



Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Revised)

Part-II

10

TENTH STANDARD

Karnataka Textbook Society (R.)
100 Feet Ring Road,
Banashankari 3rd Stage, Bengaluru - 85

INDEX

SL NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
	HISTORY	
7.	FREEDOM MOVEMENT	1
8.	ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT	8
9.	POST INDEPENDENT INDIA	28
10.	THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF 20TH CENTURY	36
	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
4.	GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE	47
5.	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	51
	SOCIOLOGY	
3.	SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	62
4.	SOCIAL PROBLEMS	72
	GEOGRAPHY	
8.	INDIAN MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES	87
9.	INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	96
10.	INDIAN INDUSTRIES	106
11.	INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS	113
12.	INDIAN POPULATION	120
	ECONOMICS	
3.	MONEY AND CREDIT	125
4.	PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET	133
	BUSINESS STUDIES	
3.	GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS	142
4.	CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION	148

HISTORY

UNIT – VII

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

In this unit you learn

- *Rise of Nationalism*
- *Indian National Congress*
- *Moderates, Radicals and Revolutionists*

The Rise of Nationalism:

Indian Freedom Movement is an important and vibrant chapter in the history of India. Before this, we come across kings who fought against the foreign occupation. But these fights were guided by their political goals. Since, they fought against the foreign occupation, it can be considered as the beginning of Nationalism.

During the second of half of nineteenth century many developments like expansion of Communication and Roads, expansion of English Education, Journalism, and the Birth of Cultural Associations can be witnessed. But, people suffered a lot with the famines and hardships created by the British rule. Many farmers and tribal agitations that took place during this period is a proof of this. Indians who suffered in the hands of East India Company put up a strong resistance in the form of First War of Indian Independence in 1857. As a result, it ended the rule of East India Company in 1858 and started the rule of the Queen of England in 1858. With implementation of Act of 1861, the participation of Indians in the legislation process was ushered in. As a result of all these, the educated youth started sharing the idea of Nationalism with ordinary people, Nationalism found its root as a concrete concept. Indian National Congress is the institutional expression of this.

Indian National Congress

The First War of Indian Independence in 1857 led to the development of political awakening in India. Many educated youth provided leadership to various associations which had nationalistic outlook. Among them, 'The Hindu Mela', 'All Indian Association', 'Poona Public Sabha' and 'The Indian Association' are important. Newspapers opposed the stance of

the government. During reign of Lord Litton, Vernacular Press Act was implemented to curb the independence of the independent press. All these development inevitably led to the establishment of Indian National Congress.

The Indian National Congress, which changed the direction of Indian Political History, was born in a national convention held at Bombay in 1885. W.C. Banerjee was its first president. A.O.Hume played an important role in formation of Indian National Congress. Hume was a retired British Civil Servant and met political leaders in cities like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and discussed the various issues of public importance. As a result of these deliberations, the Congress declared that achieving National Unity as its primary aim during its first national convention. It thrived to achieve unity among the diverse cultural and social paths of India. The leaders of this period also had the commitment to achieve it.

Newspapers were published in vernacular language and enabled discussion on various social issues. As a result, various political issues reached the people. The British employed 'Divide and Rule' policy to break the unity emerging among the people with the development of nationalism. They started implementing strategies to cause disunity among Hindus and Muslims. Still, the Indian National Congress continued with its focus on creating unity among Indians.

During the later part of Nineteenth century, difference of opinions arouse in the Indian National Congress. Due to their differences in ideology, beliefs and execution styles they are identified as Moderates and Radicals.

Moderates:

Traditionally, the first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called as the Age of Moderates. W.C Banerjee, M.G.Ranade, Surendranatha Banerjee, Dadabai Navoroji, Gopala Krishna Gokale were the major moderate leaders. Moderates had faith in the



Dadabai Navoroji



Gopala Krishna Gokale

rule of British and Judiciary. They used to table their demands with the frame work of the constitution through prayers and requests. They tried to bring in political awareness among the people. They organized public meetings, discussed various burning issues and submitted memorandums to the government. They submitted memorandums demanding cutting down of military expenditure, development of Indian industries, providing good education and programmes for poverty alleviation.

Moderates were the first to study the ill effects of the British rule on India. They explained the drain of resources of India into England through scientific statistics and called it “Drain Theory’. By increasing the import and reducing the export, the British facilitated the draining out of precious Indian resources into India. Just like Dadabai Navroji, R.C Datt too published books explaining the draining of Indian resources into England. The period of Moderates is called as the Age of Liberal Nationalism. The period between CE 1885 and 1905 is called as the Age of Moderates.

Radicals:

The soft stance of the Moderates towards the British made unhappy group within the Congress to call them as “Political Beggars’. The group congressmen who criticized the soft stance of Moderates are called as Radicals. Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy and Balagandhar Tilak are the main members of this Radical group. They opposed the stance of the British who considered nominating the Indian members to Indian Legislative Assemblies as an important favour. (Please collect more information on India Act 1861 and 1892)



Divison of Bengal:

The Anti-British sentiment was dominant in Bengal and it was the centre of Anti-British protests. In order to suppress these developments, Viceroy Lord Curzon thought of dividing Bengal in the name of administration. In reality, Bengal had more concentration of Muslim and Hindu people. The census report had indicated that the East Part of Bengal had more number of Muslims and the West part of Bengal had more number of Hindus. The British divided Bengal in 1905. Like this, the British thought of suppressing the spirit of national freedom struggle with the division of Bengal.

The division of Bengal in 1905 was opposed by Indian National Congress. Still, the Bengali language could unite the Hindu and Muslim communities. Rakshabandhan, cultural festival, was held to bring in unity among Hindus and Muslims. The division of Bengal resulted in the wide spread protests across the country. The Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people. They called for boycotting of foreign goods and the institutions that encourage it. Indians were encouraged to use local goods. The British government withdrew the Bengal division order in 1911.

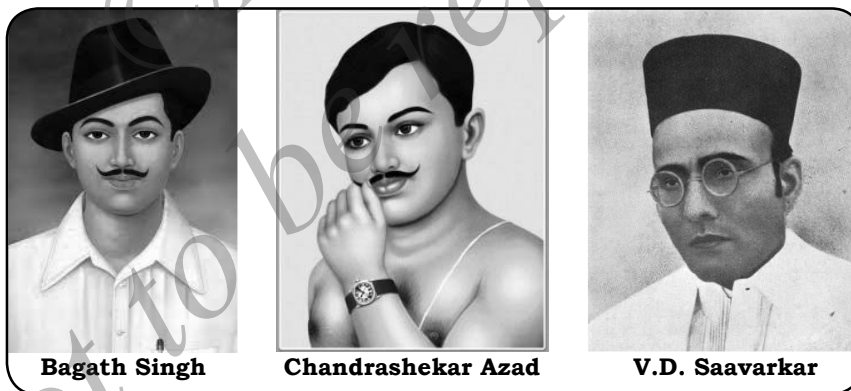
Tilak declared “Swaraj is My Birth Right. I would definitely get it back”. Attaining complete freedom was the aim of radicals. They tried to organize the common people of India. They attempted to organize people by employing religious celebrations too. They used Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organize people against the British. Muslim League was born in 1906 to protect the Muslim identity. Tilak published ‘Kesari’ in Marathi and ‘Maratha’ in English langauges. He encouraged common people to protest against the British. The radical writings of Tilak galvanized the common people. The British arrested Tilak due to these developments. Tilak wrote a book ‘Geetharahasya’ in the prison which further fuelled the freedom fervor.

you know this

- *Tilak utilized Ganesh festival and Shivaji festivals to kindle the nationalistic fervor among the people.*

Revolutionaries:

Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom. They believed that they can drive away the British by employing violent methods. They established secret associations across the country and started collecting weapons and money for an armed struggle against the British. They provided training also. A secret organization named 'Lotus and Dragger' was founded in England. People Aurbindho Gosh who were in England supported the revolutionaries through this organization. Similarly, another revolutionary organization called 'Gadha' in USA can be recalled here. 'Abhivanava Bharatha' and 'Anusheela Samiti' were the two important secret organizations in India. They used Bombs and Guns to achieve their goal. The government tried to suppress them by arresting them and hanging them unto death on the charges of sedition. Aurobindo Gosh, V.D. Saavarkar, Ashwini kumar Datta, Rajanarayana Bose, Rajaguru, Chakikar brothers, Vishnu Shastri, Champukar, Shyamaji Krishnaverma, Ras Bihari Gosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Ashvakulla Khan, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekar Azad, Jatin Das are more prominent among the revolutionaries.



Bagath Singh

Chandrashekar Azad

V.D. Saavarkar

The dream of revolutionaries to bring the freedom to India quickly did not materialize completely. Still, they were the fountains of spirit to the Indian freedom movement. Many of the radicals later became revolutionaries and continued their efforts. Aurbhindho Gosh was one such leader like this. The role of revolutionaries is important in many ways in the annals of Indian History.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The Indian National Congress was found in the year
2. The Drain Theory was forwarded by
3. Swarajya is my birth right was declared by
4. Balagangadhar Tilak publishednewspaper in Marathi.
5. A secret organization by name 'Abhinava Bharathi' belonged

II. Choose the right option and fill in the blanks:

1. The founder of Indian National Congress is
 - a) Mahatama Gandhiji
 - b) A.O. Hume
 - c) Balagandhar Tilak
 - d) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
2. 'Maratha' paper was published by
 - a) Jawahara Lal Nehru
 - b) Ras Bihari Bose
 - c) Balagandhara Tilak
 - d) V.D.Saavarkar
3. Muslim League was founded in
 - a) 1924
 - b) 1922
 - c) 1929
 - d) 1906
4. The Viceroy who implemented the Bengal division was
 - a) Lord Cornwallis
 - b) Dalhousie
 - c) Lord Curzan
 - d) Robert Clive

III. Discuss in group and answer the following:

1. Which were the organizations that were present before the founding of Indian National Congress?
2. What were the demands of Moderates placed in front of the British?
3. Explain the Drain Theory.
4. Name the revolutionaries of Indian Independence Movement.
5. Discuss the role of Balagangadhar Tilak in the Indian Independence Movement.
6. What were the reasons for the withdrawal of Bengal Division?

IV. Activities :

1. Make an album of photos of Indian Independence Movement.
2. Collect the photographs of Moderate freedom fighters and read their life histories.

V. Project :

1. Organize a drama show at school depicting the Patriotism.



UNIT – VIII

ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

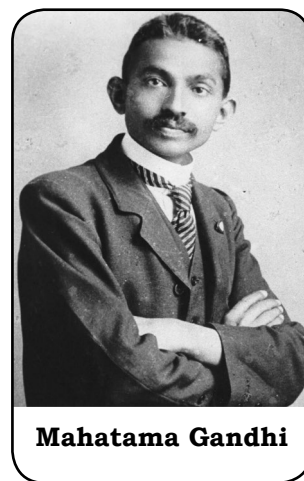
In this unit you learn

- *Life of Gandhiji*
- *Gandhiji's beginning struggles in India*
- *The achievements of Gandhiji's inner life*
- *Jalianwala Bagh Massacre*
- *Khilafath Movement*
- *Non-Cooperation Movement*
- *Civil Disobedience Movement*
- *Quit India Movement*
- *Round Table Conference*
- *Subhash Chandra Bose and Indian National Army*
- *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and his reformatations*
- *Jayaprakash Narayan*
- *Muhammad Ali Jinnah*
- *Jawaharlal Nehru*

Mahatama Gandhi played a major role in the Indian freedom Movement. He created Gandhian way of struggle or Gandhi Model of struggle in the Indian Freedom Movement. The period between 1920 and 1947 is called as the Gandhian Era. The thoughts of Gandhiji and the philosophical base of his struggles defined the Indian Independence Movement during this period.

Early life and Growth:

Mohandas Karmchand Gandhi who is popularly called Bapu was born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar of present day Gujarath's Kathiawar district. Karmchand Gandhi was his father. He was the Deewan of Rajkot state. Putalibai was his mother. She influenced



Gandhi on moral values. After completing his basic education at Porabandar, Gandhiji went to England in 1888 for law education and completed his Bar at Law and returned to India. Later he went to Natal of South Africa to represent Dada Abdulla and Company in 1893. Though Gandhi intended to be at Natal only three months, he ended up living in South Africa for twenty long years. He opposed the Apartheid policy that discriminated between dark skinned and pale skinned people. He invented a new tool of protest called 'Sathyagraha' and formulated its dos and donts. Many South Africans take pride in declaring that "You sent us unformed Gandhi and We sent Back the Complete of Gandhi".

You Know this

Gandhi conceived the protest based on Sathyagraha and Non Violence for the first time. He founded Natal Indian Congress. Gandhi published periodical 'Indian Opinion' for the first time to express his views and formulated the opinion of people. In order to intensify the struggle further he started 'Passive Resistance Organization'. He started 'Tolstoy Farm' and Phoenix Farm' to train the people in Sathyagraha and non-violent peace struggles. Many people like Hermann Kallenbach, his wife Kasturba, children lend their helping hand to Gandhiji. Finally, feeling pressured by the agitations led by Gandhiji, the government of South Africa, withdrew all restrictions and prohibitions against Indians and Black people. Once, Gandhiji was traveling from Pretoria and Durban in first class railway compartment. He was thrown out of the compartment by a white officer. This made him to realise the hardships faced by Indians in the various places of South Africa. He himself has recorded that there were more harsh discriminations in South Africa than in England. After leading a long struggle in South Africa, Gandhiji arrived back to India in 1915.

Gandhiji in India – the Initial Protests

Gandhiji as per the instructions of his political 'Guru' Gokhale, toured entire India in a third class railway compartment to understand real India of his time. He gave an institutional shape to his struggles by establishing 'Sabarmathi Ashrama' at Ahmadabad in 1916. He understood the problems of farmers, Daliths, Tribal people, workers, labourers, and other sections of Indian society. In 1917, Gandhi launched 'Champaran

Movement' in support of Indigo growers and made the British government accept the demands of the farmers. In 1918, he started a movement in support of the Mill workers of Ahmedabad, and made the British government accept his demands. In the same year, another protest held in Kheda village of Gujarath to oppose land taxes also became successful. Gandhi started using Truth, Non-Violence, and Sathyagraha ideals in all these movements. And he also started interacting with common people; making the freedom movement more people based movement.

The Indian Freedom struggle took a new turn with arrival Gandhiji. He employed 'Passive Resistance', 'Non-Violence', and 'Sathyagraha' as main strategies in his struggles. He used to express his thoughts in periodicals like 'Young India' and 'Harijan'.

You Know this

With the arrival of Gandhiji, the Indian National Congress threw its door open for all to have membership in it. Like this, the Congress became an organization of common people. In order to press its demands on the government, the Congress chose Civil Disobedience and Non Cooperation paths. It also undertook many programmes to uplift the downtrodden people. In order to implement its programme, the Congress started 'Tilak Swarjya Fund', a fund of one Crore rupees. Like this, the Congress went through many changes with the arrival of Gandhiji. Due to all these reasons, this period is called as 'The Gandhi Era'.

Meaningful achievements of Gandhiji's struggle:

Sathyagraha: Sathyagraha is one of the major methods of protests of Gandhiji. The word 'Sathyagraha' means 'the assertion of the truth'. It was one of the major weapons he employed in South Africa. It is his moral weapon. It is based on Non-Violence. It means asserting the rightful place of Truth by employing peaceful means. The use of this weapon is one of the major social exploration has ever taken place in the human history.

Ahimsa: Ahimsa is the basic trait of Gandhi's struggle. He firmly believed that one should face violence with Ahimsa and Sathyagraha. Gandhi employed motherly strategies such as Ahimsa, Sathyagraha and Fasting against the brutal force of British like Military, Police and Law. The defeat of the mighty English in the hands of Gandhi itself is a strong message in the annals of the history.

Unity of Hindu and Muslim:

Gandhiji always championed the unity of Hindu and Muslims during the National Freedom Struggle. He believed that without unity among Muslims and Hindus, it is difficult to achieve independence, and also it becomes difficult to survive as nation in future. He always said Hindus and Muslims are the two eyes of Mother India. During Kilafath movement, the congress expressed its support.

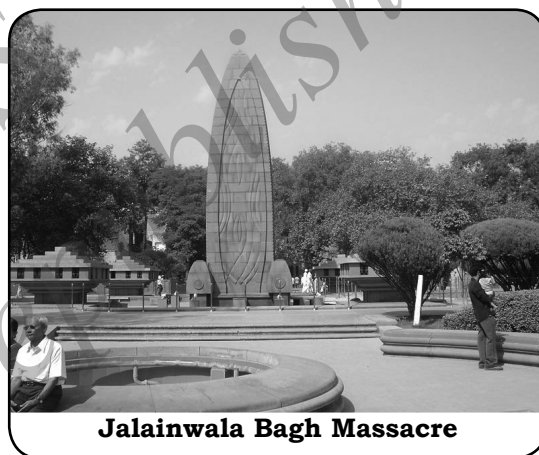
The earth can fulfill all the needs of the men, but not their greed.

- Gandhiji

The Circumstances that supported Civil Disobedience:

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:

The British implemented Rowlatt Act in 1919. Through this act, the British started controlling the nationalists. Under this act, they could arrest a man and declare him as an offender in a court of law. This snatched away rights of the people to assemble for a meeting, making associations and the free right of expression from the people. Gandhi formed an association called 'Sathyagraha Sabha' to oppose this. By utilizing numerous political methods like Huge public marches and meets along boycotts, the act was opposed.



Jalainwala Bagh Massacre

The British government decided to suppress the agitations against Rowlatt Act. Gandhiji had called for one day hartal on April 6, 1919. Dr. Fakruddin and Dr. Sathyapal and various other leaders were arrested in Punjab. To protest these arrests, the people had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919 on the day of Baisaki festival. The military general of Amritsar, General Dyer fired at the peacefully assembled the people and killed around 380 protestors. Thousands were injured. This incident saddened people like Gandhiji and others. Military Rule was implemented in Punjab after this incident. Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood award back opposing this mindless violence. This became the reason for the launch of Non-cooperation movement by Gandhi. Later, Udham Singh, a revolutionary killed General Dyer in England.

Khilafath Movement:

The Sultans of Turkey were also the religious leaders of Turkey, and were called as ‘Caliph’. During the World War I, the British harassed the ‘Caliph’ and this was widely protested by Muslims of the world. In India, Muhammada Ali and Shaukath Ali, two brothers, started the Khilafath movement in support of Turkey in 1919. Gandhi had believed that the British would only withdraw if the Hindu and Muslims fight united. Hence, he extended his support to this movement. He wanted an active participation on the part of Muslims in the Congress. This was a movement wherein both Hindus and Muslims participated in a nationwide protests.

Non-Cooperation Movement:

The Congress passed a resolution to hold Non-Cooperation movement in its special national convention held in Calcutta on September 4th, 1920. It aimed at educating the people about the British for their brutal killing, and also preventing Jallianwala Bagh like incidents in future apart from opposing the British rule. Apart from withdrawing Rowlatt Act, they wanted reforms in the political system which would lead to complete Swarajya.



Non-Cooperation movement

The main programmes of Non-Cooperation movement:

1. Boycotting schools, colleges and courts
2. Boycotting elections to regional legislative bodies held according of 1919 Act.
3. Returning all the honours and medals given by the British.
4. Nominated members to the local bodies resigning from their membership.
5. Boycotting all the government functions
6. Boycotting all foreign goods

Apart from these, the Non Cooperation movement aimed at encouraging the activities of Handlooms and the production of Khadi. It also wanted

to open National Schools, achieving unity among Muslims and Hindus, eradicating untouchability and uplifting the women by empowering them.

The Major Developments that took place during Non-Cooperation Movement:

1. Many senior lawyers like Deshabandhu Chitranjandas, Motilal Nehru, Rajendraprasad left their legal practice.
2. Students boycotted schools and colleges.
3. Congress boycotted the elections for regional bodies which were held under the 1919 Act by not naming any candidates for the elections.
4. Many National institutions like Kashi Vidyapeetha, Gujarath Vidyapeetha, Bihar Vidyapeetha and Zamiya Miliya Islamia Rastriya Vidyalaya were established.
5. Rabindranath Tagore returned his 'Knighthood'
6. Common people and women donated liberally to the Congress. Shops selling foreign goods were boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt.
7. The visit of 'Prince of Wales' in 1921 was opposed.

Impacts of Non-Cooperation movement:

Though many of its main aims remained unachieved, it created some deep impacts. The freedom movement became people's movement. The Congress led movement took some revolutionary turns. The Hindu-Muslim unity was temporarily achieved. The National Freedom Movement went beyond the boundaries of cities and entered villages also. The attempts to remove untouchability and entry of women into public spaces were the notable achievements of this movement.

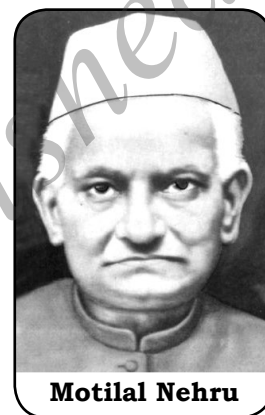
Chauri Chaura Incident:

On February 5, 1922 a big group of around 3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station. They had assembled thereto protest against the police officer who had beaten Congress workers when they were protesting in front of an arrack shop. The police started shooting from inside the station. Enraged by this act, people torched the police station.

As a result all the twenty two policemen were charred to death. Such violent incidents were repeated in other places too. Gandhi realized that this due to lack of preparation and morality among the people to hold non-violent protests. Hence, he withdrew the Non-cooperation movement on February 12, 1922. The British holding Gandhiji responsible for all the violent uprisings, arrested him on March 10, 1922 and imprisoned him for six years. He was released two years later on the grounds of ill health. The decision of Gandhi led to a political vacuum.

Swaraj Party:

The withdrawal of Non-Cooperation movement disheartened many congressmen. Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das advocated the withdrawal of boycott of legislative assemblies and re-enter the system again. They proposed to enter the legislative assemblies and create impediments in the session. This, they argued, would further strengthen national freedom Movement. Swaraj party was found in 1923 by Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das. In the same year, they also obtained permission to participate in the election when the congress national convention was held in Delhi under the chairmanship of Abdul Kalam Azad. During the elections that were held in November 1923, Swaraj Party won 42 seats of 101 seats available.



Reasons for the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement

The British Government appointed Simon Commission in 1927. The Commission was supposed to study the effects of India Government Act 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Act) and arrived in India on February 3, 1928. The Commission witnessed wide protests with slogans 'Simon Go Back'. Bundhs and Hartals were organized in different places like Bombay, Lahore and Madras. Lala Lajapath Roy died when the protestors were laticarged in Lahore. This intensified the National Freedom Struggle further.

Collect more information on Lala Lajapath Roy

The British Government put forth an indirect challenge to Indians. It asked Indians to draft a Constitution that can be acceptable to all political parties and communities of India. This challenge was accepted

by a Committee headed by Motilal Nehru and it tabled a report. Even Gandhi appreciated the work done by Nehru Committee. The Nehru report advocated for Dominion Status for India along with internal federal structure. It recommended for the abolishment of separate constituencies reserved for minority, creation of Language based regions out of the British India, ensuring Human Rights to Indians and implementation of democratic tradition and many other recommendations were given in the report. Later, the Labour Prime Minister of England Ramsay MacDonald held talks with the Viceroy and announced that the process of granting Dominion status to India would be considered at the earnest.

After this, another interesting development took place. In Lahore Congress Convention under the Chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru adopted a resolution demanding total independence "Poorna Swaraj". January 26th, 1930 was declared as the Indian Independence date. This convention authorized Gandhiji to hold "Civil Disobedience Protest Marches. In order to mark the historical importance of this session, the Constitution of India was adopted on January 26, 1950.

Dandi March:

In 1930, the working committee of the congress met at Sabarmathi Ashram and passed resolution to hold Civil Disobedience under the leadership of Gandhiji. Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy demanding eleven points. In case, the government does not accept this demand, the people would reject the paying tax



Dandi March

and also start Civil disobedience movement all over India. As the Viceroy rejected the letter, declared on March 12, 1930 that he would walk with followers upto Dandi, the coastal area of Gujarath. Gandhi covered 375 kms on foot and reached Dandi. He broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax which the British had levied on salt. Charaka, the Spinning Wheel became more famous during this march. Thousands of people participated in the Salt Sathyagraha. After this, National Movement Week was observed from April 6th to 13th.

Many leaders like Viajyalaxmi Pandit, Kamala Nehru, Vallabhabai Patel, Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and many other leaders

who had participated with Gandhi in Dandi March were arrested. Slowly, the movement spread to other parts of the country as well.

You Know this

- *Mylara Mahadevappa, a young man of eighteen years participated in the group that marched from Sabarmathi to Dandi.*
- *Karnataka Congress formed a committee of R.R.Diwakar, Koujalagi Hanumantha Raya, Gangadhar Deshpande, Hardikar Manjappa and Karnadu Sadashivaraya and organized Salt Movement at Ankola of Karwar district.*

Meanwhile, a meeting of Indian legislative representatives was held at London in 1930. This is the First Round Table Conference. This meeting conveyed the message that the Government alone cannot take measures and ignore the Indians. For the first time, representation was given to untouchable community at the conference. In order to facilitate the participation of leaders, the imprisoned leaders like Gandhi and many other Congress leaders were released from the prison. Many leaders representing various communities and kingdoms participated in the meeting like Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, M.R. Jayakar, Tejbhadhur Sappu, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Srinivas Shastry and others. This conference approved Dominion status, responsible government and religious representation. Since, the Indian National Congress did not participate in the First Round Table Conference it remained incomplete. In order to make the round table conferences a success, a pact between Viceroy Irwin and Gandhiji was signed. It is generally called as 'Gandhi Irwin Pact'. As a result, the Congress stopped the Civil Disobedience movement and agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference. Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Muhammad Ali Jinnah participated in the conference.

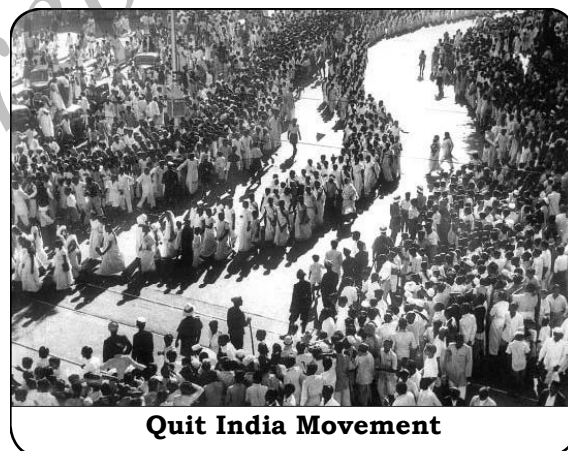
In the Second Round Table Conference, Ambedkar pressed for a separate electoral Constituency for untouchables. This was opposed by Gandhi. This resulted in the ideological differences between them. As a result, the Second Round Table Conference too ended without any conclusion. But, the British Government announced its decision to provide separate electoral constituencies for the untouchables. It implemented 'Communal Award' in 1932. Mahatma Gandhiji opposed this and started 'Fasting unto Death'. Efforts were made to convince Ambedkar. As a

result 'Poona Pact' was entered. According to this pact, few constituencies were reserved for Untouchables among general constituencies. In such constituencies, the Untouchable became the representative of all.

The British government instructed for the formation of federal government at the center and regional governments at the states. In this background, the third Round Table Conference was organized. The Congress did not participate in the conference opposing the decisions of the government. As a result of these round table conferences, the British brought in 'Government of India Act 1935. This act provided for federal structure at the center and regional autonomy at state level. Political Rights were now available for Indians. As result the Congress and Muslim League participated in the elections. The Congress gained majority and formed the government. By this time, due to various political developments at Europe, the World War II had started and the Viceroy unilaterally declared India's war against Germany. The Congress walked out of the cabinet opposing this decision. Gandhiji declared personal Sathyagraha against the decision of the Viceroy. Then Stratford Cripps was sent to India to mediate.

Quit India (1942)

The Stratford Cripps Commission which was sent by the British Government proposed some suggestions in front of Indians. Proposals like according Dominion status to India, and calling a meeting to draft new constitution were tabled. It was proposed that all states will have liberty to be part of the new federation or not. These proposals



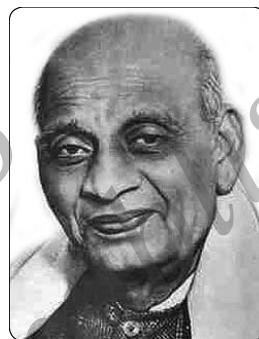
Quit India Movement

were opposed by the Congress and called for 'Quit India' movement. The Quit India movement declared 'British, You Quit India'.

Gandhi gave call to the fellow Indians to 'Do or Die'. As result leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Abdul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhabai Patel, Acharya Kripalini and Kastur Ba were arrested and imprisoned. Since, most of the congress leaders were jailed; non-congress

organizations took the lead in this movement. This movement created new leaders. Jaya Prakash Narayan provided leadership to this movement. He was the leader of Socialist wing of congress. He along with his supporters engaged in revolutionary works. The Socialists brought out a document titled “The Freedom Struggle Front” and outlined their strategies. They trained factory workers. They called for the support of common people. They collected money. These people provided hope to India in its difficult times. Meanwhile, efforts were made outside the border of India too. The efforts of Subhas Chandra Bose are really commendable in this direction.

After the elections of 1937, the Muslim League was kept out of government formation. When the Congress walked out of the government in 1939 opposing the unilateral decision of the viceroy to participate in the World War II, Muslim celebrated this walk out as ‘Vimukthi Diwas’. Hence, the Muslim League did not participate in Quit India movement. It proposed for the division of India.



Vallabhabai Patel



Abdul Kalam
Azad

You Know this

Esoor Incident: Esoor is a village in Shivamogga district of Mysore Princely State. The name of this village was changed into ‘Independent village-‘Swathanthra Halli’. All the villagers were wearing Gandhi Cap. There was a bar on the officials visiting this village. In 1942, the villagers insisted the government officials visiting the village to wear ‘Gandhi Caps’. Opposing this demand, the policeman who was with the officer fired at the villagers. Enraged by this firing, the villagers lynched the officials. This incident is called as Esoor incident.

Farmers and Workers Protest:

The protests organized by the farmers and the workers are equally important in the history of National Freedom Struggle. Some of these associations were influenced by the congress, and some were influenced by

the Marxist ideologies. During the British administrations, many farmers rebelled against the British planters and Zamindars. They opposed the Indigo cropping in Champaranya district. They protested against land tax. Gandhi convinced the British officers through his Sathyagraha to withdraw tax.

The Indian National Congress tried to organize the farmers as a part of National Freedom Struggle. Gandhiji's influence was visible in activities in Champaranya, Khedha and other places where the farmers organised themselves and protested. Farmers of Tebhaga, Malabar and other places revolted against the British and Zamindars under the influence of the Congress. The issues the farmers found themselves intermingled with the problems focused on in movements like Non-Cooperation movement, Tax refusal and Quit India movements. Many of the protests were organised under the banner of Kisan Sabha which was influenced by leftist ideologies. These protests were often in favour of the congress and many times stood opposed to congress. In Telangana, farmers protested against the Zamindars and Nizam's Razacks. The farmers of Bengal rose against the Zamindars. In Maharastra, farmers protested against low wages for them.

Workers Revolt

Workers struggle started in Calcutta in 1827. The workers of Jute and cotton mills along with railways started organizing themselves. Railway workers held protests in Railway stations and raised slogans against the British officers. The Printers Union in Calcutta and cotton mill workers of Bombay created national awareness. A labour union was founded in Madras. Later many workers associations started. The congress supported such initiatives from the workers unions. The contribution of workers and their unions are unique.

The Tribal Revolts

The tax and forest policies implemented during the British administration were the reasons for tribal revolts. Among them, revolts of Santala, Kola and Munda are important. Halagali Beda's revolt of Karnataka is another notable revolt.

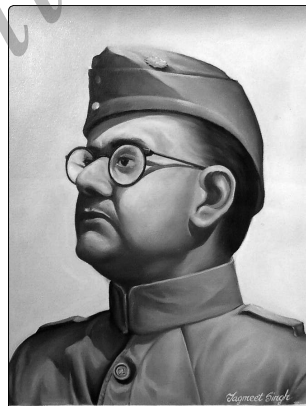
The revolt of Santala tribe is considered as an important revolt in India. The people of this tribe are present in the hilly areas of Bengal and

Odisha states. With implementation of permanent Zamindari system, these people became landless. The land developed by them was taken over by the Zamindars. The Zamindars, Money lenders and the Company government became the exploiters of the Santhala tribe. Their peace loving nature and civilized manners were exploited by the government. The upset Santhals met secretly and decided to loot the Zamindars and the money lenders. The revolt was severe in Bhatpur, Barahath and Rajamahar areas. As a result, the tribal people killed their enemies. Frightened money lenders and Zamindars fled from these areas. Though, the revolt of Santhals came to an end, it became an inspiration for many revolts in future. Similarly, Kola and Munda revolted against the Zamindars.

Collect more information on Kola and Munda people

Subhash Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose was from Cuttack of Odisha. The role of Subhas Chandra Bose is a decisive step in the Indian National Freedom Struggle. Though he had secured 4th rank in the Indian Civil Services (ICS) exam, he refused posting and became part of the national freedom struggle. He became popular as 'Netaji'.



Subhash Chandra Bose

He engaged himself in organizing the Indians residing outside India as a counter to Gandhiji's soft protests. He toured many cities like Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul and other cities rallied the Indians settled in these places in favour of freedom struggle. The birth and raise of Communism and Socialism did influence many in the congress. Within the Indian National Congress, the leftist ideologies took roots. By 1934, Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru founded the Congress Socialist Party within the Indian National Congress.

Subhas Chandra Bose became the president of Haripur convention of Indian National Congress with the support of Gandhiji. A difference of opinion broke between Subhas Chandra Bose and Gandhiji. Gandhiji's soft approach towards the British war policy clashed with Bose's hardline approach for the same. He objected Gandhiji's failure to seek foreign help in the matter. Later, in 1939, though Subhash Chandra Bose got

reelected as the President of Indian National Congress, he had to resign owing to his differences with Gandhiji. This derailed his decision to fight the British by staying within the structure of Indian National Congress. He quit congress and founded 'Forward Block'. The party aimed at staying within the fold of Indian National Congress and had progressive ideals. Subhas Chandra Bose opposed the British war preparation and also the participation of British India in the war. As result, the British Government arrested Subhas Chandra Bose and put him under house arrest.

With the aim of mobilising the anti-British forces to fight against the British, Subhas Chandra Bose escaped from the House arrest and reached Germany. The dictator of Germany agreed to extend all the help to Bose. Bose organized the prisoners of war from India. He broadcasted his speeches over 'Azad Hind Radio' to Indians. On learning about the success of Japan in the war, Bose joined hands with Rash Behari Bose to explore the possibility of seeking the help of Japan to liberate India. Rash Behari Bose had founded 'India Independence League' in Tokoyo of Japan. He was calling its military wing as 'Indian National Army'. Bose called for 'Dehli Chalo' on this occasion. He said, "Give me your blood, I'll get you Indian Independence". Captain Lakshmi Sehagal became the commander of Jansi regiment, a women's wing of INA.

Subhash Chandra Bose had planned to attack India through Rangoon. By that time, thousands of soldiers who had joined INA were ready to occupy Delhi. They started their armed struggle on the Burma border. When there was a fierce battle between INA and the British army, Subhash Chandra Bose died in airplane crash. Since Rangoon was captured by the British army, the soldiers of INA were arrested by them. Later, most of the Congress leaders were successful in getting the arrested INA soldiers released.

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had believed strongly that 'Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless'. Unless the last man in the fold hierarchical social system of Indian society gets social and economic freedom, political freedom is of no value was his argument. He introduced the concept of India not only as a political entity but a whole system. He studied the Caste system



Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

and devised strategies to destroy it. In order to prove that the untouchables have been denied even basic human rights, he organized 'Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements'. He participated in all the three round table conferences and suggested various means to unshackle the bondages of the downtrodden communities in the Indian society.

Differences of opinion emerged between Ambedkar and Gandhiji over the issue of development of Harijans and the leadership of untouchables. Ambedkar's demand for separate electorate constituencies for untouchables created controversies between Ambedkar and Gandhiji. Ambedkar was Dewan to Baroda Maharaja. He was a member of Bombay legislative council and later was also a member of Viceroy's legislative council. Dr Ambedkar never joined the Indian National Congress and founded 'Bahishkrut Hithakarini Sabha' and later 'Swantantra Karmika Party'. He published periodicals like 'Prabhudha Bharatha', 'Janatha', 'Mookanayaka' and 'Bahishkruth Bharatha'. He always stayed away from the communist and sociological ideologies and strived to get justice for farm labourers.

A Constitution was needed to chalk out the future of Independent India. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president of 'The Constituent Assembly'. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was elected as the chairman of the 'Drafting Committee'. He advocated equality in the constitution and provided legal guarantees against untouchability in the constitution. The Constitution of India considered the practice of untouchability as a crime. Ambedkar became the first Law Minister of Independent India. Though he was inspired by the modernity, rationality and western thoughts, he had love for the native roots. Fed-up with the caste system, he left Hinduism and became a Buddhist, which opposed caste system but had remained part of the cultural of India. He had believed that what Marxism can bring change with bloodletting and violence, the same change would be brought about by Buddhism with peace and nonviolence. The Government of India has honoured Dr B.R.Ambedkar for his life time achievement by awarding the highest civilian Honour 'Bharata Ratna' posthumously.

You Know this

*A leader without periodicals
is like a bird without wings.*

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

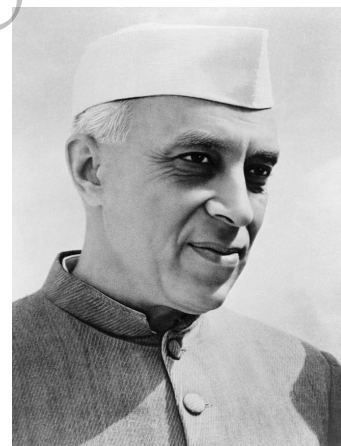
Collect more information on the academic achievements and books authored by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

You Know this

The untouchables were not allowed to use the water from a tank in Mahad, a village in Maharashtra. The movement which aimed enabling the untouchables to use the water of the tank is called 'Mahad Movement'. Similarly, in 'Kalarama temple' untouchables were not allowed to enter the temple like elsewhere. Ambedkar devised a revolutionary movement so that untouchables could gain entry to the temple. Though, the people became sensitized with these movements, they were not very successful during that time. Ambedkar believed that legal course is the only way out of such situations.

Jawaharlal Nehru

Pandith Jawaharlal Nehru entered national freedom struggle through Home Rule Movement. He played a prominent role in the Non-cooperation movement held during 1920. Later he became the President of Lahore session of Indian National Congress. Poorna Swaraj goal was declared in this session. Nehru expressed his unhappiness over the withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji.



Jawaharlal Nehru

The thinkings of Nehru provided a new fillip to political activities. He was influenced by Communist ideologies. As a result, the leftist ideologies became prominent in the Indian National Congress. As a result, Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose founded a Socialist Congress Party in 1934.

Nehru was the president of 49th session of Indian National Congress. He declared that Congress should stay away from the world war arising out of imperialism. He argued that 'Charaka' and 'Harijan' movements were not so effective. Though he appeared to have stayed away from Gandhiji's thoughts, his reverence had not depleted. As he was influenced by various intellectual streams, he strived to achieve a holistic view with them. This

is more evident in his 'Non Aligned Movement' and 'Mixed Economy' principles. He expressed his softness for communist and socialist ideals as a president of 50th session of Indian National Congress. He declared that "Congress supports complete democracy and it fights for democracy only and not for Socialism".

As the Prime Minister of India, he can be seen as the architect of Industrialization and modern India. Nehru became instrumental in the Integration of India which was achieved through the Home Minister of his cabinet, Vallabhabai Patel, the 'Iron Man of India' who was successful in bringing all the princely states of India together. He also laid foundation for the diverse culture of India by implementing 'language based reorganization of states' policy. He had firmly believed that 'only complete industrialization can bring development'.

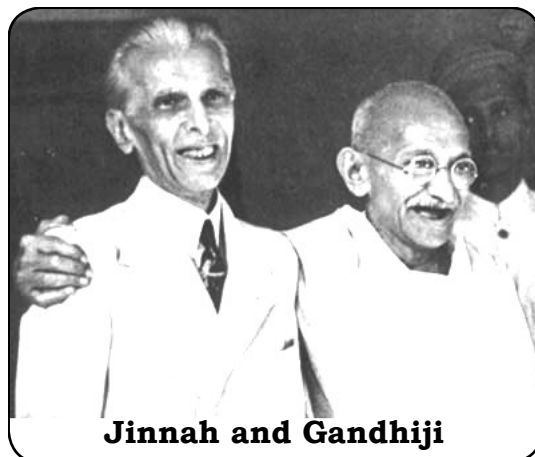
He sought to develop India through 'Five Year Plans'. He sought to develop infrastructure and heavy industries through these five year plans. With the aim of mastering atomic energy, he laid the foundation for that under the leadership of H.J. Baba. On the external affairs front, India wanted to stay away from both the powerful blocs of cold war period and advocated Non Aligned Movement. He was instrumental in staying away from power politics by adhering to Panchasheela principles. He died in 1964.

Activity

Read more about the External Policies formed by Pandith Jawaharlal Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined Indian National Congress in 1906 and worked as the private secretary to Dadabhai Navaraji. His popularity grew more after he argued in favour of Tilak in the litigations against him. He joined Home Rule League. In many of the conferences, he argued in favour Hindu-Muslim unity. He resigned from his membership of



Jinnah and Gandhiji

Central Advisory Committee opposing the implementation Rowlatt Act. He declared himself as Nationalist Muslim in Round Table Conferences. Jinnah changed his strategies when Muslim League and Congress failed to form a coalition government in 1937. When the freedom declaration was nearer, he increased his pressure for the creation of independent Pakistan. He was successful in creating Pakistan during the declaration of Independence.

The Partition of India

All along the National Freedom Struggle, the Indian National Congress had the vision of free independent united India. But, Muhammad Ali Jinnah kept putting pressure for an independent Pakistan. In the Lahore session of Muslim League in 1940, Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims cannot make one nation. The Labour Party came to power in England after the end of Second World War. It tried to find solutions for the political problems of India. It sent a cabinet committee to have discussion on giving self-rule rights to India. This Committee had discussion with Muslim League and Indian National Congress. It recommended for a Federal Form of Government and suggested to form an Interim government. It also suggested the formation of Constituent assembly to formulate Constitution. But, there differences over the formation of Coalition Interim Government between Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. The Muslim League called for 'Direct Action Day' on August 16th, 1946. As a result, communal clashes took place in various parts of the country. Muslim League did not participate in the Constituent Assembly. The British were also interested in creating division between Hindus and Muslims. It can be noticed that the British had tried to protect their self-interest during the Division of Bengal and the implementation of 1909 Act. The situations created in these occasions had seeded the partition ideas.

The relationship between Muslim League and the Indian National Congress deteriorated further. Meanwhile, the British Government sent Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy to India telling that it wanted to hasten the process of handing over of the power. in 1946 Mountbatten held discussions with Gandhiji, Jinnah and other leaders to prepare a plan for the partition of India. In July of 1947, the bill of India Independence took the shape of an Act. On August 15th, 1947 two new nations India and Pakistan were born. Radcliffe Brown Commission marked the boundaries between the two nations. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took oath as the first Prime Minister of India.

On January 30th, 1948 Mahatama Gandhi who was the harbinger of peace between Hindu and Muslims, was shot dead by Nathuram Godse. Though Gandhiji was killed physically, the ideals propogate by him like equality, social justice, human reflections and desire for human unity have remained the ideals of the entire humanity.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Gandhiji was born in
2. Jallianwala Bhag massacre took place while protesting againstact.
3. The movement led by Ali brothers was
4. A separate nation for Muslims was put forward by
5. The President of Indian National Congress session of 1929 was
6. Mahad and Kalaram movement was formed by
7. The leadership of Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was held by
8. Gandhiji held Salt Sathyagrah in
9. Quit India movement took place in

II. Please chose the appropriate words from the options given below and fill in the blanks:

1. First Round Table Conference was held in
a) 1930 b) 1932 c) 1931 d) 1942
2. Swaraj Party was founded in the year
a) 1924 b) 1922 c) 1929 d) 1906
3. The president of Haripur session of Indian National Congress was
a) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
c) Lala Lajapath Roy d) Subhas Chandra Bose

4.is known as the Iron Man of India.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Bhagath Singh | b) Chandrashekar Azad |
| c) Abdul Kalam Azad | d) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel |

III. Discuss it in group and answer the following:

1. What were the internal tools of Gandhiji's struggles?
2. List out the programmes of Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. Why was the division of Bengal withdrawn?
4. Explain Chauri Chaura incident.
5. Discuss Salt Sathyagraha.
6. What were the reasons for Quit India Movement?
7. Write the names of important Radicals who took part in Indian National Movement.
8. What was the outcome of Second Round Table conference?
9. Explain the achievements of Subhas Chandra Bose in independence movement.
10. Explain the various tribal revolts in the history of Independence struggle.
11. Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India.

IV. Activities :

1. Prepare an album of photos of Freedom Fighters.
2. Collect photographs related to Dandi March and Jalliahwala Bagh incidents.
3. Organize talks on Gandhiji's nonviolence and Sathyagraha.
4. Write an essay on the role of Subhas Chandra Bose in the National Freedom Struggle.

V. Project :

1. Organize Drama and Debate Competitions on Independence Movement.



UNIT – IX

POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

In this unit you learn

- *Effects of partition of India*
- *Refugees issues*
- *Reorganization of states*
- *Problem of Formation of government*
- *Integration of Princely states*

1947 August 15, was a day of trouble as well as joy for India. Independence was earned with a lot of sacrifices and difficulties. Partition of the country had also created a lot of problems. Before learning how the government handled this situation, we need to analyze the situation that was created.

On the first hand, the partition of the country had created new problems. The country was burnt in communal fire. Millions of people from both the countries tried to choose their future in both the countries. It was a great challenge to offer shelter and food to refugees who arrived into country. The number who arrived in India was more than the number that went into Pakistan.

Secondly, the integration of princely states into the federal structure of India was a bigger problem. There were 562 princely states in India by then. Most of the states after showing initial hesitations agreed to join the Indian federal structure. But, Kashmir and Junaghad in north and Hyderabad in South did not agree to join the federal structure easily. Sardar Vallabhabai Patel handled this challenge efficiently and won success. He was successful in protecting the internal security of the nation. He also set in motion the task of attaining National integration.

Thirdly, partition had damaged the economic system of India deeply. There was a need to relook into the commerce, industry and trade in order to provide better stability. Because, the colonial power that had abused the resources of India for more two centuries. Dadabhai Navaroji has discussed this issue more in his 'Drain theory'.

Fourthly, India had a challenge of creating its own constitution. It had to find it stability under its new constitution and had to emerge as democratic republic. Under the chairmanship of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar the Constitutional Drafting committee gave India a draft constitution. This draft constitution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly and gave India a unique constitution, This enabled the strengthening of executive, legislative and judiciary.

Fifthly, India had to protect its freedom that was after years struggle from its enemies. It started strengthening its military forces also. The present military power of India is nowhere inferior to anyone now. We need to look back into the history to know about its beginning.

Sixthly, since gender and caste based discrimination was natural to Indian society, there was a need to strengthen the social fabric for to establish social equality. It also had to formulate new foreign policy and make arrangements for financial resources. India successfully faced all these challenges and emerged as the largest democratic country of the world.

Communal Violence:

It is said that people have lost more lives in communal violence than in wars. The clash that takes place on the grounds of religion creates panic in all the societies. Historically, India's experience is not different.

India is a country of many religions. It had to become a country of different religions due to numerous invasions of foreign rulers. This diversity was used by the British to create Divide and Rule policy. With this

religious suspicions entered public life later leading communal violence. Like this Hindu Muslim clashes took a nasty turn and resulted in many communal clashes later leading to untold miseries. As result, when India was partitioned in 1947, the north India had to face a lot of communal violence. Lakhs of Hindus and Muslim died in this communal clashes. When India was celebrating its independence in New Delhi, Gandhiji was in Naukali and other places in meeting the victims consoling them.

Nehru who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India, could settle his administration of the basis of priority and could clam down the communal violence within months of after independence. The evil violence that emerged during the communal violence made Nehru to think about forming a secular nation. These incidents helped India to adopt secular principles in its constitution. Though, leaders like Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Khan Abdul Gharkhan opposed the idea of Pakistan; they could not stop the partition of India.

Even now the communal clashes have continued. There are international angles to communal violence. The Constitution of India has accepted religion as the personal choice of the individual. It foresees a situation where India remains secular country. The Indians need to understand this intention of the constitution live accordingly.

Refugee Crises

Soon after the partition, refugee crisis became a huge problem. During this period millions of people tried to find future in either of the country. They had to leave their native places and move toward the place where people from their religion were a majority. Around 6 million refugees arrived in India. This crisis ballooned in the beginning. But, by 1951 most of the refugees from West Pakistan were taken care of.

But the crisis of East Pakistan (Bangladesh) continued for a long time. It was caught in severe communal violence soon after the partition. As a result, the refugees were arriving till 1971. The Bengal Vimochana movement which

was supported by India, could finally liberate the Bangladesh. The war resulted in arrival of 10 lakh refugees to India. They were helped by the government of India, governments of Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam to resettle them and find new hope of life in India. Since most of the refugees from Bangladesh knew Bengali, they attempted settle in Bengal more. As a result there was huge stress on the West Bengal. Moreover, during 1960s and 1970s India itself faced economic crisis. Major famines destroyed our financial security. Still, India did not leave its humanitarian concern and tried to provide better refugee facilities for them.

The people of Tibet had arrived in our country as refugees during Nehru time. According to one estimate there are around one lakh and twenty thousand Tibetan refugees in India. In 1960, Government of Karnataka sanctioned 3000 acres of land to Tibetan refugees at Bylukuppe and now it has grown as one of major Tibetan settlement in India. In spite of all these problems, their arrival has enriched our cultural diversity.

The problem of formation of new government of independence:

When the independence was declared on August 15, 1947, an interim government was formed. Lord Mountbatten became the Governor General of India. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India. On January 26, 1950 the Indian Constitution was adopted. With the implementation of the Constitution, Dr. BabuRajendraprasad became the first President of India. The constitution declared India as the Sovereign, democratic republic. Later through 42nd amendment to the Constitution, words 'Secular and Socialist' were added in the year 1976. Government of India followed an independent foreign policy. India adopted parliamentary type of democracy.

You know this

Parliamentary democracy: *The Constitution Drafting Committee studied various constitutions of the world and came to the conclusion that parliament elected by the people should be the ultimate authority in governance. It rejected Presidential type of democracy.*

Integration of Princely States:

There were 562 princely states when British left India. Apart from partitioning India, they had kept three options open for the remaining princely states: 1. Joining India. 2. Joining Pakistan. 3. Remaining Independent. In this background, Government of India through its 'Instrument of Accession' offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India. It offered in return of accession, revenue sharing based on the actual revenue of the state in the form of royalty. Apart from this, some special status were also accorded to the ruling Kings. Later in 1971, these royalties and status were withdrawn. During the integration of Indian Princely states, strong opposition came from Junagadh, Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad states. Under the leadership of Valalbahabai Patel, who is known as 'Iron Man of India' was successful in integrating the princely states to Indian federation.



Valalbahabai Patel

Junagadh: The Nawab of this princely state had signed the agreement to join the state of Pakistan. His citizens revolted against him and flooded the streets. The King fled from the Kingdom. The Dewan requested Indian Government to military to Junagadh to maintain law and order. Later, Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949.

Hyderabad: This princely state was ruled by Nizam. He wanted to remain independent and refused to join the Independent India. Meanwhile, under the leadership of communists, the farmers of the state revolted against the Nizam and Zamindars. The people angry with cruel army called 'Razacks' which had the patronage of Nizam. The Government of India sent its military to fight Hyderabad and defeated the Nizam and integrated Hyderabad into India in 1948. Valalbahabai Patel could find a solution to this with his firm decision.

Jammu and Kashmir: The King of Jammu and Kashmir Harisingh decided to remain independent. Fearing that Kashmir may join the Indian federation, Pakistan instigated the tribal Muslims to invade Kashmir. The tribal band of people occupied more area of Kashmir. Unless the King agrees to join India, the military of India could not enter Kashmir. Finally, on releasing the severity of the problem in hand, King Harisingh agreed to join India in October 1947. Later, the Indian Army attacked the invading tribal soldiers and drove them out of the valley. At this juncture, the issue was reported to UNO. One part of the Kashmir remained with Pakistan. India complained at UNO against Pakistan on this issue. UNO issued a truce on January 01, 1949. The North East part of Kashmir that was occupied by Pakistan continues to be with it and it is called 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir'. The accession of Jammu and Kashmir is different from all the other accessions.

Pondicherry: Even after independence, the French had continued their hold over Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar. Many political parties like Congress, Communists and others wanted them to become part of India. As a result of all these parts got integrated in 1954. Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963.

Goa: A sustained movement was held to protest against the Portuguese occupation of Goa. Though they were ordered to vacate Goa, Portuguese brought more army from Africa and Europe and tried to consolidate their power over Goa. Sathyagrahis from all over India entered Goa and declared the exit of Portuguese from Goa in 1955. The Indian military entered Goa and took over its administration. Goa had remained a union territory till 1987 and later became a state.

Reorganization of states based on languages: The language based formation of states was a demand present during British India also. After the independence of India, this demand became more and more severe. Both the British government and regional governments never ruled them using local language. In this background, formation of states based on

languages was desired. After the death of Potti Sriramulu who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra, the demand for language based state reorganization went up. As a result, Andhrapradesh was formed in 1953. In 1953, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was formed. Mr Fazal Ali became the president, K.M.Pannikker and H.N. Kunjru became its members. Based on the report of this commission, State Reorganization Act was brought into effect. According to this act, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

Kannada speaking regions were part of various princely states. On October 14th, 1947 Mysore State came into existence. The demand to integrate all these people into one state was prevalent. They had formed "All Karnataka Rajaya Nirmana Parishid" and demanded for the major integration of Kannada speaking world. Finally in 1956, Vishala Mysore state came into existence. In 1973, it was named as 'Karnataka'. Now there are 29 states and 7 union territories in India including Delhi.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. The British government's last Governor General was
2. India's first Home minister was
3. India's first President was
4. Pondicherry became a union territory in the year.....
5. State Reorganization law was implemented inyear.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following:

1. What were the problems faced in independent India?
2. How did the nation face refugee problem?
3. How was Pondicherry liberated from the French? Explain.

4. How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?
5. Explain the process of State Reorganization based on language.

III. Activity :

1. Draw a map of India and identify the states.

IV. Project :

1. Make a list of capital cities and languages of each state in India.
2. Prepare a report of the cultural uniqueness of our neighboring states with the help of your teachers and internet.



UNIT – X

THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF 20TH CENTURY

In this unit you learn

- *First World War*
- *Russia Revolution*
- *The Rise of Dictators*
- *Second World War*
- *Chinese Revolution*
- *Cold War*
- *The Rise of America*

The First World War

Before 1914, the powerful countries of the Europe; England, Germany, France, Italy, Austro-Hungarian empire and Russia were at constant war over the issue of establishing control over colonies. The industrialization and the invention of new technologies had created more competition among the European countries. The European countries had schemed to have control over each and every market of the world including India. They wanted to have uncontrolled access to resources of these colonies. The complex treaties that were entered by these countries created a whole lot of complex problems related to geographical boundaries. These issues were often upsetting the power balance among the European countries.

As a result, every country militarised itself too much. There were alliances formed. An extreme form of nationalism grew over there. The First World War divided the countries in to two groups. A Triple Entente of England, France and Russia; a Triple Alliance of Germany, Italy and Austri-Hungary. Later, Italy joined the opposite camp. Along with the War, there were changes in the group structure as well.

The First World War took place between 1914 and 1918. The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Prince of Austria was the immediate cause of war. This incident created hostilities with Serbia and Austria.

In the beginning of the war, United States of America had stayed neutral. When the war reached its final stages again situation changed. USA joined the group of England and France. With occurrence of revolution in Russia in November of 1917, it entered an agreement with Germany to stop the war and withdrew from the war. Germany which was battered by the attacks of Triple Entente accepted defeat.

The Triple Entente forced Germany to sign Treaty of Versailles which was an insulting one to Germany in 1919. The empires of Austro-Hungary and Ottoman empires lost their existence. Germany lost most of its geographic area. A wave of change swept across the Europe. The physical map of the Europe underwent change. Many new and small countries emerged in Europe. In order to prevent future occurrences of war, 'League of Nations' came into existence in 1919. The sense of insult prevalent in the defeated nations brewed extreme nationalism. The War penalty and other restrictions imposed on Germany impacted the ordinary life of Germans severely. The German industrialists exploited the unemployment and negative economic growth for their benefit. This aided the growth of dictators like Hitler who caused the Second World War. The arms manufacturers of France, England, Germany and USA made profit out of this.

You know this:

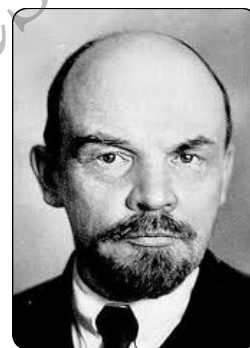
More than 1,00,00,000 lost their lives from both the groups during First World War. It includes both the civilians and soldiers. 2,00,00,000 became injured and 35,00,000 became permanently disabled. Just like any other war, the First World War also was fought for the benefit of the few. But, it caused death and suffering in large numbers.

Russian Revolution

Russia is the biggest of all the nations in the world. It was ruled by Tsars in 19th century. They were exploiting the landlords. The landlords in

turn were exploiting labourers and small farmers. The people were fed up with the administration of Tsars. The rule of Tsars was called a Nationalistic Jail. When Japan, a small country from Asia defeated Russia in 1905 made the rule of Tsars more unacceptable and a lot of resistance against the Tsars started. Workers called for total boycotts. The farmers and workers took arms and fought against the rulers. But, they were suppressed cruelly by the Tsar army. Based on these experiences, Vladimir Ilich Lenin guided the farmers and workers on the path of revolution. By this time, Lenin was declared as a traitor. When the resistance of the workers and farmers became more intense, the Tsar Nicholas II ran away from the country. This is called as February 1917 Revolution. The power was shared by moderates called as **'Mensheviks'**. They declared Russia as 'Republic'.

During this time, Lenin returned to Russia and called for 'Peace, Food and Land'. This was supported by the workers and farmers across Russia. The Bolsheviks, the party of the workers created October Revolution in 1917. Lenin joined the revolutionary party and declared Russia as a Socialist Republic Union on October 7th. This is called as 'October Revolution'. Lenin became the President of the government.



Lenin

So after Lenin became the President, he declared that land belonged to the farmers. He implemented political and economical policies that ensured free health, schooling and residence to all Russians. Lenin was the first to implement Karl Marx's scientific communism in practice. This was a historic moment in the human history. When this new system was evolving, Lenin died in 1924.

Joseph Stalin became the President after the death of Lenin and built USSR as a formidable opponent to USA. The Five Year Plans implemented by him changed the course of the USSR growth. USSR launched the first satellite in the history of human civilization. Yuri Gagarin became the first Astronaut of the world. The Independent India's Five Plan is borrowed from USSR. After the Second World War, USSR assumed the leadership of Communist countries. It expressed support to the independence movements of countries from Asia, Africa and South America. Stalin committed many mistakes while trying to make USSR a powerful country. The process of

establishing Communist republic was not totally successful. As a result, the powers opposing the revolution became stronger. Many reformations like 'Glasnost' in 1985 and 'Perestroika' in 1987 were brought in. After these reformations were implemented by Gorbachev, the then President of USSR, the USSR disintegrated and the Communism collapsed.

You know this:

Perestroika and Glasnost: *These were the complete reformation advocated by the Communist Party of Soviet Russia. The then President Gorbachev launched these reformations in order to democratise the political system of USSR.*

Perestroika means 'Re organising'

Glasnost means 'Liberal'.

Dictators:

Hitler: The situations that emerged after the end of First World War brought Hitler to power in Germany and Mussolini to power in Italy. Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany and after the death of President Hindenburg, he became the dictator. Hitler became Fuhrer. By the time Hitler became powerful, communists and socialists had become more powerful. Hitler took the help of German industrialists and suppressed the Socialists and Communists. He banned workers' union and political parties. He declared that Nazi party as the only party of Germany.



He instilled fear of Jewish people among Germans by spreading false rumours that they are going to dominate the world. He put forward the supremacy of German race theory and nurtured ultra Nationalism carefully. Hitler utilized Nazism to inculcate these values among the Germans. The Nazism advocated that Germans are the superior race of the world and they are the only fit to rule the world. Jews are the reasons for all the problems of Germans. Apart from Jews, Communists, Socialists

and Catholics are also the reason for the problems of Germany. He declared they are unfit to live. All these were implemented inhumanly. A minister named 'Gobbels' was appointed to spread the theory of Nazism. A cruel army named 'Brown Shirts' was formed for this purpose. They were trained to create violence so that the people became confused and accept their ideology.

The mass killings done by Hitler to implement his theory are notorious in the human history. According to one estimate, six million Jews were killed and one million others were also killed. This mass killing is called as Holocaust. In 1935, Hitler implemented 'Nuremberg Laws'. He imprisoned Jews in Concentration Camps and he pushed people to gas chambers to kill them. In the Concentration camps people were subjected to harsh work conditions and were starved to death. Many were shot dead in mass firings. He created special force to kill people irrespective of their age and sex. He utilized the entire government machinery to kill people. Hitler wanted to rule the entire world in order to prove the Aryan Race Supremacy. This resulted in Second World War. Finally, Hitler's racial hatred ended with his death.

Mussolini: The Fascist party of Mussolini grew in Italy as regressive political party due to various combinations like the impact of First World War and emergence of Social movements in Europe. Ultra Nationalism, idea of destroying the other national forces, patronising violence, racial superiority, expansion of national boundaries and support of human executions are the features of Fascism.

Mussolini was the Prime Minister of Italy from 1922 to 1943 and was the founder of 'National Fascist Party'. In 1925, he dismissed the democracy of Italy legally and became the dictator of Italy. He destroyed all the political opponents by using secret police services. He banished all workers' agitations. He established one party dictatorship. He joined Hitler in causing Second World War and was responsible for the death of thousands of people. He was assassinated in 1945.

Second World War

Before one could forget the death and misery caused by First World War, the Second World War started with the German's occupation of

Poland on September 01, 1939. The Second World War is the most heinous and devastating war that has ever taken place in the history of human civilisation. More than thirty countries directly participated in this war. This war took place between 1939 and 1945. Since the rich countries had spend their money on war, they experienced 'Great Economic Depression' during 1930s. This resulted in great hardships in Europe and USA. The life standard of people dropped drastically; the growth of industries and agriculture stagnated; the problem of unemployment became more. The nationalism grew more in Germany and other European countries due to loss of finance suffered in First World War, difficult agreements enforced on countries like Germany and subsequent loss suffered by them. The big industrialists funded more money to nourish ultra nationalism in Germany and other countries of the Europe. By utilising this money, hate and egoistic movements started emerging in these countries. Hitler emerged as the dictator in Germany and Mussolini emerged as the dictator in Italy. In East Asia, Japan attacked China to expand its territory.

During Second World War two groups emerged: Axis and Allies. Germany, Italy and Japan were part of Axis. England, France, Russia and other countries were there in the Allies. England declared war against Germany as it was a friendly country to Poland. But, in reality it did not rush to help Poland immediately. Hence, it was occupied by Germany. In the meanwhile, Russia came under the Communist rule and countries like England, France were expecting an attack on Russia by Germany. On realising this intention, Russia entered a 'Non-War' pact with Germany on August 24th, 1939. Hence, Hitler attacked the West instead of the East. Hitler entered an agreement with Italy and attacked Denmark, Norway, Holland and captured most of the western Europe. In 1941, Hitler turned his attention towards Russia. This forced Russia to enter the war. In the same time, Japan joined Germany. Japan attacked those places that were to the West of Pacific Ocean which belonged to USA and other European countries and captured them.

Italy and Germany tried to occupy the British Colonies in North Africa and Suez canal but failed. In 1942, Russia defeated German forces in Stalingrad. In 1943, Germany faced a series of defeats in the Eastern Europe. Here Russia supported the Allied forces. The allied forces occupied

Italy. USA defeated Japan and regained its lost island in Pacific Ocean. Germany surrendered due to the march of Red Army and Allied forces into Berlin. Hitler committed suicide in 1945. USA dropped the first Atomic Bomb of the world on Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan. This resulted in the death of lakhs of Japanese people. Japan is still facing the after effects of this attack. On August 15, 1945 Japan surrendered completely. With this the Allied Forces achieved the complete Victory.

The Second World War caused utmost misery and death in the human history. It also changed the social, political and economic changes in the world. In the place of League of Nations, United Nations Organization came into existence. The winning countries of the Second World War; England, China, USA, USSR and France became the permanent members of the UN Security Council. USSR and USA became powerful rival countries. This led to the Cold War. The Colonies of Asia and Africa were able to achieve their independence. England, France and other European countries lost their most of the colonies. The Indian Independence can be understood from this angle also. Since, USA used Nuclear Weapon in Japan, Nuclear Arm race started between the powerful countries.

Chinese Revolution

China is one of the ancient countries of the world which has rich history. China was not completely a colony like India when it fought for its independence. It was a semi-colonial country as some part of it was independent. It was under the rule of France and Japan also. China was a feudal country. China was controlled by landlords and warlords. It did not have industries like India.



In this situation, the integration and unity of China became more

important. In 1911, under the leadership of Kuomintang party's leader Sun-Yat-Sen anti-imperialistic democratic revolution took place. But it did not grow fully. The Communist party started in China in the year 1925. It groomed movements in rural areas and city areas. It supported farmers' movements and workers' movements. In order to build a unified China, the Communist party and Kuomintang party worked together. After the death of Sun yat-sen, the Kuomintang party came into the hands of oppressionist ruler Chiang-Kai-shek. He joined hands with the imperialistic forces and started attacking the Communist party's bases. Around 70,000 revolutionaries were killed in these attacks. In order to protect the communist party members, Mao Tse-Tung, started a 'Long March' to the northern part of China. This is one of its kind military march in the human history. This was welcomed by the rural people with enthusiasm.

You know this:

Long March: *In order to escape the attack of Chiang-Kai-shek on the communist forces, Mao organised this historical march. They travelled over 10,000 kms with 80,000 revolutionaries for about a year from the Jiangxi of South East China to Yunan of North West China. This massive trekking which happened between October 1934 and October 1935 was finally left with 10,000 people. There is no other incident in the human history wherein such huge a number of people have travelled for such a long distance. Hence, this is called as Long March.*

During the Second World War, Japan attacked on China. The Chinese Communist party fought against this and came into prominence during this invasion. Japan accepted defeat in 1945. When Japan started withdrawing from the regions of China, the Communist party occupied those areas. It announced 'Land Reforms' in all these places. It distributed land to the farmers. This garnered more popularity for the Communist party. Like this more areas came under the control of Communist, even though some portions were under the control of Chiang-kai-shek. By 1949 most of the cities came under the control of the communist party. Chiang-kai-shek had to run away to Taiwan. On October 1, 1949 People's Liberation Army entered Peiking(Beijing). Like this People's Republic was established in China. Mao Tse-Tung became the President of China.

After the revolution, community farming was introduced in China. All were provided with free health, education and other facilities. Importance was given to Science and Technology in order to achieve growth in industrialisation. 'Leap Forward' programme was planned and implemented. The Private property was converted into Public Property. While implementing these policies through 'The Cultural Revolution' many mistakes were committed. In order to rectify these mistakes, Deng Xiaoping, brought in many reforms in 1979. Now, China has adopted capitalist principles within the framework of Communism and moving ahead as a major economical force with the communist party leadership.

Cold War

The mistrust, competition and fear that emerged between the two blocks of the world after the end of Second World War is called as the 'Cold War'. The Cold War is the war between the Capitalist Block led by USA and the Communist Block led by USSR. The question whether Communism or the Capitalism is the right answer for the elevation of human problems had always divided the human society since 1917. But, this became sharper after the end of Second World War. This remained so till the collapse of USSR in 1989. India, Egypt and other countries started Non Aligned Movement and stayed away from the blocks.

Due to the cold war, the competition to stockpile weapons grew. USA gained upper hand in this competition. USA tried to enter into agreements to sell its weapons across the World. It formed more Military organisations to have hold over as many countries as possible. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organisation) and CENTO (Central East North Treaty Organisation) were formed under the leadership of USA. Under the leadership of USSR Warsaw Organisation was formed. In every state of USA, huge arms manufacturing factories were formed. The competition for nuclear weapons increased. Apart from this, competition to have military bases in other countries, to establish intelligence networks, to wage space war, to have better technologies increased. The entire world entered into a invisible war increasing the tensions.

Korean war, Vietnam war, the Suez Canal crisis of 1956, the Berlin Crisis of 1961, the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 and many other crisis emerged due to Cold War situation. The Cold War which continued on

equal basis started leaning in favour of USA after 1985. USA was successful gaining the control over the resources of the World. USSR became victim to economic crisis and many other internal crisis. USA has remained as the only powerful country after this and has remained the sole super power in the world.

Emergence of USA as a strong country

The Great Economic Depression that affected USA in 1927 brought in many changes in the politics of, USA. USA had helped the Triple Entente with money and soldiers. In 1929, USA experienced stagnation in economic development. As a result, output dropped in automobile and agriculture. There was also drop in the output of consumer durables manufacturing, mining, ship building, and many other industries. This economic crisis led to changes in the politics.

During the Second World War, Japan attacked Pearl harbour, the military base of USA. This made USA to enter the war in favour of allied forces. The President Roosevelt made people to be ready for war. He encouraged women to work in public sphere. USA won the war. It also helped the establishment of UNO during the war and later provided its support to it. USA has emerged as a powerful country after 1945. With the end of Cold War, USA has become the only Super Power of the world.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The Communist Government in Russia was founded by
2. The First World War ended in
3. The Fascist dictator was
4. The Second World War started in
5. Japan attackedwhich was the Naval base of USA.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

1. Explain the role of Lenin in Russian Revolution.
2. Discuss the immediate causes for the First World War.

3. How did Nazism destroy Germany? Explain.
4. What were the reasons for the Second World War?
5. What is Cold War?
6. What were the effects of Chinese revolution?
7. How did USA come out of its Great Economic Depression?

III. Activity :

1. Get more information from internet and other resources about the attempts made by India to establish peace in the world.

IV. Project :

1. Collect the flags of different countries of the world.



POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIT - 4

GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE

In this unit you learn:

- Denial (Refusal) of Human Rights
- Arms Race
- Economic Inequality.

With the end of Second World War, the imperialism and colonialism ended. A new world order emerged with the old world order. With the beginning of UNO, a new era of world order started. Still, numerous problems like human rights, arms race, economic inequality, Apartheid and terrorism have remained in the world. India, as a member of the world community, is striving its best to solve some these problems.

Human Rights denial:

Humanists have advocated that every human being should get their rights. Unfortunately, human rights have not been honoured in the long history of human civilization. In the name of caste, religion, race, gender, colour of the skin and nationalism human rights have been denied to many people throughout the history.

The American War of Independence in 1776, The French Revolution in 1789, the Russian Revolution in 1917 and the Freedom Struggles of India and other countries in the early part of nineteenth century provided more strength to human rights. Hence, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is considered as a major event in the world history. The Human Rights Declaration prepared by the experts agreed upon by member countries was adopted in the UN general body meeting on December 10, 1948.

The General Assembly has mandated the member countries to adopt and protect Human Rights in every country. In order to facilitate better implementation of Human Rights, the UNO has provided 'guidelines' along with the Human Rights Declaration. The guidelines included 30 columns. For example, every individual has a right to live with freedom,

dignity and equality once he is born as an individual. It also calls for the eradication of slavery and gender based exploitation of women. India has been advocating Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the beginning. In the Constitution of India, from Article 12 to 35 of part III, fundamental rights are discussed. India has been advocating for better human rights implementation in all the meetings of UNO.

UNO in its Conference on Human Rights Violation in 1966, asked for the commitment on the part of member countries for the compulsory implementation of Human Rights. In order to monitor the Human Rights implementation process, it formed International Human Rights Commission. On the similar lines in India, National Commission for Human Rights, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Women's Commission, National Backward Classes Commission have been formed to monitor the implementation of human rights. At state level, similar State Commissions can be found in Karnataka.

Arms Race:

“In Nuclear epoch, either we have to end the war or the war will end us” is a popular saying often found in the present world. In the current scenario, arms race appears to be a dangerous phenomenon. Disarmament is the present as well as future need of the humanity. Disarmament is the only solution to stop mad rush for arms.

Disarmaments is the only direct process available to bring down the number of arms or elimination of certain arms. Insecurity, fear, instability and threat of war appear due to the arms competition. In order to keep all these evils away, disarmament is the viable option available for humanity. It is also believed that money is wasted on arms and ammunitions in the world. Hoover, the President of USA once said, “The World which has arms not only waste the money, it also wastes the sweat of labourers, intelligence of scientists and waste the dreams of the children”.

With the preparation of Nuclear weapons and bombs ,the issue of disarmaments has become a serious issue in the present world. India as a peaceful country advocates disarmaments. Peace is very important for global security issues. After 1963, USA and USSR have entered into many bilateral agreements to stop the arms race. Partial Test Ban Treaty(PTBT), Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty(CTBT), Strategic Arms Limitation

Talks(SALT) are some of the agreement entered by both countries. These can be considered as the major meeting points of agreement for the world. India and other countries need to find a way out of 'Definitive Destruction' staring at the humanity.

Economic Inequality:

Among the members of the world, economical inequality is a major problem. It is a historical gift of colonialism and imperialism. European countries established colonies in Africa, Asia and Latin American countries. The countries that were under the control of imperialistic powers suffered from backwardness. Their progress was really slow till 20th century. After attaining independence, many Asian and African countries attempted to achieve development. But they had a lot of hurdles to cross in the science, technology, agriculture, transportation, education, health and many other areas to achieve development. Hence, they had to depend upon foreign aid to achieve development.

After 1945, USA and USSR started helping developing countries based on the blocks they belonged to. But, the poverty of the developing countries became the tools of power politics of the developed countries.

In the later stage, India continued with its Non Aligned Policy. India insisted that the developed countries should provide assistance to developing countries without any conditions. This helped the poor nations to protect their self respect. It tried to channel monetary help to the 'Third World Countries'. The word 'Third World' denotes poverty and non development. These countries are trying to come out of the shortages of food, capital, health, education, and many other issues. Meanwhile, the excess spending, open economy, globalisation promoted by the developed world is taxing the poor nations with increasing pollution and inability to manage the increasing problems. The UNO and developed countries need to act beyond these limitations. India, as a progressive nation, is striving to promote economic equality among all the countries of the world.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Human Rights day is celebrated on
2. India has been arguing in favour of Human Rights since

3. fought against Apartheid in South Africa.
4. Human Rights involveequality also.

II. Discuss in group and answer:

1. What were the major problems that emerged after World War II?
2. Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of Human Rights.
3. Arms race leads to total destruction of the world. In this background, what are the effects of Arms race?
4. What are the features of economically backward countries? What are the reasons for this backwardness?
5. What are the measures taken up by India to eradicate economic inequality?
6. Apartheid is against Humanism. How do you substantiate this statement?

III. Activities :

1. Collect information on National Human Rights Commission
2. Make a list of programmes implemented for the benefit of the poor by Karnataka government.

IV. Project :

1. Read the biographies of people who fought against Apartheid.



UNIT - 5

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In this unit you learn:

- Establishment of UNO
- Aims of UNO
- Different institutions of UNO
- Achievements of UNO
- Various affiliated bodies of UNO

United Nations Organization (UNO)

20th century was a witness to two World Wars. After the end of World War I, League of Nations' was founded. This ended with the beginning of World War II. As the World War II progressed with all its violence, the demand for peace also emerged stronger. At the global level Winston Churchill of UK, Joseph Stalin of USSR and Franklin D Roosevelt of USA attempted to establish an international organisation to ensure peace. The word United Nations was proposed by Roosevelt of USA and it was used after the signing of agreement between 26 nations in January 1, 1945. On June 26, 1945, 51 nations signed the conference of UNO in San Francisco. Later on October 24, 1945 United Nations Organization was officially founded. At present 193 out of 195 countries have become the members of UNO. The membership is open to all peace loving countries.



United Nations Organization (UNO)

Aims of UNO

The UN charter is the main document of this global organisation and it has 19 chapters and 111 articles in it. It begins with the sentence "We, people of the world community.....".

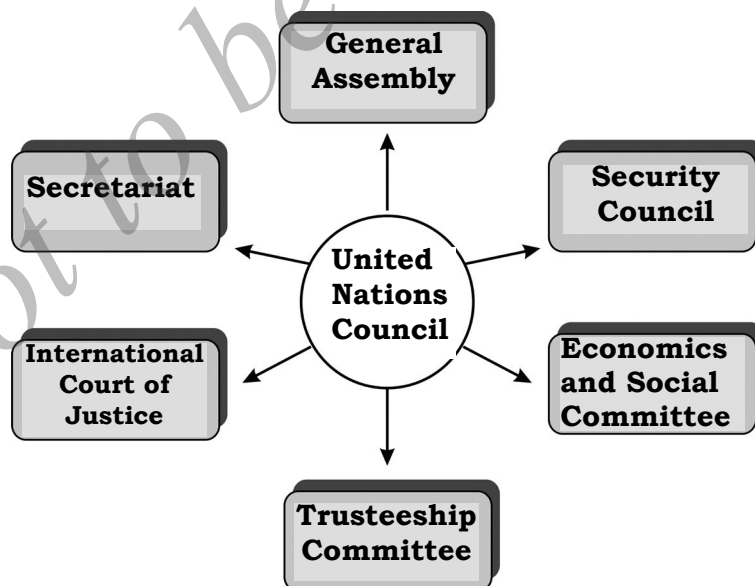
The following are the aims of UNO:

1. Safeguarding international peace and security.
2. Fostering cooperation among nations.
3. Improving the faith in human rights
4. Exploring solutions to various economic, sociological, cultural and other humanity based problems with international cooperation.
5. Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions
6. Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

UN affiliated Bodies

UNO has six major affiliated bodies as per the charter of UNO. They are:

1. General Assembly: It is an affiliated body consisting of representatives from all the member states. Every country sends five representatives to this body. But, every country has only one vote. The General body elects one of its members as the President for a year. Similarly, people are elected for posts of 17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent committees. The general Assembly meetings begin around September and continue till mid December every year. For all the important matters of approval a 2/3 majority is mandatory. General budget is approved in the general assembly. A special session can be convened if there are any emergency issues. It acts like a global parliament to discuss world issues.



2. UNO Security Council:

This institution is like the cabinet of UNO and it is the most influential body of the Organization. It has fifteen member nations, among them France, USA, UK, France, Russia and China are the five permanent members. The remaining ten members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years. These ten members represent the various geographical areas of the Earth. Every member has one vote to exercise. But the approval of all the permanent members is a must for any decision to become operational. India is also trying to achieve permanent member status.

The Security Council strives to solve global problems peacefully. If there is a need; it deploys UN peace keeping force to maintain peace and order. It also selects the Judge of International Court of Justice and also suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN.

3. Economic and Social Committee:

This committee has a membership of 54 members. 18 members of the committee are elected once in every three years. They chose one among them as the Chairperson of the committee. The main functions of the committee are as follows:

1. Conducting studies on economic, social, cultural, education, health and other international issues and sharing the reports.
2. Issues like refugee problems, women status, residence and many other issues come within the purview of this committee.
3. This committee recommends on issues of human rights and basic freedoms.
4. Organizing conferences on human resources, culture, education and other issues.
5. Coordinating the functions of specialised bodies like International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and other institutions. All these are the major functions of Economic and Social Committee.

4. Trusteeship Council:

This is basically a sub organization of General Assembly. As the areas depending on Trusteeship have got reduced over a period of time, its importance has also got reduced. It primarily takes care of those entities that not have risen to the status of independent states. This has become inactive now as there is no trustee left.

5. International Court of Justice:

This is one of the major institutions of the UNO and all the members of the UNO are bound by its ruling. This court has fifteen Judges and each has a term of nine years and they are eligible for another term. This court is based in Hague of Netherlands. The judges elect one President and one vice-president among themselves for a period of three years. The decisions are taken on the basis of majority. Apart from giving judgement, they also provide legal consultations.

The judgment of this court are important from ethical and rational perspectives. But no country is compulsorily bound by these judgments. The International court of justice has contributed the lot of the international peace and security inspite of these limitation.

6. Secretariat:

The General Secretary and the staff of the UNO form the part of UN Secretariat. The General Secretary is the head of the executive body of UNO. The General Secretary is elected by the General Assembly for a period of five years as per the suggestion of Security Council. The Central Office is based in New York. Its branch offices are present in Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. The day to day administration of the UNO and institutional functions are run by the Secretariat.

You know this:

Secretary Generals of the UNO:

1. *Trygve Lie 1946-1952 (Norway)*
2. *Dag Hammarskjold 1953-1961 (Sweden)*
3. *U. Thant 1961-1971 (Burma)*
4. *Kurt Waldheim 1972-1981 (Austria)*
5. *Javier Perez de Cuellar 1982-1991 (Peru)*
6. *Boutrus Bourtrus-Ghali 1992-1996 (Eygpt)*
7. *Kofi Annan 1997-2006 (Ghana)*
8. *Ban Ki-moon 2001-2017 (South Korea)*
9. *Antonio Guterres 2017 onwards (Portugal)*

Achievements of UNO:

1. Peace keeping functions: The UNO has solved many conflicts. Due to lack of unity among permanent members of the Security Council and the complexity of global issues, it can be said that the achievements of UN is a mixed one. Most of its functions are performing peacekeeping works and observatory roles. India has always worked with UNO towards protection of the human rights and world peace.

The UNO has worked towards resolving the crisis of Suez canal, Iran, Indonesia, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea, Hungaria, Congo, Cyprus, Arab-Israel, Namibia, Afghanistan and other crisis. It has continued to work on disarmament and nuclear disarmament areas. Now, the cold war has ended leading more space of the functioning of UNO in future.

2. Economic and financial achievements:

In the UNO charter, it is declared that the UNO should strive to 'uplift the socio-economic status of the people of the world'. This work need to be achieved through the supervision of 'Economic and Social Committee'. 'General Agreement on Tariff and Trade' (GATT) is a general agreement on trade and tariff which is a notable agreement. Another important programme is that of 'The United Development Programme'. International organizations like World Bank, International Monetary Fund are working well with the able support of UNO.

3. Social Achievements:

World Health Organization, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Refugee Council are few organizations that are interested in the social well being of the world. The universal declaration of Human Rights in 1948 is considered as an important international achievement of UNO. The UNO has played decisive role in the removal of Apartheid, colonialism and imperialism.

You know this:

Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic have been recognised as the administrative languages.

Various Organizations under UNO:

a) Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO): FAO was born in 1945 to fight against poverty, malnutrition and hunger all over the world. It has three sub divisions: i. Conference. ii. Committee. (iii) Director General.

The head office of this organization is based in Rome. The aims of this organisation are:

1. Development of agriculture
2. Providing nutritious food
3. Creation of Hunger free communities
4. Reforming the life of rural people.

b) World Health Organization (WHO): WHO was founded in 1948 with aim of improving the health of the world community. It has strived to eradicate diseases like plague, cholera, Malaria and Small pox. It is also working towards freeing the world from AIDS, Cancer and other major diseases. The organization is trying to address issues like population growth, hunger, malnutrition and other challenges in the coming days also. It's head office is in Geneva of Switzerland.

c) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): It was founded in the year 1946. Its head office is in Paris. It is a specialised institution which strives to improve the science, education and culture of the world. It is active in technical education, cultural issues, constructive thinking, and media strategies to preserve the world heritage also. It supports governmental and Nongovernmental organisations to spread the importance of education.

You do it:

Make a list of heritage centres in Karnataka that have been marked by UNESCO as heritage sites.

d) United Nations International Emergency Fund(UNICEF): It was founded in the year 1946 for the benefit of the children. Later it became a permanent body in the year 1956. The institution has 30 members. The main aim of the organization is to create conducive environment for the development of children and women. It provides aid to all the needy countries. It received Nobel award in the year 1965. It sells greeting cards to generate funds to fund its various functions. This institution is known for its humane outlook.

e) International Monetary Fund (IMF): Though it started in 1945, it became completely operational in the year 1947. The head office is in New York. It tries to resolve international economic crisis. It helps the

development of global commerce, economic stability and the balance of payment. In this organization, administrative council, Board of directors, and a managing director works. Its efficiency and transparency has been often appreciated. This can be called as the central bank of many central banks of different nations. It plays the role of a facilitator between developed countries and non-developed countries.

f) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):

This was founded in the year 1947 and it is also called as World Bank. Its head office is in Washington. It was founded to ensure economic progress after the Second World War. This bank provides funds in large sum to promote the growth in agriculture, infrastructure development, transport and communication development to all member countries. It helps to balance the world trade and the balance of payment process. This bank always provides fund to the development of countries. Administrative Council, executive council and a president manages the bank. Two cooperative organisations function under the World Bank. They are:

1. International Progressive Association. 2. International Financial Authority.

g) International Labour Organization (ILO): This organization is for the development of labourers across the world. The head office of this organization is in Geneva of Switzerland. Every member state sends two representatives to this organization. One representative is from the labourer unions and another from the administrative system of the country. Areas like welfare of the workers, health facilities provided, life quality come under the functioning of this institution. In the case women workers it suggests measures like maternity benefits, minimum wages, housing schemes and many other worker related issues are covered by the ILO. Though the recommendations are in the form of suggestions, most of the member states follow the suggestions. Its general conference is like a world parliament of the workers and it strives to protect the welfare of workers of the world.

h) UNO's Trade and Commerce Progress Committee: This institution mainly focuses on the facilitation of commerce and trade progress. It provides technical assistance for commerce relationship in the world, if there are any administrative bottlenecks affecting the trade and commerce of different countries. This institution works with the aim of providing conducive environment of better trade and commerce nature in the world.

i) World Trade Organization(WTO): This was founded on January 1, 1995. All the member states agreed upon the 'General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This tries to resolve various conflicts rising out international trade and commerce. It works with the World Bank to formulate the policies of international trade and commerce. Some countries are migrating towards Free Trade tend to suffer a few problems with this. WTO is considered as the third important pillar of the world trade along with IMF and World Bank.

Regional Cooperation: In the present world, one can notice many regional level organisations working for the betterment of the world. The following are the important among such organisations:

1) Common Wealth of Nations: It was earlier called as "British Common Wealth of Nations". Later it became 'Common Wealth of Nations'. It was founded in the year 1926. India became a member of this after it became independent. The King of England remains the nominal head of this organization. There are 54 member states in this. The head office is in London. The Prime Ministers, Finance Ministers and External Affairs ministers of the member states participate in its meetings. The main aims of this are: upholding the values of democracy, protection of freedom, poverty alleviation, securing world peace, aiding the development of sports, science and art. It also aims at improving the cooperation among the membership states.

2) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): It was founded in 1985. At present eight states are its members; namely; India, Pakistan, Srilanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan. The main aim of the organisation is to foster mutual ties along with the economic progress and cultural progress. In order to achieve this goal numerous task groups, technical groups and permanent committees have been formed. But mutual suspicion and difference opinions among the member countries is hampering the progress of the SAARC. The policy that 'all decisions needs to be taken unanimously' is also creating obstacles to its progress. Though there are numeours burning issues and differences among the member countries, it is still a good platform to resolve difference of opinions. Conferences, workshops and training programmes have been taking place for the representatives of these countries on various topics like science and technology, agriculture on regular basis. India has taken active role in SAARC. Its head office is in Nepal.

3) European Union: It is an institution of 27 European countries. It was founded in 1992 as per the agreement of Matrich among the member countries. It provides for common market, common currency and common agriculture and trade policy. The following are the sub divisions of this organisation: 1. Committee. 2. Commission. 3. European Parliament. 4. European Court of Justice. The European Union resembles a federal government structure. As the founders asserted this strives for international peace and democracy in the world. This seems to be the continuation of earlier European Economic Community (EEC). The member states have given away some of their sovereign powers to the union willingly.

4) Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) : This was founded in 1967. Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand are the founding members of this association. At present the total membership stands at ten. The chief aim of this organization is to foster mutual trade cooperation, aiding social and economical ties, achieving progress in cultural, technological, scientific and administrative fields of the member countries. It is not a military association. Though India as is accommodative towards this organization, it is not member country of this. It is in observer position. The organization represents totally 9% of the world population.

5) The Organisation of African Unity: This association of African countries was founded in 1963. The newly independent African countries entered into different agreements among themselves in the beginning. Later, they merged all the regional agreements into one and formed The Organization of African Unity. This asserts the sovereign power of all the member countries. It strives to establish equality, freedom and unity among all the African nations. The members are committed to raise voice against 'new imperialism of developed nations'. All the African countries who have accepted the charter of this organization are free to become the members of this organization.

This organisation has: 1. Committee of member states' heads and heads of the organization. 2. Ministers Committee. 3. Mediation and reconciliation committee. This organization has functioned well against Apartheid, new imperialism, and many others threats to African countries.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The UNO was founded in the year
2. The head office of the UNO is in.....city.
3. The affiliated body of the UNO which appears like a cabinet committee is
4. The term of the office of international judges is years.
5. The International Court of Justice is in
6. The present Secretary General of the UNO is
7. The World Health Organisation was founded in the year
8. The SAARC was founded in the year

II. Discuss the following questions in group and answer in two-three sentences:

1. Name the people who worked to establish the UNO.
2. What are the affiliated bodies of institutions of the UNO?
3. Which are the permanent members of the UNO Security Council?
4. Name working aims of the World Health Organization.
5. Make a list of functions of the International Labour Organization.
6. Expand SAARC.

III. Discuss the following questions in group and answer them in at least ten sentences:

1. List out the aims of the UNO.
2. Explain the formation of the General Assembly of the UNO.

3. What are the functions of the Economic and Social Committee of the UNO?
4. The 'UNO has a major role in establishing peace in the world'. Substantiate this statement.
5. What are the functions of the UNESCO?
6. Explain the role of the IMF in solving the economic problems of the world.
7. Prepare a list of aims of the Common Wealth.
8. Explain the European Union.

IV. Activity :

1. Prepare a list of the UNESCO identified historical sites in Karnataka and make an album of them.

V. Project :

1. Collect information about the peace works of the UNO at the global level from the newspapers.

SOCIOLOGY

UNIT – III

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

In this unit you learn

- *Meaning, Nature, Origin and evolution of Social Movement*
- *Environment Movement*
- *Women's Movement*
- *Alcohol Prohibition Movement*
- *Farmer's Movement*
- *Workers' Movement*
- *Untouchability Prohibition Movements*

Social Movement Meaning and Nature:

Social Movement is related to a natural resistant social process that is related to Social Mobility, changes and transitions. A Social Movement is a planned one which means every movement has a goal and plans to achieve it through a programme of action. This movement is natural as they have been happening; happened and will be happening in future too. They have been part of human society since its evolution. It is natural for any organism to oppose things when something challenges its very existence. Human Beings are also part of this process. Many movements have been taking place and have taken place opposing exploitation at personal as well as community level. Resistance offered at personal level is not called as Social Movement. A Social Movement is community based programme. Among various community processes, social movement is important and unique.

A Social Movement is social platform that enables people to showcase their needs and visions. People who participate in these social movements, undergo many unexpected changes, go through new experiences and develop new social practices. An example of this is that of Mahatama Gandhi believed in the beginning that 'God is Truth'. After he interacted

with people like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and others finally stated “Truth is God”. This is the result of Gandhiji’s interaction with various personalities in various social movements. Hence, every social movement creates new models of social changes.

Before the Nineteenth century, most of the environment resource was a public property. With the emergence of Industrialization, governments and private companies started claiming ownership on them. Many legal provisions were brought into control such initiatives. Prohibitions were put on use of natural fuel. This curtailed the access of tribal people who are dependent on this in their natural setting. Many reformers raised their voice against this. The Farmers’ movements, Environment movements, Women’s movements, and other Social movements have to be understood from this background.

Social movements have taken place in all places and in all times. Many movements have brought in permanent social changes. Indian Independence Movement is one such example that has brought in permanent change. Some movements fail to leave permanent impacts. In the history of India, we come across many movements like Bakthi Movement, leaving a strong impact on the society. People like Buddha, Mahaveera, Basava, Sharanas, Dasas, Sufees and Ambedkar have fought and led movements against caste system. This system allowed upward mobility.

Origin and Evolution of Movements:

Usually, in our daily life we come across many minor frictions in the social life. Many of them arise there itself and vanish later. They create temporary mobility for a moment. These are recognized as the beginning of the social movement. At later stage, mob assembles, leading to mob violence. Many a times, without any favourable circumstance also violence starts.

Mob: Mob is a collection of people which collects in place and indulges in a temporary thinking, demands and the related emotional expression. This expression is called Mob Behaviour. These type of sources later turn into a social movements. A mob is a collection of people who have assembled at particular point without any prior plan and gathered to express some decision. A group of people who have collected in front of a theatre to watch or a group of people who have gathered around to know more about an accident are examples of ‘Mobs’.

Many times, unrestrained the behaviour of people gathered in a mob reflects social shortcomings of that particular society. Often people express their dissatisfaction with many social institutions. People also express their dissatisfaction with many government policies, attitudes and decisions on specific programmes.

Mob Violence: Mob violence is another example of mob behavior. When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence. There would be no unity in mob violence. Here anti social elements lead the mob towards violence destroying public property. They create confusion in the beginning. Out of confusion, violence grows out. Many a times, mob violence result in major deaths.

There would be no definitive reasons for the behavior of mob in violent mood. They create a serious law and order situation. Communal violence, racial violence, caste violence, political violence are some of the examples. This violence has now become active in rural areas also. Many issues caste, land and religion have become the motivating factors. Mob violence leads to the dominance of anti social elements.

Mob violence does not last for longer duration. They come to an end at one point of time. Mob Violence is controllable through effective use of police, military and other agencies of the government.

Environmental Movements:

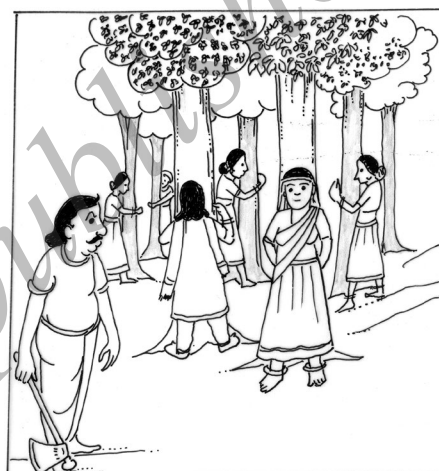
Environmental movements are the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system. The Scientific protest aimed at curtailing the various activities that are polluting the Earth, air, and water. They never appear instantly. They are the result of many years of exploitations of nature and tribal people. For example, Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha was formed in the year 1973. But before 1930, tribal people of Jarkhand had opposed the actions of companies that rendered thousands of tribal people displaced due to mining activities. Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha is one such result of these agitations.

Many movements started emerging after various developmental activities funded by the world bank resulted in the displacement of tribal people. All the movements opposing raising global temperature, exploitation of water resources are grouped under environmental

movements. Many intellectuals and academicians have joined hands with the common people in holding movements to protect environment. Now, let's understand various environmental movements in brief.

Chipko Movement: The government had issued license to cut 2500 trees belonging to Reni village of Tehri-Gharwal district. The women who learnt about this, decided to hug the trees in order to protect them so that environment remains protected. This movement of hugging is called as 'Chipko Movement' in 1974. Though a woman was instrumental behind this movement, its effects were long lasting. Due to this movement, the permission given to cut the trees was withdrawn.

Appiko Movement of Karnataka: The Appiko movement was started in 1983 by the villagers of Salyani. The local people opposed the move of the contractor to cut trees in Kalase forest. They stood hugging the trees. The people launched this movement to protect trees from smuggling. They also aimed at increasing awareness among the people about the importance of growing forest.



Narmda Bachavo Andolana:

The huge dam built across the river Narmada under Sardar Sarovar project displaced local tribal people. As scientific studies found that the dam would affect the sensitive ecological balance of the river, the people agitated against the Dam under the leadership of Medha Patkar. This movement has been going on for a long period.

Silent Valley Movement: A dam was proposed to build in the Silent valley of Palghat of Kerala. The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance of the silent valley. People from Kerala Shastra Parishad and wild life enthusiasts opposed this project. Finally, the movement was successful installing the dam and protecting the Silent valley's sensitive ecological balance.

Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement: People of Mangalore opposed against the Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemical Limited

which discharged harmful chemicals into the sea threatening the local environment. This movement also opposed the establishment of Nandikooru thermal power plant and special economic zone.

Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant :

The move to oppose the establishment of Kaiga Nuclear Plant was undertaken by the people of coastal Karnataka under the leadership of Shivarama Karantha. It was argued that with the establishment of nuclear plant at Kaiga, vast deforestation takes place and also the threat of pollution from nuclear radiation would spoil numerous species in the ecosystem. Hence, the movement opposed the establishment of the Kaiga Nuclear Reactor.

People like Medha Patkar, Sundarlal Bahuguna and others have agitated for a long time to achieve success in their endeavour. Only in case of Environment Movements mass hunger protests have taken place after the attainment of independence. Ecology is not an independent science, it is a part of life.

Women's Movement

Among all the mass movements that took place during 1980s across the political parties, women's movement is very important. It is a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and the creation of inequality on the basis of gender. Even in the literary world many books have come out portraying the various alternative ideas against exploitation of women.

In spite of all these protests, the number of women affected by dowry is still high. The exploitation of women in the independent India have underwent a lot of transformation. The patriarchal values that consider woman as a mere slave, has created inequalities in the society.

In these unequal situations women are subjected to physical and mental abuse, dowry harassment, rape and other exploitations every day. Domestic violence has curtailed the independence of women within the house and also outside the house. The exploitation of women has taken new forms like acid attacks, kidnaps and human trafficking. The earlier

Honour of Clan has transformed into 'Honour Killing'. Women are denied many rights explained in our constitution under articles 14,15, 16 and 39 for equal rights for work and wages.

The Women's movement is a movement that strives to achieve these goals. Now let's learn more about these movements.

Alcohol Prohibition Movement:

Among various movements designed by the women pressing for alcohol Prohibition is an important one. This movement is different as a lot of women have shown a lot of unity in this struggle.

Total Alcohol Prohibition was a part of freedom struggle. Gandhiji proposed the total prohibition concept during the freedom struggle. This also became part of Chipko movement. It also became part of environmental movements that took place in coastal Karnataka and in Malenaadu. Kusma Soraba and others along with her have lost their lives. Apart from this, women have protested against sale of liquor in Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Chamrajanagar district. Alcoholism creates a lot of problems at personal level as well as community level. It has created severe problems in lives of rural women. The labourers lose their small earnings to this addiction. They often forcibly take away money earned by the wife also. Hence, women have come together to organize protests against alcoholism which has created a lot of problems in their life.

Activity:

- *Enact one act plays depicting various problems faced by women and girls in the society in general and in class room in specific.*

Farmers' Movement:

The farmers' movements began with the denial of land tax. Later they tried to express their problem in the face of economic problems besieged their community during the later part of twenty first century. During 1980s, among all the social movements, it is the farmers' movement that is more important.

During 1970s, D. Devaraja Urs became the Chief Minister of Karnataka and ushered in various social reformations. He strived to bring in various legal measures to free the downtrodden from the shackles of Caste System. Measures were taken to free farmers from the clutches of tenancy system and bonded labour. Apart from releasing the farmer from debt, the minister Mr Basavalingappa tried to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil on the head.



In the later duration, farmers movements were organized to attract the attention of the government for the various problems faced by the farmers. The governments tried to tackle the farmers' movement as politically motivated movement by using police ordering firing and lathicharge. In 1980 the farmers of Naragund revolt against the government's attempts to use force against the farmers. The farmers' revolt of Naragund was not only a protest of high handedness of the police, it was also a total pro farmer movement.

After the Naragund revolt, the farmers' movement leader Prof. M.D.Nanjundaswamy, a socialist, founded Karnataka State Ryot Sangha. This organization came into existence with the president ship of Rudrappa, a Gandhian from Shivamogga. Prof. M.D. Nanjunadaswamy was named as the Convener and N.D. Sundaresh was named as the Secretary of the organization. It put forth various conditions: due to unscientific price fixation, the farmers are in distress and hence, the government should stop seizure of the properties of the farmers for their debts; villages which lack infrastructure should be developed immediately; villages should get their share out of their resources extracted; levy system should be stopped; and many other demands were placed.

Even today, the farmers' movements are going on. Very recently, the farmers protested against the Mahadayi and Cauvery river water sharing judgments of the courts.

Activity:

- *Organize group discussion on issues faced by the farmers with the local farmers and encourage the children to participate in it actively.*

Labour Movements:

Usually, 'Labour Movement' or 'Trade Unions' represents the ordinary workers. Labour Movement is a movement demanding better working conditions and pay for the workers along with the demand for the implementation of labour related legal provisions. The movement that is held through the Trade Unions is also called as Labour Movements. In many countries, Trade Unions have also become the political parties. Pro Labour philosophy has been evolving in opposition to the exploitation of the Capitalism.

In European countries, due to industrialization there was a drop in the employments available in agricultural sector, and more employment were there in the industrial sector. This resulted in the migration of workers towards industries. This led to over exploitation of workers. They were forced to work for longer hours. The labourers became aware of this exploitation and became organized opposing these developments. During the 19th century, Workers' parties and Trade Unions started organizing workers all over the world. 'The International Working Men's Association' is the first labour union established in London in the year 1864. Main aim of this association was to protect the interest of the workers. They wanted to implement 8 hours shift of working only. The labour movement spread to other parts of the world during later part of 19th century.

In order to protect the social security of workers, the Government of India implemented act in 1923 to ensure social security. This act helped the Indian Trade unions. The various associations could gain legislative recognitions. After this many labourers unions were started and they have continued to protect the rights of the workers. There are many labour unions who have continued with the work.

Untouchability Prevention Movement:

Untouchability is an inhuman practice of stratified society. Before the implementation of Constitution, the ideas like untouchables should be untouched, should not stand next to him were in vogue.

Untouchability prevention movement is a movement aimed at achieving eradicating of the practice of untouchability and attacks on the untouchable people. It is a movement against caste based social exploitation. The untouchable communities have been fighting for their rights for many years. we shall see a brief history of this movement.

The History of Prohibition of Untouchability movement:

The history of untouchability opposition movement in the 19th century. Jyothibha Phule organized a movement including untouchables and backward classes. The aim of the movement was to oppose Varna System and resist the dominance of caste social system. With this aim, various movements were started in states like Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhrapradesh during 1917. By 1925, Periyar Ramaswamy started self importance movement in TamilNadu.

With idea of Dr.B.R Ambedkar on gender discrimination, untouchability, the movement became more powerful. In the round table conference of 1930s, Ambedkar called for the untouchables to become the rulers of India. Ambedkar continued his fight for the rights of Dalits.

Ambedkar continued to assert the rights of untouchables and women throughout his life. He started a periodical named 'Mooka Nayaka' and was instrumental in creation of various movements against the practice of Untouchability. Gandhiji considered the liberation from untouchability along with the national freedom. He was a social reformer. Even today many organizations and associations are active in the work of eradication of these evil practices.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. Environmental movements mean
2. Narmada Bachavo movement is led by
3. Dr Shivaram Karanth opposed the establishment ofnuclear power plant.
4. Women movement means

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following in two or three sentences:

1. What are the models of Mob behavior?
2. What is Women's movement? Give examples.
3. Explain the nature of mob.
4. Explain the Environmental movements, their meaning and nature.

III. Activities :

1. Meet people who have participated in women/environmental/dalit movements and interact with them. Collect more information on these organizations.
2. Discuss with women how the women's movement has improved their self confidence and social attitude.

IV. Project :

1. Please collect more information on the various types of environmental and forest movements in India based on newspaper clippings.



UNIT – IV

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

In this unit you learn

- *Child Labour*
- *Sexual harassment on children*
- *Female feticide (foeticide)*
- *Hunger and Malnutrition*
- *Gender Discrimination*
- *Child Marriage*
- *Human trafficking of children*
- *Steps to solve the problems*

Child Labour(Labour of Children)

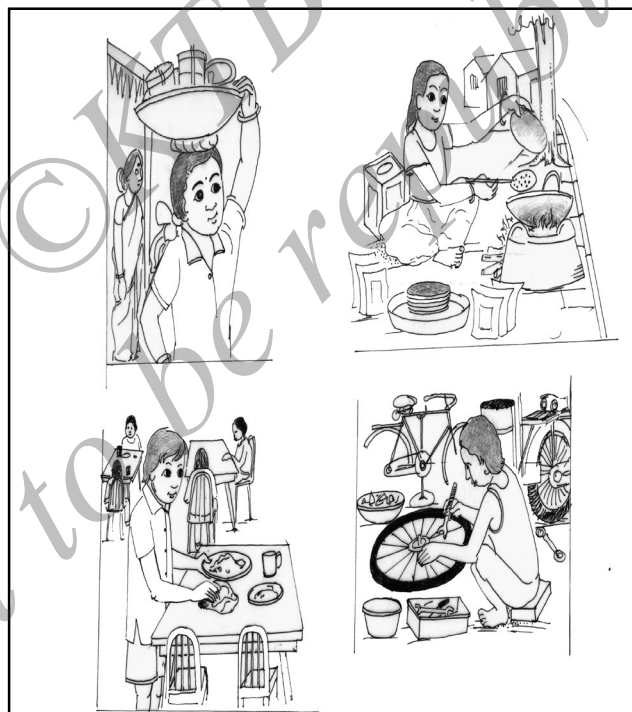
Usually, the labour of children of underage children is considered as Child Labour. According to the Indian Constitution, if children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, then it is called as 'Child Labour'.

In developing countries like India, misuse of children and their labour is a social problem. As per the census of 2011, 12.6 million children are under forced labour in houses, factories, agriculture and various other fields. Similarly, 215 million children are in forced labour world wide. The forced labour has reduced the intellectual and physical health of the children. Children miss their education and disappear before they could develop some skills.

Who is a child labour? Any children who are below 14 years and out of school are considered as child labour. Whether they work for money or not, either are within their house or outside their house; all of them are called as Child Labour. Can they go out and work after 15 year? No, it is not so. The government has amended the law and according to the law of 2016, 'Adolescent Labour Prohibition', they cannot work everywhere. This law has amended the 1986 law of 'Child Labour Prohibition and regulation Act' and has barred children above fifteen years engaging dangerous works. And also children below 14 years are not to be taken as labourers. We'll learn more about this law now.

According to the 'Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 1986 (as amended in July 2016):

1. No children below 14 years be employed in any sector for any reasons. According to the article 14 of this act, a fine of Rupees 50,000 and 2 years imprisonment is imposed on violators.
2. Any family cannot engage their children of below 14 years in any household activities during school hours. If they are engaged, the parents and the head of the family is declared as offenders and imposed a fine of rupees 10,000 on them.
3. As per this act, children between the age of 15 and 18 are considered as Adolescent children. And these adolescent children should not be employed in any dangerous employment. If violated a fine of rupees 50,000 is imposed on the violators.



This act has added two more sectors as dangerous employments to the twenty nine sectors identified as dangerous in Industrial Act of 1948, making the total dangerous sectors as 31. For example Mining, production of explosives, production of combustible products, Iron and

Steel manufacturing sector, repair of motor cycle and vehicles, cement and rubber production, chemical manufacturing units cannot employ the children below 18 years. If employed it is a punishable act.

The Reasons for Child Labour:

1. Lack of social environment that honours and protect Child rights is the main reason for child labour, child marriage, human trafficking of children. The greedy owners who strive for less wages and more work is the reason for child labour. Due to agricultural crisis resulting out of drought and other reasons leads to the migration of families to urban centers and children end up working in hotels, fire crackers manufacturing units and other dangerous sectors which fall under unorganized sector.
2. Failure to implement compulsory and universal education has resulted in non availability of education to all children. This has further increased the participation of children in labour. Failure to implement land reforms act and minimum wages Act properly has resulted in poor financial conditions of the families.

Demerits of Child Labour:

1. Child labour affects the physical and psychological growth of children negatively. Children who have worked as child labour suffer from various ill health as adults.
2. As children engaged in labour at tender age, they become illiterates. As a result they miss their basic rights.
3. Child labour restricts the social and economic mobility of the families. Children become target of exploitation repeatedly in such families. This crisis leads to child marriage and human trafficking among children. As a result, the risk of sexual exploitations becomes more for children especially for girls. Many of the children get infected with various diseases and many become physically deformed.

One of the major solutions for the problem of Child Labour is ensuring all the children below 18 years to be in the schools. A holistic approach and participation from all sections of the society is needed to ensure this situation:

1. Ensuring Gender equality always.
2. Stopping migration of helpless families
3. Creating awareness on child marriage and human trafficking.
4. Ensuring better implementation of child rights through Gram panchayets.

Activity:

- *If any of your friends has become a child labour and has missed schooling, bring it to the notice of teacher immediately.*

Note:

As per the census of 2011, around 12.6 million children are still working as child labour. Similarly, 215 million child labour are their world wide.

Sexual Violence against Children:

Protection Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 is brought to address the increasing sexual offences against the children in families and public spaces. According to this act: "Any act of unsafe touch, exploitation, violence, harassment, and assault on any children (boy or girl) under the age of 18 years, is considered as Sexual Offence". This act was brought into effect on June 19, 2012. The following are the unique features of this act:

1. Penetrative Sexual Assault
2. Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault
3. Sexual Assault
4. Aggravated Sexual Assault
5. Sexual Harassment
6. Using children to produce Pornographic movies
7. Collection of obscene photographs.

If any of the above mentioned violence happens on the children, based on the nature of violence, severe punishments are imposed on the violators.

Female Feticide (foeticide) :

Female Feticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly. It is very difficult to have definitive statistics on this burning social problem. But we come across the indicators that show the existence of female feticide.

The female ratio of children between 0-6 years has gone down between 1961 and 1980. As per the census of 2001, the female child ratio for every 1000 boys was 933. But in 2012, it was 940. But between the age of 0-6 years, the number was 914 for every 1000 boys. In India, around 1600 girls are disappearing every day. This means around six lakh girls are missing every year. According to some surveys, around 100 million girl children are lost in India till today.

As per the census of 1991, there were 960 women for every 1000 men. But in 2001 census, it appears to have increased to 965. But in the age group of 0-6 years, the number has decreased alarmingly. In 1991, there were 960 girls for 1000 boys. But in 2001 there were 949 children for every 1000 boys.

From regional perspective, 80% of the new born children have died in urban areas and around 69% have died in rural areas. As per the National Health Survey -3 report, in the last ten years mortality rate of male child was 53.6% whereas the mortality rate of female child was 34.6%. But, the mortality rate of male child after birth is 16.5% whereas the same for the girl child is 19.3%. This shows the amount of intolerance society has towards the girl children.

The life expectancy of female is always more than male. But, children mortality rate is more among girl children. One of the main reasons is said to be the failure of various nutritional programmes devised at the ground level.

In order to stop female feticide, it is important to ensure equal rights to women in the society. It is also important to implement the 'Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PCPNDT-1994) to prevent such incidents.

In spite of all these measures, the female feticide is not been curbed to the desired extent. This is more evident among middle class, upper middle class and educated class of people in India. Female feticide is

taking place more among the economical affluent class. The roots of this evil can be seen in the concept of property inheritance. Issues like dowry, exploitation from the husband family, sexual harassment within in the family and in public spaces make the issue more complex along with the cultural issue of property inheritance. The prevalence of patriarchal values are the main reason for the existence of female feticide.

Activity:

- *Try to educate people when you come across unequal feelings for girl children.*

Hunger and Malnutrition:

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has calculated the food need of a human being on day to day basis in terms of calories. Medical Sociology studies have also indicated the calorie need based on the individuals work nature and minimum requirements.

Hunger is a state where the necessary calorie of food is not available for the individual. An individual needs requisite quantity of proteins, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins and salts. If these requirements are not fulfilled, it is called as 'Invisible Hunger'. The poor people lose both calorie and nutrition due to hunger. According to FAO, in India an individual needs at least 1820 Calorie of food. Any person who receives less than 1632 calorie of food is considered as a person suffering from Hunger and Malnutrition.

Hunger Index

Hunger has different existence. It is felt in the absence of required quantity of food. Another way is that of absence of required nutrition that result in various health complications that can result in physical handicaps. The pre mature death also reflects the absence required nutrition. Hence a Hunger index is created based on the available facts to understand the extent of Hunger in human society. The following is the index of hunger. The Hunger Index is the total of all three aspects and divided by the numeral three.

1. The average of people who receive less than minimum calorie of food required.

2. The average of children who are below five years of age and underweight.
3. The mortality rate of children below five years of age.

Based on this index, the World Bank has identified that India has a number of children suffer from Hunger and Malnutrition. India also has a considerable number of underweight children. It also has relationship with infant mortality rate, child mobility rate, fertility rate and economic development rates. According to the Global Hunger Index, India's rank is 20. This shows the severity of the hunger in India.

Malnutrition:

As per the National Family Health Survey – 4 (NFHS-4) of 2011 women in Karnataka rural areas have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 24.3 whereas the urban women have a BMI of 16.2. 60.9 % of the children between 06-56 months of age are suffering from anemia. 45.2 % of pregnant women are suffering from anemia. Around 80.4% of the married women participate rarely in the family decisions. According to NFHS-4, 79.5% of the women are abused by their husbands.

33% of the women and 28% of the men have a lower BMI than the minimum needed. 79% of the children between 15-35 months, 56% of women aged between 15-49 years, and 24% of the men of similar age and 58% of the pregnant women suffer from food shortage and malnutrition. According to the latest National Family Health Survey -2015-16, 70.4% of the children between 06-35 months of age are suffering from anemia.

Children who suffer from this sort of anemia are from the families that are Below Poverty Line. In order to provide Health Security, these families are receiving provisions from the Public Food Distribution System. In nutshell, malnutrition is a serious problem and every government and every organization working in the field of development should aim at in solving this.

Gender Discrimination:

Gender is a concept that is used to describe men and women. This denotes not only the biological features of man or woman, it includes the cultural, behavioural, and social layers of life. It includes the status of each in the social hierarchy.

It is common to understand Gender from the woman's perspective only. In developmental context, Gender is used to study issues related to women. Because, women and children are the ones who are usually left behind in the developmental process. Hence, it becomes important to understand Development from Gender Perspective.

Types of Gender Discrimination:

Gender Discrimination is present in all over the world. But, the nature of discrimination is not same everywhere. It is a complex whole of numerous social issues. Amartya Sen identifies the following as the broader Gender based inequalities between Men and Women.

Inequality in Birth Rate: In Patriarchal societies, preference is given for male child than the female child. As a result, gender based feticide is a common practice in most of the countries. This is more evident in eastern countries like South Korea, China, Singapore and Taiwan.

Inequality in Infrastructure: Many times, demographic facts would be unfavourable to women but, discrimination gets expressed in a different ways. In countries belonging to Asia, Africa and South America girls have less access to school than boys. The girls are not allowed to participate in developmental programmes.

Inequality in Opportunities: Though inequalities are not apparent in basic education, it would be more apparent when it comes to higher education. The opportunities for women are less in higher education when compared to men. This is more true in countries like Europe and North America.

Inequality in Ownership: Inequality in the ownership is more evident between men and women in societies. Gender discrimination is evident in the ownership of land and house ownership. As a result, women cannot participate in some of the economic activities as well as social activities. Though this discrimination is wide spread, the nature of the discrimination changes from region to region. For example, in India, inheritance is in favour of male children. In Kerala's Nair families, the inheritance right resides with the women. As per the decisions of the courts and laws, women can claim equal rights in property now.

Inequality in family: Gender based discrimination is evident in family structure too. Again this is expressed in different ways in different

societies. Gender discrimination is not apparent in some families. But, it is found in the sharing of family work burden and role in the nourishment of the children.

Activity:

Hold discussions and one act plays in order to enable children to understand Gender inequality.

Child Marriage:

Child marriage tradition is one of the major problems in our society. Now, let's know what is meaning of Child Marriage.

According to the law, the marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years is child Marriage. If either of the two is below legal age, it is called as Child Marriage. If a girl who is below 18 years age is married to boy of more than 21 year age is also considered as Child Marriage. It is mandatory for the girl to complete 18 years to attain marriageable age and for the boy to attain 21 years of age to attain marriageable age.



Why child marriages should not be done? First, it is illegal. Second, for a girl to enter the institution of marriage, she should be mentally, physically prepared to manage the functions of marriage. Having children is one of the basic functions of the marriage. Hence, the girl should be ready mentally and physically to have children. According to various resreaches, the womb would be evolved completely by the age of 18 years. An evolved womb can support the fetus for full nine months. Otherwise, the fetus many undergo damage and lead to its death endangering the life of the mother also. Hence, it is mandatory for the girl to complete 18 years of age before entering marriage.

Child Marriage is considered as a crime. A child marriage affects not only the married couple it also affects the physical and psychological well being of the children born out of such marriages. Now let's understand the reasons for Child Marriage.

Reasons for Child Marriage:

1. Gender discrimination is the primary reason for the Child Marriage. It is believed that since a girl goes to another family after marriage, it is better to send her early. The discrimination between the boy and the girl results in child marriage. Interestingly, Child Marriages breed child Marriages. The people who went through child marriages strive get their children married off early. Lack of education is one of the main reasons for the Child Marriage. As the children do not go to school, they end up marrying early. Usually, if a family educates a girl till class 10th, it does not get her married till she attains the age of 18 years. Hence, education plays a major role in prevention of Child Marriage.
2. Lack of proper implementation of law. Poor implementation of legal provisions in school education. Lack of participation on the part of community and general public in implementation of child rights and child development programmes has led to the problem of child marriage to prevail.

Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006

This law applies to all states of India. The Child Marriage Prevention act of 2006 has come into effect with few changes in the previous laws. Such laws were in effect in 1929 and 1986. After India became signatory of Child Rights Convention of the UN in 1992, the new law was brought into effect with changes as per the convention agreed upon.

As per this law, it is a crime to marry even when either of the couple is minor. It is crime even if a major man marries a minor girl or vice versa. If a child marriage takes place, the people who initiated the marriage, the who conducted or motivated the marriage are liable for imprisonment of two year and fine of rupees one lakh. As per provisions of this law under column 9, 10 and 11; the priest, the photographer, videographer, cook, provider of Shamiyana services, musicians, vehicle drivers and whoever took part in the marriage all are liable for punishment.

The parents of the girl/boy are considered as the major culprits. The owner of the marriage hall, the printer who printed marriage invitations, all are considered as offenders under this law. Whoever encourages and participates in the child marriage is considered as offenders. The very

participation in the child marriages means the violation of child rights. All the violators are considered as offenders. The law clearly declares that all citizens of the country have the responsibility of protecting the child rights.

Ill effects of Child Marriage:

The holistic development of children is stunted by child marriage and they lose the power of questioning. As a result, violations like sexual assaults on children become more and more increased. Many rights of children like education, childhood, entertainment, interaction with friends continue to be violated. Children fall into the trap of malnutrition, anemia, diseases, abortions, infanticide and maternal mortality increases. The chance of girl becoming a widow at a young age is also more and becomes a victim of violence easily.

How to prevent Child Marriage

The Government of Karnataka has designated 47 officers of different levels as the Child Marriage Prevention Officers. Hence, wherever a child marriage takes place, you can complain against it with any of these officers. You can lodge a complaint with toll free number 1098. You need not to disclose your name also. You can also inform the Head Master of neighbouring government school, Village Accountant, Panchayet Development Officer, Health Inspectors and the nearby Police Station also. All these are considered as Child Marriage Prevention Officers. It is their duty to see that no child marriages takes place here. If a child marriage has taken place, they are the officers who are empowered to lodge complaint at the concerned police station. Apart from this, all the district and taluk level officials are the Child Marriage Prevention Officers. They can lodge complaint anywhere at any time.

Activity:

- *If you come to know a friend of yours is about go through Child Marriage, inform the issue to the Child Marriage Prevention Officers or simply call 1098.*

Solutions for Child Marriage:

1. Implementing the education Development Programmes without lapses can prevent school dropouts before 18 years of age. This

means all the children within 18 years of age should be within the schooling system and should have 100% attendance. Similarly, birth registration is compulsory and 100% birth registration target is needed.

2. Importance should be given to girls' education. They should be empowered on priority basis. A child marriage should always be reported, questioned and opposed.

Child trafficking

In this fast growing society, various social evils are also fast growing. Among these fast growing social evils, human trafficking is a major threat. Apart from the illegal sale of arms and ammunitions, human trafficking is the next leading unlawful business. 70% of the human trafficked are women and children. As per the estimates of the UNO, around 32 billion US dollars of turnout is registered in the illegal trade of human trafficking in the year 2012-13.

Due to inhuman practices like Devadasi, children are forced into sexual slavery and child marriages in the Indian Society. Often, the parents from poor families willingly participate in such illegal practices. In some other cases, the mediators lure the girls into such practices. In other cases the nearest male relatives of the girls lure them in the name of love or marriage and sell them off later. In some other cases, boys trap the girls in the name of love and marriage and later sell them to human trafficking mafia. According to the studies of the Developmental Studies department of Kannada University, in many cases the female head's (Gharwali) immediate male relatives engage in such activities and they roam around in villages and trap innocent girls.

They roam around in the villages and keep an eye on those families who have financial difficulties and have female children. Initially they provide some money and later transfer the girl children in the name of providing employment. In some cases they lure girls in the name of love and force them into prostitution later. Recently, there are reports of small girls who have been lured by giving chocolates, or lured on the pretext of taking to cinema or ice-cream parlour and later sold for money. As per the study of Development Studies department, around 4% of the Non Devadasi women in prostitution were trapped by various means when they were very young. One needs to be careful about unknown people around

our houses and schools. Any suspicious activities should be reported to the teachers or parents immediately.

What is child trafficking? If any human being below 18 years is employed, transferred, shifted, sheltered, sent and owned with the intention of exploitation is called as Child Trafficking. As per estimates, 27% of the children trafficked are in forced labour, 27% in house hold works and around 46% of them are in sexual trade or subjected to sexual exploitation. Many of the children under forced labour are in beggary.

Reasons for Child Trafficking

Child labour, child marriage, school dropout, poverty, negligence in the families, bonded labour are some of the main reasons. Apart from these, frequent migrations and shifting of residences, over exposure to internet and social media, social inequalities, gender discrimination, lack of skills, financial difficulties in the families, and many other issues are the reasons for this problem.

Effects:

It affects the holistic development of children. Children are exposed to physical, psychological and sexual exploitation. Many children become infected with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. They undergo unwanted pregnancy, abortions, forced pregnancies, murders and drug addictions, and many other unwanted developments take place in the society.

Immoral Human Trafficking Prevention Act 1956 has been amended and it prohibits any trafficking of children and women totally. Any person who lures children or women with the intention of trafficking or trafficks them is liable for punishment under IPC 370 and would be imprisoned for a minimum of ten years or would be imprisoned for life.

Some Remedial actions:

Many remedial actions for the prevention of child labour, child marriages, child trafficking, sexual exploitation of children can be taken in the society.

1. Formation of Child Right Clubs in all government/aided/private schools of Karnataka.

2. Formation of 'Child Protection Committees' in all the government/ aided/private schools of Karnataka.
3. Organizing 'Children Grama Sabha' in all the villages of the state and listen to the various problems of children under 18 years of age.
4. Formation of 'Child Rights Protection Units' in all the Gram/ Taluk/Zilla panchayet levels and organizing at least one meeting in two months could address the issues related to children.
5. Formation of 'Women and Children Trafficking Prevention' committees at Gram/Taluk/Zilla Panchayet and organizing at least one meeting in two months could solve the problems better. The committee should oversee that no human trafficking takes place in its geographical jurisdiction.
6. Formation of 'Baalika Sanghas' in all the anganawadis of the state. The girls aged between 11-18 years should be educated in these sanghas about gender discriminations, child labour, child marriages, child trafficking, unsafe touch, personal hygiene, issues of teenage development, child rights, child laws, malnutrition, and many other issues so that they become empowered in their day to day life.

Interestingly, all these measures have been chalked out in the form of programmes by the government and instructions have been given to all related agencies. The need of the hour is to implement these.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. The child labour is prohibited as perarticle of the constitution.
2. Child marriage prevention act was implemented in the year
3. A national policy was implemented in the yearfor the welfare of child labour.

4. The law prohibiting female feticide was implemented in the year
5. The law protecting children from sexual crimes was implemented in the year

II. Answer the following in a sentence

1. Name any two social problems of India.
2. Who are the child labourers?
3. What is female feticide?
4. What is child marriage?
5. What is gender discrimination?
6. What is child trafficking?

III. Discuss in groups and then answer the following:

1. What are the reasons for child labour? Explain.
2. What are the effects of child Marriage?
3. What are the measures to eradicate child labour? Explain.
4. What are the ill effects of female feticide?
5. What are the types of Gender Discrimination?
6. What are the ill effects of hunger?

IV. Activity :

1. Make a list of social problems in your village/city and suggest remedies for them.

V. Project :

1. Invite legal experts to your school and organize a talk and discussion on issues like child marriage, female feticide, gender discrimination, and other social problems.

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT – 8

INDIAN MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

We learn about the following in this chapter

- *Meaning and Importance of minerals.*
- *Important minerals of India – their occur, distribution and production.*
- *Power Resources of India - meaning and importance.*
- *Conventional Power Resources-Coal, Petroleum and Nuclear power.*
- *Energy crisis and remedies in Indi*

Meaning and Importance of Minerals

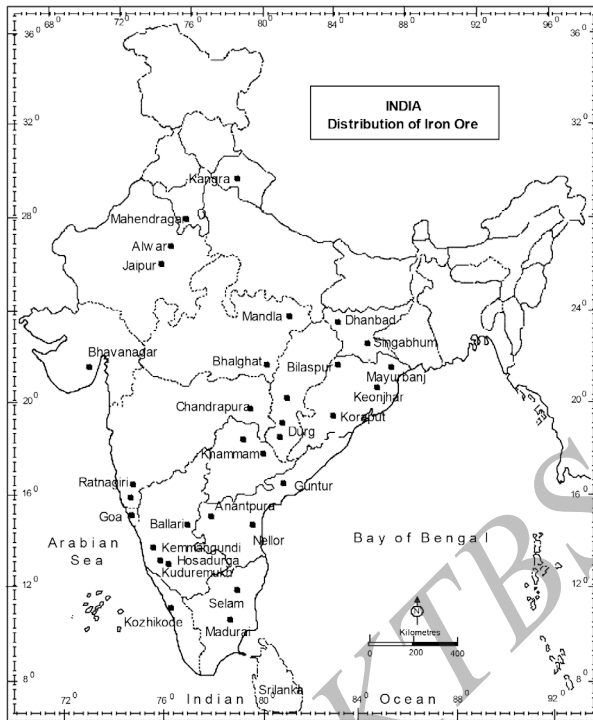
Mineral is a natural inorganic substance that possesses a definite chemical composition and physical properties. eg. Iron ore, Manganese, Bauxite etc. The process of extracting minerals from the Earth is called 'Mining'.

Minerals are the gift of nature. They contribute to the prosperity of a country. They are useful for industrial development, construction purpose, progress of transport and communication, trade and commerce. Some minerals have great economic value. eg; gold, diamond etc. India is endowed with many minerals.

IMPORTANT MINERALS

Iron ore : Iron ore is a ferrous metallic mineral. It is an important raw material for the Iron and Steel industry. India is endowed with large reserves of iron ore. It is found in many states. But few states are rich in reserves and production. eg. Odisha, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Odisha is the largest producer of iron ore in India. Its iron ore occurs mainly in the districts of Mayurbanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Cuttack and Koraput. Bastar, Durg, and Jabalpur districts in Chhattisgarh, Singhbhum, Palamau, Dhanbad and Hazaribagh in Jharkhand, Sandur - Hosapete, Kemannugundi and Kudremukh areas in Karnataka. Iron ore is also found in Goa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.



India is the 4th largest producer of iron ore in the world. Nearly 35% of its production is consumed by our Iron and Steel industry. The rest of it is exported.

Do you Know !

Ore: The deposits from which the mineral is obtained

Mineralogy: The scientific study of minerals.

Manganese ore: Manganese is the most important ferro-alloy metal. It is used for the manufacture of steel. It is also in the manufacture of dry batteries, paints, glass, pottery and calico printing.

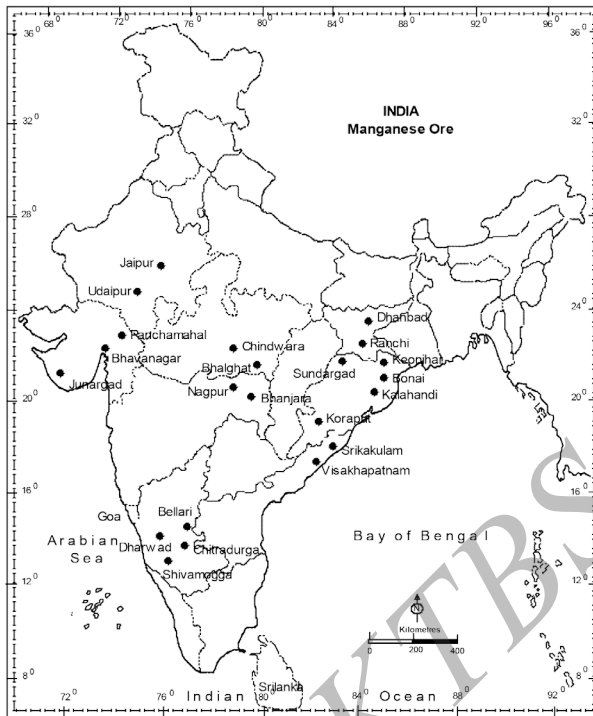
Do you Know ?

Manganese is known as “the jack-of-all traders” among the minerals, because of its many uses.

India is one of the leading producer and exporter of manganese ore in the world. Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka states are main producers of Manganese in the country. Odisha is the largest possessor and producer of manganese ore in India. Its best manganese ore is found in Sundargarh, Kalahandi and Koraput districts.

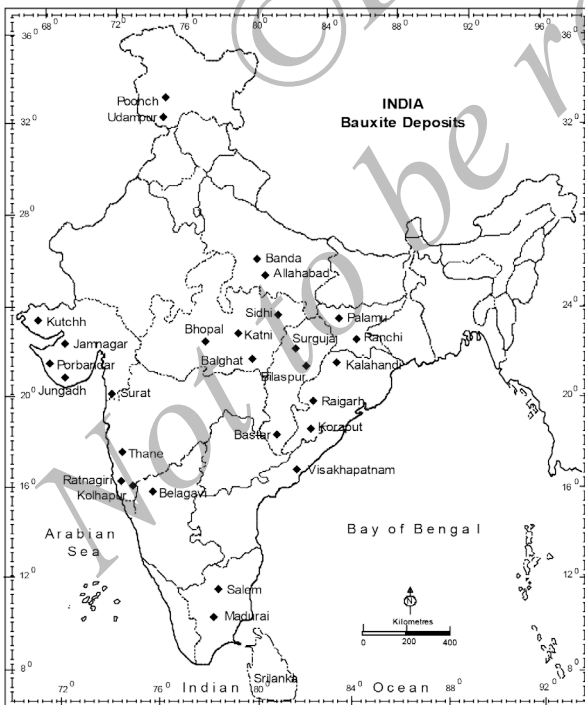
Nagpur, Bhandara, Rathnagiri in Maharashtra, Balghat, Chindwara, Jabalpur and Dewas in Madhya Pradesh, Uttara Kannada, Shivamogga, Ballari, Chitradurga and Tumakuru districts in Karnataka are the major producers of manganese ore. Telangana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Bihar are the other minor producers of manganese.

India is the 5th largest producers of manganese in the world. India exports its surplus manganese ore mainly to Japan, the UK, the USA and Belgium.



Bauxite: It is the main source of Aluminium. India has rich deposits of bauxite. The largest reserves of bauxite are in Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

Odisha has largest reserves and is the biggest producer of bauxite ore in India. Its bauxite deposits are mainly found in Kalahandi, Koraput, Sundargarh and Sambalpur districts. Bauxite ore is also found in Bilaspur, Durg, Surguja and Raigarh in Chhattisgarh, Rathnagiri, Kollapur, Thana and Satara in Maharashtra. Ranchi, Lohardaga and Palamau in Jharkhand, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda and Bhavanagar in Gujarat, Shahdol, Mandal and Balghat in Madhya Pradesh, Godavari and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Salem and Niligiri in Tamil Nadu, Uttara Kannada, Belgavi and Chikkamagaluru districts in Karnataka.



Do you Know ?

Bauxite: This word is derived from 'Les Baux', near Arles in France where it was first found.

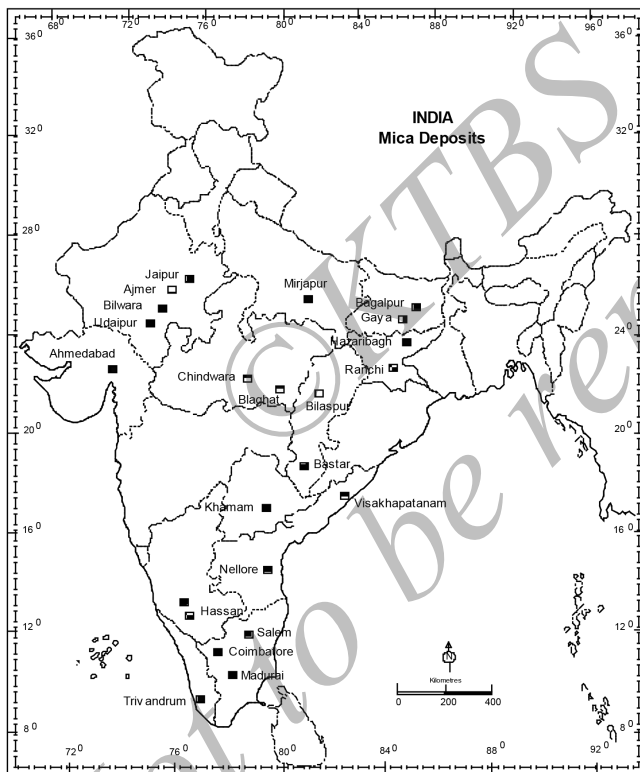
Aluminium: The 'wonder metal of the 20th century' used for several purposes.

Mica: It is important non-metallic mineral. It can be easily split into very thin, transparent sheets and is heat resistant. Mica sheets are used in electrical industry, telephone, aeroplanes, automobiles and wireless communications.

The reserves of mica are largely found in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan,

Do you Know ?

Mica which is found in Nellore is light green in colour and is locally called 'Honey mica'.



In Rajasthan, which is the second largest producer, mica deposits are found mainly in the districts of Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and Udaipur. Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Palamau, Ranchi and Singbhum in Jharkhand, Gaya, Munger and Bhagalpur in Bihar are the other important producers of mica. Small deposits of mica are found in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh.

India is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world. Recently mica export has declined, because synthetic mica is being produced in many countries.

POWER RESOURCES

Meaning and Importance: The resources which are necessary for the generation of energy are called 'power resources'. Power resources are essential for economic development and improving the standard of living

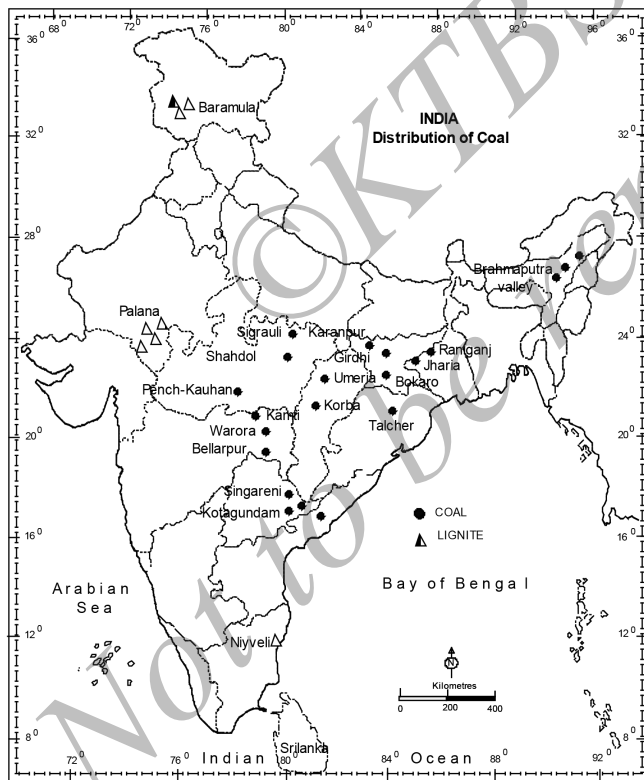
of the people in a country. They play a major role in the development of industry, agriculture, commerce, transport and communications etc.

On the basis of their nature power resources can be divided as conventional and non-conventional power resources. Conventional power resources includes coal, petroleum, natural gas etc. Most of these are exhaustable.

Non-conventional power resources include alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal power, biogas etc., India needs to develop these resources to overcome energy crisis.

Coal

Coal is a fuel substance of plant origin. It is composed largely of carbon. The vegetative matter which was buried in the past ages has changed into coal due to high temperature and pressure.



Importance: Coal is an important source of power in India. It contributes to about 67% of the total energy consumed in the country. It also provides many by-products such as ammonia, coal tar, coal gas, benzol, naptha, sulphur etc. These are used as raw materials in chemical industries. eg. dyes, plastics, synthetic fibres, rubber etc.

Coal reserves of India are associated with two geological periods, namely Gondwana and Tertiary coal deposits. However the Gondwana coal is extensive and more important.

Distribution and Production:

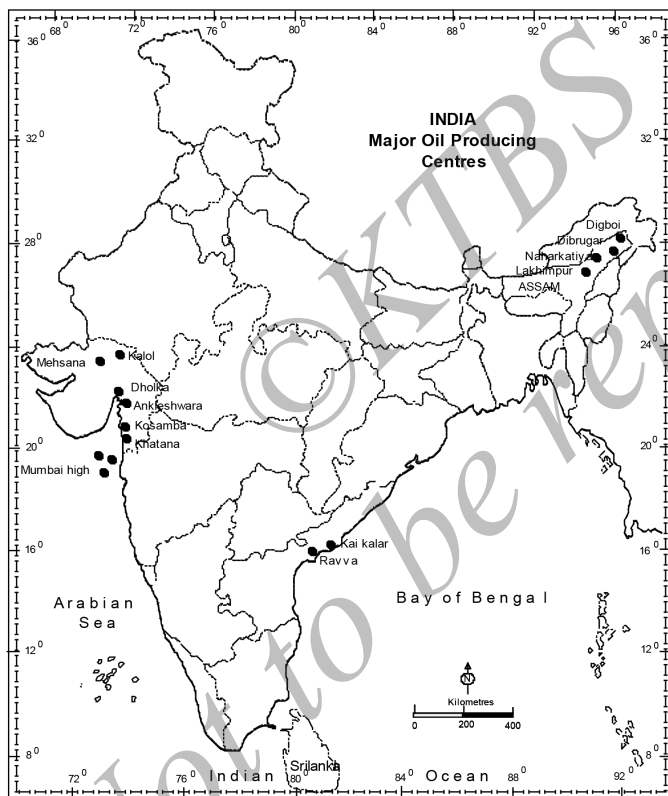
In India coal reserves are located largely in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and West Bengal. These states have about 96% of the total coal reserves of the country. Coal deposits are also found in Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland India is third largest producer of coal in the world.

Do you Know ?

On account of its multiple utility coal is known as 'Black Diamond.'

Petroleum

Petroleum is mineral oil which is composed of hydrocarbons. It is an important fuel as well as raw material for many industries. It is an important source of commercial energy and is largely used for transport. It provides raw materials for various petro-chemical industries such as synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, drugs, fertilizers, dye stuffs etc.,



Distribution: In India, most of the petroleum reserves are found in Bombay High and in the states of Gujarat, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Bombay High oil field extend in Arabian Sea near to Mumbai has the largest reserves of petroleum and has the highest production of crude oil in India. Gujarat is the second leading oil producing area in India. Its important oil fields are Ankaleswar, Cambay, Kalol, Navgaon and Mehsena. Petroleum was first discovered in India at

Makum in Assam. Formerly, Assam was the leading producer of crude oil. Now it ranks third. The main oil fields are Digboi, Naharkatiya, Moran-Hugrijan, Sibsagar and Rudrasagar. The other oil fields are located in the basin and deltas of the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri river.

India is not a significant producer of petroleum. It has to import a large quantity of petroleum to meet its requirements.

Do you Know !

- The word “petroleum” has been derived from two Latin words ‘Petra’ meaning ‘rock’ and ‘Oleum’ meaning oil. So it is called ‘rock oil.’
- Petroleum is also known as ‘Liquid Gold’ on account of its economic and strategic values.

Do you Know ?

Fossil Fuel: Any fuel made from fossilized remains of plants and animals. eg; coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Hydro-electricity

Electricity generated from the force of falling water is called ‘hydro-electricity’. It is renewable, cheaper and has higher calorific value than coal and oil. It keeps the machines clean and it can be easily transmitted.

India does not have adequate fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas. Hence there is the need to develop hydel power. Besides the factors favourable for the development of hydel power are found in India.

The first hydro-electricity power plant in India was installed at Darjeeling in West Bengal (1897). But the real generation of hydel power was started with the hydel power stations at Shivanasamudram on Kaveri river (1902).

The important hydel power generation stations are-

Karnataka: Shivanasamudram, Shimsa, Sharavathi, Linganamakki, Alamatti, Varahi, Kali and Bhadra.

Tamil Nadu: Mettur, Pykara, Papanasum, Periyar, Moyar Kundah, Suruliyar, Kodayar, Solayar.

Maharashtra: Koyana, Khopoli, Bhola, Bhivpuri and Bhira.

Odisha: Hirakud, Bhimkud, Balimela and Regali.

Andhra Pradesh: Srisailam, Ramapadasagar, Sileru.

Telangana: Nizamsagar, Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad.

Kerala: Iddiki, Sabargiri, Pallivasal, Parambikulam,

Others: Ukai, Kadana in Gujarat, Subarnarekha, Maithon Tilaiya, Panchat hill in Jharkhand, Bhakra-Nangal in Punjab, Kosi in Bihar, Gandhisagar in Madhya Pradesh.

Besides there are many other hydel power projects are found in various parts of the country.

Nuclear Power

The energy generated from the atomic minerals is called 'nuclear power'. In India the demand for energy has increased. However the production of power is not enough to meet the requirement. Hence India formulated the programme of nuclear power production.

India has large reserves of atomic minerals. eg. Uranium and thorium which are required for the generation of nuclear energy. It also has the technical know-how. The first nuclear power plant was set up at Tarapur (1969). Now there are 7 nuclear power plants in the country. They are -1) Tarapur, near Mumbai, in Maharashtra. 2) Ranapratapsagar, near Kota in Rajasthan. 3) Kalpakam, near Chennai in Tamil Nadu. 4) Narora near Narora in Uttar Pradesh. 5) Kakrapara in Gujarat, 6) Kaiga near Karwar in Karnataka and 7) Kundan Kulam in Tamil Nadu.

Need for Non-conventional power resources

In India non-conventional power resources are found in abundance. They are renewable, pollution free and eco-friendly. They can be conveniently supplied to urban as well as rural areas. They are capable of meeting the requirements of power in India, In recent years rate of energy consumption has increased. Thus there is urgent need to develop of alternative power resources in India.

Energy Crisis

This is one of the problems of India these days. There is a great demand for energy. But the production of energy is no sufficient. This causes energy crisis in the country. It has adverse effect on industrial, agriculture, transport, trade etc.

Reasons: The main reasons for energy crisis are- i) meager deposits and shortage of petroleum. ii) poor quality of coal. iii) erratic rainfall, hence shortage of water for the generation of hydro-electricity. iv) loss of power in the process of transmission and v) limited use of non-conventional energy resources.

Remedies: Measures to solve the energy crisis are- i) increase the production of petroleum and coal. ii) steps to be taken to have substitutes for oil and coal. iii) importance must be given to increase water power generation. iv) greater use of non-conventional sources of energy.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The most important ferro-alloy metal is _____.
2. The main source of Aluminium is _____ .
3. The important non-metallic mineral is _____ .
4. A fuel substance of plant origin is _____.
5. Shivanasamudram hydal power station is in the state of _____.

II. Answer the following question after discussing them in groups.

1. Define the terms Mineral and Mining.
2. What are the main uses of Manganese ore?
3. Mention the major states producing Bauxite in India
4. Explain the meaning and importance of power resources in India.
5. Explain the distribution of Petroleum in India.
6. Mention the Nuclear power stations in India.
7. Mention the main hydal power plants of Tamil Nadu.

III. Activity :

1. Draw an outline map of India, mark and name the Petroleum and Nuclear energy producing places.
2. Draw an outline map in India an locate major hydro electric power centres.

IV. Project work :

1. Collect the samples of minerals available in India and write a note on them.

UNIT - 9**INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

In this chapter we learn about the following

- *Meaning and importance of transport*
- *Modes of transport in India*
 - 1) *Land transport - types*
 - 2) *Water transport - types*
 - 3) *Air transport - types*
- *Communication : Meaning, Importance, Types*

9.1 Meaning and Importance of Transport

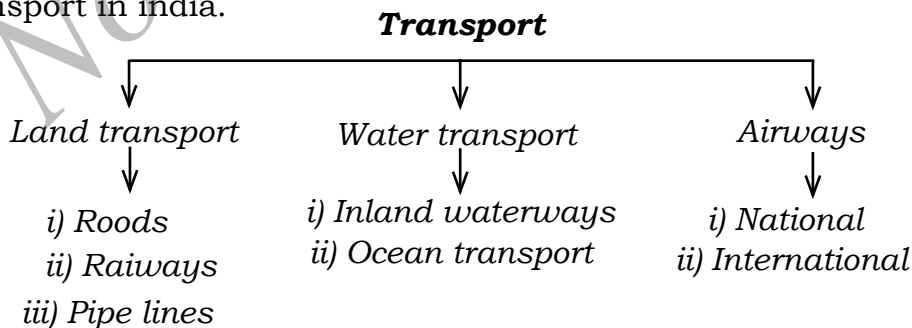
Meaning : Transport means movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to another. It provides utility of place and time. It links production, distribution, exchange and all other related activities.

Importance : Transport plays a very important role in the development of all factors of human activities namely the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector. It is said that "If agriculture and industries are the body and bones of a national organism, transport and communications are the nerves".

Efficient and cheap means of transport help to develop resources, agriculture, promote industrial progress, widen the market, increase internal and external trade, provide employment, raise the income and standard of living of the people, encourage tourism and help defence.

Modes of Transport

The following chart helps us to know about the different means of transport in India.



i) Road Transport : Roads are the most ancient and universal means of transport. They play a vital role in the economic growth of a nation. India is a land of villages and mainly an agricultural nation. For the development of agriculture and village industries, roads are essential, because they are very convenient to connect isolated villages. Roads can be constructed in forests and hilly regions. They connect remote places with towns and cities, provide Door to Door service. They are the feeders to railways, sea ports and airports. They play a very important role in tourism, trade and commerce, and industries. They create employment opportunities and are most useful for defence, especially in border areas.

Types of Roads : 1) On the basis of physical structure roads can be divided into two types. They are i) Metalled roads which are constructed with cement concrete or asphalt and ii) Unmetalled roads which are common in rural areas. Attempts are being made to convert mudroads into metalled roads, Prime Minister's "Grama Sadak Yojana" is taken up in this direction.

2) On the basis of construction and maintenance roads are classified into Five types: They are -

i) Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

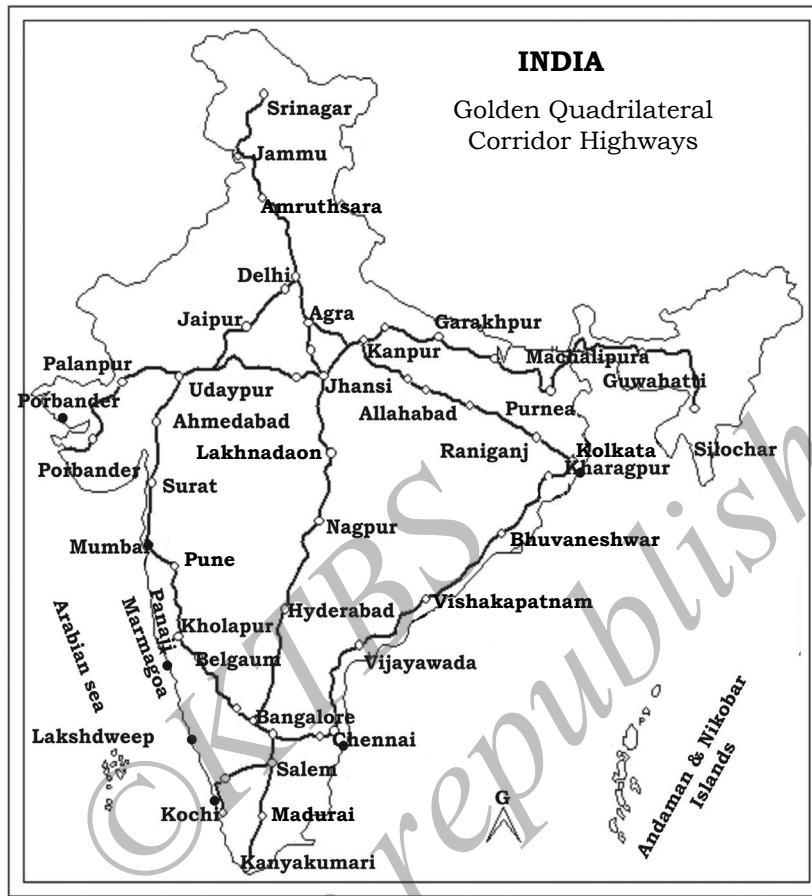
ii) National Highways. iv) District Roads.

iii) State Highways. v) Village Roads.

i) Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways: The Golden quadrilateral is a project with 4 to 6 lane roads. It was started in 1999. This highway network connect major cities as well as cultural and industrial centres of the country. It links Delhi - Jaipur - Ahmedabad - Surat - Mumbai - Pune - Bengaluru - Chennai - Visakhapatnam - Bhubaneswar - Kolkata - Allahabad - Kanpur - Delhi.

The Super Highways are divided into two division: a) The North- south corridor which runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari and b) The East-West corridor which runs from Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat. They also connect many important cities, industrial centres and ports.

The construction and maintenance of these roads is under the control of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).



ii) National Highways : These trunk roads connect the state capitals, ports, towns and cities of national importance. The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) looks after the construction and maintenance of these roads.

iii) State Highways: They connect the district head quarters with state capital and with the national highways. The State Public Works Department under taken the construction and maintenance of these roads.

iv) District Roads : Zilla panchayat is incharge of these roads. They connect the Taluk head quarters with state highways, railways etc.

v) Village Road : These roads links the villages with one another, towns and market centers. Most of them are unmetalled roads and are unusable during the rainy season. But all attempts are being made to convert these roads into metalled roads.

Border Roads : Roads in border areas, which are especially used for defence purpose, are called 'Border Roads'. These roads are found along Indian borders with Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. The construction and maintenance of these roads comes under Border Roads Development Authority.

Do you know !

- No.7, National Highway is the longest in India.
- The Manali- Leh road is the world's highest road.

ii) Railway Transport: Railways are the other important mode of land transport. They are very useful to carry heavy goods and large number of passengers over a long distance. They play a vital role in the development of agriculture, industry and economy of India. They help to expand trade and tourism.

In India the railways were constructed during the British period for convenient transport of raw materials and the movement of army from one place to another. The first railway line was laid between Bombay and Thane in 1853, followed by Kolkata to Raniganj (1854), Chennai to Arkonam (1864). Then gradually developed in other parts of the country.

Railways form the largest public sector undertaking in India. It have a network of about 7031 stations and a length of 64,015 Kms. The railways are divided into 16 zones for the purpose of efficient management. Many steps are taken to provide comfortable and safe railway travel.

Pipelines : They are a new mode of land transport. Pipelines are laid under the earth's surface. They are mostly used to transport crude oil from oil field to refineries, natural gas and mineral slurry. The total length of pipelines in India is 35,676Kms.

Do you know !

The Hazira - Bijaipur - Jagadishpur (HBJ) gas pipeline is the longest (2300Kms) in India.

2. Waterways

India was one of the most advanced seafaring country in the past. Waterways provides navigation facilities by means of ships and boats. Waterways can be divided into two types: i) Inland waterways and ii) Ocean waterways.

i) Inland Waterways : Rivers, lakes, backwater and canals are the inland waterways. At one time, inland waterways played an important part in the transport system of India. Now they play a limited role due to the development of roads and railways. In India inland waterways mainly carried goods and people along river Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries in north India. The south Indian rivers are navigable only in their deltaic course.

ii) Ocean Waterway : Water transport through seas and oceans form ocean waterways. India has a long coastline and some ports. India is located at the centre of the eastern hemisphere. Nearly 85% of our foreign trade is seaborne. All these factors favour for ocean transport.

Ports : They are meeting points between land and sea routes where ships are docked for loading and unloading. There are many ports in India. They are grouped under Major, Intermediate and Minor ports. Major ports with facilities for large ships, have a sheltered harbour and modern facilities for handling cargo. There are 14 major ports in India, of which six are along the west coast and seven along the east coast. Another one is located in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

ports on the west coast.

Kandla : It is located at the head of the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat

Mumbai : It is the biggest, most spacious and well sheltered port, situated in Maharashtra. It is called the Gateway of India.

Jawaharlal Nehru Port : Formerly known as Nhava Sheva port It is located near Elephanta caves, 10 Km from Mumbai. It has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port.

Mormugoa : It is situated at the entrance of Zuari river estuary in Goa.

New Mangaluru : It is known as “The Gateway of Karnataka”. It is situated at Panambur to the north of Mangaluru.

Kochi : It is located on the coast of Kerala. It is called “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”.

Ports on the east coast

Tuticorin : It is situated at the south eastern part of TamilNadu.

Chennai : It is located in TamilNadu and it is oldest port. It has an artificial harbour.

Ennore : It has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Chennai port. It is located to the north of Chennai

Visakhapatnam : It is the deepest land locked and protected port. It is located on the coast of Andhra Pradesh.

Paradip : It is located in Mahanadi delta in Odisha.

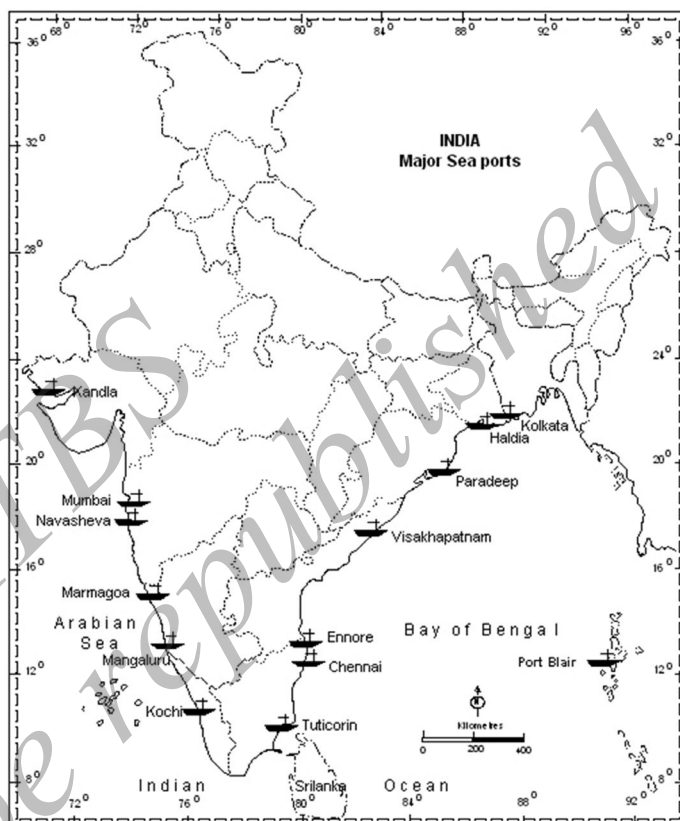
Haldia : It is situated on the confluence of river Hugli and Haldi (West Bengal). It receives larger ships which cannot enter the Kolkata port.

Kolkata : It is a riverine port, located on the left bank of the river Hugli. It is the second biggest port in India and largest terminal port in southeast Asia. Many times it suffers from the problem of silting. So to clear this silt dredging is required.

Port Blair : It is situated in Andaman-Nicobar islands, which is one of the Union territories of India.

3) Air Transport

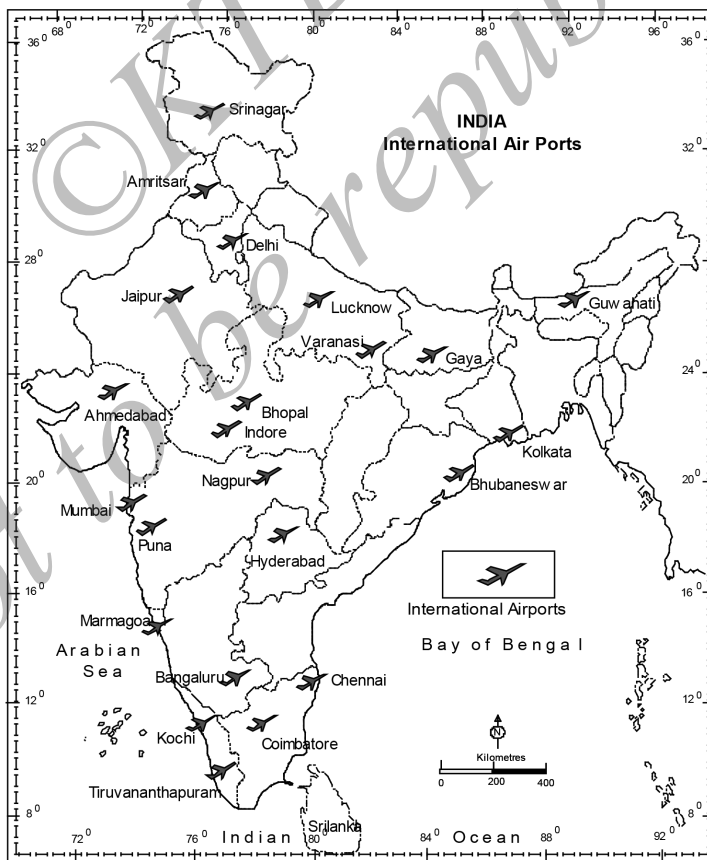
Air transport is the quickest means of transport. It is a very efficient to



carry passengers and mail. On the times of emergencies like war, floods, earthquakes, air transport is very useful. India is a vast country and has all the favourable factors for the development of air transport.

There are two separate corporations for operational purpose. They are-
 i) Air India International which provides services between India and various other countries. ii) Indian Airlines which operates within the country and also connects neighbouring countries. Until recently Air transport was in the public sector. But now there are private air transport companies holding permits for non-scheduled services. i.e Jet Airways, Sahara Air lines, Paramount Air ways etc.

Airports : There are 141 airports in India of which 28 designated International Airports, 88 domestic airports and 25 civil enclaves at defence airfields. The Airport Authority of India manages these airports.



Some important International Airports

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Indira Gandhi International Airport | Delhi |
| 2. Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport | Mumbai |
| 3. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport | Kolkata |
| 4. Anna International Airport | Chennai |
| 5. Kempegowda International Airport | Bengaluru |
| 6. Rajeev Gandhi International Airport | Hyderabad |
| 7. Sri Guru Ramdas Jee International Airport | Amritsar |
| 8. Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport | Guwahati |
| 9. Biju Patnaik International Airport | Bhubaneswar |
| 10. Saradar Vallabhai Patel International Airport | Ahmedabad |
| 11. Veer Savarkar International Airport | Portblair |
| 12. Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport | Nagpur |
| 13. Zaruki International Airport | Shillong |
| 14. Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport | Varanasi |

COMMUNICATION

Meaning: Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'. It is not new to human beings. Birds and animals were used as means communication in ancient times.

Importance

- It helps in quick transmission and discrimination of ideas, information and messages from person to person and place to place.
- Communication helps in creating awareness among the people about government policies and programmes of development.
- It enables us to know about natural hazards and disasters, weather forecasting etc. It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc.
- It provides entertainment, day to day information of the world. Helps to maintain unity and integrity of the country.

Today India has various modes of communication. They may be broadly divided into two categories : i) Personal and ii) Mass communication. Letters (Post), Telephone, Telegram, Fax, E-mail, Internet, Seminar, Conference etc; are personal communications. Newspaper, Radio, Television, Magazines and Books are come under mass media.

Postal Service: This is one of the most important communication system that existed since a long time in India. Post office provide many services such as carrying letters, packets, parcels, money order etc, from one place to another. They also provides savings bank facilities, issuing National Savings Certificates etc.

Telicommunication: It refers to communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone, Fax etc. In India telecommunication network has reached almost every remote corner. Telephone and mobile phone services have replaced the telegraphic service.

Radio and Television: This play a very important role in mass communication. Even in remote places of India the people can hear radio messages and watch TV. They are very useful to our several areas, because our farmers get upto date informations about the agricultural problems, farm commodity prices, weather forecast, modern methods of cultivation etc. They provide a variety of programmes such as educational and informative news, entertainment. All India Radio (AIR) was coined in 1936. TV broadcasting was started under the name of Dooradarshan (DD) at Delhi in 1959.

Newspapers: They are very important communication service which come under print media. More than a lakh Newspapers and periodicals in different languages are registered in India. Out of these 41 Newspapers have a history of more than 100 years. The oldest and still existing newspaper of India is “Bambay Samachar” (Now Mumbai Samachar) in Gujarati language. It was started in 1822.

Satallites and Computer Network: The development of electronic technology and space service has brought a great change in communication media. Computer network has provided Internet facility, E-mail service, Fax etc,. Artificial satellite has marked a new in the history of global telecommunication. Radio and TV networking over India are done through satellite technology.

The Geographical Information System (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) and Remote sensing technology have been developed in India. GIS is a computer based system which can accumulate and internet data on the Earth's surface. The GPS indicates the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude and longitude and height above sea level. The Remote sensing Technology collects information regarding the Earth's surface. It gathers information about the distance between two objects without touching the objects. Aerial and satellite photos are taken through remote sensing.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. For the development of villages and agriculture in India _____ means of transport is essential.
2. The first railway line in India was laid between _____ and _____
3. Mumbai port is called as _____
4. Bengaluru International Air port is called _____
5. The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in _____

II. Answer the following after discussing them in groups.

1. Define Transport and Communication.
2. Explain Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.
3. Give an account of Railways in India.
4. Explain briefly the importance of Transport in India.
5. Write a note on Airways in India.
6. Mention the different types of communication in India.

III. Activity :

1. Draw an outline map of India, mark and name the important national highways.

IV. Project work :

1. Collect the satellite launching photos in India.



UNIT – 10

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

In this chapter, we learn about the following

- *Meaning and importance of Industries.*
- *Localization of Industries*
- *Major Industrial Regions in India*
- *Major Industries. Iron and steel, Aluminium, Cotton textiles, Sugar, paper industries and knowledge based industry*

Meaning and Importance of Industries

Many natural resources and raw materials cannot be utilized directly. They have to be processed or refined. For example; conversion of sugarcane into sugar, iron ore into steel, cotton into cloth, wood pulp into paper etc. So, the conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as 'manufacturing industries'.

Industries are vital for economic progress. The development of industries reduces the reliance on primary products, imported goods, helps to increase the national and per capita income and earn foreign exchange. Also create job opportunities and raise GDP and the living standard of the people. They help to reduce the pressure on agriculture.

Localization of Industries

The localization and growth of industries are influenced by many factors. The most important factors affecting the localization of industries are: 1) Supply of raw materials, 2) Supply of power, 3) Transport and communication facilities, 4) Market facilities, 5) Capital, 6) Labour and water supply, 7) Ideal climate and 8) Government policies

Major Industrial Regions

Industrial region refers to a region with the concentration of one or a variety of industries. It is dominated by industries and industrial activities. It is usually urbanized. Industrial regions located in areas where ideal factors for their location are found.

In India there are 8 major industrial regions. They are - 1) The Hooghly - Kolkata region. 2) The Mumbai - Pune region, 3) The Ahmedabad -

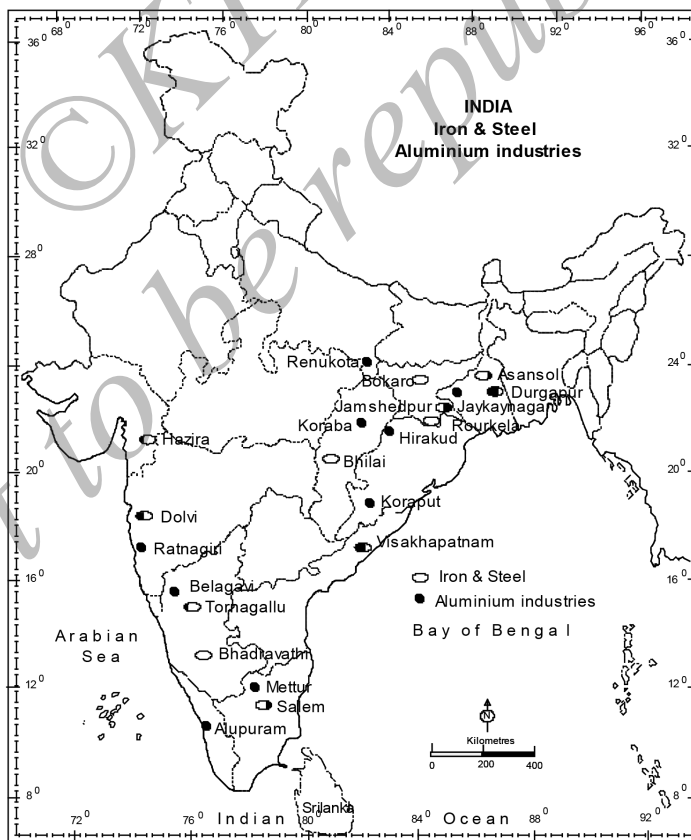
Vadodara region, 4) The Madurai - Coimbatore region, 6) The Delhi - Meerut region, 7) Visakhapatnam - Guntur region and 8) The Kolkata - Thiruvananthapuram region.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES OF INDIA

1. Iron and Steel Industry

It is the basis of all other industries. Many industries like engineering, locomotives, machine tools, automobiles, agricultural equipments etc., depend on iron and steel industry. It is the most important metal based industry in India. Ancient India knew the art of smelting iron ore. The best example for this is the Iron Pillar in Delhi (Meharuli).

The modern iron and steel industry in India was started in 1874 at Kulti in West Bengal. But the credit for modern iron and steel industry goes to J.N Tata who started the Tata Iron and Steel company in 1907 at Sakchi (Jamshedpur). The industry made great progress after independence. Under the five year plans efforts were made to develop this industry.



The factors of location of Iron and Steel industry are- i) Supply of basic raw material of iron ore. ii) Coking coal as a main source of power and hydel power. iii) Railway transport and port facilities. iv) Plenty of water supply. v) Cheap labour. vi) Capital and local market.

Producing centre: There are 14 integrated Iron and Steel plants in India. Of these 4 are in the private sector and others are in the public sector. They are as follows.

Private sector

1. The Tata Iron and Steel co (TISCO) at (Sakchi) Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.
2. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd (JVSL) at Torangallu, Ballari district in Karnataka.
3. Ispat Iron and Steel Ltd. at Dolvi, Rathnagiri distict in Maharashtra
4. Dubari Steel plant at Gopalpur in Odisha

Public sector

1. Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO) at Burnpur in West Bengal.
2. Vishweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd. (VISL) at Bhadravathi in Karnataka.
3. Hindustan Steel Ltd at Bhilai, Durg distict in Chhattisgarh
4. Hindustan Steel Ltd at Rourkela, Sundargarh distict in Odisha.
5. Hindustan Steel Ltd. at Durgapur in West Bengal.
6. Bokaro Steel Plant at Bokaro in Jharkhand.
7. The Salem Steel Plant at Salem in Tamil Nadu.
8. The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh
9. Daitari Steel Plant at Daitari near Paradwip in Odisha.
10. Tata steel plant at Kalinganagar in Odisha

In addition, there are 199 mini steel plants set up in different parts of the country. India is the 8th largest steel producing country in the world.

2. Aluminium Industry

Aluminium is the most important non - ferrous metal. It has a wide range of uses. It is used in manufacturing aeroplanes, automobiles, railways, ships, household appliances, electrical cables and its foils are used as packing materials, for paint industry etc. It is a good substitute for steel and copper.

The location of aluminium industry is mainly governed by - i) the availability of bauxite, which is the main raw material. ii) supply of hydro electric power. iii) wide market and capital.

Distribution: The aluminium industry is the second important metal based industry in India. It was started in 1942 at Jayakaynagar in West Bengal. Now there are nine major aluminium plants in the country. They are at Jayakayanagar in West Bengal, Alumpuram in Kerala, Mettur in Tamil Nadu, Belagavi in Karnataka, Hirkud and Damanjodi in Odisha, Renukoot in Uttar Pradesh, Koraba in Chhattisgarh and Rathnagiri in Maharashtra.

India has the eleventh place in the world for the production of aluminium products. India import aluminium to meet its local demands.

3. Cotton Textile Industry

Cotton textile is the biggest and the most important branch of textile industry in India. It is the most important agro - based industry. Cotton cloth making was known to the Indians since a long time. But it was confined to handlooms. The first modern cotton textile industry was started in 1854 when a cotton mill was setup at Mumbai. After that the industry made rapid progress and more mills were established. Now India ranks second in the world in respect of cotton fabrics production, next to the china. Also India is the second largest exporter of cotton textiles.

The location of cotton textile industry is governed by the supply of raw cotton, power, vast market, capital, skilled labour and humid climate.

Distribution: Cotton textile industry is widely distributed over more than 76 towns and cities of India. However it is concentrated mainly in the cotton growing states. i.e Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. Maharashtra and Gujarat are the leading manufacturers of cotton textiles. Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry. It is known as 'Cottonopolis of India' and Manchester of India.

4. Sugar Industry:

It is the second important agro - based industry in India, next only to cotton textiles. The art of sugar making was known to the Indians confined to preparing gur and khandasari. The modern sugar mills were started in the beginning of the 20th century. But the industry made rapid progress only after independence.

Supply of sugarcane (which is main rawmaterial), cheap and efficient transport facilities, government encouragement, market and capital are the main factors for the location of sugar industry.

Distribution: The sugar industry is concentrated in sugarcane growing areas. i.e Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar and Odisha. India is the second largest producer of sugar in the world, next only to Brazil.

Do you know

The by - products of sugar industry are:

Molasses - Uncrystallized syrup extracted from raw sugar during refining and used in the preparation of alcoholic drinks and manure

Bagasse - Crushed stems of sugarcane which can be used for the manufacture of paper and as fuel.

5. Paper Industry

Paper is an indispensable and useful product. It is used for many purposes such as writing, wrapping, packing, printing etc. Education and literacy level in a country are measured by the consumption of paper in that country.

The art of paper making was introduced in India during 10th century. It was a cottage industry. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at Serampur in West Bengal. But it was a failure. The real start was made in 1870 at Balley near Kolkata. However the industry made rapid progress during the world wars and after independence.

Paper industry is a forest - based industry. The rawmaterials used in this industry are soft wood like bamboo and cellulosic pulp, grasses like Sabai and Babhar. Due to lack of forest based rawmaterials straw of paddy, wheat, bagasse, cotton lints, rags etc; are being use as rawmaterials.

Besides plenty of water, a vast market, supply of cheap labour, transport facilities, power and some chemicals are the other factors of location of this industry.

Distribution: Earlier paper industry of India was developed in the Hugli basin of West Bengal. Now it is highly concentrated in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhy Pradesh and Odisha.

In India the present production of paper is not sufficient to meet its local requirement. So it has to be met by imports.

6. Knowledge-based Industries:

The term “ Knowledge based industries” usually refer to those industries which are relatively intensive in their inputs of technology and human education. They require intellectual capabilities rather than any physical inputs and rawmaterials.

The development of knowledge based industry has become a powerful tool of socio - economic change. India has the potential to become a leading knowledge based industry with its young population and growing information technology. So, at present it is very rapidly developing industry in the country.

Information Technology (IT) is a key knowledge based industry. Its main components are software and hardware. The software is supported by both state and central Government of India. To encouraging the industry many software technology parks (STP) were established (1995) in different parts of the country. However the industry is mainly developed in southern states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. Karnataka has achived a great name in software industry. Several Information Technology Institutions have been established and concentrated in Bengaluru, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Delhi and Noida.

Bengaluru is the most important centre for Indian software industry and it is called “Silicon Valley of India”. Mysuru, Mangaluru, Udupi and Hubballi are other centres for software in Karnataka. Side by side hardware industry has also developed.

Software has become an important item of export in India and earns a large amount of foreign exchange for the country.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd is located in _____ state.
2. Bauxite is the main rawmaterial for _____ industry.
3. The Paper industry is a _____ based industry.
4. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at _____.

II. Answer the following questions after discussing them in groups.

1. What is meant by manufacturing industries? Mention their factors of location.
2. List out the major Industrial Regions in India?
3. Give an account of Aluminium industry in India?
4. Describe the distribution of Cotton textile industry in India?
5. Write the importance of Knowledge - based industry in India?

III. Match the following.

A

1. Bengaluru
2. Mumbai
3. Bhadravathi
4. Renukoot

B

- a. VISL
- b. Cottonopolis of India
- c. Aluminium industry
- d. Silicon Valley of India

IV. Activity :

1. On an outline map India, mark and label the iron and steel producing centres.

V. Project Work :

1. Visit a nearby factory and prepare a report.
2. Prepare a chart listing out the various industries of Karnataka and their products.



UNIT – 11

INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

We learn the following in this chapter

- *Meaning of Natural disasters*
- *Causes, effects and distribution of cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes in India*

Meaning of Natural Disasters

The natural hazards which create widespread destruction are known as natural disasters. Disasters may be natural or man made. Natural disasters can be geological hazards such as earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, landslides and avalanches. The weather associated natural disasters are cyclones, drought, floods and epidemics. Most natural disasters are infrequent and unpredictable. However a better knowledge about them could reduce the extent of damage.

India is a vast country and has been facing various natural disasters. i.e cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes etc.

1. Cyclones

In a cyclone the wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure. This disaster is associated with the atmosphere. There are two types of cyclones namely tropical cyclones and temperate cyclones. Tropical cyclones are more common in India.

Causes: The most ideal conditions for the origin and development of tropical cyclones are; 1) high temperature; 2) calm air and; 3) highly saturated air. These conditions result in the development of low pressure centre (depression). Relative high pressure provides around the low pressure. So the winds blow spirally inwards the centre of low pressure causing cyclones. Such conditions are found in tropical zone especially over the seas.

Effects: Tropical cyclones are very destructive to causes loss of life and property, damage to buildings, transports and communication system, disrupt power supply, destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc.

Distribution: In India most of the tropical cyclones develop in the Bay of Bengal. Hence the eastern coast is more prone to cyclones. It includes the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Only a few cyclones develop in the Arabian Sea.

Tropical cyclones occur mainly in India during the North East Monsoon season. October and November are known for severe cyclones. Few cyclones occur in the month of May and June.

Preventive Measures: Cyclones are natural phenomenon. We cannot prevent them. But people can pay heed to the warnings. They should keep in touch with radio, television and other communicative lines. Temporary shelters should be provided during cyclones. Cyclone proof structures can be constructed. Mangrove forests and other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coastline to check the impact of cyclonic winds and the soil erosion

2. Floods

Flood refer to the inundation of land by river water. It is recurring disaster in India. One part of the country or the other has to face floods almost every year.

Causes: Floods are caused by both natural and man made factors. The natural factors include heavy rainfall, melting of snow, tropical cyclones, cloud burst, blockage of the free flow of river water and silting river beds etc. The man made causes are deforestation, faulty irrigation and agricultural practices, breaching of barrages and rapid urbanization.

Effects:

- Floods causes loss of life and property
- Damage to crops, vegetation etc.
- Breakdown of communication and power system.
- Dislocation of transport system.
- Soil erosion, disruption of essential services etc.

Flood Prone Areas

1. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra river basins. They cover a part of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.
2. The Sutluj, the Beas, the Ravi and Chenab river basins. They include Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh
3. In peninsular India the deltaic areas of river basins i.e deltaic regions of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers. They include Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
4. The lower parts of Narmada and Tapi river basins i.e Gujarat.
In Peninsular India floods are occasional. They are due to sudden heavy rainfall.

Flood control measures

- Afforestation in the catchment area which helps in the reduction of run off.
- Construction of dams across the rivers and storing of water in reservoirs. It reduce the volume of water and helps to provide water for irrigation etc.
- Construction of embankments for protection against inundation of the inhabited areas and agricultural land.
- Flood forecasting and early warnings. This is essential for taking timely action to prevent loss of human life, livestock and property.

3. Landslides

The sliding of land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called landslides. It involves downward sliding or falling of a mass of soil, rock and debris or combination of these under the force of gravity.

Causes: Both natural and human induced forces cause landslides.

Natural forces: Under cutting of the slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea cliff, earthquakes and heavy rainfall.

Human forces: Deforestation, construction of roads, railway lines, dams and reservoirs, hydel power projects, mining, quarrying etc.

Effects: Landslides are destructive natural disasters. Major effects are blocking of roads, railway lines, burying of human settlements and vegetation, loss of life and property etc. Roads blocking is a very common problem.

Distribution: In India landslides occur very often in hilly states like Jammu - Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and North East states.

Preventive Measures: Slope reduction, prevention of rock falls along highways and other slope, avoiding of mining and quarrying activities near the steep slopes and human settlement and buildings. There should be massive reforestation etc. steps to reduce the occurrence of landslides.

4. Coastal Erosion

Sea waves strike the coasts with great force. This constant process leads to erosion of coasts. Hence coastal erosion is the process of wearing away and removal of materials along the coast line by wave action.

Causes and Distribution: Coastal erosion is mostly caused by sea waves and ocean currents. In India the causes are; i) Monsoon winds. ii) Tropical cyclones and iii) Tsunamis.

i) The South West Monsoon winds causes intensive coastal erosion along the west coast of India. During this season the coasts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu are largely affected by coastal erosion.

ii) Tropical cyclone are destructive and mostly occur during the North East Monsoon season over the Bay of Bengal. They cause serious coastal erosion along the east coast of India including the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

iii) Tsunamis are large waves generated by earthquakes. The coastal erosion occurs due to tsunamis in India. Andaman - Nicobar Islands and east coast of India have been affected by Tsunamis.

Do you know!

Groins: A series of groynes, including huge rock masses or concrete logs. These are placed at right angles to the shore lines to reduce the coastal erosion.

Breakers: A barrier built into sea to check the impact of waves and protect the coast.

Human interference also helps in coastal erosion. Removal of sand and construction breakwater are the main causes.

Effects: Coastal erosion is one of the natural disasters.

- Coastal areas including trees and building can be washed away.
- The roads, railway lines, bridges etc., along the coast can be damaged.
- Coastal areas can remain flooded over a long period of time requiring resettlement of people.

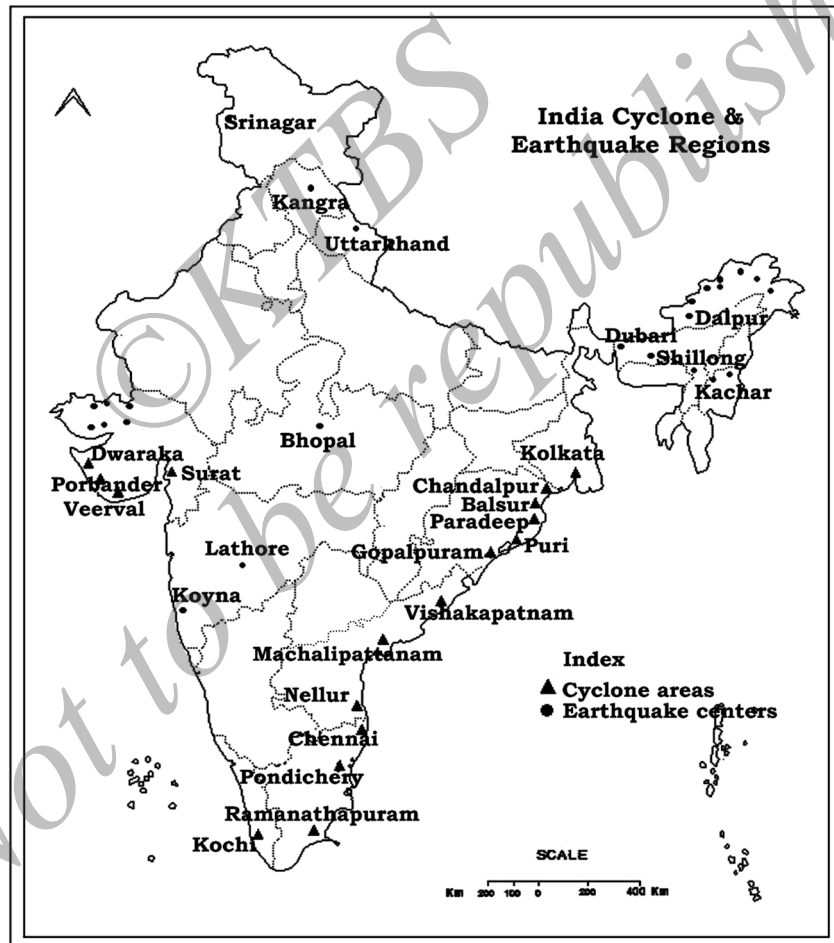
Preventive Measures

- Constructing Sea Walls, Groins and Break waters to protect the coastal areas from wave erosion.
- Restrict sand mining in coastal areas.
- Planting of trees to stabilise the beaches and coastal dunes.

5. Earthquakes

An earthquake is a violent vibration in the Earth's crust. It is one of the worst natural hazards which often results in disaster.

Causes: Earthquake occur due to several causes such as plate movements, volcanic eruption, faulting and folding, landslides, collapse of underground cave roofs, hydrostatic pressure of man made water bodies like reservoirs etc. In India most of the earthquakes that have occurred earlier were due to plate movement.



Effects: The disastrous effects of earthquakes are cracking of ground surface, damage and destruction of buildings, rails, roads, power lines,

telecom lines, bridges, dams, factories, loss of human and animal lives and property. The other effects are fires, landslides, disturbance in ground water level, blockage and diversion of river course, destruction of forests due to fires etc.

Distribution: There are 3 major earthquake zones in India:

i) The Himalayan Zone: This zone include the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It is a zone of maximum intensity. The earthquakes in this zone are basically due to plate tectonics i.e in Chamoli and Uttarakashi.

ii) The Indo - Gangetic Zone: It lies to the south of the Himalayas. It comprises of Rajasthan, plains of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This zone is called "The zone of moderative intensity".

iii) The peninsular zone: It includes the Islands of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Rann of Kutch. Peninsular India had been considered as a stable landmass. Only a few earthquakes have been occurred in this zone mostly in recent years. Therefore it is known as "Zone of minimum intensity".

Precautionary measures

- Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake prone zones.
- Follow earthquake resistant designs for the construction of buildings.
- Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings.
- Restrict the over groundwater mining.
- Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.
- Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs.
- Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities.

Besides post disaster measures after earthquakes are also essential i.e relief, recovery, rehabilitations.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The most destructive atmospheric disaster is _____
2. In India the eastern coast is more prone to _____
3. In peninsular India _____ occur occasionally.
4. In India _____ occur very often in hilly states.
5. Coastal erosion is mostly caused by _____ action.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following.

1. What are natural disasters? Give example?
2. What are floods? Mention the natural causes of floods?
3. What is a cyclone? Mention their major effects.
4. Explain the causes and effects of landslides.
5. Write about causes and distribution of coastal erosion in India.
6. Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes .

III. Activities :

1. Draw an outline map of India and mark the flood prone areas and cyclone prone areas.
2. Listout the most destructive earthquake in India during the last 100 years.

IV. Project work :

1. Collect photographs of natural disaster and prepare an album.



UNIT – 12

INDIAN POPULATION

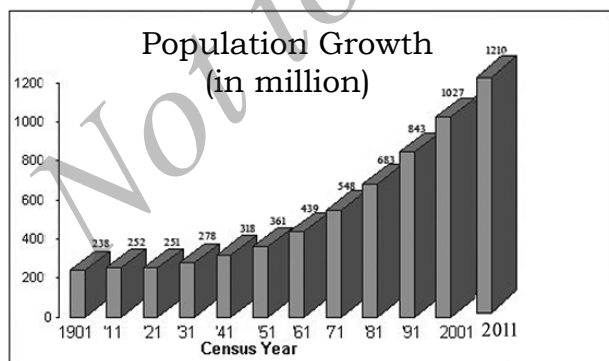
We learn about the following in this chapter

- Size of population in India.
- Growth of population in India.
- Causes for the growth of population.
- Distribution and density of population.
- Factors affecting distribution of population.

Size of population: The total number of people living in a particular area is called “population”. India is the second populous country in the world, next to China. As per 2011 census the total population of India was 121.01 crores. It accounts for 17.5% of the world’s population with 2.4% of the total land area.

Growth of Population: At the beginning of the last century, during 1901 - 1921, population growth was slow. The main reason was high death rates due to diseases, epidemics and lack of medical care. The period from 1921 to 1951 was considered as a period of moderate growth. The main reason was decline in death rate due to control of epidemics, better health and sanitation facilities.

The growth rate of population was very high from 1951 - 1991. The population has almost trebled itself. The reasons were further fall in death rate while birth rate continued to be high. However the growth rate started declining from 1981 onwards. It declined from 24.7% in 1981 to 17.64% in 2011



Causes for the growth of population: Many factors are responsible for the growth of population in India. The main reasons are as follows:

1) High birth rate: This is the main factor in rapid growth of population in India. Reasons for high birth rate are early marriage, religious and social

attitudes, polygamy, poverty, illiteracy, tropical climate etc.

2) Low death rate: This is another factor in population growth. The main reasons for the low death rate are improved medical facilities, control of epidemics, lower infant mortality, spread of education etc.

Do you know

Census: An official count of a population.

Birth rate: The number of live births per 1000 population per year.

Death rate: The number of deaths per 1000 population per year.

Impact of Growth: The rapid growth of population has posed several problems. The most important among them are: - Unemployment, shortage of food and malnutrition, burden on civic and social amenities, low percapita income, slow economic development, political unrest, poverty, low standard of living, environmental pollution etc.

Measures to control growth of population: The Government of India has taken some measures to check the growth of population. The measures are the family planning, women welfare projects, publicity and advertisements, creating awareness among the rural people etc .

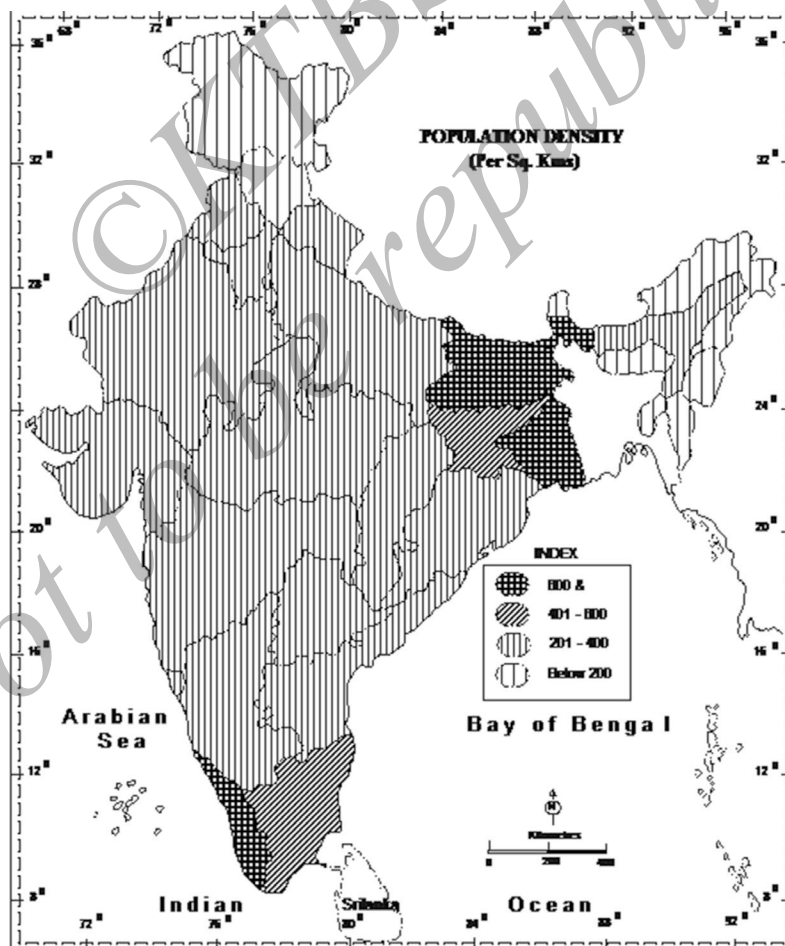
Population Distribution: The distribution of population in India is uneven. This is due to varied geographical and cultural factors. Among the states Uttar Pradesh is the most populous (19.95 crores). In contrast Sikkim has the smallest population (6.1 lakh). Among the Union Territories the highest population is in Delhi (1.67 crore) and Lakshadweep has the smallest population (64,429).

The sparsely populated areas are the Himalayan region, central highlands, Thar deserts and Islands. On the other hand the densely populated areas are located the Gangetic plain, coastal plains urban and industrialised areas.

Density of population: The number of people per sq km is called density of population. According to 2011 census the average density of population in India is 382 per km². Bihar has the highest density with 1102 persons per km². In contrast Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density of 17 persons per km². Among the Union Territories Delhi has the highest density with 11,297 persons where as Andaman and Nicobar Islands have lowest density of population (463).

On the basis of population density, India can be divided into 3 zones : 1) Areas of high density 2) Areas of medium density and 3) Areas of low density.

1) Areas of high density: The northern great plains and the western and eastern coastal plains have the high density of population in India. It includes Bihar(1102), West Bengal(1030), Uttar Pradesh (328), Haryana(573), Punjab(550), Kerala(859) and Tamil Nadu(555) states. These have high density of population due to fertile soil, transport and communication facilities. Among the union territories Delhi(17,297), Chandigarh(9252), Puducherry(2598), Daman and Diu(2169), Lakshadweep(2113), Dadra and Nagar Haveli have high density of population. Outside this main belt few industrial, commercial and urban areas have high density of population. i.e Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Pune etc.



2) Areas of medium density These areas have a density of 251 - 500 persons per km². Most of the areas are located in peninsular India. They include Jharkhand(414), Assam(397), Goa(394), Maharashtra(365), Tripura(350), Karnataka(319), Andhra Pradesh(308), Gujarat(308), and Odisha(269). Mineral resources and development of metallurgical industries are the main reasons for medium population density.

3) Areas of low density: The area with less than 250 persons per km² come under this zone i.e Madhya Pradesh(136), Rajasthan(201), Uttaranchal(189), Chhattisgarh(189), Meghalaya(132), Himachal Pradesh(123), Manipur(122), Nagaland(119), Jammu and Kashmir(124), Sikkim(86), Andaman - Nicobar islands (46) and Arunachal Pradesh(17). The mountain and hilly terrains, low temperature or semi arid climate are responsible for low population density.

Factors affecting on distribution of population

Various factors namely geographical, political, socio - economical factors influence the distribution of population in India. The main factors are as follows.

1. Physical features: The mountain and hilly areas are sparsely populated i.e. The Northern and North Eastern hilly areas. But the great plains of North India and the deltas have dense population.

2. Climate: The population is high in favourable climatic regions; where as it is sparse in hot or cold and dry regions as in the Thar desert and Himalayas.

3. Soils: The fertile soil regions attract more population, for example the Northern plain, the Western and the Eastern coastal plains. In contrast infertile sandy soil areas have low population density.

4. Resources: The areas which are rich in minerals and power resources are densely populated, i.e West Bengal, Odisha etc.

5. Industries and commerce: Highly industrialised, commercial and urban centres have dense population, i.e New Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad etc.

Supply of water, tourism and good security of life and property also have influence on population distribution.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. As per 2011 Census the total population of India was _____ crores.
2. The total population of India accounts for _____ percent of the world's population.
3. The most populous state in India is _____.
4. Among the Union Territories _____ has the smallest population.
5. In India _____ state has the lowest density of population.

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following.

1. What is meant by population?
2. Define the term 'density of population'?
3. What are the main causes for the growth of population in India?
4. What is the impact of population growth in India?
5. Mention the main factors influencing the distribution of population in India.
6. Explain the reasons for low density of population in India in some areas.

III. Activity :

1. Prepare a map to show uneven distribution of population in India.

IV. Project Work :

1. Collect details about the population of your district and write a short note on it.



ECONOMICS

UNIT 3

MONEY AND CREDIT

We learn about the following in this chapter:

- Importance, evolution and functions of money.
- Importance of banks
- Functions of Reserve Bank of India
- Concept of money supply and its measurement.
- Credit control measures adopted by the RBI.

1. Meaning and Evolution of Money

Money is an important discovery that has made day to day transactions; valuing goods and services; as well as storing the wealth for future easier.

“Every branch of knowledge has its fundamental discovery. In mechanics it is the wheel, in science it is the fire, in politics the vote, similarly in economics, in the whole commercial side of man’s social existence, money is the essential invention on which all the rest is based” – Geoffery Crowther

We can buy goods and services using money because it is a commonly accepted means of payment; measure; and store of value. As Robertson says ‘Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods or in discharge of other business obligations’.

Evolution of Money: Today we use paper notes, coins as money. Money has evolved over a number of years through various stages. Let us discuss the different stages of evolution of money.

Barter system: In the primitive stage, people exchanged goods for goods without the use of money. Barter was extremely difficult method of trade. For example if you had cow and wanted sheep in exchange, you had to search an individual who not only had a sheep, but also who needed cow in exchange. If finally, you came across such an individual then the question is how many sheep are equivalent to one cow? Hence, barter system had many deficiencies for easy transaction.

Commodity money: Later on the societies started using some commodities against which goods were exchanged. A commodity with a prescribed size and weight was adopted as money and everything else was measured in terms of that standard commodity. Varied commodities were used as commodity money in different countries. For example, cattle in Greece, sheep in Rome, teeth in China, etc. However, commodity money could not solve all the difficulties of barter.

Metallic money: Gradually, the precious metals like Gold, Silver, Bronze, etc., began to be used as money. The standard weight, fineness and general acceptability of these metals made them a very suitable medium of exchange. The coins minted out of these metals were of different denominations, easily divisible, portable and were convenient in making payments.

Activity: Know different types of coins used by different rulers in history

Paper money: The metallic coins were unsafe to carry from one place to another. Therefore, traders began to carry the written documents issued by well known financiers as evidence of the quantity of money at their command. The written documents were not actual money, but were accepted and exchanged for money. When such documents were issued by governments, they were called as 'promissory notes' or currency. Later on the central banks established by the governments started printing notes that had the guarantee of the government. This paper money became legal tender that is the legally acceptable money. No individual can refuse the legal tender in that respective country. The legal tender is called as Rupee in India; Dollar in the USA; Pound in England; Euro in Europe; Yen in Japan; Yuan in China, etc.

Bank money: As trade and commerce flourished bankers started issuing instruments for still easy transaction. Cheques, drafts, deposit (credit) receipts etc., thus, came to be used as money. These help in transactions as well as transfer of money between persons and places.

Plastic money: Very recently, the banks have innovated plastic cards known as the credit and debit cards through which transactions and transfers of money have become still easier. Now you need not carry or handle cash at all. You only need to swipe the card and use your PIN

(personal identification number) for conducting transactions. Since it is done through electronic means, it is also called as e-money.

2. Functions of money

2.1. Primary or main functions: The important primary functions of money are:

- a) **Medium of exchange or means of payment:** Money is used for selling and buying goods and making corresponding payments.
- b) **Measure of Value:** The prices of all goods and services are expressed in terms of money only. This makes it easier to determine the value of goods and services with a common unit.

2.2. Secondary functions: The important secondary functions of money are:

- a) **Standard of deferred payments:** Money eases the future transactions too. A borrower is under an obligation to pay a specified sum of money on a specified future date. Similarly, a person buys now agrees to pay a stated amount of money on a future date. Use of money facilitates such future payments.
- b) **Store of value:** Since the future value is assured, money has made it possible to save or store wealth for future and help in its accumulation.
- c) **Transfer of value:** The introduction of money has made the exchange of goods to distant places possible. The ease of transferring purchasing power from person to person and place too has expanded trade and commerce.

3. Banks

Banks play a vital role in the development of trade, commerce and other economic activities in a country. The Indian Banking Regulation Act of 1949 defined the term “Banking Company” as “any company which transacts the business of banking in India”, and the term “banking” is defined as “accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise”.

In India, the banking system consists of the State Bank of India and 20 public sector commercial banks (14 nationalized in 1969 and 6 in 1980); Regional Rural Banks (established in 1976); private sector banks, co-operative societies and banks that are registered with the RBI and regulated by it.

Importance of banks: Banks play an important role in economic development. They mobilize the savings of the public and make these available for investors, thereby helping the process of capital formation. Banks provide a convenient way of remittance (transfer) of money through the accounts of the customers. Banks offer higher rates of interest on fixed deposits. They give loans to the borrowers at lower rates of interest. They also discount the bills of exchange. They lend money to agriculture, industry and service activities for their development. They issue demand drafts, credit cards, debit cards. The banks also invest the funds on securities of the government.

4. Reserve Bank of India

Reserve bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India. It was established on 1st April 1935 and nationalized on 1st January 1949.

Functions of RBI

i) Monopoly of Note issue: RBI has the monopoly of issuing currency notes of Rs 2 and above, namely Rs 5, Rs 10, Rs 20, Rs 100, Rs 200, Rs 500, and Rs 2000. One Rupee is issued and circulated by RBI on behalf of the Central Government.

The Preamble of the Reserve Bank of India describes the basic functions of the Reserve Bank as : « ... to regulate the issue of Bank Notes and keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage ».

ii) Banker to Government: The RBI accepts the deposits of Central and State Governments, collects money (like taxes and other charges) and also makes payments on behalf of the Government. It issues Government bonds, Treasury bills and also acts as financial adviser to the Government. RBI also extends loans advances to central and state governments as and when necessary.

iii) Bankers' bank: It also acts as the bank for all banking institutions in the country. All the banks of the country have to keep a predetermined part of their deposits as reserves with the RBI. Whenever banks need additional money RBI provides credit to them. It regulates the activities of the banks and guides them in monetary management.

iv) National Clearing House: RBI acts as the clearing house for settlement of transactions across banks. This function helps banks to settle their inter banks claims easily.

v) Controller of credit: The RBI regulates the amount of credit issued by the banks, according to the monetary situation of the country.

vi) Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves: The RBI is also the custodian of foreign exchange reserves of the country through which it manages the foreign exchange rates. In order to reduce the fluctuations in exchange rate, it resorts to buying and selling of foreign currencies.

vii) Promotion of Banking Habits: The RBI promotes saving through branch expansion of the banking system in unbanked areas and financial literacy programmes.

RBI has been playing an important role in framing the development strategy of Indian Economy. It has a rich tradition of data collection, generating useful economic research, and knowledge sharing. The Reserve Bank's measures have helped the nation to withstand many financial crises.

The oldest existing central bank is Sweden's "Riks Bank established in 1668; Bank of England, the Central Bank of Britain was established in 1694; and the Federal Reserve System, the Central Bank of USA was established in 1913.

5. Regulation of Money Supply

Currency notes and coins issued by the monetary authority of the country form the money supply in a country at any given time. Apart from currency notes and coins, the balance in savings or current account deposits is also considered as money. Because these savings can be withdrawn at short notice and the bank is liable to pay it on demand, they are also called as demand deposits. Other deposits having a fixed period of

maturity are called as time deposits. The currency and demand deposits forms the total money in circulation with the public at any point of time.

In India, four measures of money supply are used to measure the monetary stock, viz., M1, M2, M3 and M4. They are defined as follows:

M1 = currency notes and coins + net demand deposits held in commercial banks;

M2 = M1 + Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks;

M3 = M1 + Net time deposits of commercial banks; and

M4 = M3 + Total deposits with Post Office savings banks.

For the purposes of monetary management, M1 and M2 are referred to as narrow money, and M3 and M4 as broad money.

Apart from this money supply, the banks engage in credit creation which adds to the total money available in the economy. This money supply and the available supply of goods and services, affects the demand for them and therefore, their prices. Thus, a higher supply of money without concomitant supply of goods would lead to a situation of inflation or a period of rising prices.

Mild increase in prices is like tonic to the economy, but if the same is very rapid or high, it is not good for economic growth. It affects the purchasing power of individuals and income distribution in the country, the sentiments of investors, and the overall investment.

In order to regulate the price situation, the RBI varies the supply of currency. It also regulates the credit lending by banks through certain measures. The measures taken to regulate credit, overall money supply in the economy and interest rates are together called as the *Monetary Policy*. Let us briefly discuss the credit control measures of the RBI.

6. Credit Control Measures

These are broadly classified into two types, namely i) quantitative control measures, and ii) qualitative or selective control measures.

A. Quantitative Credit Control Measures

The quantitative credit control measures directly affect the quantity of money available to the business and people. They comprise of the following:

i. Bank Rate Policy: The bank rate is the rate at which the RBI lends funds to banks. This affects the rate at which banks can lend to its borrowers. Higher the bank rate, lower the credit creation and vice-versa. RBI also varies the **Repo Rate** and **reverse Repo Rate** affecting the interest rate on short term borrowings and deposits, respectively, by the commercial banks, thereby affecting their capacity to lend.

ii. Open Market Operations: Open market operations is the buying and selling of government securities by the central bank from and to the banks. The sale of government securities to banks reduces their reserves and vice-versa.

iii. Varying Reserve Requirements (Legal Reserve Ratio): Banks are obliged to maintain reserves with the central bank in two accounts. One is the **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** and the other is **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)**. The ratio of their deposits, which the banks are required to keep with RBI, is the CRR. The minimum cash which the banks have to keep with themselves as a ratio of their deposits is the SLR. By varying these CRR and SLR the RBI can vary the lending capacity of banks.

B. Qualitative Credit Control Measures

The qualitative or selective credit control measures affect the usage of credit for different purposes. They affect the quality of usage of credit. Important qualitative instruments of credit control are:

i. Change in lending margins: Collateral security is required for obtaining any loan. The percentage value of the security required to be kept with the bank for getting loan is called as the margin. Margin against a particular security is reduced or increased in order to encourage or to discourage the flow of credit to a particular sector.

ii. Ceiling on credit or credit rationing: The RBI fixes the maximum amount of credit given to a particular use or sector. The rationing of credit is done to prevent excessive expansion of credit.

iii. Moral suasion: Moral suasion is a method of persuading the commercial banks to advance the credit or reduce the credit to certain activities. The RBI does this through periodical letters and circulars to the banks.

iv. Direct Action: Direct control consists of the measures taken by the central bank against commercial banks and financial institutions when all other methods prove ineffective.

Thus, the RBI aim at restricting the availability of credit through various measures for the purpose of regulating money supply and the consequent effects on prices and growth of the economy.

EXCERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. Barter is exchange of goods for _____.
2. Cheque is a _____ form of money.
3. The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year ____.
4. The currency of Japan is _____.
5. Government of India nationalized 14 commercial Banks in _____.
6. Narrow money comprises of _____ and _____.
7. Inflation occurs when supply of money is _____ than the availability of goods and services in a country.

II. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is Barter system?
- 2) Explain the meaning and functions of money.
- 3) Explain the functions of RBI.
- 4) Explain the various concepts of money supply used in India.
- 5) Discuss the various credit control methods adopted by RBI.

III. Activity :

- 1) Explain the evolution of money with pictorial information.

IV. Project work :

- 1) Give a report on the functions of commercial banks with real observation.
- 2) Visit the nearest bank and write a report on its functioning.



UNIT - 4

PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

We learn about the following in this chapter:

- *The meaning of public finance and its importance*
- *Budget*
- *Public expenditure and public income*
- *Deficit finance and fiscal deficit*

1. Introduction

Do you know how much income your family gets and from which sources? Each family earns income by working in the agricultural, industrial or service activities. Usually, an individual earns income in the form of rent (on fixed assets such as land, buildings, etc.), wages (for working as labourer in various economic sectors), interest (for lending money to others or depositing in a bank), or profits (for investing in a productive activity). Individuals use this income for their day to day requirements (consumption) as well as to earn higher income in the future through investments (saving and investment). However, not all of us earn incomes sufficient to meet all our requirements. Therefore, balancing income and expenditure becomes crucial. When we spend more than we earn, we are forced to borrow and incur debt. This management of income, expenditure and debt of an individual is called as 'personal finance'. In the same manner, the government has to manage its income and expenditure, the study of which is called as 'Public Finance'. In this chapter, you will study how a government manages its finances.

Meaning of Public Finance:

Public finance deals with how a Government raises revenues to meet its expenditure. As Dalton says, public finance is "concerned with the income and expenditure of public authorities and with the adjustment of

one to the other.” Public finance studies the way in which the government manages its income, expenditure and loans.

Importance of Public Finance: The government’s activities of mobilizing revenue, incurring expenditure and raising loans are part of its fiscal policy. The objectives of fiscal policy are to achieve economic growth, maintain economic (price) stability, and achieve a fair distribution of income.

The government usually spends the revenue collected through taxes or the money raised through borrowings for development activities. This increases the growth rate of the economy and benefits everyone. Similarly, by spending more during recession and controlling expenditure during inflation, the government tries to regulate the economic activities. Since all these are part of the annual budget prepared by the government, the study of public finance also helps in analysis and evaluation of budgets.

2. Budget

The government prepares and presents budget every year. In India, the financial year starts from April 1 and ends on 31 March of the subsequent year. Budget for the next financial year is prepared during the current year itself and placed in the Parliament for its approval. Through this budget, the government tries to achieve the objectives of growth, stability and redistribution. So, what is a budget?

The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called budget. The Central and state governments prepare their own budgets. Normally, the finance minister presents the Central budget in the Lok Sabha in February or March. There will be a detailed discussion on the budget in both the Houses of the Parliament and the government obtains the approval of both the Houses before 31st March.

Budgets can be of three types: surplus, deficit and balanced budgets. If the budget shows excess revenue as compared to expenditure, it is

called as surplus budget. If the expenditure is more than the revenue, it is called as deficit budget. If both income and expenditure are equal, it is called as balanced budget. In developing countries like India, the governments normally prepare deficit budget and try to spend more to achieve economic progress.

2.1. Public Expenditure

The expenditure incurred by public authorities like central, state and local governments to satisfy the collective social wants of the people is known as public expenditure. It is incurred on various activities for the welfare of the people and also for the economic development, especially in developing countries.

In the 20th century the role and scope of the governments has expanded and public expenditure also increased. Public expenditure has to create and maintain conditions conducive to economic development. It has to improve the climate for investment. It should provide incentives to save, invest and innovate. It should also help in acceleration of economic growth and ensure economic stability. The goals of public expenditure are to:

- i. promote faster economic development.
- ii. promote industry, trade and commerce.
- iii. promote agricultural and rural development
- iv. promote balanced regional growth
- v. build socio-economic overheads e.g., roadways, railways, dams, power etc.
- vi. promote full – employment, and
- vii. maximize social welfare.

2.2. Public Revenue

Public revenue is the income mobilized by the government for purposes of financing the government's activities. Public revenue may be realized from taxation or from non-tax sources such as revenue from government-

owned corporations, public wealth funds, grants etc. Due to the rising incomes and also due to increasing requirements of the governments, the amount of revenue raised is also increasing. Along with classification of functions, the Constitution has also specified the sources of revenue of the central and state governments. We shall now briefly understand the sources of revenue of the Central Government.

The Central government collects its income from various sources. These sources can be classified under two heads as revenue and capital receipts.

A. Revenue Receipts: The revenue generated by the government through taxes and non-tax sources is called revenue receipts. Revenue receipts comprise revenue from tax and non-tax sources.

i. Tax Revenue: Tax is described a compulsory payment by citizens to the government without expecting any direct benefit in return. The Central government imposes several types of taxes. Taxes are the major sources of revenue for the government. The government imposes higher rate of taxes on high-income group and lower rate of taxes on low-income group. The poor are exempted from income tax. Similarly, a higher tax is imposed on luxury goods and services used by the rich; and a lower tax on goods and services used by the common people. This is called as progressive taxation.

The taxes imposed by the central government are of two types:

a. Direct Taxes: When the tax is paid by an individual on whom it is levied, it is called direct tax. The burden of this tax is not transferable to others. The important direct taxes are: personal income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax, stamp duty etc.

b. Indirect Taxes: If the burden of tax imposed by the government is transferable to others, it is called Indirect Tax. Generally, indirect taxes are imposed on goods and services. For example the government imposes tax on the manufacturer of goods and services at the time of producing such goods and services. The manufacturer transfers this burden to the trader. The trader transfers this burden to the consumer. This means that

if the government imposes tax on the producer, the tax is ultimately paid by the consumer. The main forms of indirect taxes are central excise duty, value added tax (VAT), import-export taxes and service tax etc. However, with effect from 1st July 2017, a single goods and service tax (GST) has been introduced.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

GST is a comprehensive indirect tax on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services throughout India, and has replaced the indirect taxes levied by the central and state governments. GST will be levied and collected at each stage of sale or purchase of goods or services.

The introduction of GST is a significant step in the reform of indirect taxation in India. It will mitigate cascading or double taxation and helps in creating a common national market. The simplicity of the tax should lead to easier administration and enforcement. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods – the highest rate being 28%; free movement of goods from one state to another without stopping at state borders for hours for payment of state tax or entry tax; reduction in paperwork to a large extent; and a higher tax compliance.

ii. Non-Tax Revenue: Apart from taxes, the government gets revenue from other sources. This is called as non-tax revenue. The main types of non-tax revenue are:

- i. profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India;
- ii. profit generated by the Indian Railways;
- iii. revenue generated by the Departments of Post and Telecommunications;
- iv. revenue generated by the public sector industries;
- v. revenue generated by the coins and mints;
- vi. Various types of fees and penalties; etc.

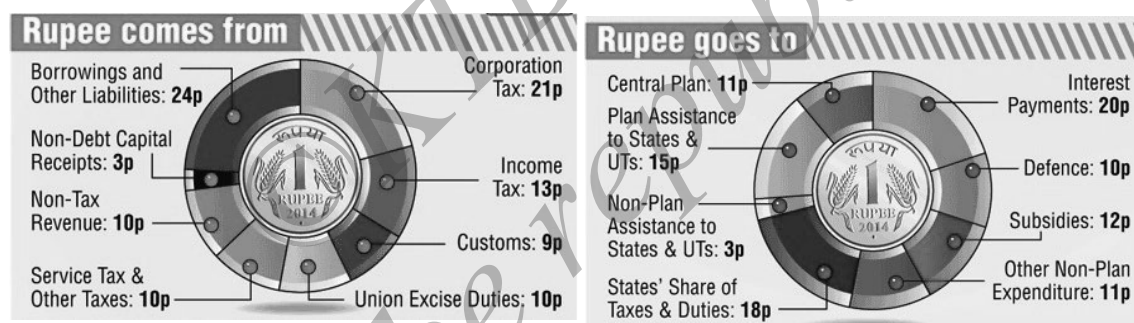
B. Capital Revenue: Capital revenue refers to those receipts which either create a liability or cause a reduction in the assets of the government. For example, borrowings lead to an increase in the liability for the government; similarly receipts from sale of shares of public enterprises leads to reduction in assets of the government; hence, they are called as capital receipts.

The government generates capital revenue through other sources too. It withdraws its investment from its own industries. This is called disinvestment. From time to time, the state governments repay the loans they have taken from the central government.

2.3. Public Debt (Loans):

The government borrows money from internal and external sources. The loan obtained from citizens of the country, banks, financial institutions and industries is called internal debt. The loan obtained from foreign governments, foreign financial institutions and international financial institutions is called foreign or external debt.

The figure below shows the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India as per 2014-15 budget.



Activity: Study the above figure and discuss the implications.

4. Deficit Financing:

As studied earlier, the government first estimates its expenditure and then plans the revenue mobilization. When doing so, it usually plans for more expenditure than revenue. In developing countries, public expenditure is usually higher than the public revenue. This is good for the development of the country.

In order to fill any gaps between its income and expenditure, the government raises loans from internal and external sources etc. Governments resort to various measures to cover up this deficit in expenditure over revenue, usually borrowing from the Central bank (RBI)

of the country or by printing additional currency. Thus, deficit financing is defined as financing the budgetary deficit through loans from RBI and creation of new money.

Four concepts of deficit are used and are calculated as shown below:

i. Fiscal Deficit: The excess of government's expenditure over its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts is the fiscal deficit. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Fiscal deficit} = (\text{Revenue receipts} + \text{Non-debt Capital Receipts}) - \text{Total Expenditure}$$

ii. Revenue deficit is excess of total revenue expenditure of the government over its total revenue receipts. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Revenue Deficit} = \text{Revenue receipt} - \text{Revenue Expenditure}$$

iii. Primary deficit is defined as fiscal deficit of current year minus interest payments on previous borrowings. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Primary Deficit} = \text{Fiscal Deficit} - \text{Interest Payment}$$

iv. Budget deficit is the overall gap between revenue and expenditure during a given year. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Budget Deficit} = \text{Total Revenue} - \text{Total Expenditure}$$

But high amount of deficits are not good for the economy as they create liabilities and uncontrolled deficit also indicates financial indiscipline on the part of the government. It also increases inflation. That is why to check such practices of the governments, the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) was passed in 2003. It seeks to instill financial discipline, reduce fiscal deficit, improve macroeconomic management and the overall management of the public funds by moving towards a balanced budget.

The table below gives a concise idea about the budgetary situation (Budget At a Glance) in India as revealed in 2017-18 budget.

Budget at a Glance, 2017-18	Rs. Crores
1. Revenue Receipts	15,15,771
2. Tax Revenue (Net to Centre)	12,27,014
3. Non-Tax Revenue	2,88,757
4. Capital Receipts	6,30,964
5. Recoveries of Loans	11,932
6. Other Receipts	72,500
7. Borrowings and Other Liabilities	5,46,532
8. Total Receipts (1+4)	21,46,735
9. Scheme Expenditure	9,45,078
10. On Revenue Account	6,74,057
11. On Capital Account	2,71,021
12. Expenditure on Other than Schemes (13+15)	12,01,657
13. On Revenue Account	11,62,877
14. Of which, Interest Payments	5,23,078
15. On Capital Account	38,780
16. Total Expenditure (9+12)	21,46,735
17. On Revenue Account	18,36,934
18. Of which, Grants-in-Aid for Creation of Capital Assets	1,95,350
19. On Capital Account	3,09,801
20. Revenue Deficit (17-1)	3,21,163
21. Effective Revenue Deficit (20-18)	1,25,813
22. Fiscal Deficit [16-(1+5+6)]	5,46,532
23. Primary Deficit (22-14)	23,454

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The government manages the public finance through _____ policy.
2. When the government's revenue is more than its expenditure, it is called _____ budget
3. The person who presents the Central Government Budget in the Lok Sabha is _____.
4. GST came into effect from _____.

II. Answer the following in one sentence each:

1. What is meant by Public Finance?
2. What do you mean by Budget?
3. Give the meaning of Deficit Budget.
4. What are Direct Taxes?
5. Write the formula for calculation of fiscal deficit.

III. Answer the following in five to six sentences each:

1. Explain the reasons for increase in public expenditure.
2. What types of taxes are imposed by the government?
3. What is the per cent expenditure on interest payments in 2017-18 budget?
4. Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central government.
5. What is deficit? Mention the types of deficits.

IV. Activities :

1. Visit a Gram Panchayat or Taluk Panchayat office nearby, and collect information about its budget.
2. Watch the presentation of the central and state budgets on T.V., and discuss them in your class.
3. Collect the reports from newspapers about the presentation of the budgets, and display them in your classroom.
4. Prepare the Budget of your family.



BUSINESS STUDIES

UNIT - 3

GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS

We learn the following after reading this chapter,

- Meaning of Globalization
- The factors that are included in Globalization
- Main characteristics of Globalization
- Advantages of Globalization
- Disadvantages of Globalization
- W.T.O - World Trade Organisation

Globalization is not a new phenomenon to business field, the period between 1870 and 1913 played a growing trend towards globalization. But after 1980 globalization achieved a great progress in the economic reforms of developing countries. Of late the achievements in technology, communication and Internet communication systems have made large business units as global units that mean the activities of these large business units are not confined only to the place where they are established but spread all over the world. As a result of this the close relation and inter-dependence among the countries of the world has increased and business and market have become world wide units.

Meaning of Globalization : The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has defined globalization as “the growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through increasing volume and variety of cross-border transactions in goods and services and of international capital flow, and also through the more rapid and widespread diffusion of technology”.

From this definition, it is clear that

- Globalization is the increasing cross-border movement of goods and services
- International flow of capital, technology and information
- Formation of one worldwide market by obtaining raw materials and other resources from cheap market
- Production of goods in any region of the world at cheaper cost

Factors which include in Globalization

- Globalization refers to the worldwide phenomenon of technical, economic, political and cultural exchanges, brought about by modern communication, transportation and legal infrastructure as well as the political choice to consciously open cross-border links in the international trade and finance.
- Globalization encourages international capital and trade overcoming the political barriers among the countries.
- Globalization creates free trade zone by removing the import and export duties.
- Through container service in shipping, globalization reduces the transportation expenses.
- Globalization helps to reduce the restrictions on capital investment or fully removes the barriers on capital flow.
- Globalization creates subsidies to the worldwide trade organization.
- Globalization creates harmonization of intellect property laws across the majority of states which have more restrictions.

(Ex: some patent goods of China are found in some prominent business houses of America)

Main Characteristics of Globalization :

- Increases international trade at a faster rate for the growth of world economy.
- Increases the international flow of capital including foreign investment.
- Globalization creates international agreements leading to organisations like the WTO and OPEC (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries)
- Development of global financial system.
- Increases the role of international organizations such as WTO. WIPO (World intellectual Property Organization), IMF (International Monetary Fund), etc., that deal with international transactions.

- Increases economic practices like outsourcing by multinational corporations.
- Creates international cultural exchange.
- Spreading of multi-culturalisation and better individual access to cultural diversity.
- Creates international travel and tourism.
- Greater immigration including illegal immigration.
- Spread of local foods such as Pizza and Indian food to other countries.
- Development of global telecommunication infrastructure and greater transfer-border data flow.
- Use of technologies such as exchange of data technology, Internet communication satellites and cell phones improves.

Advantages of Globalization (Positive impacts of Globalization)

- Globalization promotes economic growth and generates a wider range of products and services.
- Globalization helps to Increase the standard of living of the people.
- Globalization has made the availability of the similar type of products all over the world.
- Globalization increases the GDP of a country.
- Globalization has helped in increasing the income of the people
- By buying the products from other countries, customers are offered a much wider choice of goods and services.
- Globalization creates competition for local firms and thus keeps the costs down.
- Globalization promotes specialization. Countries can begin to specialist in those products that are best at making.
- Economic interdependence among different countries can build improved political and social links.

Disadvantages of Globalisation (Negative impacts of Globalisation)

Though it is true that the globalization has brought new dimensions to this world and people are mingling with each other more freely and professionally, there are certain challenges one need to face in accepting the new-u-turn... Some of the negative impacts of globalization are as follows.

- In order to cut down costs, many firms in developed nations have outsourced their manufacturing and white collar jobs to Third-world countries where the cost of labor is low. Globalization has also led to an increase in activities such as child labour and slavery.
- Globalization has resulted in a fiercely- competitive global market with the embarrassment of unethical practices in business dealings.
- It is also observed that globalization helped terrorists and criminals.
- Globalization has expanded the growth and development of cities which has been reduced to garbage-dumps where all the industrial waste is accumulated and pollution levels are sky-high.
- Fast food chains like McDonalds and KFC are spreading fast in the developing world. People have started consuming more junk food. This results in the degradation of health and spread of diseases. The traditional family attached food habits are being slowly disappearing.
- Another comment leveled is that the rich are getting richer and the poor are struggling for a square meal.
- Some of the deadly viral diseases such as AIDS and CANCER, Dengue fever etc., Spread all over the world.
- Globalization has led to environmental degradation.
- The amount of raw materials needed to run industries and factories is taking a heavy toll on the natural reserves of planet earth and pollution has severely impacted the quality of air that we need so much for our survival.

- The other challenges of globalization are cheap imports of goods from developing nations could lead to unemployment in developed countries where the cost of production is high.
- Further it leads to Increased competition for infant industry, and Small scale industries and by dumping' of goods by certain countries at below cost price may harm industries in other countries.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. WTO office is located at Geneva in Switzerland, established on 1st January 1995. At present 149 countries of the world are the members of WTO. The members meet once in two years to take decisions.

The Major Functions of WTO

- Bring into force the trade agreements throughout the world.
- Administering the world trade agreements as a mediator.
- Stress for free and independent trade throughout the world.
- Solving trade disputes that arise among the nations.
- Striving to reduce the Taxes in international trade.
- Bringing the international trade under legal framework.
- Assistance to under developed nations to get more facilities in international trade.
- Bringing efficiency in production and trade by utilising resources effectively.

Apart from the above functions WTO also aims at:

- Bringing down the living cost and raise the standard of living of the member countries.
- Settling disputes and reduces trade tension of the member countries.
- Stimulating economic growth and employment.
- Reducing the cost of doing business internationally.
- Encouraging good governance.
- Contributing to promote peace and stability of member countries.

EXERCISES

I. Discuss the following questions in group and then answer.

1. What is Globalization? Explain.
2. “Globalization is the worldwide economic movement” substantiate your answer.
3. What are the advantages of Globalization?
4. Make a list of the characteristics of Globalization.
5. Explain the negative aspects of Globalization with examples.
6. What are the aims of World Trade Organisation?

II. Activities :

1. Make a list of the business organisations that have emerged as a result of Globalization.
2. Collect information regarding the special goods that are being supplied through Globalization.

III. Project Work :

1. Collect information regarding Globalization through internet and prepare a detailed report with pictures.
2. Discuss: “Globalization has changed the food habits”



UNIT – 4

CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

We learn about the following in this chapter :

- Consumer, consumer rights, exploitation and consumer awareness.
- The major objectives of the consumer protection and its importance.
- To follow certain precautionary measures while buying goods and services.
- The significance of the Consumer Education and information with regard to methods of filing cases with the consumer court.

The User and the Provider

The Service Organisations have used the term “User” to those who use the goods and services. The person who supplies goods or services is called “Provider”. The Government in its consumer protection Act has used the word “Consumer” in place of user. It is the duty of the traders and producers to provide quality goods and services for the price paid by the consumer. It is the right of every consumer to get quality goods and services. The traders or the producers cheat the consumers in many ways. To stop this hindrance some social organisations started some movements. The history of consumer movement began in U.S. In India the planning commission backed the idea of foundation of “Indian Association of consumers” in 1956, for various reasons it was not effective. The real beginning of the movement was started in India in 1965. During that year, some women of Mumbai started a movement called AWARE (The Association of Women Against Rising Expenses). This movement gave raise to start some movents at the National level in some parts of the country. The important are the Federation of Consumer Organisation. The National Consumer Protection Council etc.

The Reasons for Consumer Exploitation:

During the past the Producers were supplying goods directly to the consumers. e.g - milk, fruits, vegetables etc., without any hindrance of middlemen. When agricultural occupations developed, it changed the marketing methods. The direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped. The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men. It led to many hindrances. Consumers had to undergo various difficulties and problems. They incurred many losses. The development of information technology has led to Tele shopping. Through Tele shopping the consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from the traders.

What is teleshopping?

The consumers instead of going to traders can place order for the goods which are advertised over Television and other media. Through Internet, SMS or Telephone consumers can place the order for the goods selected. Payment can be made after receiving the goods at door. This transaction is called Teleshopping.

Consumer: Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or Wages. The goods purchased may be for self consumption or meant for resale or for a commercial purpose (Any activity or transaction carried on with the motive of making profit is a commercial purpose). Every consumer has certain wants. He buys goods to satisfy his wants. It is the duty of every producer to satisfy the needs of the consumers. Ours is a free enterprise economy and consumer is regarded as the king and occupies a prime place. But, unfortunately many a times the consumers are neglected, exploited and cheated. They suffer heavily.

Consumer Protection: It refers to protection to consumers against the exploitation by the producers and traders. There is a great need for consumer protection. To safeguard the interests of consumers, consumer rights are assured.

Consumer Protection Act: The Consumer Movements were started by a few people who suffered on account of continuous exploitation by the traders (a few are give in the first paragraph of this chapter). Such movements brought pressure on the government and alerted it to formulate new acts to safeguard the interests of the consumers. In the last five decades, more than 30 Acts have been implemented. E.g. Essential Commodities Act, Weights and Measures Act, Act against Adulteration of Food Articles etc., the Government of India Act 1986 is a significant step in this direction.

World Consumers' Day

In the history of World Consumers' Movement, March 15, 1962 is an important day. US President John F Kennedy adopted a legislation comprising of four rights such as Citizen Safety, Information, Appeal and Remedy. For this reason, March 15 every year is celebrated as the World Consumers' Day.

Major Objectives of the Act:

- The Act accords importance for safety and quality.
- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
- Compensating the Consumers in case of any problem arising as a result of trade.
- Creating awareness to the consumers through Consumer Education.

In total, the major objective of the Act is to ensure quality goods and services at reasonable prices through healthy competition.

The Consumer Protection Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. It applies to all goods and services. The Act promotes the rights to consumers such as:

- The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers.
- The Right to Information- information about the quality, quantity, purity, standard etc, to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices.
- Right to Choice: Wherever possible access to variety of goods at competitive prices.
- Right to be Heard: The interests of the consumers to be heard with due consideration.
- Right to seek Redressal against the unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation.
- Right to Consumer Education: The Consumer are to be educated about their rights.
- Right to stop exploitation.
- Right to healthy environment that is good physical environment to enhance the quality of their life.

The Consumer Protection Act provides for the establishment of Central Protection Council at National Level, State Consumer Protection Council at State Level and District Consumer Protection Council at district level. These councils are formed in accordance with the jurisdiction and the Minister in charge of Consumer Affairs at Central Government is the Chairman at the National Council. The Minister In charge of Consumer Affairs at the State Level. The District Commissioner/Collector is the chairman at the district level.

Consumer disputes redressal Agencies:

The Consumer Protection Act provides for the establishment of consumer disputes redressal agencies such as:

1. District Forum.
2. State Commission.
3. National Commission.

1) District Forum: There shall be a forum at each district. A qualified district judge nominated by the state government president over the deliberations. It entertains the complaints where the value of goods and services is less than Rs. 20 lakhs. There shall be two members of whom one shall be a woman.

2) The State Commission: A person who is or has been a High Court Judge is its president. There shall be two other eminent members, who have adequate knowledge relating to consumer affairs. It entertains complaints of exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs but not more than one crore. Of the two members one shall be a woman.

3) The National Commission: It is headed by a Judge of Supreme Court to be appointed by the Central Government as President. There shall be four other members of eminence, integrity and standing. Of them one shall be a woman. National Commission shall dispose of any complaints where the claim shall exceed Rs. one crore.

The methods to be followed to file a case in consumer court

- There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
- The complaint may be typed one or hand written.
- The complaint should include the name of the person (complainter), Full address and Telephone Number.
- The person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address.
- The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amount of loss should be specified clearly. The bill or receipt should be enclosed.
- There is no fees or stamp duty for the complaint
- No advocate or lawyer is required. The consumer himself/herself can argue.

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The other name of the Consumer is
2. Person giving goods or services for money is called
3. The Consumer Day is observed onevery year.
4. In the case of compensation exceeding 5.00 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the

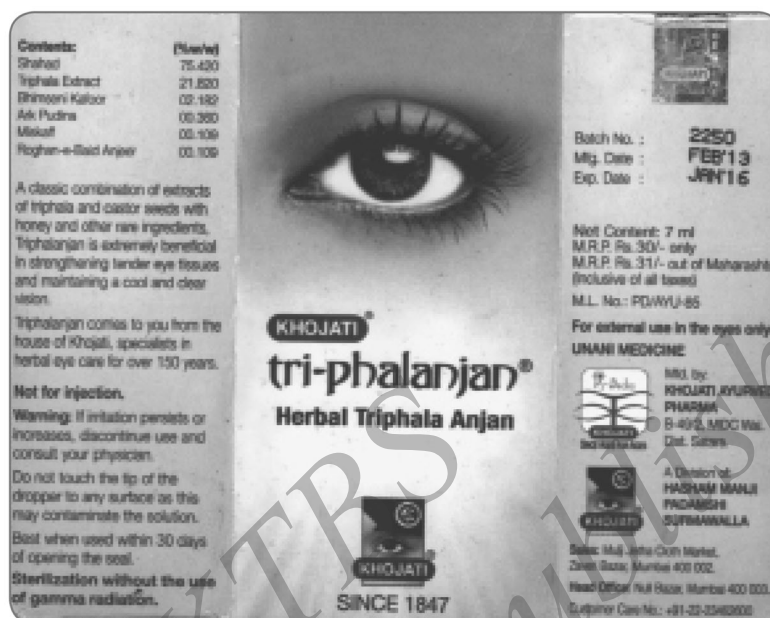
II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence each:

1. Who is called a consumer?
2. What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?
3. What is the Right of every Consumer?
4. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?
5. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

1. What are the problems faced by consumer?
2. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?
3. Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection Council.
4. What are the major functions of the Consumer Protection Council?
5. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.
6. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?

IV. Observe the picture given below and answer the questions given below:



1. What is the Company's name printed on the packet?
2. What is the maximum price printed?
3. What is the date of manufacturing of this item?
4. What is the date within this item is to be used?

V. Activities:

1. Visit your district Consumer Forum with your teacher. Observe the functions of the forum and collect information.
2. Prepare four slogans to create consumer awareness.
3. Plan a Jatha on the World Consumer Day and engage yourself in creating consumer awareness.
4. Collect different types of bills/receipts of awareness.

VI. Project:

Imagine on instance of being cheated by the trader and prepare an application of complaint. Prepare your own supporting documents.

