speed limit.
5) Pedestrians should walk cautiously on the foot path.
6) Always wear helmets.
7) Pedestrians should cross the road only at the Zebra crossing.
8) Obey the traffic signals and symbols.
9) Give way to the Ambulance and overtaking vehicles.
10) Parking of vehicles should be done only in the allotted places.
11) Encroachment on foot-path should be prevented.
12) Parking of vehicles should be done only in the allotted places.

**Road safety week**

Every year in the first week of January, (Road safety week) is celebrated throughout the state (Tamilnadu), so as to create awareness among school and college students, drivers and all other road users. During the year 2008-2009, Rs. 55 lakhs was provided for road safety awareness building programme with the focus on “Carefully drive” “Reach Alive”. Apart from this, workshop for drivers involved in road accidents are also conducted as a measure to sensitise them and to create greater awareness regarding road safety aspects.

India registers the highest number of road accidents in the world. Annually 1.1 lakhs people die in road accidents in India.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Fatal</th>
<th>Serious Injury</th>
<th>Minor Injury</th>
<th>Non-Injury</th>
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<td>5214</td>
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NA – Number of Accidents
NPK - Number of Person killed
NPI - Number of Persons Injured

Source: DGP-Chennai

For emergency call 108 for ambulance service

Road safety is the life line of a country. Government should sensitize the people about the road safety rules. Periodical seminars should be conducted for the drivers and the road users. Students particularly from school level should know traffic rules and regulations.
thoroughly. If, people follow the rules and regulations strictly, several thousands of precious lives will be saved. Every citizen of India should take the following pledge to save their life.

I pledge to abide by the Rules of the Road.

**EXERCISE**

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The rules of road regulations came into effect from___________.
   a) 1989      b) 1990      c) 1998

2. Pedestrians can cross the road___________.
   a) anywhere      b) near the signals   c) at Zebra crossing

3. Every year, first week of__________is celebrated as Road safety week.
   a) December      b) January      c) March

4. For emergency, call__________for ambulance service
   a) 108      b) 100      c) 106

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Drivers should drive their vehicles on the _________side of the road.

2. Road safety cell was set up in__________.

3. In Traffic Light__________colour indicates stop.

4. Road signals are classified into__________types

III) Match the following.

1. Orange      - Footpath
2. Pedestrians - Telephone
3. Information sign - Traffic police
4. Hand Signal - get ready

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Mention the importance of road safety?
2. Draw and explain the traffic lights?
3. Write a few road safety tips.
4. Name the documents that a person driving a vehicle should possess.

V) Answer in detail.

1. Explain the importance of road safety rules.
2. Describe the causes for road accidents.
1. **Discussion:**
   Road safety ensures protection of life - Discuss.

2. **Oratorical competition:**
   Topic suggested: “Students’ participation in Road safety”.

3. **Group Discussion:**
   "Rules to follow on road" - discuss in group.

4. **Prepare a wall poster:**
   Make ready a wall poster to highlight the importance of road safety.

5. **Essay writing:**
   "Haste makes Waste" - write an essay.
1. MONEY, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To know about the necessity of invention of money.

To understand the importance of money.

To gain knowledge about savings and investment.

In this chapter we will learn about the 'medium of exchange'.

Do you know what the medium of exchange is?

'Money' is the medium of exchange.

In the early stages of development, the need for exchange arose. But exchange took place first in the form of barter. It is the direct exchange of goods for goods. It is the system of trading without the use of money. But it had many difficulties and inconvenience. These difficulties led to the invention of money.

Money, to be used as a medium of exchange, must be universally acceptable. All people must accept a thing as money or the government should give it legal sanction.

Professor Walker has said, 'Money is that which money does'.

The word 'money' is derived from the Latin word 'Moneta'. It is the surname of Roman Goddess 'junto'.

VALUE OF MONEY

It means the purchasing power of money. The purchasing power of money depends upon the price level.

The unique rupee symbol is a blend of the Devanagiri 'Ra' and Roman 'R'.

The symbol will not be printed or embossed on currency notes or coins.

It would be included in the 'Unicode Standard' and major scripts of the world to ensure that it is easily displayed and printed in the electronic and print media.

NATURE OF MONEY

While explaining the nature of money, it is essential to note that money is only a means and not an end in itself. Man buys various types of goods and services to satisfy his wants and in the present economic system these goods and services can be purchased only with the help of money. Money is desired by man.
because it helps to satisfy his wants. Thus money is only a means and not an end in itself.

Indian Currencies & Coins

FUNCTIONS OF MONEY

Money performs many functions in a modern economy. The most important functions of money are:

a) Medium of exchange,
b) Measure of value,
c) Store of value, and
d) Standard of deferred payments.

Medium of exchange

The most important function of money is that it acts as medium of exchange. Money is accepted freely in exchange for all other goods.

Measure of value

It is a unit of account and a standard of common measurement. Price is nothing but value expressed in terms of money. As we use yards and meters for measuring clothes and kilograms for measuring weights, we use money for measuring value of goods. It makes economic calculations easy.

Store of value

Money is a convenient form of storing one's wealth. Money also serves as an excellent store of wealth as it can be easily converted into other marketable assets such as land, machinery, industries and gold.

Standard of deferred payments

Money is used as a standard for future payments. Business in modern times is based on 'credit' to a large extent. In credit, payments are made at a future date, money is the standard. If credit transactions were to be carried on the basis of commodities, there would be lot of difficulties and it will affect trade.

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF MONEY

Every branch of economic activity in a money economy is different from what it was in a barter economy. Money has influenced and facilitated all economic activities in the field of consumption, production, exchange, distribution and public finance.
IMPORTANCE OF MONEY

Nowadays, you know money plays an important role in the economic development of a country.

Money is one of the most fundamental inventions of mankind. A modern economy cannot function smoothly without money. In fact the importance of money can be adequately realized only in its absence.

Money includes coins, currency notes, cheques, bills of exchange, credit cards and so on.

Symbols of different currencies

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

The portion of income not spent on consumption is called savings.

Investment means addition to the existing production capacities. They include fixed equipments, machinery, building, raw materials, replacement due to depreciation etc.

Savings is inevitable for capital formation and economic growth. Savings is directly connected with investment. Savings and investments are basic economic activities in an economy. Saving can therefore be vital to increase the amount of fixed capital available, which contributes to economic growth.

Piggy Bank-Save your Pocket Money!

Savings and investments are in the hands of two distinct groups of people. Savings is done by the consumers while investment is the function of entrepreneurial class. The motives for saving and investment are also different from each other.

Activity

Find out the currencies which are used in other countries—Draw the symbol.

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________
I) Choose the correct answer.
1. Money' is what it does' is defined by ____________.
   a) Crowther        b) Walker          c) Robertson
2. The purchasing power of money depends upon the ____________.
   a) Price level     b) demand level    c) supply level
3. ____________ is used as a standard for future payment.
   a) Cheque          b) money           c) credit card
4. ____________ is the unit of account and a standard of common measurement.
   a) Medium of exchange   b) measure of value    c) store of value
5. The portion of income not spent on ____________ is saving.
   a) consumption       b) production       c) distribution

II) Fill in the blanks.
1. ____________ is one of the greatest inventions of man.
2. The word money is derived from the Latin word ____________.
3. The most important function of money is that it acts as ____________.
4. Money is a convenient form of storing one's ____________.
5. ____________ is inevitable for capital formation and economic growth.

III) Match the following.
1. Moneta - Old system of exchange of goods
2. Store of value - fundamental invention
3. Savings - Money
4. Money - Function of money
5. Barter system - contributes to economic growth

IV) Write brief answers.
1. How did Prof. Walker define money?
2. Write briefly about the importance of money.
3. Explain the barter system.
4. Explain the standard of deferred payments.
5. Define savings and investments.

V) Answer in detail.
1. Describe the functions of money.
2. Discuss the significance of money.
3. Write in detail about savings and investment.
1. Prepare a chart
   Prepare a chart showing Indian currencies and coins.

2. Discussion:
   Discuss with your friends how the system of trading is done without the use of money.

3. Conduct a Survey:
   Conduct a survey in your locality whether exchange took place in the form of barter system.

4. Understand:
   Try to understand what is "commodity money".

5. Project report:
   Prepare a project report how consumers and entrepreneurs are performing for development of economy.
'I can, I did'
Student's Activity Record

**Subject:**

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