



**GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**VIII - STANDARD**

**Untouchability  
Inhuman - Crime**

**Department of School Education**

**A publication under  
Government of Tamilnadu  
Distribution of Free Textbook Programme  
(NOT FOR SALE)**

© Government of Tamil Nadu

First Edition - 2011

(This Book is published under Uniform System of School Education Scheme)

### Chairpersons

#### History & Civics

**Thiru. A.P. Janarthanam,**  
Principal(Retd),  
SS. Govt. Arts College,  
Tiruttani, Thiruvallur Dist.

#### Geography & Economics

**Dr. Maria Anitha Anandhi,**  
Associate professor,  
Nirmala College for Women,  
Coimbatore.

### Reviewers

**Dr. M.N.Rajendiran,**  
Associate professor,  
Presidency College,  
Chennai-5.

**Dr. R. Miriam,**  
Associate professor,  
Nirmala College for Women,  
Coimbatore.

**Thiru. R.Sengodan,**  
Head Master,  
Govt. Girls Hr.Sec. School,  
Kambainallur, Dharmapuri Dist.

**Dr. M. Ragunathan,**  
Senior Lecturer,  
DIET, Perundurai, Erode Dist.

### Authors

**Tmt. Glorina Ravindrakumar,**  
PSGR Krishnammal Hr.Sec. School,  
Peelamedu, Coimbatore-4.

**Tmt. K.Sobana,**  
P.G. Assistant,  
NKTN Girls Hr. Sec. School,  
Triplicane, Chennai-5.

**Tmt. J.Geetha,**  
PG. Assistant,  
Prince Mat. Hr.Sec. School,  
Madipakkam, Chennai-91.

**Tmt. J.Jacklin Joel,**  
B.T. Assistant,  
Avila Convent Mat. Hr.Sce.School,  
Coimbatore.

**Tmt. Ramabai,**  
Agwarwal Vidyalyaya Mat.Hr. Sec. School,  
Vepery, Chennai-7.

**Tmt. Lakshmi Prabha,**  
St. John's Mat. Hr.Sec.School,  
Mandaveli, Chennai-28.

**Tmt. Valarmathy,**  
B.T. Assistant,  
Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School,  
Thiruvalam, Vellore Dist.

**Tmt. E.Sahaya Mary Faboila,**  
PG. Assistant in Economics,  
Zion Mat. Hr.Sec. School,  
Selaiyur, Chennai.

**Laser Typeset:** B. Raam Adithyan, M.Karthikeyan **Illustration :** N. Selvamani, V. Sabash Kumar  
**Book Wrapper :** R.Viswalingam **Layout :** N. Selvamani

Textbook Printing  
**Tamilnadu Textbook Corporation,**  
College Road, Chennai-6.

Price: Rs.

This book has been printed on 80 G.S.M. Maplitho Paper

Printed by Offset at:

## CONTENTS

Units	S.No	Lesson	Page No.
-------	------	--------	----------

### HISTORY

I	1. The Great Mughals	01
II	2. Rise of the Marathas	16
III	3. Advent of the Europeans	24
III	4. Anglo–French Struggle (Carnatic Wars)	30
IV	5. Rule of the English East India Company From A.D. 1773–A.D. 1857	37
IV	6. Lord Cornwallis (A.D. 1786–A.D. 1793)	41
IV	7. Marquess of Hastings (A.D. 1813–A.D. 1823)	47
IV	8. Lord William Bentinck (A.D. 1828–A.D. 1835)	50
IV	9. Lord Dalhousie (A.D. 1848–A.D. 1855)	53
IV	10. The Great Revolt of 1857	57
V	11. The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country	63
V	12. The Rule of the Marathas of Thanjavur (A.D. 1676–A.D. 1856)	69
VI	13. Vellore Mutiny – 1806	74

### GEOGRAPHY

I	<b>Resources-I</b>	
	1. Resources and Their Types	77
	2. Resources and Economic Activities	84
II	<b>Primary Activity-I</b>	
	3. Types of Primary Activity	87
	4. Mining	91
III	<b>Primary Activity-II</b>	
	5. Agriculture	96
	6. Crops	101

## CONTENTS

Units	S.No	Lesson	Page No.
-------	------	--------	----------

### GEOGRAPHY

IV	Secondary Activity-I	
	7. Industries	107
	8. Types of Industries	111
V	Tertiary Activity-I	
	9. Trade	117
V	Tertiary Activity-II	
	10. Transport and Communications	120
VI	Population	
	11. Population Growth and Distribution	125
	12. Population and Resources	130

### CIVICS

I	1. National Integration	134
II	2. Socio – Economic Problems	139
III	3. Human Rights and the U.N.O.	145
IV	4. Road Safety-Rules and Regulations	151

### ECONOMICS

I	1. Money, Savings and Investment	157
---	----------------------------------	-----



## THE GREAT MUGHALS

## India on the eve of Babur's invasion

On the eve of Babur's invasion, India was divided into numerous mutually warring states. In the North, there was no political unity. The Delhi Sultanate was not strong. **Ibrahim Lodi**, the last Sultan of Delhi had lost his control over his nobles. Rana Sanga, the head of the Rajputs was not only powerful but also ambitious to capture the throne of Delhi. Meanwhile Babur also received invitations from **Alam Khan**, the uncle of Ibrahim Lodi and **Daulat Khan Lodi**, the Governor of Punjab, to invade India. In South India, there were two major independent kingdoms namely the Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmini Kingdom. But they mutually quarrelled with each other. Under these circumstances, Babur invaded India.



BABUR

## BABUR (A.D.1526-A.D.1530)

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

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

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

Recall any one Empire of Ancient India.

The victory at Panipat did not make Babur as the ruler of India. He had to deal with a formidable foe, **Rana Sanga of Mewar**. Rana Sanga was defeated in the battle of Kanwah in A.D. 1527. Medini Rai of Malwa was defeated in the battle of

Chanderi in A.D 1528. Muhammed Lodi was also defeated in the battle of Gaghra in A.D 1529. Thus Babur consolidated the Mughal Empire. His Empire extended from Bihar in the East to Punjab, Kabul, Kandahar and Badakhshan in the West. However, he did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his success. In A.D 1530 at the age of 47, Babur died of illness, after nominating Humayun as the successor.

### HIS PLACE IN HISTORY

Babur is one of the most interesting figure in the history of Mediaeval India. He was a great warrior, scholar and poet. He wrote his Autobiography, “*Tuzuk-i-Babri*”, popularly known as “*Memoirs of Babur*” in Turkish language. Babur was the most brilliant Asian Prince of his age. It cannot be denied that Babur laid the foundation which a mighty superstructure was raised by Akbar.

### HUMAYUN (A.D.1530-A.D.1540 and A.D 1555-A.D 1556)

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

The throne inherited by Humayun was not a bed of roses. He had faced many difficulties. Babur had no time to consolidate his empire. As there was no law of primogeniture, war of succession arose after the death of Babur.

Humayun's brothers were ambitious to occupy the throne of Delhi. The Rajputs wanted to drive the Mughals out of India. Bahadur Shah of Gujarat also threatened Humayun. Sherkhan of Bengal and Bihar was a great challenge to Humayun. Thus Humayun was surrounded by enemies on all sides.

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

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

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

The original name of Shershah Sur, was Farid. He was the son of Hussain. Farid was born in A.D 1472. He entered into the services of the Afghan Governor of Jaunpur, who conferred on him the title

"Sherkhan" the "Lion King" for his brave killing of a tiger (Sher) on a hunting expedition. He took up the services under the Governor of Bengal. Later, he became the ruler of Bihar and called himself 'Shershah'. The dynasty founded by him was known as "Sur Dynasty".

### CONQUESTS

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

### Shershah's Administration Central Administration

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

Insha in charge of royal proclamations and despatches.

### Provincial Administration

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

### Revenue Administration

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

### Military Administration

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



### Judicial Administration

Shershah was a fountain-head of justice. He had a strong sense of justice. All were treated as equal before the law. He was the highest court of appeal. He was assisted by chief Qazi. No one could escape from punishment on account of his status.

### OTHER REFORMS

#### Intelligence Department

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

#### Roads

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

#### Currency Reforms

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

### Estimate

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

### AKBAR THE GREAT (A.D.1556-A.D.1605)

Akbar, the Great was one of the greatest rulers of India. Jalaluddin



AKBAR

Muhammad Akbar was born at Amarkot on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1542. At the age of 14, he ascended the throne. Humayun made Bairam Khan, as Akbar's guardian.

### CONQUESTS SECOND BATTLE OF PANIPAT (A.D. 1556)

The throne inherited by Akbar was not a bed of roses. The

immediate problem facing Akbar was to deal with the rising power of **Hemu**, the Prime Minister of Muhammad Shah of Bengal. Hemu tried to capture Delhi. The armies of Akbar and Hemu met at the historic plains of **Panipat in A.D. 1556**. Hemu was defeated and killed. Akbar consolidated the Mughal rule strongly in Delhi and Agra.

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

### Other conquests

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

After that he conquered some territories like Bikaner Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. His empire extended from Bengal in the East to Afghanistan in

the West, from Himalayas in the North to Golkonda in the South.

### RAJPUT POLICY

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

### DECCAN POLICY

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

### LITERARY WORKS

Though an illiterate, Akbar patronized scholars. Raja Todar Mal translated Bhagavata Purana into Persian. **Abul Fazal** and his brother **Abul Faizi** translated several Sanskrit works into Persian. Abul Fazl wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama. Abul Faizi translated Ramayana and Mahabharata into Persian from Sanskrit. **Tansen** was a great musician who adorned Akbar's Court.

## RELIGIOUS POLICY (DIN-I-ILAH)

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

Din-I-Ilahi was the Brain-child of tolerant Akbar.

## Land- Revenue Reforms of Akbar

Shershah was the fore runner of Akbar in the field of land revenue system. With the help of Raja Todarmal, Akbar improved Shershah's revenue system. Survey of land was made and the state revenue was fixed as 1/3 of the actual produce. The ryots could pay their tax either in cash or in kind. Loans were provided to them which could be re-paid easily by annual

instalments. Every cultivator were given 'patta' (Title Deed) and required to sign a qubuliyat (Deed of Agreement).

## MANSABDARI SYSTEM

The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was the basis of civil and military administration of the country. It was introduced by Akbar which he borrowed from Persia. The word 'Mansab' means 'Grade' or 'Rank'. The Mansabdars were to recruit their troops and help the emperor when required. The Mansabdars were transferred then and there to avoid growing strength. This system worked well under Akbar but later on it deteriorated.

## Contribution in the field of art and architecture

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

## AKBAR'S PLACE IN HISTORY

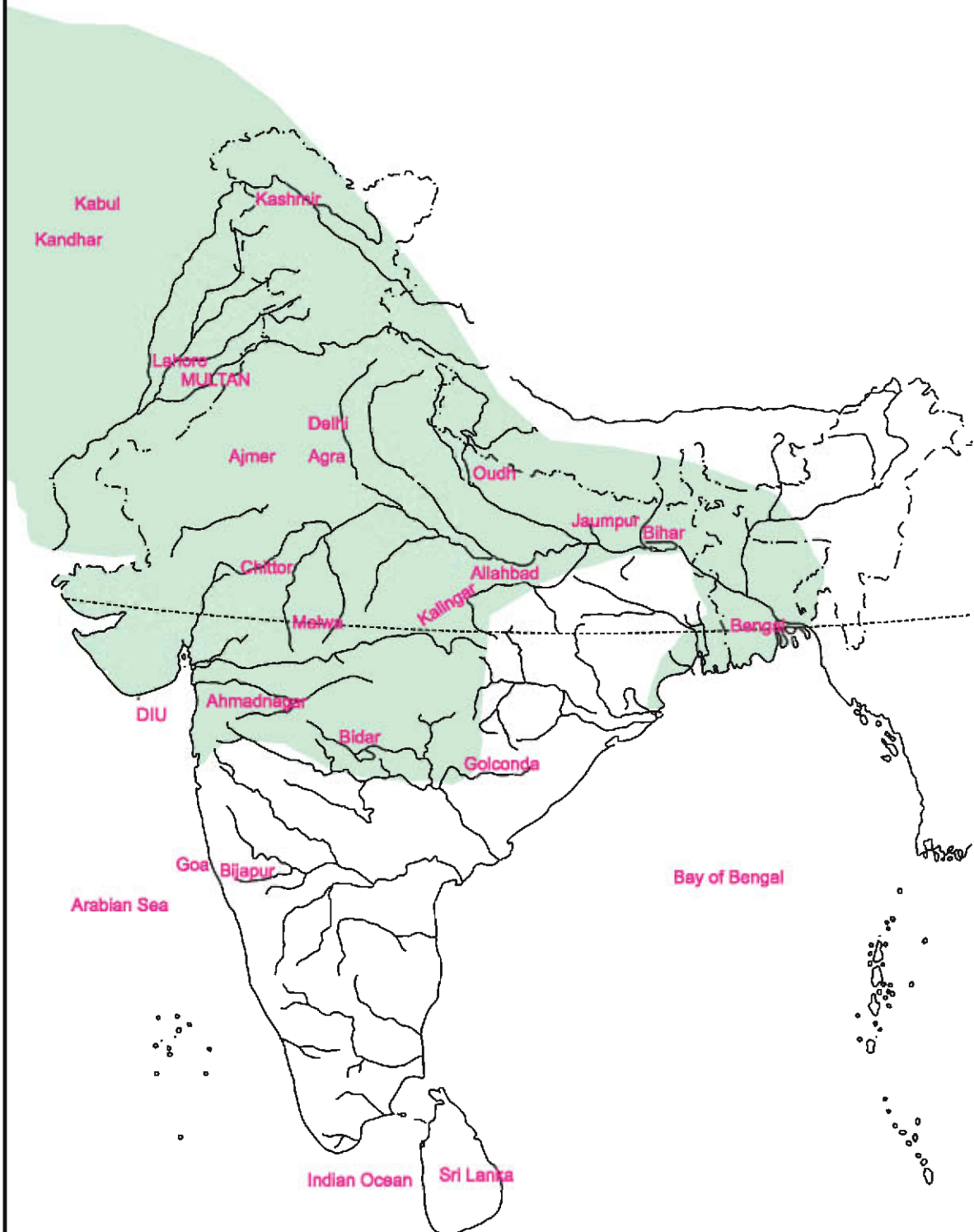
Akbar died in 1605 A.D., after a glorious rule of 50 years. He occupies a unique position in the history of India. He has been regarded as the real founder of the Mughal Empire in India.

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

After the death of Akbar, his eldest son 'Salim' assumed the title



## Akbar's Empire



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

### BRITISH TRAVELLERS

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

Recall some other travellers who visited India at various times.

### LITERARY WORKS

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

### JUSTICE

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

Which ruler in Ancient Tamil country introduced similar system during his reign?

### ROLE OF NURJAHAN

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

Name the first woman ruler during the Medieval India.

### ESTIMATE

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

## SHAH JAHAN (A.D.1628-A.D 1658)

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

## CONQUEST

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

## Golden Age of the Mughals

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

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

## Prince of Builders

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

## Jama Masjid

It was built by ShahJahan at Delhi in white marbles. It is considered to be one of largest mosques in the world.

## The Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal is the most famous building of Shah Jahan. It



**Taj Mahal**

was built at Agra on the banks of river Yamuna, in memory of his beloved wife **Mumtaz**. The Taj Mahal has been considered as one of the seven wonders of the world and a dream in marble. It was built by Ustad Isa, the chief architect of that time. It's estimated cost about Rs.20 lakhs and it took nearly 22 years to

complete it. He also built Moti Masjid or "**Pearl Mosque**" at Agra and the Tomb of Jahangir. He had a grand collection of precious stones. It included the '**Peacock Throne**' and the valuable **Kohinoor Diamond**.

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

Do you know where is the Peacock Throne now?

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

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

### ESTIMATE

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

### AURANGAZEB (A.D.1658-A.D. 1707)

Aurangzeb was the last Great Mughal emperor. He was the third son of ShahJahan. When

ShahJahan fallen ill. A.D. 1657 a war of succession started among the four sons of ShahJahan namely, DaraShuko, Shahshuja, Aurangazeb and Murad. On hearing the illness of ShahJahan, Aurangazeb who was in Deccan rushed towards Delhi. He ascended the throne in A.D.1658 after killing his three brothers and imprisoning his father and assumed the title of "**Alamgir**".



Aurangazeb

### Religious Policy

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

Compare Akbar and Aurangazeb as two extremes in their religious policy.

### AURANGAZEB AND THE SIKHS

The Mughal-Sikh relations became strained after Jahangir.



**Guru Tegh Bahadur**, the ninth Sikh Guru protested the anti-Hindu policy of Aurangazeb. Aurangazeb was annoyed and the Guru was summoned to Delhi and compelled to embrace Islam. As the Guru refused to do so, he was tortured and beheaded. This infuriated the Sikhs. **Guru Gobind Singh** who succeeded his father as the tenth Guru, determined to avenge the mughals. He organized the Sikhs into a military brotherhood against the muslims. The military organization of the Sikhs was called the "**khalsa**".

Who was the founder of Sikhism? Identify "5 'K's" in "Khalsa"?

### **AURANGAZEB AND THE MARATHAS**

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

### **DECCAN POLICY**

Aurangazeb spent about 25 years in the Deccan. On account of

his continued stay in the Deccan, the administration went out of gear. He could see his own empire declining. His endless wars emptied the treasury. Enemies arose on all sides. It was the "**Deccan ulcer**" that ruined Aurangazeb. He died in A.D.1707.

### **ESTIMATE**

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

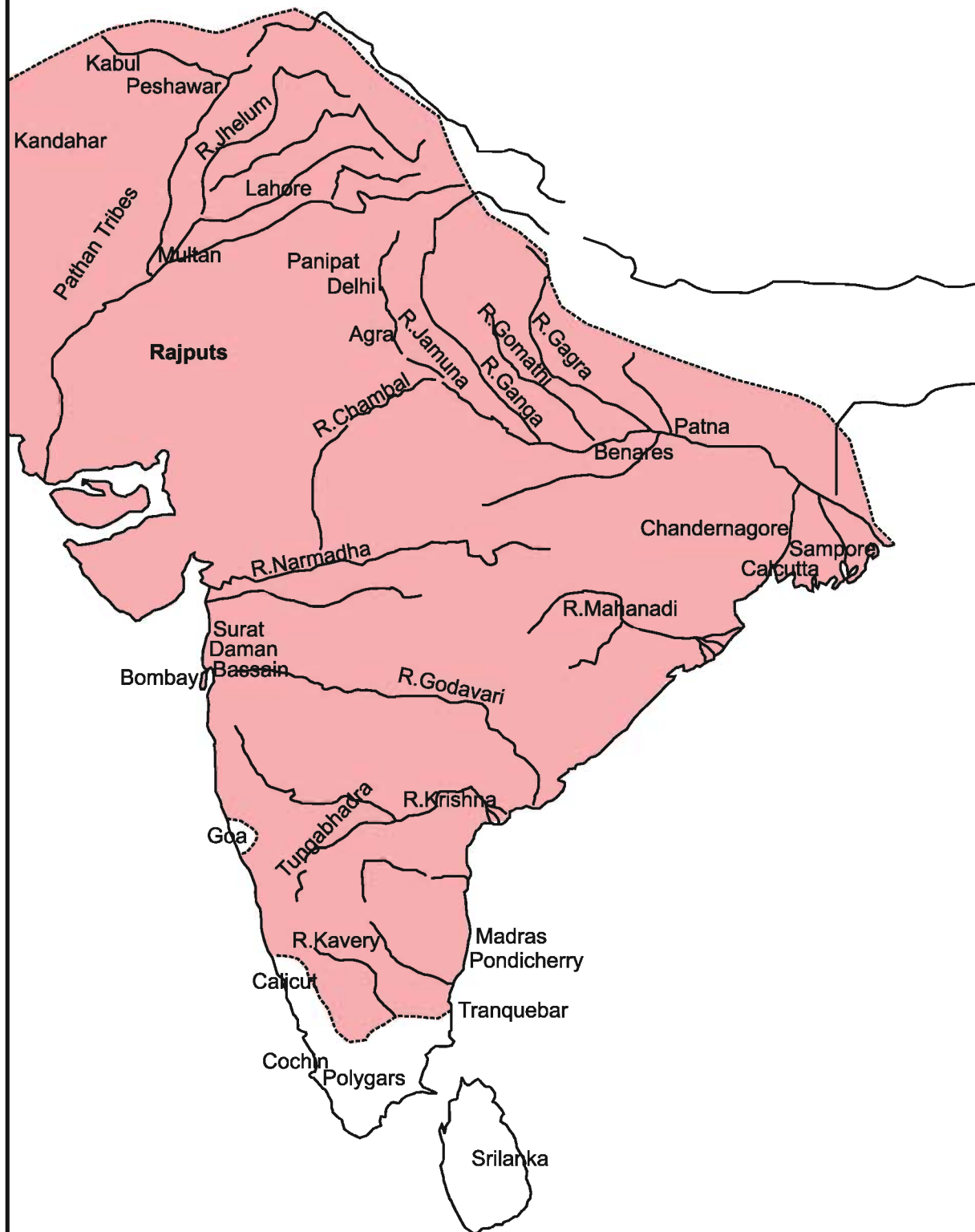
### **MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION** **Central Administration**

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

### **Provincial Administration**

For the administrative convenience the empire was divided into a number of provinces known as "**Subas**". Each Suba was under a Subedar (or) Governor. During the Akbar's time, there were 15 Subas. The Subedar was in charge of the

## Empire of Aurangzeb





Subas. The Subas were further divided into Sarkars and Sarkar into "Parganas. Village was the lowest unit of administration.

### Revenue Administration

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

### Military Administration

The Mughal army consisted of infantry, artillery, cavalry and elephantry. Cavalry was an important branch of the army. Akbar introduced a new system called "Mansabdari system" "Mansab" means "rank" or "place". Each mansab was valued on the basis of the number of horsemen they had. There was a grade of Mansabdars. It ranged from 10 to 10,000 mansab. Besides horses, they were to maintain foot soldiers also. The

mansabdars were to help the emperor in times of war. In return for their help they were given fixed salary.

### Judicial Administration

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

### Causes for the downfall of the Mughal Empire

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

The soldiers cared more about their personal benefits than winning the battles. The Marathas emerged powerful under the dynamic

leadership of Shivaji and proved to be the dead enemies of the Mughals. The coming of the Europeans also paved the way for the deterioration of the Mughal empire. Last, but not the least, the invasions of **Nadir Shah** and **Ahmad Shah Abdali** gave a serious blow to the already tottering Mughal Empire.

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

### EXERCISE

#### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The first Battle of Panipat was fought in A.D \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1536                      b) 1526                      c) 1506
2. Sher shah has been called as the "Fore-runner of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Akbar                      b) Humayun                      c) Shah Jahan
3. \_\_\_\_\_ setup a "chain of Justice"  
a) Aurangzeb                      b) Jahangir                      c) Babur
4. Guru Arjun dev was the \_\_\_\_\_ Sikh guru  
a) Fifth                      b) ninth                      c) tenth

#### II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Humayun means \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the Second Battle of panipat, Akbar defeated \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The reign of \_\_\_\_\_ has been called an the "Golden Age of the Mughals"
4. Tansen lived in the court of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### III) Match the following.

- |                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rana Sanga               | 1582           |
| 2. Din-I-Ilahi              | revenue system |
| 3. Second Battle of Panipat | Ruler of Mewar |
| 4. Raja Todarmal            | 1556           |

**IV) Answer in one word.**

1. When was the Battle of Kanwah fought?
2. How is Jahangir's Autobiography known as?
3. Who was Akbar's guardian?
4. Who was known as the "light of the world"?

**V) Answer the following questions briefly.**

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

**VI) Answer in detail.**

1. Whose period is known as the "Golden Age of the Mughals" – why?
2. Give a brief account on the administration of the Mughals.

**VII) Activity.**

1. Make a visit to the places of historical importance in connection with the Mughal Empire of India.
2. Make an album by collecting pictures of art and architecture of the Mughals.

**VIII) Map work.**

1. On the outline map of India draw the extent of Akbar's Empire and mark the places conquered by him.
2. On the outline map of India, draw the extent of Aurangzeb's empire and mark the places conquered by him.

## RISE OF THE MARATHAS

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Shivaji**

### Conquests

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

### Shivaji and Bijapur Sultan

To subdue Shivaji, the Sultan of Bijapur deputed **Afzal khan** to bring

Shivaji, (the “**Mountain-Rat**”.) dead or alive in A.D. 1659. When Shivaji came to know the treacherous plan of Afzal khan, he made preparation to meet Afzal khan. At the appointed place, Afzal khan met and embraced Shivaji and tightened his grips. With his right hand, he tried to kill Shivaji but the Maratha chief tore Afzal khans bowels open with the help of the “**Tiger Claws**” (Baghnakh) Afzal khan cried out in agony and fell down. This event raised the power and prestige of Shivaji.

### Shivaji and Mughals

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

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

Shivaji a “mountain-Rat”. After the great escape Sivaji became the bitter enemy of Aurangzeb.

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

### Administration of Shivaji

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

In whose court, were the “Ashtadiggajas”? “Navarathnas”?

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Peshwa     | : Prime Minister      |
| 2. Mantri     | : chronicler          |
| 3. Sachiv     | : home secretary      |
| 4. Sumant     | : foreign secretary   |
| 5. Senapathi  | : commander-in-chief  |
| 6. Amatya     | : finance minister    |
| 7. Pandit Rao | : Ecclesiastical head |
| 8. Nyayadhish | : chief justice       |

Each minister was in charge of a department. The kingdom was divided into several provinces. They were further divided into Parganas



and villages. The territory under Shivaji was known as "Swarajya".

### Revenue Administration

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

List out some taxes that we pay to our Government.

### Judicial Administration

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

### Military Administration

Shivaji was a great warrior and a military genius. He maintained a standing army with great discipline. His army consisted of infantry, cavalry, artillery, elephantry, camel corps and even navy. The cavalry was the most important. Forts

played a very important role and they were considered as **"Mother"**. Soldiers were paid regularly in cash and even after their death, their families were taken care of. Women were not permitted in the military camps. Standing crops should not be destroyed. Soldiers were given strict orders not to kill or torture women, children and the aged.

### Estimate

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

### Successors of Shivaji

After the death of Shivaji, his eldest son Sambhaji ascended the throne. He was not as efficient as his father. Aurangzeb arrested Sambhaji and his son Sahu after capturing Bijapur and Golconda. Sambhaji was put to death. **Rajaram**, another son of Shivaji became the Chatrapathi. When he died in A.D.1700, his wife **Tara Bai** began to rule the empire on behalf of her minor son Shivaji-II. After Aurangzeb's death, Bahadur Shah I became the emperor. He released Sahu. A civil war broke out between Sahu and Tara Bai. Tara Bai was defeated and Sahu became the Maratha king in A.D.1708. His



success was mainly due to Balaji Viswanath, whom he appointed as the “Peshwa” or “Prime Minister”. As the successors of Shivaji were weak, the Peshwas became the actual rulers of the Maratha Empire, and proved to be an efficient administrators.

### **Peshwas**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Causes for the defeat of the Marathas**

Maratha's policy of aggression and plunder brought their downfall. The Marathas lost the sympathies of their own religionists, Rajputs, Jats

and Sikhs. Ahmad Shah Abdali's army was well trained and disciplined than the Maratha army. The Marathas failed to get their regular supplies. The Maratha leaders were no match to Ahmad Shah Abdali.

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

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

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

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

### **Events**

He had sent an envoy to Muhammad Shah requesting him not to provide shelter to the Afghans fleeing from Khandhar and Ghazni. As Muhammad Shah did not care to send reply, Nadir Shah invaded India in A.D.1739. After capturing Peshawar, he faced the Mughal army at Karnal. The Mughal emperor was defeated and Nadir Shah marched towards Delhi to receive the huge war indemnity of

20 crore of rupees as promised by the Mughal emperor. He stayed 15 days at Delhi and plundered it. Thousands of residents of Delhi were killed. He did not spare the Mughal emperor and deprived him of the famous Kohi-noor Diamond and the Peacock Throne. After two months, Nadir Shah returned to his country with huge booty. However he was killed by his own soldiers in A.D.1747.

### **Results**

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

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

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

### **Causes**

He wanted to plunder the abundant wealth of India like Nadir Shah. He also wanted to earn name and fame for himself through his invasions.

## Maratha's Empire



## Events

Before facing the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat in A.D.1761, Abdali had invaded India four times. After conquering, Punjab, he reached Delhi and plundered the city.

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

## Results

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

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The tutor of Shivaji was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Dadaji Khondadev    b) Shahji Bhonsle    c) Baji Rao
2. Shivaji had a council of \_\_\_\_\_ ministers called "Ashtapradhan".  
a) seven    b) eight    c) nine
3. The first Peshwa was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Balaji Viswanath    b) Balaji Baji Rao    c) Baji Rao
4. Treaty of Purandhar was signed between \_\_\_\_\_ and Shivaji.  
a) Raja Jaisingh    b) Afzal Khan    c) Shaistakhan

### II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Marathas adopted \_\_\_\_\_ warfare.
2. The Sultan of Bijapur sent \_\_\_\_\_ to subdue Shivaji.
3. The Prime Minister of the Maratha Empire was called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. After Aurangzeb's death \_\_\_\_\_ became the Mughal Emperor.

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Answer in a word.**

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

**V) Answer the following questions briefly.**

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

**VI) Answer in detail.**

1. Narrate the career and achievements of Shivaji.
2. Give an account of the Maratha Empire under the Peshwas.



## ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

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

**The three important trade routes were,**

1. Through Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Caspian Sea and terminating at the Black Sea Coast.
2. Through Persia and Syria leading to the port of Alexandria on the Mediterranean coast of Europe.
3. The Sea route passing through the Arabian sea, Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

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

**The Portuguese**

The Portuguese were the first to discover a new sea route to India. Prince Henry of Portugal started a

school for training seamen on scientific navigation. Due to his interest and enthusiasm in the field of Navigation, he has been called as "**Henry, the Navigator**".

**Bartholomeu Diaz**

He was the first sailor who started his voyage in 1487 A.D. He came upto the Southernmost tip of Africa. As there was storm, he named it as the Cape of Storm. Later on, the Portuguese king changed the name as the **Cape of Good Hope** in 1487 A.D.

**Vascodagama**

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

**Francisco-de-Almeida  
(1505- 1509 A.D.)**

Francisco-De-Almeida was the first viceroy of the Portuguese possessions in India. During his period the Portuguese defeated the Arab traders. His policy was to increase the Portuguese naval power so that they might become the masters of the Indian Ocean. This policy of controlling the



settlement by naval force was called as the “Blue Water policy”. In 1509 Almeida was defeated and killed by the Egyptians.

### **Alfonso-De-Albuquerque (1509-1515 A.D.)**

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

Causes for the decline of the Portuguese power in India.

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

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

### **The Dutch**

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

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

concentrated their trade in India.

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

### The British

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

Charles II the king of England married Catherine the daughter of the king of Portugal. He got **Bombay** a small village as a part of dowry. In

1668 Charles II gave Bombay on lease to the English East India Company on a nominal rent of £ 10. In 1699 they got permission from Aurangazeb and set up a factory at Calcutta. Later they built a fort and named it **Fort William** after King William III.

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

### The Danish

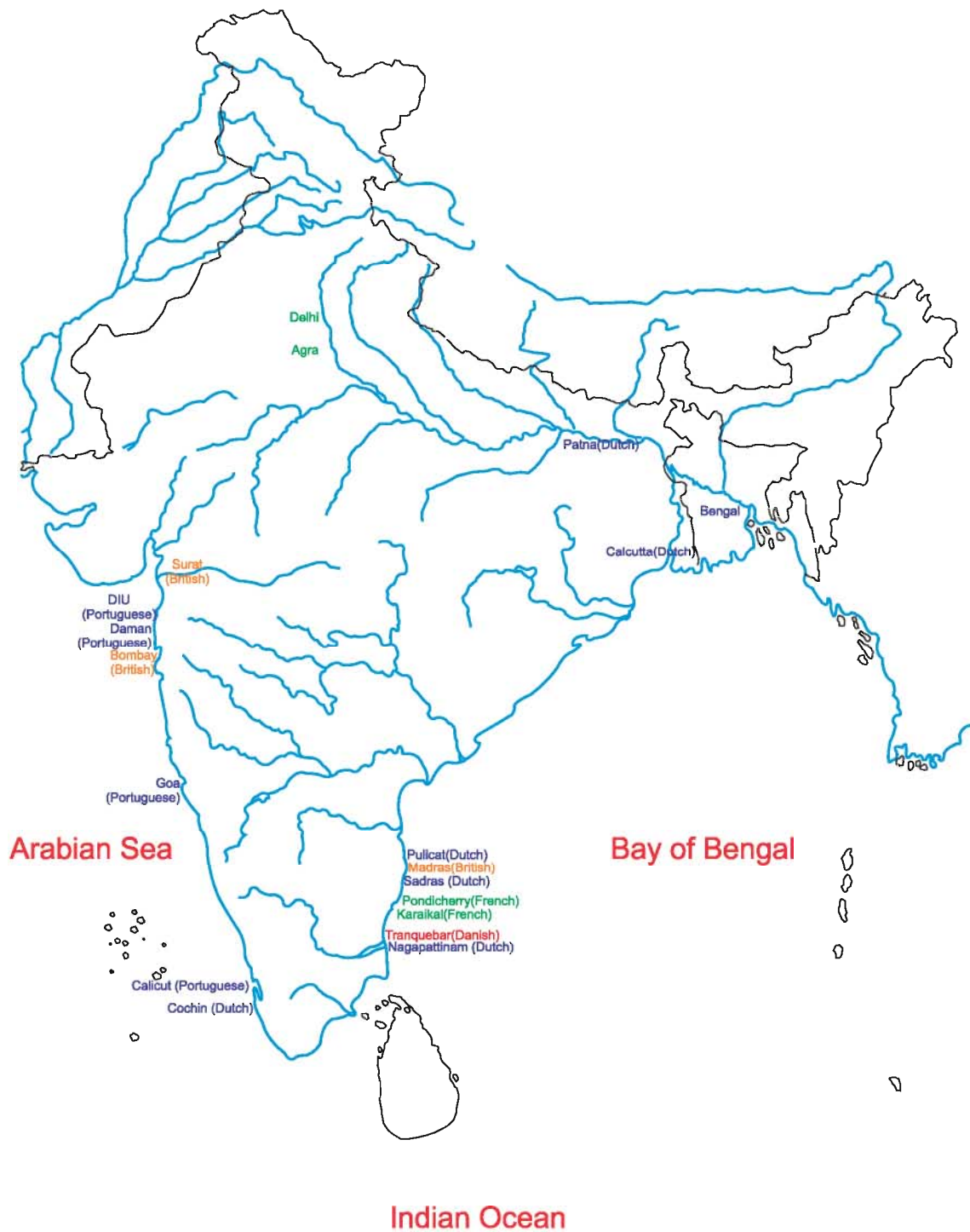
The people of Denmark were known as Danish. They began to trade with India. In 1620 they established their trading centre at Tranquebar and in 1676 at Serampore at Bengal. But they never concentrated in India and sold their trading centres to the British and left India.

### The French

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

## European Settlements in India

### The Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, the Danish and the French



**Pondicherry**, which became the headquarters of the French settlements in India. In 1690 they established their settlement at Chandranagore. They got Mahe in 1725 and Karaikal in 1739. Dupleix came to India 1742 as the Governor of the French possessions. Under him the French increased their influence all around.

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

### EXERCISE

#### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The great trading centre \_\_\_\_\_ was captured by Ottoman Turks in 1453 A.D.  
a) Afghanistan      b) Constantinople      c) Baluchistan
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Viceroy of Portuguese possessions in India  
a) Francisco-de-Almeida      b) Alfonso-de-Albuquerque  
c) Bartholomeo Diaz
3. The English East India Company was started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1600 A.D.      b) 1644 A.D.      c) 1664 A.D.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ became the head quarters of the French settlements in India.  
a) Chandranagore      b) Pondicherry      c) Mahe

#### II) Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Portuguese captured Goa from the Sultan of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Captain William Hawkins visited the court of the Mughal emperor \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sir Thomas Roe arrived India \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ came to India in 1742 as the Governor of the French possessions.

**III) Match the following.**

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Vasco-da-gama | England           |
| 2. Mahe          | French settlement |
| 3. Spice Islands | Portuguese Sailor |
| 4. King James I  | East Indies       |

**IV) Answer the following in a word.**

1. When was the French East India Company formed?
2. Who was Francis Day?
3. In which city is Fort St. George located?
4. In which continent is the Cape of Good Hope located?

**V) Answer the following questions briefly.**

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

**VI) Answer in detail.**

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

**VII) Activity.**

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



## Anglo–French Struggle (Carnatic Wars)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Course**

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

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

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

### **Results**

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

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

The second Carnatic war was connected with the succession disputes between the Nizam of

Hyderabad and the Nawab of Carnatic.

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

### Course

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

The condition of the English became very critical. Robert Clive a clerk in the British East India Company changed the course of the war. He attacked Arcot, the Capital of Carnatic. He defeated Chanda Sahib and made Mohammed Ali, as the Nawab of Arcot. Clive was called as the "**Hero of Arcot**". Dupleix was

recalled in 1754 and was succeeded by Godeheu.

### Results

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

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

#### Causes

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

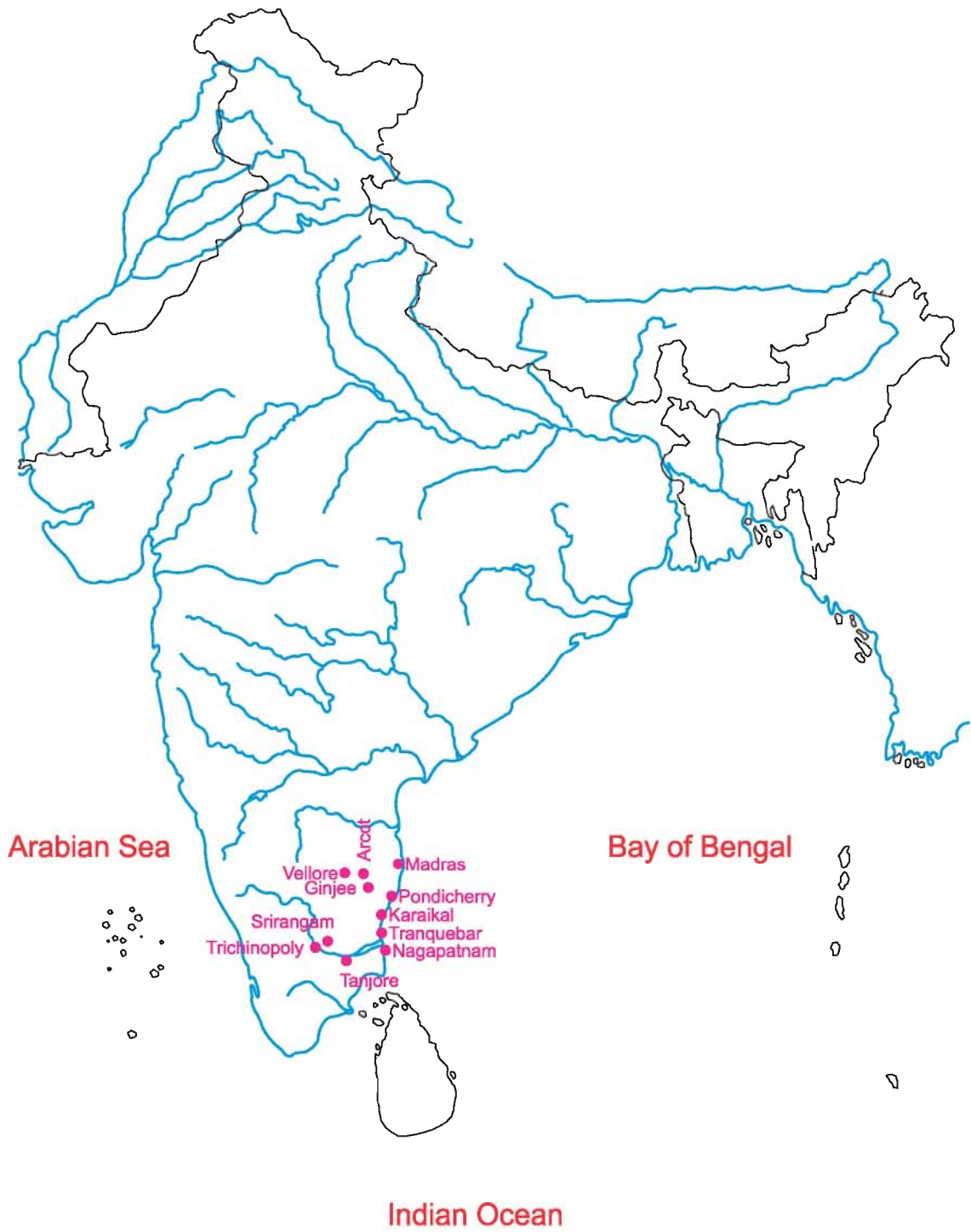
### Course

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

### Results

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

## Carnatic Wars



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

### Causes for the Success of the British

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

### Establishment of British Superiority over Bengal

Bengal a very rich province of the Mughal Empire developed into an independent kingdom under **Alivardi Khan**. After his death, his grandson **Siraj-ud-daulah** became the Nawab of Bengal. Quarrel arose between him and the British in 1757 which resulted in the Battle of Plassey.

### Battle of Plassey (AD 1757) Causes

The English and the French were strengthening their fortification in Bengal. Siraj-ud-daulah, Nawab of Bengal asked them not to fortify **Fort. William**. The French obeyed but the English refused to do so. More over the British were misusing

their trade privileges. It enraged the Nawab. Siraj-ud-daulah marched with his army and captured Calcutta.

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

### Course

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

### Battle of Buxar

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



## Results

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

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

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

### Causes

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

### Course

In 1766, the British, the Marathas and the Nizam formed a coalition against Hyder Ali. But Hyder Ali was very clever and he bribed the Marathas and the Nizam and won over their support. But in 1767 Hyder Ali and Nizam were

defeated at Changma by the British. But Hyder Ali captured Ambur, Mangalore and established his rule. Then he captured Baramahal, Karur, Tanjore and Cuddalore. He then besieged Madras which forced the English to sign the Treaty of Madras in 1769.

## Results

The **Treaty of Madras** was signed in 1769. Both the sides agreed to restore places. The first Mysore war ended in favour of HyderAli.

## Hyder Ali

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



Hyder Ali



## Robert Clive

Robert Clive became the Governor of Bengal in 1765. His first governorship was famous for his conquests. His second governorship was known for his administrative reforms.

## Administrative Reforms

The servants of the company were forbidden to receive any gift from Indians. They were forbidden to indulge in private trade. He increased the salaries of the company's servants. Robert Clive gave double Bhatta (field allowances) to the officers in times of peace. He set up a Fund known as Lord Clive's Fund with a view to help poor servants of the company

and widow's of those who died in service. After receiving the Diwani (Civil) and Nizamat (criminal) rights from the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, Robert Clive introduced a new system called **Dyarchy** or **Dual** or **Double Government**. According to this system, the British enjoyed all powers but no responsibility. The Nawab was reduced to a position of all responsibility and no power.

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

## EXERCISES

### I) Choose the Correct answer .

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

### II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The capital of Carnatic was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Hero of Arcot was \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ made the English East India company a sovereign power in India.
4. La Bourdonnais was the French Governor of \_\_\_\_\_.

**III) Match the following.**

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. First Carnatic War | Treaty of Allahabad   |
| 2. Third Carnatic War | Village near Calcutta |
| 3. Plassey            | Aix – la – chappelle  |
| 4. Battle of Buxar    | Treaty of Paris       |

**IV) Answer in one word.**

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

**V) Answer the following questions.**

1. What do you know about Black Hole Tragedy?
2. Write any three causes for the success of the British in India.
3. What do you know about Robert Clive's Dual system of Government?
4. What are the causes for the First Anglo Mysore War?

**VI) Answer in Detail.**

1. Give an account of the causes, course and the results of the second and third Carnatic Wars.

## RULE OF THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY FROM A.D.1773-A.D.1857

### LORD WARREN HASTINGS Warren Hastings (A.D.1772-AD 1785)

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

### Provisions of the Regulating Act

The Governor of Bengal was made as the Governor-General. Warren Hastings became the first Governor General. An Executive Council consisting of four members was set up to assist the Governor General in administration. The Governors of Bombay and Madras were under the control of the Governor General of Bengal. In

1774 a the **Supreme Court** was established at Calcutta with a Chief Justice and three other judges. **Sir Elijah Impey** was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

### Defects of the Regulating Act

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

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

### It's Provmisions

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

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

For administrative purposes, a Board of Control consisting of six members was established.

The Governor-General was made the Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in India.

This Act helped the British

Government to have control over the company's affairs.

### **Reforms of Warren Hastings** **Administrative Reforms**

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

### **Judicial Reforms**

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

### **Commercial Reforms**

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

### **Revenue Reforms**

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

### **Educational Reforms**

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

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

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

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

The treaty of Madras was signed in 1769 between Hyder Ali and the British, both agreed to help each other against the common enemy. But in 1771 when the Marathas invaded Mysore, the English did not come forward to help Hyder Ali. The English also captured the French port Mahe which was of great importance to Hyder Ali so he protested and declared war against British. In 1781 the British army under Sir Eyre coote defeated Hyder

Ali at Porto Novo and at Arni in 1782. Hyder Ali died of cancer during the course of the war. Hyder Ali's son Tipu Sultan continued the war. In 1784 Tipu Sultan and the English signed the **Treaty of Mangalore** by which the conquered territories were restored to both the parties.

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

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

### **Impeachment of Warren Hastings**

The First Anglo-Maratha war put the English under a great financial strain. So Warren Hastings demanded additional revenue from

Raja Chait Singh of Benares. On his refusal to pay the revenue, Hastings deposed the ruler. Similarly he took away the personal treasures of Begums of Oudh. Warren Hastings is also believed to have been responsible for sentencing a person called **Nanda Kumar** to death on false charges of forgery. Warren Hastings was criticized and later on impeached by the British Parliament for his actions. But he was acquitted from all charges because he has rendered great services to British power in India.

## **EXERCISE**

### **1) Choose the correct answer.**

- Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1772                      b) 1773                      c) 1774
- The 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Justice of British India was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sir Thomas              b) Sir Elijah Impey      c) Sir Morse
- Under the Regulating Act, the Supreme Court was set up at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Calcutta                  b) Madras                  c) Bombay
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the son of Hyder Ali  
a) Dost Ali                  b) Mir Qasim              c) Tipu Sultan



## **II) Fill in the blanks.**

1. In 1770 a terrible famine affected \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The British Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ passed the Pitts India Act in 1784.
3. Warren Hastings put an end to the Dual Government introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The second Anglo – Mysore War came to an end by the treaty of \_\_\_\_\_.

## **III) Match the following.**

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

## **IV) Answer in a word.**

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

## **V) Answer the following questions.**

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

## **VI) Answer in detail.**

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Warren Hastings.
2. Write an essay on the Regulating Act and the Pitt's India Act.

## Lord Cornwallis (A.D.1786–A.D.1793)

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

One of the major reforms of Cornwallis was the introduction of the **Permanent Revenue Settlement** of Bengal. Warren Hastings had introduced a system under which lands were auctioned and given to the highest bidder for the period of 5 years. This system was not very successful. In order to improve the system he introduced the Permanent Revenue Settlement in Bengal and Bihar in 1793. Under this system the Zamindar was made as the owner of the land for 10 years and the peasants were reduced to the status of tenants. Every year, the Zamindar had to pay a fixed amount of revenue to the company. But if he failed to pay the revenue his land would then be given to another Zamindar.

### Merits

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

### Demerits

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

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

3) As the income was stable, the company got fixed income and it was very difficult to meet the increasing expenses.

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

### Administrative Reforms

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

### Police Reforms

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

### Judicial Reforms

Lord Cornwallis improved judiciary. The collector was relieved of his judicial duties. He was

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

### Revenue Reforms

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

### Commercial Reforms

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

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

Tipu wanted to improve his position by driving the English out of India. Therefore he sought help from Turkey and France. Cornwallis believed that Tipu, having allied with the French, would strike against the English. To check Tipu Sultan the English made alliances with the Nizam and the Marathas. Tipu attacked Travancore a friend of British. So the English declared war against Tipu Sultan in 1790. Tipu was defeated at Srirangapatnam and the third Mysore war ended with the treaty of Srirangapatnam signed

by Cornwallis and Tipu Sultan in 1792.

### Tipu Sultan

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



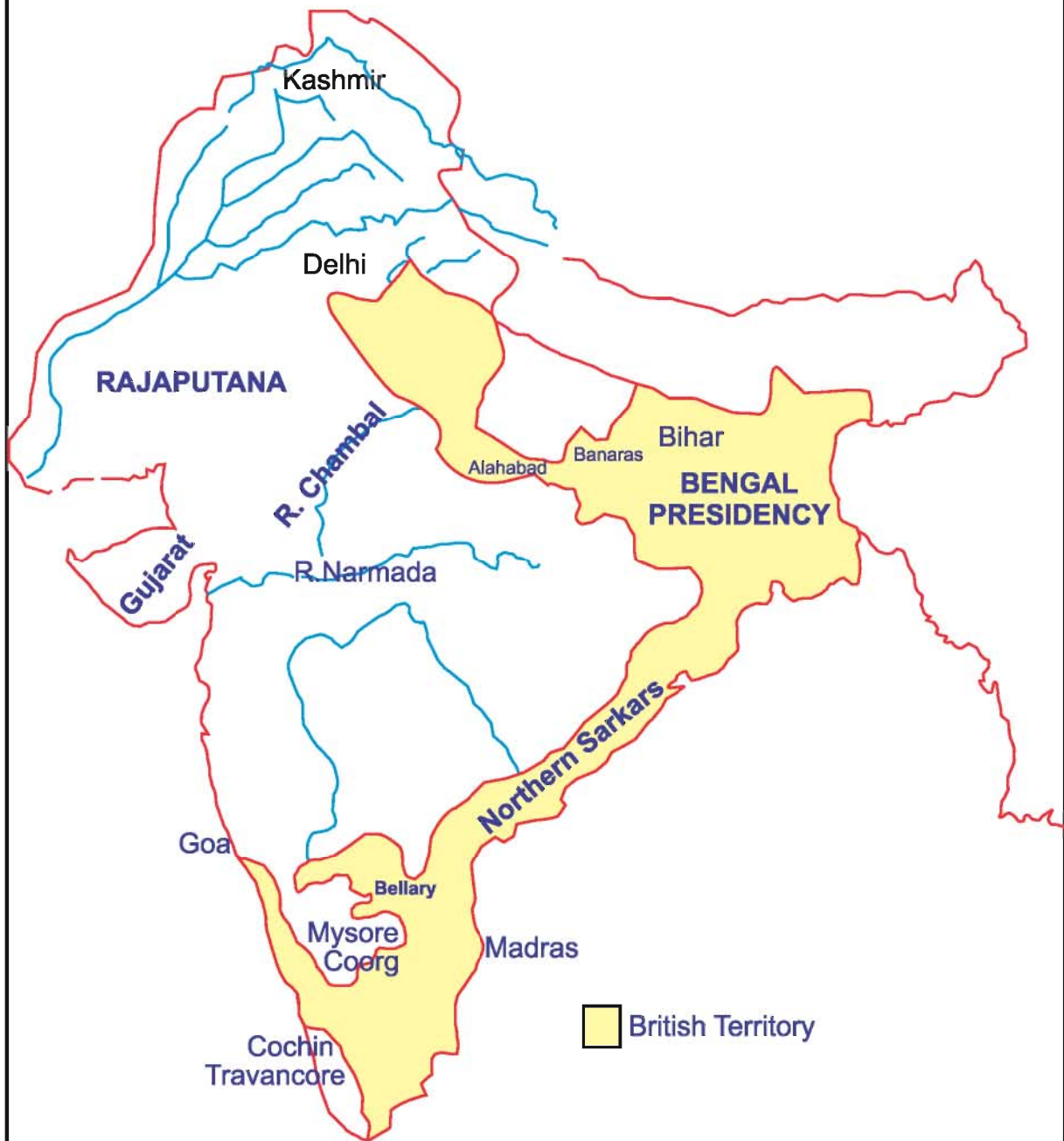
Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan was called the "**Tiger of Mysore**". The Tiger emblem was sculptured on his throne and the military uniforms also had the Tiger emblem. He was buried at Srirangapatnam.

### Lord Wellesley (AD 1796 – AD 1805)

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

## British Position Po Lord Wellesley



### **Subsidiary Alliance**

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

### **Main features of the Subsidiary Alliance**

The Indian rulers were allowed to keep British troops in their territories for protection. Any Indian ruler who entered into a subsidiary alliance with the English had to give money or some territory for the maintenance of the British contingent force in his State.

He was not to conclude war or peace with any other power without the permission of the English. He was not to employ non-English Europeans.

He should accept a British Resident to stay in the State. In case of any conflicts with any other state, they should agree to the decision of the English. In return for accepting all these conditions, the British would protect the State from external aggressions and internal disturbances.

### **Merits**

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

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

### **Demerits**

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

### **States which entered into the subsidiary Alliance**

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

### **The Fourth Anglo Mysore War (1799) Causes**

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

Tipu was defeated at Malavalli. He died on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1799 while defending his capital



Srirangapatnam. With his death, the war came to an end in 1799.

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

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

The Peshwa Baji Rao-II accepted the Subsidiary alliance with the British and signed the

**Treaty of Bassein in 1802.** The Maratha leaders Scindhia and Bhonsle refused to acknowledge this treaty. So they joined together and attacked the British.

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

### **Estimate**

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

## **EXERCISE**

### **I) Choose the correct answer.**

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

### **II) Match the following.**

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Permanent Revenue Settlement | Lord Wellesley          |
| 2. Subsidiary Alliance          | Treaty of Seringapatnam |
| 3. Sir John Shore               | Lord Cornwallis         |
| 4. Third Anglo Mysore War       | Non-intervention        |

### III) Fill in the Blanks.

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

### IV) Answer in a word.

1. Who were the worst affected by the 'permanent settlement'?
2. What policy did Wellesley follow?
3. Who was the first Indian ruler to join the subsidiary alliance?

### V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How did Lord Cornwallis give a proper shape to the judicial set up?
2. What were the cause for the fourth Anglo – Mysore war?
3. Write a short note on Tipu Sultan.

### VI) Answer in Detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
2. Give an account of Permanent Revenue Settlement of Lord Cornwallis.
3. Describe the Subsidiary alliance system of Lord Wellesley and mention its merits and demerits.

### Activity.

1. Make a flow chart on the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis and Lord Wellesley.
2. On the river map of India, mark the extent of British Empire under Wellesley.

## Marquess of Hastings (A.D.1813-A.D.1823)

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

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

### Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813

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

### Importance of the Charter Act of 1813

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

Western education was provided to the Indians.

### The Gurkha War (AD 1814–AD 1816)

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

### The Pindari War (AD 1816–AD 1818)

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

### The Fourth Anglo-Maratha War (AD 1817-AD 1818)

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

## Results

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

## Reforms of Lord Hastings

Hastings passed the **Bengal Tenancy Act in 1822** to protect the interests of the tenants. He took efforts to promote education among

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

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

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

### II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bengal tenancy act was passed by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The war between the Gurkhas and the English came to an end by the treaty of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Charter Act of 1813 allowed the missionaries to popularize \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
4. The Gurkhas were the inhabitants of \_\_\_\_\_.

**III) Match the following.**

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Amar singh           | Pindari leader   |
| 2. Marquess of Hastings | capital of Nepal |
| 3. Amir khan            | Gurkha leader    |
| 4. Kathmandu            | Governor General |

**IV) Answer the following in a word.**

1. To whom the state of Satara was given?
2. Name the first vernacular newspaper published during the time of Lord Hastings.
3. Which act allowed the British missionaries to settle in India?

**V) Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. Mention the causes for the Gurkha war?
2. What was the result of the fourth Anglo-Maratha war?
3. Write a note on the reforms of Marquess of Hastings.

**VI) Answer in detail.**

1. Give an account of the Charter Act of 1813.
2. Describe the wars fought by Marquess of Hastings.



## Lord William Bentinck (A.D.1828-A.D.1835)

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

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

### Financial reforms

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

### Judicial reforms

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

### Administrative reforms

He combined the office of the collector with that of the magistrate. He himself took charge of the

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

### Social Reforms Abolition of Sati

Among all the evils that prevailed in the Indian society, the cruel practice was sati. As per sati, a Hindu widow burnt herself alive on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. At first, it was a voluntary act, but as days went on, the widow was forced by the relatives to die. It was prevalent mostly among the Rajputs.

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

### Abolition of female infanticide

Another evil practice that existed among the tribes of Rajaputana and kathiawar was female infanticide. It was the practice of killing the female children at the time of their birth, mainly to avoid economic burden.

So Bentinck abolished this evil practice and declared it as a crime.

The wild tribes of Orissa followed the practice of human sacrifice, to please their Gods and Goddess. Lord Bentinck declared that any person who practiced this barbarous act would be treated as a murderer.

### Suppression of Thugs

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

### Educational reforms

Bentinck decided to use the money sanctioned by the Charter Act of 1813 to promote western education through the medium of English. As a result English became

a medium of instruction in India. He opened a medical college at Calcutta and established Elphinston college at Bombay.

### The Charter Act of 1833

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

### Estimate

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

## EXERCISE

### 1) Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Amherst was succeeded by \_\_\_\_\_ as the Governor General of India.  
a) William Bentinck      b) Lord Hastings      c) Lord Curzon
2. Lord William Bentinck is famous for his \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) appearance      b) wars      c) reforms.
3. The use of \_\_\_\_\_ as court language was abolished.  
a) English      b) Persian      c) Sanskrit

4. Human Sacrifice was practiced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Wild tribes of Orissa    b) Rajputs    c) people of Central India

**II) Fill in the blanks.**

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

**III) Match the Following.**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Abolition of Sati  | English Education    |
| 2. Major Sleeman      | 1829                 |
| 3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy | Suppression of Thugs |
| 4. Macaulay           | Social reformer      |

**IV) Answer in a word.**

1. When did Bentinck become the Governor General of India?
2. Where was the Elphinston College established?
3. Who reduced the Bhatta of Military officer?

**V) Answer the following question briefly.**

1. What do you know about the First Burmese War?
2. Mention the educational reforms of Lord William Bentinck?
3. What do you know about the administrative reforms of Lord William Bentinck?

**VI) Answer in detail.**

1. Give an account of the social reforms of Lord William Bentinck.

**Activity.**

1. Enact a drama narrating the evils of the Indian society and show how they were removed.

## Lord Dalhousie (A.D.1848-A.D.1855)

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

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

### Annexation by Doctrine of Lapse

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

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

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

The second Anglo-Sikh war was fought during the time of Lord Dalhousie. Though the Sikhs were defeated in the First Anglo-Sikh war, they were not completely crushed.

Multan was a part of Sikh kingdom. The Sikhs under the leadership of Mulraj revolted against the British. So Lord Dalhousie declared a war against the Sikhs in 1848. The sikhs were defeated. Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1849.

### The second Burmese war (A.D.1852)

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

### Annexation on grounds of misgovernment

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

### Reforms of Lord Dalhousie

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

### Administrative reforms

The Governor-General of India also acted as the Governor of Bengal. But during the time of



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

### Introduction of Railways

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

Lord Dalhousie was called the 'Father of Indian Railways'

### Post and Telegraph

Post and telegraph offices were set up throughout the country. He appointed a Director General to supervise the work of the post offices in all the presidencies. Dalhousie also introduced a uniform postage system. For the first time, the postal stamps were used in India. He introduced  $\frac{1}{2}$  Anna (3 paise) postal system. Telegraph lines were also laid down. Thus communication system received an impetus under Dalhousie.

### Commercial reforms

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

### Social reforms

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

### Public works department

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

### Educational reforms

During the period of Dalhousie, **Sir Charles Wood's Despatch** in 1854 introduced several educational reforms in India. The department of public instruction was set up in every province. A number of educational institutions from primary to university level were established. Training institutions were also established to provide training to the teachers. **The universities of Calcutta, Bombay** and **Madras** were established to provide higher



Education to the people. An engineering college was also established in Rurkee. The system of grants – in aid to affiliated schools and colleges was also introduced.

### **Military reforms**

Gurkhas were encouraged to join the Indian army.

Army headquarters were shifted from Calcutta to Simla.

The head quarters of Bengal artillery got shifted from Calcutta to Meerut.

### **Estimate**

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

## **EXERCISE**

### **I) Choose the correct answer.**

1. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Lord Dalhousie   b) Lord Amherst   c) Lord Hastings.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was annexed by Lord Dalhousie due to misgovernment  
a) Satara                      b) Jhansi                      c) Oudh
3. The Hindu Widow Re-Marriage Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1853                              b) 1855                              c) 1856
4. The first railway line was laid between Bombay and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Madras                      b) Thana                      c) Pune

### **II) Fill in the blanks.**

1. Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first kingdom to be annexed by the the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
3. Ganga canal was constructed during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_.

### **III) Match the following.**

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. First railway line | adopted son of Baji Rao ii |
| 2. Woods Despatch     | Nawab of Oudh              |
| 3. Nana Sahib         | 1853                       |
| 4. Wajid Ali Shah     | 1854                       |

**IV) Answer the following in one word.**

1. When was the second Anglo-Sikh war fought?
2. Who set up public works department?
3. Name the universities set up during the period of Dalhousie.

**V) Answer the following question briefly.**

1. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?
2. What principles were adopted by Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India?
3. Name the states annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. "Dalhousie was called the " Father of Indian Railways – Justify.

**VI) Answer in details.**

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

**Activity**

1. On the outline map of India, mark the extent of British empire during the period of Lord Dalhousie.

## The Great Revolt of 1857

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

### Causes of the Revolt of 1857

#### Political causes

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

#### Economic causes

Under the British rule, the economic condition of the people had deteriorated. All trade and commerce of the country went into the hands of the English. The introduction of machine made goods by the British destroyed the indigenous industries. Hundreds of

people lost their employment. All high posts were reserved only for the English. It created ill feeling against the English.

#### Social and religious causes

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

#### Military causes

The Indian Sepoys had numerous grievances against the British. They asked for better pay and good treatment by British officers. The **General Service Enlistment Act** passed in 1856 during the time of Lord Canning created great bitterness among Indian soldiers as they were reluctant to go overseas. Moreover in order to make the sepoys look smarter, the sepoys were asked to trim their moustaches and beards. They were also ordered to remove their caste marks on their forehead and to replace the turban with leather hat. The Hindus and the

Muslims felt that it was against their religion. The Sikhs never trim their hair or beard. This hurt them deeply.

### Immediate cause

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

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

### Main events of the Revolt

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

### Delhi

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

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

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

### Kanpur

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

### Lucknow

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

### Central India

In central India, the revolt was led by **Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi**

and Tantia Tope. She encouraged even women to fight against the British.

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



Lakshmi Bai

#### Causes for the failure of the revolt of 1857

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

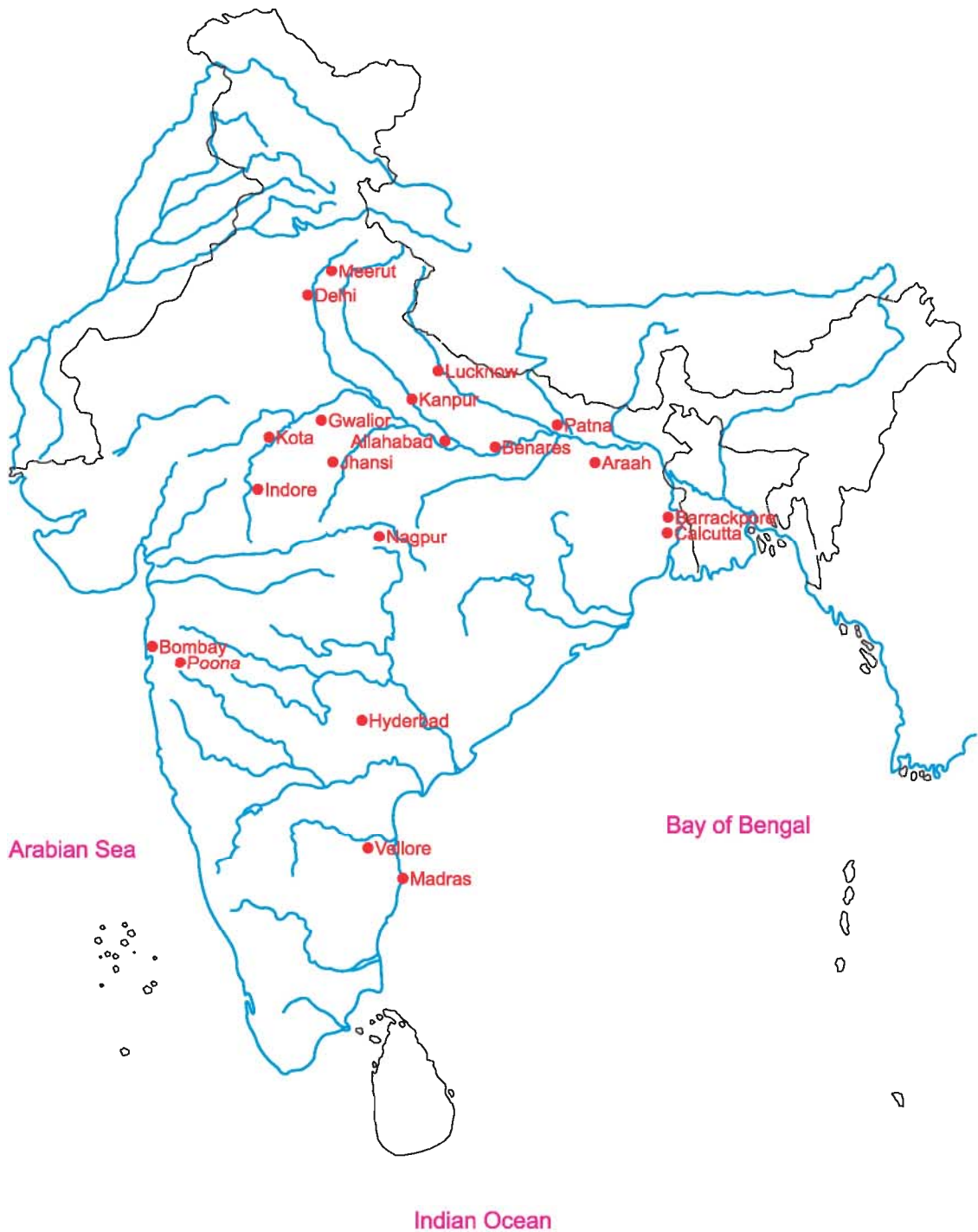
The lack of resources both in men and money and it proved very disastrous to the freedom fighters. The telegraphic network and postal systems helped the British in communications. The railways could transport the soldiers quickly. A great part of the English army including the Sikh, Rajput and the Gurkha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

#### Results of the revolt of 1857

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



## Centres of Revolt in 1857



### Queen's Proclamation of 1858

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

### Features

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

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

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

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

### II) Fill in the blanks.

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

4. The English troops under Sir John Nicholson captured \_\_\_\_\_.

**III) Match the following.**

- |                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mangal Pandey    | central India                    |
| 2. Tantia Tope      | Barrackpore                      |
| 3. Lord Canning     | commander of Nana saheb's forces |
| 4. Rani Lakshmi Bai | The first viceroy of India.      |

**IV) Answer in one word.**

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

**V) Give short answer.**

1. Why was Mangal Pandey hanged by the British?
2. Write a short note on the nature of the Great Revolt of 1857
3. Write a short note on Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.

**VI) Answer in details.**

1. Analyse the various causes for the Great Revolt of 1857.
2. What were the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857.
3. Discuss the result of the Great Revolt of 1857 and Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

**Activity**

On the outline map of India, mark the important centres of sepoy mutiny.

## The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country

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

### The Nayaks of Madurai

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

### Vishwanatha Nayak

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

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

a tax called kaval pitchai as remuneration.

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

### Thirumalai Nayak

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

army and practised the same method of cutting the noses of the enemies. This strange event was termed as “war of noses”.



#### **Other works of Thirumalai Nayak**

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

#### **The Regency of Queen Mangammal**

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

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

#### **Meenakshi**

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

#### **The Nayaks of Tanjore**

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



### Sevappa Nayak

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

### Achutappa Nayak

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

### Ragunatha Nayak

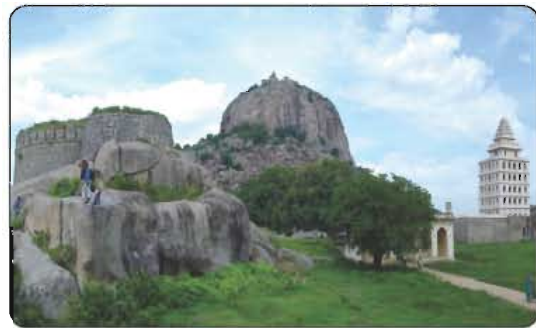
Achutappa was succeeded by his younger son Ragunatha Nayak. He was the most popular among the Nayaks of Tanjore. He won victories over the Nayaks of Senji and Madurai and the Portuguese of Jaffna. He was a great patron of art and letters. Himself was a great poet, he wrote the Rukmani Parinayam, Parijata,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

### Vijayaragava Nayak

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

### The Nayaks of Senji (Gingee)

The region between palar and coleroon formed the Nayak kingdom of Senji. The Nayaks of Senji were related to the royal house



of Vijayanagar. Their original home was Maninagapuram in North India and they migrated to the south and settled there. Krishnadevaraya appointed Vyappa Nayak in charge of Senji. He was succeeded by Krishnappa Nayak II. He was the real founder of the Nayak rule in Senji.

### Krishnappa Nayak II

Krishnappa Nayak-II was the most important ruler of Senji. He divided his Kingdom into various divisions. Each division was ruled by his officers. He built towns for the settlement of the people. He

promoted cultivation. He maintained a powerful army. He erected a town called "Krishnapattinam" on the banks of the river Vellar. He was tolerant towards all religions. He gave grants to Jesuits for building churches. He permitted Jains to erect a shrine at Sithamur and saivites to build a temple at Tindivanam. He rebuilt the Govindaraja shrine at Chidambaram. His general Venkata, dug out a large tank called Chennasagaram for promoting irrigation.

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

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

### **Tamil country under the Nayak rule Administration**

The Nayaks ruled over Madurai, Tanjore and Senji. The Nayaks established an efficient administration. The king was the

head of the State. He was assisted by a council of ministers. The empire was divided into provinces, mandalam, simai or makana and villages. Paligar system was followed. Land tax was the main source of income to the state.

### **Social and Economic Conditions**

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

### **Art and Architecture**

The Nayaks were the great patrons of art and architecture. The Krishnapuram temple and Nellaiappar temples at Thirunelveli, Kasi Viswanatha Temple at Tenkasi, Ramanathapuram temple at Rameswaram and the Big Gopura of Srivilliputhur received the patronage of the Nayaks of Madurai. Krishnappa Nayak rebuilt and renovated Velliambalam, Northern Gopuram, Thousand Pillared Mandapam, Murthiamman Mandapam, Suriya Mandapam and Virappa Mandapam at Madurai. He also provided golden roof to the Mandapa of the Meenakshi Temple. Thirumalai Nayak built the Pudhumandapam and Nayak's Mahal. Nayak Mahal was built with

the help of Italian architect. It is a classical fusion of Dravidian, Islamic and European style. It is considered as one of the wonders in south India. The Queen Mangammal built the Mangammal Palace at Madurai.

Sevappa Nayak of Tanjore repaired many temples and built the Sivaganga fort at Tanjore. Big Mandapam at Thiruvannamalai, Virudachalam etc, were built by him.

Achutappa gave grant to Sri Ranganatha at Srirangam and Siva Temple at Rameswaram. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswarar at Thiruvannamalai.

Achyuta Ramabhadra Nayak of Senji built the enclosing walls as well as the majestic gopuram for

Thiruvannamalai Temple. He also built Vishnu Temple at Tindivanam. He permitted the Jains to construct a Jain Temple (palis) at Sittamur.

### Literature

Nayaks made great contribution for the growth of literature. Thirumalai Nayak's Chidambarapuram, Paranjothiar's Chidambarapattial, Haridasa's Irusamaya Vilakkam, Umarupulavar's Seerapuranam, Kumaraguruparar's Kandar Kali Venba and Meyngnana Vilakkam by Thiruvenkatam were the most important literary works during the Nayak's period. Thus the Nayak's rule occupied an important place in the history of Tamil country.

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Paligar system was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Vishwanatha Nayak    b) Rani Mangammal    c) Ragunatha Nayak
2. Tower of Arunachaleswara temple was completed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Thirumalai Nayak    b) Achutappa    c) Vijaya Ragava
3. "War of the Noses" took place during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Krishnappa Nayak    b) Rani Meenakshi    c) Thirumalai Nayak
4. Umarupulavar wrote \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Kandar Kalivenbah    b) Iruusamaya vizhakam    c) Seerapuranam

### II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Viswanatha Nayak introduced a tax called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ acted as the regent of three year old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar.

3. Rani Meenakshi was imprisoned by \_\_\_\_\_ at the palace at Trichy.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ helped Vijayanagar ruler in the battle of Talikota.

**III) Match the following.**

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Thirumalai Nayak | Meygnavilakkam |
| 2. Paranjoti        | Seerapuram     |
| 3. Thiruvankata     | Chidambaram    |
| 4. Umarupulavar     | Chidambaram    |

**IV) Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. Write a short note on Rani Mangammal.
2. Write few lines on the conflict between Queen Meenakshi and Chanda Sahib.
3. How was "Ranipet" created?

**V) Answer in detail.**

1. Give an account of Tirumalai Nayak's rule.
2. Explain the contributions of the Nayaks in the field of art architecture and literature.

## THE RULE OF THE MARATHAS OF THANJAVUR (A.D.1676-A.D.1856)

Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and captured Thanjavur and appointed his half-brother Alagiri as Governor of Thanjavur. But he quarrelled with Chokkanatha and sought the help of Bijapur Sultan to appoint Sengamaladass as the Nayak of Thanjavur. So the sultan sent Venkaji (Ekoji) to capture Thanjavur. He succeeded and captured Thanjavur and established Maratha rule. They ruled Thanjavur from 1676 to 1856 A.D.

### Ekoji alias Venkoji

Ekoji was the son of Shaji Bhonsle and Tuka Bai. In order to plunder the wealth and to spread Hindu faith in the South, Shivaji led an expedition against Carnatic region. He captured Golkonda and Senji. He marched towards Thanjavur and demanded his share from Venkoji which ended in failure. So Shivaji captured Coleroon and put Shantaji as his Viceroy and returned. After his return, Venkoji recaptured all the territories and ruled Thanjavur.

### Shaji-II

Shaji-II was son of Venkoji. He was a brilliant and able ruler. He annexed Madurai. He was a great patron of scholars. He opened hospitals and invited physicians from Hyderabad and Arabia. He was harsh towards the Christians. He was succeeded by his brother Serfoji-I and he was succeeded by Tukaji. Tukaji had no son. After the

death of Tukaji a war of succession arose. In the war of succession, Pratap singh ascended the throne of Thanjavur with the help of Nawab of Arcot and maintained unity and stability in Thanjavur.

Tuljaji ascended the throne of Thanjavur in 1763. During his rule, boundary disputes started between Ramnad and Thanjavur. Ramnad sought the help of the Nawab of Arcot. So the Nawab invaded Thanjavur and in 1773 Thanjavur came under the control of the Nawab of Carnatic. When it was brought to the notice of English East India Company, the Company Directors, directed the governor of Madras to restore Tuljaji as the king of Thanjavur. Tuljaji was crowned as the ruler of Thanjavur and became a nominee of company and kept an English army to maintain peace at Thanjavur.

### Amar singh and Serfoji-II

Tuljaji's adopted son Serfoji-II became the ruler in 1787 A.D. Amar Singh became the regent. He claimed the throne as Serfoji-II was an adopted son which was unlawful. English were in favour of Amar singh. As a result Amar Singh became the ruler. He ruled in an arbitrary manner. So the governor-General Cornwallis removed Amar singh and Serfoji-II was made as the king. But during the time of Wellesley, Seforji-II was reduced as a pensioner. The British controlled



the affairs of Thanjavur and Serfoji-II and Amar Singh received pension from the British.

### **Shivaji-II**

Shivaji II was the son of Serfoji-II. His rule lasted till 1855. He had no son. According to the doctrine of Lapse of Dalhousie, the tributary state without a male successor would lapse to the British. So in 1856 Thanjavur was annexed with the British Empire. Thus the Maratha rule in Thanjavur came to an end.

### **Tamil country under the Marathas**

The Marathas ruled Thanjavur from A.D.1676 to 1856 A.D. Thanjavur was the fertile land of Tamil country. Agriculture was their main occupation. Prohiths occupied high position in the administration. They patronized great scholars. Rambhadra Dikshit and Baskara Dikshit were great Sanskrit poets. Aluri Kuppanna who was called as Andhara kalidasa was a great Telugu poet patronised by Tuljaji. Tuljaji paid a great interest on painting, music, philosophy, astronomy and dancing. Thanjai Saraswathy Mahal was established by Serfoji-II, which serves as a centre of higher learning and research. It is one of the biggest libraries in South India consisting of books in English, French, German, Marathi(Modi), Greek, Sanskrit and many palm-leaf manuscripts.

### **The Poligars Revolt (A.D.1799)**

After the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the Mughals

established their supremacy in the south. The Nawab of Arcot acted as their representative in Carnatic. He acquired the right of collecting taxes from the poligars. He could not collect taxes properly. Moreover he borrowed money from the East India company. In 1792 company made a treaty with Nawab and acquired the right to collect taxes from the poligars and appointed English collectors for tax collection. They followed rough and ruthless methods to collect taxes. The poligars opposed the British. Kattabomman was the first man who raised his voice against the British.

### **Vira Pandya Kattabomman**

The ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to Andhra. They migrated to Tamil country during the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. As a feudatory under Pandyas, Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman ruled Virapandya puram. Panchalamkuruchi was its capital. He became a poligar under the Nayaks. He was succeeded by his son Virapandya Kattabomman.



Kattabomman

Virapandya Kattabomman was born in A.D.1761 and came to power in A.D.1790. His wife was Jakkammal and his brother was Umathurai. Virapandya Kattabomman did not pay the tribute regularly and it fell arrears. Jackson, the collector of Ramnad wrote a letter and asking him to meet and to pay the arrears in full. But kattabomman disobeyed and said "it rains, the land yields, why should we pay tax to the English"? It enraged the collector. Later Kattabomman decided to meet the collector and settle the issue amicably. Jackson was on tour at Thirunelveli district. Kattabomman went to Tirukuttralam but Jackson refused to meet him. After 23 days, Kattabomman and his ministers met Jackson. But Kattabomman was insulted. Jackson tried to arrest Kattabomman but he escaped with the help of his brother Umathurai.

After this, Kattabomman decided to overthrow the overlordship of British and made an alliance with Marudhu Pandyar of Sivagangai. Many poligars joined with Kattabomman. The activities of Kattabomman greatly alarmed the British. So they decided to wage war against Kattabomman. Major Bannerman was sent to defeat Kattabomman. He reached Thirunelveli and directed Kattabomman to meet him. But Kattabomman refused. Enraged Bannerman fell upon Panchalamkurichi. At Kallarpatti the poligar's army was defeated.

Kattabomman and his brother escaped to Pudukottai. But the Raja of Pudukkottai Vijaya Ragunatha Thondaiman captured Kattabomman and handed over to Bannerman. An enquiry was made. Kattabomman was found guilty. On 16<sup>th</sup> oct 1799 Kattabomman was hanged at Kayatharu. Even at the last moment of his life, he demonstrated his courage and patriotism. His relatives were captured and severely punished, but the struggle was not totally crushed.

### **The South Indian Rebellion (1800-1801)**

The South Indian Rebellion was the outburst of the accumulated hatred and anger against the company's rule.

### **Causes**

The over interference of the company in the matters of local principalities reduced the power and prestige of the local rulers. The princes and the poligars lost their dignity and respectable status in the society. The oppressive policy in administration, the rude means of collection of taxes and the superiority complex of the British severely affected the people. By following the mercantile policy of gain, they increased taxes and collected it in high-handed manners. Kattabomman was humiliated and hanged. Their relatives were subjected to severe punishments. These made the rebellion inevitable.

### Marudhu Pandiar and the Southern League

Marudhu Pandiar was one of the heroes of south Indian rebellion. He served loyal under Muthu Vadukanath Deva of Sivaganga. When Kattabomman was hanged to death, he gave protection to Umathurai and others. This was not liked by the merchants of Sivaganga. Anticipating a struggle with the British, Marudhu Pandiar prepared himself to face any attack from the British. This greatly alarmed the British. The British sent their force under col. Agnew against Marudhu Pandiar. Realising the seriousness, Marudhu Pandiar issued a proclamation to call the Indians to unite against the British. A copy of it was pasted on the walls of the gate-way of the Nawab's

place in the fort at Trichy. Another copy was pasted on the walls of the great Vaishnava Temple at Srirangam. He invited people of all castes and religions to join in the struggle against the British.

The conflict started on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1801. The rebels were defeated at various places. Dindigul, Ramanad and Madurai came under the control of British. Marudhu Pandiar hid himself in the Singapureri forest. But Thondaiman of Pudukottai captured Marudhu Pandiar and handed over to British. Marudhu Pandiar and others were hanged to death on Oct 24, 1801 A.D. and Umaithurai was impaled at Panchalamkuruchi on 16<sup>th</sup> November 1801 A.D. Thus the south Indian rebellion came to an end.

### EXERCISE

#### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Ekoji was the son of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Shaji Bhonsle                      b) Shivaji                      c) Shambaji
2. Saraswathy Mahal was established by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Viswanatha Nayak              b) Thirumalai Nayak              c) Serfoji-II
3. Panchalankuruchi was ruled by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Serfoji-II                      b) Sethupathy              c) Kattabomman
4. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sivaganga                      b) Kayatharu              c) Kalaiyar Koil

#### II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Dalhousie annexed Thanjavur by applying \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tuljaji patronized the great Telugu poet \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was humiliated by the British collector\_\_\_\_\_.

4. In the year\_\_\_\_\_Kattabomman was hanged.

**II) Match the following.**

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Baskara Dikshit        | British collector of Ramnad              |
| 2. Jackson                | 1801                                     |
| 3. South Indian Rebellion | British commander                        |
| 4. Bannerman              | Partonished by the Marathas of Thanjavur |

**III) Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. Write a note on Shaji-II.
2. Give a brief account on Serfoji-II.
3. Explain the causes for Panchalankuruchi battle.

**IV) Answer in detail.**

1. Write briefly about Vira Pandiya Kattabomman.
2. Write an essay on South Indian Rebellion.

## VELLORE MUTINY – 1806

The South Indian rebellion was over by A.D.1801. But the rude shock was not erased from the minds of the people. The English East India company emerged as unopposed ruler of Madras presidency from 1801 A.D. Lord William Bentinck was governor of Madras Presidency and John Cradock was commander-in-chief. His army reforms invited a mutiny at Vellore. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was the first instance of a mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company. It is one of the significant events not only in the history of Tamil Country but also India. It took place in the south Indian town Vellore. As it was led by the sepoys of vellore fort, it was called as the Vellore Mutiny. It was presumed as a prelude to the Great Revolt of 1857.

### Causes for the Revolt

The mutineers were influenced by the family of Tipu Sultan who were confined to the Vellore fort after the death of Tipu Sultan.



Vellore Fort

The recruitment of a large number of Indians in the army created suspicion in the minds of the

Indian people. Most of the sepoys were from the Palayams after the death of their great leaders like Pulithevan, Kattabomman, Marudhu brothers. It left deep scar in the hearts of the rebels. The sepoys were from both Tamil and Kanada speaking regions and they exchanged betel leaf in order to find themselves together for the attainment of a common goal.

The strict discipline, new weapons, new methods and changes in dress code introduced by the British created resentment among the sepoys. Hindus were prohibited from wearing ornaments like earrings and caste marks on their forehead. Muslims were required to shave their beard and trim their moustache. This also created a strong resentment among the soldiers.

The immediate cause was the introduction of the Agnew Turban designed by General Agnew. It resembled the European hat bearing different colours affixed by a badge with the symbol of the cross on it. This annoyed both the Hindu and Muslim sepoys. Those sepoys who refused to wear the Turban were punished by 500 – 900 lashes and they were also terminated from the service.

### Course of the Rebellion

The rebellion was instigated by the sons of Tipu Sultan and they secretly planned the revolt. On July



9<sup>th</sup> 1806, Tipu's daughter's wedding celebrations were going on inside the fort and the sepoys gathered to attend the function. Amidst the celebrations in the early hours of July 10<sup>th</sup>, the sepoys suddenly attacked the British officers and the British troops. By dawn, the mutineers took complete control of the fort and hoisted the flag of Tipu at the Vellore fort and proclaimed his son Fateh Hyder as the king.

Major coots who was outside the fort rushed to Arcot to inform General Gillesby who in turn returned with a huge army and entered the unarmed fort and attacked the mutineers. More than 800 sepoys were shot dead and some of them were hanged to death. Thus the uprising was brought to an end by General Gillesby. Peace was restored at the fort and the English brought Vellore fort under their control.

### Causes of the Failure of the Mutiny

There was no proper leadership. The revolt was not well organised. Tipu's sons did not have proper training in warfare as they spent most of their life time in prison. The sepoys could not get the support and supplies on time from the native rulers.

### Results

Many Indian soldiers were arrested and imprisoned. Tipu's family was taken to Calcutta and kept in prison for more than six years. The Mutiny revealed the patriotic and the revengeful attitude of the Indians towards the British. Though the mutiny failed, it became a prelude to the First War of Indian Independence of 1857.

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Vellore mutiny took place in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1806                      b) 1807                      c) 1808
2. The sepoys were influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) English officers              b) Tipu's family              c) Native rulers
3. The Governor of madras presidency at the time of Vellore sepoy mutiny was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Wiliam Bentinck              b) Caronwallis              c) Robert Clive

### II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Indian sepoys refused to wear the \_\_\_\_\_ which led to the mutiny.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ was outside the fort when the mutiny started.
3. The mutiny was suppressed by \_\_\_\_\_.

**III) Match the following.**

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Tipu's son         | Turbar      |
| 2. Agnew              | Mutineers   |
| 3. Sepoys             | Bentinck    |
| 4. Governor of Madras | Fateh Hyder |

**IV) Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. When and where did the mutiny start?
2. Why did the sepoy Vellore revolt?
3. What was the immediate cause for the revolt?
4. Mention the results of the revolt?

**V) Answer the detail.**

1. What were the causes for Vellore Mutiny?
2. Trace the course of the mutiny? Why did the mutiny fail?

## RESOURCES

## RESOURCES AND THEIR TYPES

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

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



Figure 1 Natural Resources

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

On the basis of **development** resources are classified into Potential resources and Developed resources. **Potential resources** are

those resources which have not yet been utilized by human. For example, resources of Siberia and Antarctica. **Developed resources** are the resources which are used by human. For example coal, iron ore etc.

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

**Non-renewable resources**

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

Metallic minerals are minerals that contain metals in their ore form .

Non metallic minerals are minerals that do not contain metals in their ore form.

Power minerals are minerals from which energy can be produced.

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

### Coal

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

The important coal fields of the world are found in USA, Russia, Germany and the UK. In Asia, important coal fields are in China and India. In Tamil Nadu, coal is mined at Neyveli which has large reserves of lignite or brown coal. (Figure 3)

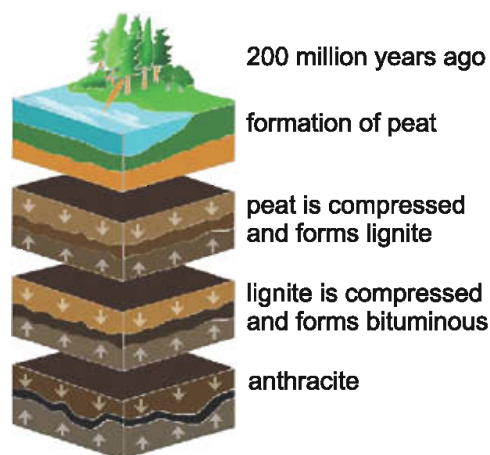


Figure 2 Formation of coal

### Oil and Natural Gas

Oil is usually found in some strata of marine sedimentary rocks like mudstone, shale, sandstone etc (Figure 4) The remains of plants and calcareous animals (shelled animals) which were buried in the Earth, were subjected to heat and pressure. They changed into oil and this is found trapped in the pore spaces of the rocks. Natural gas, which is a lighter hydro-carbon, is found in the strata above the oil.

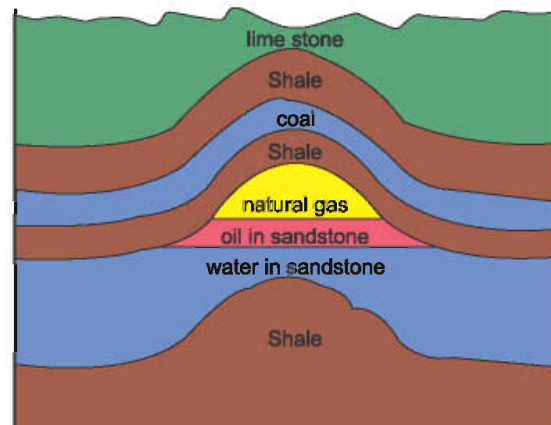


Figure 4 Formation of oil and Natural gas

Oil deposits may be found on-shore or in the land area as in South



Figure 5 Mumbai High oil Fields

West Asia It may also be found offshore in the continental shelves of the sea as in the North Sea (Figure.6). In India, major oil fields are found on shore in Assam. India's largest offshore oil field is in Mumbai High(Figure.5). There is potential to develop oil in Tamil Nadu in the Cauvery Basin.

### **Nuclear Minerals**

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

(Source: <http://www.world-nuclear.org>)

### **Nuclear power plants in India**

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

(<http://www.npcil.nic.in/>)

### **Renewable Resource**

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

### **Hydro-electric power**

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

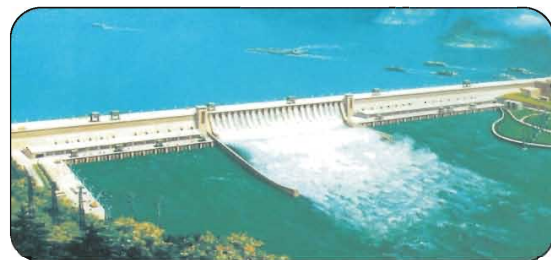


figure 7a. Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze

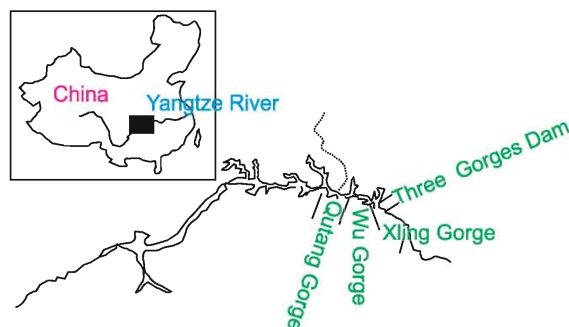


figure: 7b. Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze



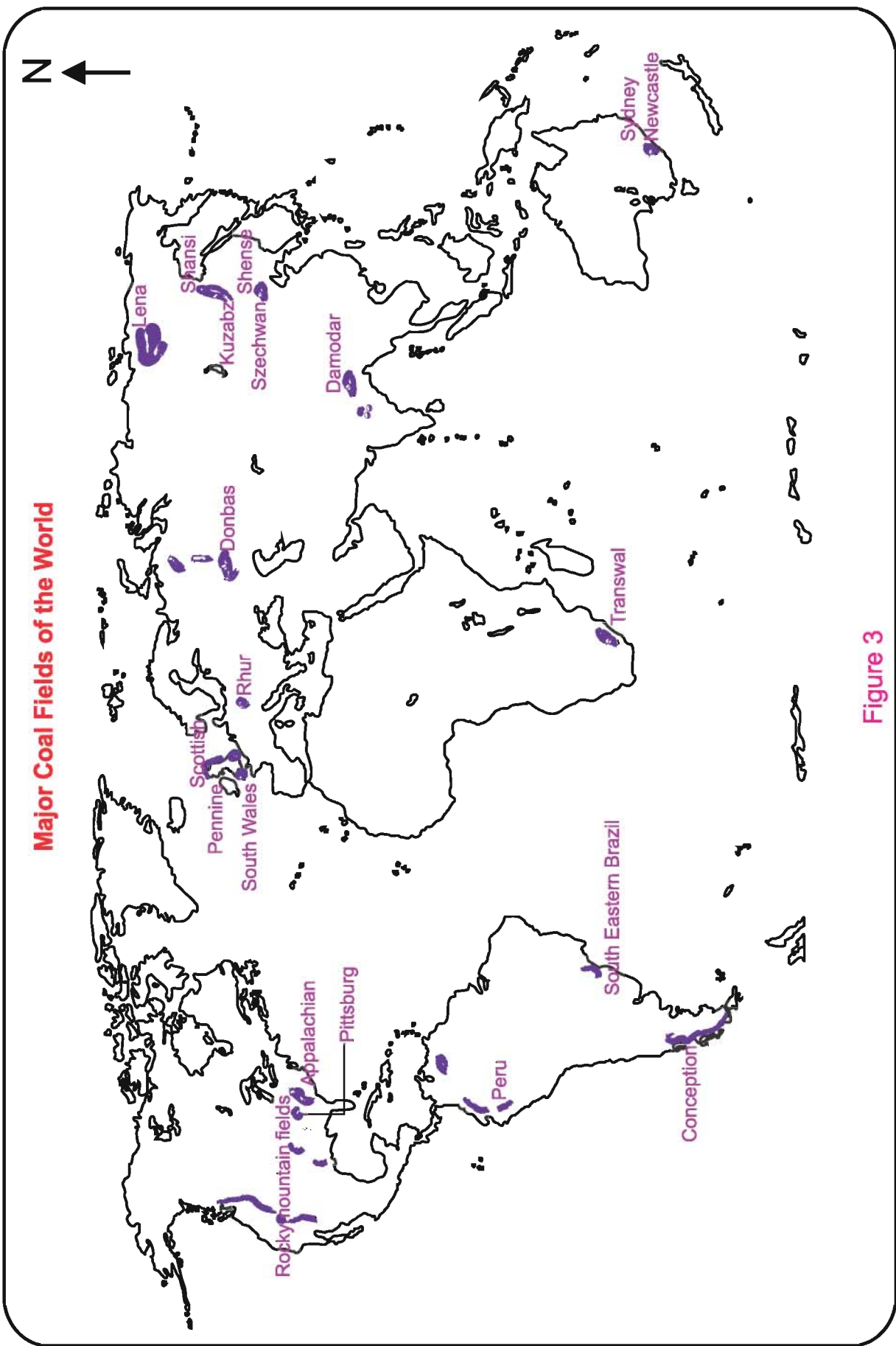


Figure 3

## Major Oil producing regions of the World

N

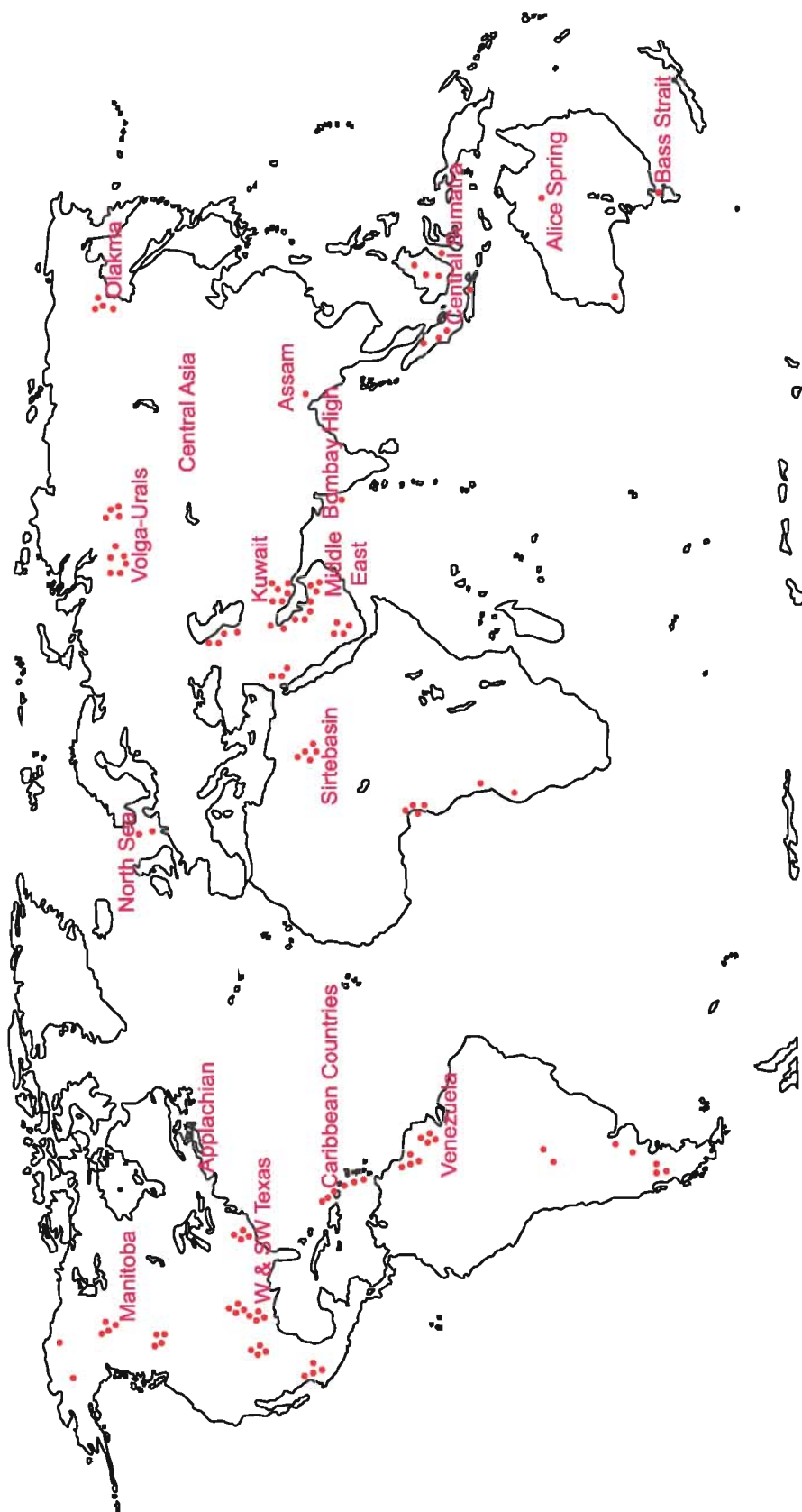


Figure 5

### Solar Power

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

Tropical regions have enormous potential to develop solar power. But it has not been developed because of the high production cost of Photovoltaic cells. This cannot be afforded by the developing countries in the tropical regions.

### Wind Energy

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

(Source: World Wind Energy Association 2010)

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

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



Figure 8 Windmills at Aralvaimozhi

### Biomass

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



Figure 9. Jatropha plant from which biodiesel is obtained

### Conservation of Resources

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

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

## EXERCISE

### I) Fill in the blanks.

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

### II) Choose the correct Answer.

1. Resources used by human are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Developed                      b) Potential                      c) Flow resource
2. Minerals are \_\_\_\_\_ resource.  
a) Renewable                      b) non-renewable                      c) Biotic
3. A major user of wind energy in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Europe                      b) South America                      c) Antarctica
4. Type of coal mined in our state is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Lignite                      b) Anthracite                      c) Graphite
5. The largest hydro electric power project of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bakra Nangal                      b) Mettur                      c) Damodar

### III) Match the following.

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. North Sea        | Nuclear power |
| 2. Aralvaimozhi     | Oil fields    |
| 3. Oil and Coal     | Yangtze       |
| 4. Three Gorges dam | Fossil fuel   |
| 5. Thorium          | Wind farms    |

### IV) Write Brief Answers.

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

### V) Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Explain the formation of coal and oil.
2. Write an account on renewable resources

### Activities.

1. Mark the important oil producing countries of the world on a world map.
2. Collect pictures of wind farms of India and Netherlands.



## RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

### Primary activities

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

### Secondary activities

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

### Tertiary activities

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



Figure 10. Banking in progress



### Quarternary Activities

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



Figure 11 Doctors



Figure12 Teachers

### Quinary activities

Decision makers and policy makers at the highest level fall into this category. The decision making activity of advisors or consultants, like legal authorities and professional consultants, in private and Government sectors in all fields are included in this type of occupation. They are called as Gold-collar workers.(Figure13) Quinary activities are seen more in metropolitan centres.



Figure 13 Gold collar workers-Judges

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

In the following lessons, we shall examine primary, secondary and tertiary activities in greater detail.

## EXERCISE

### I) Fill in the blanks.

1. According to the stage of evolution of activity, economic activities are grouped into \_\_\_\_\_ main types.
2. In primary activity, people are \_\_\_\_\_ involved with the resources of nature.
3. Processing and converting raw form to a finished form is called \_\_\_\_\_ activity.
4. The workers involved with tertiary activities are called as \_\_\_\_\_ collar workers.
5. In \_\_\_\_\_ countries primary and secondary activities are more than the tertiary and quinary activities.

### II) Choose the correct Answer.

1. This is a primary activity  
a) Lumbering      b) Banking      c) Consultation
2. People working in \_\_\_\_\_ sectors are called white collar workers  
a) Primary      b) Secondary      c) Tertiary
3. Service which helps to promote the industries is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) grazing      b) transport      c) hunting
4. Quinary activities are more in.  
a) Villages      b) schools      c) Metropolitan centres
5. Policy makers belong to the following category  
a) Primary activity      b) Quinary activity      c) Tertiary activity

### III) Match the following.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Blue collar workers | Fishing               |
| 2. Entertainment       | Tertiary              |
| 3. Trade               | Secondary             |
| 4. Primary             | Skilled and Unskilled |
| 5. Labour              | Quarternary           |

### IV) Write Briefly.

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

### V) Detailed answers.

1. Discuss the Types of Economic activities of man.

### Activities.

1. Choose a primary activity and do a project on it.
2. Collect pictures of an industry and prepare a table of activities in it.

## PRIMARY ACTIVITY I

### TYPES OF PRIMARY ACTIVITY

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

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

#### 1. Gathering

Gathering is a primary activity in which people gather their requirements from nature. This includes the collection of fruits and roots from forests and sometimes includes hunting. This kind of activity is prevalent among remote, isolated tribal groups of people. Bushman of Africa, aborigines (Jarawas, (Figure14) Onges) of Andaman and Nicobar.



Figure 14. Jarawas of Andaman island

#### 2. Hunting

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



Figure 15. Eskimos

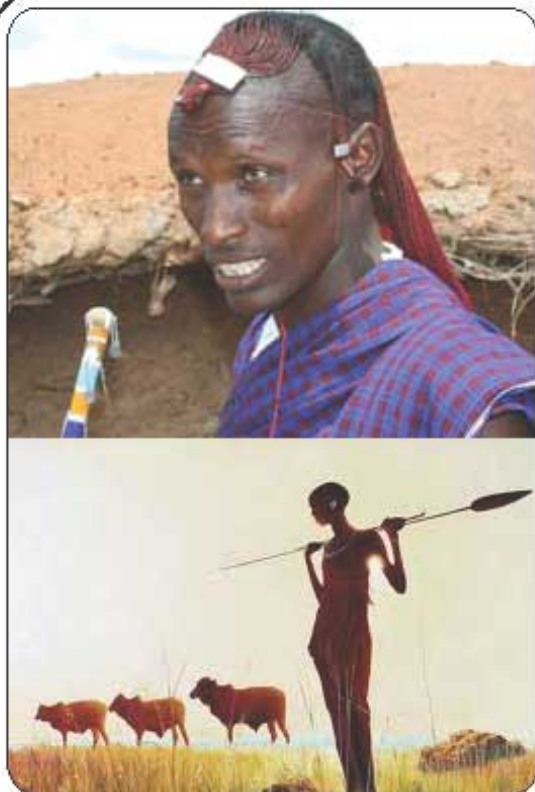
Other primary activities like herding and fishing require greater organization.

#### 3. Herding

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

Today the nature of herding is different in different regions. The herders of Africa (Figure16) and central Asia still move in relation to the climatic season and the availability of natural pastures. The





**Figure 16. Masai Herdsmen of Africa**

Nomads	Place	Animals
Masai	Africa-Kenya, Tanzania	Cattle
Bedouin	Arabia	Camels
Lapps	Scandinavia	Reindeer
Tauregs	Africa, S.W. Asia	Camel
Kurds	West Asia	Sheep and Goats
Rabari	India-Rajasthan	Camels

herders of North America (Figure 17), South America and Australia have large ranches where fodder is cultivated and the animals here are not dependent on natural vegetation. These ranches are able to support very large herds of animals.

#### 4. Fishing

Fishing is a primary activity along rivers and lakes and in coastal areas. Inland fishing is usually



**Figure 17. Cattle Ranching**

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

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

#### 5. Lumbering

Lumbering is a primary activity that extracts wood from the forests for varied uses. Timber is used for



**Figure 18. Tonle Sap – worlds Largest inland fishing lake**



**Figure 19. Floating village on the Tonle sap**

fuel, furniture making, paper and pulp industry.

Temperate forests are more extensively used for two reasons - the trees have softwood and large

number of coniferous trees of the same type are found together. Countries like USSR, Canada and USA have large timber resources. Two-thirds of the world's industrial wood output is from the temperate forests.

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



**Figure 20. Lumbering in the Temperate forests**

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

## EXERCISE

### 1) Fill In the Blanks.

- Activities for which humans depend directly on nature are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an activity in which people graze a large number of animals on natural pastures.



3. The most primitive form of primary activity is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Temperate forests are more extensively used for \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in oceans is usually a more complex activity

## II) Choose the correct answer.

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

## III) Match the following.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Bushmen    | Tropical forests |
| 2. Japan      | Africa           |
| 3. Teak       | Fishing grounds  |
| 4. Coniferous | Animal food      |
| 5. Fodder     | Soft wood        |

## IV) Answer Briefly.

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

## V) Answer in detail.

1. Discuss the fishing activity in the oceans.
2. Write an essay on the 'types of primary activities'.

## Activities.

1. Make a table with the headings Nomads, Places, and Animals of the World.
2. Do a project work on the following  
a) Pygmies of Africa    b) Jaravas of Andamans
3. On a world map mark the following;  
a) Dogger Bank    b) North sea    c) Peru    d) Japan

## PRIMARY ACTIVITY I MINING

**Mining** is an important primary activity. It supports the industrial growth of a country.

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

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

### Classification of Minerals

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

Metallic	Non-metallic	Power Mineral
Iron	Sulphur	Coal
Copper	Mica	Petroleum
Gold	Nitrate	Natural gas
Tin	Limestone	Uranium
Aluminum	Asbestos	Thorium

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

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

### Types of Mining

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

**Surface mining** methods include open cast mining, strip mining and alluvial mining. It is used to mine the minerals that are found closer to the surface.

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



Figure 21. Open cast mining

**Strip mining** removes long strips of overlying soil and rock. (Figure 22)



Figure 22. Strip mining

**Alluvial mining** is used to extract minerals by panning or dredging minerals like tin and gold which are sometimes mixed with alluvium in the river bed. (Figure 23)



Figure 23. Alluvial mining for gold

**Quarrying** is the mining of building materials like limestone from the Earth's surface.

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



Figure 24. Underground Mining

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



Figure 25. Oil Rig with Derricks

### DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS

#### Metallic minerals

#### Iron Ore

Magnetite, hematite, limonite and siderite are different types of iron ore, according to the iron content of the ore. Iron ore mines are found **extensively** in U.S.A, Canada, Australia, China, Brazil, India and Kazakhstan.

## Major Iron and Copper Regions of the World

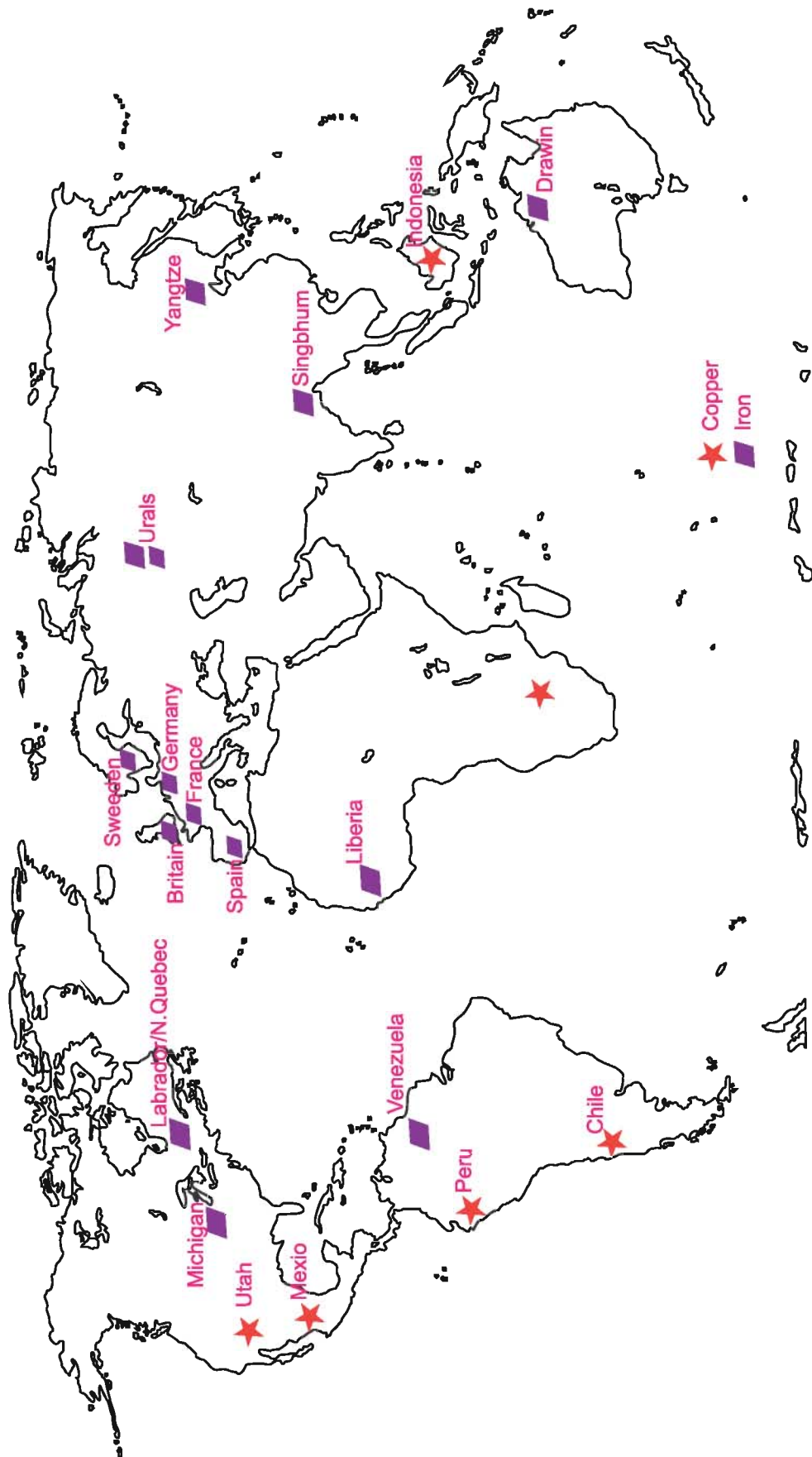


Figure 26



### **Copper**

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

### **Bauxite**

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

### **Tin**

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

### **Gold**

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

### **Non-metallic Minerals**

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

### **Sulphur**

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

### **Mica**

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

### **Asbestos**

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

### **Mineral Fuels**

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

## **EXERCISE**

### **I) Fill in the blanks.**

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

**II) Choose the correct answer.**

1. The mineral found in alluvial deposits is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Gold                      b) Iron                      c) Coal
2. The ore of aluminium is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sulphur                      b) Salt                      c) Bauxite
3. Anthracite is the ore of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Iron                      b) Coal                      c) Gold
4. A kind of non metallic mineral is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Petroleum                      b) Sulphur                      c) Iron

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Answer briefly.**

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

**V) Write in 200 words.**

1. Describe the types of mining.
2. Write an essay on metallic minerals.

**Activities.**

1. Collect pictures of different types of mining.
2. On a world map, mark the iron ore regions.
3. Write the uses of minerals.
4. Discuss the methods of conservation of fuel minerals.
5. Imagine a day without fuel in your house or in an industry - discuss.

## PRIMARY ACTIVITY II

### AGRICULTURE

The earliest human civilizations developed in large river valleys. Agriculture is the key development that led to the rise of these civilizations. Agriculture is an important primary activity. Here, humans do not merely collect from nature but work with nature to produce their food. Agriculture includes not only the growing of crops and trees but may also include the domestication of animals. Agriculture includes preparation of land, seeding, irrigation, development of hybrid varieties in order to grow food to support large populations.

#### Ancient River Valley Civilizations

River Valley	Civilization	Continent
Indus	Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro	Asia
Nile	Egypt	Africa
Euphrates	Mesopotamia	Asia

Agricultural crops can be broadly grouped into food and cash crops. Cash crops are not consumed as food but are used as raw materials for further processing (For example, rubber, cinchona and cotton). Food crops may be grown as subsistence crops or as commercial crops.

#### Geographical factors that determine Agriculture

Major factors that affect agricultural diversity and distribution are climate, landforms, soils, availability of water and labour.

#### 1. Climate

Climatic factors like temperature and rainfall affect agriculture.

##### a. Temperature

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

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

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

##### b. Rainfall

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

The amount of rainfall determines the types of crops grown in an area. Rice is grown wherever the rainfall is abundant, while millets are grown in the drier regions.

### Cropping Patterns

**Uni or mono cropping**—only one crop is raised in the field at one time.

**Multiple cropping** is the practice of growing two or more crops in the same field during a single growing season. For example, in the Garhwal Himalayas, 12 or more crops are grown on the same plot, including various types of **beans**, **grams** and **millets**, and harvested at different times.

### Irrigation

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

### Types of Irrigation

Ditch irrigation is one in which water is distributed to the fields through canals Figure 27.



Figure 27. Ditch irrigation

Sprinkler irrigation sprays water through sprinklers located in the fields Figure 28.

**Central pivot irrigation** the circular area around a pivot is irrigated, often creating a circular pattern in crops when viewed from above. Figure 29.

Drip irrigation in which water is delivered at or near the **root** zone of plants, drop by drop. (Figure 30)



Figure 28. Sprinkler irrigation



Figure 29. Centre pivot irrigation



Figure 30. Drip irrigation



## 2. Landforms

The major relief features are mountains, plateaus and plains. Among them, the plains with fertile soils and level lands make agriculture possible. The most intensively cultivated areas of the world are the lowlands. For example, the plains of North India are best suited for agriculture. On mountain slopes, agriculture is limited by the availability of level land. The hill slopes are however ideal for crops like tea and coffee which require well drained slopes where the water will not stagnate.

## 3. Soils

Soils influence crop cultivation because different crops prefer different soils. Alluvial soils are the most fertile and ideal for agriculture since they are replenished constantly. Other fertile soils that are used extensively for agriculture include volcanic soils and grassland soils.

Besides geographical factors, social and economic factors influence the type of agriculture which is practised by different groups of people.

## Types of Agriculture

Agricultural types include shifting agriculture, subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming, commercial agriculture, extensive mechanized farming and mixed farming. The type of agriculture refers to the nature of the organization of agricultural operations and crop types.

## a. Subsistence Agriculture

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

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

Shifting agriculture is called by different names in different parts of the world- Roco in Brazil, Jhum, Bewar and Poda in India, Milpa(Figure 31) in Central America and so on.



Figure 31. Milpa

**Intensive subsistence farming (Figure 32)** is found in the densely populated monsoon lands of Asia. Rice is the dominant crop. Farms are very small and the farmers cultivate it intensively using manure, high yielding varieties of seeds, family labour and the land is never left fallow. Crop yield is very high.



Figure 32. Intensive farming

### b. Commercial Farming

This type of farming is also called extensive farming. In this type of farming, crops are raised on a very large scale (Figure 33) and farming is mechanized. Wheat is the dominant crop and yield is low. Commercial farming is common in North America and Argentina in South America.



Figure 33. Extensive farming

### c. Plantation agriculture

Plantations are very large farms in tropical areas which involve heavy capital and focus on crops like tea, coffee (Figure 34) and rubber. These are usually perennial crops where the crops yield for many years. Plantations are found in Sri Lanka, Malaysia, India, Indonesia etc.,



Figure 34. Coffee plantation

### d. Mixed Farming

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

## EXERCISE

### 1) Fill in the blanks.

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



**II) Choose the correct answer and fill up.**

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

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Give short answers.**

1. Name the factors that determine agriculture?
2. What is meant by multiple cropping pattern?
3. Write the importance of alluvial soil.
4. What is plantation agriculture? Name the plantation crops.

**V) Answer each of the following in a paragraph.**

1. Name any five factors that determine agriculture
2. Give an account of different cropping patterns
3. Name the types of irrigation systems and discuss.

**Do it by yourself.**

- a) Visit an area near your place where cultivation is done.
- b) Collect pictures of various farm equipments.

## PRIMARY ACTIVITY II

### CROPS

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

#### RICE

Rice is the most important staple food for a large part of human population, especially in Asia and Latin America. Rice is a tropical crop which grows well in alluvial plains and river deltas (Figure 35). The parent species of rice are native to South Asia. Rice was first domesticated in the Yangtze River valley of China.

#### Conditions for the growth of rice

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

Asia is the largest producer of rice. Asian farmers account for 98 %

of the world's rice producers. China, India, Indonesia and Bangladesh are the top 4 producers of rice (Figure 36). In India, rice is grown extensively in all the major river valleys.



Figure 35. Rice fields-Tamilnadu

#### WHEAT

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

#### Conditions for the growth of wheat

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



# Major Wheat and Rice Producing Regions of the World

N ←

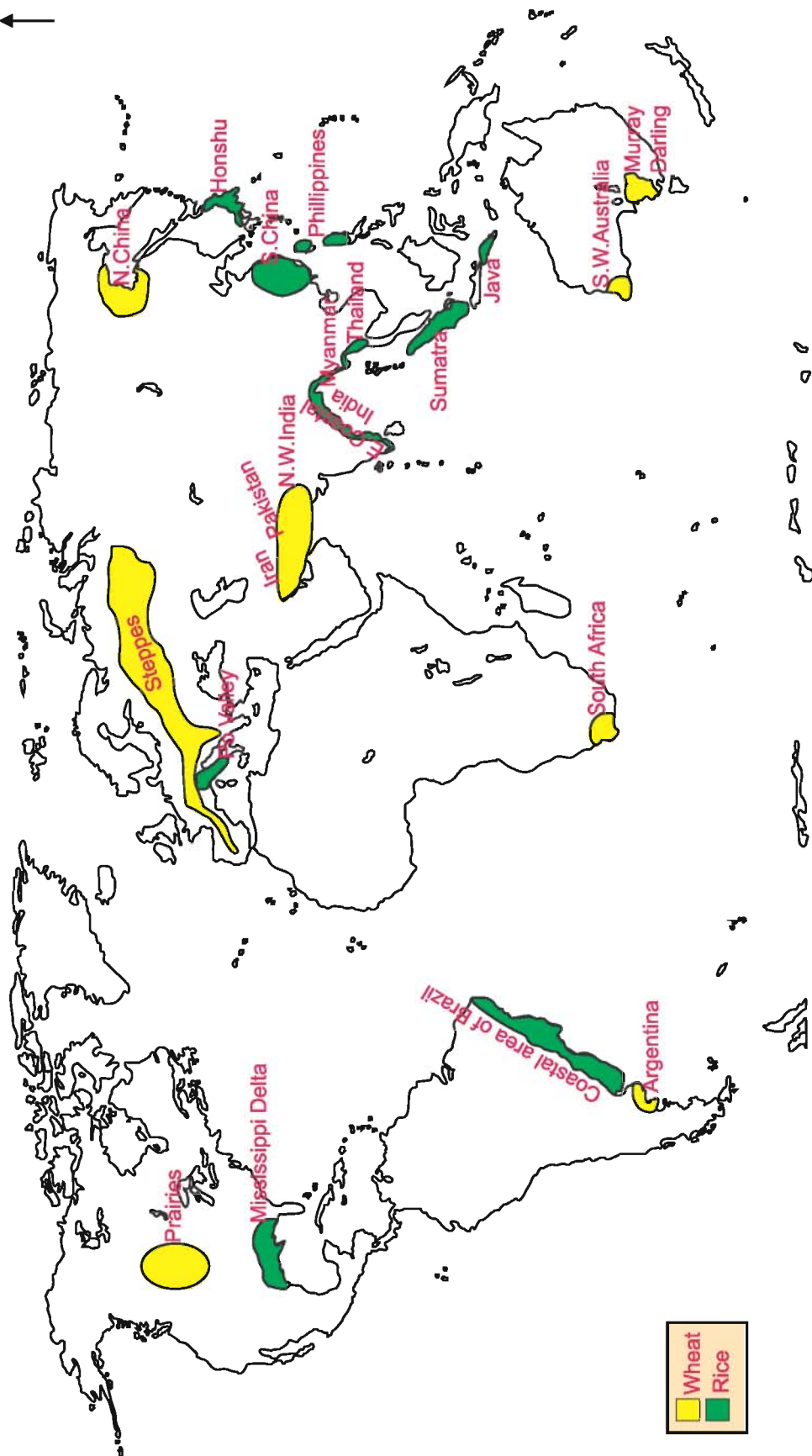


Figure 36

mechanized and requires open undulating topography(Figure 37). The world's greatest wheat producing areas are USA, China, Ukraine, Canada, Argentina, Australia, India and Pakistan. In India, U.P, Punjab and Haryana are the major wheat producing states(Figure 36).



Figure 37. Wheat fields

Fibre crops include cotton, jute and flax.

### **COTTON**

Cotton is a shrub native to tropical and sub-tropical regions. The soft fluffy fibre grows in a ball around the seeds of the cotton plant Figure 38. The seeds are removed from the fibre by means of a process called ginning.

### **Conditions for the growth of Cotton**

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



Figure 38. Cotton plant

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

### **JUTE**

Jute is a long soft shiny vegetable fibre (Figure 39) which can be spun into coarse strong threads. Jute is used for making jute bags, carpets and yarns.

### **Conditions for the growth of Jute**

Jute requires a high temperature of 30°C and rainfall of more than 150 cm. Well-drained fertile alluvial soils are ideal for the cultivation of jute.

Cheap labour is required to obtain the fibre by retting the plant.

Retting is a microbiological process in which the plant is soaked in water for 2-3 weeks to soften the outer bark after which the fibre is removed.( Figure 39)

India and Bangladesh are the major producers of jute.



Figure 39. Retting of jute



## SUGARCANE

Sugarcane is a tall tropical grass which grows to a height of 3.5 m. (Figure 40) It is cultivated almost everywhere in the tropics and the subtropics.

### Conditions for the growth of sugar cane

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

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



Figure 40. Sugarcane

## TEA

Tea is a beverage made from the leaves of a tropical shrub. Tea is a hardy perennial shrub. The plant is constantly trimmed to a height of 1.5m. to stimulate the growth of new leaves and to facilitate the picking of the leaves(Figure 41).

### Conditions for the growth of Tea

Tea is cultivated on the hill slopes of the tropics and the subtropics. It requires an average temperature of 21°C and rainfall of

150 to cm for its growth Severe frosts damage the crop. Tea requires well-drained soils. Tea can withstand heavy winds and sunshine and hence grown in windward slopes of the hills. It is a labour intensive crop.

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

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



Figure 41. Tea plantation

## EXERCISE

### I) Fill in the blanks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ form the basic diet of mankind.
2. The world's best \_\_\_\_\_ comes from the temperate grasslands.
3. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are important \_\_\_\_\_ producing states in India.
4. Rice is a \_\_\_\_\_ crop.

### II) Choose the correct answer and fill up.

1. The Asian farmers account for \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's rice production.  
a) 98 %                      b) 80 %                      c) 75 %
2. In India, U.P, Punjab and Haryana are the major \_\_\_\_\_ producing states.  
a) Rice                      b) Sugarcane                      c) Wheat
3. Tea is a \_\_\_\_\_ shrub.  
a) Temperate                      b) Tropical                      c) Equatorial



4. Cotton grows well in \_\_\_\_\_ soil.

- a) Black                      b) Alluvial                      c) Red

5. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Cotton                      b) Jute                      c) Wheat

**III) Match the following.**

- |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Ginning             | Wheat     |
| 2. Retting             | Sugarcane |
| 3. Loamy soil          | Cotton    |
| 3. Alluvial soil       | Jute      |
| 4. Tall tropical grass | Rice      |

**IV) Give short answers.**

1. What are the requirements for the cultivation of wheat?
2. What is ginning?
3. Name the countries that produce cotton on a large scale?
4. What is retting?
5. Which are the countries important for sugarcane cultivation?

**V) Answer in a paragraph each.**

1. What are the requirements for the cultivation of sugarcane? Name the countries that produce it on a large scale.
2. What are the conditions required for the cultivation of Tea?

**Do it by yourself.**

1. Collect a list of articles made out of Jute.
2. On a world map, mark the countries producing wheat, cotton and jute.

## SECONDARY ACTIVITY I

### INDUSTRIES

We all know that our planet Earth is rich in natural resources like minerals and agricultural resources. These resources can be better utilized only when they are processed. We cannot consume products in their original form. They must be processed and made into useful products. The place where the raw materials are converted into finished or usable products with the help of machines is known as an **Industry**. The activity of processing raw materials into finished products is called a **Secondary Activity**.

Activities associated with the secondary sector include automobile production, chemical and engineering industries, aerospace manufacturing, breweries and shipbuilding.

Manufacturing industries are the chief wealth producing sectors of an economy. The economic strength of a country is measured in the terms of its industries. Manufacturing industries are quite recent as compared to activities like hunting and fishing. Today, industry is an important part of most societies and nations.

Manufacturing industries came into being with the development of technology in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries which resulted in the mass production of goods in the western world. This was widely known as the '**Industrial Revolution**', one of the most important events in history.

Coal was the first fuel that launched the industrial revolution. Major changes in agriculture, mining and transport brought about a socio-economic transformation in the world.

#### FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Industries cannot be developed everywhere. There are certain factors that influence the location of industries. These factors can be both geographical and human factors. This is shown in Figure 42.

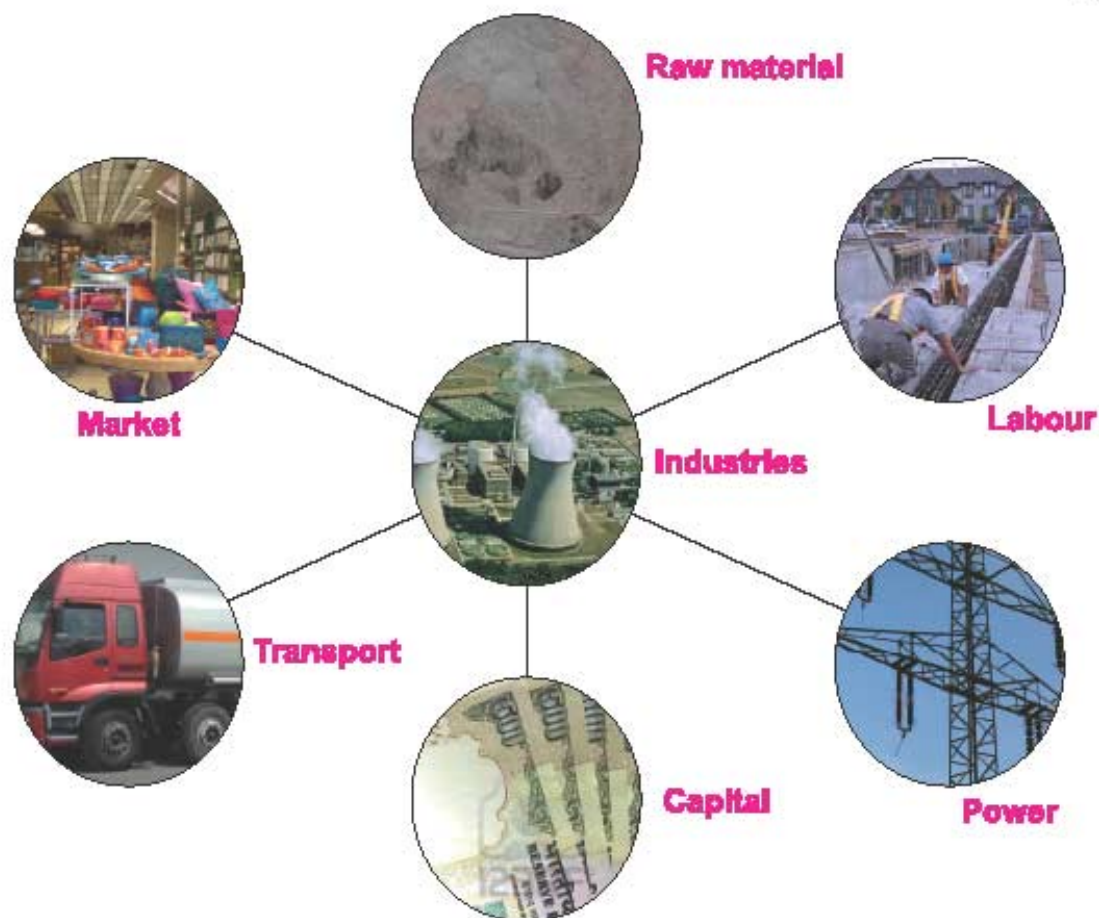
##### Raw material

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

##### Labour

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

Labour can be further divided into skilled labour which has specific skills and semi-skilled labour which does not require specific skill. Diamond cutting industry requires



**Figure 42. Factors that influence the location of Industry**

skilled labour while packing industry does not possess specific skills.

### **Power**

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

### **Capital**

Capital or money is essential to set up any industry. This is required for getting all the necessary inputs

for the industry. Some industries require large investments of money while others are not capital intensive. Larger the industry, greater is the capital requirement. Industries develop in areas where capital is available for investment.

### **Transport**

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

### Proximity to Market

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

One or more of the above geographical and human factors determine the location of industries worldwide. Other factors like climatic conditions and availability of water also influence the location of industries.

### EXERCISE

#### I) Fill in the blanks.

1. We cannot consume resources in their \_\_\_\_\_ form.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ factors determine the location of industries.
3. Industries using bulky raw materials are located near \_\_\_\_\_
4. Industries use \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the world's available commercial energy.
5. Industries manufacturing fragile goods are located near \_\_\_\_\_

#### II) Choose the best answer.

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

#### III) Match the following.

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mass production of goods | labour oriented       |
| 2. Iron and steel industry  | market oriented       |
| 3. Jharia                   | Industrial Revolution |
| 4. Packaging industry       | coal mine             |
| 5. Assembling industry      | raw material          |



**IV) Answer the following in a sentence or two.**

1. What is an industry?
2. Name the factors that are responsible for the location of an industry?
3. Name few activities associated with the secondary sector?
4. What are the different types of labour used by industries?

**V) Answer in 100 words.**

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

**VI) Answer in 200 words.**

1. Explain in detail the factors influencing the location and development of industries?

**Activity.**

List the factors that have influenced the establishment of two industries in your neighbourhood.

## SECONDARY ACTIVITY II

### TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

In the previous lesson, we studied the factors that influenced the location of industries. Industries can be generally classified into different types, on the basis of raw materials, location, size, production, process, the nature of work and ownership of the industry (Figure.43).

Classification of industries

raw materials  
location  
size  
production process  
Ownership  
nature of the work

#### (I) Based on raw materials

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

##### a) Forest based industry

In this industry, the raw materials are obtained from the forests. Examples of such industries include paper industry and furniture making (Figure. 44).



Figure 44. Furniture making

##### b) Agro - based industry

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

##### c) Mineral based industry

The raw materials for these industries are mineral ores. Examples of such industries are Iron and Steel, Cement (Figure.45), Aluminium and Chemicals.



Figure 45. Cement industry

#### (II) Size of Industry

Based on the scale of operations industries are divided into:

##### a) Large scale industry

These industries are large establishments which involve huge investment, the use of heavy machinery and the employment of a large number of workers. Example: Integral Coach Factory - Chennai, Tata Iron and Steel - Jamshedpur, BHEL-Trichy and SAIL- Salem. (Figure.46).



Figure 46. Large Scale Industry

### b) Medium scale industry

These industries are medium in size and investment and are technology oriented. Example: Computer industry and electronic industry (Figure.47).



Figure 47. Electronic industry

### c) Small scale industry

These industries are small establishments with small investments and small labour force. It may involve domestic production. For example, hosiery, hand tools and stationery items (Figure. 48).



Figure 48. Stationery items

### d) Cottage industry

These industries are very small in size with low investment. They are usually family or small group based. Examples of such industries include handloom, mat weaving, bamboo, cane products and pottery (Figure.49)



Figure 49. Cottage industry- pottery

### (III) Production Process

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

#### a) Heavy industry

These industries use bulky raw materials and produce large and



heavy products. They are capital and resource intensive industries and involve large scale manufacturing. Example: Iron and Steel industry (TISCO), Heavy Electricals (BHEL) and Automobile industry (Ashok Leyland) (Figure.50).



Figure 50. BHEL, Trichy

#### **b) Light Industry**

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

#### **(IV) Nature of work**

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

They are:

#### **a) Processing Industries**

These industries process raw materials into semi-finished products. Examples of such industries are the tanning industry (Figure.51) which converts skin and hide into leather in the

tanneries, ginning industry which removes cotton seeds from cotton, and smelting of metallic ores.



Figure 51. Tanning industry

#### **b) Manufacturing industries**

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



Figure 52. Automobile assembling



## Industrial Regions of the World

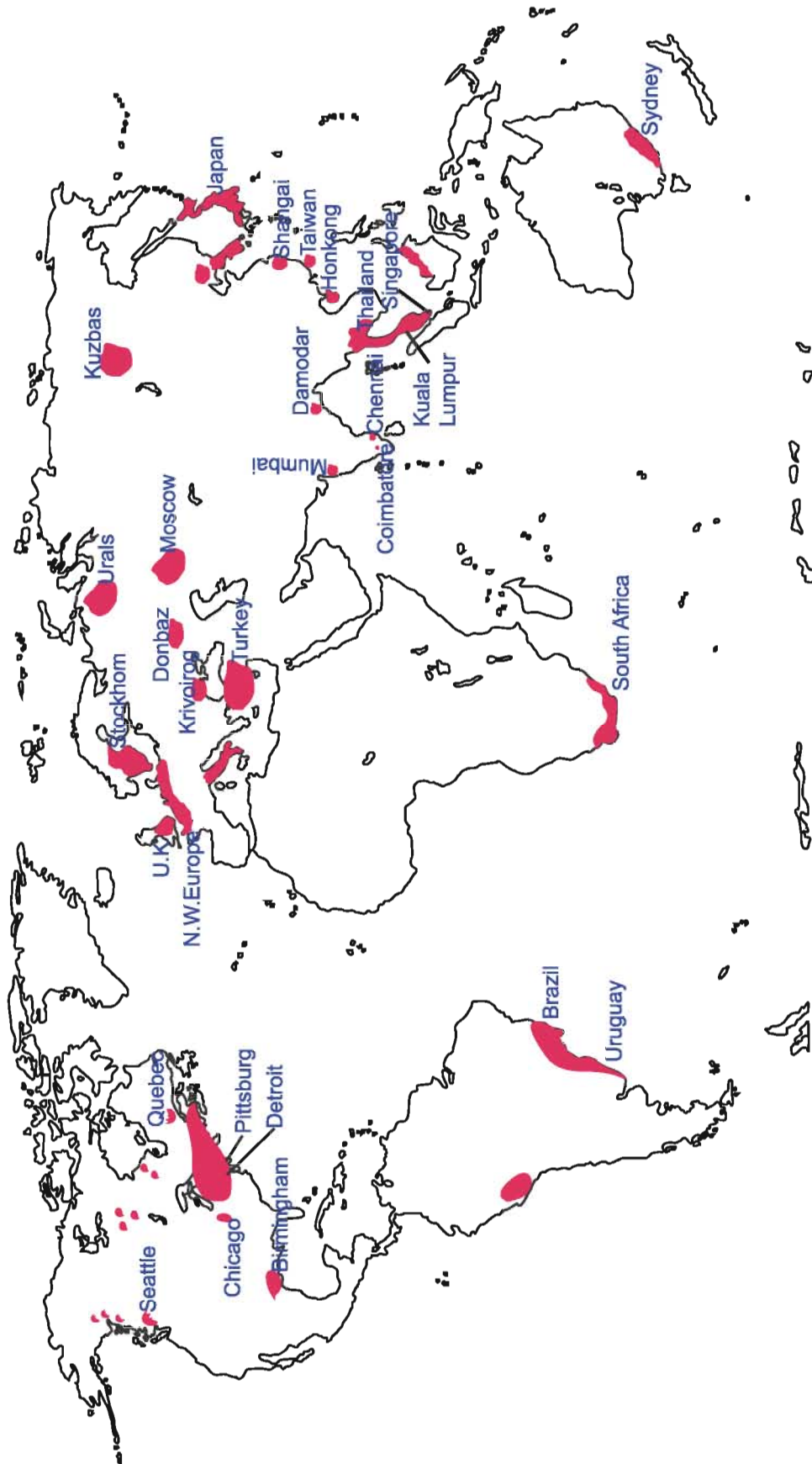


Figure 53

### **c) Assembling industry**

These industries assemble or fit together various finished products to form new products. Examples of such industries include automobile industry (Figure.52) and computer assembling.

### **V) Nature of Ownership**

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

#### **a) Public Sector**

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

#### **b) Private Sector**

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

### **VI) Location**

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

#### **a) Raw Material Oriented**

These industries are located near the raw materials because of the bulky or peculiar nature of the raw materials. For example, iron and steel industries use large

quantities of iron ore and coal and so are located near the raw material sources. Sugar industry is located near the sugarcane fields because the sugar content decreases within 24 hours of harvesting the cane and so the cane has to be processed immediately.

#### **b) Market oriented**

These industries are located near the markets because of the perishable nature of the products. Example: Bread, cakes, cooked meats which are not canned or frozen.

#### **c) Footloose industry**

These industries can be located anywhere because the raw materials are machines or parts manufactured. Example: Watch industry.

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

The different types of industries contribute to the economic development of the countries.(Figure.53) Economically advanced countries are those that have a well developed industrial sector.

## **EXERCISE**

### **I) Fill in the blanks.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ industries are located anywhere because their raw materials are very light weight.
2. Automobile industry is an \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ industry is located near the market.
4. Handloom industry is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ industry
5. Processing industries convert raw materials into \_\_\_\_\_ products

**II) Choose the correct answer.**

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

**III) Match the following.**

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ginning  | iron industry     |
| 2. Tanning  | heavy industry    |
| 3. Smelting | cotton industry   |
| 4. Capital  | handloom industry |
| 5. Weaving  | leather industry  |

**IV) Answer the following in a few sentences.**

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

**V) Answer the following in 100 words.**

1. Write a note on the industrial revolution?
2. Explain how industries are classified according to their raw materials?

**VI) Answer the following in 200 words.**

1. How are industries classified? Explain

**Activity.**

List ten industries found in your district under different categories.

## TERTIARY ACTIVITY I

### TRADE

Trade is the exchange of commodities within or between countries. Trade occurs because of **surplus** of goods in one place and the **demand** for the same in another place. The difference in the natural resources of countries forms the basis of trade between countries.

The commodities entering into world trade may fall into two main categories:

1. Primary products which includes food stuffs (cereals, fruits) and industrial raw materials (ores, fibre).

2. Secondary products are manufactured goods.

Trade may take place within a country (Internal Trade) and between countries (International Trade). International trade may be bilateral or multilateral. Bilateral trade is the exchange of commodities between two countries. Multilateral trade is the exchange of trade between a number of countries.

#### Factors Affecting Trade

##### 1. Uneven distribution of natural resources

Differences in climate, geology, soil, vegetation and mineral resources result in the exchange of goods.

##### 2. Stage of industrial/economic development

Industrial countries export finished products to other less

industrialized countries. The less developed countries export industrial raw materials and food products.

##### 3. Differences in climate

Differences in climatic conditions result in different types of agricultural, animal and forest products. These are exchanged locally and internationally. Exchange of these goods takes place between different climatic regions. For example Temperate regions supply soft wood and dairy products. Tropical regions supply hardwood and tropical crops.

##### 4. Differences in population

People in different regions, produce distinctive types of goods because of their long tradition of producing certain goods like silk fabrics in China and watches in Switzerland. Densely populated countries have less international trade, since domestic consumption of products is high and there is **little** surplus. However, they may export goods that are labour intensive. For example Tea.

##### 5. Transportation

Transportation has played an important role in the development of trade. The development of roads, oil pipelines and so on in a country facilitate international trade by transporting a variety of bulky goods to the ports.



## 6. Government Policies

International trade is influenced by political relationship. When the relationship between countries is good, then there is more trade.

Trading blocs are associations between groups of neighbouring countries for the purpose of promoting trade. For example: Association of South East Asian Trading Nations (ASEAN) and European Union (EU).

## International Trade Flows

International trade flow is controlled by geographical, economic and political conditions.

Comparative geographical advantage is enjoyed by many countries in the production and trade of agricultural commodities and minerals. Therefore, these countries specialize in the trade flows of certain commodities. For example, oil from the Middle East, paper and wood pulp from Canada and Sweden and rubber and tin from Malaysia.

## Trading Regions

The world's major trading regions are:

### 1. Europe

Europe is one of the most densely populated and highly industrialized regions and has a largest volume of trade (30 %). The exports of this region are mainly finished and semi-finished products. Imports are mainly industrial raw materials.

### 2. North America

The USA has the largest volume of trade together with Canada and they export machinery, automobiles, chemicals and import a variety of products.

### 3. Latin America

This region covers the Caribbean islands and Central and South American countries. All of them are exporters of foodstuffs and raw materials and importers of manufactured goods.

### 4. Africa

African countries are exporters of mineral ores and tropical raw materials and importers of manufactured goods.

### 5. Asia

Asian countries are rich in raw materials and minerals and export them. All Asian countries except Japan are importers of manufactured goods.

### 6. Australia

Australia exports agricultural products and minerals and imports foodgrains, petroleum and machinery.

Trade has a great impact on the economy of a country. The difference in values between imports and exports is referred to as the **balance of trade**. If exports exceed imports, the country is said to have a favourable balance. When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, the country has an adverse balance of trade.

## EXERCISE

### I) Fill in the blanks.

1. Latin America exports \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Rubber and tin are found abundantly in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Industrial countries export \_\_\_\_\_ to the less industrial countries.

### II) Match the following.

- |           |                       |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. China  | Middle East countries |
| 2. Oil    | Mineral ores          |
| 3. Paper  | Silk                  |
| 4. Africa | Malaysia              |
| 5. Tin    | Canada                |

### III) Choose the correct answer and fill up.

1. Trade within the country is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Internal trade    b) International trade    c) Open trade
2. Industrial raw materials are \_\_\_\_\_ products  
a) Primary    b) secondary    c) Tertiary
3. Switzerland is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Silk    b) Watches    c) Tea

### IV) Answer in 2 or 3 sentences each.

1. What is meant by bilateral and multilateral trade?
2. What are the two main categories of commodities that enter into the world trade?
3. Why does trade occur?

### V) Answer in a paragraph.

1. How does climate affect the trade of a country?
2. Write a short note on balance of trade.

### VI) Answer in detail.

1. Discuss the factors that affect trade.
2. Give an account of the world's major trading regions.

### Activities.

1. Do a project with any one of the trade blocs of the world.

## TERTIARY ACTIVITY II

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation is the movement of people and goods from place to place. A good transportation system in a region makes good use of its resources and manpower through movement and exchange resulting in economic growth. The major transport systems are discussed below

#### ROADWAYS

Roads are the most common mode of transportation in the world. There is a close relationship between road density, (Road density is the ratio between the total length of roads in a country to its total land area) population density (The ratio between the total number of people in a country to its total land area) and the state of economic development of a country. The greater the road connectivity, the more is the economic development.

Roads can be classified as transcontinental roads, national roads and local roads. The transcontinental highways are important and they are long roads connecting the continents from end to end. The Trans-Canadian Highway, The Alaskan Highway, the Pan-American Express Highway and the Australian Transcontinental Highway are examples of such roads.

Increasing speed and number of road vehicles have resulted in the development of multilane national highways. These are excellent

straight roads cutting across the country through bridges and tunnels to reduce travel time. The autobahns of Germany were the first such roads.

#### THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD IN INDIA

The Grand Trunk Road is India's longest major road running across North India connecting Sonargaon in Bangladesh and Peshawar in Pakistan for a distance of 2500 Km.

In India, road network is densest in the coastal regions of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also in West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana and U.P. In India roads are divided into National Highways, State Highways and District Roads.

#### RAILWAYS

Railways developed with the rise of industries because they were the cheapest and fastest means of transport for carrying bulk goods over long distances. Railway network is densest in the highly developed industrialized regions of Europe and North America. Japan, India, S.E. Australia, and coastal Argentina have moderately dense railway network.

The Trans-Siberian Railway is a trans-continental railway line linking Leningrad on the Baltic coast of Russia with Vladivostok on the Pacific coastland. The Trans-Canadian Railway links the East

and West coasts of Canada. The Trans -Andean Railway links Buenos Aires (Argentina) with Valparaiso (Chile). The Trans-Asian Railway links Singapore with Istanbul in Turkey running through 26 countries for a length of 18000 Km.

Indian Railway is the second largest in Asia and the 4<sup>th</sup> largest in the world. It is densest in the Gangetic plains of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. The Indian Railway employs the largest workforce in the world.

In large metropolitan cities of India, intracity rail lines are constructed to ease the growing traffic congestion. These rail lines are either underground rail lines or elevated above the ground. (Figure.54)

The **Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)** is an elevated line of the suburban railway in Chennai (Madras), Tamil Nadu. The line currently runs from Chennai Beach (Madras Beach) to Velachery, covering a distance of 25 km with 17 stations. Like the rest of the suburban railway network, the MRTS is operated by the Government-owned Southern Railways (SR).



Figure 54. MRTS Chennai

## WATERWAYS

Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They may be divided into inland waterways and ocean transport.

### Inland Waterways

Deep navigable rivers with a perennial flow of water and navigation canals constitute the inland waterways. The most important inland waterway lies in the industrially advanced countries of Western Europe, (such as the Rhine, Rhone, Danube and Elbe) North America and Canada (Great Lakes). These waterways in combination with the railways ensure wider movement of goods at lower costs in the industrial regions of these countries. (Figure.55)



Figure 55. Rhine waterways

In India, inland waterways are limited to the river Brahmaputra in Assam and the Ganges and its tributaries in U.P. and Bihar.

Buckingham canal was once an important waterway in Tamil Nadu. It carried goods from Nellore to Marakkanam but sadly now it is a polluted channel.



## Ocean Transport

Ocean routes were once an important form of transport for intercontinental travel. Today, it is used mainly for transporting bulky cargo. The following are the major shipping routes of the world ;

The North Atlantic route connecting the crowded countries of Europe to the Eastern coast of North America.

● The Cape of Good Hope route connecting Western and Southern Europe with South West Asia and Australia.

● The Panama Canal route connecting the west coast regions of

North and South Americas with their east coastal regions.

● The Trans-Pacific route connecting the ports of Eastern Asia to the west coast ports of North America.

● India is flanked by the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean and has a long coastline of 6,100 km (mainland). Some of the major ports are Kolkata, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam (Figure.56 and 57), Chennai, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Marmagao, Mumbai and Kandla.

### Major Ports of India

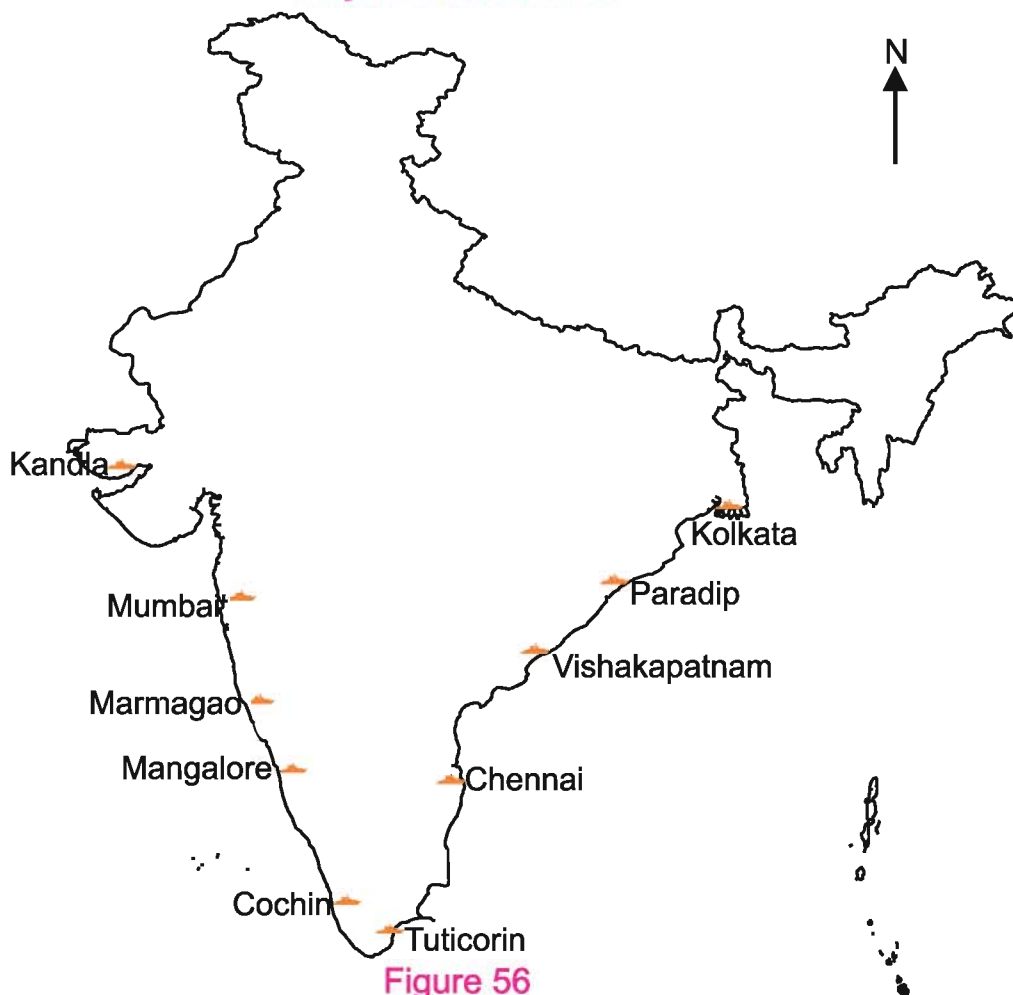


Figure 56



**Figure 57. - Visakhapatnam Port**

### **AIRWAYS**

Airways are the fastest and costliest means of transport which carry passengers, freight and mail. Air travel has gained immense popularity because it not only saves time but also reduces tiredness involved in covering long distances. Passengers from India can reach many European countries in a day.

Commercial airlines now connect all important parts of the world and a large proportion of the world's mail is carried by airways.

### **PIPELINES**

Pipelines are used to transfer commodities like oil and natural gas. The oil pipelines are privately owned by oil companies. The bulk of the world's crude oil from the oil fields is transported to the refineries or shipping terminals through pipelines.

Some of these pipelines are : Big Inch line from Texas to New Jersey, (TAPS) or the **Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (Figure.58)** in North America. Tap line or the Trans-Arabian Pipeline from Qaisumah in Saudi Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon is running for a distance of 1214 Km.



**Figure 58. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline**

### **COMMUNICATION**

Communication involves the transmission of words and messages. The different forms of communication are telecommunications and mass communications. The first development in communication was the invention of the telegraph in 1844. The next important development was the invention of the telephone in 1875. The development of Telex (Telegraph Exchange) in 1935 enabled messages written in one place to be transmitted to distant places where they are typed out by a teleprinter.

Mass communication includes all those media designed to reach a large audience.

Mass communication can be divided into two categories—the print media (books, journals, magazines, newspapers) and the electronic media (radio, television, telecommunication, Internet). In recent years, satellites have played an important role in communication in India and the World. The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) has revolutionized communication in India in recent years.

The development of transport and communication in a region helps increase the mobility of people, easy and fast movement of goods and transfer of ideas. This

increases trade and economic prosperity of that region. Therefore, transport and communication is important for the development of a country.

### EXERCISE

#### I) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Transcontinental railway links \_\_\_\_\_ with Vladivostok
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are the cheap means of transport.
3. Buckingham canal carried goods from Nellore to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II) Choose the correct answer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a major port  
a) Puducherry      b) Chennai      c) Cuddalore
2. Pipelines are used to carry \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Coal              b) Oil              c) Wood
3. Telegraph was invented in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1844              b) 1855              c) 1866

#### III) Match the following.

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Brahmaputra     | North America            |
| 2. Rhine           | Transcontinental Highway |
| 3. Alaskan Highway | Major port               |
| 4. Visakhapatnam   | Inland waterways         |
| 5. TAPS            | Germany                  |

#### IV) Answer in two or three sentences.

1. How are roads classified?
2. Write a note on Indian Railways
3. Name the different means of communication

#### V) Answer in a paragraph.

1. Write about the major shipping routes of the world.
2. What do you know about Inland waterways?
3. Give an account of mass communication

#### V) Write a detailed answer.

1. The development of transport and communication is important for the development of countries - Discuss.

## POPULATION

## POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

The period of economic change when man became a farmer altered the relationship between man and environment. Since then the population began to grow steadily.

**Population Growth**

The world population probably reached 500 million by 1650 and has since grown at an increasing rate. The world population first reached 1 billion in 1804. The second billion was added after 123 years in 1927. Since 1950, the rise in population has been rapid.

Table 1 gives you an idea of how rapidly the world population has been growing since 1804.

Year	World Population in billions	Time taken to add the next billion
1804	1	123 years
1927	2	
1960	3	33
1974	4	14
1987	5	13
1999	6	12
2011	7	12

**Table 1: Population Increase**

Industrial and agricultural development progressed the economic growth. The improvements in medical care, health, flood control, fire protection

helped to control the natural loss. Thus started low deaths and increase in births. Let us study the aspects of birth and death rates.

The growth of population or the natural increase of population depends on the birth rate and death rate. Birth rate is the number of live births in a year for every 1000 people in the total population. Death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 people.

The difference between birth rate and death rate is termed as growth rate.

The phenomenal growth in population is because of changes in the patterns of birth and death rates. When both birth rates and death rates are high, the population does not grow much in size.

When birth rates are higher than death rates, the population will increase.

When the birth rate is low and the death rate is high, the population will decline.

Different countries are at different stages of population change. Presently the developed countries of the world have low birth and death rates. Developing countries have low death rates and high birth rates resulting in very high population. They are trying to control the birth rates in order to control their large populations.



Today, there are some countries in the world with more deaths than births or an even number of deaths and births resulting in zero or negative natural population growth (Table 2).

COUNTRY	ANNUAL NATURAL DECREASE (%)
Ukraine	0.8
Russia	0.6
Germany	0.2
Japan	0
Italy	0

Table 2: Annual decrease

### Population Distribution and Density

Population distribution refers to the pattern of spread of people on the Earth. World population distribution is uneven. About 90 % of the Earth's people live on 10 % of the land.

Population density is defined as the number of people per sq. km. It is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by the area of that country.

The tiny country of Monaco has a population density of 16,779 people per sq.km. However, Monaco has very high density because it is extremely small in size (1.95.sq.km). Bangladesh is considered the most densely populated country, with more than 1,069 people per sq.km. Mongolia is the world's least densely populated country with only 1.7 people per sq.km. Australia is second with 2.9 people per sq. km.

### Factors affecting the distribution and density of population

There is a range of natural factors and human factors that affects population distribution and density (Table .3)

Physical Factors	High Density	Low Density
<b>A) Physical Factors</b> (I) Relief (shape and height of land) (ii) Climate  (iii) Resources	Lowland which is flat. example Ganges Valley in India  Areas with favourable climates tend to be densely populated as there is enough rain and heat to grow crops, e.g. India.  Areas rich in resources (e.g. coal, oil, wood, and fishing) tend to be densely populated e.g. Western Europe.	High land that is mountainous; e.g. Himalayas.  Areas with extreme climates of hot and cold tend to be sparsely populated; eg. the Sahara Desert  Areas with few resources tend to be sparsely populated e.g. The Sahel in Africa

Physical Factors	High Density	Low Density
<b>B. Human Factors</b>		
(i) Political	Countries with stable governments tend to have a high population density; example: Singapore	Countries with unstable governments tend to have lower population densities as people move away; e.g. Afghanistan.
(ii) Social	Groups of people prefer to live close to each other for security; example: USA	Other groups of people prefer to be isolated; e.g. Scandinavians
(iii) Economic	Good job opportunities encourage high population densities, particularly in large cities in both the more economically developed (MEDCs) (example: Tokyo) and less economically developed countries (LEDCs) (example: Mumbai)	Limited job opportunities cause some areas to be sparsely populated; e.g. Amazon Rainforest

Table 3: Factors determining population densities

Table 4: shows the distribution and density of population in different continents.

Continent	Population (million)	% of World's Population	Density
Asia	3800	60	203
Africa	840	12	65
Europe	710	11	134
North America	514	08	32
South America	371	5.3	73
Australia	21	0.3	6.4

Table 4: Distribution and density of population

The following table.5 shows a list of countries. Notice that countries having high populations may not have high density of population.

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	% OF WORLD POPULATION	DENSITY (Population per sq.km)
People's Republic of China	1,338,890,000	19.5	139
India	1,183,770,000	17.3	360
USA	309,842,000	4.5	32
Indonesia	231,369,500	3.4	121
Brazil	193,262,000	2.8	23
Pakistan	170,124,000	2.5	211
Bangladesh	162,221,000	2.4	1069
Nigeria	154,729,000	2.3	168
Russia	141,927,297	2.1	8
Japan	127,530,000	1.9	337

**Table 5: Population and share and densities of population**

High densities indicate a great crowding of people. We will see in the following lesson, the impact of population pressures on the land and its resources.

### EXERCISE

#### I) Fill in the blanks.

1. The rise in population has been steadily rapid since\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.The birthrate is the number of live births in a year for every\_\_\_\_\_people of the total population
3. The world population reached 6 billion in the year\_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_and human factors affect the distribution of people across the world
5. Population density is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by the\_\_\_\_\_of the country.

#### II) Choose the correct answer.

- 1.When birth rates are high and death rates are\_\_\_\_\_,the population of an area will increase.

a) High

b) Low

c) Stable

2. About 90 % of the Earth's people live on \_\_\_\_\_ % of the land.  
a) 10                      b) 20                      c) 25
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the most densely populated country  
a) China                      b) Mexico                      c) Bangladesh
4. Areas with \_\_\_\_\_ climates tend to be sparsely populated.  
a) Favourable                      b) Extreme                      c) Cool
5. Countries with stable governments tend to have a high population density like \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Afghanistan                      b) Egypt                      c) Singapore

**III) Match the following.**

- |                       |                                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 1804               | Low population density               |
| 2. Monaco             | Least density of population          |
| 3. Low birth rate and | 1 billion population high death rate |
| 4. Australia          | Population decline                   |
| 5. Germany            | High population density              |

**IV) Answer briefly.**

- Define
  - Birth rate
  - Death rate
  - Population Density
- How does the climate affect population distribution and density.

**V) Answer in detail.**

- Give a detailed account of the world's population growth.
- What are the different human factors that affect population density?  
Explain.

**Activity.**

- From your Atlas, find out and mark areas of low, high and medium population densities in Tami Nadu.
- List five points regarding the Indian Census.



## POPULATION AND RESOURCES

As the population grows, the resource base is struggling to provide human with their requirements. There is a mismatch of people and resources. (Figure.59)

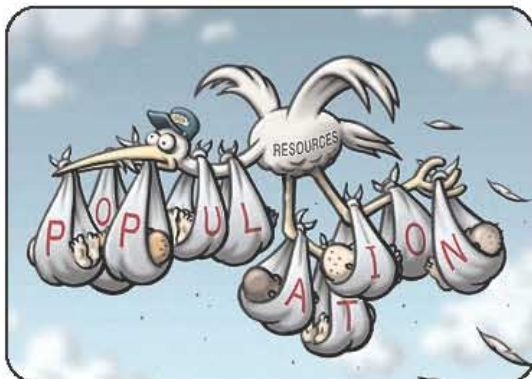


Figure 59.

The hunter-gatherer mode of production could only support very low population densities. When agriculture began to develop, it enabled a steady growth of population.

The increased population puts a lot of pressure on the available resource like land and water. Each year, the number of human beings increases, but the amount of natural resources with which to sustain this population remains finite.

Developing countries with large and growing populations put a strain on the local environment and the limited resources. These countries that struggle to meet the growing demands for food, freshwater, timber and fuel alter the fragile environments. (Figure.60)

Developed countries, in general, have and use more of the Earth's

resources. Population pressure in the developed countries puts a greater strain on global resources and the environment than that in less developed countries because of their very high standards of living.



Figure 60. Growing Demands

Large and increasing population results in great pressure on the limited resources. The overexploitation of resources results in water scarcity, deforestation, desertification, food shortages, exhaustion of minerals and pollution.

### Water

Water use has been growing at more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century. Water demand already exceeds supply in many parts of the world. Freshwater constitutes barely 0.03 % of the water that is available on the Earth's surface. Increasing population overexploits and pollutes the surface and underground water. The water is polluted by industries and in the developing countries 95 % of the sewage is let into rivers.

As the pressure on water resources intensifies, it leads to tensions and conflicts among users. By 2025, five billion people will be affected by severe water scarcity.

India has 20 percent of the Earth's population, but only four per cent of its water.

### **Food supply and land availability**

As population increases, food supply has to increase. In Africa and Asia, rural population nearly doubled between 1950 and 1985, with a corresponding decline in land availability.

Existing farmlands decline because of changing land uses especially near urban areas. To overcome the shortage of land human clear forests for cultivation.

### **Deforestation**

Eighty percent of the world's natural forests is destroyed by human development activities like logging, clearing for agriculture and grazing. Deforestation results in droughts, soil erosion, flooding, and global warming .

### **Desertification**

A third of the Earth's land surface (35%) is threatened by desertification. It affects a large number of people living in 110 countries. Desertification occurs in the semi-arid lands and desertification is impossible to reverse.

### **Minerals**

As the world's demand for minerals increase, minerals are being mined from greater and greater depths. This increases ground pollution and lowers the water table.

### **Fuel**

About 80 % of the world's commercial energy comes from non-renewable fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas. The world's use of fossil fuels has nearly doubled every 20 years since 1900. There is a decline in the availability of these fossil fuels.

### **Land Degradation**

The land is degraded by a combination of human activities. The land, air and water are highly polluted. The land is affected by landslides induced by massive deforestation, soil erosion, decline in soil fertility, extensive water logging and salinization in irrigated areas, unscientific mining, quarrying, road buildin ,and waste disposal.

### **SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCES**

As population increases, humans have to find ways and means of finding additional reserves of minerals and ground water. There is need for organized sharing of these limited resources for the benefit of human kind. This requires an understanding of the distribution and availability of natural resources over the Earth.

The development of space technology after the World Wars opened up new ways of understanding the Earth's resources. The first artificial satellite, Sputnik1, was launched by the Soviet Union in 1957. This was followed by the launch of a number of satellites by different countries for various purposes. These include Earth Observation satellites, Communication satellites, Navigation satellites, Weather Satellites and Research Satellites.

Earth Observation satellites or Remote Sensing help in finding and managing resources. Remote sensing satellites play an important role in natural resources inventory,

environmental monitoring and management. Important remote sensing satellites include LANDSAT of USA, SPOT of France, KITSAT of Korea and Yaogan of China.

The first **Indian Remote Sensing** Satellite IRS1A was launched in 1988. This was followed by the launch of a series of other satellites like IRS- 1B, 1C, 1D, P3, P5, P6, CARTOSAT and RESOURCESAT.

The remotely sensed data provide valuable information about land resources such as geology, soil, vegetation cover, water bodies and minerals. This information helps countries to plan for a sustainable future.

## EXERCISE

### I) Fill in the blanks.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ Population puts a lot of pressure on the available resources like land and Water.
2. By 2025, \_\_\_\_\_ Billion people will be affected by severe water scarcity.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ affects a large number of people living in 110 countries.
4. In the developing countries 95 % of the sewage is let into \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The first Indian Remote Sensing Satellite IRS IA was launched in \_\_\_\_\_.

### II) Choose the correct answer.

1. Freshwater of the Earth is only
  - a) 30 %
  - b) 0.03 %
  - c) 3 %.
2. Droughts, erosion and global warming are caused due to
  - a) Deforestation
  - b) Afforestation
  - c) Hunting

3. The first artificial satellite launched by the Soviet Union was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sputnik I                      b) Sputnik II                      c) Kitsat
4. India has 20 % of the Population but the water available is  
a) 5 %                              b) 4 %                              c) 2 %
5. Water table is lowered when the \_\_\_\_\_ activity increases  
a) Mining                          b) Hunting                          c) Fishing

**III) Match the following.**

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Agricultural development | Semi- arid lands            |
| 2. Desertification          | France                      |
| 3. Commercial energy        | Steady growth of population |
| 4. LANDSAT                  | Coal and oil                |
| 5. SPOT                     | USA                         |

**IV) Answer briefly.**

1. Write the results of over- exploitation of resources.
2. Write the impact of over -population on water resources.
3. What are the ill - effects of over- population in the developing countries?
4. Name the satellites used for observing the earth's resources.

**V) Answer in Detail.**

1. Discuss the utilization of resources in the developing and developed countries .
2. "Large and increasing population exerts great pressures oin the limited resources"- Explain.
3. How is remote sensing satellites helpful in managing resources?

**Activities.**

1. On a world map, mark the areas threatened by desertification.
2. On a world map, mark the areas affected by large scale deforestation.



**NATIONAL INTEGRATION****INDIA – A MUSEUM OF RACES**

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

**Cultural Unity**

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

**LANGUAGES**

People speak different languages. When India became independent it was divided into various states based on the languages spoken by a large number of people in a particular region. In India almost about 845 languages are spoken now. Out of these, 22 are constitutionally

recognized languages. Hindi in Devanagiri script has been chosen as the National Language. English has been declared as an official link language.

**LITERATURE**

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

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

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

**FESTIVALS**

India is famous for religious festivals. Hindu festivals like Deepavali, Rama Navami, Krishna Jayanthi, Durga Pooja (Navarathiri)

and Makara Sankranti (Pongal) are celebrated all over India. Muslims celebrate Milad-un-Nabi, Bakrid and Ramzan. Christians celebrate Easter and Christmas. The Sikhs celebrate Guru Nanak Jayanti. Buddha Purnima and Mahavir Jayanti are celebrated by the Buddhist and Jain respectively. All Indians celebrate the New Year Day.

These festivals develop common brotherhood, friendship and religious tolerance.



**Deepavali**



**Christmas**

### **Customs, Habits and Heritage**

People of the world wonder at India for her rich heritage, customs and habits. The Indian heritage advocates hospitality, charity,



**Ramzan**

brotherhood, love, dharma, tolerance, peace, spiritual feelings, and respect for elders. All the good habits help the Indians to live in unity.

### **Food and Dress**

In South India people eat rice, whereas in North India people prefer wheat and dhal. The climatic condition of India differs from place to place. People wear dress made of wool, cotton, artificial fibers, leather and silk. Though people differ in their food and dress habits, they are very firm and particular in their culture. In spite of many invasions the Indian culture remains the same, without any drastic change.

### **Art and Architecture**

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

The temples at Kashi, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar and Puri, the famous Muslim Dargahs, the Christian churches, the Sanchi

Stupa. Jain temple at Mount Abu, Sravana Belagola are the best examples of Indian architecture.



**Brihadeeswara Temple**

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



**Santhome Church**

and Chidmabaram, the Cathedral at Santhome are excellent examples of Indian art and architecture.

## **Music and Dance**

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

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

## **UNITY IN DIVERSITY**

The Indian people are different in their food habits, dress, caste, creed, religion and languages. They also live under different environments. In spite of all these differences they are called by one name as "Indians".

## **Factors promoting National Integration**

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

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

## **Factors affecting National Integration**

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

### **Communalism**

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

### **Linguism**

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

### **Casteism**

Casteism means placing ones own caste above others, sometimes even above the Nation. Social structure of India is based upon caste system. Caste creates social gradation and social grouping, which leads to social distinction, discrimination and disintegration. All men are born equal. Casteism is

against this principle. People of higher castes hesitate to mix or to make social contacts with the people of lower castes. This hinders the smooth functioning of a democracy and the growth of National Integration.

### **Economic Disparity**

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

### **Regional Imbalances**

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

In order to achieve National Integration, people should develop the spirt of tolerance and the feeling of oneness. Language and religion should not be a hurdle on the path of development. Instead they should



be used as a tool to achieve greatness. People should remember the past glory of India and

try to establish a unique Nation which will be an eye-opener to the rest of the world.

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The number of official languages in India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 15                      b) 18                      c) 22
2. The National Language of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) English                b) Tamil                      c) Hindi
3. In India, the states are divided on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) language              b) literature                c) heritage
4. The National Integration Day is observed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 14<sup>th</sup> November    b) 19<sup>th</sup> November    c) 1<sup>st</sup> November

### II) Fill in the blanks.

1. India is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Cave Temples are at \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Social structure of India is based upon \_\_\_\_\_ system
4. The Buddhists celebrate \_\_\_\_\_.

### III) Match the following.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kalidasa      | The Holly Book |
| 2. The Bible     | Jain Temple    |
| 3. Mount Abu     | Amirtsar       |
| 4. Golden Temple | Megadootham    |

### IV) Answer the following question briefly.

1. Define culture.
2. Mention some of the festivals of the Hindus.
3. Name some temples in south India.
4. Point out the factors affecting national integration.

### V) Answer the following questions in detail.

1. India is a land of "Unity in Diversity" – Explain
2. Explain the factors that leads to National Integration.

## SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

### Social problems

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

### ILLITERACY

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

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

### Measures to eradicate illiteracy

Right to education is one of the important Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our Constitution. University Education Commission of 1948-1949 stressed the use of

mother tongue as the medium of instruction so as to raise the level of literacy. The Educational Policy of 1968 introduced uniform pattern of [10+2+3] education all over the country. National Education Policy of 1986 (NEP) emphasizes on compulsory primary education. Non-formal education was introduced to reduce the dropouts rate. National Educational Policy of 1992 introduced the programme like "Black Board Operation" to provide basic facilities in schools. In 1991 Professor Dave's Education Commission introduced M.L.L. [Minimum Level of Learning] to improve primary education. National Literacy Mission gave importance to Adult Education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA-2002) is an effort towards Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) by community participation.

### Measures undertaken by Tamil Nadu Government to eradicate illiteracy

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

Admitting all the children in the schools at the school going age.

As per SSA all children should complete elementary education by 2010.

Reducing all gender and social gap of primary stage by 2007.

Establishing a school in an area where the population is 300 and above.

### Literary Rate (%) in India (1951 – 2001)

Cencus Year	Persons %	Male %	Female%	Male-Female Literacy gap
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	65.38	78.85	54.16	21.70

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

As per 2001 census, literacy percentage in Tamilnadu is 73.5%. Male 82.4% and female 64.4%.

U.N.O declared 1990 as the International Literacy Year and every year September 8<sup>th</sup> is celebrated as World Literacy Day.

#### Child Labour

Labourers below the age of 14 are called child labourers. India has the largest number of child labourers in the world. Child labourers in India are 11.29 millions which constitutes 1.34 percent of the total population (1991) of our country.

#### Causes for the Child Labour in India

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

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

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

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

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

#### Injustice against women

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

### **Social evils against women are**

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

### **Measures taken to improve the status of women**

Practice of sati was abolished by the Act of 1829. A law on Widow Remarriage was enacted in 1856. Child marriage was banned by the passing of Sarada Act in 1929 due to the efforts of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy.

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

### **Economic Problems**

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

### **Poverty**

Poverty has been defined in a number of ways. The World Bank

(1990) has defined poverty as, "the inability to attain a minimal standard of living".

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

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

### **Causes for poverty**

Rapid increase of population, low income of the people, the price rise, Unemployment problem and Illiteracy.

### **Measures to eradicate poverty**

"Poverty Alleviation Programme" has been initiated by the Government.

### **Through Five Year Plans**

The First Five Year plan (1951-'56) was agriculture oriented, to solve the food problems. The Fourth Five Year Plan [1969-'74] was to raise the standard of living and reduce the price level. The Fifth Five Year Plan [1974-'79] to highlight on poverty alleviation.

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-'90) was to remove poverty and to attain self-sufficiency in food production. The Tenth Five Year



Plan was introduced to double the percapita income of the people.

### **Other schemes of the Government**

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

### **Unemployment**

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

### **Causes for unemployment**

The employment opportunities from agriculture and its allied activities are very limited. The advancement of science and technology reduces the use of man power. The rapid growth of population results in unemployment. The Government of India has undertaken various measures to solve the problems of unemployment

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) in 1980 generated more jobs to the people. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which was introduced in 1983 guaranteed employment atleast to one member of every landless

family for 100 days in a year. Training for Rural Youth Employment Programme (TRYEP) of 1979 provides self employment. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was (JRY) introduced in 1989. It provides financial assistance to rural areas through village panchayats.

### **Price Rise**

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

### **Causes for the price rise**

Rapid growth of population.

Low productivity in agriculture.

Monsoon failures and poor harvest which led to food shortage.

Smuggling, hoarding and black marketing are the other causes.

### **Steps taken to control price rise**

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

### **Population Explosion**

An unprecedented growth of population is known as Population Explosion.

The greatest problem of India is the population explosion. It is one of

the burning social problems. India ranks second in the world population. India occupies only 2.4% of the world area where in it supports 16.84% of the world population.

As per census of 2001, the population of our country was 1,027,015,247 persons.

### **Causes for the growth of population**

High birth rate and low death rate.

Low death rate is due to the advancement of medical science and technology.

Epidemic diseases are eradicated.

The infant mortality rate has declined.

The belief of the poor in having more children would increase the income of the family.

Desire to have a male child.

### **Effects of the population explosion**

It affects the economic development of our country.

It leads to the problem of

poverty, price rise unemployment and several other social problems.

It leads to environmental pollution and inhygienic conditions.

11<sup>th</sup> July is observed as World Population Day

### **Measure undertaken to control population growth**

Family planning.

Increase in female literacy rate and education.

Legal steps – to check early marriages and polygamy.

Incentives to adopt two-children small family norms.

Registration of marriages along with birth and death.

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

## **EXERCISE**

### **1) Choose the correct answer.**

1. National Education Policy was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1968                      b) 1986                      c) 1996
2. The First Five Year Plan was \_\_\_\_\_ oriented  
a) Industry                      b) Technology                      c) Agriculture

3. World Literacy Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 8<sup>th</sup> September    b) 2<sup>nd</sup> October    c) 15<sup>th</sup> July
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was abolished by the Act of 1829.  
a) Infanticide    b) child marriage    c) sati

**II) Fill in the blanks.**

1. University Education Commission stressed the use of \_\_\_\_\_ as the medium of instruction.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ declared the year 1990 as the International Literacy Year.
3. The child labour act of 1986 bans the employment of a child in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Widow Remarriage Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_.

**III) Match the following.**

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sarada Act             | 1992               |
| 2. Equal Remuneration act | 1976               |
| 3. Black Board Operation  | Mrs. Indira Gandhi |
| 4. 20 Points Programme    | 1929               |

**IV) Answer the following question briefly.**

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

**V) Answer the following in detail.**

1. Explain the social problems that our country has been facing since Independence.
2. What are the causes for population explosion? Explain the steps taken by the Government to overcome it.

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE U.N.O

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

Every year 24<sup>th</sup> October is observed as the U.N.O. Day.

### The U.N. declaration on Human Rights: 1948

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

10<sup>th</sup> December is observed as the Human Rights Day.

UNO emphasized the equality of all the Human beings without any discrimination. In this

declaration, there are 30 Articles. They are classified into,

- i) Civil and Political Rights.
- ii) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

### I) The Civil and Political Rights

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

#### The Rights are

- i) The Rights to life, liberty and security of person.
- ii) Freedom from slavery and torture.
- iii) Equality before law.
- iv) The right to own property.
- v) The right to political participation.
- vi) The right to marriage.
- vii) All children are entitled to social protection.
- viii) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and attention.

### II) The Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights

- i) They are right to work
- ii) The right to have equal pay for equal work
- iii) The right to form and join trade unions
- iv) The right to have an adequate standard of living
- v) The right to education



vi) The right to participate freely in cultural life.

### **Protection of Human Rights**

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

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

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

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

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

### **National Human Rights Commission**

On 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1993 the National Human Rights Commission was constituted. It consists of Chair Person and four members.

i) The Chair Person is usually a

person who has been a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

ii) One member who has been a retired Judge of the Supreme Court.

iii) One member who has been the Chief Justice of a High Court.

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

### **Composition**

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

### **Functions of the Commission**

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

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

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

To inquire suo-mot or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf.

### **The National Human Rights Commission has given priority to**

Protection of civil liberties. Review the legislations, which are against the Human Rights principle, Eliminating custodial violence and rapes. Redressal of Human Rights grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women and children.

### **Powers**

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

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

### **STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

On 17<sup>th</sup> April 1997, the State Human Rights Commission was constituted.

The State Human Rights Commission consists of

- a) A Chairperson who has been a retired chief justice of High Court
- b) One member who has been a retired Judge of High Court.

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

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

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

Who is the chairperson of State Human Rights Commission in Tamilnadu?

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

### **Functions of SHRC**

The SHRC shall submit an annual report to the state Government. It consists of the work did as well as recommendations for the protection of Human Rights. The State Government shall submit the

report before each house of the State Legislature for further action.

### **Human Rights Courts at District level**

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

### **WOMEN RIGHTS**

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

The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 legalised the Widow Remarriage.

The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 states that the marriageable age for women is 21.

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

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

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

The Eve Teasing Law in 1997 gave relief to women.

Thus the Government has passed several laws to uplift.

### **Labour Legislation for women**

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

8<sup>th</sup> March is celebrated as International Women's Day.

### **Eminent women personalities**

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

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

### **Women's Associations**

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

## CHILD RIGHTS

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

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

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

iii) Article 24 for prohibited Child labour.

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

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

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

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

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

- Human Rights Day is observed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 10<sup>th</sup> December      b) 14<sup>th</sup> December      c) 20<sup>th</sup> December
- The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1990      b) 1993      c) 1978
- The term of office of each member of the Human Rights Commission is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 6 years      b) 10 years      c) 5 years
- In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Beijing      b) New York      c) Delhi

### II) Fill in the blanks.

- The headquarters of National Human Rights Commission is at \_\_\_\_\_.



2. Any member of the State Human Rights Commission shall be removed from office on grounds of incapacity by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. International women's day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_.

**III) Match the following.**

- |                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| 1. National Human Rights Commission | 1997 |
| 2. State Human Rights Commission    | 1945 |
| 3. U.N.O.                           | 1955 |
| 4. Protection of Civil Rights Act   | 1993 |

**IV) Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. What are Human Rights?
2. What steps are undertaken to avoid violation of Human Rights?
3. Mention some Civil and Political Rights.
4. Mention some acts passed to remove the injustice done to women.

**V) Answer in detail.**

1. Explain the power and functions of the National Human Rights Commission?
2. Explain the powers and function of the State Human Rights Commission?

## ROAD SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

### Road safety-Rule and Regulations

India has the second largest road network in the world with over 3 million kms of roads of which 60% are paved. These roads make a vital contribution to the India's economy. On the whole, the facilities for the road users are not upto the mark, leading to a high toll of the death. Recently, there is a growing concern over the road crash problem.

### Importance of Road Safety

Safety is more important in everyone's life. Knowledge about road rules and road safety methods are more important for every one. Accident occur almost everywhere in home, on road, in schools, in play grounds or even during recreation. Most of the accidents may be prevented. Accidents have a large impact on the life, health and financial aspects of the person involved. Accidents could even completely paralyse ones normal routine life.

For traffic assistance, call 103 through telephone.

### The factors due to which accidents occur are classified as a) Personal Factors

Age, fatigue, attitude physical defect, less knowledge about driving and disorder come under this category.

### b) Environmental Factors

Weather, tools, machinery, driver and engine fault of the vehicles come under this category.

### Road Rules in India

The rules of the road regulations was brought into effect from July 1, 1989. They serve as a basic guidelines for every Indian driver. He or she has to follow them while on the roads. They deal with basic facts such as overtaking, traffic signals, towing, speed limits and the necessary vehicle documents to be carried while driving.

### Important Road safety Rules

Driver shall drive their vehicles on the left side of the road.

Overtaking may be avoided as far as possible.

### Caution at road function

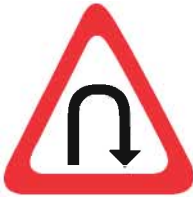
The driver of a motor vehicle shall slow down when approaching a road intersection, pedestrian crossing or a road corner.

Fire service vehicles and Ambulances must be given free



passage. The two vehicles need not wait at traffic signals.

### Taking "U" Turn



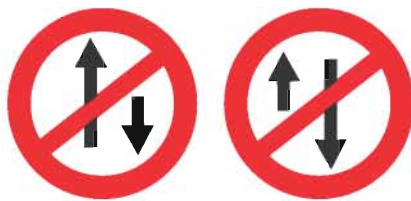
No driver shall take a "U" turn where "U" turn is especially prohibited on a busy traffic road. The "U" turn facility can be availed only in allowed turnings.

Signals to be given by drivers appropriately

- a) When he is about to slow down.
- b) When he is about to turn to the right or left.
- c) When he is about to stop.

Direction indicator should be used while taking a "U" turn or while turning to the left or right side of the road.

### One Way traffic



Drivers shall not drive motor vehicles on road declared as "one way". Drive on Channelised road (lane Traffic)

- a) Where roads are marked as lanes for movement, the driver of a motor vehicle shall drive within the lane and change of the lane only after giving proper signals.
- b) Where any road is marked by a yellow line dividing road, vehicles preceding in the same direction trying to overtake each other shall not cross the yellow line.

### Silence Zones

Driver of vehicles shall not use the



a) Sound of the horn needlessly or continuously or more than necessary to ensure safety.

b) Drivers should avoid sound of the horn in silence Zones.

c) Drivers should not drive vehicles which have mechanical defect and create undue noise when in motion.

### Keep Distance

The driver of a motor vehicle, while moving behind another vehicle, shall keep at a sufficient distance from that other vehicle to avoid collision.

### Documents to be possessed

A person driving a vehicle, Shall always carry with him/her driving license, certificate of registration, certification of taxation and certification of insurance of the vehicles and in case of transport vehicle, the permit and fitness certification also.

On demand by any officer of the motor vehicle department of the Government shall produce the documents for inspection.

### Road safety cell

Road safety cell was set up by the Ministry of Surface Transport in September 1986. The Ministry has the right to formulate policies for road safety to minimise road accidents. The Ministry also

prepares national road safety policies.

### Signals-Road signals

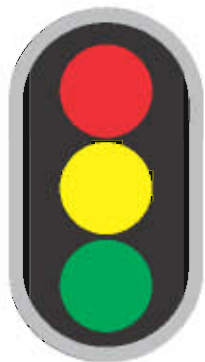
Road signals are the vital and integral part of the trafficking system for the safety of the road users. As per IRC the safety (Indian Road Congress) Road signals are for indications on the road. The road signals are categorised into three types. They are:-

- 1) Mandatory signs or Regulatory signs.
- 2) Cautionary signs or warning or precautionary signs.
- 3) Informatory signs.

### Traffic signals

A traffic light, traffic signal or a stop light is a signaling device positioned at a road intersection to indicate when it is safe to cross through. The traffic signals pass on its information using a universal colour code.

- |        |                      |
|--------|----------------------|
| Red    | - stop and wait      |
| Orange | - Get ready (Listen) |
| Green  | - Go                 |



### Hand signals

Hand signals or manual regulation signs are the gestures

used to regulate traffic on the road using the hand movements. They are categorised as;

- 1) Hand signals by traffic policemen
- 2) Hand signals by drivers.







Road safety is emerging as a major social concern in the country. The statistics are mind boggling with an average mortality rate of 1.1 lakh persons per year dying in road accidents.

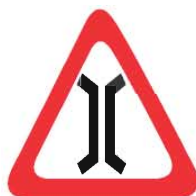
### **Causes for Road Accidents**

#### **1. Traffic Violations**

Speed is the ultimate mantra of modern living. Everyone is moving fast to reach their desired destination. It is the major cause for accidents.

#### **2. Absence of ample space for pedestrian**

The roads are so narrow for vehicles and pedestrians move side by side. In such case, pedestrians are at high risk of



getting hit for they are not visible to drivers coming from behind.

#### **3. Heavy vehicle traffic**

In big cities, volume of vehicle traffic is high. Apart from normal vehicles, heavy vehicles are also run on the road. Separate routes and separate timings are allotted for the movement of heavy vehicles in cities. Even then accidents became inevitable.

#### **4. Drunken driving**

Under the influence of alcohol, drivers lose the ability to take any quick decision and it results in so many accidents.

#### **Important Road safety tips are as follows**

- 1) Don't use the mobile while driving.
- 2) Use seat belt while driving.
- 3) Don't drink and drive.
- 4) Always adhere to speed limit.
- 5) Pedestrian should walk cautiously.
- 6) Walk on the foot path.
- 7) Pedestrian should cross the road only at the Zebra crossing.
- 8) Always wear helmets.
- 9) Obey the traffic signals.
- 10) Obey the traffic symbols.
- 11) Give way to the overtaking vehicles.
- 12) Person below 18 years should not be permitted to drive vehicles.



13) Parking of vehicles should be done only in the allotted places.

14) Encroachment on foot-path should be prevented.

### Road safety week

Every year in the first week of January, (Road safety week) is celebrated throughout the state (Tamilnadu), so as to create awareness among school and college students, drivers and all other road users. During the year 2008-2009, Rs. 55 lakhs was provided for road safety awareness

building programme with the focus on "Carefully drive" "Reach Alive". Apart from this, workshop for drivers involved in road accidents are also conducted as a measure to sensitize them and to create greater awareness regarding road safety aspects.

India registers the highest number of road accidents in the world. Annually 1.1 lakhs people die in road accidents in India.

Government of Tamilnadu  
State Transport Authority  
Road accident Data from 2005 to 2009

Year	Fatal		Serious Injury		Minor Injury		Non-Injury	Total
	NA	NPK	NA	NPI	NA	NPI		
2005	8844	9760	5214	7815	34669	54152	5151	53878
2006	10055	11009	4630	6833	36262	5708	4198	55145
2007	11034	12036	4498	6873	39494	64226	4114	59140
2008	11813	12784	4426	6696	39193	63555	4977	60409
2009	12727	13746	4448	6721	39676	36783	3943	60794

NA – Number of Accidents

NPK- Number of Person killed

NPI- Number of Persons Injured

Source: DGP-Chennai

For emergency call 108 for ambulance service

Road safety is the life line of a country. Government should sensitize the people about the road safety rules. Periodical seminars

should be conducted for the drivers and the road users. Students particularly from school level should know traffic rules and regulations

thoroughly. If, people follow the rules and regulations strictly, several thousands of precious lives will be

save. Every citizen of India should take the following pledge to save their life.

**I pledge to abide by the Rules of the Road.**

## **EXERCISE**

### **I) Choose the correct answer.**

1. The rules of road regulations came into effect from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1989                      b) 1990                      c) 1998
2. Pedestrians can cross the road \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) anywhere                b) near the signals      c) at Zebra crossing
3. Every year, first week of \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrated as Road safety week.  
a) December                b) January                c) March
4. For emergency, call \_\_\_\_\_ for ambulance service  
a) 108                        b) 100                        c) 106

### **II) Fill in the blanks.**

1. Drivers should drive their vehicles on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the road.
2. Road safety cell was set up in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In Traffic Light \_\_\_\_\_ colour indicates stop.
4. Road signals are classified into \_\_\_\_\_ types

### **III) Match the following.**

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Orange           | Footpath       |
| 2. Pedestrians      | Telephone      |
| 3. Information sign | Traffic police |
| 4. Hand Signal      | get ready      |

### **IV) Answer the following questions briefly.**

1. Mention the importance of road safety?
2. Draw and explain the traffic lights?
3. Write a few road safety tips.
4. Name the documents that a person driving a vehicle should possess.

### **V) Answer in detail.**

1. Explain the importance road safety rules.
2. Describe the causes for road accidents.

**MONEY, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT****LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

To know about the necessity of invention of money.

To understand the importance of money.

To gain knowledge about savings and investment.

In this chapter we will learn about the 'medium of exchange'.

Do you know what the medium of exchange is?

'Money' is the medium of exchange.

In the early stages of development, the need for exchange arose. But exchange took place first in the form of barter. It is the direct exchange of goods for goods. It is the system of trading without the use of money. But it had many difficulties and inconvenience. These difficulties led to the invention of money.

Money, to be used as a medium of exchange, must be universally acceptable. All people must accept a thing as money or the government should give it legal sanction.

Professor Walker has said, 'Money is that which money does'.

The word 'money' is derived from the Latin word 'Moneta'. It is the surname of Roman Goddess 'junto'.



New symbol of Rupee

**VALUE OF MONEY**

It means the purchasing power of money. The purchasing power of money depends upon the price level.

The unique rupee symbol is a blend of the Devanagiri 'Ra' and Roman 'R'.

The symbol will not be printed or embossed on currency notes or coins.

It would be included in the 'Unicode Standard' and major scripts of the world to ensure that it is easily displayed and printed in the electronic and print media.

**NATURE OF MONEY**

While explaining the nature of money, it is essential to note that money is only a means and not an end in itself. Man buys various types of goods and services to satisfy his wants and in the present economic system these goods and services can be purchased only with the help of money. Money is desired by man





because it helps to satisfy his wants. Thus money is only a means and not an end in itself.



Indian Currencies & Coins

## FUNCTIONS OF MONEY

Money performs many functions in a modern economy. The most important functions of money are:

- a) Medium of exchange,
- b) Measure of value,
- c) Store of value, and
- d) Standard of deferred payments.

### Medium of exchange

The most important function of money is that it acts as medium of exchange. Money is accepted freely in exchange for all other goods.

### Measure of value

It is a unit of account and a standard of common measurement.

Price is nothing but value expressed in terms of money. As we use yards and meters for measuring clothes and kilograms for measuring weights, we use money for measuring value of goods. It makes economic calculations easy.

### Store of value

Money is a convenient form of storing one's wealth. Money also serves as an excellent store of wealth as it can be easily converted into other marketable assets such as land, machinery, industries and gold.

### Standard of deferred payments

Money is used as a standard for future payments. Business in modern times is based on 'credit' to a large extent. In credit, payments are made at a future date, money is the standard. If credit transactions were to be carried on the basis of commodities, there would be lot of difficulties and it will affect trade.

## ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF MONEY

Every branch of economic activity in a money economy is different from what it was in a barter economy. Money has influenced and facilitated all economic activities in the field of consumption, production, exchange, distribution and public finance.

## IMPORTANCE OF MONEY

Nowadays, you know money plays an important role in the economic development of a country.

Money is one of the most fundamental inventions of mankind. A modern economy cannot function smoothly without money. In fact the importance of money can be adequately realized only in its absence.

Money includes coins, currency notes, cheques, bills of exchange, credit cards and so on.

Identify the different Countries and currencies



## SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

The portion of income not spent on consumption is called savings.

Investment means addition to the existing production capacities. They include fixed equipments, machinery, building, raw materials, replacement due to depreciation etc.

Savings is inevitable for capital formation and economic growth. Savings is directly connected with investment. Savings and



investments are basic economic activities in an economy. Saving can therefore be vital to increase the amount of fixed capital available, which contributes to economic growth.

Piggy Bank-Save your Pocket Money!

Savings and investments are in the hands of two distinct groups of people. Savings is done by the consumers while investment is the function of entrepreneurial class. The motives for saving and investment are also different from each other.

### Activity

Find out the currencies which are used in other countries- Draw the symbol.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Money 'is what it does' is defined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Crowther                      b) Walker                      c) Robertson
2. The purchasing power of money depends upon the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Price level                      b) demand level                      c) supply level
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is used as a standard for future payment.  
a) Cheque                      b) money                      c) credit card
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the unit of account and a standard of common measurement.  
a) Medium of exchange                      b) measure of value                      c) store of value
5. The portion of income not spent on \_\_\_\_\_ is saving.  
a) Consumption                      b) production                      c) distribution

### II) Fill in the blanks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the greatest inventions of man.
2. The word money is derived from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The most important function of money is that it acts as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Money is a convenient form of storing ones \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is inevitable for capital formation and economic growth.

### III) Match the following.

- |                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Moneta         | Old system of exchange of goods |
| 2. Store of value | fundamental invention           |
| 3. Savings        | Money                           |
| 4. Money          | Function of money               |
| 5. Barter system  | contributes to economic growth  |

### IV) Write briefly.

1. How did Prof. Walker define money?
2. Write briefly about the importance of money.
3. Explain the barter system.
4. Explain the standard of deferred payments.
5. Define savings and investments.

### V) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the functions of money.
2. Discuss the significance of money.
3. Write in detail about savings and investment.