

S.S.T. - 8

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Unit - I {History}

1. India and the Modern World

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. Why do we begin the history of modern India in the eighteenth century?

Ans. For the hundred years India remained in bondage which kept it backward and delayed it becoming modern.

B. How can you say that the modern period started in Europe earlier than India ?

Ans. The historians think that the modern age began in Europe earlier than other parts of the world. In Europe the period of Renaissance rise of capitalism and the Industrial revolution brought major changes and therefore the period may be considered as the beginning of the modern period in Europe.

C. What are the prominent features of the modern period ?

Ans. The prominent features of modern period are industrialisation, urbanisation, swift transportation and communication democratic political system and uniform laws.

D. What do mean by Renaissance ? Where and how did it start ?

Ans. Renaissance means rebirth of learning based on the spirit of scientific enquiry. It began in Italy. Many artists and scholars who fled from constant inople found patronage in Italy. They contributed to the renaissance.

E. What do you mean by protestant performance ? Why did it start ?

Ans. The revolt against autocratic rulers and objectionable practices of the Roman Catholic church based on blind faith. It was know as the protetant reformation.

F. Distinguish between feudalism and capitalism ?

Ans. The capitalism were owners of factories and machines and the goods which were produced in the factories with the help of machines.

G. In which contury of Europe did the first polotical revolution take place and what was it consequence ?

Ans. The first political revolution took place in England in 1688 under his system the monarch no longer enjoyed unlimited powers. He / She became answerable to the parliament the representative body of the people.

H. What do you mean by imperialism ? What were the main imperialist countries of Europe ?

Ans. Do yourself.

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I. Which were the main guiding principles of the Republic of France ?

Ans. Liberty, Fraternity and Equality were the main guiding principles of the Republic of France.

J. What was the main cause of Russian revolution ?

Ans. Capitalism was the main cause of Russian revolution.

2. Answer the following questions in details :-

A. Discuss the main changes brought in Europe during the modern period ?

Ans. Protestant churches independent of the Roman church were set up in many parts of Europe. Many towns prospered in Europe because of increase in trade the merchants became prosperous and occupied an important position in the society sailors and navigators of Europe discovered new sea routes to many lands. All these developments led to the end of feudalism in Europe and a new system of society called capitalism began.

B. What were the achievements of the war of Independence and the French Revolution ?

Ans. After the second world war the imperial powers were weakened and their hold slackened in the colonies. Two world wars have taken place in the twentieth century which have affected almost every part of the world. Millions of people killed in these wars but there were efforts to put an end to the war and to build a peaceful world as a whole and every country in the world faces.

French Revolution :- The condition of the common people in France was miserable while the nobles and the highups of the Church. The king of France, Louis XVI wanted to impose more taxes and collect fresh loans from the people. Now the people started fighting for their rights and the revolution broke out their representatives declared themselves to be the National Assembly of France. The National Assembly adopted the Declaration of rights of man and Citizen, announcing that men are born and remain free and equal in rights. The Republic of France was established and Liberty, Fraternity and Equality became the guiding principles.

C. Distinguish between Capitalism and Socialism ?

Ans. A new capitalism class of merchant arose in Europe. The earlier feudal system was replaced by the capitalist system. It divides the people into two main classes. The capitalist and the workers. The workers did not receive much of the gains of new industries and remain poor and often unemployed. Then the capitalism was replaced by a new system of society known as socialist society in which all the things that are used to produce necessities of life land factories etc. would become the collective

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property of the entire society and not of a few individuals.

D. Which factors were responsible for the conquest of Asia and Africa by the imperialist countries ?

Ans. The government of Asian and African countries were weak. They did not have any worthwhile navy. The economic changes had not started. The Europeans who had come to Asian countries for trade conquered them and established their colonies. The other reason to set up their colonies in Asia and Africa by Europeans was to get raw materials for their industries and sell their manufactured goods in these countries. In this way, the colonial imperialist conquest of Asia and Africa started.

E. How can you say that the Industrial Revolution was responsible for the rise of capitalism and imperialism ?

Ans. After the Industrial Revolution the factory owner or the Capitalist was the most powerful person in society. Production of goods was done with the help of machines through which capitalism and imperialism became stronger.

3. Match the names of Persons :-

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------|
| a. Karlmarck | : | Russian Revolution |
| b. Louis XVI | : | King of France |
| c. Rousseau | : | French philosopher. |
| d. Thomas Jefferson | : | War of American Independence |
| e. Czar | : | Emperor of Russia |

4. Write True or False :-

Ans. a. T, b. T, c. T, d. F, e. F, f. T, g. F, h. T.

5. Arrange the following in chronological order :-

Ans. Do yourself with the help of your teacher.

2. India in the Eighteenth Century

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. Which were the chief contenders on the political scene of India in the mid-eighteenth century ? Which of them ultimately came out victorious ?

Ans. In the mid-eighteenth century, the Mughals, the Marathas and the English East India Company had emerged as chief contenders for political supremacy in India. By the end of the eighteenth century the British came out victorious in the contest and colonised large part of India.

B. Who were called later Mughals name some of the important rulers belonging to the later Mughal period ?

Ans. Aurangzeb's successors were called the later Mughals. The most

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important among them were Bahadur Shah-I, Jahandar Shah, Farrukh Siyar and Mohammad Shah.

C. Name some important states which became independent during the later Mughal period ?

Ans. Independent states were Hyderabad, Bengal and Awadh.

D. Which five districts of Maratha powershad emerged by the middle of eighteenth century ?

Ans. By the middle of the eighteenth century, five districts of Maratha power emerged were peshwa at Poona, Gaekwad at Baroda, Bhoosle at Nagpur, Holkar at Indore and Singhia at Gwalior.

E. Between whom was the third battle of Panipat fought and when ? What was its main effect ?

Ans. The third Battle of Panipat was fought between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1761. Marathas were badly defeated in this war. The defeat at Panipat ruined the possibility of Marathas replacing the Mughals as an all India power.

F. Name some important trade centers developed during the eighteenth century ?

Ans. Some of the important centres of trade and commerce in this period were Murshidabad and Dhaka in Bengal, Hyderabad and Masulipatam in south and Faizabad, Banaras, Lucknow and Gorakhpur in Awadh.

G. Which languages made great progress during the eighteenth century ?

Ans. Indian languages such as Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, and Punjabi made good progress during the eighteenth century.

H. What progress was made in the field of music and painting in the eighteenth century ?

Ans. Great progress was made in the field of classical music like khayal as well as lighter modes of Thumri and Ghazal singing. Painting developed in many areas under the influence of the Mughal and Rajput styles particularly in Kulu, Kangra and Chamba.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

A. What were the chief features of the political conditions of India in the 18th Century ?

Ans. The political conditions of India in the 18th century was one of the extreme disunity with the decline of the Mughal empire no other Indian power emerged to take its place to unite the country under a central authority. The Marathas also could not fulfil this task. The ruling sections in various states were divided into opposing groups and their mutual rivalries weakened their respective state.

B. Give an account of the expansion of the Maratha power during the reign of various peshwas ?

Ans. Balaji Vishwanath contributed greatly to the success of Shahu. He rose the

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position of the peshwa and started the expansion of Maratha empire. All the territories that has formed Shivaji Kingdom were restored to Shahu. In 1719, the Maratha forces led by the Peshwa helped one of the Saiyid brothers in overthrowing Farrukhsiyar. The Marathas now wanted to establish their supremacy at Delhi. The office of the Peshwa became the most powerful office and soon eclipsed the authority of the Maratha king, Baji Rais son Balaji Rao continued the expansionist policy. During his peshwanship the Marathas reached as far as Bihar and Orissa in the east and Punjab in the North. This was the period of great east of Maratha power.

C. What were the causes of the decline of Maratha power ?

Ans. The Maratha power suffered from certain basic weaknesses which lead to it downfall, Marathas were never able to develop a political system which could help them to consolidate their conquests and establish a stable administration.

D. Describe the political cultural and social conditions of India in the eighteenth century ?

Ans. The political conditions of India in the 18th century was one of extreme disunity with the decline of the Mughal empire, no other Indian power emerged to take its place to unite the country under a central authority. The Marathas also could not fulfil this task. The ruling sections in various states were divided into opposing groups and their mutual rivalries weakened their respective states. Indian society also presented a picture of disunity. Hindus were divided into upper and lower castes and innumerable Jat's. A Large number of people were considered untouchables. In spite of Conflicts and wars, cultural progress continued.

3. Fill in the Blanks :-

- Ans.**
- Aurangzeb's* successors were called later Mughals.
 - Balaji Vaishwanath* contributed greatly to the success of Shahu.
 - The third battle of Panipat took place in *1761*.
 - Ahmad Shah Abdali had left *Najib-Ud-Daulah* in charge.
 - Khayal is a type of *classic* music.

4. Match the names of persons given in Column A :-

Ans.	A	B
a.	Ranjit Singh	: Punjab
b.	Badan Singh	: Bharatpur
c.	Hyder Ali	: Mysore
d.	Shahu	: Satara
e.	Bhansle	: Nagpur
f.	Gaekwad	: Baroda

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- g. Holkas : Indore
h. Singhia : Gwalior

5. Write True or False :-

Ans. a. T, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. F, f. F.

3. British Conquest of India

1. Answer the following questions in brief :-

A. The Companies of which European countries had established trading centres in India ?

Ans. The Companies of various countries mainly those of Portugal, Holland, England, France and Denmark had established their trading centres in different parts of India.

B. What things did the Companies mainly buy from India ?

Ans. These companies mainly bought spices, cotton textiles prepared on Handlooms, indigo used in dyed cloth, saltpetre which was an essential raw material in the manufacture of gunpowder etc. from India.

C. What caused the second Carnatic war ?

Ans. British and French involvement in the local politics of Hyderabad and the Carnatic caused the second Carnatic war.

D. What were the main consequences of the Third Carnatic war ?

Ans. The final phase of the Anglo French conflict started in 1756 when the seven years war broke out in Europe. The French forces were defeated in Carnatic. The English replaced the French in Hyderabad and the Nizam gave the Northern Sarkars to the English. The French lost all their possessions in India.

E. What circumstances led to the battle of Plassey in 1757 ?

Ans. Siraj-ud-daulah angered the British by granting asylum to some Frenchmen who had fled from Chandernagore, so Clive decided to overthrow Siraj. He won over some of the members of Siraj's Court, including the commander in chief Mir Jafar. It led to the battle of Plassey in 1757, Siraj was defeated and killed.

F. How did the dual systems of government affect Bengal ?

Ans. After Mir Jafar's death in 1765 the new Nawab of Bengal signed a treaty with Clive. According to this treaty, the military powers and criminal jurisdiction were handed over to the Company. In Bengal the Company attained full control over revenue collection and military and criminal jurisdiction. The Nawab's office was reduced to a position of responsibility without any power. This was the dual system of government which lasted till 1772. Under this system, the people of Bengal suffered because the Company's officials collected revenue oppressively even during a

severe famine in Bengal in 1770.

G. On what pretexts did Dalhousie annex Awadh ?

Ans. Dalhousie used the pretext of maladministration to annex Awadh in 1856. He followed the doctrine of Lapse. By about 1856, the British conquest of India was complete and British empire in India was firmly established.

H. What do you understand by the Doctrine of Lapse ? Which states were annexed by the British under this Doctrine ?

Ans. Doctrine of Lapse means that a dependent state would pass into British hands if the ruler died without a natural heir. It denied adopted son the right to inherit the throne. During Dalhousie tenure when many rulers of dependent Indian states died without a male heir. The states were Jhansi, Nagpur and Satara.

I. On which pretexts did Dalhousie annex a part of Sikkim ?

Ans. Dalhousie annexed a part of Sikkim in 1850 because the ruler had ill-treated the company's servant.

J. What were the two main causes of the collapse of Indian states and establishment of the British power in India ?

Ans. The real cause of the collapse of Indian states after the fall of Mughal empire was that Indian rulers could not develop a stable and efficient political order which could retain the loyalty of the subject. The Indian rulers were not united, they were always engaged in conflicts with each other. The British took advantage of this disunity and adopted the policy of Divide and Rule which was the cause of establishing their political power in India.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Give an Account of the causes and consequences of the battle of Plassey in 1757 ?

Ans. Siraj-ud-Daulah angered the British by granting asylum to some Frenchmen who had fled from Chandernagore. So Clive decided to overthrow Siraj. He won over some of the members of Siraj's court, including the commander in chief Mir Jafar. It led to the battle of Plassey in 1757. Siraj was defeated and killed. Mir Jafar, who became the new Nawab rewarded the English East India Company with a large sum of money the Zamindari right to collect revenue of Twenty four parganas in Bengal and right to free trade. This victory at Plassey made the British the actual ruler of Bengal.

B. What were the causes and consequences of the battle of Buxar ?

Ans. To free himself from the company domination, Mir Qasim shifted his capital to Mughayr (Munger), Modernised his army and built ammunition factory. He denied the British undue trade privileges over the Indians. Finding this unacceptable, the company declared war on Mir

Qasim in 1763. Mir Jafar was restored as the Nawab of Bengal. Consequences of the battle of Buxar : After Mir Jafar's death in 1765 the new Nawab of Bengal signed a treaty with Clive according to this treaty the military powers and criminal jurisdiction were handed over to the company, In Bengal the Company attained full control over revenue collection and military and criminal jurisdiction. The Nawab's office was reduced to a position of responsibility without any power. This was the dual systems of government which lasted till 1772.

C. What were the terms of Wellesley's subsidiary alliance ? What were its effects on the Indian rulers who adopted it ?

Ans. Lord Wellesley introduced the subsidiary alliance systems to establish British supremacy in India. A ruler who accepted this alliance had to maintain British troops at his own cost or had to cede some territories for this purpose. Tipu Sultan refused to accept this system of subsidiary alliance. It resulted in the fourth Mysore war in 1794. The Nizam who in 1798 became the first ruler to accept the subsidiary alliance, joined the British against Tipu.

D. Narrate the main events which led to the subjugation of Marathas by the British ?

Ans. Taking advantage of disunity among the Marathas, the British started interfering in the internal affairs of the Marathas. This led to three Anglo-Maratha wars. The first Anglo-Maratha war took place between 1775 and 1782. In this war the British could not get substantial gains but in the second war they succeeded in weakening the power of the Maratha Chiefs and isolating them. In 1809, a Treaty was made between the British and Ranjit Singh according to which Ranjit Singh's territory was restricted to the west of the river Sutlej and British influence extended up to the river Sutlej and came closer to the border of Nepal and Gurkhas. They began to encroach upon British territories in India. Which led to the Anglo-Gurkha war. The Gurkhas led by Amar Singh Thapa were defeated. Treaty concluded at Sagauli in 1816 the Gurkhas ceded the provinces of Garhwal and Kumaon including Almora, Nainital, Mussoorie and Shimla. They withdrew from Sikkim and accepted a British resident at the Nepalese capital Kathmandu and the Gurkhas were recruited into the Company's forces in large number.

E. Briefly describe the events leading to the annexation of Punjab ?

Ans. Ranjit Singh's death in 1839 was followed by internal problems in Punjab. When Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, the first Anglo-Sikh war broke out. The British defeated the Sikh army, and occupied Lahore. Second Anglo-Sikh war broke out when Lord Dalhousie declared war on the Sikhs. The Sikhs were defeated and the British annexed Punjab in 1849. The British became the paramount power in India. Policy of Dalhousie known

as the Doctrine of Lapse became very common.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans. a. The trading centres of European were called *Factories*.
 b. The French had their head quarters at *Pondicherry*.
 c. The English Company had its centre at *St. George* in Madras.
 d. *J.F. Dupleix* was the French governor of Pondicherry.
 e. The British succeeded in installing *Muhammad Ali* as the Nizam of Hyderabad.
 f. The dual system of government was followed in the state of *Bengal*.
 g. *Lord Wellesley* introduced the policy of subsidiary Alliance.
 h. *Dalhousie* introduced the Doctrine of Lapse.

4. Choose the correct option :-

- Ans. a. ii, b. iv, c. i, d. iii, e. iv.

5. Write True or False :-

- Ans. a. F, b. F, c. F, d. T, e. T.

6. Match the dates given in column A with the events given in column B :-

- | Ans. | A | : | B |
|------|---------|---|--|
| a. | 1756-63 | : | The third Carnatic war. |
| b. | 1757 | : | Battle of Plassey. |
| c. | 1772 | : | Warren Hastings became the governor of Bengal. |
| d. | 1764 | : | Battle of Buxar. |
| e. | 1843 | : | Annexation of Sind. |
| f. | 1849 | : | Annexation of Punjab. |

4. Administrative Structure, Policies and Impact of British Rule

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. Why did the British Parliament pass the Regulating Act. in 1773 ?

Ans. Regulating Act. was passed by the British Parliament in 1773 to take the political power from the officials of the East India Company.

B. What were the weaknesses of the Regulating Act. ?

Ans. This Act. had its own weaknesses. There were constant quarrels between Warren Hastings, the first governor general and the members of the council. The Supreme Court also did not function smoothly as its jurisdiction and its relations with the council were not clear. It was also not clear which law. Indian or English was to follow.

C. What were the main provisions of Pitt's India Act. ?

Ans. To remove the drawbacks of the Regulating Act. and to make the administration of the company. Indian territories efficient Pitt's India

Act. was passed in 1784.

D. What changes did Lord Cornwallis introduce in the Indian police system ?

Ans. Lord Cornwallis organised a regular police force for maintaining law and order in 1791 a Superintendent of Police for Calcutta was appointed and some other cities were placed in the charge of Kotwals. The districts were divided into Thanas each of which was put under the charge of a Daroga. The hereditary village police men became Chowkidars. Later the post of a District Superintendent of Police was created.

E. Name the three land revenue settlements introduced by the British in India ?

Ans. The three land Revenue settlements introduced by the British in India are :

i. Permanent Settlement.

ii. Ryotwari Systems.

iii. Mahalwari Systems.

F. Why did the British invest in Plantation ?

Ans. As industrialisation progressed in England there was growing demand for crops. That formed raw materials for industries. So, after the 1830's British planters in India invested heavily in plantations for growing crops such as tea, in digo, jute, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cinchone.

G. Why did Indian handicraft industries decline during British rule ?

Ans. Indian handicraft industries declined due to high duties on Indian goods and the in flow of cheap machine made by British goods into India.

H. Why was English education started by Lord William Bentinck in India ?

Ans. The British introduced western education in India when they realised that employing educated Indians in public offices would reduce administrative costs and ensure the loyalty of the Indians.

I. Why did the British develop the means of transportation and communication in India ?

Ans. The use of India as a market for British manufactures and a source of raw materials for British industries was made easier by improvements in transport and communication. The most significant improvement in transport however began with the introduction of railways in India.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

A. What were the drawbacks in the Regulating Act of 1773 ? Which the Pitt's India Act sought to remove ?

Ans. In order to stop the malpractices by company's officials, this act required every official on his return home, to give a statement of his properties and how they were acquired. This act had its own weaknesses. There were constant quarrels between Warren Hastings, the first governor general and the members of the council. The Supreme court also did not function smoothly as its jurisdiction and its relations with the council

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were not clear. It was also not clear which law Indian or English it was to follow. Infact the control of British government over the company remained. Vague even after the enactment of the Regulating Act. To remove the drawbacks of the Regulating Act and to make the administration of the Company's Indian territories efficient, Pitts India Act. was passed.

B. How were the army and the police organized by the British in India ?

Ans. The British army in India Comprised royal troops and the company's troops. The Royal troops, with only British recruits, had far better terms of service than the company's troops. Indian soldiers called sepoy's formed the bulk of the company's troops However, the highest postion that an Indian could hold was that of a subedar. The service conditions of Indian soldiers were also far inferior to those of European. Soldiers in the Company's troops. Police Lord Cornwallis organised a regular police force for maintaining law and order a Superintendent of Police for Calcutta was apporite and some other cities were placed in the change of Kotwals. The districts were divided into Thana, each of which was put under the change of a Daroga. The here ditary village police men became Chowkidar later the post of suprintendent of police was created. The British held all the high posts.

C. Give an account of the organization of the civil service during British rule in India ?

Ans. It was Lord cornwalis who was the real founder of the British civil service in India. He separated branched the commercial and revenue branches of administration, banned acceptance of presents by the administrative staff and arranged for playing them handsome salaries. In course of time the members of this civil service became the highest paid civilians in the world. For a long time one could enter the civil service only through nomination by the Directors of the company. The nomination system continued upto 1853 when a system of open. Competition through examination was introduced. Indians were not allowed to enter the civil service.

D. Which were the different revenue settlements introduced by the british ? What was the effect of the different revenue settlements on Indians agriculture and the conditions of peasants ?

Ans. In 1793, Lord Cornwallies introduced the Permanent settlement of land revenue in Bengal, later it was extended to Bihar, Orissa the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and Banaras. Under this system 89 percent of the revenue went to state and 11 percent to the Zamindar who became the heriditary owner of the Land, However if a Zamindar failed to pay his dues, his land was confiscated. The permanent Settlement ensured to the

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company regular income. It also created a new class of land lords (Zamindars) which was loyal to the British. In 1799, they were empowered to evict the tenants and also to confiscate their property for non payment of their dues to the Landlord. This resulted in making a large section of tenants dispossessed of their land particularly when crops failed. Settlement benefitted the Landlord more than government. In Madras Presidency a different kind of settlement was introduced. This is known as the Ryotwari system. In this direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot, that is the cultivator. The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years on the basis of the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop. Under this system, the position of the cultivator became more secure but the rigid system of revenue collection often forced him into the clutches of the money lender.

E. Describe the negative and positive effects of the English education introduced by the British in India ?

Ans. The British introduced western education in India when they realised that employing educated Indians in public offices would reduce administrative costs and ensure the loyalty of the Indians. The new educational system was criticised on the ground that it was meant only to produce clerks for the British administration. The education of the masses was neglected with the decline of the old system and the neglect of elementary education. About 90 percent of the Indian population remained illiterate. The British rulers also thought that English educated Indian would be supporters of the British rule. In spite of its serious limitations English education brought the English educated Indians into contact with modern knowledge as well as with modern ideas of liberty, equality, democracy and nationalism.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.**
- a. In the army of British India an Indian could hold the highest post of *Subedar* only.
 - b. *Lord Cornwallis* introduced the Indian civil service.
 - c. The first Indian Railway line between *Bombay* and *Thane* became operative in 1853.
 - d. In the mahalwari systems of revenue settlement the *talukdar* or head of the Mahal was responsible for collection and payment of revenue.
 - e. The Bengal coal mining company was formed in 1843.
 - f. The first cotton textile mill was setup in *Bombay* in 1853.
 - g. The first machine for spinning jute was set up in *Shirampur* Bengal in 1855.
 - h. The telegraph was introduced in India in 1853.
 - i. *Lord William Bentinck* started the English education in India.

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- j. *Wood's Despatch* recommended the establishment of a graded system of English education in India.

4. Match the years given in column A with the events given in column B :-

Ans.	A	B
a.	1773	: Regulating Act.
b.	1784	: Pitts India Act.
c.	1853	: College of Fort William established (First Telegraph)
d.	1854	: Wood's Dispatch.
e.	1856	: Widow remarriage Act.
f.	1829	: Legal ban on Sati system.
g.	1835	: Introduction of English education.
h.	1793	: Code of laws introduction by Lord Cornwallies.

5. Write True or False :-

Ans. a. F, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. T, f. F, g. T, h. F.

Social and Religious Reform Movements

5. in India in the Nineteenth Century

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. What were the main social and religious evils prevalent in the Indian society in the 19th century ?

Ans. The main social and religious evils prevalent in 19th Century in Indian Society were sati systems, Polygamy, child marriage, female infanticide and caste discrimination.

B. When and by whom was the Brahmo Samaj founded ? What were the main principles of the Brahmo Samaj ?

Ans. Raja Ram Mahan Roy advocated monotheism or the worship of one God. He opposed idol workshop and meaningless rituals which he belived gave rise to superstitions and social evils. He founded the Brahm Sabha later called the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 to Campaign against social evils.

C. What was the main achievement of Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar ?

Ans. Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar denounced caste discriminations and made efforts to women's education his greatest contribution was to the cause of widows upliftment and to get the widow remarriage Act. passed in 1856.

D. What is meant by the young Bengal movement ? What was Derozio's role in it ?

Ans. For carrying on modernising movement in Bengal, the Hindu college of Calcutta, founded in 1817 played an important role Henri Lui Vivian Doroziya, a teacher at the Hindu college, Callcuta, encouraged his

students to think freely his students collectively called the young Bengal ridiculed all old traditions and customs and demanded freedom of thought and expression and education for women.

E. Mention the main contribution of Mahatma Phule ?

Ans. Mahatma Phule dedicated himself to the cause of the oppressed section of society and of women upliftment. In 1848, he started school for the girls of the so called lower castes and educated his wife. So that she could teach in that school. In 1873 he founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj which was open to every one without any distinction of caste and religion. He was opposed to the supremacy of Brahmins and started the practice of arranging marriage ceremonies without Brahmin priests. He was given the title of Mahatma for his work for the cause of the oppressed.

F. Write briefly about the contributions of M.G.Ranade ?

Ans. Mahadev Govind Ranade who was also one of the founders of the founders of the Indian National Congress, believed that without social reforms it was not possible to achieve any progress in the political and economic fields. He was a great advocate of Hindu Muslim Unity.

G. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj ? What were his main teachings ?

Ans. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of Arya Samaj. He discouraged idol worship, social inequalities and child marriage. He advocated women education and widow remarriage. He began the Shuddhi Movement to reconvert Hindus who had converted to Islam and Christianity. The satyarth Prakash was his most important book.

H. What was the contribution of Arya Samaj to the spread of education in India ?

Ans. In 1886, Dayanand's followers led by Lala Hansraj established the Dayanand Anglo Vedic School (D.A.V.) at Lahore soon a number of DAV Schools and Colleges were set up at various places. The education imparted at these institutions was a synthesis of traditional Indian learning and western Scientific studies. However differences over the education policy caused a split in the Arya Samaj in 1902, the more orthodox members established the Gurukul at Haridwar based strictly on ancient Ashram lines.

I. What are the main activities of the Ram Krishna Mission ?

Ans. To propagate the teachings of Rama Krishna and to put them into practice, Ram Krishna Mission was founded in 1897 by his favourite disciple Vivekananda. The mission stood for social service. The best way to serve God is to serve mankind was its Motto Ram Krishna Mission since its beginning has grown into a very powerful centre of numerous public activities. These include organising relief during floods faminer and epidemics establishing hospitals and running educational institutions.

J. What was the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in the spread of education and awakening of Muslims ?

Ans. Sir syed Ahmad Khan was the Muslim reformer. He started a reform movement called the Aligarh Movement. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan opposed Purdah system, polygamy and the system of divorce. In 1875 he established the Mohammedan Anglo oriental college at Aligarh.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

A. Why do we call Raja Ram Mohan Roy the founder of Modern India ?

Ans. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was called the founder of Modern India. He advocated monotheism or the worship of one God. He opposed idol worship and meaning less rituals which he believed gave rise to superstitions and social evils. He raised his voice against social evils such as sati, polygamy, child marriage, female infanticide and caste discrimination. He founded the Brahmo Samaj. The greatest achievement of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the field of social reform was the abolition of sati. He advocated the abolition of polygamy and wanted women to be educated and given the right to inherit property. He supported the introduction of modern English education in India.

B. Describe the role of Swami Dayanand Saraswati in religions and social reforms ?

Ans. Dayanand Saraswati originally called Mul Shankar was born in Gujrat. He discouraged idol worship social inequalities and child marriage. He advocated women education and widow remarriage. He established Arya Samaj in Bombay. He popularised the Slogan go back to the Vedas. He began the Shuddi movement to reconvert Hindu who had converted to Islam and Christianity. He preached and wrote in Hindi.

C. Give an account of the Social and Religious reformers of western India ?

Ans. In 1867, the Prathana Samaj of Bombay was founded two of its chief architects were Mahadev Govind Ranade and Rama Krishana Bhandarkar, The leaders of the Prathana Samaj were influenced by the Brahma Samaj. They condemned the caste system and the practice of untouchability. They worked for improving the status of women and advocated widow remarriage. Two other great reformers in western India were Gopal Hari Deshmuk Lokahit wadi and Jotirao Govindro Phule Lokahit wadi condemned the caste system and worked for the uplift of women. Phule dedicated himself to the cause of the oppressed section of society and of women upliftmen. In 1848, he started school for the girls of the so called lower castes and educated his wife so that she could teach in that school.

D. Who were the main social and religious reformers of south India. On which issues did they mainly concentrate ?

Ans. Inspired by the Brahmo Samaj, the Veda Samaj was established in Madras

in 1864. It advocated discarding of caste distinctions and promotion of widow remarriage and girls education. It condemned the superstitions and rituals of orthodox. Hinduism and propagated belief in one supreme god. Chembeti Sridharatu. Naidu was the most prominent leader of the Veda Samaj. An outstanding leader of the reform movements in southern India was Kandukuri Veeresalingam. He was influenced by the ideas of the Brahmo Samaj particularly those of Keshab Chandra Sen his greatest contribution was to the cause of the emancipation of women. This promoting girls education and widow remarriage Shree Narayana Guru in Kerala started the emancipation of the oppressed sections of society. He founded the Sri Narayana Dharma Prapalana Yogam Which became an important organisation for social reform. He advocated one caste, one religion and one God for all.

E. Give an account of the reform movements of the Sikhs ?

Ans. Among the Sikhs, the movement for reform was started by the Singh Sabhas which were formed at Amritsar and Lahore. The two Sabhas which later merged played an important role in the spread of education. The Singh Sabhas established Khalsa schools and colleges all over Punjab and promoted Punjabi Language and literature. Later in early decades of the 20th Century a powerful movement was launched for the reform of gurudwaras, Which were under the control of priests and Mahauls who treated them as their private property. The movement was led by the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabaudhak Committee and the Akali Dal after 1858, social and religious reform movements spread in all parts of the country and prepared the ground for the rise of nationalism in India.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.**
- Sati was declared illegal in 1829 by Raja Ram Mohan Ray with the effort of *William Bentinck*.
 - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's most significant role was to get the *widows remarrige Act*. passed.
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan* founded the Anglo Mohammedan anglo Oriental college at *Aligarh*.
 - To remove the discrimination based on the casto and religious Jotiba Phule established the *Satya Shodahak Samaj*.
 - Acording to the Sharda Act. of 1929 the minimum age for marriage was fixed 14 for girls and 18 for boys.

4. Match the names of the organizations given in column A with the names of the persons given in column B :-

Ans.	A	B
a.	Brahmo Samaj	: Raja Ram Mohan Roy
b.	Arya Samaj	: Swami Dayanand Saraswati

- c. Prarthana Samaj : M.G.Ranade
- d. Ram Kishna Mission : Swami Vivekanand
- e. Satya Shodhak Samaj : Jotiba Phule
- f. Mohemmadan Anglo Oriental college : Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

5. **Wirte Ture or False :-**

- a. T, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. T, f. F, g. T.

6. Revolts against British Rule

1. **Answer the following question in brief :-**

**A. Which was the first major revolt after the British conquest of Bengal ?
Who led this revolt ?**

Ans. The first major revolt broke out soon after the British conquest of Bengal. It was led by Sanyaris and Fakirs and spread to many areas of eastern India.

B. Which were the main revolts of the vrious tribal groups in different parts of the country ?

Ans. Some other powerful revolts were the revolts of the Bhils in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra , kols in Bengal Bihar and Orissa, Gondsand Khonds in Orissa, Kolis in Maharashtra, Mers in Rajasthan and Santhals in Bengal and Bihar. There were many revolts by the tribal people of the north eastern India such as the revolt of the Kharis in Meghalaya.

C. Where and when did the Poligars revolt against the British ?

Ans. From 1795 to 1805, an anti Briish rebellion broke out in southern parts of the country the rebellion was led by the Zamindars or poligar as they were called in some parts of the country.

D. Write a note on Vellore Mutiny ?

Ans. The Vellore Mutiny was suppressed by troops sent from Arcot while 350 sepoy were killed and 500 taken prisoner 117 British soldiers were killed in the mutiny.

E. What was the immedicate cause of the Revolt of 1857 ?

Ans. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was linked with religious sentiments. Some sepoy in Meerut refused to use the enfield rifles because it was belived. That the cartridges of these rifles were greased with caws and pigs fat which was against the religious sentiments of both the Hindus and the Muslims.

F. When and why was Mangal Pandey hanged ?

Ans. On 29 March 1857, Mangal Pandey of the 34th Infantry Barrackpore called upon his fellow sepoy to revolt against the use of the new cartridges. So he was arrested on and on 8 April he was hanged.

G. Name some important leaders of the revolt of 1857 ?

Ans. The main leaders of the revolt were Kunwar Singh in Bihar, Nana Sahib in Kanpur, Rani Laxmi Bai in Jhansi and Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow.

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H. What were the main political causes of the Revolt of 1857 ?

Ans. The British annexed territories on the basis of the subsidiary alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse and by discontinuing the titles and pensions of rulers. They dislodged many native rulers. They deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shad of Awadh on ground of maladministration.

I. Which major changes were brought by the British government in its policy towards India after the revolt of 1857 ?

Ans. After the revolt of 1857, the British government recaptured Delhi, Bahadur Shah was taken to prisoner and after the trial he was exiled to Rangoon in Burma. Three of his sons were caught and shot at the kuni Darwaja in Delhi. Lucknow fell to British troops Rani Jhansi was driven out of Jhansi and was killed in the war. The Suppression of the revolt was accompanied and followed by inhuman atrocities committed by the British troops on the rebel leaders and soldiers and the common civilian population.

J. Why is the Revolt of 1857 called the first war of Independence by Indian historians ?

Ans. The Revolt of 1857 called the first war of Independence because it created an urge among all Indians to get freedom from the British rule in India.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

A. Describe the main causes of the revolt of 1857 ?

Ans. The great armed uprising took place against the British rule in India. There was wide spread discontent among the various groups of people against the British rule, due to their oppressive policies. There were political causes, social and Religious causes, Economic and Military causes of the revolt. According to the political causes. The British annexed territories on the basis of the subsidiary alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse and by discontinuing the titles and pensions of rulers. The immediate cause of the revolt was also linked with religious sentiments on 29 March 1857, Mangal Pandey of 34th Infantry at Barrackpore called upon his fellow sepoys to revolt against the use of the new cartridges some sepoys of Meerut refused to use the new enfield rifles because it was believed that the cartridges of these rifles were greased with Cows and Pigs fat which was against religious sentiments of both the Hindus and the Muslims. The British economic policies caused widespread discontent under the new land revenue system many Zamindars lost their lands, peasants suffered due to high rates of taxes and rigidity in collection. There was discontent among the Indian soldiers because all the high posts in the army were reserved for the Europeans.

B. What were the main causes of the failure of the revolt of 1857 ?

Ans. There were several causes of the failure of the revolt. The British had the support of a strong government in England. Besides their administrative

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centres in India were well connected by railways, roads and telegraph lines. The British also had able generals and superior military techniques were outdated the rebel leaders lacked military experience and coordination and they failed to consolidate their victories. Some ruler of Indian princely states didnot join the revolt some even helped the british in suppressing the revolt another weakness of the revolt was aloofness of the educated Indians.

C. How did the British suppress the revolt of 1857 ?

Ans. Delhi was recaptured by the British in September 1857. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner. He was tried and exiled to Rangoon in Burma. Three of his sons were captured and killed Rani Laxmi Bai was killed while fighting Victorious British armies began mass killing and systematic acts of brutality on a large scale. Thousands of people were massacred, villages and cities were destroyed.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.** a. The rebels proclaimed *Bahadur Shah Zafar* the Emperor of India.
b. *Nana Sahib* led the revolt at Kanpur.
c. *Lord Canning* was the last governor general under the company.
d. *Kanwar Singh* led the revolt in Bihar.
e. Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt in *Lucknow*.
f. The Revolt of 1857 started from *Meerut* on *18 May* 1857.
g. Wahabi sect was founded by *Sayyad Ahmad Bareilvi*.
h. Queen's proclamation was read out at a durbar held in Allahabad on *1 November* 1858.

4. Match the names of the tribes given in Column A with the areas given in Column B :-

Ans.	A	B
a.	Bhils	: Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
b.	Mers	: Rajasthan
c.	Santhals	: Bengal and Bihar
d.	Khasis	: Meghalaya
e.	Kolis	: Maharashtra

5. Write True or False against the following statements :-

Ans. a. T, b. T, c. F, d. T, e. T.

British Policies and Administration

7. in India after 1858

1. Answer the following question in breif :-

A. What changes were brought in the numbers of the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly in the Act.1861 ?

Ans. By an Act passed in 1861, The number of ordinary members of the Excutive

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Council was increased to five. The membership of the Legislative Council was enlarged by an addition of Six to Twelve more members and rich merchants were also nominated to this council as a reward for their loyalty.

B. Which Indian people were sometimes nominated to the Legislative Council ?

Ans. Rich merchants were nominated to the Legislative council as a reward for their loyalty.

C. What changes were introduced in provincial administration in the Act of 1861 ?

Ans. The Act of 1861 also introduced some changes in provincial administration. The Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay were administered by a Governor and an Executive Council consisting three Members.

D. What were the demands of Indian leaders with regard to local self governments ?

Ans. Indian leaders demanded that the Legislative Councils should be made representative bodies and their members should be elected by the people. They also demanded more powers for these Councils.

E. The income from which departments and trade items were kept wholly by the central government ?

Ans. The income from the post offices, railways, sale of opium and salt and custom duties was kept wholly by the Central government.

F. The income of which sources was divided between the Centre and provinces ?

Ans. The income from the sources like the land revenue stamp duties excise etc. was divided between the centre and provinces.

G. Why were the custom duties on goods manufactured in Britain abolished in 1882 ? Why did the government reimpose these duties and when ?

Ans. The government had a monopoly over the production and sale of opium and salt under pressure from the British government the custom duties on goods manufactured in Britain particularly cotton cloth were abolished in 1882. However, the government had to reimpose these duties in 1894 to meet the loss of revenue.

H. Why did the British reorganise the army on the basis of caste groups and tribes ?

Ans. To further safeguard the British interests the policy of divide and rule was adopted companies of troops belonging to different regions, caste groups and tribes were combined in forming regiment. The idea was that if one company revolted others could be used to suppress it.

I. Why did the Indians find it hard to compete in civil service examination ?

Ans. The age for appearing in these examinations was 23 years in 1853. It

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was reduced to 21 years in 1866 and 19 in 1876. This made more difficult for Indians to compete successfully with the British candidates so these services were monopolised by the British.

J. Why was Ilbert Bill introduced and when ? Why was it drawn later ?

Ans. In 1883, a Ilbert Bill was introduced which aimed at removing the discrimination between Indian and European Judges. According to this bill, Indian judges could try Europeans, if the case fell within their jurisdiction. This Bill aroused such protest among the Europeans including civil servants in India that government was forced to withdraw the Bill.

2. Answer the following questions in details :-

A. What were the main provisions of the Act of 1861 ?

Ans. By an Act passed in 1861, the number of ordinary members of the Executive Council was increased to five. The Membership of the legislative council was enlarged by an addition of six to twelve more members and rich merchant were also nominated to this council as a reward for their loyalty. The members of the council were nominated by the Governor General. The Act of 1861 also introduced some changes in provincial administration. The Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay were administered by a Governor and an Executive Council consisting three members. Now legislative Council were also created in these provinces which comprised of member of the Executive council and other members whose number varied from four to eight. The legislative Councils were also created later in other provinces were often more limited than that of the central Legislative council which was known as the Imperial Legislative Council.

B. What were the main provisions of the Indian Councils Act.1892 ?

Ans. In 1892, the Indian Councils Act was passed by the British Parliament. The number of members in the Imperial Legislative Council and in Provincial Legislative Councils was increased. The Act provided for indirect elections for some members. There were still no elected representatives of the people and the official members continued to councils.

C. Write an account of the Financial Administration of the British after 1857 ?

Ans. In 1860, The system of budget was introduced and the expected revenue from each item was listed the income from post offices, railways, sale of opium and salt and custom duties was kept wholly by the central government. The income from the sources like the land revenue, stamp duties, excise etc. was divided between the centre and the provinces. The government had a monopoly over the production and sale of opium and salt under pressure from the British government the custom duties on goods manufactured in Britain particularly cotton clothes were

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abolished in 1882. Now government had to reimpose these duties in 1894 to meet the loss of revenue. But the British Government forced the government in India to impose an equivalent excise duty on Indian manufactures also, so that the sale of British goods in India did not suffer. Income Tax was also introduced in 1860. But was later abolished for some years and then reimposed.

D. What changes did the British bring in reorganising the army and why ?

Ans. The British government reorganised the army to prevent the recurrence of any revolt like the revolt of 1857. Earlier the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras recruited and maintained separate armies. The army of Presidency consisted of Indian soldiers, units of European soldiers recruited by the British Army. After 1858, the units of European soldiers and those of the British were combined. In 1859, the separate armies of the Presidency were unified and the entire army of the British government in India was brought under the control of the officers were Europeans.

E. Comment on the British policy 'Divide and Rule' ?

Ans. To safeguard the British interests, the policy of 'divide and rule' was adopted. Companies of troops belonging to different regions, caste groups and tribes were combined in forming a regiment. The idea was that if one company revolted others could be used to suppress it. The Indian people were divided into martial and non-martial races. Recruitment in the army was increasingly made from the so-called martial races. The policy was designed to create disunity among people.

F. How can you say that the British government in India was based on the Principle of Paramountcy ? How did these principles lead to the freedom struggle ?

Ans. The subordination of the Indian states to the British government was based on the principle of Paramountcy. The British Paramountcy in India was clearly stated in the Act of 1876 by which Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress in India from 11 January 1877 with the emergence of the British government as the paramount authority in India, the power and status of the Indian princes was further reduced. The British government maintained these states to divide the Indian people. They gave jobs to the sons of land lords and discriminated against the educated Indians. Other Indians particularly the educated ones were looked down upon. They had no say in the administration of the country. In the meantime, a powerful movement of social and religious reforms had arisen. This movement developed the feeling of nationalism among the educated Indians and the other common people.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

Ans. a. The central legislative council was called the *Imperial* legislative council.

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- b. Indian councils act was passed in 1892.
- c. After 1857 *Municipal Committes* began to be setup in the towns.
- d. After 1882, the *District Board* were set up in the Rural areas.
- e. The British govenment had monopoly over the production of *opium* and *salt*.
- f. Ilbert Bill was introduced in 1883 by lord *Rippon*.

4. Write Ture or False :-

Ans. a. F, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. F, f. T.

8. Rise of Indian Nationalism

1. Ansewr the following questions in brief :-

A. What was the difference between the ideology of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Muslim Religious education centre setup at Deoband ?

Ans. A centre for religious education among Muslims which was setup at Deoband near Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh continued to instill love for freedom and feelingof hostility to British rule among its pupils. It opposed the activities of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who was trying to promote English education among Muslims as well as loyalty towards he British.

B. Who started the Kuka movements ? How was the Kuka movements suppressed by the British ?

Ans. Kuka movemets was organized by Guru Ram Singh. The Kukas rose in arms against the British rule but were brutally suppressed in 1872.Many Kuka rebles were executed. Some of them were tied to the mouth of the gun and blown up.

C. Who was Birsra Munda ?

Ans. Bisa Munda was the leader of the revolt rose by Mundas in 1900 in Chotanagpur area of Bihar and he was captured died in Jail soon after.

D. What do you know about Vasudea Balwant Phadka ?

Ans. In Maharashtra Vasudeo Balwant Phadke organised an armed revolt against the British. The revolt however was short lived Phadke was captured and sentenced to life imprisonment.

E. Why were the various political associations formed in the second half of the nineteenth century ?

Ans. In the second half of the nineteenth century educated Indians realised the need for political associations to voice their grievances against the British policies.

F. Which two acts passed by Lord Lytto disappointed the educated Indians ?

Ans. The Arms Act, and the Vernacular Press Act was passed by Lord Lytton disapointed the educated Indians.

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G. How was the Indian National Congress setup ? Who played a leading role in its formation ? Where and when was its first session held ?

Ans. The Indian National Congress was formed when 72 delegates from all the presidencies and provinces of India met Allam Occavian Hume(A.O.Hume) Played a leading role. The first session was held at Bombay from 28th to 30th December 1885.

H. Wrie a Brief note on Dadabhai Naorji.

Ans. The second session of congress was presided over by Dada bhai Naorji he became president of the congress thrice. He was one of the famous leaders of the congress for over 20 years. He was also elected to British parliament and promoted the cause of India in that body he was one of the earliest Indian leaders to hold the view that the poverty of Indian people was the results ofexploitation of India by the British and the drain of India's wealth to Britain he was also known as the Grand old man of India.

I. Which period is called the modernate phase in the history of congress and why ?

Ans. The first 20 years of the congress [1885-1905] are being described as its moderate phase during this period, the congress asked for gradual introduction of reforms and for the increased say of the Indians in the government and administration of country.

J. Write the names of any five moderate leaders of the congress ?

Ans. Moderate leaders of the congress were Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banarjee, Subramania Iyer, Pherozechah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and M.G.Ranade.

K. Why did the new trends develop in the Indian National Congress ? Which gave rise to extremist leaders ?

Ans. During the last decade of the 19th century new trends began to appear in the nationalist movement. The new leaders criticized the policies of the congress as one of the mendicany i.e.to get their demands met by petitions and requests. The aim of the Indian people should be the additional of swaraj. In 1905 a new phase began in the history of the congress. There leaders wanted to adopt harsh measures to over throw the British rule in India, so they came to be known as Extremists.

L. Who were the three main extremist leaders of the Indian National Congress ? What was their main demand ?

Ans. The three main extemist leaders were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal. They raised the famous slogan, "Swaraj is my birth right and I must have it. Their main demand was Swaraj."

2. Answer the folowing questions in detail :-

A. Give an account of the various armed revolts after 1857 ?

Ans. Among the Sikhs in punjab a movement called in Kuka movement was

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organised by Guru Ram Singh. The Kukas rose arms against the British rule but were brutally suppressed in 1872. In Maharashtra Vasudeo Balvant Phadke organised an armed revolt against British. The revolt however was short lived phadka was captured and sentenced to life imprisonment.

B. Write an account of the various political associations formed before the formation of Indian National Congress ?

Ans. In the second half of the 19th century educated Indians realised the need for political associations to voice their grievances against the British policy to fulfil this need, the British Indian Association (Calcutta) Bombay Association and the Madras Native Association and East India Association in England.

C. What were the objectives of the congress as stated by its first president W. C. Banerjee ?

Ans. The objectives of the congress as stated by W.C.Banerjee were to bring together leaders from different parts of the country, to remove all possible prejudices of race religion and region, to discuss important problems facing the country and to decide on the activities that the Indian leaders should take up. The congress passed nine resolutions which demanded changes in British policy and reforms in administration.

D. What were the main demands of the Moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress ?

Ans. The first 20 years of the congress are being described as its Moderate phase. The congress asked for gradual introduction of reforms and for the increased say of the Indians in the government and administration of the country. It demanded more powers for the Legislative councils and to make these councils represent active bodies by having election for the membership of the councils. It also demanded the creation of the legislative councils in provinces where they did not exist. It demanded that Indians should be recruited to higher posts in the government and that the civil service examinations should be held in India. So that capable Indians are able to compete for these services. It also demanded reduction in Land revenue and change in government economic policy, freedom of speech and expression, expansion of welfare programme and promotion of education.

E. Why did the new trends emerge in the Indian National Congress ? How did the policies of Lord Curzon contribute to the development of these trends ?

Ans. The moderate leaders gradually became disillusioned with the British government with the conviction that it was useless to expect any justice from the government. If the Indian people were to win rights they would have to struggle for them. More appeals would not do. The last

years of the 19th century were full of misery for the Indian people. There was famine in large parts of India and Millions of people starved to death. The Indian leaders blamed the policies of the government for the poverty of the people. This aroused anti British feeling among the masses, people of all sections of the society began to join the congress. Lord Curzon, declared that Indians were not fit to hold important offices. He declared the destruction of the congress as his aim. He adopted the policy of 'Divide and rule'. The most important measure was the Partition of Bengal.

3. Match the Column :-

Ans.	A	B
a.	He was the founder of Indian Association	: Surendranath Banarjee
b.	He was the first president of the Indian National Congress	: W. C. Banarjee
c.	He was the President of the congress at the second session	: Dadabhai Naorji
d.	He was the retired British official and played a leading role in the formation of this congress.	: A. O. Hume.
e.	He raised the slogan "Swaraj is my birth right and I must have it."	: Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

4. Write True or False :-

Ans. a. F, b. T, c. F, d. F, e. F, f. T, g. T, h. T.

9.

Struggle for Swaraj

1. Answer the following questions in Briefly :-

A. What was the impact of the partition of Bengal on the nationalist movement ?

Ans. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 on the religious basis created a widespread discontent among Hindus as well as Muslims. It led to the change in the methods of nationalist movements.

B. What do you mean by Swadeshi and Boycott Movements ?

Ans. Swadeshi and Boycott movements were not confined to Bengal but had spread to many parts of the country. People went in groups to shopkeepers to persuade them to stop selling British goods. They stood outside the shop to dissuade people from buying British cloth. School and College students started using only Indian goods and took a leading part in dissuading people from buying British goods.

C. What were the important developments at the congress session held in 1906 ?

Ans. In the congress session of 1906 at Calcutta, the congress declared its

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objective, the attainment of self government or Swaraj.

D. What was the result of the split of the moderates and the extremists in the congress session held at Surat in 1907 ?

Ans. At the congress session of 1907 at Surat the two groups moderates and extremists came to a clash and the congress came completely under the domination of moderate leaders.

E. What were the two main announcements made at the Darbar held in Delhi in 1911 ?

Ans. In 1911, an imperial Darbar was held at Delhi. In this Darbar two important declarations were made. The Partition of Bengal was cancelled and the capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

F. What is the importance of the Lucknow Pact of 1916 ?

Ans. In the Lucknow Pact 1916, the congress and the muslim League agreed to work together in demanding self government.

G. Which were the first struggles launched by Gandhi Ji against the British oppressive policies ?

Ans. One of his first struggles was launched in Champaran in Bihar. He took up the cause of poor peasants against the excesses of indigo planters in Champaran.

H. Why did the people observe National Humiliation Day against the Rowlatt Act ?

Ans. In March 1919, The Rowlatt Act was passed. It empowered the government to put people in jails without any trial, Gandhi Ji called for a country wide protest throughout the country 6 April, 1919 was observed as National Humiliation Day against this Act.

I. Why did the people gather in Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April 1919 ?

Ans. On 10th April 1919 two nationalist leaders, Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested. On 13th April, people gathered in a small park in Amritsar called the Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the arrest of the two leaders.

J. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement ?

Ans. In Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh on 5th February 1922, the police without any provocation fired at the people who were taking part in a demonstration. The people in their anger attacked the police station and set it on fire. Twenty Two police men who were inside the police station were killed. Gandhiji hearing the news of the incident called off the movement because he had made a condition that the movement should remain completely peaceful.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. On what grounds did the British government partition of Bengal . How did the partition of Bengal effect the nationalist movement ?

Ans. Bengal was the largest province of British India. It included Bihar and parts

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of Orrissa. It was said that it was difficult to administer such a big province and that it was necessary to break it up. The proposal of partition suggested the separation of east Bengal from the province instead of separating the Non Bengali areas from the province . An important reason behind these proposals was to weaken the nationalist movement because the new province in which Muslims would be in a majority would be in the interest of the Muslims and they would be able to weaken away the Muslims from national movements. The partition of Bengal led to a wave of indignation through out Bengal and a movement was launched to end the partition.

B. How did the Swadeshi and Boycott movements arise the feeling of nationalism among the Indian people ?

Ans. The Swadeshi and Boycott movements were not confined to Bengal but had spread to many parts of the country people went in groups to shopkeepers to persuade them to stop selling goods. They stood outside the shops to dissuade people from buying British cloth. School and college students started using only Indian goods and took a leading part in dissuading people from buying British goods. It became powerful weapons of the struggle for freedom . This would help promote Indian industries and strength the nation. It was also an effective method of developing patriotism.

C. What were the main features of Morley Minto reforms ? Why did the nationalist leaders condemn them ?

Ans. In 1909, the Indian Councils Act was announced. This was popularly known as Morley Minto Reforms named after the Secretary of state and the viceroy. According to this Act, the membership of the central and provincial legislative councils was enlarged however , the number of elected members in these councils was less than half of their total membership. This was meant to create disunity between Hindus and Muslims. The Congress were the reforms but strongly opposed the creation of separate electorates on the basis of religion. Morley Minto reforms did not mark an advance towards the establishment of a representative government.

D. Who were the revolutionaries ? What were the methods adopted by them to overthrow the British rule ?

Ans. The people who use violent methods, explosives and fire arms to overthrow the British are known as revolutionaries. Such as Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki who threw a bomb into a carriage in which they thought a British Judge who had imposed severe service punishment in Swadeshi workers were travelling. In 1912 an attempt was made in the life of the viceroy Lord Hardings. They published Journals and spread revolutionary

ideas. Some Indian revolutionaries in North America brought out a journal Ghadar in various Indian languages and from a Ghadar party.

E. Under which circumstances was the All India Muslims League formed ?

Ans. The British officials were propagating that the interests of the Hindus and Muslims were separate. The British succeeded to get some upper class Muslims on their side and encouraged them to start separate organization. Some extremist leaders used religious beliefs and festivals to propagate nationalism. This gave an opportunity to those Muslims who were pro British to say that the nationalist movement was a movement of Hindus only and therefore, they should have nothing to do with it. The partition of Bengal divided Hindus and Muslims League was formed. The Muslim League declared that its aim was to promote loyalty to the government to promote and advance the interest of Muslims.

F. Why did the Montagu Chelmsford report and Rowlatt Act create discontent among the nationalist leaders ?

Ans. In July 1918 the Montagu Chelmsford report was published which was named after the Secretary of state for India [Edwin Montagu] and the Viceroy [Chelmsford] regarding the reforms which the British government proposed to introduce in India. A special session of the Congress presided over by Syed Hassan Imam was held at Bombay. It described the proposed reforms as disappointing and unsatisfactory and asserted that the people of India were fit for responsible government. A few days after publication of the Montagu Chelmsford report another report was published. This was the report of the Rowlatt Commission. This report suggested new measures of repression. The Act based on this report totally changed the political atmosphere in the country.

G. What were the aims of the Khilafat and Non Cooperation movements ? What were the methods adopted to achieve those aims ?

Ans. In 1919, a movement was organized under the leadership of Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali to force the British government to undo injustices. The Khilafat Committee which was set up to conduct this movement was joined by Gandhiji. Caliph or religious head of the Muslims and therefore the movement was called the Khilafat movement. It gave a call for non cooperation under Gandhiji leadership a new programme of struggle against the government was adopted the non cooperation movement began with the renunciation of honorary titles that Indians had received from the British government. This was followed by the boycott of legislatures. Most people refused to cast their votes when elections to the legislatures were held. Government servants resigned their jobs Lawyers boycotted law courts. Foreign cloth was burnt in bonfires. There

were strikes and hartals all over the country.

H. Write notes on the following :

- i. Lucknow Pact, ii. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, iii. Home Rule Leagues

- Ans. i. **Lucknow Pact :-** In 1916, The congress and the Muslim league signed Lucknow pact to work together. They joined hands in demanding self governemnt swaraj at an early date. The congress according to this pact accepted seprate representation of muslims in the councils. The coming together of the congress and the Muslim league to jointly fight for a comman cause was an important political event. In that year the moderates and the extremists were also united nine years after they had separated at the Surat session of the congress.
- ii. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre :-** On 10 April 1919 two nationalist leaders Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested. On 13th April, people gathered in a small part in Amritsar called the Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the arrest of two leaders. The meeting was peaceful. There were many old men, women and children in the meeting. Suddenly, a British military officer General Dyer entered the park with his troops without even giving a warning to the people to disperse, he ordered his troops to fire. About a thousand persons were killed and about 2000 wounded.
- iii. **Home Rules Leagues :-** During the first world war, Indian Leaders intensified nationalist propaganda. There was a demand for the introduction of selfg overnment in India. This is known as the agitation for Home Rule. Home Rule leagues were formed under the leadership of Tilak, Who had returned from his exile in Burma in 1914, and Mrs Annie Besant who had come to India in 1893 and had become the leader of the Theosophical Society. Other promient leaders who joined the agitation for Home Rule were Motilal Nehru and C.R.Dass.

3. Match Column A with Column B :-

Ans.	A	:	B
a.	Formation of the Muslim league	:	Agha Khan.
b.	Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movements	:	Ali Brothers.
c.	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	:	General Dyer.
d.	Partition of Bengal	:	Lord Curzon
e.	Congress session of 1906	:	Dada Bhai Naoroji
f.	Home Rule Leagues	:	Annie Besant

4. Write Ture or False :-

- Ans. a. T, b. F, c. F, d. F, e. T, f. T.

10. Nationalist Movement (1923-1939)

1. Answer the following questions in brief :-

A. What was the Basic difference in the ideology of the Swarajist and the other group of the congress ?

Ans. Swarajist wanted that congress should take part in the election but the other group of the congress was opposed to this. They wanted the congress to be engaged in the constructive programme.

B. How did the Swarajists make it almost impossible for the British rulers to get the approval of the legislatures for their policies and proposals ?

Ans. The Swarajists played a significant role in keeping the British feelings among the people. They made it almost impossible for the British rulers to get the approval of the legislatures for their policies and proposals.

C. What were the main components of the constructive programme of the congress ?

Ans. The most important components of the constructive programme were the spread of Khadi promotion of Hindu - Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability.

D. What were the two aspects of the movements of the peasants ?

Ans. The movements of peasants had two aspects. One aspect was the participation by the peasants in the struggle for freedom. The other aspect was related to the grievances of the peasants oppression of the Zamindars, the government and the money lenders.

E. Which prominent leaders also became the presidents of the All India Trade Union Congress ?

Ans. Lala Lajpat Rai became the presidents of all India Trade Union Congress.

F. What was Kakori Conspiracy Case ?

Ans. In 1925, a group of revolutionaries stopped a train which was going from Hardoi to Lucknow at a place near Kakori and looted the cash from a safe. Which belonged to the government. It is called Kakori Conspiracy case.

G. Why was Simon Commission appointed ? Why did congress decide to boycott the Simon Commission ?

Ans. In 1927, Simon Commission was appointed to review the government of India Act. 1919. Congress decided to boycott the Simon Commission because no Indian was included in this commission and it showed no inclination to accept the demand of Swaraj.

H. What is the Significance of the December 1929 session of the Congress ?

Ans. In the Lahore Session congress in December 1929 the resolution of complete independence was adopted.

I. How did Mahatma Gandhi start the civil Dis-obedience Movement ?

Ans. Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement by his famous Dandi March

and defied the Salt law on 6th April, 1930 by making salt from the sea water.

J. What were the main features of the resolution passed in the congress session of 1931 held at Karachi ?

Ans. The main features of the resolution passed in the congress session of 1931 held at Karachi include the principles of fundamental rights and a national economic planning, land reforms heavy industries and basic education.

K. Why did Gandhiji attend the second round table conference ?

Ans. After reaching an agreement with viceroy Lord Irwin. Gandhiji suspended the civil disobedience movement and attended the second round table conference.

L. What was the result of the elections held in 1937 to the provincial legislatures ?

Ans. In the elections for the provincial legislatures in 1937, the congress swept the polls forming ministries in seven of the eleven provinces. Muslim league lost even in the Muslim majority provinces of Punjab Sind and Bengal.

2. Answer the following question in details :-

A. What were the main activities of the congress immediately after the withdrawal of the non cooperation movement ? Also mention the names of some prominent nationalist leaders of that time ?

Ans. After the withdrawal of the non cooperation movement the congress was divided into two groups. One group led by C.R.Das, Moti Lal Nehru and Vithalbhai Patel wanted that the congress should take part in the elections. The other group which was led by Vithalbhai Patel, C.Raj Gopal Chari and Rajendra Prasad was opposed to this. They wanted the congress to be engaged in the constructive programme. The first group formed the Swaraj Party which contested the election and won a large number of state in the central and provincial legislatures. The Swarajist played a significant role in keeping the British rulers aware of Anti British feelings among the people.

B. Give a brief account of the revolutionary activities after the abrupt withdrawal of the non cooperation movement ?

Ans. The abrupt withdrawal of the non cooperation movement by Gandhiji after the Chauri Chaura incident frustrated radical minded Indians. The activities of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) looted government treasuries and armouries to procure funds and arms for an armed revolution in India. A group of revolutionaries stopped a train which was going from Hardoi to Lucknow at a place near Kakori and looted the cash from a safe which belonged to the government. It is called Kakori conspiracy case.

C. How did the movements of a peasants and the industrial workers become a part of the freedom struggle ?

Ans. The peasants and industrial workers started movements against their

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grievances. These movements were led by some prominent nationalist leaders and became part of the freedom struggle. Many prominent nationalist leader such as C.R.Das, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Subhash Chand Bose also became presidents of the All India Trade Union congress.

D. What was Simon Commission ? When did it reach India ? How was it treated by Indians and Why ?

Ans. In 1927, a commission headed by Sir John Simon is known as Simon commission. It was appointed to review the government of India Act. 1919. This commission arrived in India on 3 February, 1928, the members of the commission were all Englishmen and not a single Indian was included in it. The government showed no inclination of accepting the demand for Swaraj. In the annual session of the congress at Madras. It was decided to boycott the commission. When this commission arrived India on 3rd Feb. The entire country observed hartal. All over the country the cry of Simon Go Back was raised.

E. Why was the civil Disobedience movement launched ? What were the main features of this movement ?

Ans. The observance of the Independence Day in 1930, was followed by the launching of the civil Disobedience movement under the leadership of Gandhiji . It began with the famous Dandi March of Gandhiji on 12th March 1930, Gandhiji left the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad on foot with 78 other members of the Ashram for Dandi on 6th April 1930 Gandhiji broke the salt law. This sparked off widespread civil disobedience and British laws were violated everywhere. Shops selling foreign goods and liquor were boycotted peasants stopped paying land revenue. All the important leaders were arrested and the congress was banned.

F. What were the main features of the government of India Act, 1935 ? What was the attitude of the congress towards it ?

Ans. Congress had declared that only the Indian people were competent to decide as to what kind of constitution would be framed for the government of the country for this it had demanded the convening of a constitution assembly elected by the Indian people each Indian adult enjoying the right to vote. The British Government however, ignored this demand and in August 1935 announced the Government of India Act. This act proposed a federation of Indian states, which was never formed because the congress, the Muslim leader and the princely states rejected it.

3. In column A are given some events and in column B some dates. Match the two columns :-

Ans.	A	B
a.	Congress passed resolution demanding complete independence	: 1929.
b.	British Government appointed the Simon Commission	: 1927.

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- c. The Congress formed ministries in Provinces : 1930.
- d. Gadhiji started civil disobedience movements : 1930.
- e. The British Government announced the government of India Act. : 1935.

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans. a. Vallabhbhai Patel led the struggle of the peasants of *Bardoli* against increase in revenue.
- b. The first session of the All India Trade Union congress was presided by *Lala Lajpat Rai*.
- c. *Saunders* was believed to have been responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
- d. The revolutionaries organized by *Surya Sen* raided the police armoury at Chittagong.
- e. Two young girls *Pritilata Waddar* and *Kalpana Dutta* played an important role in the activities of the Indian Revolutionary Army.
- f. *Chandra Shekhar Azad* was shot dead in a park in Allahabad in an encounter with the police.
- g. On 8th April 1929 *Bhagat Singh* and *B.K.Dutt* threw two bombs in the Central legislative assembly.
- h. *26th January 1930* was fixed as Poorna Swaraj Day.

5. Write True or False :-

- Ans. a. F, b. T, c. T, d. T, e. F, f. T, g. F, h. F.

11. India Gains Independence

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

- A. What promise did the Congress demand from the British Government after the second world war was over? Did the British Government agree to this demand?**

Ans. The Congress demanded that a nationalist government should be immediately formed and that Britain should promise that India would become independent as soon as the war was over. The British refused to meet this demand.

- B. When was the Individual Satyagraha launched and why? Who was the first Satyagrahi?**

Ans. In October 1940, the Congress launched the Individual Satyagraha movement when the Congress demanded complete independence and decided that it would launch the Civil Disobedient movement. The first Satyagrahi was Vinoba Bhave.

- C. Why did the Cripps Mission come to India?**

Ans. In early 1942, Cripps Mission came to India to hold talks with Indian leaders. The talk however failed.

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D. Why was the Quit India movement launched and when ?

Ans. The third great mass struggle of the Indian people for the freedom started. This struggle is known as quit India movements. This movement was launched on 8th August 1942.

E. Why was Azad Hind Fauz formed ? Who played leading role in its formation ?

Ans. Azad Hind Fauz was formed to make an effective instrument for the freedom of India. Subhas Chand Bose played a leading role in its formation.

F. When was the Cabinet Mission sent to India and why ?

Ans. In 1946 a Cabinet Mission was sent to India to hold negotiations with Indian leaders on the transfer of power.

G. What was the effect of the announcement of partition on by Lord Mountbatten on the people of India ?

Ans. Lord Mountbatten came to India in March 1947 as the new Viceroy and presented a plan for the division of India into two independent states India and Pakistan. The announcement of the partition caused widespread Hindu Muslim riots.

H. Which parts of India were included in Pakistan after the partition ?

Ans. West Punjab, East Bengal, Sind and North West frontier Province were included in Pakistan after the partition.

2. Answer the following question in details :-

A. What was the attitude of the congress towards dragging India into the second world war ? How did the Indian people suffer during the second world war ?

Ans. The second world war broke out in 1939. The British government made India a party to the war without consulting the Indian people. The congress demanded that a nationalist government should be immediately formed and that Britain should promise that India would become independent as soon as the war was over but the British refused to meet this demand. The congress ministers that had been formed in the provinces resigned in November 1939. There were strikes and demonstrations in different parts of the country against the dragging of India into the war.

B. Why was the Indian National Army formed ? Describe the role of important leaders in its formation ? What did it do for the freedom of India ?

Ans. The Indian National Army was formed to use it as an effective instrument for the freedom of India. Rash Behari Bose, Subhash Chand Bose and General Mohan Singh were the main leaders. Rash Behari Bose an Indian revolutionary who had been living in Japan for many years set up the Indian Independence league with the support of Indians living in the

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countries of the South- East Asia. Thousands of Indian soldiers of the British army had been taken prisoners by Japan. When Japan defeated the British armies and occupied almost all the countries of south east Asia. The League formed the Indian National Army from among the Indian prisoners of war with the name of liberating Indian from British rule. General Mohan Singh who had been an officer in the British Indian Army played an important role in organising this army. Subhash Chandra Bose had escaped from India in 1941 and gone to Germany to work for India's independence. In 1943 he came to Singapore to lead the Indian Independence league and rebuilt the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) to make it an effective instrument for the freedom of India.

C. Why did the Cripps Mission fail ? What proposals did it present before the India leaders ?

Ans. In 1942, Cripps Mission came to India to hold talks with Indian leaders. The talks however failed. The British were not willing to agree to the formation of a truly nationalist government, they also tried to promote the interest of the Princes while they agreed to the demand for a constituent assembly they insisted that the Indian states in the assembly would be represented by the nominees of the Princes and that the people of the states would have no representation in it.

D. Under what circumstances was the Quit Indian movement launched ? What did the people do under this movement and how did the British government deal with it ?

Ans. In April 1942 the Cripps Mission failed. Within less than four months, the third great mass struggle of the Indian people for freedom started. This struggle is known as the quit Indian movements. On 8th August, 1942 All India congress committee at a meeting in Bombay passed a resolution. This resolution declared that the immediate ending of the British rule in India was an urgent necessity for the sake of India and for the success of the cause of freedom and democracy. In the early hours of the morning of 9th August 1942 most of the leaders of the congress were arrested. The congress was banned. There were hartals and processions in different parts of the country. The government let loose the reign of terror and there were firings, lathi charges and arrests throughout the country.

E. Under what circumstances did India gain Independence ?

Ans. There was a new wave of the political struggle in India against the British rule. There were strikes and demonstrations all over the country. Against the trial. There was dissatisfaction in the armed forces also In February 1946, the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy revolted at many places. The British rulers realised that it was no longer possible to hold the Indian people in subjugation. The British government in 1946 announced that

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there were willing to end their rule over India. A Cabinet Mission was sent to India to hold negotiations with Indian leaders on the transfer of power India became free on 15th August 1947.

3. In column A are given some events and in column B some dates. Match the two columns :-

Ans.	A	B
a.	Individual Satyagraha launched by the Congress	: October 1940
b.	Quit India movement launched by the Congress	: 8th August, 1942
c.	Subhash Chand Boss proclaimed the formation of provisional government of Independent India.	: 21st October, 1943
d.	The ratings of Royal Indian Navy revolted.	: February 1946
e.	Cabinet Mission was sent to India	: 1946
f.	Lord Mountbatten came to India as Viceroy	: March 1947
g.	Indian Independence Act was given legal effect	: 15th July, 1947
h.	India became Independent	: 15th August, 1947

4. Fill in the Blanks :-

- Ans. a. The Slogan 'Do or Die' was given by *Gandhiji*.
b. The slogan 'Delhi chalo' was given by *Subhash Chandra Bose*.
c. The first Government General of the Dominion of India was *Lord Mountbatten*.
d. The First Prime Minister of India was *Pt.J.L.Nehru*.
e. The Last Government General of the Dominion of India was *Lord Mountbatten*.
f. *Vinoba Bhave* was the first Satyagrahi.
g. The women's regiment of Azad Hind Fauj was commanded by *Lakshmi Swaminathai*.
h. The second world war broke out in *1939*.

5. Write True or False :-

- Ans. a. T, b. T, c. F, d. F, e. F, f. T.

12. India after Independence

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. What were the main problems faced by India immediately after gaining Independence ?

Ans. The main problems faced by India immediately after gaining independence were national in nature while others were regional people living in different regions wanted new states based on their linguistic and cultural aspects.

B. Which three princely states were not merged with the Indian union till India gains independence ?

Ans. Jammu & Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh.

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C. How did Kashmir acceded to India ?

Ans. Soon after independence raiders from Pakistan invaded Kashmir. However, the people in the state of Jammu & Kashmir considered themselves a part of the Indian nation. They fought against the Pakistani invaders. Maharaja of Kashmir decided to accede to India.

D. How was Junagadh acceded to India ?

Ans. The Nawab of Junagadh fled to Pakistan and in February 1948 the people of Junagadh voted in favour of the state acceding to India.

E. What steps did the Indian government take to force the Nizam of Hyderabad to accede to India ?

Ans. In September 1948 the Indian troops entered Secunderabad and the Nizam surrendered. Later the State acceded to India.

F. When was Goa liberated from Portuguese occupation and how ?

Ans. Indian troops were sent to Goa in December, 1961 and the Portuguese surrendered and Goa became a part of India.

G. Name the French possessions of India at the time of Independence ?

Ans. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahe and Chandernagore were French possessions of India at the time of Independence.

H. When did the Constituent Assembly start the work of framing the Indian Constitution ? When did it complete its work and when did the Indian Constitution come into force ?

Ans. The Constituent Assembly under the Presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad had started its work of framing the new constitution on 9th December, 1946. On 26th January 1950, the constitution of India came into force.

I. Why was the State Reorganisation Commission appointed ? Into how many states and union territories was India divided according to the recommendation of this commission ?

Ans. Reorganization of states was a problem after the independence for this purpose a state reorganisation commission was set up in 1953, India was divided into the states and 6 Union territories according to the recommendation of this commission.

J. Why has the Indian government allowed English to function as official language along with Hindi even after so many years of Independence ?

Ans. Due to agitations in the Southern states against Hindi, English has been allowed to continue as the official language along with Hindi even after so many years of Independence.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Give an account of the various steps taken by the government to solve the problem of the refugees ?

Ans. Migration on large scale was unprecedented in the world history. Our

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government and the people rendered all possible help to these refugees. India's problem was not only to give immediate relief to the displaced persons but also to resettle them in gainful occupation. The Rehabilitation Ministry was specially created Relief camps were opened to give food and shelter to the displaced persons. It was followed by a planned programme of Rehabilitation.

B. How did the princely states and the French and Portuguese possessions in India merge with the Indian Union ?

Ans. There were three states which had not acceded by 15th August 1947. They were Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh. Soon after the Independence raiders from Pakistan invaded Kashmir people of Jammu and Kashmir considered themselves a part of the Indian nation. They fought against the Pakistan invader Maharaja of Kashmir decided to accede to India. The Nawab of Junagadh fled to Pakistan and the people of Junagadh voted in favour of the state acceding to India. The Nizam of Hyderabad had agreed that a government representative of the people would be set up which would take a decision on the question of accession. In September, 1948. The Indian troops entered Secunderabad and the Nizam surrendered and the state acceded to India. In 1954, Representatives of the people in French controlled territories overwhelmingly voted for merger with India. Following this, the government of India and France entered into an agreement under which the French rule came to an end and all the territories which had been under French control merged with India.

C. Describe the formation of various states of India since Independence till today ?

Ans. The division of India in different provinces was not based on any scientific lines. So the need of reorganising the different states of the Indian Union on some basic was keenly felt to complete this work a state reorganisation commission was appointed in 1953. Which completed its work in 1955. The whole of India was divided into 14 states and 6 Union Territories. Bombay was split up into two states Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960. Nagaland became a full fledged state in 1961 and a new state of Haryana was created in 1966. Four new states of Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh were formed in 1975 later on Sikkim, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram also became full fledged states in the Indian Union. In the beginning of this century three new states Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were carved out of U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. At Present there are 28 states and 7 Union territories in the Indian Union.

D. Write a note on the linguistic diversity of India ?

Ans. Hindi was declared as a common language of free India. However the

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constitution of free India originally recognised 14 languages as National languages. They were Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Sindhi was added to the list subsequently. Later on in 1992 by the 71st Amendment Act, Three other languages Nepali, Manipuri and Konkani have also been recognised as the national languages of India. By the amendment in the constitution in 2003 four more languages have been accepted as the national languages of India. The constitution of India has declared Hindi in the Devnagri script as the common language of India but English was to be retained until 1965. But due to agitations in the Southern states against Hindi English has been allowed to continue as the official language along with Hindi.

3. Fill in the Blanks :-

- Ans. a. Goa was a *Portugal* colony at the time of independence.
b. Pondicherry was a *France* possession at the time of independence.
c. *Dr.Rajendra Prasad* was the president of the constituent assembly.
d. According to the latest amendment in India constitution Santhali, *Degri*, Maithili Bado languages are recognised as the national languages.
e. The state of *Uttaranchal* is carved out of Uttar Pradesh.
f. The people of *Junagadh* voted in favour of accession to India.
g. The first five year plan started in *1951*.

4. Write True or False :-

- Ans. a. T, b. T, c. T, d. T, e. F.

Unit - II {Geography}

1. Resources Types and Development

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. Define Resource ?

Ans. Anything that satisfies human needs is called a resource.

B. What are natural resources ? Give a few examples ?

Ans. Resources that are provided by nature are called natural resources such as minerals, water, soil and sunlight.

C. What are man made resources ? Give a few examples ?

Ans. The resources that are created by man are called man made resources. Such as roads, buildings, canals, & railway lines etc.

D. What is meant by recycling ? Name a resource that can be recycled ?

Ans. Metallic minerals which can be used again by recycling is called the process of recycle. Such as iron, copper, silver & gold etc.

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E. What is a reserve resource ?

Ans. That portion of actual resources, which can be developed profitably with available technology is termed as reserve resource.

F. How can you say that resources are dynamic not static ?

Ans. The resources are not static but dynamic in nature because man has always been finding new uses of existing resources with the development of his knowledge and skill for example man has always used wood to make crude weapons and implements when he learnt to make fire he started using it as a fuel.

G. What do you mean by sustainable economic development ?

Ans. To use our resources in such a way that present needs can be met without destroying the resources to such an extent that further economic development is sustained.

H. Why do the advanced countries use more natural resources ?

Ans. Demand for resources vary among different regions and countries because developed countries use more resources than the developing countries because their people use variety products in large quantities that are highly processed.

2. Answer the following question in details :-

A. Distinguish between natural resources and man made resources with examples ?

Ans. The resources which are provided by nature or which are made naturally such as air, water, sunlight, minerals, forest and wild life are called natural resources. The resources which are created by human beings such as roads, buildings, canals, railway lines and machines etc. are called man made resources.

B. Distinguish between renewable and non renewable resources ? Why is it necessary to conserve resources ?

Ans. Resources that can be renewed are called renewable or inexhaustible resources. Such as water, sunlight, air etc. and the resources that cannot be renewed are called non renewable or exhaustible resources. Such as minerals, mineral oil, petrol & coal etc.

C. What is sustainable economic development ? Why is it required ? Mention the various ways by which resources can be sustained ?

Ans. If economic development is to be sustained or continued, we must ensure the future availability of resources. We must use our resources in such a way that present needs can be met without destroying the resources to such an extent that future economic development is sustained. The following steps can be taken for sustainable economic development.

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- i. Preventing wastage and excessive use of resources.
- ii. Checking air, water and soil pollution.
- iii. Preserving the biodiversity on earth by stopping indiscriminate cutting of trees and killing of wild animals.
- iv. Recycling the reusable resources.
- v. Using renewable resources in place of non renewable as far as possible.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans. a. Resources that give us pleasure have *aesthetic* value.
b. Resources that can be seen and touched are called *material* resources.
c. Resources that have not yet been identified or cannot be used at present are called *potential* resources.
d. Renewable resources are also called in *exhaustible* resources.
e. Resources are *dynamic* in nature.

4. Choose the Correct option :-

- Ans. a. i, b. iii, c. ii, d. iv, e. i.

2. Land, Soil and Water Resources

1. Answer the following questions in brief :-

A. Why is the land considered an important resource ?

Ans. Land is considered an important resource as it provide the base for the development of other resource.

B. What is arable Land ? How much of India's land is arable ?

Ans. Arable land is the land suitable for growing crops. India is fortunate to have a very high percentage of arable land.

C. Name the five factors controlling soil formation ?

Ans. The five factors controlling soil formation are the nature of parent rock, the topography, organism in the soil and time.

D. Which factors are responsible for soil erosion ?

Ans. Physical and human factors are responsible for soil erosion. Physical factors include slope, intensity of rainfall, and velocity of wind. Human factors include deforestation overgrazing and poor agricultural practices.

E. What are the main causes of water pollution ?

Ans. Domestic wastes, untreated sewage and industrial wastes pollute water.

F. What are multipurpose river valley projects ?

Ans. Projects which simultaneously serve several purposes like irrigation, flood control and production of hydroelectricity are known as multi purpose river valley projects.

G. Why should we conserve water ?

Ans. Water scarcity is a major problem in many densely populated areas of the

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world as such despite it being a renewable resource, many parts of the world are facing the problem of water scarcity either due to drying up of water sources or water pollution. It is therefore necessary to conserve our water resources.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

A. Comment in the land use pattern of India ?

Ans. India is fortunate to have a very high percentage of arable land. But the forest cover is quite low. It is desirable to have about one third of the total land of the country under forests to maintain proper ecological balance. Secondly India has a very low percentage of land under pastures, which is quite inadequate considering its bovine population. Land use can be planned properly to provide best results. Unplanned or careless use of land may create serious problems such as shortage of croplands, soil erosion and desertification.

B. Discuss various methods of soil conservation ?

Ans. The following steps can be taken for soil conservation and maintaining soil fertility :

- i. In hilly and mountainous areas, soil can be conserved by following terraced farming or contour ploughing.
- ii. In plains, strip cropping is useful in checking soil erosion.
- iii. Soil erosion can be checked by controlling floods. Floods can be controlled by building dams on rivers.
- iv. By controlling shifting agriculture, deforestation and over grazing.
- v. Bunding the fields can reduce gully erosion.
- vi. In arid region, where wind action is dominant shelter belts are quite effective in checking soil erosion.

C. Discuss various methods of water conservation and water pollution ?

Ans. Water can be conserved by checking the wastage of water reusing waste water if possible storing water for the dry season, harvesting rain water and diverting surplus water from wet regions to dry regions. The use of sprinklers and dripping pipes to irrigate fields also saves water surface run off can be slowed down by forest and other vegetation cover to improve underground storage water can also be impounded by making check dams. In industries, recycled water may be used for cooling purposes. In domestic use, wastage of water should be checked waste water of kitchen may be used for gardens and by making multi purpose river valley projects. Drinking water must be most pure. Water pollution can be controlled by treating industrial and domestic wastes suitably before dumping them into water bodies natural pesticides and fertilizers should be used because many chemicals present in synthetic ones can not be decomposed by natural agents.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans. a. About 90% of the world's population occupy roughly 30% of its land area.
b. Evaporation exceeds precipitation in both hemispheres between 20° and 40° latitudes, creating deserts.
c. About one-tenth of the world's land is arable.
d. It is described that about one-third of the total land area of the country should be under forest to maintain a proper ecological balance.
e. Leguminous crops add fertility to the soil.
f. 70% of human body consists of water.

4. Choose the correct option :-

- Ans. a. Japan b. U.S.A. c. highest latitudes
d. overgrazing e. Renewable resource

3. Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What is biosphere? Where is it found?

Ans. A thin zone of contact between lithosphere, hydrosphere and the atmosphere, which contains various types of organisms is called biosphere. It is found on the earth planet.

B. Which two factors influence the plant growth?

Ans. Physical environment and climatic conditions influence the plant growth.

C. What are biomes?

Ans. Distinct groups of plant communities found in areas having similar climatic conditions are called biomes.

D. What is the difference between the natural vegetation of the hot deserts and cold deserts?

Ans. Deserts are too dry for the growth of trees, while hot deserts can support thorn bushes and shrubs and cold deserts support only plants like mosses and lichens.

E. What are the main characteristics of the mediterranean plants?

Ans. Trees are adapted to seasonal change in climate. They stand the dry summer without shedding their leaves. Plants have spiny waxy or small leaves to reduce transpiration.

F. Mention two methods of conserving forest?

Ans. One of the most important measures of forest conservation is to plant trees. i.e. afforestation and creating an awareness about the importance of forests among all communities may help conserve the forests. Forest fire caused by human negligence can destroy this valuable resource. Such

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disasters can be prevented only by making people living in around forests more vigilant and cautious.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Distinguish between tropical evergreen forest and coniferous forest ?

Ans.	Tropical Evergreen Forest	Coniferous forest
a.	The climate is hot and humid.	In these areas, the growing seasons are limited to the short summer.
b.	Trees have broad leaves.	These trees have thick needle shaped leaves.
c.	It varies from tall trees to undergrowth of low lying plants and bushes to creepers.	Trees don't shed their leaves and hence look evergreen.
d.	Have hardwood trees such as mahogany.	Have soft wood trees like pine cedar and fir.

B. Distinguish between tropical deciduous and mid latitude deciduous forest ?

Ans.	Tropical Deciduous	Mid-latitude Deciduous
a.	These forests are found in subtropical regions with a distinct dry season.	These forests are found in their coastal temperate regions of Western Europe.
b.	Trees shed their leaves during Summer.	Trees shed their leaves during Cold.
c.	Teak, Sal and Sheesham are valuable hardwood trees of these forests.	Birch, ash and oak are some of the important trees of these forests.

C. Describe the uses of various types of forests by giving examples of various species of trees found in different types of forest ?

- Ans.** Forests are classified broadly into evergreen and deciduous forests.
- i. **Evergreen forests :-** Trees in these forests do not shed their leaves during any season of the year. So they look green throughout the year. These forests can be grouped into tropical evergreen forests, mid latitude evergreen forests, Mediterranean evergreen forests and coniferous forest. In Tropical evergreen forests trees have broad leaves to permit transpiration of surplus moisture. There is no dry season, plants grow throughout the year, canopy of the forests always look green. These forests have hardwood trees such as mahogany, ebony and rose wood. Mid-latitude evergreen forests. They contain hardwood trees with broad leaves such as Oak, eucalyptus. In Mediterranean forests. Trees are adapted to seasonal change in climate. Plants have spiny, waxy or small leaves to reduce transpiration.

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Coniferous forests. The growing season is limited to the short summer. Trees don't shed their leaves and hence look evergreen.

- ii. **Deciduous Forests** :- are those in which trees shed their leaves. They may be grouped into Tropical Deciduous forests and Mid- Latitude Deciduous forests. Tropical Deciduous forest are found in sub tropical regions with a distinct dry season. Trees shed their leaves during summer. Teak, sal and sheesham are valuable hardwood trees. Mid- Latitude deciduous are found in coastal temperate regions. During winter temperature falls below 6°C. Therefore trees shed their leaves in winter to protect themselves from shed, cold, weather. Birch, ash and Oak are some of the important trees of these forests.

3. Match the following :-

- Ans. i. Mahogany : Mid- Latitude ever green forests.
ii. Teak : Tropical deciduous forest.
iii. Birch : Mid- Latitude deciduous forest.
iv. Eucalyptus : Tropical evergreen forests.
v. Olive : Mediterranean forests.
vi. Pine : Mid-latitude evergreen forests.

4. Fill in the Blanks :-

- Ans. a. In the *Mediterranean Forests* Region summer is dry and there is moderate rainfall in winter.
b. *Plant* make physiological adjustment to seasonal changes.
c. Tropical evergreen forests are found mainly in the *zaire* basin and *Amazon* basin.
d. The wood of *Coniferous* trees is very useful to make paper and wood pulp.
e. Over *3,00,000* plants species and *10,00,000* animal species are known to exist on the earth.

4. Minerals and Energy Resources

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. What are minerals ? Why are they useful ?

Ans. Naturally occurring chemical compounds. Which make up rocks are called minerals. Minerals are used as raw materials for various industries.

B. Which are the different methods of mining ?

Ans. The different methods of mining are quarrying, open cast mining, shaft mining and drilling.

C. Why is the iron most useful metallic minerals ?

Ans. Iron is the most useful metallic mineral as it is used for making machine tools, machine, various means of transport.

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D. What are the main uses of copper and aluminium ?

Ans. Copper is used largely in electrical industry because of its quality of electrical conductivity. Aluminium is used for making aeroplanes, machine tools, utensils, packaging construction and electricals.

E. Which states of India are rich in iron are ?

Ans. Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are the major producers of Iron ore in our country.

F. How is coal formed inside the earth's crust ?

Ans. The plant debris buried under sediments are converted into coals.

G. Which are the major coal mining regions of India ?

Ans. In India, Damodar Valley region in Jharkhand and West Bengal is the richest coal mining region.

H. Name any five non conventional sources of energy ?

Ans. Non conventional sources of energy are solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy and biogas.

I. Why is it necessary to conserve minerals ?

Ans. Due to rapid growth of human population, industrialisation and development of modern means of transport, the consumption of minerals and energy resources is increasing day to day. It is causing a gradual depletion in our mineral resources, which are exhaustible resources. It is therefore necessary to conserve our mineral resources for our future generations.

J. What do you mean by recycling ? Which minerals can be recycled ?

Ans. Recycling means using discarded materials once again, Iron, copper or aluminium can be recycled.

2. Answer the following question in details :-

A. Distinguish between metallic and non metallic minerals ?

Ans. Metallic minerals are those from which metals such as iron, copper, silver and gold are derived. The minerals that do not contain metals are called non metallic minerals. Metals are strong ductile, good conductors of heat and electricity, opaque to visible light and reflective after polishing. Non-metallic minerals are not malleable and cannot be changed into wires.

B. Describe the various methods of mining ?

Ans. Ores that lie near the surface are simply dug out this is called quarrying. Ores that lie at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layers. This is known as open cast mining. Deep bores called shafts have to be made to reach mineral deposits that lie at great depth. This is called shaft mining. Petroleum and natural gas occur far below the earth's surface. Deepwells are bored to take them out this is called drilling.

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C. Give an account of the major areas of production of iron ore and coal in the world ?

Ans. Iron ores are found in large amount in Ukraine, Kazakhstan the U.S.A., China, Brazil, Australia and India. In Europe, the best quality of ores is found in Sweden. France and Germany also have iron ore deposits with over 60% iron content. Coal Russia has about one fourth of the world's coal reserves. Both these countries together with China, Australia, parts of western Europe, South Africa and India share about 90% of the total coal reserves of the world. In India Damodar valley region in Jharkhand and West Bengal is the richest coal mining region. Other major producers are Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

D. What are the various uses of petroleum ? Which are its major producing regions in the world ?

Ans. Petrol and Diesel are used as fuels in the automobiles, rail engines and other means of transport. Kerosene is used as domestic fuel for cooking. Asphalt or coal tar is also a product of mineral oil, it is used for road surfacing and water proofing. Mineral oil is also an important raw material for petro-chemical industries. About two thirds of the total reserves of mineral oil of the world is in the Persian Gulf and the surrounding areas. Saudi Arabia has the largest reserves. Russia, Venezuela, Mexico, Libya and Nigeria are five countries and the Gulf Region account for nearly 90% of the world's known reserves. Besides these countries. The U.S.A. the U.K., Norway, Denmark, Germany and Netherland are other producers of mineral oil. In India oil is found in Assam, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Oil is also being produced in the delta area of Godavari and Krishna.

E. Distinguish between conventional and non conventional sources of energy with examples ?

Ans. The sources of energy which are commonly used are called conventional sources of energy such as electricity, coal, mineral oil and natural gas. As the demand for power is increasing attempts are being made to tap new non conventional sources. These sources of power are in exhaustible or renewable. Some of the important non conventional sources of energy are solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy and biogas.

F. Why should we conserve minerals ? Which step can be taken to conserve minerals ?

Ans. Due to rapid growth of human population, industrialisation and development of modern means of transport, the consumption of minerals and energy resource is increasing day by day. It is causing a gradual depletion in our mineral resources, which are exhaustible resources. So it is necessary to

conserve our mineral resources for our future generation. The following steps should be taken to conserve the minerals and energy resources :-

1. Using improved mining technology to minimise wastgae during extaction.
2. Recycling metallic mineraks like iron, aluminium tin and copper etc.
3. Using cheaper and more abundant allernatives if scare minerals.
4. Using non convertional sources of energy such as sources of energy, wind energy, geothermal energy and tital energy in place of fossil fuels as far as possible.

3. Fill in the Blanks :-

- Ans. a. Mineral fuels are found in *Sedimentary* rocks.
 b. *Anthracikc* is the best quality coal.
 c. *Lignila* coal is mainly used in thermal power plants.
 d. Electricity generated by coal is called *Thermal* electricity and generated by water is called *hydro* electricity.
 e. The heat stored in the earth's interior is called *Hydroelectric* energy.

4. Write Ture or False :-

- Ans. a. F, b. T, c. F, d. F, e. T, f. T.

5.

Agriculture

1. Answer the following question in breif :-

A. What is meant by agriculture ?

Ans. The cultivation of soil for growing crops and rearing of livestock is Agriculture.

B. What are the factors affecting the cultivation of crops in an area ?

Ans. Relief, Soil, Temperature and rain fall are the important physical factors which affect the cultivation of crops in an area.

C. What is nomadic herding ?

Ans. Rearing animals on natural pastures and moving with the animals from place to place in search of pastures is known as nomadic herding.

D. What is the main difference between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture ?

Ans. Subsistence agriculture is practised by poor farmers whose plots are so small that they can produce just enough to support their families. In commercial agriculture, crops are grown mainly for sale.

E. Which countries are the major producers of rice ?

Ans. China, India, Japan, Bangladesh and Indonasia are the largest rice producing countries in the world.

F. Which countires are the major producers of wheat ?

Ans. Russia, Ukraine, the united states of America, Canada and most of the European countries Australia, Argentina, China and India are important

producers of wheat.

G. What is plantation Agriculture ?

Ans. Crops such as tea, coffee, coccon, oil palm and rubber are grown on largestates called plantation agriculture.

H. What is intensive agriculture ?

Ans. The methord of farmaing evern small plot of land and getting a very highper hectare yield by using good quality seeds, chemical, fertilizers, ensured regular water supply and applying more labourars.

I. Why is shifting agriculture called slash and burn method ?

Ans. Shifting agriculture includes the slash and burn method in which the standing vegetation is cut down and burnt to create a plot and the ashes are used to enrich the soil.

2. Answer the following questions in details :-

A. Compare the conditions required for growing rice and wheat ?

Ans. Rice needs uniformaly high temperature and heavy rainfall. Irrigation is necessary in areas where the rainfall is moderate or seasonal. Clayey alluvial soils which hold water are good for crop because the young plants need standing water. Wheat grows under a wide range of climate conditions. It can grow in the tropical as well as temperate regions. It is however the main crop of the temperate regions. It requies temperature below 20°C, moderate rainfall ranging between 50cm and 75 cm. At the time of respensing there should be clear sky.

B. What developments are made in Indian agriculture after Independence ?

Ans. The Indian government took several steps to improve the agricultral conditions in the country. To slove the problem of small land holdings which are scattered, the government has encouraged consolidation of land holdings to promote use of farm machines. The Government provided better infrastructural facilities such as irriation, electricity and transportation Agricultural impements are modernised.

C. Compare the agricultural practices of India and the U.S.A. with reference to :- i. type of farming, ii. methods used in farming.

Ans. In India three types of agricultural practices nomadic herding, shifting cultivation and inlinsive agriculture.

D. Describe the Physical conditions required for the growth of :- i. Cotton, ii. Jute, iii. Sugarcane, iv. Rubber.

Ans. i. Cotton :- It requires high temperature [20° to 30°] abundant sunshine and moderate rainfall at the time of repening, it requires cloud free sunny days Black and Alluvial soil are best suited for its cuttivation.

ii. Jute :- The cullivation of jute requires high temperature (above 25° c) and more rainfall (about 150 cm) Alluvial soils found in river deltas

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and flood plains are ideal for the crop.

- iii. **Sugarcane** :- The Tropical crop sugarcane needs high temperature [21-27°C] a considerable amount of rainfall fertile soil and a long growing season of about 10 to 12 months.
- iv. **Rubber** :- It is a tropical crop. It requires high temperature and high rainfall. It is usually grown on well managed plantations.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.**
- a. Wheat is grown mainly by *extensive* farming method.
 - b. India is a leading producer of *Tea*.
 - c. Jute is a *fibre* crop.
 - d. Per capita arable land is more in *U.S.A.*
 - e. The yield per hectare is more in *intensive* agriculture.
 - f. The major food cereal grown in the temperate countries is *wheat*.

6. Manufacturing Industries

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. Distinguish between primary industry and secondary industry ?

Ans. The products that we derive from nature. Such as timber, vegetables, milk and meat etc. are called primary products an activity to obtain a primary product is called primary industry. The processing of primary products to produce secondary products is called secondary industry.

B. What do you mean by manufacturing industries ?

Ans. Manufacturing industries are the secondary economic activities in which raw materials are changes into more powerful products.

C. Which factors favour the location of an industry ?

Ans. The location of industries depends on the availability of raw materials, infrastructure facilities. Such as transport, electricity, capital and marketing facilities as well as political consideration.

D. Which are the major industrial regions of the world ?

Ans. Major industrial regions of the world are the eastern part of North America, Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia.

E. Distinguish between agro based and mineral based industries with example ?

Ans. Agro based industries are those industries which derive raw materials from agriculture. The industries in which minerals are used as raw materials are called mineral based industries. Example Iron and steel industries, Food processing industries, cotton and jute textile industries etc. are agro based industries.

F. Distinguish between public sector and private sector industries with example ?

Ans. Public sector industries are owned and operated by government and private sector industries are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals. For example Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur and Salem steel plants are under public sector and Tata Iron and steel company is under private sector.

G. Why is the Iron and steel industry called the basic industry ?

Ans. Iron and steel industry is called the basic industry because its products are used in other industries.

H. Why is cotton textile industry in India located mainly in the Mumbai, Ahmedabad region ?

Ans. A humid climate and the availability of cheap labour favour the growth of the cotton textile industry. Mumbai and Ahmedabad region is a coastal region which helps in the growth of modern textile industry. Secondly Ahmedabad had a tradition of spinning and weaving which was utilized in the industry. If necessary it could also import quality raw cotton from other countries through Mumbai port.

I. Which factors favoured the location of iron and steel industry of Jamshedpur ?

Ans. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata, TISCO gets coal from Jharia coal fields and iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Orissa and Chhatisgarh. Geographically Jamshedpur is the most conveniently situated iron and steel centre in the country. It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits as well as to Kolkata, which was a large market. Water supply was provided by the Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers.

J. Why has Bangalore become famous for the IT Industry ?

Ans. Bangalore has been ranked the fourth best global hub of technological innovation by the United Nations. It has the highest number of software companies in India, Bangalore accounts for a major share of software exports from India.

2. Answer the following question in details :-

A. Describe the various ways in which industries can be classified ?

Ans. Industries are classified on different bases such as raw materials, ownership and size etc.

- i. **Based on the sources of raw material :-** Industries are classified into (a) agro-based industries and (b) mineral based industries. Agro-based industries are those industries which derive raw materials from agriculture. The industries in which minerals are used as raw materials are called mineral based industries.

- ii. **On the basis of ownership :-** Industries can be classified into the following categories (1) Public Sector Industries (2) Private Sector Industries (3) Co-operative Sector Industries.
- iii. **On the basis of their size :-** Industries are classified into large scale industries and small scale industries.

B. Describe the growth and main centres of Iron and Steel industry in India ?

Ans. In India iron and steel industry has developed very well taking advantages of raw materials found in close proximity cheap labour, transport and market. All the important steel producing centers viz Bhilai, Durgapur, Burupur, Jamshedpur, Rourkela. Bokaro are situated in a region that spreads over four states : West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. Bhadravati and Vijay Nagar in Karnataka. Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Salem in Tamil Nadu are other important steel centres. India's steel production increased from one million tones in 1947 to 30 million tonnes in 2002. The steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was set up in 1973 to promote the steel industry.

C. Give an account of the development of IT industry in the Silicon valley and Bangalor.

Ans. Silicon Valley in the U.S.A. is an important information technology centre in the world. Several large companies are located in the Silicon valley, which is located in west central California. It contains about 50 kilometre by 20 kilometre strip of land between the cities of San Francisco and San Jose. The IT industry of Silicon Valley is diverse. In Silicon Valley a number of companies often work together on certain projects, bringing in their expertise. Also, People keep moving between companies, bringing in new ideas. All this helps Silicon Valley remain a leader in IT development. The development of IT industries started in India in the late 1970s. Bangalore has been ranked the fourth best global hub of technological innovation by United Nations. It has the highest number of software companies in India. Bangalore accounts for a major share of software exports from India.

D. Distinguish between iron and steel industry and cotton textile industry on the basis of the :- i. Raw material used, ii. nature of end products, iii. locational factors.

Ans. i. **Raw material used :-** The chief raw materials required for the production of steel are iron ore, coal, limestone and manganese. Raw cotton is chief raw material for cotton textile industry.

ii **Nature of end product :-**

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- iii. **Locational Factors :-** A humid climate and the availability of cheap labour favour the growth of cotton textile industries. Iron and steel factory is located near iron ore, coal and manganese deposits.

E. Name the major industrial regions of India.

Ans. India has eight industrial regions :-

- i. The Mumbai-Pune Region of Maharashtra.
- ii. The Ahmedabad - Vadodra Region of Gujarat.
- iii. The Hugli Region of West Bengal.
- iv. The Chhotanagpur Region of Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal.
- v. The Bangalore (Karnataka) Tamil Nadu Region.
- vi. The Vishakhapatnam - Guntur Region of Andhra Pradesh.
- vii. The Kollam - Thiruvananthapuram Region of Kerala.
- viii. The Gurgaon - Delhi - Meerut Region of North India.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.**
- a. *Ahmedabad* is called the Manchester of India.
 - b. *Detroit* is called the automobile capital of the world.
 - c. *Osaka* is known as the Manchester of Japan.
 - d. *Bangalore* has the highest number of software companies in India.
 - e. The first successful modern cotton textile mill in India was setup in *Mumbai* in 1854.
 - f. TISCO was setup in 1907 at *Sakehi*.

4. Write True or False :-

- Ans.** a. F, b. F, c. F, d. T, e. T, f. T.

7.

Human Resources

1. Answer the following question in brief :-

A. What is the importance of human resources ?

Ans. Human resources help in the development and economic activities of the country.

B. Which country is considered rich in human resources ?

Ans. A country having a fairly large number of skilled and healthy persons engaged in different economic activities is considered to be rich in human resources.

C. Why are human resources less developed in the developing countries ?

Ans. Human resources are less developed in the developing countries because millions of people in these countries are untrained, uneducated and unhealthy.

D. What is birth rate and death rate ?

Ans. The number of live births per thousand is called the birth rate while the

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number of deaths per thousands persons in a year is called the death rate.

E. What is the main cause of fast rate of population growth in recent years ?

Ans. The main cause of population growth at a fast rate in recent years is the decline in the death rate due to better living conditions.

F. Mention the physical factors that influence the distribution of population ?

Ans. The density of population depends on various physical factors such as relief, climate, soil, as well as human factors.

G. What is sex ratio ? Why is sex ratio unfavourable in India ?

Ans. The proportion of male and female in the total population expressed with the help of ratio is known as sex ratio. The unfavourable sex ratio in India is due to negligence of a girl child and preference to a male child.

H. How can we check population growth in India ?

Ans. The only way to control the fast growth of population in India is to adopt family planning methods and reduce the birth rate by bringing awareness among the people.

I. Why do people migrate from rural areas to urban areas ?

Ans. People have been steadily migrating to towns and cities in the hope of finding better job opportunities, medical facilities, education and other amenities.

J. Define Literacy rate ?

Ans. Literacy means ability to read, write and understand in any language.

2. Answer the following questions in details :-

A. Give a brief account of the pattern of population growth in the world mentioning the cause ?

Ans. The population growth depends mainly on the birth rate and the death rate. The number of live births per thousand persons in a year is called the birth rate while the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year is called the death rate. The difference between these two rates gives the natural increase, which is the main factor responsible for population growth. The average birth and death rates for the world were 21 per thousand and 9 per thousand respectively in 2001. Initially the population of the world grew very slowly as both the birth rate and the death rate were very high with the passage of time especially after the industrial Revolution the conditions of living improved, better medical facilities were developed and the production of food increased, bringing down the number of deaths caused by diseases and starvation. Thus death rate declined and the population began to grow at a faster rate especially in a developing countries.

B. Why is the population very unevenly distributed in the World ? Mention some densely populated as well as sparsely populated areas of the world ?

Ans. The density of population depends on various physical factors such as climate soil as well as the human factors some areas like the river valleys of India, China and the Industrial regions of north eastern U.S.A., Japan and Western Europe are extremely crowded while some areas like the hot or cold deserts and the hot wet rain forests of Amazon basin and Zaire basin are very sparsely populated India is one of the most densely populated countries in the world with in the country, the density varies from region to region union territories of Delhi and Chandigarh have the density of 9300 persons per sq.km. respectively. Whereas the density in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram is 13 and 43 persons per sq. km. respectively.

C. How can we determine the level of development of a country by knowing about the sex ratio, age structure literacy rate and rural urban composition population ?

Ans. The composition of human resources of a country determines the potential human resources of that country. The countries where sex ratio is favourable (for women) are more developed than those whose sex ratio is unfavourable. The age structure of the population of country throws light on the working population and dependent population of a country. More dependent population is a burden on the economy of the country, while more working population helps in the economic development. In developing countries literacy rate is much lower than the developed countries. The percentage of urban population is usually higher in the developed countries where the economy is not dependent on agriculture.

D. Describe the trend of the population growth of India between 1901 and 2001 ?

Ans. According to the census of 2001, the population of India was 102 crore 70 Lakhs. In every decade except 1911-1921 the population of India has increased with in the last century, the population has increased by more than four times. The population growth has been much faster during the last four decades or so. The main cause of this fast rate of population growth is the decline in the death rate due to better living conditions and better living conditions and better medical facilities. The birth rate is still higher compared to the death rate. In 1901 the population of India was 238 millions and the population in 2001 was 1027 millions.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.**
- The state having the highest literacy rate in India is *Kerala*.
 - Sex ratio in India is *unfavorable* for women.
 - About 72% of India's population lives in *rural* areas.

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- d. About two third of India's population lives in *illiterate*.
- e. The state having the lowest density of population on India is *Arunachal Pradesh*.
- f. India has about 24% of he total world's population.

4. Write Ture or False :-

Ans. a. F, b. T, c. T, d. F, e. T, f. F.

Unit - III {Social & Political Life}

1.

Globalisation

1. Answer the following questions in breif :-

A. What do you mean by globalisation ?

Ans. Coming together of countries and people is called globalisation.

B. What was the importance of silk Route ?

Ans. This route extended nearly 6000 km across central and south west Asia, linking China to India, western Asia and the Mediterranean along the silk route, goods people and ideas travelled thousand of kilometre between China, India and Europe.

C. What are the inventions that went from China to Europe in the early form of globalisation ?

Ans. Many chinese inventions such as gunpowder, printing, the blast Furnace, Silk, Machinery paper money and playing cards found their way to Europe.

D. What do you mean by brain drain ?

Ans. Brain drain mean exodus of skilled labour from the east to west.

E. What do you mean by liberalisation ?

Ans. Liberalisation means relaxation of government regulations relating to various activities in industrial and service sectors and encouragement of foreign companies to set up business and production units with in the domestic area.

F. What is privatisation ?

Ans. In private sector companies are allowed to produce goods and services which were not allowed to produce goods and services in the past.

G. What is a Multi National Company ?

Ans. Multi National Companies are those that relocate their factories from one country to another country. In this process the information technology enables them to break down their production and distribution activities and go around the world.

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H. What is the main role of world trade organization ?

Ans. World trade organization frames rules and regulations for all countries.

I. Write one advantage and one disadvantage of globalisation to India ?

Ans. The tele communication sector has ben enormous growth. It led to less of jobs because many companies Relocate production units to developing countries to reduce the cost of production.

J. When did India adopt the new economic policy. What is the main strategy under the new economic policy ?

Ans. India adopted the policy of liberalisation and privati satation as a process of globalisation since 1991.

2. Aneswer the following questions in details :-

A. What is globalisation ? Discribe the mian features of modern globalisation ?

Ans. Coming together of countries and people is called globalisation one of the economic gap between the developed and the developing countries by free flow of capital and technology. The globalisation gives thrust to two areas.

i. Liberalisation ii. Privatisation.

i. **Liberalisation :-** Liberalisation mean relaxation of government regulations relating to various activities in industrial and service sectors and encouragement of foreign companies to set up business and production units with in the domestic area.

ii. **Privatisation :-** Private sector companies are allowed to produce goods and services which were not allowed to produce goods and services which were not allowed to produce goods and services in the past.

B. What are the two thrust areas of globalisation ? What the government of India has done to join the process of globalisation ?

Ans. The two thrust of areas of globalosation are liberlisation and Privatisation after Independence. India has chose the policy of mixed economy. In order to provide welfare measures India reached a situation in which government lost its credibility to borrow from abroad. Government expenditure far exceeded its revenue. This led India to increase the globalisation process and open its market as suggestion by two internation organisations. viz the world Bank and the International monetary fund. The government adopted new economic policy in 1991. The policy was based on liberalisation and privatisation. Under this policy many activities which were carried out by public sector companies were opened to private sector as well the private sector has also been freed from many rectrictions. They have been provided with many concessions to start business activities.

C. What were the earlier forms of globalisation ? How does the modern globalisation differ from the earlier globalisation ?

Ans. From around 200 B.C. to 1000 A.D. the most significant example of interaction and long distance trade was happened through silk Route. This route extended nearly 6000 km across central and south west Asia. Linking China to India, western Asia and the mediterranean. Modern globalisation is more extensive and of different nature from the early forms of globalisation. Today globalisation has been characterised by brain drain or exodus of skilled labour from east to the east and the flow of capital from the developed countries to expand their market. The trend of international trade is also changed a lot. Earlier hand made goods from China and India had in good demand in the west and later on during the period of Industrial revolution in Europe, Asian and African countries. Only supplied raw materials to the industries of the west but now some developing countries such as India and China etc. are also exporting a variety of manufactured goods.

D. Describe the social and economic impact of globalisation ?

Ans. Economic impact :- It brings in capital from other countries as well as the latest technology and machinery. Globalisation encourages privatisation and therefore the natural resources are exploited for profit motive and accumulation of wealth by the Individuals. **Social Impact** Globalisation also brings about changes in the structure of the family our eating habits, festivals ceremonies have also gone under tremendous changes in dress culture is one of the major manifestations of globalisation.

E. What is the economic and social impact of globalisation on the Indian society ?

Ans. Economic impact :- It brings in capital from other countries as well as the latest technology and machinery. Globalisation encourages privatisation and therefore the natural resources are exploited for profit motive and accumulation of wealth by the Individuals. **Social Impact** Globalisation also brings about changes in the structure of the family our eating habits, festivals ceremonies have also gone under tremendous changes in dress culture is one of the major manifestations of globalisation.

3. Fill in the Blanks :-

- Ans.**
- i. Large business houses with branches in many countries are called *globalisation*.
 - ii. India started its new economic policy in *1991*.
 - iii. The new economic policy is based on *Liberalisation* and *Privatisation*.
 - iv. The silk route extended nearly *6000* km across central and *south west* Asia.
 - v. *W.T.O.* frames rules and regulations of trade for various countries.

vi. Soon after independence India chose the policy of *mixed* economy.

4. Write True or False :-

Ans. a. T, b. T, c. T, d. F, e. F, f. F.

2.

Terrorism

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What is Terrorism ?

Ans. A systematic use of violence or the threat of violence to achieve specific political goods.

B. Why did the rulers in early days create fear or terror in the minds of people and what methods did they use for it ?

Ans. The rulers in the early days create fear and terror in the minds of people to establish their absolute authority. The rulers use cruel methods such as torture and public execution.

C. Who are revolutionaries ? What is their main objective ?

Ans. The movements organised either to overthrow foreign rule or to change an established social or political order is known as revolution and those who participated in such movements are known as revolutionaries. Their main object is to overthrow foreign rule or to change an established social and political order.

D. What is ethnic insurgency ? In which part of India is it commonly observed ?

Ans. There have been insurgent activities in some parts of India especially in the North East hilly states is known as ethnic insurgency.

E. What is cross border terrorism ? Which state of India is mainly affected by it ?

Ans. Terrorism originated across the border of a country e.g. the terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir.

F. What is Naxalite movement ? Which states of India are affected by it ?

Ans. The movement based on the principle of Karl Marx to set up a classless society. The Naxalite movement spread over to Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Tripura, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc. are affected by Naxalite Movement.

G. What do you understand by narcoterrorism ?

Ans. The linkage of terrorism with drugs and arms traffickings is called narcoterrorism.

H. What methods do the terrorists adopt to press their demands ?

Ans. Terrorists always disturb the normal life of the people and show down the process of socio economic development.

2. Answer the following questions in details :-

A. Distinguished between revolutionaries and terrorists with suitable example ?

Ans. Revolutionaries never committed immoral acts. such as kidnapping, taking hostages, extorting money blackmailing and so on they acted in the interest of the general public and not in the interest of any particular group. Terrorism is violence used by a few against human beings. Terrorists have total disregard for human lives including their own. They are ruthless heartless and senseless criminals. They commit crimes and cause bloodshed without any sense of guilt.

B. How is India affected by cross border terrorism ? What are the main objectives of terrorists and methods adopted by them ?

Ans. Cross border terrorism has increased in Jammu and Kashmir. Foreign mercenaries and local youth were provided training in camps across the border. They crossed the border and spread terror in the state compelling many Kashmiri families to flee the state. Terrorism is a systematic use of violence or the threat of violence to achieve specific political goals. Terrorists target political leaders, government officials, the armed forces as well as civilians. Terrorism has emerged as a world wide menace, and is seen as a threat to world peace and security.

C. Describe the ethnic insurgent movements in the north east hilly states of India ?

Ans. There have been insurgent activities in some parts of India especially in the north east hilly states. The north eastern part of India is strategically important because it shares borders with four countries China, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. At the time of India's independence this region consisted of Assam and the princely states of Manipur and Tripura. A large section of the region's population is tribal. Some of these tribes became insurgent either because they wanted their own states or because they wanted to break away from India. To cope with this the region was gradually divided into seven states Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

D. Discuss the main features of modern terrorism. Why is it called 'bullet against bullet' ?

Ans. Modern terrorism is violence used by a few against fellow human beings. Terrorists have total disregard for human lives including their own. They are ruthless, heartless and senseless criminals. They commit crimes and cause bloodshed without any sense of guilt.

Terrorism is a systematic use of violence or the threat of violence to achieve specific political goals. It attempts to use violence to cause widespread panic, fear or terror to achieve the ultimate political aim. In

this sense the fusion of crime and politics gives birth to terrorism.

In every state it is the government which has the exclusive authority over the legal use of force. Terrorists challenge this authority. Terrorism is a total negation of the democratic principles of resolving disputes through peaceful means. It has utter disregard for democracy. It believes in cult of bullet against bullet. It has become a tool to blackmail, coerce and impose the minority decision over the majority will.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans. a. Terrorism is a war against *democracy* and crime against *humanity*.
 b. The terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre on *11 September, 2001*.
 c. Golden Crescent comprises of *Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan*.
 d. The major source of opium are *Afghanistan and Myanmar*.
 e. Golden Triangle comprises of *Myanmar, Laos and Thailand*.
 f. Terrorists attacked Indian Parliament on *13th December 2001*.
 g. The two terrorist groups representing the ideals of naxalite terrorism are the *War Group and Marxist Communists*.

4. Write True or False against the following statements :-

- Ans. a. F, b. T, c. T, d. F, e. F, f. T.

The United Nations and Its Specialised Agencies

3.

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What prompted the nations of the world to form the United Nations ?

Ans. Since the league of Nations created after the first world war could not stop the second war, the world leaders decided to form a more powerful world organization after the second world war to maintain peace and security in the world.

B. Which three world leaders took Initiative in forming the United Nations ?

Ans. Franklin Roosevelt of the U.S.A., Winston Churchill of Britain and Joseph Stalin of the U.S.S.R. are the three leaders who took initiative in forming the United Nations.

C. Which are the main organs of the United Nations ?

Ans. The U.N. has six organs the General Assembly, the Security Council, The Economic and Social Council, The Trusteeship Council, The International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

D. Name the permanent members of the Security Council.

Ans. The five permanent members of the Security Council are the U.S.A., the U.K., Russia, China, and France.

E. What is Veto Power ?

Ans. Veto Power means that a resolution even if supported by all the other members can not be adopted if any of the permanent members votes against it.

F. Give full form of the following abbreviations : UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, FAO.

Ans. **UNESCO :-** United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

UNICEF :- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

WHO :- World Health Organization.

ILO :- International Labour Organization.

FAO :- Food and Agricultural Organization.

G. Name the cities where the headquarters of the following are located :-

i. UNESCO, ii. World Bank, iii. WHO, iv. International court of Justice, v. United Nations.

Ans. i. UNESCO : Paris
ii. World Bank : Washington D.C.
iii. WHO : Geneva (Switzerland)
iv. International Court of Justice : Hague in Netherlands
v. United Nations : Newyork, U.S.A.

H. How does the world bank help the developing nations ?

Ans. World Bank help the developing nations by proving loans to organisations to improve agricultural productivity, provide clean drinking water, spread education, build dams and rural road. It also provid advice and technical assistance for development projects.

I. What is the main function for the Internation Court of Justice ?

Ans. The Court resolves disputes such as border and territorial disputes between nations. The court also gives legal advice to the other organs and the specialised agencies of the U.N.

J. Why was the Trusteeship council established ?

Ans. The Trusteeship Council was established to help territories that were not totally self governing.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Describe the composition and functions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Ans. **General Assembly :-** All the member states are represented in the General Assembly. Each member state can send upto five representatives but is entitled to one vote only.

The main functions of the General Assembly are :

- i. To discuss the powers and function of other organs.
- ii. To elect ten non permanent members of the Security Council.

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- iii. To elect the judges of the International Court of Justice.
- iv. To admit new members and to appoint the Secretary General who controls the Secretariat.

The Security Council :- The Security Council is composed of 15 members of which 5 are permanent members and 10 are elected by the General Assembly. Each member of the Security Council has one vote. The approval of all permanent members is necessary on important matters. These permanent members are given Veto power. It means that a resolution even if supported by all the other members, can not be adopted if any of the permanent members votes against it.

B. What are the objectives and principles of the United Nations ?

Ans. The objectives of United Nations are :-

- i. To maintain international peace and security.
- ii. To develop friendly relations between nations.
- iii. To cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
- iv. To promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- v. To act as a centre for harmonising the actions of nations to achieve the above aims.

Principles of the United Nations :-

- i. To settle their differences with other nations by peaceful means.
- ii. To refrain from the use of threat or force against any other state.
- iii. To give the United Nations every assistance in any action against a nation that starts war.
- iv. To fulfil the Charter's obligations with all sincerity.

C. Give an account of the Human Rights provided by UNDHR.

Ans. The United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UNDHR) was adopted on 10 December, 1948. The UNDHR provides an elaborate list of Human Rights dealing with political, economic, social and developmental rights which are intended to be universally applicable.

The first generation of rights are enumerated in The International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (1966).

The second generation of rights are specified in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966).

The third generation of rights are mentioned in the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Social Discrimination (1969), the Convention against Torture and other Cruel Treatment and Punishment (1987) and the Convention on Rights of Children (1990).

Their aim is to remove all kinds of discrimination, ban torture and cruelty and ensure the protection and allround development of all children.

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The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (UMDHR), the two covenants and the conventions taken together are known as the International Bill of Rights. The impact of the UMDHR is evident in the drafting of the Indian constitution.

3. Match the agencies with their main functions :-

- Ans. a. UNESCO : promoting scientific education.
b. UNICEF : helping children in their growth.
c. WHO : eradication of diseases in the world.
d. FAO : looking after the welfare of labourers.
e. ILO : helping in solving the problem of food shortage.

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans. a. UN Day is observed every year on *24 October*.
b. The present membership of UN is *191*.
c. The World Food Day is observed every year on *16 October*.
d. The International Court Justice comprises *15* judges.
e. The UN Charter was signed on *26 June 1945* by *50* nations.
f. The Economic and Social Council has *54* members.

5. Write True or False against the following statements :-

- Ans. a. F, b. T, c. T, d. T, e. T.

4. India and the United Nations

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What is "Apartheid" ? In which country was it followed ?

Ans. Apartheid is the worst form of racial discrimination. It was against humanism and democracy. It was followed in South Africa.

B. What is disarmament ? Why is disarmament necessary ?

Ans. Prohibiting the manufacture and use of arms especially the nuclear arms is called disarmament. It is necessary for maintaining world peace and security.

C. What is colonization ? What role has India played against colonization ?

Ans. Political subjugation of any country by and other powerful country is known as colonization. India was one of the first countries of the world to raise voice against apartheid and colonialism.

D. Why does India have a strong claim to be the permanent member of the Security Council ?

Ans. The global recognition of the India's immense contribution to the UN activities is one of the main reasons for the support of its candidature for permanent membership of the Security Council.

E. What do you mean by the Third World ?

Ans. The newly independent and developing countries of Asia, Africa and

Latin America.

2. Match the following :-

- Ans.** a. Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit : UN General Assembly
b. Dr. S. Radha Krishnan : UNESCO
c. Dr. H. J. Bhabha : I.A.E.A.
d. Shri Nagendra Singh : International Court of Justice.
e. Smt. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : WHO
f. Shri V. R. Sen : F.A.O.

3. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Describe in brief the role of India in the various activities of the U.N.

Ans. India is one of the founder members of the U.N. It has made remarkable contribution to the activities of the United Nations, particularly in peace keeping operation and in various other activities of its specialised agencies. The basic elements of the India's foreign policy and the very spirit of the Indian constitution go in true with the ideals of the United Nations. India has presided over the UN Security Council several times, and has been a member of the Trusteeship of Council as well as the Economic and Social Council. Several Indians have held responsible positions in various organs and specialized agencies of the UN.

B. What role did Indian soldiers play as part of the UN peace Keeping Force ?

Ans. Under the UN flag India has played a key role in various peace keeping activities. Indian troops were sent to Korea to establish peace and ensure the implementation of ceasefire. Indian troops took part in the peace keeping operations in Egypt and Congo.

India has played an important role in the restoration of international peace by contributing military contingents to the UN. Peace keeping Forces on several occasions, e.g. in the crisis of Suez Canal, Congo, Angola, Namibia, Gaza, Cambodia, Yugoslavia and Lebanon.

C. Describe India's policy towards disarmament and its view on CTBT.

Ans. India was the first country to seek for a complete ban on all nuclear testing in 1954. In 1988, India proposed for the total elimination of weapons of human destruction in a phased manner. However, considering the fact that some nations were arming themselves with nuclear weapons, India in its self defence was compelled to conduct nuclear tests at Pokhran on 13 May 1998. India's opinion is that recently introduced Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) also does not set out clear deadlines for the ultimate destruction of the nuclear weapons. In India's view such treaties seek to deprive the non-nuclear nations of their rights to develop means for self defence. India has declared that it will

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not join the nuclear arms race, it will not use nuclear arms against a non-nuclear state and it will follow the principle of 'no first use' of nuclear arms against any state.

This declaration indicates that India is in favour of real disarmament and a strong supporter of using nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

D. Describe India's role in decolonisation.

Ans. As a member of the UN. India has consistently supported movements against colonialism, especially in Asian and African countries. India's own bitter experiences of suffering exploitation, discrimination and its own long fight against colonialism made it committed to fight against colonialism in all forms. On India's initiative, the UN passed a resolution on 14 December 1960 called the 'Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples'. For the implementation of this declaration, India was appointed a member of the special committee.

4. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.** a. India is one of the *founder* members of the United Nations.
b. The policy of racism was adopted in *South Africa*.
c. Third world constitutes most of the *non-aligned* countries.
d. U.N. Peace Keeping Force received the Noble Prize in *1988*.
e. Lieutenant General *Satish Nambiar* commanded the U.N. troops in the Balkans.

5. Write True or False against the following statements :-

- Ans.** a. T, b. T, c. T, d. F, e. t.

5. Foreign Policy of India

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-

A. What do you mean by the foreign policy of a country ?

Ans. The relations of a country in the economic, social, cultural and political aspects with other countries is called its foreign policy.

B. Mention the factors on which the foreign policy of a country depends ?

Ans. A country makes its foreign policy based on its geography, historical background, degree of social and economic development and political factor.

C. What do you understand by panchsheel ?

Ans. Panchsheel is an important basis of India's foreign policy. Panchsheel actually means five rules of conduct.

D. Which leaders initiated the non-aligned movement ?

Ans. Nehru initiated the non-aligned movement.

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E. When and where was the first conference of NAM held ?

Ans. The first conference of the NAM was held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1961.

F. Name the members of the SAARC.

Ans. Seven countries of South Asia namely, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives joined together to form the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

G. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations :- i. NAM, ii. EEC, iii. OAU, iv. ASEAN, v. NPT, vi. CTBT.

Ans. i. **NAM** :- Non-Aligned Movement.

ii. **EEC** :- European Economic Cooperation.

iii. **OAU** :- Organisation of African Unity.

iv. **ASEAN** :- Association of South East Asian Nations.

v. **NPT** :- Non-Proliferation Treaty.

vi. **CTBT** :- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

H. Why has the world become unipolar now ?

Ans. Since the collapse of the USSR in 1991, the world is no longer divided into two military blocks. The atmosphere of cold war has also ended leading to the emergence of the USA as the sole super power. In the world politics which is called unipolarity.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Describe the five principles of Panchsheel. How has India incorporated these principles in its foreign policy ?

Ans. The five principles of Panchsheel are :-

i. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

ii. Non-aggression.

iii. Non-intervention in each other's internal affairs.

iv. Mutual benefit and equality, and

v. Peaceful co-existence.

The Panchsheel aimed at maintaining peace and establishing friendship between nations, leading to mutual benefit. It appealed to most underdeveloped countries. So, the Panchsheel was adopted by the first Afro-Asian conference held at Bandung Indonesia in April, 1955.

B. Describe the main features of India's foreign policy.

Ans. The outstanding features of India's foreign policy are based on the following principles.

Panchsheel is an important basis of India's foreign policy. Panchsheel actually means five rules of conduct. Panchsheel was first embodied in a treaty signed by India and China on the issue of Tibet on 29 May, 1954.

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The five principals are :-

- i. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- ii. Non-aggression.
- iii. Non-intervention in each other's internal affairs.
- iv. Mutual benefit and equality, and
- v. Peaceful co-existence.

C. What are the main objectives of non-aligned movement ?

Ans. India evolved the policy of non-alignment for the maintenance of peace and security in the world. Non-alignment means keeping away from aligning with a power block. In that particular period it meant to remain aloof from power politics of the American block versus the Soviet block. With many Afro-Asian countries and Yugoslavia, India decided not to join any military block, as they did not want their countries to turn into battle fields of the cold war. Non-alignment encourages mutual cooperation among countries struggling against poverty, illiteracy and over population. Disarmament is also one of its important objectives.

D. Why was SAARC formed ? Mention its main objectives ?

Ans. India has always believed in peace and co-operation with all its neighbours. Thus seven countries of South Asia namely India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka and Maldives joined together to form the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperations (SAARC).

The main objectives of SAARC are :-

- i. To promote welfare and to improve the quality of life of the people of SAARC countries.
- ii. To accelerate social and economic growth of the region.
- iii. To foster collective self-reliance to strengthen cooperation among South Asian countries and to collaborate in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.**
- a. The two super powers that emerged after the second world war were the *U.S.A.* and the *U.S.S.R.*
 - b. The head quarters of SAARC are in *Kathmandu* (Nepal).
 - c. The formation of SAARC was instigated by *Zia-ur-Rehman* President of *Bangladesh*.
 - d. The political rivalry between the super powers after the Second world war is referred to as the *coldwar*.
 - e. The first SAARC summit was held at *Dhaka* in *Bangladesh*.

IV. Write True or False :-

- Ans.** a. T, b. F, c. T, d. T, e. F, f. T.

6. India's Relations with its Neighbours.

1. Answer the following questions in brief :-

A. Name the countries that share land borders with India ?

Ans. India share land borders with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

B. Why did the ruler of Kashmir accede to India ?

Ans. When India was partitioned the princely state of Kashmir had the option to accede to either India or Pakistan or to remain independent. The ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, had not yet taken his decision, In October 1947 armed, tribesmen supported Pakistan armed forces invaded Kashmir. The ruler of Kashmir appealed for India's help and later signed an agreement on 26 October, 1947 to join the Indian Union and Kashmir became an integral part of India.

C. What was the main cause of India Pakistan war of 1965 ? What was its result ?

Ans. Pakistan openly supported China during the Indo China war in 1962. Pakistan even gave some of its illegally occupied territories in Kashmir to China. Chinese support and the U.S. arms supply to Pakistan prompted to declared a war against India in September 1965 with the sole objective of conquering the whole of Jammu and Kashmir. But Pakistan was defeated.

D. What were the main provisions of Simla agreement signed in 1972 ?

Ans. After the war, the Simla agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in July 1972 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Z. A. Bhutto of Pakistan according to it.

a. India and Pakistan agreed to resume normal communications and trade.

b. Each country agreed to withdraw its forces to its own side of the recognised international borders and respect the line of control (L.O.C.) in Jammu and Kashmir as it existed in December 1971.

c. Both countries agreed to settle all bilateral issues including the Kashmir issue through peaceful negotiations.

E. What do you mean by bus diplomacy ?

Ans. To normalise the relation between the two countries, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Lahore on December 20, 1999 by bus. This visit popularly called bus diplomacy was hailed by the world community.

F. Mention the issues on which India supported China ?

Ans. India was the first country to recognize and establish diplomatic relation with it. Through India's serious efforts China could succeed in getting

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U.N. membership and also a Permanent seat of the United Nations Security Council.

G. Why did Sino India relations remain strained even after the end of 1962 war ?

Ans. After 1962 Sino Indian relations remained strained as China supported Pakistan in Indo Pakistan wars of 1965 and 1971 and supplied military and nuclear technology to Pakistan. China also resented India's nuclear test in 1974 and the merger of Sikkim with India in 1975.

H. Why was the visit of Indian Prime Minister Shri Vajpayee to China in 2003 a historic visit ?

Ans. It was a historic visit as it led to the opening of a new era in Sino Indian relations.

I. What are the main provisions of the Treaty of 1950 between India and Nepal ?

Ans. In 1950, India and Nepal signed the treaty of Peace and Friendship and Treaty of Trade and Commerce. These treaties provide a stable base to the Indo Nepal relations.

J. In which fields is India helping Nepal ?

Ans. India is helping Nepal in its economic development.

K. Mention the main issues of conflict between India and Bangladesh ?

Ans. Conflicts with India arose over issues such as border definition water sharing influx of refugees and ownership of the new Moore Island.

L. In Which fields is India helping Bhutan ?

Ans. India helps Bhutan in its economic development. India is also responsible for the defence of Bhutan.

M. Why did India call back IPKF from Sri Lanka ?

Ans. India sent Peace keeping forces to Sri Lanka which was not liked by many Sri Lankans and the LTTE wanted the withdrawal of IPKF. India withdrew IPKF in 1990.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. Discuss in brief Indo Pak relations since 1947 ?

Ans. Since 1947 the relations of India and Pakistan were not good. In 1947 when after the independence. Some conflicts arose on many issues all were resolved but the Kashmir issue still remains unsolved. Some area of the Kashmir was occupied by Pakistan. In 1962 war with China, Pakistan openly supported China. Pakistan even gave some of its illegally occupied territories in Kashmir to China. In 1965 September Pakistan declared a war against India but Pakistan was defeated. Again in 1971 Angered by India's protests, Pakistan launched a massive attack on India. The Indian army won remarkable victories consequently East

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Pakistan proclaimed its independence as the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh. Then on 20 February, 1999 Prime Ministers Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Nawaz Sharif signed the Lahore Declaration which contained the ideas of peace, friendship and cooperation. But India's efforts were frustrated when Pakistan illegally occupied Kargil in the Indian side of the Line of Actual Control (L.A.C.) but Indian forces succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat. Our relations with Pakistan worsened after the terrorist attacks.

B. Describe the measures taken by India to establish cordial relations with Pakistan.

Ans. There have been several agreements between India and Pakistan. Such as the Tashkent Declaration in 1966 and the agreement to settle disputes through peaceful methods. After the war of 1971 the Simla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in July 1972 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Z.A. Bhutto of Pakistan in which India and Pakistan agreed to resume normal communications and trade. To normalise relations between the two countries Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Lahore on February 20, 1999 by bus but all these efforts were useless and till today the relations between India and Pakistan are strange.

C. Describe Sino- Indian Relations in the post 1962 Period.

Ans. India and China are the two largest nations in Asia in terms of land and population. Their relations have remained strained owing to the border dispute and the Tibet problem. India granted asylum to the Tibetans, the merger of Sikkim with India and the border disputes between the two countries are the major irritants. India had close relations with China. India was the first country to recognise and establish diplomatic relations with it, when the People's Republic of China came into existence through a resolution in 1949. It was through India's serious efforts that China could succeed in getting UN membership and also a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. India received a rude shock when the Chinese army occupied Tibet in 1950. However, in view of its friendship it did not question China's right over Tibet. India peacefully resolved the matter with China signing a treaty on 29 April 1954. Under the treaty, India recognised Chinese sovereignty over Tibet.

In 1957 Chou-en-Lai, the Chinese premier refused to accept the McMahon Line as the India-China border which had been in operation since 1914 and on 20 October 1962. China launched a massive attack on Arunachal Pradesh and on Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and occupied vast Indian territories. China, however, announced a unilateral ceasefire and withdrew behind the Line of Actual Control as it existed in 1959.

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D. What measures have been taken to improve Sino-Indian relations in the post 1962 period ?

Ans. After 1962 Sino-Indian relations remained strained as China supported Pakistan in Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971 and supplied military and nuclear technology to Pakistan. China also resented India's nuclear test in 1974 and the merger of Sikkim with India in 1975.

E. What measures have been taken to improve Sino-Indian relations since 1979 ?

Ans. Between 1979 and 1996, there were high level dialogues between the leaders of the two countries. India's Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Rajiv Gandhi and P.V. Narsimha Rao visited China in 1979, 1988 and 1993 respectively. China's Li Peng and Jiang Zemin visited India in 1991 and 1996 respectively. China and India signed agreement to improve trade relations (1984) to promote cultural cooperation (1988) and to maintain peace and tranquility along the LAC (1993 and 1996), Jiang Building Measures in the military field along the frontiers and to demilitarise the LAC. It was a no-war pact. In 2003 P.M Vajpayee visited Beijing which was a historic visit as it led to the dawn of a new era in Sino-Indian relations.

F. Describe India's role in the creation of Bangladesh mentioning the reasons behind its creation.

Ans. In the general election of December 1970, the Awami League Party of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman won the election by securing a majority. But the military rulers of West Pakistan did not accept the leadership from East Pakistan and instead of being invited to head the government, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was arrested and imprisoned in West Pakistan. The voice of Bengali Muslims was crushed by the army. A Civil war broke out between the armed force and the civilians, About one crore Bengali Muslims took refuge in India, Due to which, India border became self economically strained by the sudden influx of refugees. India raised its voice at international level against the inhuman acts carried out against the innocent and unarmed Bengali Muslims of the East Pakistan.

G. How has Tamil problem of Sri Lanka affected the relations between India and Sri Lanka ? What efforts have been made by India to resolve the Tamil issue ?

Ans. One of the major problem in India's relationship with Sri Lanka has been the Tamil Issue. When the Sri Lanka government denied citizenship to the second category of Tamils. There was a tension in Sri Lanka. But the issue was resolved in 1954. When India offered citizenship to those who desired it. Trouble started after the Sinhala language was adopted as

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the official language of Sri Lanka. The Tamils. considered it as a threat to their cultural identity and launched a movement demanding a separate homeland or 'Eelam' for the Tamil. There were wide spread riots resulting in a large scale migrations of Tamils to India. To resolve the crisis, the Indian P.M. Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Jayawardhane the president of Sri Lanka signed an agreement in 1987. According to that agreement. The Indian peace keeping force was sent to Sri Lanka to restore peace. However it was viewed by many Sri Lankans outside interference and the LTTE wanted the with drawal of IPKF as a pre- condition for any peace talk.

3. Match the following events with the years of their occurrence :-

- Ans. a. Simla agreement : 1972
b. Tashkent Declaration : 1966
c. Sino-Indain war : 1962
d. Bus Diplomacy : 1999
e. Merger of Sikkim with India : 1975
f. Nepal got U.N membership : 1954
g. India- Bhutan Treaty of Friendship : 1949
h. Assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi Ji : 1991

4. Write Full Forms of the following abbreviations :-

- Ans. a. POK : Pakistan Occupied Kashmir
b. LAC : Line of Actual Control
c. LTTE : Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
d. IPKF : The Indian Peace Keeping Force
e. CBMS : Confidence Building Measure

5. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans. a. *Maharaja Hari Singh* was the ruler Kashmir to sign the document of accession to India.
b. *Dalai Lama* the spiritual and religious head of Tibet took refuge in India.
c. Silla Agreement was signed by India's Prime Minister *Indira Gandhi* and Pakistan's president. *Z.A. Bhutto*.
d. Tashkent Declaration was signed by India's Prime Minister *Lal Bhadur Shastri* and Pakistan's president *Ayub Khan*.
e. In 1957, the Chinese premier *Chou-en-Lai* refused to accept the *MC Mohan* line as indo China border.
f. The people's army called *Mukti Bahini* fought for the independence of East Pakistan.

6. Write True or False :-

- Ans. a. F, b. T, c. T, d. T, e. F, f. T, g. F, h. T.

Unit - IV {Disaster Management}

1. Disaster Management

1. Answer the following questions briefly :-
- A. What is meant by the term disaster? Which are the two types of disasters?**
- Ans.** A disaster is an event that cause a huge loss of lives and property. The disasters are of two types (i) Natural (ii) Man made.
- B. What is an Earthquake ? How are the earthquakes caused ?**
- Ans.** The sudden Shaking of the earth crust is called an earth quake. The earth crust is made up of a number of interlocking plates called tectonic plates. These plates tend to move or slip against each other causing vibrations in the earthcrust. Earth quakes may also be caused by Volcanic eruptions.
- C. Which regions in India are proneto earth quakes?**
- Ans.** The foot hills of the Himalayas and the Gange Brahmaputra basin are the major earth quake prone areas
- D. What harms can be caused by Volcanic eruptions?**
- Ans.** The hot lava that flows down the sides of a volcane can cause a lot of damage to all forms of life human beings, animals as well as plants. The rock fragments thrown into the air with great force are a great threat to life and property Ashes and poisonous gases emitted during an eruption spread over a large area causing various types of diseases.
- E. What is a 'landslide' ? Which human activities increase the risk of landslides ?**
- Ans.** Due to heavy reins sometimes the loose rocks move down a slope under the pull of gravity. The debris coming down the hill carry with it huge boulders and up rooted trees. Deforestation is one of the causes of land slides.
- F. Why does the clearing of coastal forests magnify the impact of cyclones ?**
- Ans.** The clearing of coastat forest at many places for cultivation has lad to the magnification of the impact of cyclones in these area. There forests act as natural barriers to wind and water and thus reduce the damage by cyclones.
- G. How can we avoid fire accidents ?**
- Ans.** Fires can be prevented by keeping all electric appliances and wires in good condition. Stoves and gas pipes should be checked and cleaned regularly, regulators should be checked for any leakage. Matches lighters and inflammable substances should be handled carefully and kept away from children.

H. What is the main cause of travel related accidents ?

Ans. Travel related accidents take many lives everyday. These accidents generally occur due to our own negligence of not following the traffic rules.

I. What is the role of the government and the people in managing disasters ?

Ans. The government must allocate adequate funds for managing disasters, train officials for disaster management and provide relief to the disaster victims. The people of an area can make their organization to combat disasters and help the disaster victims with their joint efforts. It is the moral responsibility of every individual to cooperate in this regard.

2. Answer the following questions in detail :-

A. How can we cope with the disaster caused by earthquakes ?

Ans. We can reduce the disaster of an earthquake by taking the following steps :-

- i. Cover your head and face with your arms to protect them from flying glass and falling objects.
- ii. Try to get away from glass objects, windows and things that can fall. If you are indoors, crawl under a table or a bed.
- iii. If you are in a public building like a cinema, stay where you are and drop, cover and hold.
- iv. During an earthquake do not use the lift.
- v. If you are outdoors, move away from buildings, trees, poles, hoardings etc.
- vi. After the tremors stop, check for injuries, damage to your building fallen electric wires and fire.
- vii. Organize relief measures for the earthquake victims.

B. Which are the different types of volcanoes ? How can we cope with the disaster caused by volcanic eruptions ?

Ans. According to the frequency of eruptions volcanoes are divided into the following types :-

- i. **Active Volcanoes :-** Volcanoes that erupt frequently are called active volcanoes. The examples of active volcanoes are the Barren Island in the Andaman Islands (India); Mount Etna in Sicily and Kilauea in Hawaii.
- ii. **Dormant or Sleeping Volcanoes :-** Volcanoes that have not erupted for a long time but could erupt in the future are called Dormant or sleeping volcanoes. Mount Rainier in the U.S.A. and Mauna Kea in Hawaii are examples of dormant volcanoes.
- iii. **Extinct or Dead Volcanoes :-** Volcanoes that have not erupted for thousands of years and are not likely to erupt in future or show no sign of volcanic activity are called Extinct or Dead Volcanoes. Kilauea in Hawaii is an extinct volcano.

Coping with volcanic eruptions :-

- i. If the warning is given by the local authorities evacuate the area immediately to a safe place.
- ii. To protect yourself from mud flows move to the high ground and avoid crossing stream or bridges.
- iii. You should move against the wind to keep away from flying ash and rock fragments cover your whole body to protect the skin and wear goggles to protect your eyes from ash, wear a dust mask or cover your mouth or nose with a damp cloth. If you are inside the house, stay in doors store food, water, medicines and other house hold provisions before hand Shut all doors and windows. To avoid ash enter your house. Turnoff fans and airconditioners. Remove settled ash from the roof as roof may collapse under the weight of the ash.

C. Which areas of India are flood prone and which are drought prone ? How can we cope with the disasters caused by floods and droughts ?

Ans. In some areas of India, floods are very common during the heavy monsoon rains. River Brahmaputra in Assam, River Kosi in Bihar and River Mahanadi in Orissa are often flooded during rainy season.

During floods, sources of water get contaminated leading to various water born diseases. To prevent these, drink boiled water, spread bleaching powder or lime over stagnant pools of flood water because they become the breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Avoid entering flood waters. Use an umbrella or a long stick while moving in the flood water to check the depth of water. They can also be used to ward off snakes which are forced out of their shelter by flood water.

Droughts :- Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Orissa.

Coping with droughts :- We can cope with droughts by conserving water through controlled use and rain water harvesting. Agricultural practices like multiple cropping and growing drought resistant crops are other drought fighting measures. Planting trees and grasses helps in replenishing ground water reserves. Plants check the flow of rain water, allowing it to seep into the ground. Their roots bind the soil, which prevents erosion and helps in holding water.

D. What are the main causes of fire accidents ? How can we control these accidents ?

Ans. Fires in buildings are caused mainly by faulty electric equipments and wiring, faulty stoves, leakage of cooking gas and carelessly thrown burning match sticks and cigarettes.

Fires can be prevented by keeping all electric appliances and wires in good condition. Stoves and gas pipes should be checked and cleaned

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regularly. Regulators should be checked for any leakage. Matches, lighters and inflammable substances should be handled carefully and kept away from children.

E. How can the government and the people help in disaster management ?

Ans. The government must allocate adequate funds for managing disasters, train officials for disaster management and provide relief to the disaster victims. The people of an area can make their organization to combat disasters and help the disaster victims with their joint efforts. It is the moral responsibility of every individual to cooperate in this regard.

3. Fill in the blanks :-

- Ans.**
- a. The point below the earth surface where the earth quake originates is called *seismic focus*.
 - b. The intensity of an earthquake is measured by an instruments called *Seismograph* in *richter* scale.
 - c. The *eastern* coast of India is the most cyclone prone region.
 - d. Floods can be controlled by building *dams* on rivers.
 - e. *Water* should never be used to put out an electric fire.
 - f. An accident in a nuclear power plant can release *radioactive* material and nuclear *radiation*.