

Standard - 8

Social Science

First Semester

Pledge

India is my country.
All indians are my brothers and sisters.
I love my country and i am proud of its rich and varied heritage.
I shall always strive to be worthy of it.
I shall respect my parents, teachers and all my elders
and treat everyone with courtesy.
I pledge my devotion to my country and its people.
My happiness lies in their well-being and prosperity.

રાજ્ય સરકારની વિનામૂલ્યે યોજના હેઠળનું પુસ્તક



Gujarat Council of Educational
Research and Training
Gandhinagar



Gujarat State Board of
School Textbooks
Gandhinagar

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Second Edition: 2014

Third Edition: 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019

Published by :

Avantika Singh, Director, on behalf of
Gujarat State Board of School Textbook,
'Vidyayan', Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar.

Printed by :

PREFACE

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 and the Right to Education Act (RTE) 2009 recommends connecting knowledge that is provided in school to the life outside the school. This principle marks a departure from the legacy of book based learning which continues to shape our education system and is creating a huge gap between the school, home and community.

The syllabi and textbooks developed on the basis of above principle signify an attempt to implement it with a considerable change in the textbooks, teaching - learning methods, approaches, etc. Such textbooks will provide the scope to the students to learn individually, in pair, in group and as a whole class and provide self- learning, improve the application and consolidation abilities. In such a scenario, the teacher will just be an initiator, facilitator and guide who will create learner dominant classes.

During the process of designing and developing the textbooks, the core group personnel, coordinators, writers and reviewers got a lot of inspiration and motivation from the Education Department.

Also, the guidance from IGNS and co-operation of UNICEF was easily and continuously available to the group during the entire process of developing the textbooks. After implementing the textbooks as part of the pilot study, efforts were put in to make it faultless. Now, it is in the hands of the users and beneficiaries.

GCERT and Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks welcome constructive and creative comments and suggestions which will be useful to undertake further revision and refinement.

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Date : 14-03-2019

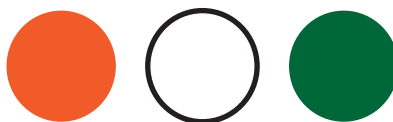
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FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

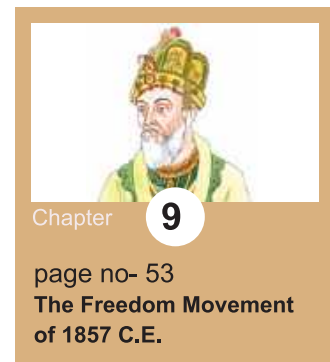
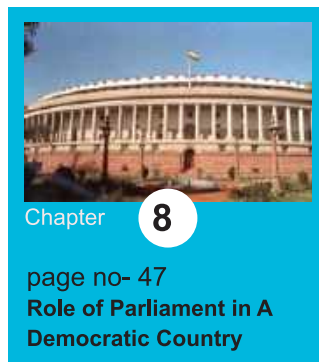
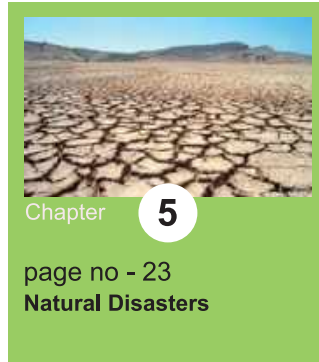
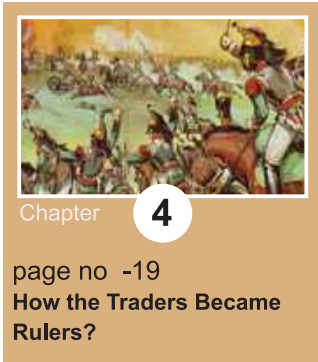
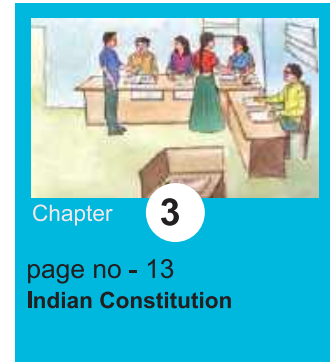
It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

- (A) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (B) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (C) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (D) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (E) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (F) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (G) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (H) to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (I) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (J) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; and
- (K) to provide opportunities for education by the parent or the guardian, to his child, or a ward between the age of 6-14 years as the case may be.

* Constitution of India: Section 51-A



INDEX



Revision - 1

Page No. **30**

Revision - 2

Page No. **61**

Note:- 1) All left and right pages, 1.5 inch blank space is for notes and extra activities for students.

2) History : Brown colour, Geography : Green colour, Civics : Blue colour

CERTIFICATE OF THE MAPS

The following foot notes are applicable :

1. © Government of India, Copyright 2019
2. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
3. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
4. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act. 1971," but have yet to be verified.
5. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.
6. The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources.

1

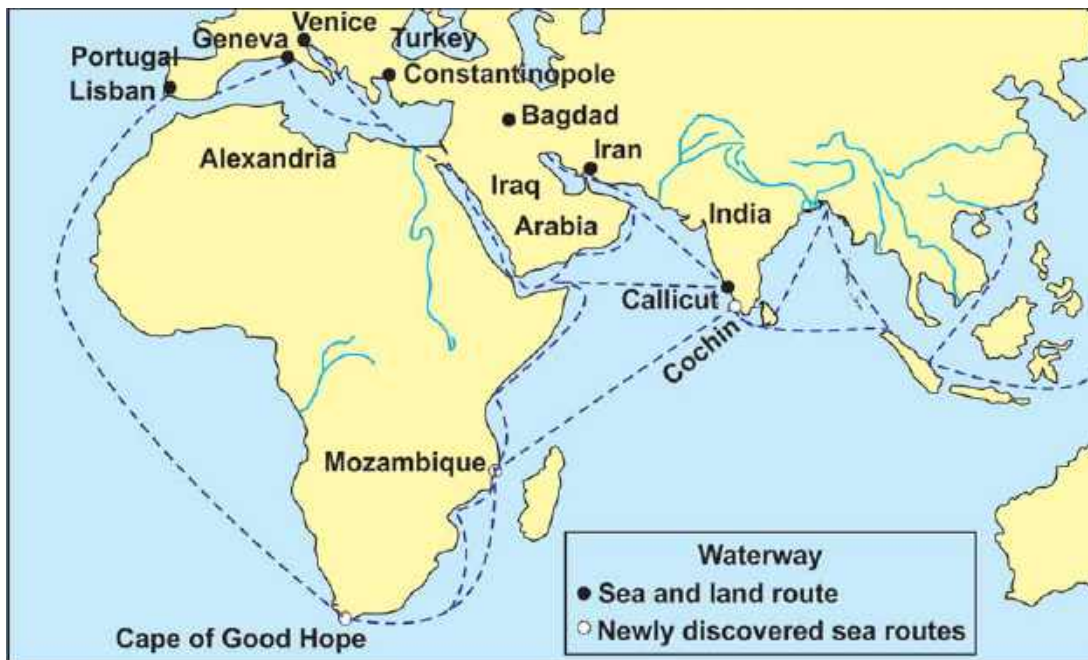
ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

We have learnt in the previous standard that many years ago, our country was one of the leading countries in the world. Our country was distinct in the whole world. The people of various countries were being influenced by our culture and prosperity. Many people worldwide were eager to enter into trade with our country and earn wealth out of it.

Earlier, the merchants from the various countries came to India from north-west by land route since Constantinople was conquered by Turk Muslims for the purpose of trading. For years, the Arab traders undertook trade through land route; but as situations changed, trade through land route stopped. Consequently, the demand for Indian commodities like silk, cotton clothes, muslin, black pepper, spices, etc. increased in the European countries. To take the advantage of this situation, many countries of Europe started searching for a sea route to India.



1.1 Our Mother India



1.2 Sea Route

Think

- *Which areas are to be crossed to reach India from Europe by land route?*
- *Which areas are to be crossed to reach India from Portugal by sea route?*
- *Which mode of transportation is used the maximum to travel abroad in the modern times?*

Subsequently, some adventurous sailors of Europe and other countries started the search of sea route to come to India.

Christopher Columbus

Columbus, an Italian explorer, was one of the brave sailors who ventured out to find the sea route to India. He thought that one can go to the East via West also. Why did he believe so? Think about it. Columbus started his journey to India and accidentally reached America. As long as he lived, he was under the misconception that he had discovered the sea route to India. Hence, even today the natives of America are called Red Indians and the island group in the Caribbean is known as the West Indies.



1.3 Vasco-Da-Gama in the courtyard of Zamorin

Vasco-Da-Gama

Vasco-Da-Gama, a native of Portugal, discovered the sea route to India. He encircled the 'Cape of Good Hope' in South Africa and reached the Port of Calicut on 22nd May 1498 after crossing the Indian Ocean. The then ruling king of Calicut, Zamorin, gave permission to the Portuguese to trade.

The Portuguese established a fort in Calicut for trade in 1500 C.E. They fortified it and appointed a commander in chief, namely Albuquerque, to safeguard the fort. Moving northwards, Albuquerque conquered Goa in 1506 C.E. Within a span of 100 years, the Portuguese took control of Mangalore, Cochin, Goa, Diu, Mumbai and Island of Lanka.

End of Portuguese rule

In the beginning of the 17th century, the Portuguese expanded their trade to Bengal. At this time, the Mughal Emperor, Shahjahan ruled India from Delhi. The Subedar of Bengal complained to Shahjahan about the behaviour of the Portuguese. Thus, the fort of Hugli was demolished and the ships were burnt as per the order of the Emperor. In this way, the Portuguese rule came to end with the exception of the territories of Diu, Daman and Goa.

The Dutch

After 100 years of the arrival of the Portuguese, at the end of the 16th century, the Dutch of Holland (now the Netherlands) came to India for trading. Initially, they established forts at Pulicat and Madras (now Chennai). They also established a trading centre at Agra in the year 1663. Meanwhile the British also arrived in India. The Dutch could not withstand the competition against the British.

British Interest in India

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England in the year 1600 C.E., the British established the East India Company. This company belonged to merchants who wanted to increase their wealth by undertaking trade with India.

The first British ship arrived in India at the port of Surat in the year 1608 C.E. Captain W. Hawkins, the captain of the ship, was the first British to set foot in India. He met Jahangir but did not get his permission to trade. Thereafter, Sir Thomas Roe, arrived in India who acquired the permission to establish a trading centre in Surat. Later, Delhi went in to the hands of Shahjahan. Shahjahan gave permission to the British to carry out trade in Bengal.

The French

The French established 'The French East India Company' in the year 1664 C.E. They established factories in Surat, Machhalipatnam and Puducherry (Pondicherry). The head of the French company was Joseph Francois Dupleix, who had the desire to expand the European rule in India. Thus, the French and the British stood in competition against each other to become the strongest European company. There were innumerable disputes and battles and finally the British emerged as the winners.; However, the French retained their control over the trading centers of Puducherry, Mahe and Chandranagar.

British Trade in Bengal

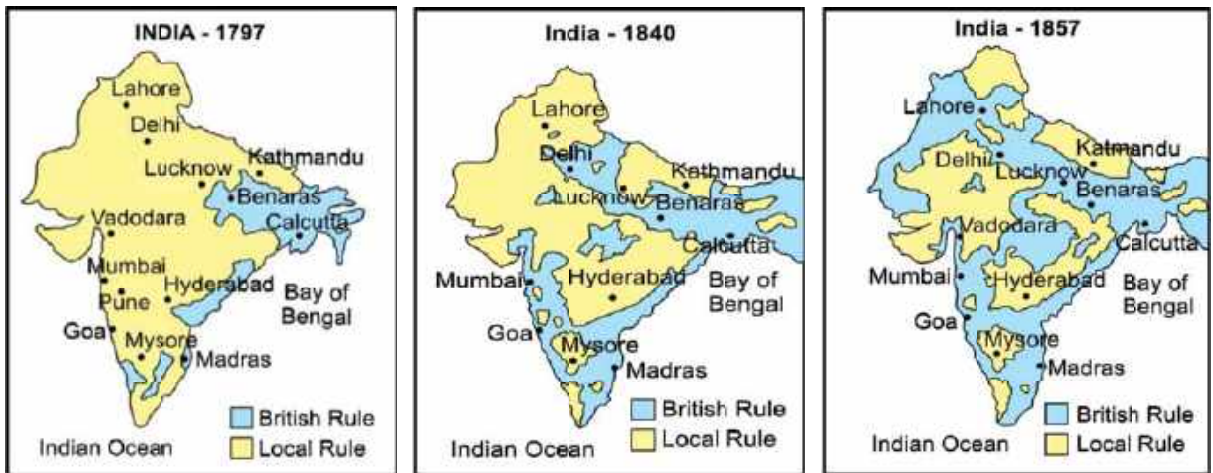
The British first started their trade on the banks of the river Hugli and established forts in the year 1651 C.E. The forts were garrisoned for their protection of the factory and got the permission from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to trade without paying taxes against an annual payment.



1.4 Ships of the British and their forts

Think

- *Do the merchants from foreign countries seek permission to do such trade in India in today's times?*



1.5 The Expansion of the British Rule between 1757 C.E. and 1857 C.E.

By this time, the East India Company was in a race to earn more and more money. As per the order passed in Bengal, only the Company availed the benefit of tax free trading; however many officers who were engaged in private trade did not pay the taxes as well. As a result, the income generated from the tax collection in Bengal reduced which in turn was opposed by the Nawab of Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan. This dispute kept on recurring even during the time of Ali Verdi Khan. After Ali Verdi Khan, his son Siraj-ud-Daulah took charge. He got involved into a major battle with the British.

Battle of Plassey



1.6 Siraj-Ud-Daulah

Siraj-ud-Daulah became Nawab of Bengal in the year 1756. He had an overwhelming influence over the British. The British helped the competitors of Siraj-ud-Daulah by conspiring against him so that he would not remain on the throne of Bengal. There were frequent conflicts with the British merchants regarding payment of taxes. When the British merchants failed to pay taxes, which were applicable to both Indian and foreign merchants, the situation came to a boil. He ordered that the British should not fortify the factory, pay the taxes as per the rules and trade as per the terms and conditions. This provocation was enough for Siraj to opt for war, and he succeeded in expelling the British from Calcutta.

The British counter-attacked under the leadership of Robert Clive. Clive bribed Mir Jafar, the commander in chief of Siraj-ud-Daulah, with a promise to confer the throne of Bengal to him and convinced him to join their side. With his help, Robert Clive defeated and murdered Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey. This was the first war fought by the Company in India which marked the beginning of the British rule in India. Thus, this war is considered to be a turning point in the history of India.

Things to know

- *Do you know how Plassey got its name? The original name is Palassi, the trees of Palash (Khakhra). The flowers of Palash tree are saffron in color and are used in making colors for Holi.*

Do

- *Had Siraj-ud-Daulah won the Battle of Plassey, what would have been its impact?*

Battle of Buxar

As promised, the East India Company appointed Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal. Robert Clive also went back to England. With the passage of time, Mir Jafar became hostile towards the British. The Company decided to replace him with his son-in-law Mir Qasim. Mir Qasim was an efficient, disciplined and clever ruler. The problem arose between Nawab and the Company on account of non-payment of taxes, which ultimately brought both the forces face to face with each other. In 1763, Mir Qasim was defeated by the Company but he escaped. He reorganized his army along with the forces of Nawab of Oudh, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

Their combined forces met the Company forces at Buxar in 1764. The British East India Company won the war, and all of a sudden Bengal, Avadh (Lucknow) and Mughal Empire was under their control. Robert Clive was sent to India to take control of the situation. That's how the East India Company, a trading company, emerged as a political power in the subcontinent of India.

Think

- *Draft headlines for the newspaper published from Britain and Patna with reference to the report printed on the Battle of Plassey and the death of Siraj-ud-Daulah.*

EXERCISES

Q.1 Answer the following questions

1. Why did the Europeans feel the need to discover a new sea route to India?
2. Who were the first and the last Europeans to arrive in India?
3. Between whom was the Battle of Plassey fought? What were its results?
4. Why did Battle of Buxar occur? What was its result?
5. How did the Portuguese rule come to an end?

Q2. Fill in the Blanks

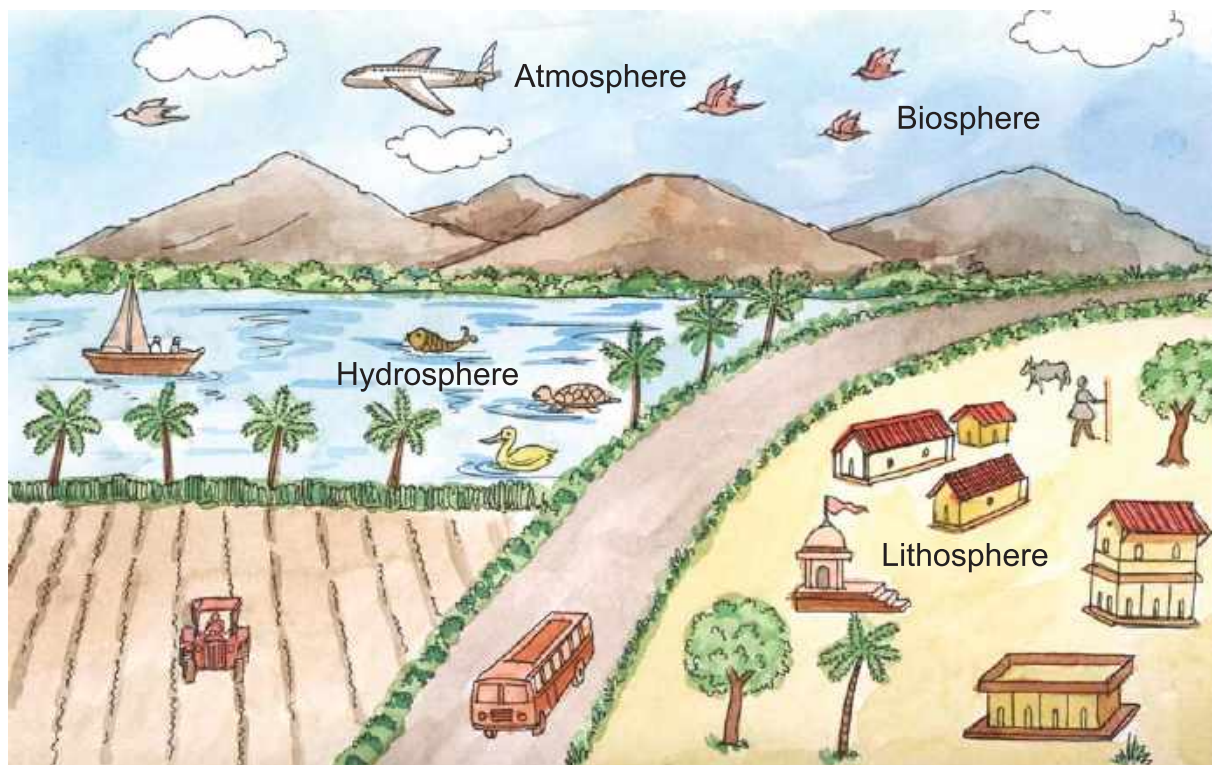
1. was the Italian who accepted the challenge to discover the sea route to India.
2. Robert Clive conspired to murder

2

WHAT IS AROUND US?

Dhanvin was roaming in the garden with his mother. While walking, a question arose in his mind. Dhanvin asked his mother, “What is land made up of?” Mother replied, “Do you see the Sun every day? The Sun too has a family which is known as the ‘Solar Family’. Our Earth is one of the members of the solar family. The most important point is that only the Earth among all the members of the solar family has got the suitable temperature, water and air to sustain living beings.”

Generally, it is believed that part of Sun, which has been detached from the Sun after the collision; is Earth. At the time of its origin, it was in the form of a fireball. This fireball started to cool down slowly. Many elements of the Earth got transformed into liquid and further into solid form. During this process, the elements which got transformed into solid are known as the lithosphere. The elements which got transformed into liquid are known as the hydrosphere. The elements which transformed into gases came to be known as the atmosphere. Above all, the living world which developed due to land, water and air came to be known as the Biosphere. In this way, the four spheres came into existence on Earth.



2.1 Spheres of the Earth

Lithosphere

The sphere on which we live is known as the lithosphere. ‘**Litho**’ means rock and ‘**sphere**’ means layer. The upper layer of the Earth is made of soil and solid materials like rock. Approximately 29% of the surface of the Earth is covered with lithosphere. This layer is almost 64 km to 100 km thick. The thickness of the lithosphere is not the same everywhere on the earth. Similarly, their interior and exterior do not have identical physical features. It is mostly made up of substances like soil and rocks.

Land forms like mountains, plateaus, plains and valleys are seen on the lithosphere. The temperature increases as we move towards the center of the Earth. The molten rocks in the interior of the Earth are known as Magma. There are many gases present in the interior of the Earth which rise up with pressure and heat. But the pressure of rocks of the surface of the Earth is equally strong. Thus, balance between the two is maintained. So, the crust of the Earth does not break. When the balance between the two is not maintained the crust breaks and a volcano erupts.

“Mummy, how is the lithosphere useful to us?”

“Where can we construct our home if the lithosphere is not there? Without lithosphere how can we get water to drink, agriculture for food, minerals for industries and forests? Draw a picture depicting all the details you observe on lithosphere based on our conversation.”

Activity

- *Discuss and draw a figure as stated above with the help of your teacher.*

Hydrosphere

Now, let me talk to you about Hydrosphere. The Hydrosphere is the liquid component of the Earth. It includes the oceans, seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams. On the surface of the Earth, the area of water is more than that of land. Hydrosphere covers 71% of the Earth's surface. A water body in hydrosphere that carries a huge amount of water is known as the ocean. These oceans are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. All these oceans are connected with each other. The water bodies close to the land are known as seas, bays, straits, gulfs, etc. The oceans on the earth are huge and deep. Valleys with depth of 10 to 11 kms are located at their bottom. The ocean bed has similar features like that of the surface of the Earth. It has high mountains, plateaus, vast plains, valleys, etc.

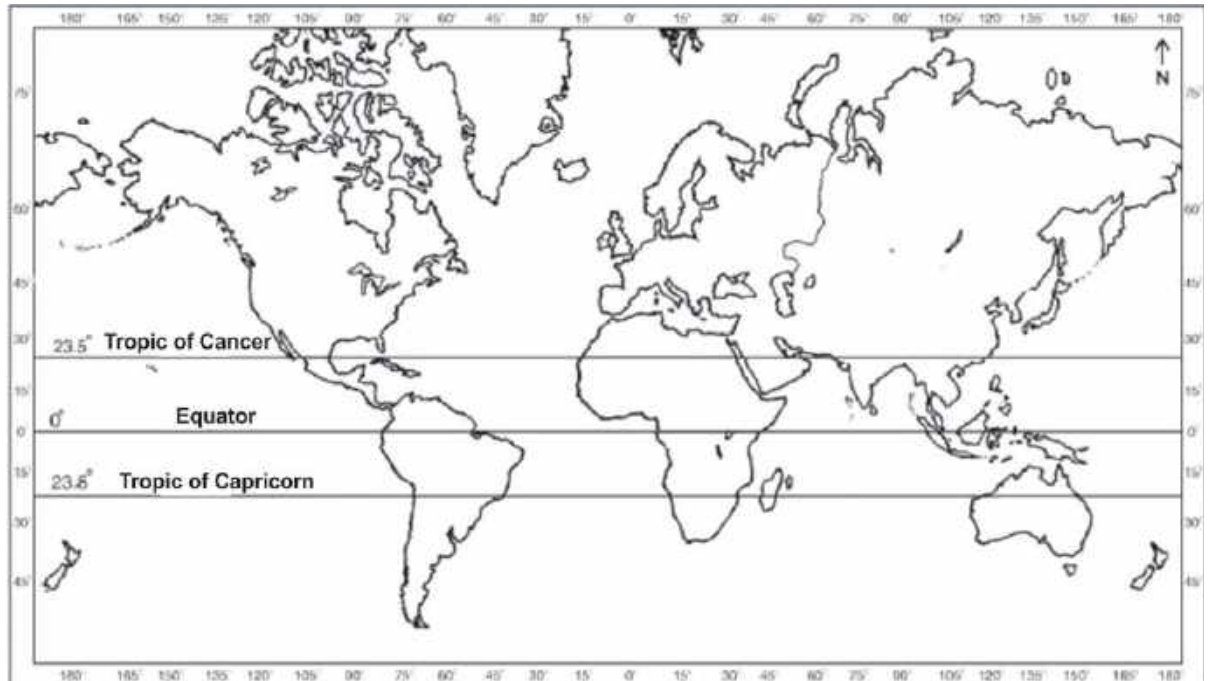
‘Mummy, how much water will there be in the seas? Since sea water is salty, is it useful to us?’

Yes, oceans contain 97% of the total amount of water on the earth. Approximately 1/3 of remaining water is trapped in ice-caps and glaciers (at Poles, Himalayas and other mountains). Some water is accumulated in the lakes and some flows in the rivers and some is stored in the interior of Earth as ground water. The amount of potable (fit for drinking) water is less. Fresh water is precious. This Fresh water is required by living beings for their existence. The moisture for rain, which is the main source of fresh water, comes from the oceans only.

Valuable chemicals, minerals, salt, fishes, etc. are found in the seas. As we have living organisms on the land, in the same way, the seas and oceans have aquatic life inside them. The tremendous force of waves, tides and currents of oceans are potential sources for generating electricity. Besides, these oceans are also useful as waterways.

Think

- *What would happen if there were no seas?*



2.2 Outline map of the world

Activity

- *Locate using various colours, the oceans, seas, bays and straits in the world map given above.*

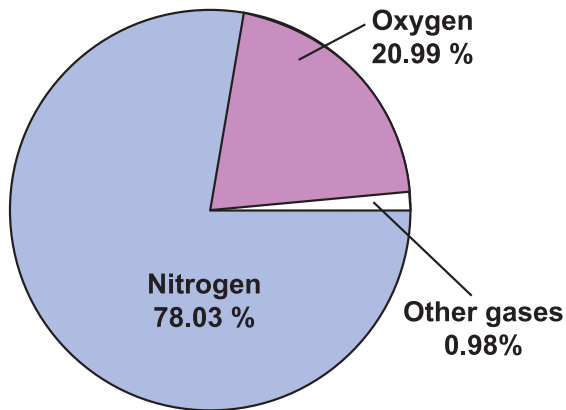
Now, let's understand the third sphere.

Atmosphere

The sphere of air that wraps the Earth from all sides is called Atmosphere. It extends approximately upto 1600 km from the surface of Earth. It cannot be seen clearly with the naked eye like Lithosphere and Hydrosphere. Atmosphere is composed of various gases, water vapour, dust particles, smoke, salt, micro organisms etc. Atmosphere is colourless, odourless and transparent. Solid, liquid and gaseous elements are included in the Atmosphere. It contains approximately 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and 1 % other gases.

When we go higher from the surface of the Earth, the amount of most of the gases in the atmosphere decreases. Carbon dioxide gas is heavy so it is found more in the lower layer of the air.

Ozone gas comprises of a very small proportion in the air. This gas absorbs the ultraviolet rays from the Sun and protects the Earth from excessive heat of Sun. This gas is more in proportion in the morning in the open ground and in the air near the sea.



2.3 Amount of gases in Atmosphere

Gases like oxygen and nitrogen keeps the living creatures on the Earth alive. Nitrogen reduces the intensity of oxygen. Water is the most important component in the atmosphere. Due to heat, the water in the form of vapour evaporates and mixes with air which is known as moisture. The process of cooling of vapour is called condensation. Various forms of moisture like dew, fog, clouds and precipitation are due to condensation. The effect of atmosphere is seen on human beings in every aspect of life such as in their food habits, clothing, habitat, colour, economic activities, etc.

Many dust particles are seen in the atmosphere. Spreading of Sunrays are visible due to these particles. It is due to dust particles that it does not suddenly turn dark after the sunset and it does not suddenly turn bright after the sunrise. The sunrays are reflected back with the help of these dust particles on the surface of the Earth and we receive the light of the Sun. We are able to listen to the sounds due to the presence of atmosphere. That is why radio and Doordarshan telecast is possible.

Think

- *On the basis of which experiences can you state that the Atmosphere exists on the surface of the earth?*



2.4 Human life and spheres

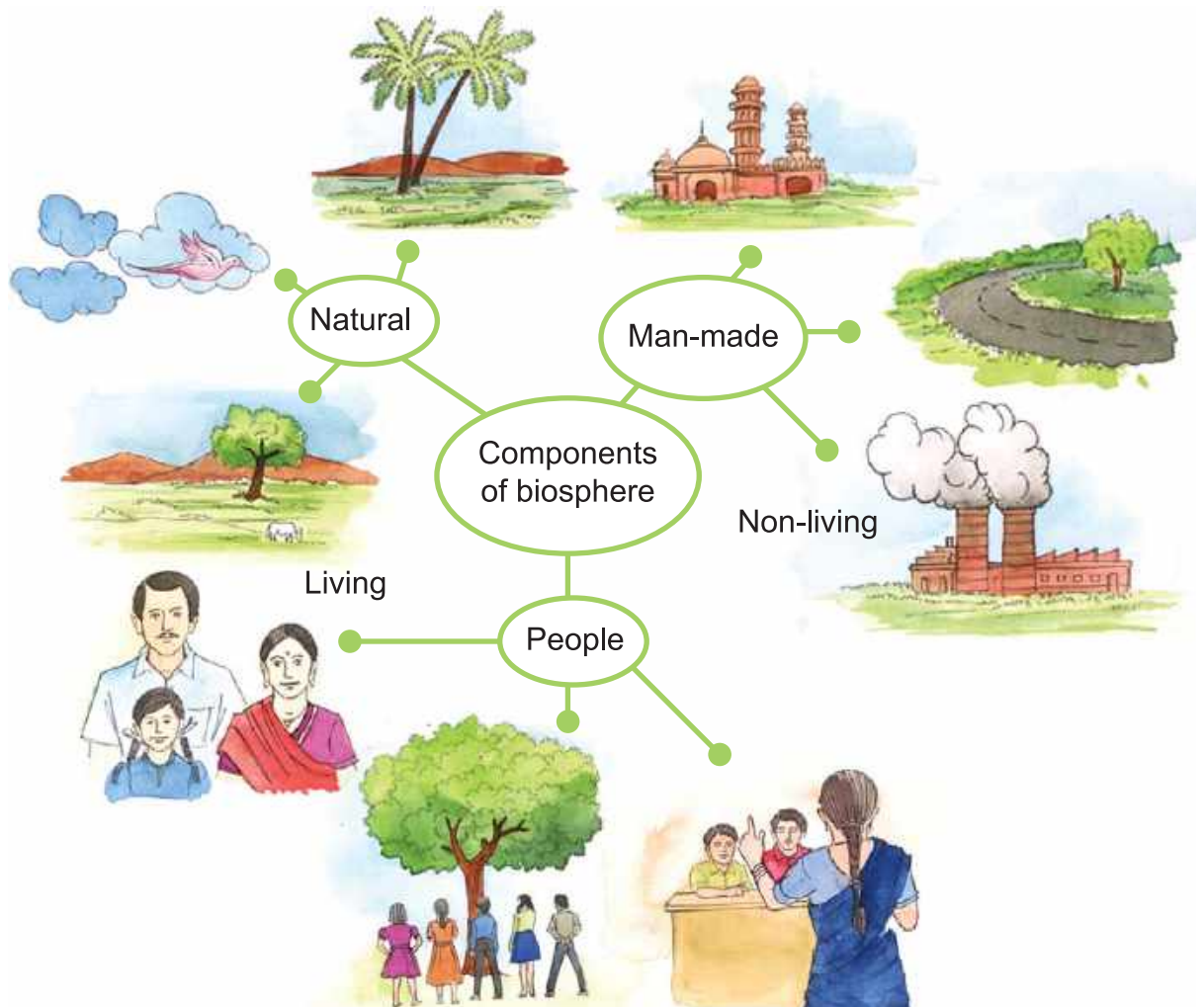
Biosphere

The part of lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere where the living world exists is known as biosphere. Biosphere is one of the important spheres on Earth. Earth is the only planet in the solar system having biosphere. Biosphere includes vegetation, animals, insects and human beings. We obtain food and many other necessary things from biosphere. We cannot live without vegetation and animals. Biosphere is the base of our existence and living. It is divided into two parts: (1) *Non-living* and (2) *Living*. Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere form the non-living part while plants, animals and micro-organisms are included in the living world.

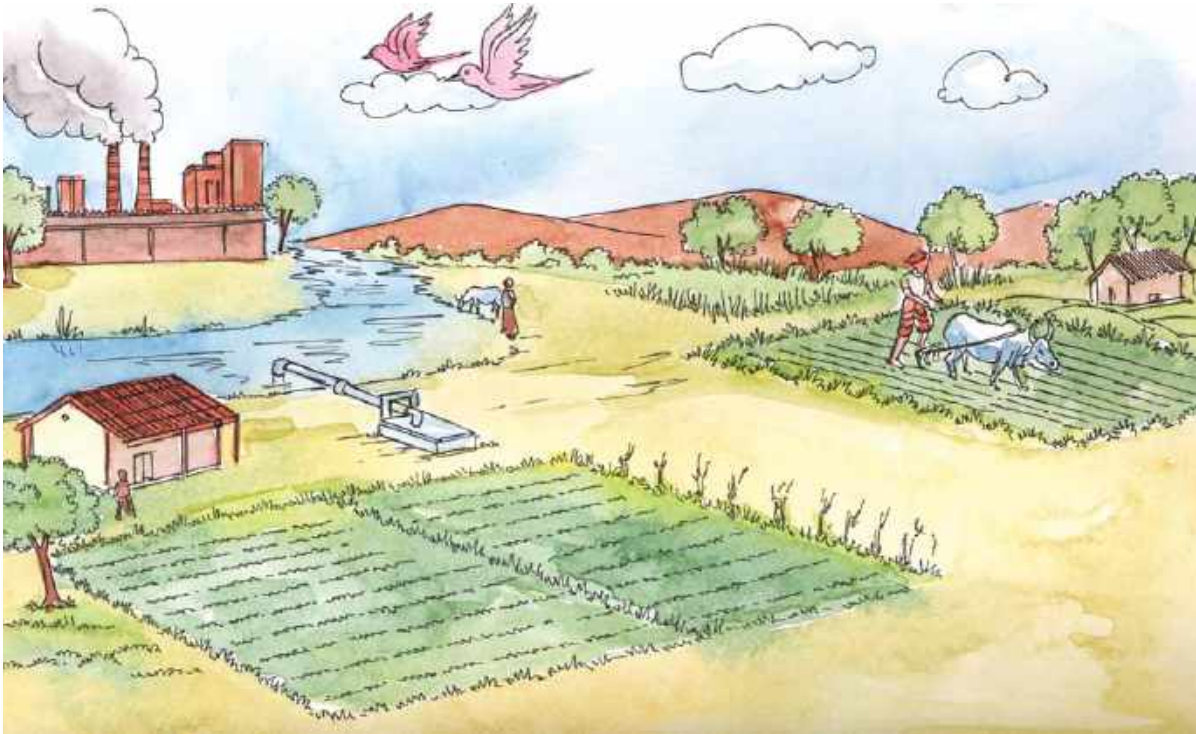
Think

- *If any element in the living world is destroyed, then what will be its effect on our lives? For instance, what happens if the birds are wiped out from the face of the Earth?*

'If man harms the Earth by his activities, then do you think it will affect these spheres?'



2.5 Components of Biosphere



2.6 Effect of human activities on spheres

Human beings knowingly and unknowingly undertake many activities for their development. Human action causes an imbalance in the different spheres. Due to this, the balance of various spheres is threatened. Underground nuclear testing, too much drilling for mineral oil and excessive drilling of tube wells affects the lithosphere and causes an imbalance. The dumping of waste from villages and cities along with industrial waste into the water bodies pollute them. The Polar caps have started melting due to increasing heat. The oil spills from ships and disposal of industrial and chemical waste into the water causes the destruction of marine life which is highly dangerous for the hydrosphere. Harmful gases emitted by industries, workshops, power stations and vehicles pollute air. The areas with the higher frequency of vehicles show increased rate of carbon monoxide in the air. The amount of CO_2 in the air increases due to the cutting of trees. Heat on the Earth increases due to increase in CO_2 in air. In this way, human activities affect the Biosphere.

The nurturing links of nature are endangered due to the exploitation of environment which endangers the Biosphere.

Activity

- *Make a list of natural events and human activities that have adversely affected various spheres of the Earth.*

Project

Find out the sources of pollution in your surrounding and study its effects as well as suggest solutions to eradicate it.

EXERCISES

Q. 1 Answer the following questions

1. What do you know about our Earth? Write a short note.
2. How much time was taken by the Earth to reach its present form after being detached from the Sun? Why?
3. How are the spheres of Earth inter-related?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

- 1 There are totally spheres on the Earth.
2. Lithosphere covers approximately percent of the surface of the Earth.
3. The most prominent liquid component in the atmosphere is
4. Hydrosphere, made of water, makes uppercent of the surface of the Earth.
5. gas absorbs the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

Q.3 Give the meaning of following terms

- (1) Lithosphere (2) Hydrosphere (3) Atmosphere (4) Biosphere (5) Pollution

Q.4 State whether the following statements are true or false

1. The Earth is a member of the solar family.
2. The proportion of water on the surface of the earth is less than the proportion of land.
3. The fresh water is a gift of hydrosphere.
4. Oxygen dilutes Nitrogen.

Q.5 Explain how the following are related to your life

1. Mountains :
2. Fields :
3. Rivers :
4. Lakes :
5. Forest :

3

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Heli, Priyanshi and Sachin are watching the final match of World Cup of 2011 on T.V. with their parents. An exciting match is going on between India and Sri Lanka. Who will win the World Cup, India or Sri Lanka? Sri Lanka had put up a challenging target for India to achieve but with the fearless batting of the Indian captain, Mahendra Singh Dhoni, India won the World Cup. Everyone was rejoicing in victory. Heli said to her mother while watching T.V., “Mummy, the previous match between England and India resulted in a tie? What does that mean?” Neetaben said, “Heli, for a popular game like cricket, the ICC has systematically formed rules. A tie in a match means that both the teams have an equal score. Even the games like football, hockey, kabbadi, etc. have their own set of rules. If a game has so many rules, then to run the administration of a populous nation, we surely require well framed rules.”

***WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty sixth day of November, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.***

3.1 Preamble of our Constitution

A systematic compilation of set of rules to run the government of a country is known as the ‘constitution’ of the country. Constitution can be in written or unwritten form. Our Constitution starts with the Preamble.

How was the Constitution of India formed?

The Constitution of India is the statement of national goals and aims such as democracy, socialism, secularism, national unity, etc. The Constituent Assembly was established. It started working from 9th December, 1946. The Constituent Assembly was formed of prominent and distinguished scholars and leaders. Their political vision and foresight was incorporated in the constitution. Leaders like Jawahar Lal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Sardar Baldev Singh, etc. provided their guidance. Frank Anthony represented the Anglo Indian community and H.P. Modi represented the Parsi community. The committee had various constitution scholars like Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi, etc.

There were female members like Sarojini Naidu and Vijayalaxmi Pandit. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly. There were a number of sub committees to take care of various aspects of the Constitution. The Drafting Committee which was headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar gave to the Constitution its final shape. Total 166 meetings were held by the Constituent Assembly in a time period of 2 years 11 months and 18 days. On 26th November 1949, the Committee passed the Constitution, which was enforced on 26th January, 1950.

Think

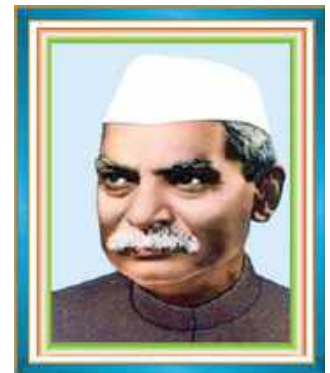
- *Do you know why the day of 26th January was selected to enforce the Constitution?*



Maulana Azad



Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar



Dr. Rajendra Prasad



Sarojini Naidu



Kanaiyalal Munshi

3.2 Creators of the Constitution

Why do we need a Constitution? What if there is no Constitution? No country can function without a Constitution. A Constitution serves many objectives. It is a document which finely weaves the ethos and ideals of our country. It tells about the kind of government our country would have. How to run the administration of our country? In a democratic form of government we elect our leaders so that they can run the administration on our behalf. However, there are provisions in the Constitution to check the misuse of power by the leaders.

Things to know

- *The Constitution of India has borrowed some special features of the Constitutions of Britain, Ireland, France and The United States of America.*
- *The Constitution of India is the longest written Constitution in the world.*

Salient features of our Constitution

Democratic Rule

India has adopted the democratic system of government. General elections are held in our country every five years. Citizens above the age of 18 are eligible to cast their vote. We cannot imagine democracy without elections. People all over the country play their role in electing their representatives. Any voter of the country can contest an election irrespective of his/ her religion, caste, class or gender. The elected representatives rule for 5 years. Every citizen enjoys the freedom to follow religion of his/her choice as well as freedom of speech, expression and thoughts.



3.3 Voting/Polling Booth



3.4 Secularism

Secularism

A secular nation means that the government does not conform to the norms of any particular religion in its system of governance. Citizens are not discriminated on the basis of their faith, sect or religion. Every citizen enjoys the right to follow and propagate the religion of his/her choice.

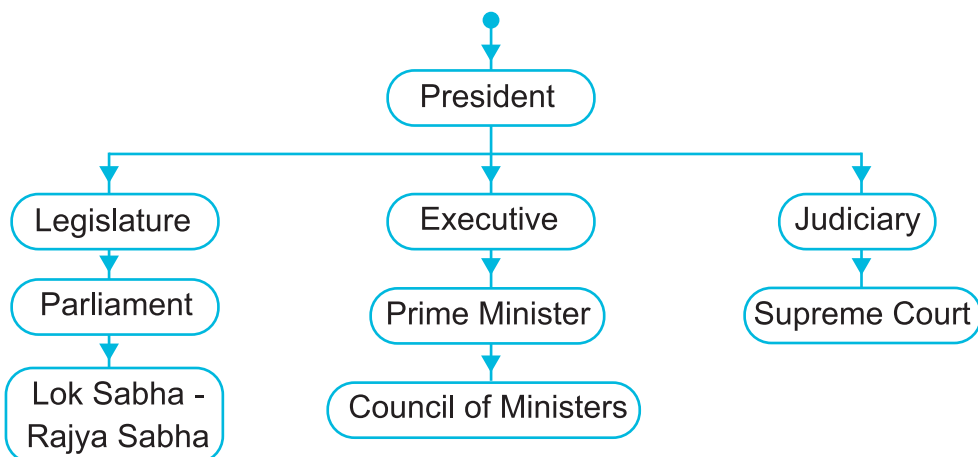
Republic

Republic means a government that obtains powers from people directly or indirectly. We have adopted a democratic republic system of government which means that powers are not limited in the hands of a few privileged people; rather it is accessible to all the citizens irrespective of their caste, class, religion or gender.

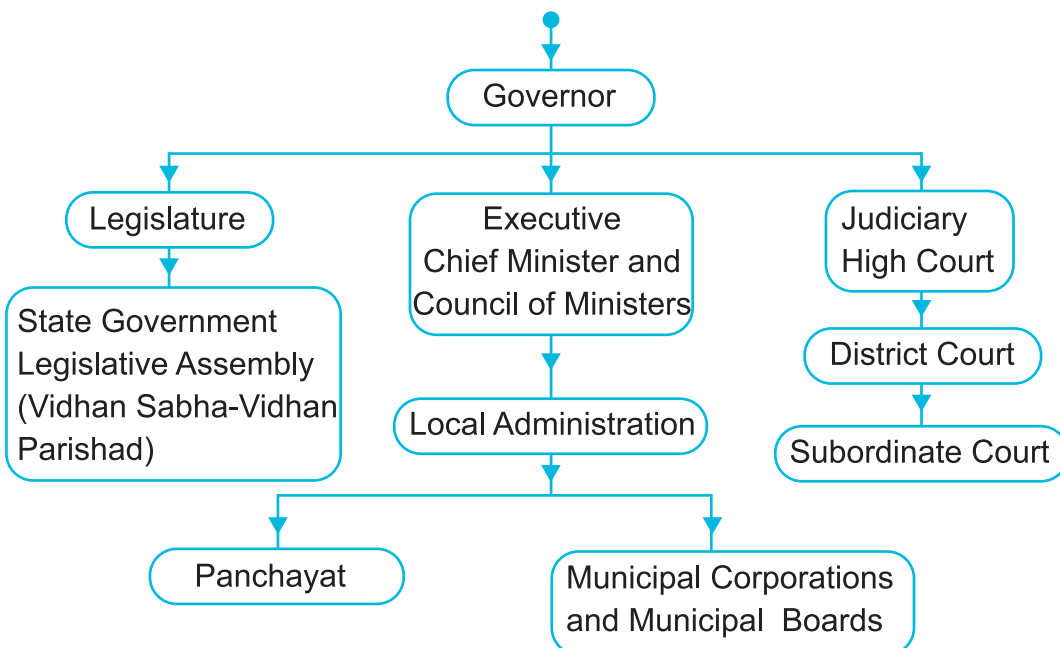
Things to know

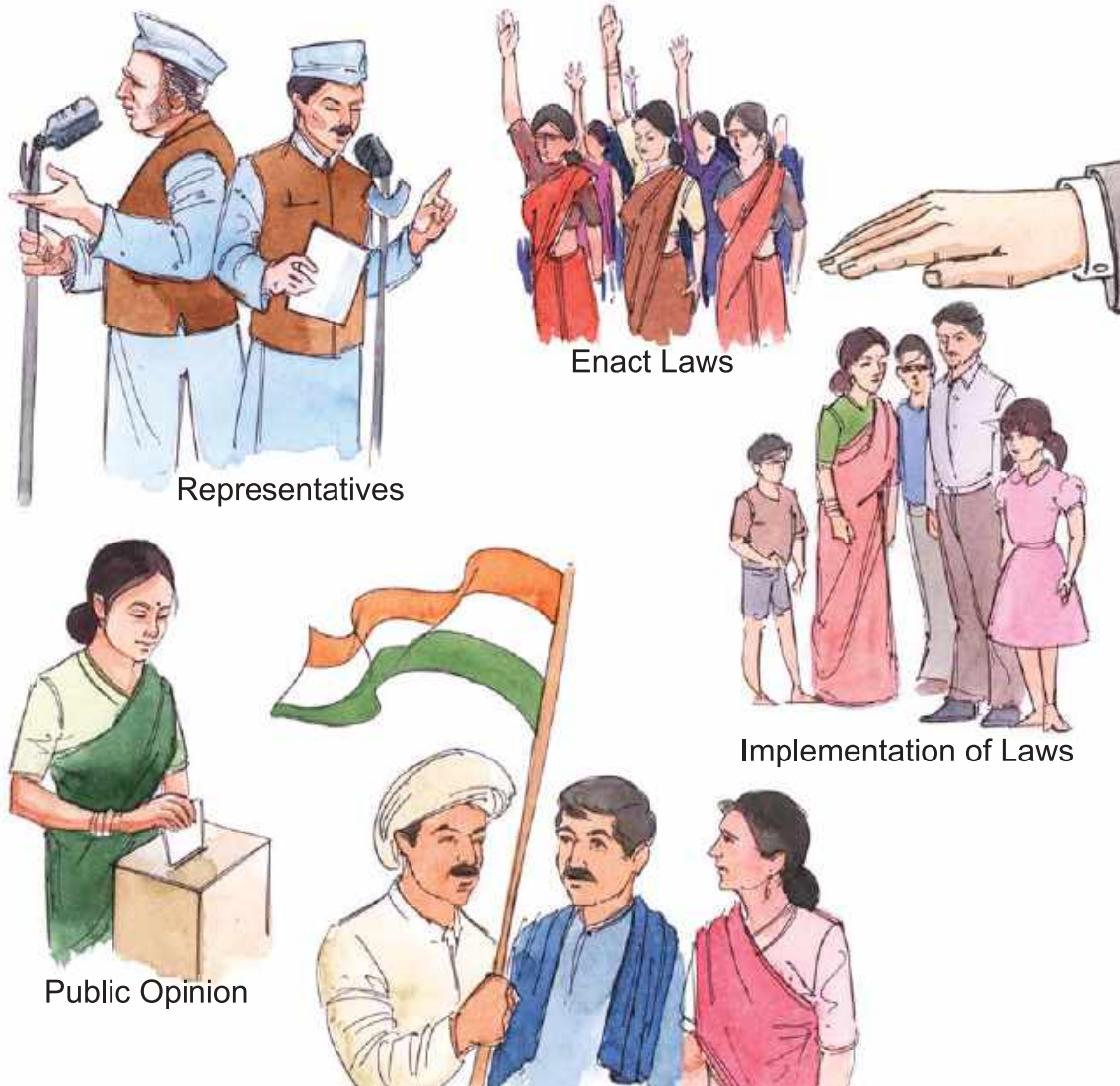
- **Any common person, man/woman, be it a hawker or a vegetable vendor can become the Sarpanch of a village. For Example : A mason, Manjibhai contested election of Legislative Assembly and became the Member of Legislative Assembly (M.L.A)**

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT



STATE GOVERNMENT





3.5 Functions of government

Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are the organs of government. Legislature makes laws, Executive with the help of civil service officers implements the laws and judiciary makes people follow the law and does the work of providing justice.

Think

- *Gujarat also has Vidhan Sabha, Council of Ministers and High Court. Why so?*

Federal State

India is a federal state. There is a distribution of subjects on which the central or the state governments can frame laws. There are three such lists-Union list, State list and the Concurrent list. Laws framed by the Central Government are applicable to the entire nation.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental rights of Indian Citizens are provided by the Constitution of India, that was adopted on the 26th of November, in the year 1949, but was put in use on the 26th of January 1950, The Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens guaranty that the residents of the land can lead a peaceful life, as long as they inhabit the country. The individual Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens are most of the time similar in all the democratic countires.

The Individual Fundamental Rights to Indian Citizens include the following:

- Equality before the law
- Freedom of religion
- Freedom of association and peaceful assembly
- Freedom of speech and expression
- Right to constitution remedies for the protection of civil rights

EXERCISES

Q. 1 Answer the questions in brief

- 1 What do you mean by Constitution?
- 2 Who were the main leaders in the formation of the Constitution of India?
- 3 What are the salient features of our Constitution?
- 4 Why is a constitution necessary for a nation?
- 5 Why is India known as a Republic?
- 6 When was the Constitution of India enforced?

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

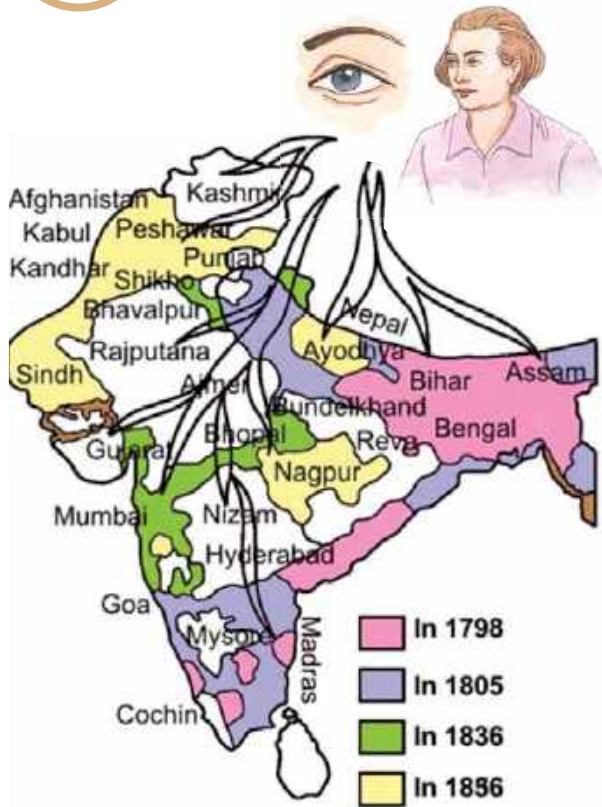
- 1 Our Constitution starts with the
- 2 was the president of the Constituent Assembly.
- 3 India has adopted system of government.
- 4 The elections are held in our country every Years.

Q. 3 Identify me

- 1 I am a federal state.
- 2 I am the constitutional head of the state.
- 3 The administration of any country can't run without me.
- 4 I am the Republic Day.
- 5 I was elected as the president of Drafting Committee of Constitution.

4

HOW THE TRADERS BECAME RULERS



4.1 The British Rule

Think

- *If today foreign companies come for trade in India, can they establish their power?*

The children were engrossed in reading the story of two cats and monkey during the recess. On reading this story, Jay and Mitali were making fun of each other. Their class teacher who was sitting beside them said, “Children this too is a policy. The third party takes advantage of a quarrel between the two. The British had expanded their empire in India with such a policy.’ Jay asked, “Sir, how is that possible?” The class teacher replied, “Let us go to class, and there I will explain about how the British came to India and established their rule over the Indians.”

By the mid of 18th century, the British had started to emerge as a strong power on the Indian political horizon. Do you know that the British came to India only for trade? Initially they took permission to trade in Indian states. Then how did they become the rulers of entire India? The history of the British rule arouses many such questions. To serve their economic interest they increased their political hold on India with the use of British diplomatic tactics.

Wellesley’s policy of expansion

When Wellesley came to India as the Governor General, cut throat competition existed between England and France. It was necessary to check France from becoming powerful in India so as to expand the British Rule in India Wellesley introduced a new plan which was known as the Subsidiary Alliance. As per the scheme, any princely state that accepted the alliance had to keep and maintain the British Army as well as keep a British representative in the Royal Court. This way, the British could maintain their Army without spending any money. However, the princely states were not allowed to utilize the army at their own will. This system, which made many feel secure in the beginning, made them feel enslaved and threatened. Subsidiary Alliance acted like a slow poison for the princely states of India. The Indian States that became the victims of the Subsidiary Alliance were Hyderabad, Mysore, Ayodhya, Jodhpur, Gaekwads of Vadodara, Peshwas of Pune and Scindhias of Gwalior.

Nizam of Hyderabad was the first victim of Wellesley's 'Subsidiary Alliance'. Then it was Mysore and Ayodhya. Tanjore and Karnataka met with the same fate. The British made the Marathas fight amongst themselves and consequently made them accept the Subsidiary Alliance.

Owing to the losses incurred by Nizam in his fight with Marathas, he was the first to accept this Alliance. Tipu Sultan of Mysore refused to do so, but after the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary state. Maratha chief fought amongst themselves after the death of Nana Fadnavis. One by one all the Maratha states became the victim of 'Divide and Rule Policy' of the British. The other states, namely Ayodhya, Gorakhpur, Tanjore, Karnataka, Farukhabad, also suffered the same fate. In this way, within a span of 7 years, Wellesley expanded the Company rule and made the British the supreme power in India.



4.2 A Battle fought by Wellesley



4.3 Lord Wellesley



4.4 States that accepted the Subsidiary Alliance

Expansion of the British Rule in India

After finalizing the Subsidiary Alliance treaties with Mysore, Nizam of Hyderabad and Maratha Chieftains, the British moved towards northern part of India. They entered into a treaty of friendship with Nepal, sensing a threat from it. They fought many battles to secure the frontiers. Friendly relations with the Sikh king, Maharaja Ranjit Singh helped them to win the battle with the Afghans and establish their rule in Sindh. The British had an ambition to capture the Sikh kingdom which was a very powerful kingdom but they could not do so as long as Maharaja Ranjit Singh was alive.

So, they kept friendly relations with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Ranjit Singh was a strong ruler of that time. He had set up a strong army with the help of European officers for the protection of his state. He had attained victories over many nearby states. After his death, Punjab suffered anarchy. Governor General Sir Henry Hardinge came to India and brought the Sikh rule completely under the British rule with policy of interference and annexation.

Think

- **Why did the British establish their rule first in Bengal?**
- **Why was it essential for the British to conquer the Sikh and Afghan territories?**
- **How could the British establish their rule all over India despite of having a small army?**

Dalhousie's Policy of Annexation

The aim of Wellesley's policy of expansion was to enslave the native kingdoms without using much of the British resources.

The states that accepted the Subsidiary Alliance considered the British as their friends. Eventually, in the absence of internal and external threat they became irresponsible and their administration started deteriorating. The outcome of the conspiracy of the British was the anarchy in many princely states. The Indian rulers got trapped in it. The British got an excuse to start interfering into the internal affairs of these states on the pretext of putting an end to the anarchy. They annexed many states under the same excuse. Thereafter, Burma (now Myanmar) and regions of Punjab were also annexed. If the king died without a son, his state was annexed. In this way Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, etc. became the victims of 'Policy of Annexation'.



4.5 Dalhousie



4.6 The first railway in india

Dalhousie aimed at helping the British traders to make huge profits from the trade of tea coffee and cotton by capturing the areas that produced these commodities on a large scale. To consolidate the British rule in India and to run the administration smoothly, many changes were introduced by Dalhousie in India. During his tenure, the first railway line was started between Mumbai and Thane (1853 C.E.). The modern postal system started in India and wireless system between India and England too was introduced during his tenure. He passed laws to ban child marriage and advocated widow re-marriage. English education spread in India during this time. The first three universities in India were established in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata in the year 1857 C.E. Thus, these reforms were basically for the expansion of British rule and ease in administration. Although Indians benefitted later on, they had to suffer a lot with the introduction of British reforms.

Think

- ***The British established their rule almost all over India in a very short time period with the policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance' and 'Policy of Annexation'. How did this happen?***
- ***You get a book published in England with details of the Victory of the British in 1857. What will be your feedback or response after reading it?***

Dissatisfaction of people

After the policy of Subsidiary Alliance, Dalhousie's policy of Annexation shook the whole nation terrible. This resulted in the dissatisfaction among the people towards the British. You must have seen the film 'Kranti' and 'Mangal Pandey'. If you have not seen then try and see these movies. At this time, the people were suppressed under the dictatorial regime of the British. In addition to that, the reforms made by Dalhousie added fuel to fire. Different people reacted differently to railways, facilities of post and telegraph and western education. Orthodox people felt that the British wanted to destroy their culture. The reforms done by the British were basically for running the administration smoothly. The dissatisfaction of people had reached a point of saturation and they were in the state of rebellion which resulted in the freedom movement of 1857.

EXERCISE

1. On an outline map of India, mark Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi that were annexed by Lord Dalhousie.
2. How did the British benefit by Subsidiary Alliance and Annexation Policy?
3. Why were the British not successful in establishing their rule in Punjab during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
4. What reforms were made by Dalhousie in India?
5. Discuss about the special features of Subsidiary Alliance and Annexation Policy.

Project

After learning the unit, write your views about the British.

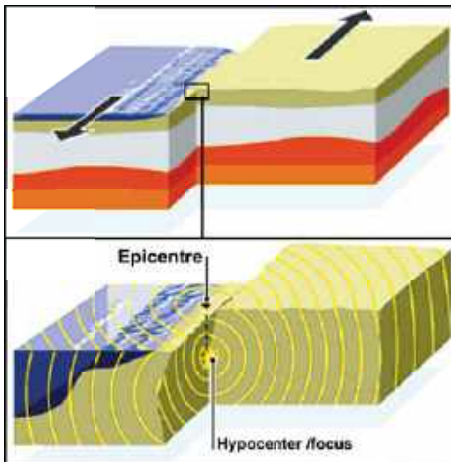
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NATURAL DISASTERS

On 12th March, 2011 Krishna saw the pictures of a tsunami in the newspaper. After reaching school, she asked her class teacher, “Sir, I read the news about tsunami in the newspaper. How does a tsunami occur?” Sir replied, “Natural disasters are of two types. Disasters like earthquake, tsunami and volcano occur due to the changes in the interiors of the Earth, whereas disasters like floods, cyclone, forest fires, drought, etc. occur due to the changes on the surface of the Earth.”

Earthquake

The weak upper crust of Earth suddenly experiences tremors either due to collision of plates or due to the tremendous pressure in the interior of the earth. Waves/tremors of earthquake originate from its hypocenter which is deep down below the surface of the earth. Such sudden shaking or trembling is known as an ‘earthquake’. Earthquake waves are created from the epicenter during the process of an earthquake. Earthquake occurs due to internal disturbance in the earth.



5.1 The disturbance on surface due to earthquake



5.2: Scenes of destruction due to earthquake

The waves of earthquake spread outward from the epicenter. The point on the surface of the earth exactly above the hypocenter/focus is known as the epicenter. The intensity of the earthquake is felt the maximum around the epicenter. The intensity of the earthquake decreases as we move away from the epicenter. The effects of an earthquake depend on the intensity of the earthquake. We can measure the intensity of the earthquake and know its point of origin/hypocenter with the help of a Seismograph. There are three main reasons for the occurrence of an earthquake: (I) earthquake caused by volcanic eruption (II) earthquake caused by Strike-slip faults (III) earthquake caused by Subduction in an active subduction zone.

The center of the earth is approximately 6371 kms from earth's surface.

Think

- *How can you be helpful to others if there is an earthquake in your area?*

Volcano

Volcano refers to an opening in the Earth's crust from which molten lava, rock fragments, ashes, dust and gases are ejected from below the Earth surface.



5.3 Dormant volcano



5.4 Active volcano

Volcanic eruption occurs due to four main reasons: (1) High temperature in the interior of earth (2) Creation of magma (3) Creation of gases and vapour (4) Rising of magma towards earth's surface.

The magma is pushed upwards by the gases lying under the magma. Secondly, the water percolating through the cracks and openings of weak rock surface turns into vapour. This vapour is full of pressure owing to lack of space and tries to come out with great force. This vapour also causes magma to rise upwards. The gases present in the magma reach near the surface of the earth and erupt with a high pressure in the form of lava, ash, gases, rock pieces of various shapes and sizes etc. and this is known as a volcano. All these volcanic residuals come on the surface of earth and form a mountain like structure. If the amount of gases and vapour is more and the vent on the earth's surface is narrow, then the eruption is dangerous. But if the amount of gases is less and the vent is broad and long, then the molten lava comes out slowly and spreads itself on the earth's surface.

There are three types of volcanoes:

(1) Active volcano

(2) Dormant volcano

(3) Extinct volcano

Volcanoes are found at various places in the world. There is only one active volcano in India and that is in the islands of Andaman and Nicobar. Volcanic eruption at any place or region leads to massive destruction in the local area.

Volcanoes have certain benefits too. The fertility of land increases due to lava. The agricultural production is very good due to fertile land in Java and Sumatra, as it is made of lava. The potassium rich soil from the volcanic residuals helps the farmers to obtain abundant crop production. The hot water springs in the areas of volcano have germ-killing property and that cures skin diseases. At a lower depth from surface of earth, certain minerals like mercury, tungsten, tin-plating, zinc aluminium, etc. can be obtained easily due to volcano.

The lava that cools down inside the vent of extinct volcano turns it into diamonds with the passage of time. The small rocks thrown out during volcanic eruption known as 'Lapilli' which have been proved to be very useful as they can be moulded easily.

Think

- *Would you like to live in a region of volcano? Why?*

Tsunami

Due to volcanic eruption or earthquake on the sea floor, high oceanic waves are created. They are known as tsunami. They are high and have unimaginable length.



5.5 Scenes of oceanic waves of Tsunami

Their length is approximately 700 to 1600 kms. These waves travel with a great speed and force. By the time they reach the coast, they attain great height and power which causes a great deal of destruction in the coastal regions. It was witnessed on 11th March, 2011 in Japan.

Strong and whirling winds also create big and strong waves. Once the storm gets over, these waves become tall with a high wavelength which can travel great distances. Such waves cause a great deal of destruction in the coastal regions. Hence they are known as the destructive waves. At times, rock falls, ice-falls or underwater landslides or slumps can generate displacement of water to create a tsunami.

Think

- *If your house is near the seashore and the government warns you about tsunami, what will you do for your protection?*

Flood



5.6 Scenes of destruction due to flood

The flow of excess of water in a river is called flood. Flood occurs due to two reasons: (1) Heavy rain in the upper course of a river (2) If a dam on river breaks, flood occurs in the low lying areas on the river bank.

Thing to Know

<i>Name of the river</i>	<i>Flood affected area</i>	<i>Year</i>
<i>Ganga, Yamuna</i>	<i>North India</i>	<i>1978</i>
<i>Macchhu</i>	<i>Morbi</i>	<i>1979</i>
<i>Tapi</i>	<i>Surat</i>	<i>2006</i>
<i>Koshi</i>	<i>Bihar</i>	<i>2008</i>

Famine



5.7 Scenes during the time of Famine

Scanty rainfall leads to the drying up of the ground water and shortage of food and water. This condition is known as famine. The condition of famine occurs in case of scanty rainfall or no rainfall for 2 to 3 years successively. The possibility of famine is less if we plant more trees.

Cyclone

The simple meaning of cyclone is air which blows at a great speed. It can be called a storm or whirlwind. The coastal areas of India experience cyclone every year. The Eastern coast especially experiences it every year. The adjacent regions also feel the effects of cyclones when it is at its highest intensity. However, these winds affect a limited area for a limited period of time only.



5.8 Scenes of Cyclone

Think

- How will you respond to the situation if the warning for a cyclone is given?

Forest Fire



5.9 Scenes of Forest Fire

Friction between dry branches of trees and other factors cause forest fire. It causes a great amount of damage to the forest resources.

Landslide



5.10 Scenes of Landslide

The sliding of large mass of rock material, soil, etc. down the side of a mountain or cliff, is termed as Landslide. Two factors cause landslide excessive rainfall or an earthquake. For example, in the rainy season, the railway transportation in Konkan gets obstructed due to landslides.

EXERCISES

Q.1 Answer the following questions

1. Can the disasters mentioned in this unit be called as geographical events? Why?
2. How can you get information about disasters from government?
3. What are the advantages of living in a volcanic region? How?
4. Your friend's village has been affected by flood. What will you do to help him?
5. Which areas experience landslide more frequently? Why?
6. What efforts should be made to prevent drought/famine from occurring?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

1. The origin of an earthquake is known as
2. The forest resources get depleted due to
3. Often strikes in the coastal regions of India.
4. Due to landslide, railway gets frequently obstructed.

Project

Prepare a chart with information and pictures of any one natural disaster that has occurred in the recent past.

REVISION - 1

Unit 1 to 5

Let us remember

Trading system in India	Dalhousie's Policy of Annexation
Attraction of Indian commodities abroad	Dissatisfaction of people against the Policy of Annexation
Peace loving people of India	Natural calamities
Heavy demand of Indian commodities in Europe	Earthquake
Discovery of the sea-route	Volcano
The Battles of Plassey and Buxar	Flood
Lithosphere	Forest fire
Hydrosphere	Famine
Atmosphere	Landslide
Biosphere	
Constitution	
Democracy	
Republic	
Secularism	
Federal state	
Organs of Central Government	
Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance	
States that accepted the policy	

Let us understand

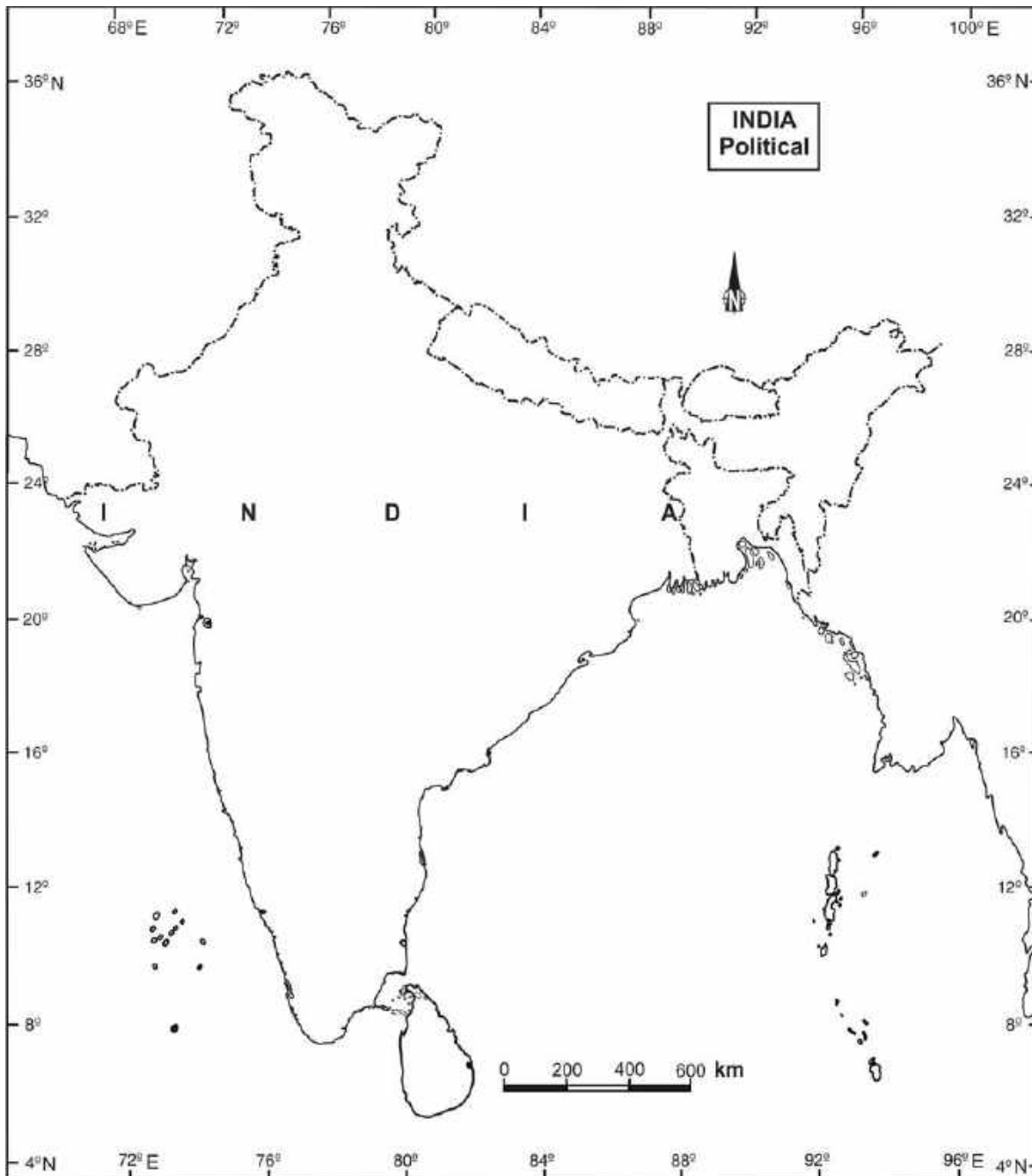
1. Reasons of the coming of the Europeans to India
2. Water is life
3. Democratic form of government
4. Natural disasters

Let us think

1. Why were the European traders successful in establishing their rule in India?
2. How did the reforms introduced by the British benefit the Indians?
3. Why are more powers given to the Central Government by the Constitution of India?
4. What are the harmful effects of developmental activities by humans on various spheres?
5. Why did the Europeans discover a sea-route to India?
6. What are the internal factors responsible for natural disasters?

Let us do on our own

1. How has the modern life in India benefitted from the reforms introduced by the British for their benefits?
2. Form a school Panchayat and make a list of rules to be followed in the school.
3. Plant a tree and nurture it to protect the Lithosphere.
4. On the given outlined map of India, locate the factories / forts established by the British. Also show the battle grounds where the British fought battles with the Indian as well as the other European powers in India.



Outline map of India

6

EFFECTS OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Aroona was reading the newspaper in the morning while her daughter Poorva was sitting beside her and doing her homework. Aroona read loudly, "Revolution in Libya." Hearing this, Poorva asked, "Why do people revolt?" Aroona answered, "When the needs of people are not satisfied and people face economic crisis, they revolt. In our country also, during the British rule, the condition of the people was very bad and resulted in a revolt. Let me tell you about the life of the Indians at that time."

India was economically prosperous till the 18th century. The anarchy that followed the death of Aurangzeb too could not weaken it. It has been admitted by historians across the world that the industries, production techniques and the organization of trade in India were unmatched at that time. The same country, India, became poor and bankrupt during the nearly 200 years of the British rule. It became the country that supplied raw material to the factories in England and offered a large market for the finished products of the factories in England.

Think

- *What do you mean by raw material?*
- *Give some examples of raw material.*
- *Make a list of raw material supplied by your village.*
- *Make a list of products prepared from the raw materials and the places to which they are supplied.*

Condition of Peasants and Agriculture during the British Rule

The British got a new opportunity to increase their income after the acquisition of the Diwani Rights (rights to collect land revenue) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. They started exploiting peasants to earn more revenue, and as a result the peasants became poorer. Many times the peasants had to sell their jewellery to pay the revenue. A large number of peasants had to borrow money from the moneylenders and consequently fell into a debt trap. Farmers lost their land and agriculture suffered in many regions of India. Moreover, Bengal witnessed a terrible famine in the year 1770 C.E. in which lakhs of people died of starvation.

Governor General Lord Cornwallis enforced Permanent Settlement Act in order to collect revenue. As per this Act, the Company fixed the revenue on an annual basis. The Zamindars (landlords) were given the permanent rights of land and revenue collection. This is how a class of landlords loyal to the Company was created. This Act also ensured the income of the Company. Against this, the peasants who worked hard in the hot sun to cultivate the land and grow crops were exploited.

Think

- *What do you mean by land revenue? Make a list of taxes paid by us.*
- *If famine occurs in modern times, the people suffer less. Why did they suffer more during the British rule in India?*



6.1 Impoverished peasants



6.2 Lord Cornwallis

Effects on Social Life

Warren Hastings, the person who was given the job of collecting revenue was known as a 'collector'. He also performed the function of a judge. The British system of administration destroyed our ancient system of self-rule. In the ancient times, every village was like a small republic. Gram Panchayats handled the administration of the entire village. These Panchayats were like the backbone of the self rule in our country. These institutions of local self rule stood their ground even during the times of foreign invasions and the Sultanate Period but were destroyed due to the administrative policies of the British.

The Policy of Social Reforms by the Company made people feel insecure and suspicious. They felt that the government was trying to convert them to Christianity and destroy the Indian culture and religion forever. People believed that the Indian social system was deliberately undermined in the railways and military. An order was passed in Agra that every Indian had to salute the British. If it was not done, it was considered a crime and was liable for punishment. As a result, there was a widespread sentiment of anger and hatred for the British among the Indians.

Destruction of Indian Trade and Industries

The handlooms of India supplied textile to the markets of Asia and Europe. The traders from the European countries used to come to India to purchase commodities. The Indian-made jute, silk, woolen and cotton textiles were in high demand in the European markets. The soft and delicate muslin of Dhaka was world-famous. Apart from textiles, commodities such as salt, saltpetre, sugar, etc. were exported in exchange of tremendous amount of bullion (gold and silver).

The whole scenario changed as the British rule was implemented. The flow of bullion (gold and silver) got reversed. In the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the British took 500 crore rupees as per today's standard only from Bengal during their rule. Just imagine, the wealth the British would have accumulated from the whole country.

Things to know

- *It is not surprising today to talk about lakhs and crores of rupees. Find out from your grandparents about the value of a thousand rupees fifty years ago. Why were coins larger in size in those days?*



6.3 Plight of cottage industries in India

With the help of the raw materials produced in India and the money collected from India, the business and industries in England prospered. Their mills started progressing. The cloth manufactured in England was imported in India without levying any duty on it whereas there were taxes up to 80% on the cloth manufactured in India. As a result, textile made in India became costlier in the Indian market itself. The Indian handicraft and cottage industries could not withstand the competition and they could not sustain themselves. Many skill-based industries of our country like textile industries, glass, paper, mineral, ship-building, etc. got ruined due to the policies of the British. Lakhs of skilled workers became unemployed. Gradually, the poor workers of the rural areas of India became poorer.

Think

- *What cottage industries can be seen at the village level in the present times?*

Suspicion about the reforms

When William Bentinck came to India liberal thinking was getting its stronghold in England. This way of thinking slowly reached India. The British rulers started taking interest in the lives of people of India. Lord William Bentinck became quite popular in India by introducing few beneficial reforms. During his time, Indians started getting jobs in Company administration. Indians were allowed to use their mother tongue in the court of law. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and other social reformers were constantly making efforts to stop the evil practice of Sati. Bentinck agreed to these efforts and passed a law in 1829 to ban the practice of Sati.

During the time of William Bentinck, the English rulers tried to eradicate the social evils as per the will of the social reformers. The orthodox class witnessed these reforms with suspicion.

The Company had passed a resolution to spend one lakh rupees every year on education but it was not implemented. Finally, an education committee was formed during the time of Bentinck. In the year 1834, Lord Macaulay thought of introducing English education in India. However, the educational method advocated by Macaulay could not benefit the youth. Indians lost the advantage of acquiring the ancient knowledge and skills developed by their ancestors. The method of British education system was opposed by a number of intellectuals and Mahatma Gandhi called it as “to give millions a knowledge of English is to enslave them ... that, by receiving English education, we have enslaved the nation”. Later, three universities were established in 1857. The Britishers could get educated workforce due to the introduction of English education. Alongside, it also developed nationalistic thinking among the educated Indians.



6.4 William Bentinck

Think

- *Why did Macaulay start English education in India?*

Many machines were invented to facilitate the industries, transport and communication. Considering the convenience in running administration and strategic importance for the military, the Britishers introduced the railways in India.

Things to know

- *The first railway in India started between Bombay (Mumbai) and Thane in the year 1853 C.E.*

In order to maintain an effective control on the country and to exchange messages with the neighbouring territories, modern methods of post and telegraph were introduced in India in 1854 C.E. Printing press and circulation of newspapers grew alongside.

These reforms were actually for the convenience of the British rule in India but it turned out to be a blessing in disguise for the growth of nationalism in India. The class that acquired the English education spearheaded the social reforms and nationalism in India since they were more familiar with the contemporary developments in the world around. The post and telegraph brought people closer.

Activity

- *Make a list of leaders who helped in arousing nationalism after acquiring English education.*

Discuss

1. What is the difference between the present peasants and those of the British time?
2. What reforms were introduced by William Bentinck in India?

EXERCISE

Answer the following

1. What commodities were exported from India?
2. What reforms were done by William Bentinck in India?
3. Why did the British Government start the facility of railway, post and telegraph?
4. Who appointed the collector to collect the revenue?
5. Who banned the practice of Sati?

7

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

The air that envelops the Earth from all sides is known as atmosphere. The atmosphere is getting polluted due to human activities. The environment gets polluted due to industries, factories, power stations and vehicles.

The changes that occur in temperature, direction of wind, moisture, etc. due to global warming are known as environmental changes.

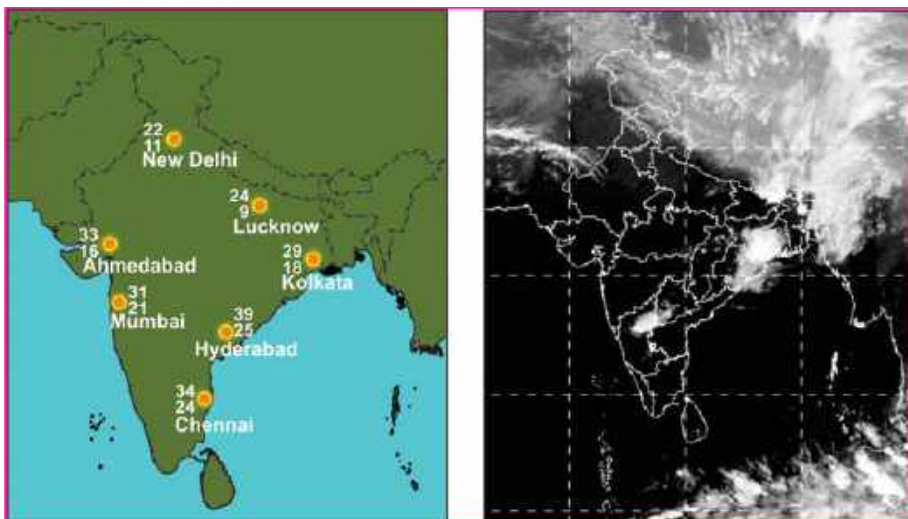
Find out the places that experience extreme rain, heat, cold and extreme climatic conditions with the help of the given table. Also find out the reasons for the same.

No.	Country	Heat	Cold	Rain	Reason
1	Russia	15°C	- 20°C	100 cm	
2	Iran	30°C	10°C	50 cm	
3	Brazil	38°C	25°C	250 cm	
4	Norway	10°C	- 40° C	50 cm	
5	Philippines	35°C	30°C	300 cm	
6	Saudi Arabia	45°C	29°C	10 cm	

What is weather?

The condition of temperature, rain and moisture (humidity) in any region at a particular point of time is known as weather.

What would be the weather of this place? Write your answer in your notebook after carefully observing the given maps.



7.1 India climate

What is climate?

The average condition of rain, temperature and moisture for over more than 35 years in any is known as climate.



7.2 Scenes of Greenhouse Effect



7.3 Greenhouse Farming

Greenhouse Farming

Countries with a cold climate receive less heat from the sun. This hampers the growth of plants and vegetables. Hence, arrangements are made to accumulate adequate heat from the sun. The roof is made of either glass or cloth to allow the sunrays to penetrate and sustain the heat inside the building, and this practice is known as the 'Green Huse Farming'.

Think

- *Why are the doors and windows made of glass in countries that have cold climate?*

Changing Climate



7.4 Changing climate

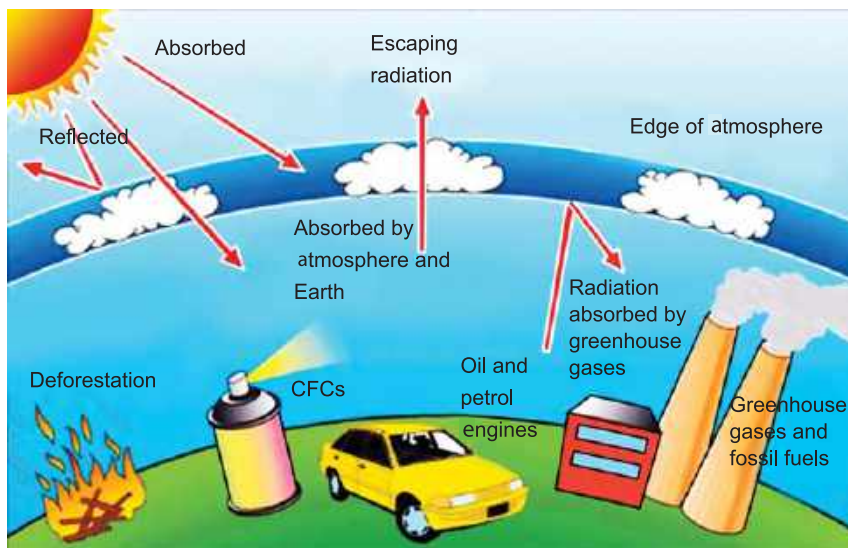
Write one sentence about each of the pictures given above in your notebook.

What is Global warming?

Global warming refers to an unequal and continual rise in the average temperature of Earth's climate system due to the greenhouse gases.

It occurs when certain gases in the atmosphere entrap infrared radiation (U V rays).

This effect makes the planet warmer which subsequently reaches to Global Warming.



7.5 Greenhouse Effect and Global warming

Do it yourself

- *Cover yourself with a blanket for 10 minutes. What did you experience? This is what the Green House effect is.*

News from newspaper

Average increase of 5°C in the temperature in West Europe, heat experienced.

14°C temperature in Darjeeling reaches to maximum of 28°C (2009 C.E.)

Snowfall in desert.

Mumbai received 942 ml rain in one day. (2005 C.E.)

Increasing temperature in Australia. (2005 C.E.)

Sundervan is submerging.

Reduction of 5 km in Khumbu, snow river of Nepal.

Ice cap of the size of 3250 sq. kms. melts within 35 days in Antarctica.

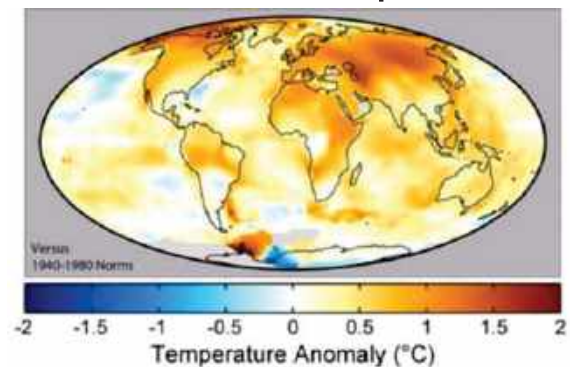
Sources of river are drying up.

How does the Earth get heated?

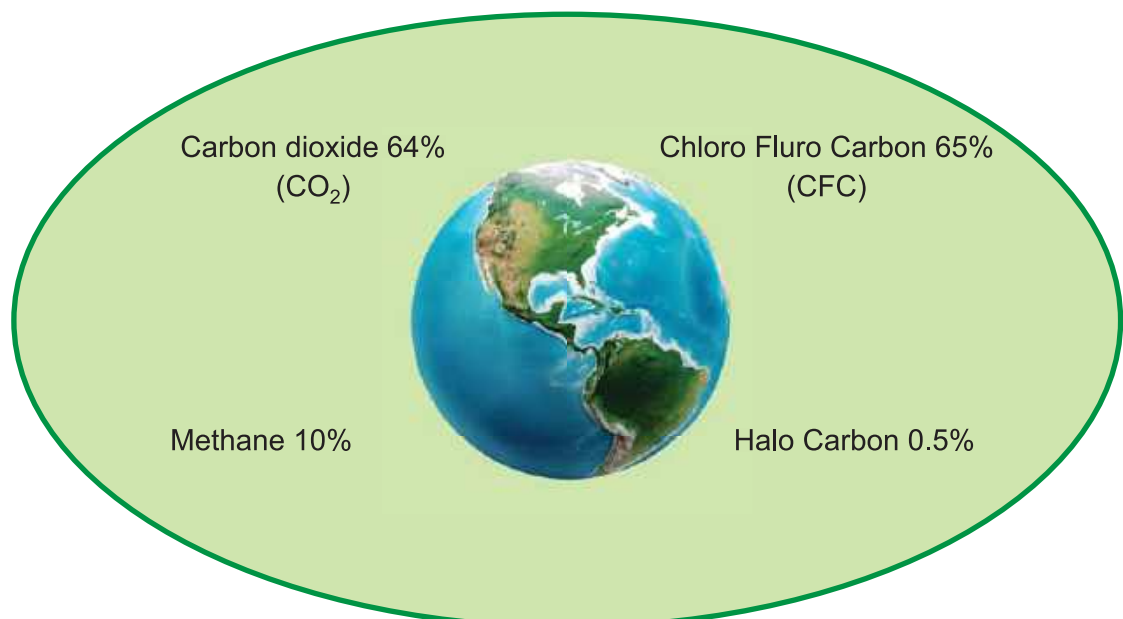
The greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Chloro Fluro Carbon (CFC) and halo carbons play an active role in the Greenhouse effect. The increase in the proportion of these gases leads to the problem of global warming and climate change.

Increase in the temperature by 0.6°C in the last 100 years.

1995-2004 Mean temperature



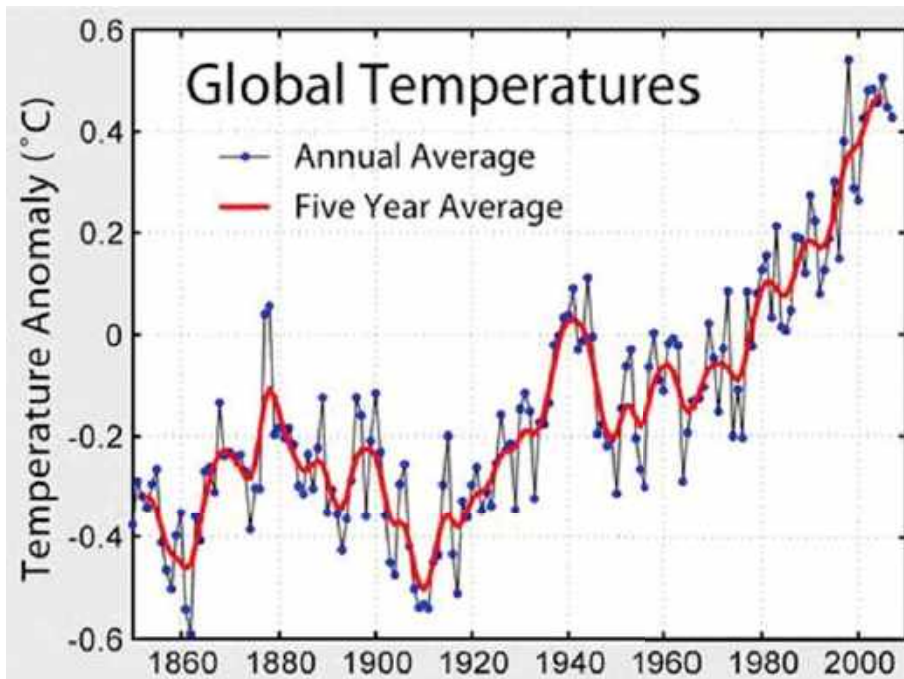
7.6 Figure showing temperature on the Earth



7.7 Each Person in the world releases 4.5 metric tons of CO₂

100 years ago, the amount of CO₂ was 275 PPM, today it is 350 PPM.

PPM means Part Per Million For example 280 PPM = 0.28%



7.8 Increased average temperature on Earth in the last 150 years.

Think

- *We know that a definite quantity of sugar or salt has to be added in vegetables or tea. What would happen if we add more sugar or salt? In the same way, there is a balance of proportion of gases in the atmosphere. Imagine what would happen to this balance if the proportion of Carbon Dioxide increases in the atmosphere?*

Study the table given above. State how much are we responsible in adding to the temperature of the Earth?

No.	Place/Thing	Time	Proportion of gases released that aggravates the greenhouse effect
1	Thermal power-station (200 MW)	Yearly	9 lakh ton
2	Motor car	Yearly	17 crore ton
3	A.C. (on an average 2 hours)	24 hours	2230 kg
4	T.V.	24 hours	190 kg
5	Tube light	24 hours	88 kg
6	Computer	24 hours	130 kg
7	Freeze	24 hours	920 kg

Methane (CH₄)

The massive increase in methane proportion from 315 PPM in the year 1750 to 1764 PPM in the year 2005 was due to the reasons listed below.

No.	Reason	Release of Methane
1.	Exhaling of animals and metabolism process	14 crore ton
2.	Paddy cultivation	15 crore ton
3.	Decomposition of the bio degradable waste	7 crore ton

Thing to Know

- *All the things used by human in one day has 80% of the air in it. A man breathes 22000 times every day. In this way, a man consumes 16 kg of oxygen from the environment per day.*

Nitrous oxide

The proportion of nitrous oxide has increased from 270 PPM to recent 319 PPM.

Chloro Fluro Carbon (CFC)

Due to the use of foam, plastic, refrigerators, A.C. circuit aerosol spray (the minute particles having the size ranging from 1 micron - 10 micron is known as aerosol), etc. there has been an increase in the CFC.

Thing to Know

- *As per the resolution passed by the UN on 23rd January, 1995, 16th September is observed as the Ozone Day.*
- *After 1980, year 2007 was the hottest year.*

Effects of global warming

Changes are observed in the growth and development of the vegetation. Certain species of birds are now disappearing, such as sparrows and vultures. 2000 glaciers of Himalayas have receded / melted.



7.9: Gradual changes observed in the glaciers

- There has been an increase in natural calamities like famine, cyclone, excessive rain and floods in the last 10 years.
- The places receiving heavy rainfall are now experiencing less rainfall. Rajasthan and Dubai experienced heavy rain and there is scanty of rain in Cherrapunji.
- The production of pulses has gone down.
- The level of ground water has decreased.
- The melting of glaciers has increased the water level in oceans. This has aggravated the erosion of coastline.
- Human beings will fall victims to dehydration and malnutrition due to the increase in temperature.
- There will be changes in the cycle of seasons. The characteristics of summer and winter season will change.
- The salinity of the soil in Gujarat will increase due to the increase of 25 cm in sea level.
- There is a marked decline in the agricultural production. The frequency of diseases like cholera, dengue, malaria, yellow fever, swine flu, etc. has increased.
- The areas near the coast of Maldives, Bangladesh, Philippines, West Indies and Australia have submerged.
- According to an institution named 'Greenpeace' approximately 55 lakh people living in Gujarat will have to migrate in the year 2100 C.E.
- The flowers are losing their fragrance due to global warming. Beehives are disappearing fast.



7.10 Factors increasing the temperature on Earth

See Image 7.10 and make a note based on it of how much CO₂ is being released.

Non-Conventional sources of energy



Measures to prevent global warming

- *Reduce the use of sources that release CO₂.*
- *Afforestation and conservation of forests should be done.*
- *Growing trees help to reduce carbon dioxide.*
- *Avoid the use of plastics.*
- *Optimum use of manure and pesticides.*
- *Adopt organic farming (use of green manure and cattle manure).*
- *Add Biotics in the food for animals.*
- *Optimum use of household appliances.*
- *Proper use of means of transport.*
- *Check the growth of human population.*
- *Design the buildings with sufficient ventilation to save electricity.*
- *Increase the use of eco-friendly papers.*
- *Grow plants and trees around your house.*
- *Make optimum use of natural resources.*
- *Use petroleum products judiciously.*
- *Use water carefully.*
- *Practice rain water harvesting.*
- *Increase the use of CNG and non-conventional sources of energy.*

Think

- *What kind of residence should we have to protect ourselves from the effect of increase in temperature?*

Thing to Know

- *To make one ton of paper*
 - *4400 kw electricity*
 - *30,000 liters water*
 - *Wood of 11 trees is required.*

Global policy to protect environment

On realizing that human activities are the root cause of destruction of the environment, the countries of the world gathered at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden in 1972, to think of ways to protect the environment. Another convention was held at Rio-De-Janeiro, Brazil.

In the meeting held at Copenhagen, capital city of Denmark in the year 2009, to discuss global warming, it was observed that the developed nations are not accepting the carbon cut (the technique to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases) and the developing nations were increasing pressure for the reduction of emission of greenhouse gases. It was decided to give an aid of 100 billion dollars for the development of developing nations. In this meeting 59 research papers from 45 countries were presented and through it, the leaders of the world were made to think seriously regarding the changing climate. On an average a citizen in the world emits 4.5 metric ton carbon dioxide, Indian citizen emits 1.2 metric ton carbon dioxide. Other developing nations release far lesser carbon dioxide gas. Large amount of concessions should be given for development and more restrictions should be imposed on the countries like the USA as an average American emits 20.6 metric ton carbon dioxide.

EXERCISES

Q.1 Answer the following questions

1. What is climate?
2. What do you mean by 'Greenhouse Effect'?
3. What is global warming?
4. List down the possible adverse effects of global warming.
5. List down the home appliances of daily use that add to global warming.
6. Which country hosted the last world convention to protect the environment?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

1. Increase in the proportion of the gas has led to an increase in the global temperature.
2. CFC is released in maximum due to the use of appliance.
3. There has been an increase of^oC in the temperature of the Earth in the last 100 years.
4. It is necessary to make use of resources to check the increase in the global temperature.

Q.3 Write short note on

1. What steps should be taken to prevent global warming?
2. Discuss the adverse effects of climate change.

8

ROLE OF PARLIAMENT IN A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY

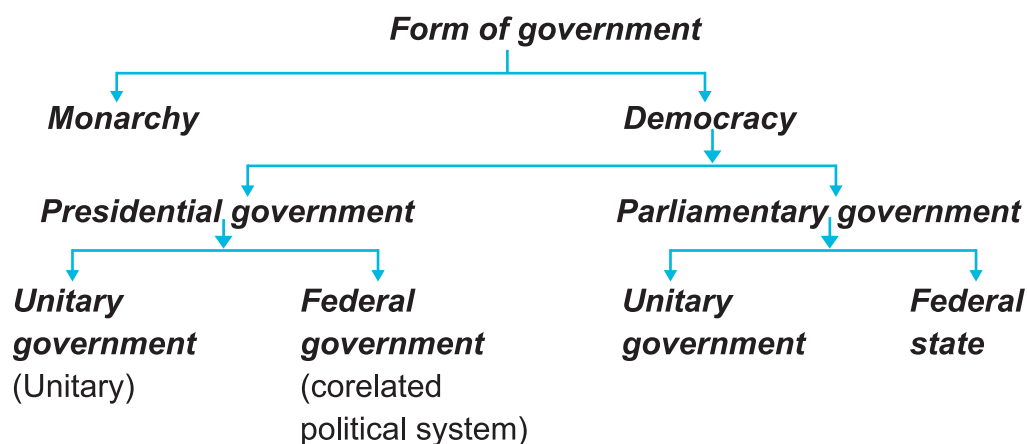
Who gives the power to the government to take decisions and implement laws? The answer to this question depends on what type of government is in that particular country. In democracy, Supreme power is vested in the people and is exercised directly by them or by their elected agents.

They elect their leaders by casting a vote. The elected leaders and representatives form the government. In a democracy, the government has to give clarifications and provide reasons for the decisions undertaken. The other form of government is the Monarchy'. In this type of government, the power to take decisions and run administration is in the hands of the king or queen. King discusses the matters with his group of advisors but the power to take the final decision lies with the King or Queen only.

The most important characteristic of democracy is that the sole power /power to rule is not in the hands of one person or a group of people. Every citizen is a member in the decision making process. People themselves are the creators of their destiny.

The word for democracy in Gujarati is 'Lokshahi'. Democratic government is for the people. It means the welfare of the people is the main aim of the government. Democracy is run by people as the representatives elected by the people run the administration.

Things to know



Your school must have been organizing elections for school Panchayat; similarly your class monitor also must have been elected. At times it happens that the monitor is not elected but selected directly. As a result, others who wanted to be the monitor feel discontented and express their disapproval.

Think

- *Would you prefer direct selection? Justify your answer.*

Activity

- *Organize election for School Panchayat. Make various departments and assign responsibilities.*
 1. *Who won the School Panchayat election? Make a list based on the votes received by the candidates.*
 2. *What would you do to be the elected President of the school? How would you select the prefects of various committees to help in the administration of the school?*
 3. *Prepare a list of duties to be assigned to the prefects.*
 4. *What is the criteria to be considered while electing candidates? Write any three.*

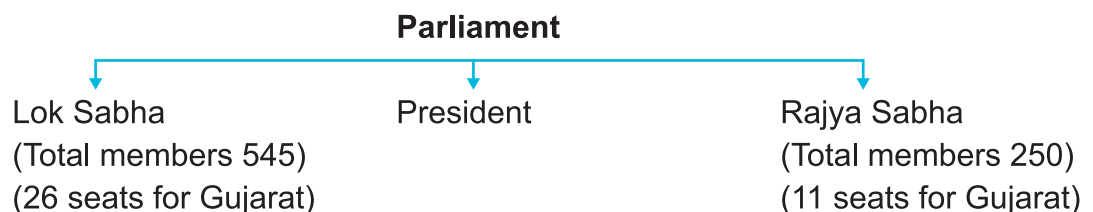
Like it is done in the School Panchayat, representatives are elected in a democratic government too. The leader of the party that wins the majority of seats becomes the Prime Minister and he selects members from the group of elected representatives to form the Council of Ministers. These ministers are assigned various departments and duties.

How is the Parliament formed?

Parliament

India has adopted 'Parliamentary form of Democracy.' The Parliament is the supreme institution in India. The Parliament of India consists of the President and the two houses - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

The Lok Sabha is known as the 'Lower House' and the Rajya Sabha is known as the 'Upper House'.



The 'Indian Parliament' formed post-independence is the symbol of trust of the people of India. The main features of decision making in a Democracy are people's consent and their participation. In our system of governance, the parliament enjoys complete power since it comprises the elected representatives of the nation.

Parliament functions as stated below

1. To control the government and to provide information and guidance to it.
2. To make laws and make amendments in them.



8.1 The Parliament

Activity

- *Make a list of the functions of the Parliament by collecting news related to the Parliament.*

How is Lok Sabha formed? (House of the People)

The election for the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) are conducted in the same way. Lok Sabha elections are held every 5 years. Each constituency is represented by one elected member in the Parliament. The candidates who contest for the seat in Parliament are usually active in various political parties. The elected candidate is known as the Member of Parliament (M.P.). All these elected members collectively form the Lok Sabha.

Think

- *What is the name of the Member of Parliament of your constituency?*
- *What is the name of your parliamentary constituency?*

How is the Ruling Party formed?

After the elections of Lok Sabha, party-wise list of all the members of the Parliament is formed. From this list it becomes clear how many members from which political parties are there. If any party wants to form the government then there should be a majority of elected members from that party. After the elections, the leader of the party or a coalition of the parties which has a clear majority in the Parliament is appointed as the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister of India is the head of the ruling party.

The Prime Minister selects ministers from the members of his party. In this way, the Council of Ministers is formed. The ministers with Prime Minister take all the decisions. These ministers take care of the responsibilities of the work related to their respective ministries such as health, education, finance, etc. Each minister is responsible for any question related to his ministry to the members of parliament.

Activity

- ***Make a list of the questions asked in the session of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by watching the live telecast of its proceedings.***

Think

- ***Answer the questions given below after watching the live telecast***
 1. Who presides over the sessions of Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha? Is there a need of a person to regulate and control the sessions? Why?
 2. To whom are the questions addressed?
 3. The questions are asked in which language?
 4. What is the facility provided to a Member of Parliament who does not understand the language of conversation in the session?
 5. What do you expect from the Member of Parliament of your area?

How is Rajya Sabha formed? (Upper House)

The elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of each state elect members for Rajya Sabha. There are 250 members in the Rajya Sabha. Out of them, 238 are elected. The remaining 12 members are nominated by the President of India. The Rajya Sabha is the Permanent House. It never gets dissolved completely. One-third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years (after completing their six years term), and the new members are inducted.

The Rajya Sabha represents the states of our country. The Rajya Sabha also can propose a Bill. It is important to have the consent of the Rajya Sabha before passing any Bill. This house of Parliament reviews the Bill passed by the Lok Sabha. Thus, the role of Rajya Sabha is very important. The person who presides over the sessions of Rajya Sabha is known as the Chairman. The Vice-President of India acts as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Think

1. Which are the two houses of the Parliament?
2. Mention the functions of the Lok Sabha.
3. What are the functions and powers of the Prime Minister?
4. Why is the Rajya Sabha never dissolved completely?
5. If you were a Member of the Parliament, what would you do for the people?
6. If you were the Prime Minister, what would you do for the welfare of people?



8.2 Question hour session in the Parliament

When the Parliament is in session, at the beginning of the day, the time for the Question Hour is decided upon. During the Question Hour, the members of Parliament ask questions to gather information on the working of the government. This is how the Parliament controls the Executive. Through the medium of questioning, members draw the attention of the government towards its loopholes. In this way the government comes to know about the views and opinions of the people through their representatives. It is an important responsibility of the members to question the government. The opposition party plays a major role in the effective administration of a democracy. It highlights the loopholes in the policies and the programmes of the government. The person who presides over the sessions in the Lok Sabha is known as the Speaker.

President is the most important and integral part of the Parliament. A Bill that is passed by both the houses can become a law only after his signature. He has the power to decide about the meetings of the Parliament and announces the completion of sessions too.

9

THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT OF 1857 C.E.

Nationalism emerged in India due to not only the arrival of the Europeans but also their behaviour and policies. An important event happened in India in the year 1857 C.E. which became the first in the factors responsible for consolidating the sentiment of Nationalism in our country.

Reasons for the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857 C.E.

The main reason for the revolt of 1857 C.E. was the widespread dissatisfaction among the people in India due to the suppressive policies of the British adopted to spread their empire in India. Let us review the reasons in detail about what led to this dissatisfaction.

Social and religious reasons

The Policy of Social Reforms by the Company made people feel insecure and suspicious. They felt that the government was trying to convert them to Christianity and destroy the Indian culture and religion forever. People believed that the Indian social system was deliberately undermined in the railways, jails and military. A larger section of our society was orthodox at that time and thus, the new changes arouse dissatisfaction in them. As a result, many people joined this freedom movement to sustain their socio-religious structure.

Economic reasons

The aim of the British was to bring prosperity to England at the cost of India. As a result, most of the sections of Indian society became impoverished. The landlords and peasants, having lost their lands participated in the revolt.

Political reasons

The East India Company acquired the Diwani Rights (right to collect revenue) as a result of their victory in the Battle of Buxar in 1764 C.E. This was followed by an aggressive policy of expansion with the help of Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse, Policy of Annexation and mere diplomacy. Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi and Raja Kunwarsingh of Bihar, who were among the few of the victims of these policies, joined the revolt to regain their territories. Landlords and peasants who had lost their lands too joined the revolt.

Military reasons

The number of British officers and soldiers was very less in a vast country like India. The ratio of the Indian soldiers to the British soldiers was approximately 6:1 in the military. The higher posts in the military were reserved for the British. The opportunity of promotion was very limited for the Indian soldiers. There was a big difference between the salary of an Indian soldier and a British soldier.

The Indian footsoldiers received 7 rupees while the British soldiers received 150 rupees per month. The British soldiers considered the Indian soldiers to be low and insignificant. As per the religious restrictions, the Indian soldiers were not allowed to cross the sea or else the person would be treated as an outcast. Despite this custom, the Indian soldiers were compelled to cross the sea in order to fight battles for the British. Thus, like other Indians, the soldiers too felt that their religion was at stake. The soldiers, being a part of the Indian society, shared the same sentiments of grief, suspicion and anger as others did.

The immediate reasons

There were various reasons for the rising anger and discontentment among the people towards the British rule. In January 1857, a new rifle 'Enfield Rifle' was introduced in the Indian army. The cartridge of this rifle had to be bitten off before being used. This cartridge was greased with the fat of cow and pig. For the Hindus the beef and for the Muslims the pork was prohibited by their religion. Hence, they felt that the British were deliberately trying to desanctify their religion. The response to their complaints in the same regards was not satisfactory. Hence, the 19th Battalion of Barrackpore was the first to refuse the use of the cartridge. As a result, the entire battalion was disbanded.

Planning of the revolt and Mangal Pandey

It was planned to begin the revolt across the nation against the East India Company on 31st May, 1857. Leaders like Nana Saheb Peshwa, Bahadur Shah Zafar, Kunwar Singh and the Nawab of Awadh had joined hands with Tatya Tope, an efficient military commander; Rango Bapuji, an accomplished planner, and Azimullah Khan, a lawyer and a journalist to lead the revolt. Lotus and roti were the symbols to join the revolt for the civilians and the soldiers respectively. These symbols were circulated across the nation. Bards, Hindu and Muslim priests, Auliyas and messengers played their part in spreading the word about the revolt.



9.1 Mangal Pandey

Mangal Pandey opposed the use of the cartridge greased with the fat of cows and pigs. As a result, the revolt began earlier than the fixed date. It disrupted the planning and the objectives of the revolt could not be achieved.

Mangal Pandey was born in a Brahmin couple in Nagwa village of Uttar Pradesh. He joined the British army as a soldier at Rs.7 as his salary. The Indian soldiers who had agreed to revolt, wanted to wait till 31st May. Whereas 26 years old Mangal Pandey could not wait till then. He refused to follow the orders of using the Enfield Rifle and challenged the British officers. Sergeant-Major Hewson ordered to arrest him. but Mangal Pandey shot him.

He defeated another British officer too. The Indian soldiers refused to arrest Mangal Pandey, being a Brahmin. When he was cornered by the British soldiers, A bleeding Mangal Pandey was taken to the hospital because the British wanted to get information about the plan of the revolt from him.

The Military court pretended to run a case against Mangal Pandey on 6th April 1857. The entire proceeding was in English. He was sentenced to death at the end but he did not divulge any information regarding the revolt to the British. That's how our patriots were! He was hanged at 5:30 a.m. on 8th April and that's how he became the first martyr of the Revolt of 1857.

Activity

- *With the help of the given political map of India prepare a list of the regions of the concentration of the Revolt of 1857.*



9.2 Major Centers of the Revolt of 1857

Spread of the revolt and its leaders

Delhi and Bahadur Shah Zafar

The soldiers reached Delhi from Merath (Meerut) in the morning on 11th May. They could capture Delhi with the help of the Indian soldiers present there. They convinced the 80-year-old Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar to accept the leadership of the revolt. This news infused a new life in the revolt and many regions of India joined the revolt.



9.3 Bahadur Shah Zafar

Kanpur and Nana Saheb

Kanpur broke into the revolt on 4th June 1857 and Nanasaheb Peshwa was asked to assume the leadership of the revolt. However, they had to surrender to the Britishers following an acute shortage of food and water due to a 22-day long siege.



9.4 Nana Saheb

Bihar and Kunwarsingh

Patna and Jagdishpur were the main centers of the revolt in Bihar. Kunwarsingh, a 70-year old landlord was the leader of the revolt. He fought bravely against the Britishers. During a battle, he got shot in his arm. To stop the poison from spreading into his body he chopped his hand off from the elbow and offered it to the river Ganga. He freed Jagdishpur from the British control before he died.



9.5 Kunwar Singh

Jhansi and the great warrior Laxmi Bai

The Queen of Jhansi, Laxmibai was a great warrior. The Britishers did not accept her adopted son as the heir to the throne. This is the reason for her joining the revolt. She was one of the most skillful leaders of the revolt. She had also prepared an army of women to fight against the British. They fought bravely against the British. According to the British officials, Queen Laxmibai was one of the greatest women leaders in the revolt of 1857.



9.6 Queen of Jhansi, Laxmi Bai

A brave army commander - Tatya Tope

Nanasaheb Peshwa had made Tatya Tope the commander of the army at Kanpur. Soon he became his trusted commander. He skillfully fought to free Kanpur playing the role of a commander for the first time in his life. For the next two years he played a major role in the revolt across the country. No one in his time had fought as many battles as he did.

Soldiers from different parts of India had joined the revolt. From North India Bareilly, Banaras, Allahabad, Agra, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur had joined. Ajmer, Nasirabad and Abu from the Rajputana and Gwalior, Mandsoor, Indore and Dhar from the Central India participated in the revolt. Satara, Kolhapur, Savantwadi, Nargadh, Dharwad, etc. became active in South. However, these centers were scattered.



9.7 Commander-in-chief,
Tatya Tope

Revolt of 1857 in Gujarat

The 7th battalion of the British Army broke into Revolt in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in June, 1857. However, it was soon halted. Dahod, Jhalod and Godhara of Panchmahal witnessed the skirmishes with the British Army. The soldiers could capture Government offices with the help of the natives but were soon defeated. The Nayakadas of Panchmahal continued the rebellion almost for a year.

Garbad Das Patel, the Headman of Anand in Kheda district collected almost 2000 volunteers of the Koli and Nayakada communities to join the revolt. He was supported by Jivabhai Thakor of Khanpur, Malaji Joshi and Krishna Das Dave. However, the supporters of Garbad Das were captured by the Britishers, tied to the cannon and were blown off with the cannon ball fire. Garbad Das was exiled to Andamans where he died.

The people of Chandup (Chandap) village, which is 16 miles away from Idar, accepted the leadership of Nathaji and Yamaji and joined the revolt. The British had camped at Nandana village between Okha and Baradi. The British Commander of Navy became impatient and he reached the fort of Bet Dhwarka via the Bay of Bet. Donovan ordered an attack on the fort. The Waghers inside the fort had no such artillery to counter attack. At this time the Wagher women came up with a very brave and innovative idea. They soaked the mattress with water in which they could catch the cannon balls and cool them immediately. This would enable the Wagher men to fight the battle without being hit by the cannon balls. Nowhere in the history of the world such act of valor has been exhibited. Wagher women very bravely disarmed the cannon balls without worrying about their own lives. Their act of bravery was equivalent to that of Rani Laxmibai. These women were the Laxmibais of Gujarat.

Cities of North Gujarat like Patan, Kheralu, Bhiloda, Mudeti, etc. broke into the revolt with the help of the natives. Apart from this, in December 1858 Tatya Tope stayed with his army in Panchmahal district of Gujarat. He had to escape to the forest of Vansvada when being chased by the British Army.

Think

- *If you were a soldier in 1857, what would have been your strategy?*
- *Why did the revolutionaries find it difficult to fight against the British army?*

End of the Revolt

During the revolt, weapons and soldiers were supplied to the Britishers from England, Iran etc. The revolt had started on 10th May, 1857 but by the end of June 1857 the Britishers were able to regain control on Banaras and Allahabad. Kanpur was recaptured by the end of July and Delhi in September 1857. Bahadurshah Zafar and his queen Begum Zeenat Mahal were imprisoned and exiled to Rangoon, the capital of Burma where they died after few years. Their three sons were murdered.

Lucknow was recaptured in March 1858. Jhansi fell because of the treachery of one of the courtiers of Jhansi. As a result, Laxmibai escaped towards Kalpi where she died while fighting a battle with the British troops.

Nana Saheb Peshwa escaped to Nepal after the final defeat. It is believed that he lived in the Shihor village of Bhavnagar district of Gujarat where he is believed to have died in 1902.

It is said that Taty Tope was captured due to the betrayal of one of his allies. According to the official documents, Taty Tope was hanged on 18th April, 1859. However, as per the other sources we come to know that Taty Tope had managed to escape and someone else was hanged in his place. It is believed that he had spent the last years of his life in Navsari.

Things to know

- *Samau is a village in Mansa Taluka in Gandhinagar district. A tombstone that stands in the primary school has an epitaph that reads 29th, November, 1857.*

Why was the revolt a failure?

The revolutionaries failed to retrieve the power from the Britishers due to their limitations, some of which were:

1. The rebels lacked coordination. There was an absence of centralized leadership. There was no provision of reinforcement of men, money and ammunition.
2. The outbreak of the revolt happened way before the pre planned date. As a result the planning was disrupted and it alerted the British.
3. The revolt remained concentrated largely in north India. Many social reformers refrained directly or indirectly from joining the revolt. This proves that the intellectual class did not support the revolt.
4. India is a country known for its regional diversity in languages, food habits, dressing etc. Before the British rule, the people were ruled by regional dynasties. As a result, the sentiments of nationalism, belongingness to India as one nation had not developed either in people or in their leaders. Many leaders either sided with the British or remained passive at the time of the revolt.
5. The Sikhs and the Gurkhas fought by the side of the British which proved to be a major disadvantage for the rebels.
6. The British had a superior Army, weapons and military commanders compared to the rebels.
7. All the leaders were fighting for regaining their power or territories lost to the British. They were not fighting for the freedom of their nation.

Think

- *Which were the other causes responsible for the revolt being a failure?*

Effects and Consequences

The revolt was not successful against the Britishers. However, it still ushered in a new era of change:

- Company rule came to an end in India and India came under the rule of the Crown.
- The interference in the internal affairs of the princely states of India was stopped.
- The British government was compelled to change its policies towards India.
- The salary, allowances and facilities given to the Indian soldiers/sepoys were increased.
- This revolt helped in invoking a feeling of nationalism in the people of India.

EXERCISES

Q.1 Answer the questions in short

1. What were the main reasons for the outbreak of the revolt of 1857 C.E.?
2. Who were the main leaders in the revolt of 1857?
3. What was the result of the revolt of 1857?

Q.2 Answer in one or two sentences

1. What was the ratio of the Indian soldiers in the British Army in India?
2. What was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857?
3. Who was the first martyr of the revolt of 1857?
4. Who was the last Mughal Emperor of Delhi?
5. How did Kunwarsingh attain martyrdom?
6. Who was the trustworthy person for Nana Saheb?
7. Who took the leadership in the revolt in Kheda district?
8. In which district of Gujarat had Tatya Tope stayed?
9. Which were the centres of the revolt in North Gujarat?

Q.3 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

1. In the year 1857 rifle was introduced in the Indian Military.
2. The landlord of Jagdishpur took the leadership of the revolt.
3. was the Commander in-Chief of the rebelling army that tried to free Kanpur from the British control.
4. The Queen of Jhansi waged war against Britishers in the revolt.



REVISION - 2

Unit 1 to 9

Points to remember

- Arrival of Europeans in India, Columbus, Vasco-da-Gama, Portuguese, Dutch, French, Britishers.
- Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxar.
- Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere.
- Constitution and its main features
- Social life, Indian trade and destruction of industries.
- Poor condition of peasants and reforms introduced by the Britishers.
- Weather, climate and global warming
- Parliament : Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
- Social, religious, economic and political causes for the first revolt of 1857. Results and effect.
- The first freedom movement of 1857 and Gujarat.

Let us understand

- Which Europeans came to India for trade?
- After which two wars did the Britishers increase their trade in India?
- What do you mean by 'spheres'?
- Why was there an outbreak of revolt against British in the year 1857 C.E?
- Functions of Parliament.
- What is 'Secularism'?
- How did the cottage industries get destroyed in India?
- What do you mean by 'Global Warming'?

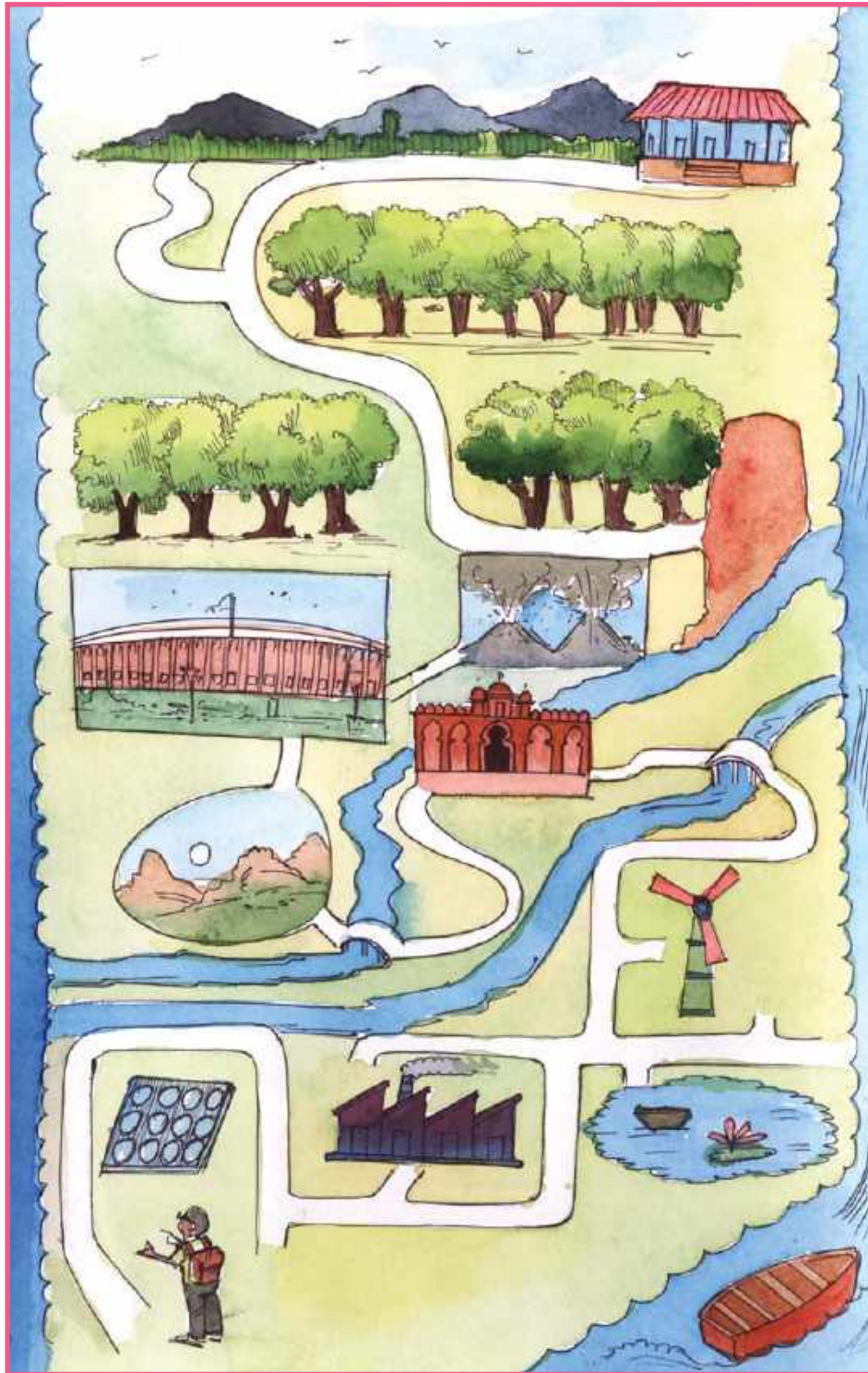
Let's think about it

- If Britishers were defeated in the Battle of Plassey!
- How is human life interconnected with the various spheres?
- How are the industries which produce items for daily use like soap, shampoo, powder etc. harmful for environment?
- Are there any rules which are made outside the country and we have to follow them in our country?
- Hot water spring is a blessing. Why?
- Why was the revolt of 1857 a failure despite of the sheer dedication and sacrifice of the rebels?

Do it yourself

- What efforts will you make to maintain the purity of atmosphere?
Make a list.
- What were the effects of the British rule on the peasants of India? List them.
- Make a note of the main features of our constitution.

FIND YOUR WAY TO THE SCHOOL



Note : Discuss the questions below with the help of your teacher and prepare a note of it.

1. What did you see on the way?
2. What things did you like? Why?
3. Which place did you not like? Why?
4. Write two lines about each of the places seen by you.

Election of the School Panchayat

You are a contestant in the election of School Panchayat. Think and write about the points given below:

1. Name of your party

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2. Symbol of your party

3. What will be the agenda of your party?

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4. What departments will be there in your Cabinet of Ministers?

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5. Banner of your party

6. What will you do for advertising? Whose help would you take?

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7. Draft an S.M.S to be circulated for your party.

Vote For Dhruv

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Web sources on Disasters

1. Write about a headline about a natural disaster from any newspaper.

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2. Where did the disaster occur?

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3. What was the type of disaster?

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4. Make a note about the losses occurred due to disaster.

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5. What were your feelings after reading about the news about disaster?

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Websites

www.nationalgeographic.com

www.itihhas.com

www.discovery.com

www.3datlas.com

Find out the capital of the state given below and write it down.

State wise information of India

No.	State Area (sq.km)	MainLanguage	Capital
1	Arunachal Pradesh (83,743)	Monpa, Aka, Miji	Itanagar
2	Assam (78,438)	Assamese	
3	Andhra Pradesh (1,60,205)	Telugu, Urdu	
4	Uttar Pradesh (2,38,566)	Hindi, Urdu	
5	Uttaranchal (53,483)	Hindi, Garhwali	
6	Odisha (1,55,707)	Oriya/Odiya	
7	Karnataka (1,91,791)	Kannada	
8	Kerala (38,863)	Malyalam	
9	Gujarat (1,96,024)	Gujarati	
10	Goa (3,702)	Konkani, Marathi	
11	Chhattisgarh (1,35,191)	Hindi	
12	Jammu-Kashmir (2,22,236)	Kashmiri, Urdu, Dogri	
13	Jharkhand (79,714)	Hindi	
14	Tamil Nadu (1,30 058)	Tamil	
15	Tripura (10,492)	Bengali, Kokborok	
16	Nagaland (16,579)	Nagamese, English	
17	West Bengal (88,752)	Bengali	
18	Punjab (50,362)	Punjabi	
19	Bihar (94,164)	Hindi	
20	Manipur (22,327)	Manipuri	
21	Madhya Pradesh (3,08,144)	Hindi	
22	Maharashtra (3,07,690)	Marathi	
23	Mizoram (20,987)	Mizo, English	
24	Meghalaya (22, 429)	Khasi, Garo, English	
25	Rajasthan (3,42,239)	Hindi, Rajasthani	
26	Sikkim (7,096)	Lepcha, Nepali, Sikkimese, Hindi	
27	Haryana (44,212)	Hindi	
28	Himachal Pradesh (55,673)	Hindi, Pahadi	
29	Telangana (1,2,077)	Telugu, Urdu	

Area of Capital of Nation

No.	State Area (sq.km)	Main Language	Capital
1	Delhi (1,483)	Hindi,Punjabi, Urdu	Delhi

Union Territories

1	Andaman Nicobar Island (8,249)	Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam	Port Blair
2.	Chandigarh (114)	Hindi, Punjabi	Chandigarh
3.	Daman-Diu (112)	Gujarati, Marathi	Daman
4.	Dadar Nagar Haveli (491)	Gujarati, Hindi, Bhili, Bhilodi	Silvassa
5.	Pondicherry (Now Puducherry) (492)	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, English	Pondicherry (Now Puducherry)
6.	Lakshwadeep (32)	Malayalam	Kavaratti

Terminology- English to Gujarati

Word	Gujarati word
Latitude	અક્ષાંશવૃત
Equator	વિષુવવૃત
Northern hemisphere	ઉત્તર ગોળાર્ધ
Southern hemisphere	દક્ષિણ ગોળાર્ધ
Longitude	રેખાંશવૃત
Rotation	પરિભ્રમણ
Revolution	પરિક્રમણ
Plateau	ઉચ્ચપ્રદેશ
Evaporation	બાષ્પીભવન
Sea	સાગર, સમુદ્ર, દરિયો
Ocean	મહાસાગર
Bay	ઉપસાગર
Standard Time	પ્રમાણસમય
Globe	પૃથ્વીનો ગોળો
Map	નકશો
Temperature	તાપમાન
Anemometer	પવનવેગ માપક
Sultanate	સલ્તનત
To cast a vote	મતદાન
Ruling party	શાસકપક્ષ
Opposition party	વિરોધપક્ષ
Tropic of Cancer	કર્કવૃત
Tropic of Capricorn	મકરવૃત
Governor	રાજ્યપાલ
Cabinet	કારોબારી
Judiciary	ન્યાયતંત્ર
Architecture	સ્થાપત્ય
Zone	કટિબંધ

Let us know about our freedom fighters

Stick the photographs of various freedom fighters in the box given below and then find out some basic information about them.

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Name of the freedom fighter	Name of the freedom fighter	Name of the freedom fighter
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Place of birth	Place of birth	Place of birth
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His / Her works	His / Her works	His / Her works
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Name of the freedom fighter	Name of the freedom fighter	Name of the freedom fighter
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Place of birth	Place of birth	Place of birth
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His / Her works	His / Her works	His / Her works
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