

Standard - 8

Social Science

Second 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.

Price : ₹ 40.00



Gujarat Council of Educational
Research and Training
Gandhinagar



Gujarat State Board of
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Gandhinagar

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PREFACE

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 and the Right to Education Act (RTE) 2009 recommend 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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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 wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (H) to develop the 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;
- (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.



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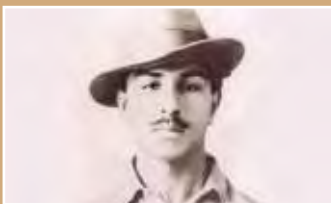


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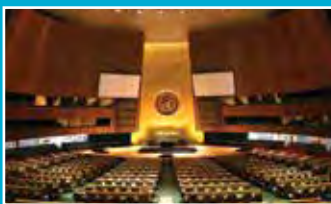


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1

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORMS

In the nineteenth century, Indian society was infested with various social evils like superstition, illiteracy, ignorance, evil social customs, caste system etc. The condition of women was worst in this narrow minded society. Various evil customs were widespread in our society like the custom of 'dudhpiti' (Female infanticide by immersing a new born girl child into a container full of milk), sati system (Burning of a woman on her husband's funeral pyre), denial of widow remarriage etc. Due to the western education, a 'New Awakening' (Renaissance) began in the nineteenth century to remove the evil customs from the society. Intensive efforts were made to bring in social and religious reforms. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first among such reformers.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in the year 1772 C.E. in the Hooghly district of Bengal in Radhanagar village in a Brahmin family. Raja Ram Mohan Roy got married in his early childhood. His brother's wife became 'Sati' on her husband's death. This incident shook Raja Ram Mohan Roy deeply. He initiated many reforms and protested strongly against the evil customs such as child marriage, casteism, dudhpiti etc. He started the Bengali Newspaper namely 'Samvad Kaumudi' in the year 1821 C.E. and also 'Mirat-ul-Akbar' in Persian in the year 1822 C.E. 'Brahmo Samaj' was established in the year 1828 C.E. Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the Hindu college in Kolkata. He recommended many changes to the British government like the independence of press, freedom of speech, women's rights, personal liberty, judiciary independent from executive etc. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started movement to abolish the Sati system. As a result, the British Governor General of Bengal, Lord William Bentinck passed a law to abolish the Sati Pratha (system). This law was framed in the year 1829 C.E. so it can be said, that Raja Ram Mohan Roy laid the foundation of the Indian Renaissance (New Awakening) with regards to initiating social, religious and political reforms. The emperor of Delhi sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy to England in the year 1830 C.E. in regards to his case of right to property. Raja Ram Mohan Roy died in Bristol in the year 1833 C.E. Brahmo Samaj played a vital role in reforming the contemporary Hindu Samaj (society). Brahmo Samaj tried to abolish the rigid and superstitious religious beliefs prevalent then.



1.1 Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Think

- *What do the words 'superstition' and 'evil custom' mean to you?*
- *What will you do to eradicate any superstitious or evil practice prevalent in your village / community?*
- *Why did Raja Ram Mohan Roy start a newspaper?*

Dayanand Saraswati

Dayanand Saraswati was born in a Brahmin family in Tankara village near Morbi in Saurashtra. In his early childhood, he realized that the idol worshipping and religious rituals were worthless. He renounced his family and the world in search of truth. He travelled across India for the next 15 years and also studied Yoga. He became a 'Sanyasi' i.e. an ascetic / recluse and studied the philosophy of Hinduism from Swami Virajanand Dandeesha in Mathura.



1.2 Dayanand Saraswati

Swami Dayanand Saraswati made an attempt to achieve national unity by advocating a classless and casteless society. He acquired a deep insight into the Indian-culture and religion through the Vedas. He preached to the people to 'Go Back to the Vedas'. He wrote a book entitled 'Satyarth Prakash'. He made people aware that in the Vedas there is no mention about the evils customs such as idol worship, rituals, child marriage, Sati Pratha (system), untouchability etc. He advocated Monotheism i.e. 'There is only one God'. He preached in Hindi and as a result his thoughts reached the maximum number of people in the country. Dayanand Saraswati established 'Arya Samaj' (1875 C.E.) branches of which were established in Lahore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Consequently, social changes occurred rapidly. Arya Samaj started a movement to reconvert those people to Hinduism who had changed their religion out of force or choice and were willing to return to their original faith.

After the death of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the activities of this organization were continued by leaders like Lala Hansraj, Pandit Gurudatt and Lala Lajpat Rai. In the year 1902 C.E. 'Kangdi Gurukul' was established near Haridwar by Swami Shraddhanand. Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya was started in Vadodara, Gujarat where the education focused on inculcating discipline, dignity of labour, tolerance, patience and moral values.

Ramkrishna Paramhans

Ramkrishna Paramhans was the torchbearer of the Indian culture. He was also a reformer and saint who had sought the truth through all the religions. He was born in Kamarpukur village of Hoogly district in Bengal. He took interest in the religious activities from his childhood. He became a priest in the Kali Temple of Dakshineswar near Kolkata. Many people were attracted towards him due to his preaching on purity

of character and deep knowledge. He tried to attain God in various forms. Many religious reformers like Keshavchandra Sen, Dayanand Saraswati and others had obtained guidance from him. Those influenced by the western culture, redeveloped their faith in culture and religion of India because of the preachings of Ramkrishna Paramhans.

Swami Vivekanand

A Bengali graduate, named Narendranath Dutt (1863-1902 C.E.) came into contact with Ramkrishna Paramhans who reciprocated his quest for knowledge. Narendra became a disciple of Ramkrishna and became an ascetic (sanyasi) later acquiring the name Swami Vivekanand. He did an intensive study of the Indian and Western philosophy.

Swami Vivekanand advised people to 'Serve the poor' and look for God in needy people. He imbibed pride for our rich cultural heritage and faith in a bright future in the Indian youngsters. He attended The Parliament of the Religions in Chicago in the United States in the year 1893 C.E. With his influential speech, he provided understanding about the Indian philosophy and culture. He propagated the Indian culture by touring various countries like the United States, Europe, Egypt, China, Japan etc. He was an ardent supporter of the Indian culture and a devout nationalist. He gave the legendary slogan to the Indians, "Arise, awake and stop not still the goal is achieved".

Swami Vivekanand established the 'Ramkrishna Mission' in Kolkata in the year 1897 C.E. in the name of his Guru. It has its headquarters at Bellur. This mission adopted the ideals of service to mankind through various works. The mission followed the slogan 'Service to man is service to God' by gaining motivation from the life of Ramkrishna Paramhans. This mission opened schools across the nation for imparting education. Hospitals were run by the mission to help the people in need. Even today the branches of the Mission are functional in India and abroad.



1.3 Ramkrishna Paramhans



1.4 Swami Vivekanand

Reformation Movements in the Muslim Community

In the early 19th century, social and religious reforms were initiated in Muslim community under the leadership of people like Haji Shariatullah from Bengal and Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan from Rai Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh. They were motivated by the preachings of the religious leader Shah Waliullah of Delhi. They believed that the Britishers could establish their rule in our country as the Islam in India was becoming weaker and corrupted. They started 'Wahabi' movement in order to strengthen the Islamic religion and culture and also to make it purer.

Many Muslims started acquiring English education due to the impact of the Wahabi Movement and the growing influence of the Western Culture. However, due to the orthodox nature of the Ulema, a large number of Muslims remained deprived of the English education, social awareness and reforms. That is why, the education of Muslims and the subsequent rise of the middle class was not satisfactory.

Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan was born in an aristocratic family. During the revolt of 1857, he was serving the East India Company as an employee and had remained loyal to the Company. After his retirement in 1869 C.E., he went to England and was influenced by the liberal ideas of the west. He advocated the idea of acquiring the English education as a mean to reform the Muslim community of its orthodox attitude and backwardness. He started a magazine namely 'Tahzib-UI-Akhlaq' in 1870 C.E. He established the Aligarh Muslim College in 1875 C.E. which is known as the 'Aligarh Muslim University' today. He translated the books of English literature and science in Urdu language and tried to make the Muslims familiar with the branches of knowledge from the west. He opposed the veil system (burkha pratha) and child marriage and advocated education for girls and widow remarriage.

Sikh Community

The reforms of the nineteenth century also influenced the Sikh community. 'Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee' was formed with an objective to reorganize the religious practices and remove the evil practices from the Gurudwaras. To impart English education along with the religious education to the Sikhs, 'Khalsa College' in Amritsar was established along with many other schools.

Parsi Community

The Parsi youngster who had acquired English education, established Rahnuma-e-Mazdayasne Sabha in 1851 for socio-religious reform movements and Dadabhai Navroji was the leader of this Sabha. This Sabha had started a periodical namely 'Rashta Gofar'. It gave an impetus to the reform movements and carried out work for awakening of the Parsis. K.R. Cama and Behramji Malbari also contributed in the socio-religious reforms. Cama laid emphasis on the



1.5 Dadabhai Navroji

propagation of education and Malbari emphasized on women empowerment. They opposed child marriage and encouraged widow remarriages.

Due to the efforts of Malbari, the government passed a law fixing the minimum age for marriage in 1891 C.E.

Jyotiba Phule

Jyotiba Phule was a well-known social reformer of Maharashtra. He started a school for girls in Pune in 1857 C.E. He helped the widows to remarry. He challenged the authority of the Brahmins in the society. He established the 'Satya Shodhak Samaj' in order to inculcate confidence, courage and enthusiasm in people.

Think

What is the status of education of girls in your community? What activities would you take up to promote education of girls in the community?



1.6 Jyotiba Phule

Thakkar Bapa

Thakkar Bapa's contribution as the head of the 'Akhil Hind Harijan Sangh' established by Gandhiji was very valuable in the upliftment of the untouchables (harijans). He worked tirelessly to provide relief to people affected by natural calamities. Amritlal Thakkar popularly known as Thakkar Bapa was born in 1869 C.E. in the city of Bhavnagar. He remained a dutiful and devoted servant of the people throughout his life. He was an engineer who left his lucrative job to serve the downtrodden and marginalized people after being inspired by Gandhiji.



1.7 Thakkar Bapa

Thakkar Bapa established the 'Panchmahal Bhil Seva Mandal' and tried to reform the lives of the Bhils who inhabited the deep forests and the hilly areas of the Panchmahal region. Thakkar Bapa and his followers freed the Bhils from the addiction of alcohol, other evil customs and superstitions. He opened schools for the Bhil children. He taught them how to operate a spinning wheel to produce Khadi and involved them in small cottage industries.

As time passed, awakening and nationalism spread among people which connected them better with the freedom movement. Gandhiji's emphasis upon the removal of the untouchability improved the condition of people from the backward classes.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the questions given below.

1. What kind of social evils were prevalent in our society before the independence?
2. What were the recommendations made by Raja Ram Mohan Roy to the British government?
3. What activities were carried out by the 'Arya Samaj' for the upliftment of the society?
4. What activities were carried out by the 'Ram Krishna Mission' for the upliftment of the society?
5. How did Thakkar Bapa and his followers contribute to the social reforms in Gujarat?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate word.

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in village.
2. The law banning the practice of Sati Pratha was passed by
3. Dayanand Saraswati wrote a book named
4. was the Guru of Swami Vivekanand.
5. The magazine named 'Rashta Gofar' was started by organization.

Q.3 Write a short note on the following characters.

1. Jyotiba Phule
2. Thakkar Bapa
3. Swami Vivekanand

Q.4 Match the items in column 'A' with that in column 'B'.

A

B

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Brahmo Samaj | 1. Dayanand Saraswati |
| 2. Arya Samaj | 2. Thakkar Bapa |
| 3. Ram Krishna Mission | 3. Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan and Shariatullah |
| 4. Wahabi Movement | 4. Swami Vivekanand |
| 5. Panchmahal Bhil Seva Mandal | 5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy |

2

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Development is the right of human beings. It means wherever and in whatever field, if there is an opportunity of development, humans have the right to progress. The industrial revolution and the scientific discoveries have opened up vast opportunities for technological advancements and developments. These developments have led to massive changes in human life. Technological advancements have empowered the creativity, which in turn simplified the process of production. Electricity, railways, telephone, vehicles, industries, electronic media are the important characters in the story of development.

**2.1 Effects of Pollution on living creatures**

An unlimited use of natural resources like water, air and natural vegetation has become the cause of widespread pollution. It is necessary to make an effort to see and understand both (pollution and development) in different context since these two phenomena run parallel in the modern times. In the present times, land, water, air, noise and space pollution has increased and its adverse effects could be seen on human life and our environment. With the industries coming up on a large scale, various kinds of pollutants affecting the environment have increased. Among it water, air and land pollution are of the main types. These three are the most important elements for the sustenance of life on the earth.

1. Water Pollution

Industries require water and during the process of manufacturing, water becomes impure / polluted which is drained into rivers, streams or on the ground. This chemical infested water pollutes the pure water of a river. Secondly, the water drained on open ground gradually percolates down and pollutes the underground water too. Growing urbanization is another reason behind widespread pollution. Dirty water from the gutters in urban areas is released into rivers and ponds which add to the problem of water pollution. Today even the rain water gets polluted due to industrialization. The smoke and gases released by the industries mix with the rain water and pollute it.

The dirty water released by industries and factories into rivers, streams and ponds destroys aquatic life. Many times we see news about mass death of fish because of excessive pollution in water. The sea water gets polluted due to oil drilling and oil spills. Water pollution causes various diseases like cholera, jaundice, vomiting, loose motion etc. That is why nowadays people have to carry their own water bottle, filled with fresh and filtered water, with them while travelling, to office or to school. Many rivers have turned into gutters. This polluted river water is used for agriculture and consequently pollutants enter into food grains, vegetables and fodder.

People from every class of the society, be it a politician, farmer, industrialist, educated individuals, artist or workers have a very casual attitude towards the environmental pollution. The water from industries should be purified before it is drained into streams or rivers. Government should implement the pollution control policies properly to control the industries. We should use water in a judicious way.

2. Air Pollution

Just like water, air pollution has become a major concern of the world. Industries have developed in every city and in most of the villages. The smoke and gases emitted by the industries mix with air and cause air pollution. Today the use of mineral oils has increased tremendously. The vehicles running on fossil fuels like petrol and diesel emit smoke and harmful gases like Hydrocarbons, Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon monoxide and Carbon dioxide which merge with the air and their proportion in air has increased. The proportion of CO₂ has increased due to the cutting of trees which has led to the intense problem of Global warming. Deforestation is another reason behind the increase in air pollution. Dust particles float in the air due to the depletion of the forest cover and trees.



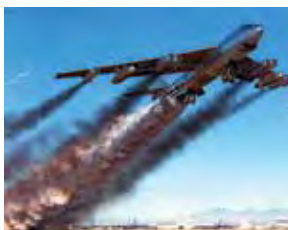
2.2 Water Pollution

Think

What could be done to conserve water in school / village?

Air pollution causes various diseases such as Asthma, breathing problems, lung infection etc.

Dust particles floating in the air lead to diseases like cold, cough and allergy. There have been instances when animals died due to suffocation caused by excess of pollution. The temperature of the atmosphere has increased due to pollution. At times these poisonous gases mix with rain drops and cause acid rain which is very harmful for animals and vegetation.



2.3 Sources of air pollution

To prevent air pollution, it is necessary to make certain rules for the industries and implement them strictly. Equipments that can filter smoke and harmful gases should be developed and installed. Industries that do not follow the norms should be punished strictly by a heavy fine or should be shut down. 'Environment Awareness Campaigns' should be organized. One should use petrol and diesel in a judicious manner. Use of pollution free fuel like C.N.G. and L.P.G. will help to a great extent. Strict implementation of P.U.C. in vehicles should be implemented.

Think

Does any of your activity contribute in spreading air pollution?

3. Land Pollution

Land pollution is not something that is easily visible but in this developing world, land pollution has become evident on a large scale. Growing industries and the polluted water from the drains flow on the ground and slowly pollute the land. The people who run industries and factories always try to acquire more land than what they require. According to them, they acquire more land for the future development. When industries occupy the agricultural land, it surely pollutes it as the industries dump solid waste on land. Nowadays polythene (plastic) is used on a large scale. Plastic is a non-degradable substance and pollutes the land. The urban waste like plastic, scrap and chemicals dumped on land gets dispersed over farm lands by wind and thus pollutes the land. Farmers use chemical fertilizers extensively to increase production and it also plays a major role in polluting the land and water.



2.4 Land Pollution

Think

- **Pollution is a chain. What will be your first step to break it? For example, not to drink tea in a plastic cup or not to take plastic carry bags to keep edibles etc.**
- **You must have seen many people picking up plastic. What do you think about this work?**

Polluted water from industries and drainage is used in the irrigation of fertile land, resulting in the polluted production of grains, vegetables etc. cultivated on such land. It results into Tuberculosis and bone diseases. Exhausted or shrinking fertile land leads to the risk of scarcity of crops. Plastic, solid waste material from the industries and polluted water destroy micro-organisms which make the land fertile. Eventually land becomes barren due to the destruction of micro-organisms.

Land pollution can be controlled. We should use plastic and necessary chemicals judiciously. No industries should be set up on arable land. We should conserve environment. Use of organic and traditional manure instead of chemical fertilizers is advisable. Pesticides should be used in minimum possible proportion. The plastic and solid waste should be recycled. Use of non-conventional sources of energy and green technology could be introduced. Drip irrigation saves water and prevents land degradation.

4. Noise Pollution

Apart from air and water pollution, noise pollution has increased as well. The noise created by the machines in industries, vehicle etc. is very loud. During the festivals and celebrations loudspeakers, D. J. bands etc. are used. This creates noise pollution. Noise pollution is also created by playing musical instruments loudly or by bursting noisy fire crackers at the time of celebration of any festival, victory in any game or elections. The city has maximum number of buses, auto rickshaws and two-wheelers. Haphazard parking leads to congestion of vehicles and the subsequent blowing of horns creates noise pollution.



2.5 Noise Pollution

Noise pollution leads to deafness and affects mental and emotional health also. People become more irritable. Nature is affected badly due to excessive noise. Certain insects and organisms that are very helpful to us die due to loud noise. It has become necessary to keep sign boards reading 'No honking' or 'silence please' near schools, dispensaries, hospitals etc. This shows the seriousness of noise pollution.

It is very important that the citizens themselves understand about it. We should not play musical instruments very loudly during celebrations or special occasions. We should not burst fire crackers producing loud noise. Vehicles should be sent for servicing at proper intervals. The rules regarding P.U.C must be made strict. Population increase must be controlled. To reduce the noise pollution, trees should be planted on both the sides of roads and around industries. The roads should be broad enough. If the traffic congestion is intensive then the road could be declared as a one-way. Awareness and appropriate action is the need of the hour to save ourselves from pollution.

Think

What kind of sound do you like? Why?

We all are aware how valuable water is. Still, while purchasing a bottle of 'mineral water', we do not realize its importance. Today, pure water is not the only concern. Gandhiji had said that water, land and forests belong to the community. Everybody enjoys equal right on it. It is a moral sin to make it a 'commodity for sale'. Among the man-made problems, water pollution holds the highest priority. We have to find an answer to it and this responsibility has to be shared equally by everybody by creating awareness. Every person has to understand his / her own responsibility and has to find various measures to make our environment cleaner and healthier.



- ***'Be a compassionate citizen'***
- ***'Save the environment , Environment will save us'***
- ***'Save Animals'***

2.6 Slogans for social awareness

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by pollution?
2. How does medical waste spread pollution?
3. Can pollution be caused by electronic equipments? How?
4. What kind of environment do you like? Why?

Q.2 How is your life connected with the following? Write about it.

1. Farms :
2. School :
3. State :
4. Country :

Q.3 Match the items in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

- | A | B |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Water in drainage | 1. Land pollution |
| 2. Asthama | 2. Noise pollution |
| 3. Chemical fertilizers, pesticides | 3. Air pollution |
| 4. Noise at 80 decibel | 4. Water pollution |

Q.4 Write a note : How population is spread in your village/city ?

3

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Nationalism means a feeling of pride and belongingness towards one's nation. It is also a willingness to sacrifice everything one has for the nation if the need arises. The factors responsible for the rise of nationalism in India developed notably after the revolt of 1857 C.E. The modern concept of nationalism originated in Europe. Various factors such as Renaissance, Reformation, The American and the French Revolution, Unification of Italy and Germany etc. played an important role in propagation of nationalism in Europe. The British rule in India helped Indians to gather the knowledge of the things happenings around the world and change their political, social, religious and economic views. Various factors fostering the modern nationalism arose in India. The educated and the intellectuals felt the need of self-rule in our country and this thought gradually spread far and wide in the nation. It was followed by the feeling of national unity. We will study various factors that led to the rise of nationalism In India.

1. Political Reasons

Before the British Rule, our country lacked political unity. India was divided into big and small princely states. The Britishers defeated many kings and established direct or indirect rule all over India. Under the dominance of the Britishers, a uniform administrative system was implemented. However, the overall experience of the British rule was not conducive. Besides, there were many other reasons that led to protests against the British rule. Gradually, this protest became more prominent and widespread.

2. Economic Reasons

India was financially ruined due to the economic policies of the Britishers. The Britishers took the raw materials from India to England and then the finished / manufactured goods were sold in the Indian market. The duty on the manufactured goods imported in India from England was negligible whereas heavy taxes were levied on the commodities manufactured in India. As a result, the Indian goods became more expensive than the imported goods. In this cut throat competition the handicraft and the cottage industries of India could not sustain itself. Many artisans became unemployed. Soon the Indians realized that it was the British policy to prosper England at the cost of Indian economy. This fostered the feeling of nationalism in the people of India.

3. Transport and Telecommunication

The railway, telegraph, post, land and water ways etc. were developed in India by the British for the military, economic and political reasons. However, it turned out to be a boon in disguise for the Indians. People came closer to one another due to the development of these facilities. Mobility of the intellectuals, artists and business class increased and they started exchanging thoughts and opinions. Discrimination of caste,

community and region became lesser due to increased communication and mass transportation. The national leaders could communicate their thoughts and plans to large number of people. Leadership was built at national level instead of regional level. This gave a notable contribution in the achievement of Swaraj.

4. Literature and Education

Education in English language paved way for the rise of Indian nationalism. The doors to western ideas of nationalism opened due to the English education. Most of the literature in the world was available in English. The people of our country learnt English language and became familiar with the recent trends in the world. Thus, we were inspired by the ideas of Democracy, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity (brotherhood) from the American War of Independence and the French revolution. People developed self-confidence, recognized the power of unity and began dreaming about a bright future for the independent India. Various novels, acts, stories, poems, songs etc. were written in regional languages. This written literature spread the message of national unity and devotion.

Think

How did English education prove to be advantageous or disadvantageous for the Indians?

5. Newspapers

Newspapers made a vital contribution in spreading the national awareness. The newspapers published from Bengal, Mumbai, Chennai and other areas criticized the policies of the Britishers and it awakened nationalist feelings in the hearts of people.



3.1 Contribution of newspapers

Think

How did the newspapers manage to arouse the feeling of nationalism among the Indians?

6. Magnificent and rich heritage of India

Ancient archaeologist Alexander Cunningham and his assistants excavated many sites of the ancient civilization in the Indus Valley. They discovered many archaeological remains depicting the rich heritage of India. Indian archeologist like Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, Madho Swarup Vats, and Rakhal Das Banerjee continued these excavations to unearth the remains of this majestic civilization. The scholars from the west in collaboration with the Indian scholars tried to find a lot about the Indian culture and heritage. Ancient Indian books on medical science, astrophysics, diplomacy and spirituality were translated into English and became known to the people of India and the world. A detailed research on the literary and cultural heritage of India fostered the feeling of pride and nationalism.

Things to know

Western scholars such as Max Muller, Wilson, Ferguson, Friedrich Schelling, Franz Bopp, other Indian scholars like Rajendralal Mitra, Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, Hariprasad Shashtri etc. wrote various articles and their writings made the people realize the significance of the Vedas, the Upanishad, the Ramayana, the Mahabharat, the Bhagvad Geeta, the Smrit Puran etc.

Establishment of the Indian National Congress

The above stated factors and other regional organizations had contributed towards the establishment of the Indian National Congress.

Things to know

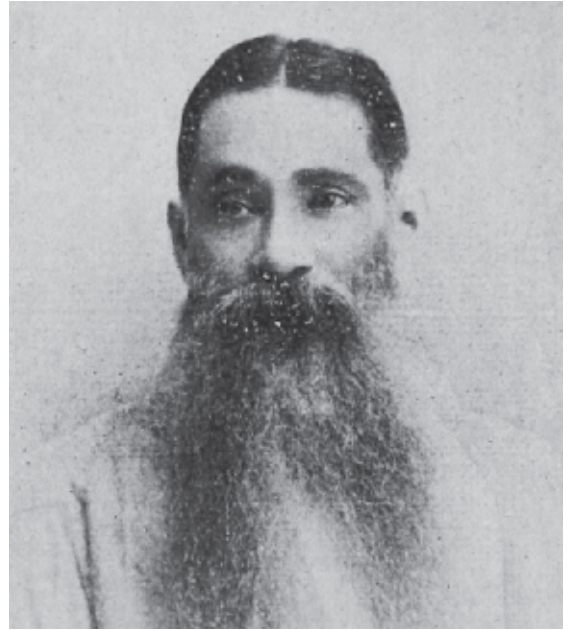
- ***Bengal British Indian Society - Kolkata (Calcutta)***
- ***Bombay Association - Mumbai (Bombay)***
- ***Madras National Sabha - Chennai (Madras)***
- ***Indian Association - Kolkata***
- ***Sarvajanik Sabha - Pune***

By the time Sir A.O. Hume retired as a British officer, he had realized that the British Empire was not as secure as it appeared to be. He believed that if the dissatisfaction among the people of India was not taken care of, there were chances of reoccurrence of revolts similar to the one in 1857 C.E. In order to keep the general dissatisfaction at bay, he thought of establishing a political organization.



3.2 A.O. Hume

Viceroy Lord Dufferin agreed to his idea and supported him. With the efforts of Allan Octavian Hume, Indian National Congress was established in December, 1885. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on 28th December, 1885 at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit school of Mumbai with Vyomesh Chandra Bonnerjee as the president. 72 representatives from different regions of India were present in this conference. The main leaders present in the conference were Dadabhai Navroji, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Firoz Shah Mehta, Badruddin Tayaabji, K.T. Telang, Dinsha Vachchha etc. Many problems related to the nation were discussed then.



3.3 Vyomeshchandra Banerjee



3. 4 Indian National Congress, First session, Mumbai - 1885

Things to know

Session	Place	President	Year	Number of Members
Second	Kolkata	Dadabhai Navroji	1886	432
Third	Chennai	Badruddin Taiyabji	1887	607

The Indian National Congress (1885-1905) in the Initial stages

The initial activities of the Indian National Congress were moderate and abided by the constitution. It included putting up demands for more political rights, economic and social growth and development of education. Among other demands, inclusion of more Indians in government services, reduction of expenditure on military and other administrative departments, debt relief to farmers, revival of the cottage industries etc. were included. The British Government turned down these demands. However, these demands laid down a strong foundation for the future struggle.

The Indian National Congress passed many resolutions such as the expansion of legislative councils and keep at least 50% elected representatives in it at the central and regional level. The parliament should be more answerable and transparent to the regional assemblies. Due to the demand of The Indian National Congress, the British government granted more freedom to the press and granted more personal liberty and freedom of speech to the people of India. The Indian National Congress inspired many educated youths and fostered nationalism in the educated class. As a result, many capable and potential leaders joined this organization.

Activity

Visit any social organization and know about its system of working.

Policy of Divide and Rule

The initial support by the British Government to The Indian National Congress soon turned into hostility. The British Government officials used to attend the sessions of the Indian National congress but later on the government banned the practice. Governor General Lord Curzon took certain steps against the interest of the national integrity and ignored the opinion of the Indians. He partitioned Bengal in 1905 C.E. as a part of his policy of 'Divide and Rule'.

Partition of Bengal (1905)

Bengal was the biggest province of the British India. It included certain parts of Bihar and Orrisa with a population more than 7 crores 80 lakhs. It was necessary to divide Bengal since the administration of such a big province was becoming difficult. Instead of removing the parts of Bihar and Orrisa, Eastern Bengal with a majority of Muslim population was separated from it. Bengal was the most active province in nationalist activities at that time. The main intention of Lord Curzon was to promote communal differences between Hindus and Muslims by this action and thus, weaken the momentum of political awakening among the people. National leaders and the common people understood the intention behind the partition and opposed it intensively.

Think

What could have been the possible ill effects of the partition of Bengal?

Bang Bhang Movement (Movement against the Partition of Bengal)

People opposed this effort to break the unity and integrity of Bengal by rallies, demonstrations and by distributing pamphlets. 'Vande Mataram' song from the novel 'Anand Math' written by Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya became the popular slogan during this protest. The nation was swept by a strong wave of nationalism.

People in Bengal observed the day of the implementation of the partition as the 'Mourning Day'. People went on a strike all over the region. As per the suggestion of Rabindranath Tagore, that day was also celebrated as the 'Day of unity'.



3.5 Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya

Swadeshi Movement

It was decided to intensify the Movement against the Partition of Bengal (Bang Bhang Movement) and expand its base. The main three characteristics of the movement were: (1) To trade and use Indian (Swadeshi) goods only. (2) To boycott imported goods. (3) To acquire national education and boycott the English education.

To achieve these goals, a committee was formed under the leadership of renowned members of the Indian National Congress like Surendranath Banerjee, Bipinchandra Pal, Arvind Ghosh etc. They urged the Indians to boycott foreign goods and clothes and use Swadeshi goods. Through articles in newspapers, procession, public meetings and folk songs people were made to understand the importance of using Swadeshi goods. Factories were started to produce Swadeshi goods. The import of goods like textile, salt, shoes, sugar, cigarette, tobacco etc. from England decreased drastically and the sale of Indian commodities and textile increased. The Swadeshi movement spread in other parts of India too.

Activity

- *Assume that you were a student in the year 1905 and the Swadeshi movement was on the move in the country. Make posters appealing people to join the movement.*
- *Make a list of Swadeshi and foreign goods that you observe around you nowadays.*

National Education

The third feature associated with the Swadeshi or the Boycott movement was the national education. Students took an active part in the Bang Bhang movement. As a result, many punitive actions such as levying fine or expelling students from the school / college were taken by the government. This called for an optional arrangements of national schools / colleges for students. In 1907 C.E. 25 national secondary schools and 300 national primary Schools became functional in Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore started Vishwabharati School in Shanti Niketan in 1901 C.E. The British Government failed in subsidizing the Bang Bhang Movement. Finally, the

British Government had to cancel the partition of Bengal in the year 1911 C.E. It was a historical and a memorable victory of the people of Bengal that was achieved through peaceful and non-violent means.

Things to know

The Vishwabharati Vidyalyaya, started in Shanti Niketan by Rabindranath Tagore, was conferred the status of Central Vishwabharati University in the year 1951 C.E. Here, the students are taught to become self-reliant and proper conduct of behaviour for a good life.

Rise of Extremists

Leaders like Dadabhai Navroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Firozshah Mehta believed in acquiring political rights through constitutional measures. They were known as the 'Moderates' since they had adopted a moderate attitude as per the trend of the time. The 'Moderates' prepared a strong ground for national awakening by uniting the educated middle class. They sowed the seeds of self-rule, equality, democracy, freedom in the minds of Indians. The outcome of their work formed a group of Indian youth who were enthusiastic, awakened and confident.



3.6 Dadabhai Navroji



3.7 Surendranath Banerjee



3.8 Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Moderate Leaders

In contrast to the moderate ideology, there was a group of three leaders, Lala Lajpat Rai from Punjab (Lal), Bal Gangadhar Tilak from Maharashtra (Bal) and Bipin Chandra Pal from Bengal (Pal). These leaders wanted to acquire the self-rule not as a favour but as their right. They followed the policy of aggression and revolution and hence, were called the 'Extremists'.

The Extremists

Lokmanya Tilak (1856-1920)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, popularly known as Lokmanaya Tilak, was a prominent 'Extremist' leader. He gave the slogan - "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it". He started the celebration of 'Ganesh Chaturthi' and 'Shivaji Jayanti'. He started two newspapers namely 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English. Its impact was noteworthy. He played an important role in the 'Home Rule Movement' in 1916 C.E.



3.9 Lokmanaya Tilak

Think

Why did Lokmanaya Tilak start the celebration of 'Ganesh Chaturthi' and 'Shivaji Jayanti'?

Lala Lajpat Rai (1856-1928)

Lala Lajpat Rai became popular as 'Punjab Kesri' or 'Sher-e-Punjab'. He was badly beaten in a lathi charge while protesting against the Simon Commission and it became the reason of his death. He quoted, "The Government which attacks its own innocent subjects has no claim to be called a civilised government. Bear in mind, such a government cannot survive for long. I declare that the blows struck at me will be the last nail in the coffin of the British rule in India".



3.10 Lala Lajpat Rai

Bipin Chandra Pal (1858-1932)

Bipin Chandra Pal was one among the trio of Lal, Bal and Pal. Initially, he came in contact with Brahma Samaj. He started a weekly 'New India' and a newspaper 'Vande Mataram'. The British government accused him of provoking the youngsters in violent activities. He was in favour of acquiring Swaraj through revolution.



3.11 Bipin Chandra Pal

Establishment of the Muslim League (1906)

The Britishers had adopted the policy of 'Divide and Rule'. Nationalism was growing at a quick pace in India and the Britishers found it necessary to break the national unity. They could successfully convince a group of Muslim leaders into forming the 'Muslim League'. It was formed in Dhaka in 1906 C.E. The religious head of Muslims - Agha Khan, Nawab of Dhaka- Salim Ullah Khan, Viceroy Minto and his private secretary Dunlop Smith played a vital role in the establishment of the Muslim League.

Home Rule Movement (1916)

Between 1916 and 1918, when the World War I was closing, prominent Indians like Joseph Baptista, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, G. S. Khaparde, Sir S. Subramania Iyer and the leader of the Theosophical Society, Annie Besant decided to organize a national alliance of leagues across India, specifically to demand Home Rule, or self-government within the British Empire for all in India. During this time, Tilak was conferred with the title 'Lok Manyu'. Annie Besant wrote various articles in the weekly 'The Common Will' and in the daily 'New India'. Annie Besant appealed to the British Government to share



3.12 Annie Besant

administrative powers and grant the 'Home Rule' to India at the earliest. Indian National Congress and the Muslim League supported the Home Rule Movement. Annie Besant was kept in house arrest at Uttakamandalam (Ooty) by the British government. Demonstrations and protests were launched at various places in India and finally the British Government had to set her free.

Things to know

Annie Besant was the first female to be selected as the president of the Indian National Congress session held at Kolkata in December, 1917.

Lucknow Pact (1916)

Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, then a member of the Congress as well as the League, made both the parties reach an agreement to pressurize the British government to adopt a more liberal approach towards India and give Indians more authority to run their country. The Lucknow Pact also established cordial relations between the two prominent groups of the Indian National Congress - the 'Moderates' and the 'Extremists'.

Subhash Chandra Bose and Azad Hind Fauj

Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23rd January, 1897 in Cuttack, Orissa. His mother's name was Prabhavati and father's name was Janakinath Bose. He was very intelligent since his childhood. He stood fourth in the I.C.S. exam in the year 1920 conducted in London. He joined the Indian National Congress after returning to India and participated in the freedom struggle. He was arrested for eleven times under the political offence. He became the president of the Haripura session of Congress in 1938 C.E. and the second time in the Tripura session held in 1939 C.E. Difference of opinion forced him resign from the post of the president of the Indian National Congress.

In May 1939, Subhash Chandra Bose formed a new political party - Forward Block. When the Second World War broke out in Europe, Forward Block launched an anti-war propaganda. As a result, Subhash Chandra and his followers were arrested and imprisoned by the government. While in jail Subhash Chandra Bose went on a hunger strike and that deteriorated his health and the government was forced to set him free. However, he was kept under house arrest.

On 17th January, 1941, Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from the house arrest. He disguised himself as a pathan and reached Berlin via Peshawar, Kabul and Moscow. He gave a speech on Berlin radio which shocked the Britishers. From there, he went to Japan via Sumatra.



3.13 Subhash Chandra Bose

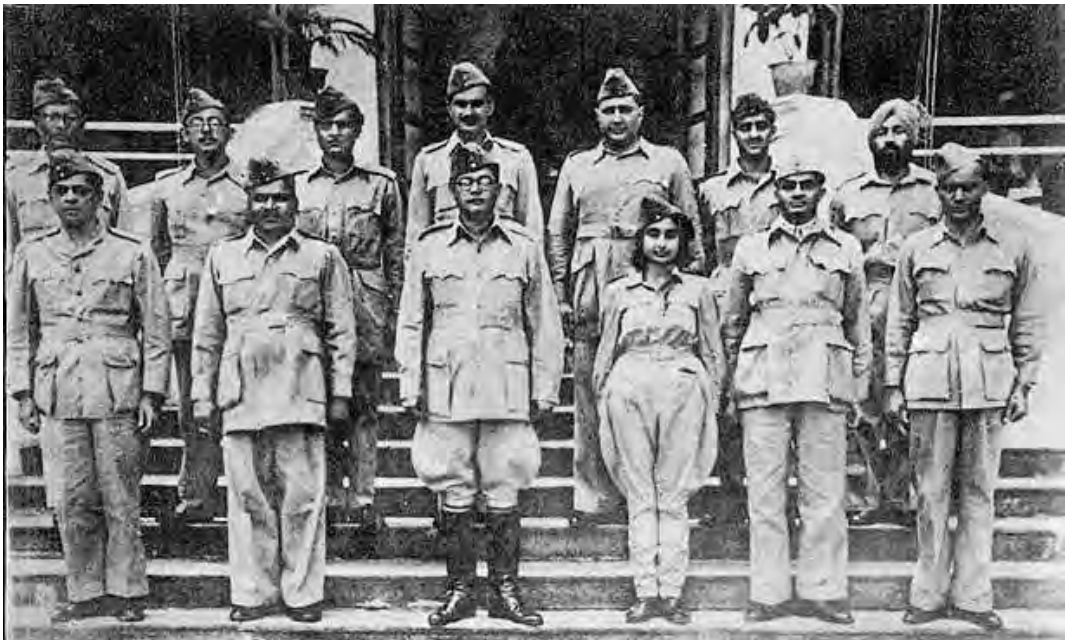
Things to know

Germany and Japan were fighting against England. Subhash Chandra Bose took advantage of this and started communicating with the German leader, Hitler and Japan's Prime Minister Tojo. Being an Asian country, Japan was in a better position to help, so Subhash Chandra Bose decided to start the fight for freedom with the help of Japan.

As the chief of Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army)

An Indian soldier from the British army, Captain Mohansingh formed 'Azad Hind Fauj' (Indian National Army) with the help of Indian soldiers who had surrendered to Japan as war prisoners. Due to differences of opinions between Japanese government and Rasbihari Bose, Mohansingh had to resign. The future of 'Azad Hind Fauj' (Indian National Army) became blurred. With a general consent, Rasbihari Bose appointed Subhash Chandra Bose as the chief of 'Azad Hind Fauj' on 4th July, 1943. He was given the honorary title of 'Netaji'. Netaji gave the slogan 'Chalo Delhi' and 'Jai Hind' to the Fauj and the nation.

He toured the countries of South-East Asia and appealed the Indians living there to sacrifice everything for the freedom of the country. He said to the people, "You give me blood and I will give you freedom". This slogan gave a new impetus to the freedom struggle.



3.14 Subhash Chandra Bose and comrades of Azad Hind Fauj

Activity

Make a list of various slogans which became famous during the freedom struggle of India.

Provisional Government

Subhash Chandra Bose established Aarzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind (Acting Government of Free India) in Singapore in October, 1943. He took charge as the chief of the army. This government declared a war against England and America.

Role of Azad Hind Fauj

Azad Hind Fauj was reorganised by Subhash Chandra Bose after he became the chief of the Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind. Proper training was given to the soldiers and the Azad Hind Fauj was divided into various battalions.

Things to know

Azad Hind Fauj was divided into four main battalions by Subhash Chandra Bose and was named as Gandhi, Subhash, Nehru and Azad respectively. A special and a separate battalion named 'Jhansi Ki Rani' constituted only of females and was led by Captain Laxmi Sehgal.

Azad Hind Fauj secured victory at various fronts in the Eastern border of India like Aarakan and Imphal. Later on, the Fauj was forced to retreat due to the shortage of food supply and heavy rain. America dropped the nuclear bomb on Japan and Japan surrendered. The dynamics of the war changed and the future of the Azad Hind Fauj became hazy. Four thousand soldiers died and 25,000 soldiers were arrested.

Think

What if the Azad Hind Fauj had achieved complete victory over the British India?

Netaji had taken a vow that he will not enter in the subjugated India. Netaji left Rangoon and Bangkok and moved ahead by air. As per the reports published by the Japanese government, his plane that took off from Taipei airport of Formosa on 18th August, 1945 crashed and Netaji, being seriously burned, succumbed to death.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. What factors played a major role in the rise of nationalism in India?
2. Describe the activities of the Indian National Congress in its initial phase.
3. What were the consequences of the partition of Bengal?
4. How did the need for national education arise in India?

Q.2 Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Define nationalism.
2. What do you understand by the moderates? Name them.
3. What do you understand by the extremists? Name them.
4. How was the day of the Partition of Bengal (Bang Bhang) observed?
5. Who played an important role in the establishment of the Muslim League?
6. Who established the Home Rule league?
7. Where was Subhash Chandra Bose born?
8. How did Subhash Chandra Bose reach Japan?
9. How was 'Azad Hind Fauj' formed?
10. Which slogans were given by Subhash Chandra Bose?
11. Where was the Provisional government formed?

Q.3 Identify me.

1. Indian National Congress was formed due to my efforts.
2. I adopted the policy of 'Divide and Rule' in India.
3. The novel 'Anand math' was written by me.
4. I was the first president of the Indian National Congress.
5. "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it".

Q.4 Match the items in column 'A' with those in column 'B' appropriately.

'A'	'B'
1. Rabindranath Tagore	1. New India
2. Lokmanya Tilak	2. Kesari
3. Lala Lajpat Rai	3. The Common Will
4. Bipin Chandra Pal	4. Shere-e-Punjab
5. Annie Besant	5. Shanti Niketan
	6. Amrut Bazaar Patrika

Q. 5. Write a short note on 'Azad Hind Fauj'.

4

THE SUPREME COURT



4.1 Judgments of the Supreme Court in the Newspapers

Activity

Collect the cuttings of judgments published in newspapers and fill the table given below.

Sr. No.	Name of the court	Who filed the petition?	Against whom?	The judgment / verdict
1.				
2.				
3.				

Here you must have noticed the significance of courts. Let us discuss about the need of courts.

Read and Think

Law is required for the safety and welfare of people. When any citizen or institution breaks any law, a specific process is followed to address the issue. There is a hierarchy of courts to impart justice in our country. It starts with the Taluka court as the lowest court succeeded by the District Court, the High Court and the Supreme Court. The Judiciary is one of the most important organs of the government. Judiciary is kept independent from the Legislature and the Executive.

What does 'independent judiciary' mean? Is there any relation between the courts in your village / city and the Supreme Court located in Delhi? You will get the answer of these questions in this chapter.



4.2 The Supreme Court

What is the role of the Supreme Court?

The Supreme Court is the highest among all the courts in the nation. It came into existence on 28th January, 1950. It holds the right of conferring the fundamental rights granted to us by the constitution. Citizens have the right to file an appeal directly in the Supreme Court if any of his / her fundamental rights has been violated. Any citizen or institution can file a petition in the Supreme Court to avail justice in the view of public interest. This is known as PIL (Public Interest Litigation). The Supreme Court interprets the constitution and advises the president and the Parliament in the same regards. It also enjoys the power to review the judgment passed by any of the lower courts. The Supreme Court solves disputes between citizens and the government, between states and between the centre and state. To understand this, let us study the 'Save Narmada' movement of Gujarat.

There was a protest against increasing the height of the Narmada dam above 110 meters near Navagam. Environmentalist organizations and NGOs from Madhya Pradesh and other regions were fighting for the rights of the tribals who would lose their land and habitat forever due to this project. The Supreme Court passed a judgment on 8th March, 2006 to resolve this conflict between the two states. It stated that in accordance with the rising population, it was necessary to carry out this project. There was a possibility of a positive development in the environment and benefits to all the living beings due to the 'Sardar Sarovar Yojna'. The arid areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh would get water and the expansion of desert could be kept under control. Proper rehabilitation of the tribals affected by this project should be given the top priority and hence their fundamental rights could be protected.



4.3 The Narmada dam

Activity

Fill the table given below with the judgments published in different newspapers.

Case	Judgment
1. Dispute between Centre and State.	
2. Dispute between two states.	
3. Dispute between two citizens.	
4. Dispute between person and government.	
5. Dispute between a person and an institution.	

Why is judiciary independent?

Imagine yourself into a situation where a powerful person captures the land belonging to your family and you go to the court to get your property back but the system is such that a powerful / influential person can remove or transfer a judge from his / her post. In such a situation, the judge would favour the powerful person only.

So, if Judiciary is deprived of freedom, if powerful / influential people can control the judiciary, there would be no impartial judgment. That is the reason why our constitution does not allow such kind of interference. That is why judiciary has been kept independent from legislature and executive. Thus, once the judges are appointed in the High court and the Supreme Court, it becomes very difficult to expel them from their respective positions. If an individual feels that his / her fundamental right is violated, he / she can go to the court.

Think

Can an ordinary citizen win a case over a powerful / influential person in this judicial system? Justify your response.

Are the courts at various levels connected with one another?

Yes, they are. To understand this, let's understand the procedure of filing a petition. If an individual finds the judgment given by the lower court not satisfactory then he / she can file a petition in the upper court.

To understand this concept, let's discuss a case. There were few houses in the southern direction where Ratlam Municipality had constructed road. Behind these houses was an old road leading to the Government College. Near the junction of the old and the new Municipality road, ran a culvert of dirty water. Industries released dirty water infested with chemicals in this culvert. It had become the source of foul smell and mosquitoes. Slum dwellers answered the natural calls by the sides of this culvert. The health department had failed in controlling the mosquitoes. The residents had repeatedly written applications to remove the dirt around it but the health department failed to take care of it too. As a result, the residents appealed in the Taluka court (Court of the sub-division magistrate).

The Magistrate gave the verdict in the favour of the residents.

Judgment / verdict by the Taluka Court



Municipality and Town Improvement Trust have failed in their duty of maintaining cleanliness. Both the institutions are ordered to cleanse the place with immediate effect. Within 15 days the work of a closed drainage should be completed.

The Municipality challenged this verdict in the Ratlam District Court.

Judgment by the District Court



The judgment of the Taluka court is declared to be unfair.

The residents challenged the verdict in the High Court. The High Court sustained the verdict of the Taluka Court but added to the verdict....

Judgment by the High Court



For a closed drainage system 7 months' time is given instead of 15 days. The pits should be filled with soil to stop the water accumulation and mosquitoes breeding. All work should be completed within two years.

Ratlam Municipality was unhappy with the verdict and so it moved to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court sustained the judgment of the Taluka court and further ordered that....

Judgment by the Supreme Court



The chemical and the dye plants which were responsible for the pollution should be closed with the joint effort of the Municipality and the state government.

4.4 Judge giving out the judgment / verdict

Activity

Arrange a mock court procedure from the Taluka court to the Supreme Court in classroom with the help of your teacher.

Can any citizen appeal in a court?

We have learnt that any citizen can appeal in a court for the protection of his / her fundamental rights. But in reality, poor people find it very difficult to go to the court. The legal procedures not only require a lot of money and paper work but also it is very time consuming. For a poor person, who is illiterate and incurring irregular income, it becomes really tough to go to court and demand justice.



4.5 A labourer pulling a hand-cart

Keeping this fact in mind, the Supreme Court announced the provision of the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the year 1980. With this, the Supreme Court has made an effort that maximum people can reach up to court for justice. Any individual or institution can file a case on behalf of people from the deprived classes. If any of the fundamental rights are being violated then a citizen can appeal straight in the High Court or the Supreme Court. After 1980 PIL was used to bring justice to many deprived sections of the society. For example: PIL were filed to free labourers for inhuman labour or to release the prisoners from the jail in Bihar after their term of punishment was over.

Things to know

The Mid-Day Meal Programme launched in the government aided school too is an outcome of one such PIL.

If the Supreme Court finds any PIL regarding fundamental rights and / or its implementation inappropriate then the Court may punish the person, group of people or the institution.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. Narmada Yojana is an important multipurpose Project. It possibly does not violate fundamental right of any individual. Why this judgment was given by the Supreme Court? Discuss it.
2. Why should the Judiciary be independent?
3. Why is the 'Public Interest Litigation' considered to be an important step?
4. State the various judgments given by different courts in the case of Ratlam Municipality.

Q.2 Read the following statements in reference to Ratlam Municipality case. Put a tick mark (✓) for the correct and cross mark (X) for an incorrect statement. Correct and rewrite the incorrect statements.

1. Municipality took the case to the District Court as it was dissatisfied with the decision given by the lower court.
2. Municipality appealed to the High Court against the judgment given by the Supreme Court.
3. The Supreme Court approved the judgment given by the High Court.

5

REVOLUTIONARIES OF INDIA

Today, being the Martyr's day, a film named 'The Legend of Bhagat Singh' are going to be shown in school. On entering the class, a teacher recited the following verse :

**"Sarfroshi ki tamanna, ab hamare dil mein hai,
dekhna hai jor kitna baju e katil mein hai."**

After reciting these lines, the class teacher talked about the revolutionaries of India.

Many known-unknown martyrs struggled for freedom till death during the freedom struggle of India. After the revolt of 1857, many revolutionaries fought individually or they formed groups and declared revolt against the British Empire. People all over the country remember their stories till the date. Those brave men and women who revolted against the British government are known as the revolutionaries of India. Their activities were revolutionary. People from all walks of life, literate or illiterate, royal or ordinary took part in this revolution. Revolutionary activities were carried out in varying degrees across India. Revolutionary activities were initiated by the first martyr Vasudev Balwant Fadke who hailed from Maharashtra.

Activity

Gather information about any one revolutionary activity of the current times and write a short note on it.

Chingari

**Malik teri Raza Rahe aur tu hi tu rahe,
Baki na main rahu ne meri aarzo rahe,
Jab tak hain tan mein jaan, rago mein laho rahe,
Tera ho jikra ya teri hi justjo rahe.**

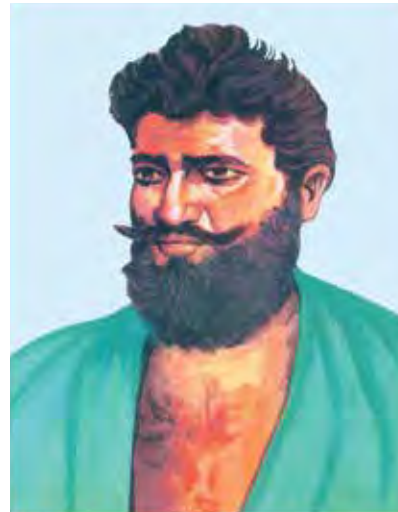
- Ramprasad Bismil



5.1 Torch of revolution

Vasudev Balwant Fadke

Vasudev Balwant Fadke was the pioneer of the revolutionary activities in India. He worked in Pune. Injust and partial approach of the British government irritated him so much that he left his job. He took a vow of not applying Tilak on his forehead and not to cut his hair till he did not free India from the clutches of the Britishers. He formed a secret armed group of revolutionaries called Ramoshi to fight against the British.



5.2 Vasudev Balwant Fadke

British government declared him 'Wanted' with a bounty of Rs. 4000/- . He trained young men to attack the British camps, to rob the government treasury and to use guns and other weapons. The British government became desperate to arrest him at any cost.

Things to know

Vasudev Fadke was arrested at 3:00 a.m. while he was asleep in a village in Hyderabad district. He was put into jail but he fled from there by jumping over the wall. He was caught after a chase of 25 km. He was tortured in the jail. He died in Aden Prison in February, 1883 C.E. as a result of his protest in the form of hunger strike.

Vir Sawarkar

Vinayak Damodar Sawarkar was born on 28th May, 1883 in Bhagur village of Nasik district in Maharashtra. He fostered revolutionary ideas since his childhood. He established an organisation named - 'Mitra Mela' which was later known as 'Abhinav Bharat'. The main objective of this organisation was to free India from the British rule with the help of armed revolt.

Vir Sawarkar was the first Indian to kindle the foreign clothes. He acquired scholarship from the institute of Shyamji Krishna Verma and went to London for further studies. Vir Sawarkar wrote a book titled '1857: India's first freedom struggle'. It was banned even before it was published.

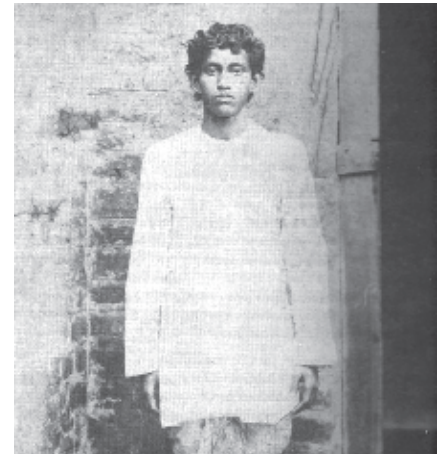


5.3 Vir Sawarkar

He was arrested in 1910 for his association with the revolutionary group 'India House'. Sawarkar was sentenced to two life terms of imprisonment that is of fifty years and was moved to the Cellular Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It was also known as 'Kalapani'. Later due to poor health he was kept under house arrest in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Vir Sawarkar died on 26th February, 1966.

Khudiram Bose

Khudiram Bose was born on 3rd December, 1889 in village Habibpur of the Midnapur district in Bengal. He lost his parents in his childhood and was raised by a teacher named Satyen Babu who inspired him to be a revolutionary. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement and kindled the foreign clothes. Khudiram Bose used to dive in the river Ganga and topple the boats carrying salt. In this way he used to break the unjust salt laws.



5.4 Khudiram Bose

On 30th April, 1908, Khudiram Bose and Praful Chaki threw a bomb on the horse carriage of judge Kingsford to kill him. Judge Kingsford survived the attack but the wife and daughter of lawyer Kennedy died in this attack.

Things to know

When being surrounded, Praful Chaki shot himself before the police could arrest him. Khudiram Bose was captured and hanged. He became the youngest martyr to die at the age of 18 for the nation.

Think

What would have been your contribution if you were there during the Freedom Struggle ?

Ramprasad Bismil

Ramprasad Bismil was born in Shahjahanapur in the United Province (Uttar Pradesh) in 1897 C.E. He was the kingpin of the Kakori conspiracy where the revolutionary hatched a plan to rob a train carrying the treasury for which he was sentenced to death. Ramprasad was one of the members who formed revolutionary organization Hindustan Republican Association. Bhagat Singh praised him as a great poet-writer of Urdu and Hindi. 'Bismil' was his pen name. He had translated the books Catherine from English and Bolshevikon Ki Kartoot from Bengali. His poems inspired patriotic fervour among the Indians.



5.5 Ramprasad Bismil

**Dar-o-diwar pe hasrat se nazar karte hain,
Khush raho ahle vatan, hum to safar karte hain.**

- Bismil

Ashfaq Ullah Khan

Ashfaq Ullah Khan and Ramprasad Bismil had set an example of Hindu-Muslim unity. They were childhood friends. He was an expert in horse riding and shooting. He had prevented the attack on Arya Samaj temple in Shahjahanapur. He was involved in the Mainpuri train robbery conspiracy as well as Kakori conspiracy. He too was hung in the prison on the same day as Ramprasad Bismil.

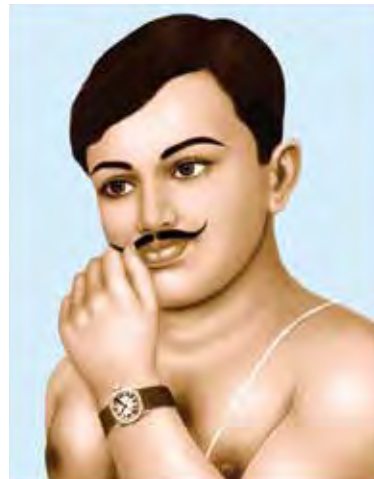


5.6 Ashfaq Ullah Khan

**Kuch aarzo nahin hai, hai aarzo to yeh,
Rakh de koi jarasi khak-e-vatan kafan mein.**
-Ashfaq Ullah Khan

Chandra Shekhar Azad

His real name was Chandra Shekhar Sitaram Tiwari. He was born on 23rd July, 1906 in Bhavra village of Alirajpur district in Madhya Pradesh. He received preliminary education in Kashi. He was a nationalist since the childhood. Chandra Shekhar participated in the Non-cooperation movement. When he was arrested for the first time he was so young that the police did not have 'handcuffs' of his size. In the court when he was asked his name, he said 'Azad'. He told that his father's name was 'freedom' and residence was 'prison'. After that he became popular as 'Azad'.



5.7 Chandra Shekhar Azad

He too participated in the train robbery at Kakori station. Forty revolutionaries were arrested but Azad managed to escape. The British government announced a bounty to catch him. Azad had taken a vow to not to be caught alive by the British authority. On 27th February, 1931 C.E. Azad was surrounded by the British police in Alfred Park of Allahabad. Azad put up a brave fight single handedly and then he shot himself. It is said that the police was so scared of Azad that they shot two-three bullets into his body to confirm his death before they stepped closer to him.

Things to know

The train carrying the government treasury was going from Saharanpur to Lucknow on 9th August, 1925. On the way, at Kakori station the train was robbed by the revolutionaries. Their main goal was to collect money for weapons and other revolutionary activities.

Activity

Visit a memorial of any revolutionary. Gather more information about him / her.

Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh was born on 28th September, 1907 in Banga village of Lyalpur district in Punjab. He studied European revolutionary movements and was attracted to anarchist and Marxist ideologies. He became involved in numerous revolutionary organisations and quickly rose through the ranks of the Hindustan Republican Association to become one of its main leaders. He came in contact with Shukhdev, Bhagwat Charan and Yashpal while he studied at Lahore National College. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly on 8th April, 1928.



5.8 Bhagat Singh

Their main objective was to draw the attention of the British government. They could have escaped after throwing the bomb but they stood there and shouted slogans like

Inqalab Zindabad!

Samrajyavad ka naash ho!!

Duniya ke Mazdoor ek ho!!!

They dispersed pamphlets with a revolutionary message, fired shots in the air and then surrendered themselves peacefully. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru killed British officer Saunders to avenge the murder of Lala Lajpat Rai. The trio was hanged on 23rd March, 1931.

**Dil se niklegi na mar kar bhi vatan ki ulfat,
meri mitti se bhi khushboo-e-vatan aayegi.**

- Bhagat Singh

Think

What would have been his contribution in India's freedom struggle if Bhagat Singh had lived longer?

Shyamji Krushna Verma

Shyamji Krushna Verma was born on 4th October, 1857 in Mandvi village of Kutch. He was the pioneer of revolutionary activities abroad. He graduated from the Oxford University. He played a vital role in establishing the 'Indian Home Rule Society' in London on 18th February, 1905. Its office was in his house and it was given the name - 'India House'. For the propagation of his institution, he started a magazine entitled 'Indian Sociologist'. Shyamji Krushna Verma was associated with Vinayak Sawarkar, Lala Hardayal, Madanlal Dhingra, Sardar Singh Rana and Madam Cama in the revolutionary activities. He arranged scholarship for Indians. In 1909 C.E. Madanlal Dhingra shot dead Sir William Wyllie near Trafalgar Square in London for which he was hung to death. Feeling unsafe in London, Shyamji Krushna Verma shifted to Paris. After some time he shifted to Switzerland. He died in 1930 C.E.



5.9 Shyamji Krushna Verma

Things to know

The urns of ashes of Shyamaji and his wife Bhanumati were brought to India on 4th September, 2003 at Mandvi (Kutch). A memorial called Kranti Tirth dedicated to him was built and inaugurated in 2010 near Mandvi. Full scale replica of India House and galleries dedicated to earlier activists of Indian independence movement are constructed and the urns containing ashes are kept there. The urns were travelled throughout Gujarat to pay them due homage.

Madam Cama

Madam Cama was born on 24th September, 1861 in Mumbai. She stayed in London from 1902 to 1907 C.E. In 1905 C.E. She was an associate of Shyamji Krushna Verma in establishing Indian Home Rule Society. She was present in the 2nd International Socialist Conference held in Stuttgart of Germany in 1907 C.E. In this conference, she unfurled the tricolor flag with the slogan 'Vande Mataram'.



5.10 Madam Cama

Things to know

The flag unfurled by Madam Cama had eight lotus flowers representing the 8 provinces. The Sun and the Moon had been displayed as Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Activity

Make a list of women who actively participated in the Indian freedom movements.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. What was the vow taken by Vasudev Fadke?
2. Why was Khudiram Bose hanged?
3. Which book was written by Vir Sawarkar?
4. How did Chandra Shekhar come to be known as 'Azad'?
5. Who threw a bomb in the legislative assembly?
6. What activities were carried out by Shyamji Krushna Verma?

Q.2 Identify me.

1. I used to topple the boats carrying salt.
2. I established an institution - 'Mitramela'.
3. I prevented the attack on 'Arya Samaj' temple.
4. It's my vow that "I will never be caught alive".
5. I established 'Indian Home Rule Society'.

Q.3 Write a short note on the following.

1. Vir Sawarkar
2. Vir Bhagat Singh
3. Chandra Shekhar Azad
4. Shyamji Krushna Verma

6

HUMAN RESOURCES

Activity

Every student will write information about her / his family which will include details like name, age, sex, address, education, profession, etc. Collect this information from the whole class and classify the information into various categories such as; education up to SSC, HSC, graduation, post-graduation etc.

Do you know?

The way we collect information about the whole class, similarly we can collect information about the entire population and it is done at regular intervals. Let's discuss about it.

What is census? Why is it carried out?

Collection and cataloguing of information about people living in a country or any particular region of the country is known as the Census. It is done every 10 years under the regulation of central government.

The last census in our country was carried out in the year 2011. It was done for the 7th time after the independence. In the census of 2011, there was a provision of providing a Unique ID number and an identity card to every citizen. It was the special feature of the census 2011. It is our duty to provide correct information to the government.

Human resource is the human capital of our country. The development of a nation depends on its human capital. It is the wealth of a nation. Development of a country depends not only on the area of the country or its natural resources but it is also based upon the quality and quantity of human resource that contribute a lot to the economic development. The health, education, professional skills and ambitions increase the productivity of the nation and as a result, the country develops.

This is done in order to take necessary measures. Census is mandatory in order to plan out country's 5 years Development plan in regard to food, water, housing facilities, industry, electricity, employment, education and conservation. Nowadays, forest department keeps a record of endangered animals, birds and plants. Even domestic animals are counted.

An estimate of the population of India

The total land area of our country is 32,87,263 Sq. km which is 2.42% of the world's total land area. Area wise, India stands 7th in the world. More than 16% of the world's population lives in India. India stands 2nd in terms of population after China.

Activity



Fill in the details in the table given below after referring to the information about the census 2011 on - <http://www.census2011.co.in>

	Males	Females	Total
Country			
State			
District			
Village/City			

Qualitative human population is also called human resources. The quality of human resources depends on education and intelligence. Skilled citizens like doctors, educationists, engineers, sportsmen, industrialists, businessmen, farmers, artisans, labourers and other responsible citizens are the human resources. Children and youth are the potential resources.

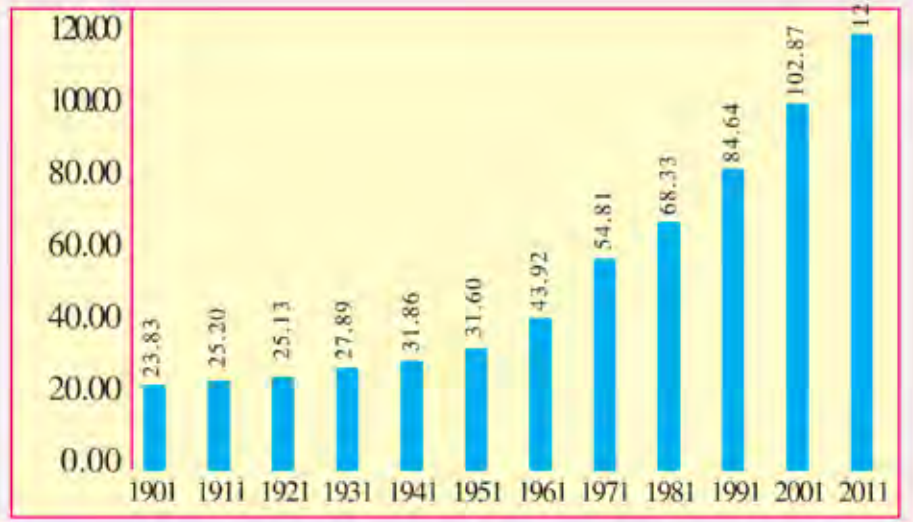
Population Growth

The population of India has increased by 18.1 crores in a decade between 2001 to 2011. However, the population growth rate has gone down which is a noteworthy point. Moreover, there has been an increase in the number of literate / educated citizens.

The population of India in 2001 was 102.87 crores which has increased to 121.01 crores in the year 2011. This is a matter to worry about for the central government and hence various policies and schemes have been launched to bring the population growth under control. Consequently, the rate of population growth has gone down by 1.7%.

Things to know

Chart showing the population growth rate of India



Reasons for the Population Growth

Population increase is a natural phenomenon but there are various factors responsible for the population growth. These are as follows:

First is immigration from other countries for industrial or trading or educational or just for the settlement purpose.

Second is the lower death rate in the last two decades. Earlier, the rate of population growth was low as the infant and female mortality rate was high. The number of pregnant women dying due to the unavailability of proper medical aid was high. The modes of transportation and roads were not as good as now so people could not reach the medical centers easily in times of need. There was no control over diseases like cholera, typhoid, plague etc. Even the famines were more frequent succumbing many lives. Medical facilities were not as developed and accessible as now.

The scenario has completely changed today. Nutritious food is now easily available to people. Communicable diseases are under control due to the advanced medical treatment and vaccination programmes. Immediate medical help, speedy mode of transport and communication are easily available. Pre and post disaster management has improved and people who get affected are rehabilitated faster. Thus, the death rate has gone down. This has led to a higher population growth rate. Apart from the above factors, the average life expectancy of humans has increased. The average life expectancy of humans in 1920 was 40-41 years which has now increased to 63-64 years.

There are many factors responsible for an increase in the birthrate. Few of them are illiteracy, superstitions, orthodox thinking, social customs where a male child is considered important, child marriage, poverty, widow re-marriage, negative attitude towards the idea of a small family etc.

Rising population causes administrative problems for e.g. shortage of food, water, housing, environmental pollution, conservation, employment, traffic congestion etc. To deal with such problems many policies, schemes and legal measures have to be planned.

Things to know

As per the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the appropriate marriageable age for males is 21 years and for females it is 18 years. Marriage before this age is a crime.

Activity

Let's think about this and discuss.

(1) Lesser the children, Better the development.

(2) Small Family, Happy Family.

Discuss in a group and document the outcome of your discussion

- Do all the societies cherish the idea of a small family - happy family?
- What should be done to remove the superstitious beliefs, orthodox views and illiteracy from our society?

Study the population chart between 1901 and 2011 and make necessary interpretations

Census Years	Population	Change in Population between Censuses	Percent change between Censuses	Annual Growth Rate (percent)
1901	238,396,327	-	-	-
1911	252,093,390	13,697,063	5.8	0.6
1921	251,321,213	-772,177	-0.03	0
1931	278,977,238	27,656,025	11.0	1.0
1941	318,660,580	39,683,342	14.2	1.3
1951	316,088,090	42,427,510	13.3	1.3
1961	439,234,771	78,146,681	21.6	2.0
1971	548,459,652	108,924,881	24.8	2.2
1981	683,329,097	135,169,445	24.7	2.2
1991	846,421,039	163,091,942	23.9	2.2
2001	1,028,737,436	182,316,397	21.5	2.0
2011	1,210,193,422	181,455,986	17.6	1.6

1. Mark the decades in which the population increased and decreased.
2. In which decade the population increased the maximum? Suggest the possible reasons.
3. In which decades the population decreased? Suggest the possible reasons.
4. What could be the reasons for a decrease in the population growth rate in the last decade?

Density of Population

The average number of people living per sq. km. area is termed as the density of population. Population density is associated with social, economic and geographical conditions.

Things to know

Area / Region	Total Population in 2008 (in millions)	Average growth rate in % (2005 -10)	Rate of productivity (2007)	Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	Life expectancy in years	
					Male	female
The world	6749.7	1.2	2.54	49	65.1	69.6
Developed nations	1226.3	0.3	1.60	7	73.0	80.2
Developing nations	5523.4	1.4	2.73	54	63.8	67.4
India	1186.2	1.5	2.78	54	63.3	66.6

Top ten countries in terms of population

2008 C.E.			2050 C.E. (Estimated)		
Sr. No.	Country	Population (in million)	Sr. No.	Country	Population (in million)
1.	China	1324.7	1.	India	1755.2
2.	India	1149.3	2.	China	1437.0
3.	U.S.A.	304.5	3.	U.S.A.	438.2
4.	Indonesia	239.9	4.	Indonesia	343.1
5.	Brazil	195.1	5.	Pakistan	295.2
6.	Pakistan	172.8	6.	Nigeria	282.2
7.	Nigeria	148.1	7.	Brazil	259.8
8.	Bangladesh	147.3	8.	Bangladesh	215.1
9.	Russia	141.9	9.	Congo	189.3
10.	Japan	127.7	10.	Philippines	150.1

1 Million = 10 lakhs

Population varies from country to country. Even in our country all the regions or states don't have the same population. There is no uniformity in the distribution of population. Population density is high in the fertile alluvial plains of river, deltas, industrial area, etc. On the other hand, the population density is low in the areas like desert, mountains and forests due to unfavourable conditions.

Activity

Use different colours to indicate the five states having the maximum density of population in 6.2 Map.



6.1 Population density in India - state wise



6.2 India - political

Read and interpret. Suggest reasons for the differences you observe

Top 5 districts in terms of population				
	District	Males	Females	Total
1.	Ahmedabad	37,83,050	34,21,150	72,04,200
2.	Surat	33,93,742	26,79,489	60,73,231
3.	Vadodara	21,58,229	20,07,339	41,65,568
4.	Rajkot	19,75,131	18,24,639	37,99,770
5.	Banaskantha	16,09,148	5,06,897	21,16,045

Top 5 district in terms of population density		
Sr.No.	District	Population density (per Sq. km)
1.	Surat	1376
2.	Ahmedabad	890
3.	Anand	711
4.	Gandhinagar	660
5.	Navsari	602

Factors affecting the density of population

Density of population is affected by various geographical factors like altitude, climate, weather, topography, type of crops, availability of minerals, water and energy sources etc. Along with it transport and communication facilities, education and health facilities, industrialization, employment opportunities, urbanization, latest technology etc. also affect the density of population.

Five states having the maximum population

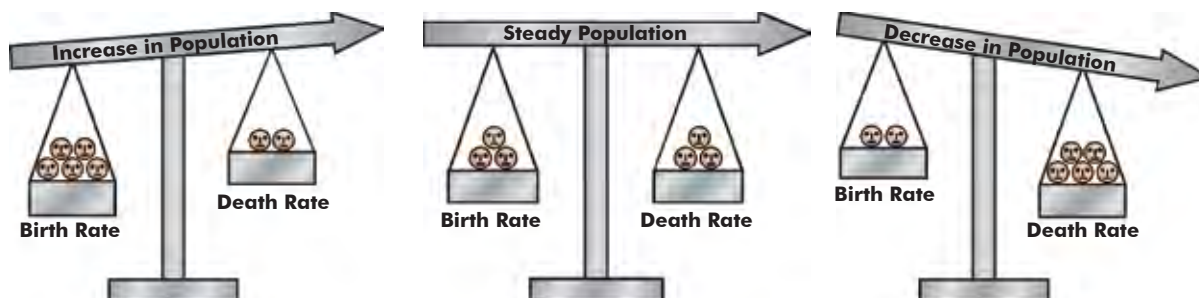
Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

Five states and Union Territories having the least population

Lakshadweep Islands, Diu and Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim.

Birth rate

The total live births in one year per 1000 persons in a given area is known as birth rate. For the past few years the birth rate in India has been consistently declining. People exercise family planning more than before. In rural areas, the implementation of family planning is much lesser due the lack of education, lack of health facility, poverty, unemployment and ignorance about the means of birth control.



6.3 Comparison of birth rate and death rate

Death rate

The number of deaths in one year per 1000 persons in a specific area is termed as death rate. The one who takes birth dies too hence the death rate can never be zero. Still various researches, medical treatments, medicines, vaccination, control over diseases, new technology etc. can bring down the death rate.

Migration

When people shift from one place to another, it is known as migration. People indulge into a range of activities in order to earn and develop. Socio-Cultural needs also compel people to keep migrating. The rural population is attracted towards the urban areas for better facilities in education, business, industries, employment and administration. Currently, 62% of the population of Gujarat lives in rural areas and 38% lives in urban areas.

Activity

- ***Make a list of all those foreign countries where people from your area have settled.***
- ***Make a list of all those states from where people have come to Gujarat and settled down.***

Population Composition

The classification of the total population into various categories is called population composition. The categorization is done as per male-female, age group, literacy rate, rural-urban areas, religions, linguistic groups, professional groups etc. Thorough study of these categories helps us to understand the population composition.

Age Structure

The total population of the nation comprises of three age groups i.e. children, adults and senior citizens.

Children	Adults	Senior citizens
0 to 14 years	15 to 59 years	Above 59 years

Among the above three groups maximum and the most important difference is seen in the first and the third group. As per the 2001 Census 35% to 40% of total population is below 18 years whereas the 7% to 10% is senior citizens. Rest all are adults.

Things to know

The proportion of senior citizens is high in Japan.

Project

Survey 10 families in your area and gather information about their age. Classify the information into the three age groups.

Think

- *Area wise India stands 7th in the world. List the first six countries bigger than India in terms of area.*
- *Census for which birds and animals has been conducted in Gujarat?*
- *Why Uttar Pradesh is densely populated?*
- *Why Sikkim is sparsely populated?*
- *Observe the family with the highest number of members and the least number of members in your society. List out the comforts and discomforts faced by these families.*

Sex ratio

Sex ratio can be defined as the number of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio has been reducing consistently since 1951.

Things to know

Sex ratio as per the Census 2011			Red Alert!!!	
Sr. No.	State	Number of Females per 1000 males	Amreli	The number of females fell from 987 to 964 per 1000 men.
	India	940	Junagadh	The number of females fell from 955 to 952 per 1000 men.
1.	Gujarat	918		
2.	Uttar Pradesh	908	Bhavnagar	The number of females fell from 937 to 931 per 1000 men.
3.	Bihar	916		
4.	Kerala	1084	Rajkot	The number of females fell from 930 to 924 per 1000 men.
5.	West Bengal	947		
6.	Jammu-Kashmir	883	Kutch	The number of females fell from 942 to 907 per 1000 men.
7.	Delhi	866		
8.	Haryana	877		
9.	Assam	954	The Gujarat government launched 'Beti Bachaao' - 'Save the girl child' campaign to stop female feticide.	
10.	Andaman-Nicobar	878		

Literacy

The development of any country depends on the literacy-rate of that country. Literacy is the important criteria to measure the standard of living of population and its social development. Literacy is also the key to economic development of any nation.

The definition of literacy was fixed at the time of census of 1991. According to it, any individual who is 6 years or above and who can read, write and understand any one language, may be considered as literate. The literacy rate in India has been increasing consistently, which is a positive sign.

Things to know

Year	Total	Male	Females	Sr. No.	Country / State	Literacy (per 100 people)	Literacy rate of males	Literacy rate of females
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60					
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05		India	74.04	82.14	65.46
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81		States			
1931	9.5	15.59	2.93	1.	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98
1941	16.1	24.9	7.3	2.	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86
1951	16.67	24.95	7.93	3.	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95	4.	Pondicherry	86.55	92.12	81.22
1971	29.45	39.45	18.69	5.	Bihar	63.82	73.39	53.33
1981	36.23	46.8	24.82	6.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57
1991	42.84	52.74	32.17	7.	Rajasthan	67.06	80.51	58.66
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	8.	DadraNagar Haveli	77.65	86.46	65.93
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46					

Things to know

After the criteria for literacy rate has been fixed in 1991, if we think about the population above 6 years and calculate the literacy rate, it has shown an upward graph.

Top 5 districts in terms of literacy				Answer the following questions
District	Total	Male	Female	
Ahmedabad	86.65%	92.44%	80.29%	1. Which state has the highest literacy rate? 2. Which state has the lowest literacy rate? 3. What is the literacy rate of males and females in India? 4. Which districts in Gujarat has similar literacy rate? 5. What could be the possible reasons for a low literacy rate?
Surat	86.65%	91.05%	81.02%	
Anand	85.79%	93.23%	77.76%	
Gandhinagar	85.73%	93.59%	77.37%	
Kheda	84.31%	93.40%	76.67%	

Occupational structure

Any person in the country engaged in any kind of economic activity is included in the occupational group. It is divided into (1) Earning population (2) Dependent population. The earning population is constantly increasing due to rapid industrialization in the country.

Change in the population Composition

Changes in the population composition are of two types:

1. Quantitative Changes

Sometimes, we notice a rise or fall in the population. This happens due to the population growth and migration of people. The conditions leading to a quantitative change are landlessness, low per head land ratio, urbanization as well as social and administrative reasons.

2. Qualitative Changes

The changes observed in the levels of health and education indicate qualitative changes. It alters the way of thinking and behavior as well as style and standard of living. The other factors responsible for qualitative changes are dedication, hard work, patriotism, enthusiasm, courage etc. These factors bring about socio-cultural changes.

Religious group: India is a secular state. People who follow different religions stay together here. Among all the religions Hindus are in majority followed by Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis etc.

Linguistic groups: India is a large country with the diversity as its prime characteristic. Currently, there are 22 languages recognized by our constitution. Hindi and English are the two official languages. The states have been formed on the bases of languages.

Activity

Count the number of languages used on our currency note. Make a list of those languages that are not mentioned.

Health Structure

The health of a person can be defined as the physical, mental, emotional, social, economic and spiritual well-being. The best level of health helps in fostering the process of national development.

Think

What is the significance of a healthy population for the development of a nation?

National Population Policy

The population of a nation is its wealth and strength. If the human resource is educated, trained, healthy and strong, then it will foster the development of the nation. A carefully planned use of human resource builds the foundation for the development of the nation. To keep the pace with the developed nations it is very important that the human resource is developed. The factors that hamper the progress of a nation must be eliminated or controlled. Overpopulation is one such factor which has to be dealt with as per the population policies adopted since 1951.

As a part of National Population Policy, various programmes like nutritious food programme, care for mother and child, pure drinking water, school, health programmes, safeguarding the rights of children etc. must reach to the grass root levels. Even the five year plans are made keeping the National Population Policy in focus. We must resolve to contribute as committed and responsible citizens towards the progress of the nation.

'Healthy India, Prosperous India.'

'That country is prosperous whose citizens are mentally and physically prosperous.'

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions in short.

1. Write the importance of Census.
2. Why does the population increase at a fast rate?
3. What do you understand by birth rate and death rate?
4. Define population density.
5. What do you understand by migration?

Q.2 Explain the terms given below.

1. Literacy
2. Age structure
3. Population composition

Q.3 Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Give information about qualitative changes in population?
2. Why is the human resource considered as the most important resource for a nation?

Q.4 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. The density of population during the census 2011 was
2. India stands at the position in the world in terms of population.
3. The people following religion are maximum in number in India.
4. The sex ratio in Gujarat as per the census 2011 was
5. Approximately % of total world's population resides in India.

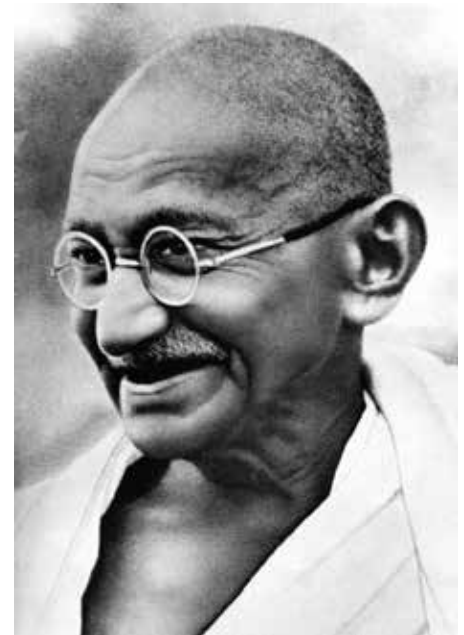
Activity

1. *Prepare a chart showing the factors affecting the population distribution.*
2. *Draw a graph showing the sex ratio, literacy rate and increase in population in India.*
3. *Collect information from magazines and newspapers in form of articles, poems, cartoons regarding child marriage, literacy and over population related problems, etc. and display the cuttings on the bulletin board.*
4. *Discuss in your group and make notes on factors affecting the increase in population and density of population.*

7

FOLLOWING THE MAHATMA - PART I

The person whom we recognize as Bapu, Father of The Nation and Mahatma is none other than the greatest human ever - Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He went to South Africa to practice law after acquiring the degree of a barrister. The whites had established their supremacy over the black natives of South Africa. Compared to the whites, the Indians enjoyed very few rights. Gandhiji protested against this insult and injustice. He discovered the path of truth and non-violence to fight against the injustice which he called the - Satyagrah.



7.1 Gandhiji

Things to know

Gandhiji went to see the Durban court. The judge ordered him to remove the 'paghdi' (turban on head). Gandhiji preferred to leave the court than to remove the turban from his head. That's how he upheld his self-respect. He was appreciated and applauded by the Indians there for this.

The struggle for freedom initiated in South Africa under the leadership of Gandhiji. Indians suffered a lot during the struggle but they never responded with violence. At the end, the struggle became successful and popular.

Things to know

1. Full name: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	6. Spiritual Mentor: Srimad Rajchandra
2. Date of Birth: 2-10-1869	7. Political Mentor: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Birth place: Porbandar (Kirti Mandir)	8. Autobiography: The Story of My Experiments with Truth
4. Mother: Putlibai	9. Death : 30-01-1948
5. Wife: Kasturba	10. Samadhi: Rajghat (Delhi)



7.2 Founders of the Natal Indian Congress Durban-South Africa-1895.

To protest against the racial discrimination, Gandhiji and other Indians established Natal Indian Congress in 1895. Can you recognize Gandhiji in this picture? The person standing in the centre with the cap is Gandhiji himself.

After successful Satyagrah in South Africa, Gandhiji, returned to India in 1915 at the age of 46. Gandhiji had acquired international fame and respect due to his success in protesting against the racial discrimination in South Africa. He was given a grand welcome at the Apollo port (Wellington Pier) of Mumbai. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, advised Gandhiji to tour the whole of India in the first year to know the plight of Indians and understand what they needed. After touring the country for a year, Gandhiji established 'Satyagrah' ashram in Kocharab, (Ahmedabad) Gujarat on 25th May, 1915. After two years, he shifted to the Sabarmati ashram (Ahmedabad) on the banks of the river Sabarmati.

Champaran Satyagrah (1917)

Champaran was a place in Bihar near Nepal in the foothills of the Himalaya. It was famous for plantation. The European landlords forced the farmers to produce indigo on 3/20 portion of their land and sell it at lower rates to them. On the request of Rajkumar Shukla, Gandhiji decided to take up the issue. But before the inquiry could start, he was given the order by the Magistrate of Champaran to leave the district with immediate effect. Gandhiji ignored this notice.

Gandhiji prepared a list of problems faced by the farmers and presented it before the British Government. Gandhiji stayed in Motihari village of Champaran and protested against the injustice. Ultimately, the Champaran Satyagrah (also known as the Indigo Satyagraha) captured the attention of people all over India.

Kheda Satyagrah (1917-1918)

Kheda district of Gujarat experienced famine in the year 1917. The agricultural production was destroyed. Still, the British government, instead of waiving the tax, tried to collect tax from farmers. Under the leadership of Gandhiji, the farmers started Satyagrah against the Britishers. Gandhiji told the farmers that they would not pay the tax until the government accepted their demands. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel quit his practice as a lawyer as a mark of protest and joined Gandhiji. Gandhiji wrote a letter to the collector that if the tax of poor farmers was waived, then the richer farmers would pay the regular tax. At the end, the collector passed an order for the same in 1918 and the movement was successful.

The Kheda satyagrah did not yield much result but it became important because of the principles on the basis of which it was fought. The farmers became aware, fearless and courageous. The most important outcome was that the nation and Gandhiji got a devoted and committed leader like Vallabhbhai Patel.

Think

Discuss the similarities and dissimilarities between Champaran and Kheda Satyagrah.

Rowlett Act and Rowlett Satyagraha (1919)

England was victorious in the World War I. At the same time, Rowlett Act was implemented by the Britishers to control the public unrest and control the anti-colonial activities. The Rowlett Act authorized the government to exercise stricter control on the press, arrests without warrant and indefinite detention in jail without trial. The accused were denied the right to know the accusers and the evidence used in the trial against them. This act was a complete violation of the fundamental rights and freedom of expression and speech. Gandhiji protested against this act and called it the 'Black Act'.

The Rowlett Satyagrah was the first struggle of the entire nation against the Britishers. But it was limited to the big cities only. Rallies (processions) were organized and strikes were called out to protest against this act throughout the country. The Britishers resorted to suppression to curb this movement.

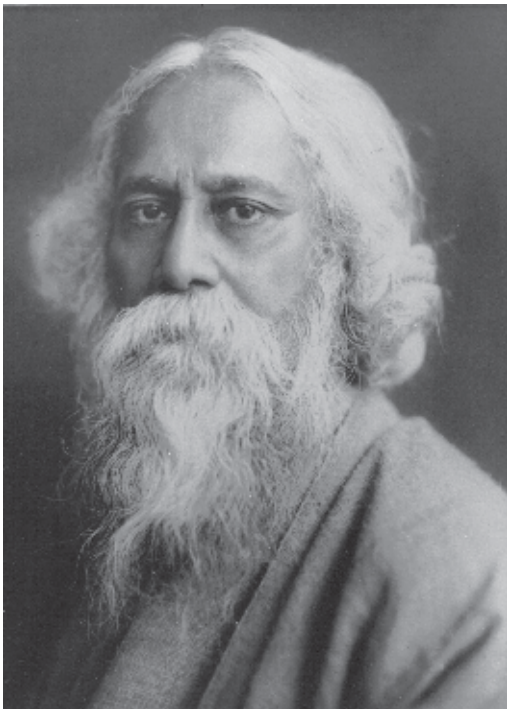
Jallianwala Baug Massacre (1919)

As a part of the protest against the Rowlett act, the people of Punjab announced a strike on 30th March and 6th April, 1919. The condition of Amritsar was almost out of control and looking at this, martial law was declared in Amritsar. A meeting was organized on 13th April (day of Baishakhi) in the Jallianwala Baug to pay tribute to martyrs and also to protest against the arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kichlu. Approximately ten thousand people had gathered in this meeting. General Dyer blocked the only exit of the baug and ordered firing at the unarmed people gathered there. The firing started without any prior notice or warning. There were high walls around it so people could not escape the constant firing. It stopped only when the soldiers ran out of ammunition. As per the official records 379 died and 1200 were injured but in reality, the casualties were much more than mentioned in the official reports. Gandhiji completely lost his faith in the British sense of justice and fairness.



7.3 Jallianwala Baug - People are pointing at the places where the bullets were fired and the marks left behind

Things to know



Rabindranath Tagore

Knighthood

- *The award given by the King or Queen of England to a person for an outstanding success or public work or talent.*
- *Rabindranath Tagore (poet) renounced the Knighthood as a protest against the Jallianwala Baug Massacre.*

Efforts were made to unite Hindus and Muslims during the Rowlett Satyagrah. Gandhiji wanted that the Hindus and Muslims should stand united to attain justice.

Khilafat Movement

After attaining victory in the world war I, the allied nations signed a treaty with Turkey which was defeated. The terms and conditions of this treaty were strict and unjust to Turkey. The sultan of Turkey was the religious head of Islam too. As per the treaty his 'Khilafat' (post as Khalifa) was to be terminated. Muslims all over the world including India launched protests in favour of the Khalifa. This movement in India was known as the 'Khilafat Movement'. The main leaders of the Khilafat movement were the Ali brothers - Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mohammed Ali. Gandhiji decided to support the Khilafat Movement and in turn join the Muslims in protest against the Jalianwala Baug Massacre. His intention was to demand Swaraj with a combined power of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

Non Co-operation Movement (1920-1922)

In his famous book 'Hind Swaraj' (1909), Gandhiji said that the British rule could be established in India due to the co-operation of Indians and it ran with their support only. If the Indians would withdraw their support and co-operation, the British rule would end within a year and Swaraj would be established.

Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation movement on the same line of thoughts. The two main features of the Non-Cooperation movement were - first was the complete boycott of government jobs, legislative councils, government educational institutions, British titles of honour, foreign clothes and goods. The other creative aspect included the eradication of untouchability, communalism, and consumption of alcohol. He advocated the propagation of Swadeshi goods, Khadi and national education alongside.



7.4 The nationalist Shri Chakraborty Raj Gopalachari in conversation with Gandhiji. The people in south know him as Rajaji who started Satyagrah to break the salt law.

Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation movement by returning the title of 'Kesar-e-Hind'. The movement picked up the momentum in 1921-22. Students left the schools and colleges. Many leaders like Motilal Nehru, C. Rajgopalachari and Asaf Ali left their advocacy. Most of the elected members of legislative councils and local self-government institutions resigned from their posts. The foreign clothes were burnt across the nation. The 'Charkha' (The spinning wheel) started taking its place in every home. Swadeshi was promoted everywhere. Many national educational institutions like Kashi Vidyapith, Bihar Vidyapith, Jamia Milia Islamia, Gujarat Vidyapith etc. were established.

Mahatama Gandhi was against a violent movement. A crowd of angry farmers of Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh attacked Chauri Chaura police station in the year 1922 because the police had fired at the crowd killing few and injuring many. The police station was set ablaze and twenty two policemen were burnt alive in this incident.



7.5 Chauri Chaura - site of the tragedy

Due to this act of violence Gandhiji withdrew the Non Cooperation movement immediately.

After calling off the Non Cooperation Movement, Gandhiji focused on constructive activities in the remote rural areas. The social reforms propagated in the middle of the 20th century helped Gandhiji to earn more trust and faith of people. Gandhian ideas started uniting the people from different walks of life. Other two major developments of this period are the establishment of the Indian Communist Party and the R.S.S. (Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh). These parties envisioned the future of India in quite a different way. Know about their socio-political-economic views with the help of your teacher.

Activity

Assume that you were a student of a government school in the year 1920. Make a poster appealing the youngsters to join the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Things to know

Impression of Gandhiji on the minds of people

- *The workers of tea gardens in Assam shouted slogans 'Gandhi Maharaja ki Jai' and demanded the permission to visit their villages.*
- *In many Vaishnav songs of Assam 'Gandhiraj' is mentioned instead of Shri Krishna.*
- *The princely states of India too were highly influenced by Gandhiji. The Maharaja of Gondal was one among such kings. Sir Bhagwatsinhji emphasized on constructive work, girls' education and made the primary education compulsory. He patronized the making of the Gujarati dictionary, 'Bhagwadgomandal'.*



7.6 The people protested against the Simon Commission

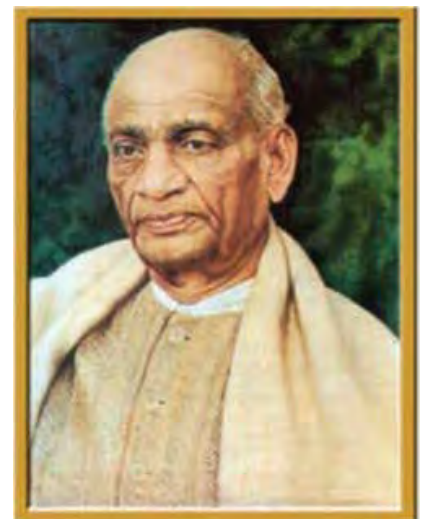
Simon Commission (1927)

The British government sent Simon Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Simon to investigate the progress of the governance scheme introduced under the Government of India Act (1919) and suggest new steps for reform. This commission had to decide the political future of our country and still did not have a single representative from India. This made the people furious and insulted. All the political parties decided to boycott the Simon Commission. When the members of the Commission reached India, they were welcomed with black flags and slogan - 'SIMON GO BACK' as a mark of protest.

Bardoli Satyagrah (1928)

The British government increased the revenue in Bardoli region by 22%. When the farmers' request was not attended by the government they decided to launch a Satyagrah. Vallabhbhai Patel accepted the leadership of this Satyagrah. Ravishankar Maharaj and Jugatram Dave extended their support to the satyagraha. Fierce and encouraging speeches of Vallabhbhai Patel made the farmers fearless and they denied paying revenue. As a result, the British government called Vallabhbhai Patel to Pune. In the presence of other farmers amount of revenue was settled justly. The success of the Bardoli Satyagrah earned Vallabhbhai Patel the title 'Sardar'.

Sardar Patel played a significant role in the negotiations during 1945-47 for the freedom of India. He was among the prominent leaders of the freedom struggle from 1918 onwards and became the president of Indian National Congress in 1931.



7.7 Sardar Patel

Things to know

Word Power

Satyagraha means 'insistence on truth' (satya 'truth', agraha 'insistence') or soul force or the power of truth. The experience of the British government with this word and idea was so unique that it was included in the English dictionary in the 20th century. In English, this word does not require any explanation. It is a movement of ethics and moral values against the misuse of power. This idea / philosophy highly influenced Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela. In the modern times, the word Satyagrah can be used for a movement of this kind. This word has become internationally acclaimed.

Nehru Report (1928)

A conference having the representatives of all political parties of India met in Delhi in February 1928. A committee was formed under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru in order to frame our constitution. This committee prepared a draft of a constitution which would be acceptable to all the parties. It came to be known as 'Nehru Report'. The Muslim League did not accept it and thus, it was rejected by the British government.



7.8 Motilal Nehru

Resolution of Complete Freedom (1929)

The time limit given to grant self-governance to India as per the Nehru Report, got over. Indian National Congress convened a session at Lahore in December, 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. In this conference a resolution for Purna Swaraj (complete independence) was passed and the tricolor flag was unfurled on the banks of river Ravi at midnight 31st December, 1929 as a mark of the Purna Swaraj. Members took the oath of complete freedom on 26th January, 1930 hence to commemorate this day the Indian constitution was enforced on 26th January, 1950.

Things to know

Mahatma Gandhi had become the president of the Indian National Congress session only once that is in 1924 which was held in Belgaon.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Gandhiji start Satyagrah in South Africa?
2. Which were the two main features of Satyagrah?
3. Why the Rowlett Act was called the 'Black Act' by Gandhiji?
4. Why did Khilafat Movement start in India?
5. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation movement?

Q.2 Write short notes on the following.

1. Kheda Satyagrah
2. Non-Cooperation movement
3. Bardoli Satyagrah

Q.3 Match the items in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

A	B
1. Champaran	1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Nataal	2. Punjab
3. Amritsar	3. Bihar
4. Chauri Chaura	4. Pakistan
5. Lahore	5. South Africa



REVISION - 1

Unit 1 to 7

Let us revise

- Efforts of the great social reformers ranging from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Thakkar Bapa.
- Pollution and its types.
- Rise of the Indian National Congress and Subhashchandra Bose.
- If you are not satisfied with the judgment of the High Court then you have to go to the Supreme Court. Why?
- Revolutionary events.
- Census and its significance.
- Satyagrah of Gandhiji (up to 1928).

Let us understand

- Brahma Samaj and Ramkrishna Mission.
- Why was Jyotiba Phule called 'Mahatma'?
- Rise of the Indian National Congress.
- Does the judgment of the Supreme Court mean the final judgment?
- Revolutionary activities of Bhagatsingh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Fadke and Bismil.
- 100% literacy in India is the only solution.
- Compare between the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Bardoli Satyagrah.

Let us think

- Evil customs and superstitions.
- How can we prevent pollution? Give examples.
- What happens if the government divides your village or city into divisions for the purpose of administration?
- What happened after India became independent?
- Judgments of the Supreme Court.

Let's do and learn

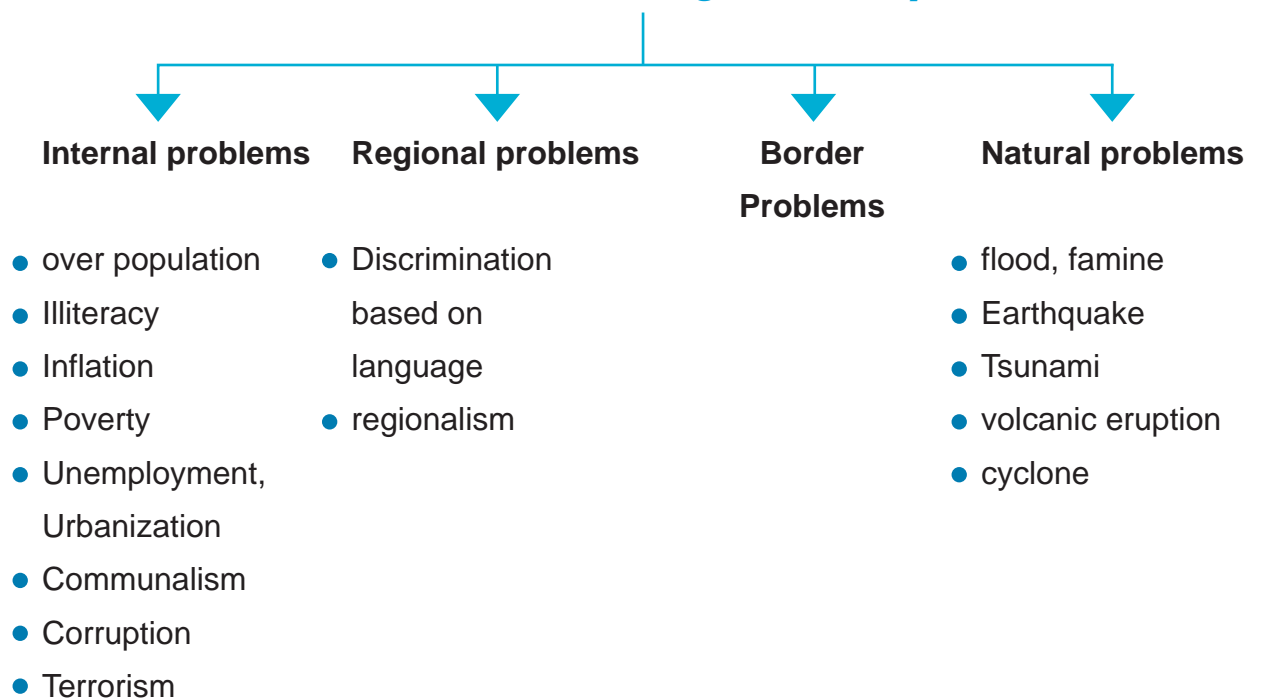
- Survey and prepare a report on the units creating pollution in your area.
- Find out the literacy rate and the population density in your area.

In the modern times, the external means of development have changed but the internal means of development have more or less remained the same. Honesty, moral values, awareness toward the rights and duties of a citizen, traffic awareness, sensitivity towards environment, scientific attitude, etc. have not developed as much the material development. Social evils like superstitions, illiteracy and ignorance still prevail in our society.

Institutions of the local self-government, educational institutions and the Non-government voluntary Organizations (N.G.O.) have played a vital role in ensuring the social and professional development of the nation. The society shows many positive changes, which is a very credible fact.

Still, there are many more challenges to be faced. Pollution, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, terrorism etc. are serious problems to ponder over. It is necessary to think about them and find a solution to it. The idea of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' - the whole earth is my family need to be inculcated.

Classification of challenges faced by India



Let's talk about few of the listed challenges and think about its solution as well.

Over population

Malav had to attend his maternal uncle's marriage. He came to the bus stand with his mother. It was very crowded. The bus arrived but there was no place to sit. He could not board the bus as everybody was pushing one another. Thus, he could not reach his uncle's place in time. Why do you think this happened?



8.1 Over population

Activity

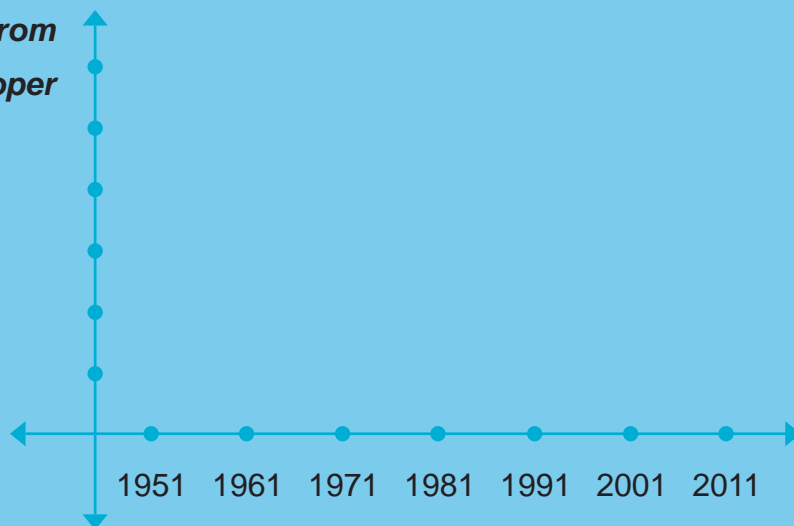
Make a list of crowded places you have observed.

In the previous chapter, we have studied about overpopulation and its effects. The root cause of almost all the problems is over population. Let's think about the ways to control population. Increase in population means increase in demand for facilities and infrastructure. Population growth outgrows the growth of economy. In other words the population growth is more and faster than the growth of economy.

Activity

Prepare a graph showing population increase from 1951 to 2011 (Take proper scale).

1951	31.60
1961	43.92
1971	54.81
1981	68.33
1991	84.64
2001	102.87
2011	121.01



According to the census 2001, the total population in India was 102 crores which in 2011 has gone up to 121 crores. It means, there was an increase of 18.14 crores. Over population leads to certain man made challenges such as pollution, congestion in the residential areas, shortage of water and food, medical services, education opportunities, unemployment, corruption and terrorism. Hence, it became necessary for the government to take certain steps to control the growth of population.

Illiteracy

Illiteracy is a major factor hindering the progress of a nation. Literacy is required to understand new ideas, discoveries and knowledge. An educated person can effectively communicate and explain his ideas, opinions, views and beliefs. When we attained independence, the literacy rate was quite low. But due to the efforts of government, awareness towards education has increased and the literacy rate has gone up in the country.

Things to know

Maharaj Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Vadodara had made the primary education free and compulsory in the 19th century in order to increase the literacy rate in his state.

Measures to increase literacy

We come across incidents when people get cheated because of their illiteracy. Illiteracy is a taboo on the culture of a society and many measures have been taken to eradicate it. Free and compulsory primary education to the age group of 6 to 14 years, scholarship, midday meal, pre-primary education, girl education schemes, Vidyadeep Scheme, residential schools for tribals, adult education programmes, Each one Teach one scheme, and since 2009 Right to Education (RTE) have been introduced and implemented.

Find out the illiteracy rate of last five years

Year of census	Percentage of Literacy	Percentage of Illiteracy
1971	36.95	
1981	44.92	
1991	61.29	
2001	69.14	
2011	79.13	

Inflation

Activity

Commodity 1 ltr. / 1 kg	Price (5 years ago)	Price Now	% increase in price
Milk			
Clarified Butter (Pure Ghee)			
Sugar			
Jaggery			
Gas			
Petrol			

The increase in price of essential commodities and other necessities is known as inflation. A price rise in the commodities of daily use creates an adverse effect on human life. Inflation causes stress for common man as it becomes tough for the middle class people and people with limited income to manage their basic expenses. The standard of living goes down. It has become difficult to combat inflation and at times people have to compromise over certain commodities or facilities due to inflation.

Measures

Corruption, hoarding and overpopulation are the factors responsible for inflation. What can we do as a citizen to stop it? The only solution to this is a planned and thrifty lifestyle.

Activity

Prepare a list of occasions on which food is wasted. As a citizen, what can we do to stop it?

Poverty

Poverty is another major challenge faced by our country. A situation where a person is deprived of basic necessities like food, clothing, shelter, employment and medical facilities is termed as poverty. The percentage of people in Gujarat living below the poverty line is 14.7%.

The criteria of poverty are set on the basis of purchasing capacity and level of income. Due to the five year plans education and medical facilities have become more accessible in India. Moreover, the growth of industries has created lot of job opportunities which consequently has reduced poverty. The income of people has increased due to the integration of technology in agriculture and other professions.

Things to know

B.P.L. = Below Poverty Line

People living the Below Poverty Line face the following situations. They do not get proper nutritious food, live in unhygienic condition, are illiterate and deprived of medical facilities, their children have to indulge into labour.

Activity

Visit your village Panchayat or Municipal Corporation and find out the number of people who live under the Poverty Line.

Corruption

Corruption in simple terms means lack of integrity or honesty; use of a position of trust for dishonest gain. It means dishonest behavior by those in positions of power, such as managers or government officials. Corruption can include giving or accepting bribes or inappropriate gifts, double dealing, under-the-table transactions, manipulating elections, diverting funds, laundering money and defrauding investors. Corruption has become the major issue that hinders the development of our nation.

Effects of corruption

Corruption leads to the following ill effects on society:

- Violation of Human rights.
- Hindrance to the Development of the nation.
- Deterioration of moral values.
- Inflation.
- Lack of trust in law.
- Encouragement to Nepotism.
- Slow Human development and breach of faith.

Measures

Government has framed certain laws since 1988 to reduce and prevent corruption. Anti-Corruption Bureau has been formed in the year 1964. It helps people in checking and controlling corruption.

Activity

- *Collect the corruption related news from newspaper and discuss it in the class.*
- *Find the address of Anti-Corruption Bureau in your district.*

Message

- Accepting and offering bribe, both are a crime.

Things to know

- *Know about the legal procedures to prevent corruption and bribery.*

*Director, Anti-corruption Bureau, Bungalow No. 17, Dufnala,
Shahibaug, Ahmedabad-380003.*

Phone No. : 079-22860341-42-43 , 9099911055

Email: cr-acb-hd@gujarat.gov.in

Unemployment

Things to know

Things to Know and Think about

Details of the job available	Vacancy	Applications received
Teachers for High school and Primary	13,000	1,50,000



8.2 Modernization and Unemployment

Introduction of technology in the modern times has added to the burning problem of unemployment. For example, the use of computers has made the work faster and more accurate. Machines have replaced the man and it has resulted in unemployment. Mechanization of agricultural has left many agricultural labourers unemployed. Such labourers, facing a tough time to earn their living, migrate to cities in search of work. As a result the rural areas are disintegrating. Education has increased and expanded its horizons but the employment opportunities have not increased at an equal rate and so the unemployment has increased. The density of population in cities has increased and as a result, the challenges of water, shelter, transport, health, hygiene and education have grown out of proportion. Other challenges such as the increase in dirty and congested slums, the anti-social activities, child labour, drug addiction, use of alcohol, mental stress etc. are the byproducts of the growing urbanization and unemployment. A person who is above 18 years of age and is willing and capable to work and does not get a job is called an unemployed person.

Measures

For the solution of this problem, many voluntary organisations and the government have developed plans and policies as follows. (1) Shelter for the economically backwards (2) Free education (3) Pure drinking water (4) Cleanliness (5) Mobile Medical service (6) Encouragement to Cottage industry and handicraft industry with simplified loan facility (7) By providing nutritious food which is the primary need, the government is trying to improve the situation in slum areas.

Activity

Make a list of cottage and handicraft industries functioning in your area. Visit the artisans / cottage industry and prepare a report.

Things to know

Farmers in the village are provided loans on reasonable interest rate for farming and animal husbandry and that is why the green revolution and the white revolution have flourished. Consequently, the production in agriculture and dairy industry has increased.



Terrorism

Terrorism is a global problem. Terrorist activities are an obstacle in the progress of a nation. It is an evil effort to disturb the peace, brotherhood and unity of a nation. Terrorism inflicts fear in people through violence and hatred. The goal of terrorism is never sacred, pure or good.

Terrorism is an inhuman act carried out by a certain group of people in a planned way. It resorts to bullying, killing or torturing somebody.

- Terrorism is a challenge for any government.
- Terrorism is an easy way to display power forcefully. Innocent people become a target of massacre anywhere. In the past there were terrorist attacks on the Parliament, Hotel Taj, Mumbai share market, local train and on Akshardham etc.
- Terrorism is pure hatred and cruelty. It has got nothing to do with kinsmen, religion or language.

Measures

We have to face it with bravery and courage. The Intelligence Bureau of the nation should be strong and active. Awareness regarding co-operating with the security agencies has to be developed. People have to be very alert at public or crowded places. One must not pay attention to rumors and should not panic in the times of crisis. The security forces should be well equipped with CCTV cameras and metal detectors.

Apart from this, various other challenges faced by the nation are orthodoxy, communalism, regionalism, discrimination based on language, border issues and rehabilitation after natural disasters. Study these in detail and try to know the possible solutions to these problems with the help of your teacher.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. What problems are created by the population explosion?
2. What measures have been taken by the government to eradicate illiteracy?
3. What are the problems faced by the common people due to inflation?
4. What is the criteria to determine poverty?
5. Define corruption.
6. What problems arise in slum areas?
7. State the adverse effects of terrorism.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate word.

1. The root cause of all the problems is
2. The rise in price of essential commodities is known as.....
3. Terrorism is a problem.

Q.3 Match the items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

A

B

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in population 2. Solution to illiteracy 3. Solution to poverty 4. Solution to inflation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. R.T.E. 2. Opportunities for employment 3. Thrifty and planned lifestyle 4. creation of all problems |
|--|---|

9

OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Let's observe the journey of a rupee



9.1 Journey of a rupee

1. Money issued from bank returns to the bank. Write down this entire process in the lines given below.

.....

.....

2. Write about the economic activity your mother or father are involved in.

.....

.....

3. Write about the different ways in which the income of your family is used.

.....

.....

Based on the above answers, it can be said that people are associated with various economic activities. The economic activities are mainly divided into three sectors. Let's get familiar about it.

Primary sector

Certain resources are obtained directly from the nature and are used by us e.g. food grains, fruits and vegetables. We obtain wood, medicinal plants, gum etc. from forest and milk, meat, bones and leather from animals. We get fish from water and minerals from beneath the earth's surface. In short, forest, agriculture, mining, animal husbandry, fisheries etc. provide raw material to us for food and industrially manufactured products / goods. Thus, these activities are categorized as the primary sector.

Secondary Sector

It is also known as manufacturing sector. Certain primary products are such that it has to be processed into a finished product to be of any use to us. Such economic activity is called the activity of secondary sector. E.g. manufacturing cotton textile from cotton, extracting oil from cotton seeds, making jaggery and sugar from sugarcane, making bricks from soil etc. Small and Large scale industries manufacturing machineries, means of transport, means of communication, electrical equipments, consumer goods, chemicals and dyes, clothes, defense equipments etc. are a part of the Secondary Sector. That's why it is also known as the Industrial Sector.

Service Sector

It is also known as the Tertiary Sector. The Primary and the Secondary Sectors cannot function without this sector. The raw material or finished products have to be transported to various manufacturing units or traders for which various means of transportation and infrastructure (airways, waterways, roadways, electricity and other fuel facilities etc.) become essential. To maintain the communication between manufacturing and trading units telecommunication, letters, internet etc. are essential. To sustain the entire network of production and distribution education, health, banking and insurance facilities are required. In the modern times, ATM, call centre, software designing etc. have become very important services. Read the table given below, think and write.

Example of Economic activity	What will be the effect?	What does it indicate?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What if a farmer refuses to sell sugarcane to sugar-mills? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What if the textile mills in India decide to import cotton from other countries rather than purchasing it from the Indian farmers, then what will happen to cotton farming? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A farmer buys tractor, pump-set, electricity, chemical fertilizer, pesticides etc. What if the price of pump-set and chemical fertilizer increases? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food is required by those working in the Secondary (Industrial) or Tertiary (service) sector. What if the transporters go on a strike and refuse to bring vegetables, milk etc. from the village? 		

Think

The importance of service sector has been increasing day by day in India. Discuss, why?

How do we account the value of goods and services of various sectors and also calculate the total production?

A farmer sells wheat at the rate of Rs. 15/kg to a flour mill. There it is turned into flour and sold to a biscuit making company for Rs. 20/kg. The biscuit making company mixes sugar, ghee and other things with the flour and makes four big packets of biscuits. It is sold in the market for Rs. 80/- (Rs. 20/- per packet). The biscuit is the End Product which reaches the consumers.

Things to know

- See the picture and notice the components required to get tea as the End Product.
- One cup of tea costs Rs. 7.50/- to the owner of a hotel and he earns Rs. 2.50/- as the profit. What will be the selling price?
- Suppose the cost of milk increases by Rs. 2/- per litre. What will be the original cost and selling cost of the cup of tea?
- What will be the effect on your household budget if the price of sugar increases by Rs. 1/- per kg?
- What will be the effect on your household budget if the price of gas cylinder increases by Rs. 50/-?
- What will be the effect on bus and the school bus fare if the price of diesel increases by Rs. 2.50/- per litre?



9.2 Effect of inflation on market

Think

Who increases the price of milk, sugar, gas, diesel etc.? Why?

The economic activities are also classified on the basis of ownership

1. Government Ownership

The industries which are owned by the government and are run under the policies of the government are the public sector industries. For example, Bhilai Steel Plant, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) etc.

2. Private Ownership

The industries which are owned and run by private owners are termed as private sector units. For example, Tata Iron and Steel Company limited (TISCO), Reliance, Torrent, Cadila etc.

3. Joint Sector

There are certain limitations to public sector units. Generally, we find less dedication and commitment towards work in public sector units. To control this and to generate sufficient amount of required capital, the private sector units are asked to join the public sector units. This is known as the Joint Sector. In this the government enjoys a greater control.

4. Co-operative sector

There are many people in the country who are not economically very sound. They are not in the condition to start their own small or cottage industry. Such people make a co-operative society (group) where they undertake the manufacturing and selling process. The units that are started with co-operation of a group of people, are known as co-operative sector units. For example, dairy, Sugar mills etc.

Classification of economic activities into organized and unorganized sector

Kanta	Kamal
<p>Kanta works in an office from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. She gets the salary at the end of every month regularly. Apart from salary, she is eligible for the benefit of pension and PPF. She also receives medical allowance and other allowances too. Kanta gets the salary for Sunday too which is a holiday for her. She has been given the appointment letter which states the rules and regulations for job. Thus, Kanta works in an organized sector</p>	<p>Kamal is the neighbour of Kanta. He works on daily wages in a grocery shop. He goes to the shop in the morning at 8:00 and works till 9:00 in the evening. He does not get any allowance apart from the daily wages. He is not paid for the day he does not go to work. He does not get any paid holiday. He has also not received any appointment letter. His boss can tell him to leave the job at any point of time. Thus, Kamal works in an unorganized sector.</p>

Think

Do you see any difference in the employment conditions of Kamal and Kanta? Discuss.

Things to know

The government has made certain rules for the unorganized sector units but the owners in the unorganized sector do not implement them in reality.

Economic Liberalisation

The government has brought about certain changes in its economic policies so as to maintain its pace with the developing world and make India a developed nation. In accordance, the policy of liberalisation was adopted in the year 1991. According to this policy, certain regulations related to manufacturing and trade and commerce were removed. Duties and tax relaxations on import export were announced. The process of establishing a new manufacturing unit was made simpler. As a result, India has been able to keep pace with the world in terms of production and trade and commerce. It has also generated more employment opportunities.

Privatization

After the independence many Public Ventures (Large manufacturing projects owned by the government) were started by the government of India. With the passage of time these ventures made less profit and incurred loss. Many public ventures had to be closed down for this reason. This left an impact on our economic system. The workers became united but the industries suffered big losses. On the other side, the emphasis on quality increased around the world. The private sector started making more profit. All these circumstances motivated 'privatization'. Government started showing inclination towards private sector. The Joint Sector is a part of the process of privatization.

Globalization

Globalization means the world becoming one or countries coming closer to one another. Due to the globalization, any country of the world can trade with another country easily. It integrates the markets and production units of various countries. The process of growing international relations and the integration of markets across the world is globalization. The unique revolution in the field of information technology has stimulated globalization. The World Trade Organization (W.T.O.) established in 1995 C.E. is working towards promoting / fostering globalization.

Effects of globalization

- Employment opportunities have increased in the service sector due to the advent of the information technology.
- Phone, fax, mobile, e-mail, internet, video conferencing etc. are some of the revolutionary tools of information technology which transfer information faster and at low cost. This has made the economic development of our country faster.
- The Multi-National Companies started projects in different countries which have proved to be profitable for the host nation. For e.g. Ford Motors has a car manufacturing plant in India where cars are manufactured not only for India but for other countries too. Apparently, India receives the advantage of this venture. Similarly, the big companies of India such as TATA motors, Infosys, Asian paints, Parle etc. have export their commodities in the foreign markets.
- Consumers get commodities of a very good quality and at a low price due to the competition. For e.g. China made toys have become very popular in the Indian market due to its low price and attractive designs. In one year only the Chinese toys have replaced the Indian toys in 70% to 80% shops. Now the toys in the Indian markets are cheaper than before. Do you know the reason behind this? Due to the international trade, the Chinese toys came in the Indian markets and proved to be better than the Indian toys. However, the Indian toy manufacturers and traders have incurred losses. So globalization at times causes loss to the cottage industries.

Think

- *What should the Indian toy manufacturers and traders do to increase their sales in the Indian market?*
- *Which Multinational Companies have started their projects in India? Which sectors of Indian economy have been affected by it? Explain with suitable examples.*

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions in short.

1. Which economic activities are included in the primary sector?
2. Which economic activities are included in the (Tertiary) service sector?
3. Give few examples of the co-operative sector.
4. What steps have been taken by government to increase the agricultural production?
5. Which year onwards did India promote the policy of liberalization?
6. What do you mean by globalization?

Q.2 Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Explain the difference between private sector and public sector.
2. Why did the government incline towards privatization?
3. State the effects of globalization.

Q.3 Match the items in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

(A) Challenges faced by the agricultural sector	(B) Possible measures
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land without irrigation. 2. Less return on crop production. 3. Indebtedness. 4. Lack of employment opportunities during recession. 5. Problem faced by farmers in selling crops after harvesting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of agro based industries. 2. Co-operative committees for sales and purchase. 3. Purchase of food grains by government. 4. Irrigation canals made by government. 5. Facility of loan at low interest rate by bank.

Q.4 Classify the following examples into organized and unorganized sector.

1. A teacher teaching in school.
2. A farmer irrigating his own field.
3. A doctor treating patients in a hospital.
4. A worker working on daily wages with a contractor.
5. A worker who goes to work in a big factory.

Q.5 Prepare a project after visiting any industrial unit / salt farm / co-operative dairy / cottage industry which is near by your place.**Q.6 Answer the following questions with the help of an expert.**

1. Know about the agriculture promotion schemes with the help of a 'Gramsevak' (Gram vikas officer).
2. Farmers open their account in gramin banks. Visit any two farmers who have their accounts in gramin bank and discuss about the benefits they have received from the bank.
3. How are the farmers benefitted by the agriculture related programmes telecast on radio or Doordarshan? Discuss it with two farmers.
4. The helpline number for farmers is 1551. What assistance is provided to farmers on this helpline number?

The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

It was difficult to attain Swaraj without putting up a fight. At the Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress, the executive committee decided to launch a movement to attain Swaraj by breaking unjust laws in a disciplined way. It authorized Gandhiji to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Dandi March (1930)

The Civil Disobedience Movement started with the breaking of the unjust salt law. The British government had monopolized the production and trade of salt for the British government and the English merchants only. Salt was made a taxable commodity which Gandhiji and other nationalists felt was very unjust. Gandhiji announced in the year 1930 that he would carry out a march up to Dandi near Surat to break the salt law.

Gandhiji started the Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad with his 78 companions on 12th March, 1930. Meetings were held in every village that was on the route. Gandhiji explained to the people the characteristics of the Civil Disobedience Movement, need to break the salt law and the significance of Satyagraha in attaining Swaraj. Gandhiji reached Dandi on 5th April, 1930 and on 6th April he broke the salt law. Gandhiji while picking up a fistful of salt in his hand, said, "With this, I am shaking the foundations of the British Empire". Farmers, tribals and women actively participated in this movement. The government resorted to the policy of suppression. Thousands of Satyagrahis were arrested.



10.1 Gandhiji Breaking the salt law

Activity

1. Write the names of places on the route of Dandi March with the help of the given map.
2. What is the distance between Ahmedabad and Dandi? Decide the scale and write.
3. Across which districts did Dandi March pass through?
4. Which are the centres of salt industry in Gujarat?
5. In how many days did Gandhiji and his companions reach Dandi?
6. How many kilometers they must have walked per day?



10.2 The route of Dandi March

Things to know

Dharasana village was a big centre for salt production hence Gandhiji announced that he would do Satyagrah over there too. Gandhiji and Abbas Tayabji were arrested so the leadership of Dharasana Satyagrah was given to Sarojini Naidu. The British government tried to suppress the Satyagrahis with utter cruelty. 300 Satyagrahis were wounded and 2 died. Still, the Satyagrahis did not step back.

Round table Conferences

British government convened Round table conferences in order to discuss the constitutional changes required for India. The first conference was unsuccessful as the Indian National Congress decided to boycott it. The second round table conference was held in 1931 in London. Gandhiji attended it as the only representative of the Indian National Congress. In this conference the demand for separate electorate for the Dalits and for different communities was made. Gandhiji was disappointed with this since it would segment India.



Leaders of various communities did not agree and hence the conference failed.

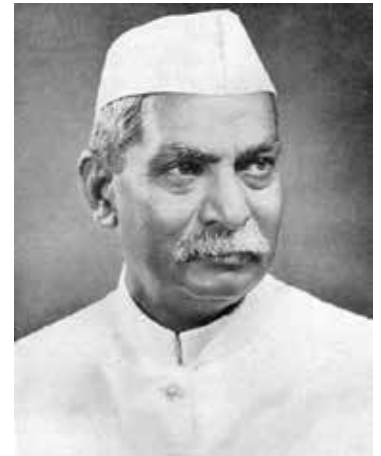
10.3 Mahatma Gandhiji at round table conference 1931

The Government of India Act (1935)

The Government of India Act was the second phase in the constitutional changes in India but it turned out to be inadequate and disappointing for the nationalists.

According to Dr. Rajendra Prasad the degree of autonomy introduced at the provincial level was quite limited. The provincial Governors retained important reserved powers, and the British authorities also retained a right to suspend responsible government. The elected representatives of India were given a very limited authority. This was against their expectations.

As per the Act, elections were held. Gandhiji suggested that the Indian National Congress would form the Federal Legislature only if it is guaranteed that the governors would not exercise the exclusive powers granted to them and act as per the advice of the elected provincial ministries. Viceroy and National secretary agreed with certain clarifications and Congress and Muslim League formed the Federal Legislature. The experiment of provincial Swaraj continued for two years. When the World War II broke out in the year 1939, the British government declared India a part of it without consulting the Federal Legislature. As a sign of protest the committees resigned.



10.4 Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Demand for Pakistan (1940)

Mohammad Iqbal and Choudhary Rehmat Ali were the Muslim leaders who propagated that the Hindus and Muslims should form two separate nations as they represented two different cultures. The resolution of demand for Pakistan was passed in Muslim league session held at Lahore in March, 1940. It was



10.5 Maulana Azad and Gandhiji in Sewagram (1942)

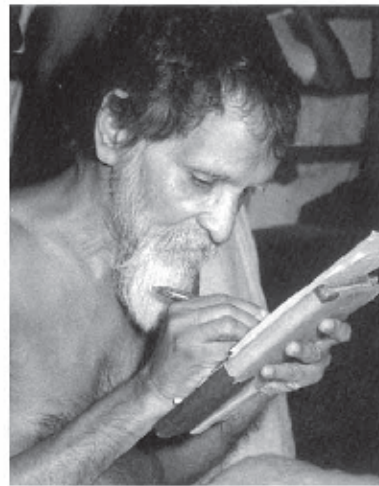
suggested to form an independent nation having the majority of the Muslim population. After this, the creation of Pakistan became the main objective of the Muslim League.

Maulana Azad was born in Mecca. He knew many languages and was a scholar of Islam. He advocated the unity of all the religions. He was always very active in Gandhian movements.

Individual Satyagrah (1940)

During the World War II, Gandhiji started individual Satyagrah instead of the mass Satyagrah for two reasons. One, there were chances of it turning into a violent movement and two, Gandhiji was not willing to put the British government into a very embarrassing situation during the War. Gandhiji selected Vinoba Bhave as the first individual Satyagrahi.

Vinoba Bhave started his Satyagrah by delivering anti-war speeches. On the fifth day, he was arrested by government and was put in prison for three months.



10.6 Vinoba Bhave

Vinoba Bhave's basic inclination was towards constructive programmes right from the beginning. Hence, Gandhiji had a deep faith in him as a Satyagrahi with high values.

Things to know

Cripps Mission (1942)

Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to India to pacify the agitated Indian leaders with promises to grant the autonomy to the federation of India. However it nowhere mentioned when it would be done. Moreover it agreed over separation of Pakistan too. The Indian National Congress opposed it and Winston Churchill withdrew his proposal.



10.7 Quit India Movement

Quit India Movement (1942)

Mahatma Gandhi started a new chapter of freedom movement after the World War II. He asked the Britishers to leave India immediately. Gandhiji asked the people of India to follow the principle of 'Do or Die' and continue the struggle against the Britishers in a non-violent manner. The historical resolution of 'Quit India' was passed in the Mumbai session of the Indian National Congress on 8th August, 1942.

Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested on 9th August. It gave a fresh impetus to the movement. The various public meetings, processions and protests and demonstrations became order of the day across the nation. A large number of farmers and youth joined this movement. There were incidents of attacks on government buildings and on communication facilities like post and telegraph. The government adopted suppressive measures like mass arrest, confiscation of property and imprisonment to curb the movement. More than one lakh people were arrested and put into jail.

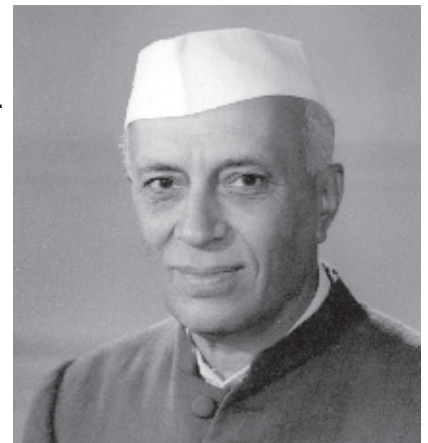
Thousands of people were shot. But the Britishers realized that it was the end of their rule in India and their hold over the people of India would not be for long.

The Cabinet Mission (1946)

The British Cabinet Mission (1946) of India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Government to Indian leadership, conferring India with its independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, it was represented by three British ministers. The proposals were:

1. To establish total self-rule in the country.
2. To divide the whole country into total three provinces.
3. Allow India to design its own constitution.
4. Formation of an interim or provisional government till the constitution was framed.

The Congress secured majority in the following elections and formed the interim government under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. The poor response irritated the Muslim League and they declared 16th August, 1946 as the 'Direct Action Day'. As a result, communal tension prevailed in the country and many parts witnessed communal riots too. However the Muslim League maintained its position in the government through varied protests till the formation of Pakistan.



10.8 Jawaharlal Nehru

Attlee's announcement of the Independence of India (February, 1947)

The communal integrity was jeopardized by the attitude of the Muslim League with the interim government. The British Prime Minister on 20th February, 1947 announced in the British parliament that latest by June, 1948 the powers would be completely transferred to the Indians. The enthusiasm and happiness of Indian leaders and the common people knew no bounds. Gandhiji welcomed this decision of the Britishers by saying that it was their best decision.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Gandhiji launch the Dandi March?
2. Why did the second round table conference fail?
3. What were the proposals of the Cabinet Mission?

Q.2 Write short note on the following.

1. Quit India Movement
2. Dandi March

Q.3 Choose the appropriate option and circle it.

1. Which incident occurred during the Civil Disobedience Movement?
 - (a) Establishment of National Universities
 - (b) Dandi March
 - (c) Jalianwala Baug massacre
 - (d) Bardoli Satyagrah

2. Where were the Round Table conferences held?

(a) Delhi	(b) Mumbai
(c) London	(d) Lahore

3. Who was selected as the first individual satyagrahi by Gandhiji?

(a) Vinoba Bhave	(b) Sardar Patel
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru	(d) Maulana Azad

4. In which movement was the slogan of 'Do or die' given by Gandhiji?

(a) Non Cooperation	(b) Dandi March
(c) Champaran Satyagraha	(d) Quit India Movement

Project

Prepare a document of two to three pages by referring to the books like 'The Story of My Experiments with Truth', 'Gandhi Ganga', 'Diary of Mahadevbhai' etc. from your school library.

11

THE UNITED NATIONS (U.N.)

Shanti geet gaye ja,
 Kranti geet gaye ja
 Kah raha tiranga ab,
 Uncha sar uthaye ja
 Rang-dharm, jaati bhed,
 rahe hai jag mein khed
 Bandhano ko tod ke,
 ekta ko laye ja
 Yuddhh ki ghatayen ghor,
 chha rahi hai charon or
 Shanti ki hawaein ban,
 badliyan hataye ja
 Vishwa ka bhavishya aaj,
 naujavan tere hath
 Prem ke prakash ko,
 Vishwa mein failaye ja



11.1 Flag of United Nations

Think

- *Why is world peace essential?*
- *Why should wars be avoided ?*

Why do we need an international institution?

Massive destruction was caused in most of the countries during the World War I. People of the world wanted peace. Historical experiences proved that it was essential to establish an international organization to safeguard peace in the world, unite different countries, and promote international cooperation.

The idea of an international organization was presented by Woodrow Wilson, the then president of U.S.A. As a result, the League of Nations was established in 1920, with an objective of maintaining peace and cooperation at an international level. This was the first effort to establish any such international institution. For a certain period of time League of Nations tried to prevent war between nations by solving the disputes diplomatically. But it failed in protecting weaker nations from being attacked by stronger nations and as a result the Second World War broke out.

The World War II was more destructive than the World War I. Atomic bomb was used to massacre a lot of people. Almost all the countries of the world were more or less affected by it and it created havoc in the world.

Think

In which years did World War I and II take place? Which countries were involved in them? What were its results?

Formations of United Nations Organization (U.N.O.)

Diplomats across the world were determined to free the world from the imminent danger of wars and world wars. Franklin D. Roosevelt the then president of U.S.A. put in efforts to establish a world organization and as a result on 24th October, 1945 United Nations Organization was established in order to sustain peace in the world and promote the welfare of the people. It was called U.N.O. in short and now it is recognized as the 'United Nations'. The U.N. started with 51 nations as its member and today the number has grown to 193.



11.2 Headquarters of the United Nations, New York

Things to know

- *The tenure of the General Secretary of the U.N. is of five years. Ban-Ki-Moon of Korea has been serving as the General Secretary of the U.N. since 2007 C.E. He was re-elected in the year 2011 for the second term on this post.*
- *South Sudan of Africa became the 193rd to join country, the U.N.*
- *The official languages of the U.N. are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.*

Objectives of the U.N.

The objectives of the U.N. as mentioned in its Charter (constitution).

1. To maintain international peace and safety.
2. To promote the feeling of friendship among member nations.
3. To solve economic, social, cultural and humanity related problems at international level.
4. To seek co-operation to create a feeling of respect for human rights and the fundamental right to freedom.

These objectives are realized by the six organs of the U.N. Let's know about each in short.

Think

1. *What are the basic needs of a human being?*
2. *What are the major challenges of the modern times?*
3. *What should be done to protect the human race?*
4. *Do you think that institutions like the U.N. are required? Why?*
5. *Which day is celebrated as the U.N. day?*

Organs of the United Nations

The United Nations		
<p>Secretariat Implements the decisions taken by various organs of the U.N.</p>	<p>General Assembly The organization of countries to discuss and solve the international issues</p>	<p>Security Council Safeguards the international security</p>
<p>International Court of Justice Solves the disputes among the member nations</p>	<p>Trusteeship Council Helps to acquire freedom from foreign rule</p>	<p>Economic and Social Council Improves the economic and social conditions for the welfare of people</p>

The General Assembly



11.3 General Assembly Hall

The General Assembly is the biggest organ of the U.N. which can also be called the 'World Parliament'. The representatives of the member nations attend it. Every member nation can send at least five representatives / delegates to it. But at the time of voting one nation can cast only one vote. The general meeting is held once in a year. Its members elect the President and the Vice President of the meeting every year. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected as the President of the general meeting in the year 1953-54. The assembly presented the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10th December, 1948 C.E.



11.4 Srimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit

The General Assembly can discuss and suggest solution or give advice to any issue in the world within the limits prescribed in the Charter of the U.N. The General Assembly immediately draws the attention of the Security Council towards any situation which can put the peace and security of the world in danger. The authority to grant membership to a nation lies with the General Assembly.

Think

- *Who from India was elected as the president of the meeting of the General Assembly at the U.N.?*
- *Which day is celebrated as the Human Rights Day? Why?*
- *What are Human Rights? Why are they necessary?*

The Security Council

It is the most important organ of the U.N. It has 15 members. Out of these 15 members, 5 countries i.e. U.S.A., Britain, France, Russia and China are the permanent members. The other ten members are elected for a term of two years by the General Assembly. The Security Council enjoys tremendous powers to manage peace and security in the world. Its aim is to solve disputes between nations diplomatically as long as possible. The head of the United Nations is known as the 'Secretary-General'. He is appointed by the General Assembly at the recommendation of the Security Council. He works as the Chief Administrative Officer of the U.N.

Think

1. *How does the Security Council bring peaceful solution in case of dispute between the two nations?*
2. *What is done by the Security Council in a situation when a quarrelsome nation disrespects the resolutions of the U.N.?*
3. *What are the functions of the Secretary-General of the U.N.? Who is the recent Secretary-General of the U.N.?*

What is Veto?

The 'veto power' or 'right to deny' is a negative vote casted against a proposal in the Security Council. It is necessary for all the five permanent members of the Security Council to agree over any decision. The resolution doesn't pass if any of the five members uses 'Veto'.

Think

1. *Do you believe that the number of permanent members in the Security Council should be increased? Why?*
2. *Why is it said that the post of the Secretary General of the United Nations carries a lot of responsibility?*

Activity

- *Gather more information about the other organs of the U.N. with the help of reference books from library.*
- *Collect news and articles from newspaper related to the U.N.*

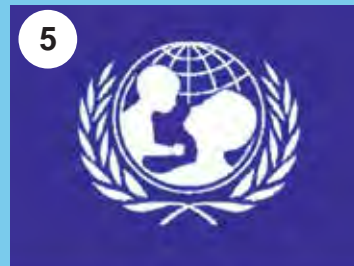
Special Organizations of the United Nations

The main objective of the United Nations is to foster social, economic, cultural and educational development of people and help them in improving their standard of living by generating more employment opportunities. To achieve these objectives, various organizations have been established to work in specific areas under the leadership of the United Nations.

Name of the special organization of the U.N.	Short Form	Head Quarters	Major Functions of the organization
World Health Organization	WHO	Geneva	Makes efforts to improve the physical and mental health of the people of the world.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	Paris	To contribute peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law and human rights.
International Labour Organization	ILO	Geneva	To promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (Now- United Nations International Children's Fund)	UNICEF	New York	To provide long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in the developing countries to get good standard of living and nutritious food and organise children welfare programmes.
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	Rome	To ensure that people get a regular supply of enough and high quality of food. To promote agriculture.
World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)	W.B. / IBRD	Washington D.C.	To provide low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to the developing countries. These support a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management.

Activity

Identify the logo given below and write down its full name.



Activity

1. Collect the logo of distinct organizations of your village / city, Taluka or district.
2. Which organisations' logos / symbols are given below? Name them.



Activity

- *Prepare a report on the special organizations of the United Nations by collecting more information from reference books from the library (logo of the organization, full form, objective of the organization, headquarters, functions etc.)*
- *Prepare a list of other organizations working at international level.*

Co-operation of India to the U.N.

India has adopted the strategy of solving the disputes with other countries through U.N. India has always contributed on a large scale to the peace keeping forces of the United Nations by sending soldiers wherever required. Indian had sent a team of doctors to treat the wounded soldiers in the Korean War. Indian delegates on various posts in the U.N. have contributed to the welfare with their knowledge and experience. India's contribution as a member of the Security Council and other organs has always been noteworthy. The great ideals of 'Panchsheel' are a gift of India to the world.

Activity

- *Make a list of the Indians who have rendered their services in various Councils of the United Nations.*

Delegate	Name of the Council	Position held

Activity

Gather more information about the principles of Panchsheel with the help of your teacher or the library and write it down in your notebook.

Ray of hope for the Human Race

If all the countries of the world cooperate with the United Nations, world peace can be obtained in the real sense. For this, it is necessary that every country resolves to stop the production of deadly weapons. Crores of rupees can be saved if this race of increasing weapons in the countries ends. This money can be used for the welfare of the people.

Earth is the only planet for us to live. Thus, human beings have to aim at achieving world peace and universal brotherhood.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. What is global unity? What is the need to establish an international organization?
2. Under which circumstances was U.N.O. established?
3. What are the main objectives of U.N.O.?
4. Which are the main organs of the United Nations?
5. What is the contribution of India in the achievements of the U.N.?

Q.2 State whether the following statements are true or false. If true put a (✓) sign and if false put a (X) sign.

1. 'Veto power' means the right of denial or to reject the decision of the Security Council.
2. India was not an independent nation when the League of Nations was established.
3. Vijayalakshmi Pandit of India was elected as the president of UNESCO.
4. 'United Nations Day' is celebrated on 26th January every year.
5. Five countries are the permanent members in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Q.3 Write a short note on the following.

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Need for disarmament

Q.4 Find out the logo of the below mentioned organizations and either stick them or draw them in your notebook and write the full name of the organization.

<p>For example,</p> 			
<p>FAO Food and Agriculture Organization</p>	UNICEF	WHO	UNESCO

Q.5 Identify the logo given below of the organizations working at international level and write down its full name with the help of your teacher, friend or internet.

1.



2.



Q.6 Make a list of sports played in the Olympics. Draw the ground of any two games that are being played in your area. Do write the rules of these games.

12

INDIA - POST INDEPENDENCE



12.1 India on 15th August, 1947

India attained independence on 15th August, 1947. On the previous day i.e. on 14th August, 1947, Pakistan separated from India. Thus, along with the happiness of being independent people of India had to face a whole lot of problems too. Due to the partition, approximately 80 lakh refugees came back to India from Pakistan. The re-habilitation of these refugees was a major challenge. Second challenge was to integrate the 562 small and big princely states into the United India. The third major challenge was to build a stable political system to fulfill the expectations and hopes of the people and develop India into a strong nation.

Why was India partitioned? What were the problems faced by our country after the partition? How did these political changes happen? All these questions will be answered in the chapter.

Resolution of the Muslim League

The Britishers had always followed the policy of 'Divide and Rule'. They propagated the belief among the people of India that the Hindus and Muslims had different

interests and culture. Many Muslim leaders were convinced that the Muslims will not be safe and the socio-political and cultural interests of the Muslims will not be taken care of in the independent India. To safeguard the interests of the Muslim community and to ensure the development of both the communities it was necessary to create a separate country i.e. Pakistan. In the Lahore session of 1940, the Muslim League passed the resolution that Pakistan would be formed in area having a majority of the Muslims population. Henceforth, demand for Pakistan became the main goal of the Muslim League.



12.2 Khan Abdul Gafar Khan- leader of the North-West Frontier Province accompanying Gandhiji in a peace rally

The Mountbatten Plan

The British had to declare India independent notwithstanding the intensity of the freedom movements. Viceroy Mountbatten arrived in India in March, 1947. He was of the opinion that the partition was an inevitable condition of the independence of India otherwise the entire country will face communal riots and many people would suffer due to it. Many visionary leaders, who knew the reality, unwillingly accepted the proposal of the formation of Pakistan. The discussions and negotiations continued for three months over a series of meetings. Consequently Mountbatten proposed the plan of the partition of India which is known as the 'Mountbatten Plan'. The British Parliament passed the 'Indian Independence Act' that finalized the arrangements for partition and abandoned the British suzerainty over the princely states.



12.3 Transfer of power-Mountbatten, Jawaharlal Nehru, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, V.P. Menon

'Indian Independence Act' (1947)

The clauses of the Mountbatten plan were:

- Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims in Punjab and Bengal legislative assemblies would meet and vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group wanted partition, then these provinces would be divided.
- Sindh was to take its own decision.
- The fate of North West Frontier Province and Sylhet district of Assam was to be decided by a referendum.
- India would be independent by 15th August, 1947.
- The separate independence of Bengal was ruled out.
- A boundary commission to be set up in case of partition.
- The princely states could join any one of the unions and if they were not willing to join any of the unions then they were free to remain independent.

According to the 'Indian Independence Act' and the Mountbatten Plan, India was divided into India and Pakistan. Mountbatten was appointed as India's first Governor General and Mohammad Ali Jinnah as the first President of Pakistan. The struggle that had started in 1857 C.E. ultimately met its goal in 1947 C.E. Sindh, Baluchistan, West Punjab, North West Frontier and East Bengal were included in Pakistan. The rest of the regions remained in India.

Rejoicing the Independence throughout the nation

A wave of happiness and celebrations swept the nation. We had become free from the shackles of slavery. Innumerable revolutionaries and freedom fighters had sacrificed their lives. Many known and unknown people had contributed in a small or big way, even beyond their capacity in the freedom struggle to make us independent. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India and he unfurled the tricolour flag of our country at the Red Fort in Delhi by replacing the Union Jack of England. The nation was rejoicing in the glory of independence.

Activity

Find out how 15th August, 1947 was celebrated in your village or city.

The Princely States

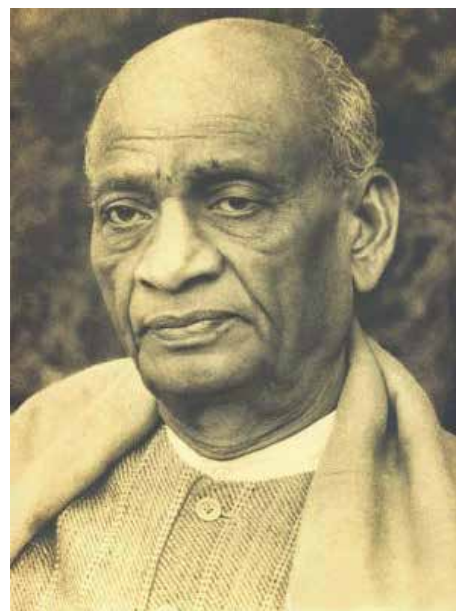
As per the 'Indian Independence Act', many princely states declared their desire to remain independent. Sir C.R Ramaswamy Iyer declared the state of Travancore as a sovereign republic. It was followed by the Nizam of Hyderabad, Nawab of Bhopal and Holker of Indore. The Nawab of Junagadh declared his desire to join the union of Pakistan.

If every princely state had declared its independence then India could never have attained its unity and integrity. There would have been constant conflicts over boundaries. The resources of development would become limited and the princely states would have indulged in disputes and Independence would have become meaningless.

Merger of the Princely states

At the time of independence, there were 562 princely states in our country. India became a strong Union as all of these princely states had joined the Indian Union. This most important and challenging task was completed by the vice prime minister and the home minister Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his secretary Shri V.P. Menon.

They appealed to the patriotism of the kings and with their excellent diplomatic skills they successfully merged 559 states with the Indian Union. The first princely state to accept the merger was the king of Bhavnagar - Maharaja Krishnakumar Singhji. At the end only three states were reluctant to cooperate and they were Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir.



12.4 Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



12.5 Shri V.P. Menon

The people of Junagadh were keen to join India and they launched protest for the same against the Nawab of Junagadh. Ratubhai Adani along with other people established 'Arzi Hukumat'. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel conducted referendum and declared Junagadh as a part of the Indian Union as per the will of its people. Military action was taken against the Nizam of Hyderabad and it was also merged in the Indian Union. Pakistan attacked Kashmir in 1948 C.E. and the king of Kashmir, Maharaja Harisingh officially joined the Indian Union. Geographically and strategically it was very important that these states joined the Indian Union.

The kings of princely states wanted to give a responsible government to their people. It was assured that the government of India would prove to be a responsible government to the people. The second reason to agree to the merger was that people become aware of their rights as a result of proper education. Every individual was able to understand the meaning of independence. Each one wanted to be free and developed. Thus, the kings and their people anticipated desired development after being a part of the Indian Union. It is a big thing to surrender one's kingdom except for some amount of property and it indeed was a very credible act on the part of the kings of these princely states. This merger of 562 princely states is a historical phenomenon not only in the Indian but in the history of the world.

India shall always remain indebted to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P. Menon for fulfilling this mammoth task and securing the unity and integrity of India forever. Their contribution towards the country was invaluable.

Gandhiji's Assassination

It was only six months since India had attained independence when the entire nation received a very big shock. Many parts of the country were hit by nasty communal riots on account of the partition. Gandhiji started fasting to stop these riots. He appealed to the people to maintain peace and unity. During this fasting in Birla House, while Gandhiji was going for his evening prayer on 30th January, 1948, Nathuram Godse shot him dead.

The entire nation went into deep grief and shock as they heard this sad news on radio announced by Jawaharlal Nehru: "Friends and comrades, the light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere. I do not know what to tell you and how to say it. Our beloved leader, Bapu as we called him, the Father of the Nation, is no more."

Gandhiji believed in unity among all classes and communities of people and for this, he sacrificed his whole life. Gandhiji's funeral rites were performed in Delhi. Grieving people joined the funeral to pay their homage.

Re-habilitation of refugees

Lakhs of people came to India from Pakistan. Their settlement and employment was the biggest challenge that the government of India met successfully. People were given as many facilities as possible. Huge refugee camps were opened. They were given not only shelter and food but also love and compassion. The Common people and various organizations also helped the government. Thus, these people could integrate easily with the fellow Indians



12.6 Funeral procession of Gandhiji



12.7 People during partition of India

Constitution of India and its implementation

The constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 C.E. Its objective was to frame constitution for the independent India. This work continued up to December, 1949. Each point, each clause was extensively discussed and debated. The Assembly met for 11 sessions along with 166 days of meetings.

Various committees and sub-committees did the work of correcting and mending details of the constitution. 300 Indians participated in this process. Though the meetings, related to the drafting of the constitution, held in Delhi but the members came from all over the nation.



12.8 Dr. Ambedkar

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was appointed as the chairman of the Drafting Committee. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was appointed as the president of the Constituent Assembly.

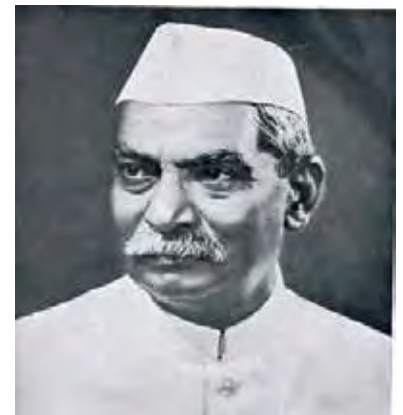
The constitution was prepared and passed by the Constituent Assembly. It was implemented on 26th January, 1950. This was the day when actual powers were wielded to the people.

Thus, 26th January is celebrated as the Republic Day, whereas 15th August is celebrated as the 'Independence day'. These two days are renowned as our national festivals.

British Governor General Mountbatten retired and returned to England. After him, C. Rajgopalachari became the Governor General. He was the last Governor General of India after the constitution was enforced. Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first president of our country.



12.9 Chakraborty Rajgopalchari



12.10 Dr. Rajendra Prasad

EXERCISE

Q.1 Match the items in column 'A' with the appropriate one in column 'B'.

	(A)		(B)
1	The Independence Day	1	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2	The first Prime Minister of India	2	15 th August
3	The Republic Day	3	Jawaharlal Nehru
4	The first President of India	4	Dr. Ambedkar
5	Chairman of the Drafting Committee	5	26 th January

Q.2 Answer the following questions.

1. What were the challenges faced by India at the time of independence?
2. What was the resolution passed by the Muslim League in its Lahore Session?
3. What were the main clauses of the 'Indian Independence Act'?
4. Who was given the responsibility of merging the princely states into the Indian Union?
5. What did Jawaharlal Nehru say on the radio while announcing the death of Gandhiji?

Q.3 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. There were princely states in India at the time of independence.
2. The constituent Assembly was formed in the year
3. and his secretary Shri were given the responsibility of merging the princely states into the Indian Union.
4. The proposal of partition of India was put forward by Viceroy
5. became the first president of independent India.

Q.4 Let's do and learn.

1. Collect the cuttings of news regarding historical facts published on 15th August and 26th January.
2. How are 26th January and 15th August celebrated in your school? Write an article on it and present it before the class.
3. Take a resolution to contribute in some or the other way towards the betterment of our nation apart from participating in the celebration of the national festivals.

Q.5 Observe the picture given below carefully.

This photograph is of the refugee camp made for those who came to India from Pakistan.

Imagine

If you were one of the refugees, what problems you might have faced? Write it in your own words.



12.11 Refugee camp

13

INDEPENDENT INDIA

Formation and Re-organisations of States

India became independent and the princely states were merged into the union. We had adopted a federal system of government. Hence, there arose the question of forming the states as the major components of the Union of India. The union that emerged out of the merger of the British India and the princely states was classified as A, B, C and D.

The status of all the states in these four categories was not the same though they all were an integral part of the Union. Thus, India emerged as a Union with four categories of states at the time of enforcing the constitution in 1950 C.E. People from Madras (Group-A states) launched a strong protest to form Andhra Pradesh for the Telugu speaking community and the government accepted their demand. On 1st October, 1953, Andhra Pradesh was formed as a new state on linguistic basis. Later on, demand for the formation of states on linguistic basis started across the entire nation.

Things to know

The Indian National Congress had announced in 1920 that when India would become independent, the major linguistic regions will become autonomous states. However after the independence, The Indian National Congress took no steps to fulfill the promise because the nation was already divided on religious / communal basis. The death toll in the communal riots was more than 10 lakh. The Indian National Congress was apprehensive whether the nation would be able to handle the linguistic divisions or not.

In December 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the 'States Reorganization Committee' to reorganize the Indian states. This was headed by the retired chief Justice of the Supreme Court Fazal Ali hence the commission was also known as the Fazal Ali Commission. The bill regarding the reorganization of states was passed in the parliament and was implemented from 1st November, 1956 onwards.

Activity

Prepare a list of the states of India and its languages.

As per the recommendations of the 'States Reorganization Committee' the four categories of states were renounced and fourteen new states with six union territories were formed. Most of these fourteen states were formed on the basis of language except for Punjab and Bombay. In the state of Bombay two major linguistic groups, i.e. Marathi and Gujarati lived. There arose an intense demand to separate Gujarat and Maharashtra on linguistic basis.

Maha Gujarat Movement

The day when the bilingual recommendation for the state of Bombay was passed in the parliament, a group of students of Law College in Ahmedabad organized a meeting and they started a series of demonstrations. Gradually, this movement became more aggressive.

Indulal Yagnik - The Promoter of the Maha Gujarat Movement

The Maha Gujarat Movement became violent with the passage of time. A series of protests and violent demonstrations made it more intense and widespread across entire Gujarat. Indulal Yagnik, Jayanti Dalal, Brahmakumar Bhatt were the prominent leaders of this movement.

Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad was formed under the leadership of Indulal Yagnik in September, 1956 with the support of few other political parties. This Parishad demanded for the separate Gujarat State. They would observe a Bandh or a strike during the meetings of national leaders. Indulal Yagnik became a very popular leader and eventually came to be known as 'Chacha of Janta'.



**13.1 Indulal Yagnik:
Visionary of Gujarat**

Formation of Gujarat state

The movement compelled the parliament to divide the bilingual state of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra in 1960. The new state of Gujarat was inaugurated by honourable Ravishankar Maharaj.

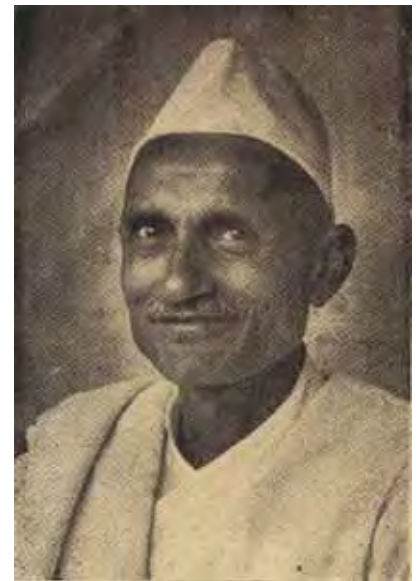
Ravi Shankar Maharaj blessed the people of Gujarat to start the new mandal of Gujarat at Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad on 1st May, 1960. Mahendi Nawaz Jung became the first governor and Dr. Jivraj Mehta became the first Chief Minister of Gujarat.

Activity

- *The current name of Bombay is Mumbai. There are other cities in India which had a different name earlier. Prepare a list of them.*
- *How would have it been if Gujarat continued to remain a part of the Bombay state?*

Things to know

- *Even though Gujarat and Maharashtra became separate states, we all are Indians and belong to the same country. Universal brotherhood prevails among all the citizens and all the languages mean equal to us.*
- *We are the successors of Gandhiji and Sardar Patel and it's our sacred duty to keep up their legacy.*
- *May God give us the strength and intelligence to rule in the Gandhian way, stay rich in values even in poverty and serve our mother India with dedication. Let us begin the journey towards unity and progress.*
- *Year 2010 was celebrated as the year of 'Swarnim Gujarat' to commemorate the 50 years of the formation of the state.*



**Ravi Shankar Maharaj,
Sabarmati Ashram,
Ahmedabad (1-5-1960)**

Integration of the French and Portuguese colonies into the Indian Union

Certain regions of India were still under the French or Portuguese control when India declared itself as an independent sovereign, socialist, Republic on 26th January, 1950.

1. Integration of Pondicherry (In Present-Puducherry)

Pondicherry, Karaikal (Tamil Nadu), Mahe (Kerala), Yanam (Andhra Pradesh) and Chandranagar (West Bengal) were under the French control. People of these colonies wanted to join the Indian Union for which they launched movements too. The French tried to suppress such movements. In 1948 a huge gathering of people in Pondicherry declared 'Quit India' to the French authority. To bring out a peaceful solution to this problem, the government of India opened negotiations with the French Government. Finally, the French Government agreed and on 31st October, 1954 and surrendered all these colonies to India.

2. Integration of Goa, Diu and Daman

Portuguese were more adamant than the French. For them Goa was the symbol of prestige. All negotiations and talks to cede these colonies to India failed. On the other hand, the movements to integrate Goa into the Indian Union became more intense and violent. On 15th August, 1955, 3000 to 5000 unarmed Indian activists attempted to enter Goa at six locations and were violently repulsed by Portuguese police officers, resulting in the deaths of around 200 people.

When the talks and Satyagrah failed, the Indian government decided to take more radical steps and launched 'Operation Vijay' to free Goa. The military operation started on the midnight of 17th, 18th December, 1961 under the leadership of General Chaudhary. The operation was completed by the next day afternoon. The Indians won Goa, Diu and Daman and hoisted the national flag here. That's how the last of the remains of the western empire were terminated from India.

Think

Why was India forced to carry out military operation against the Portuguese colonies?

Things to know

- *Diu, Daman and Goa remained Union Territories from 1961 to 1987 C.E.*
- *Goa became a state on 12th August, 1987.*

Activity

- *Fill the map by locating the places that were under the French and Portuguese.*
- *Measure the distance between Goa, Diu and Daman on the map with the help of a scale.*

Relationship between India and Pakistan

The relationship between India and Pakistan has always been bitter since the independence. The dispute over the marking of boundaries was never resolved which has led to a constant infiltration across the border in India. The Kashmir issue has added fuel to the fire and added bitterness in the relation between the two countries.

India and Pakistan were at war in the years 1948, 1965 and 1971.



13.2 India-Pakistan border

All the three times, Pakistan was defeated. Tashkent Agreement and Shimla Agreement are the two post war agreements signed between India and Pakistan. However Pakistan has not followed the clauses of the agreement. When Pakistani forces entered Kargil in 1999 C.E. India had to use the military force.

India conducted nuclear tests in 1998 C.E. followed by Pakistan. Hence, today both the nations have nuclear weapons. It is a sad fact that Pakistan has never responded positively to the friendly gestures of India to maintain amicable relationship between the two nations.

India Today

How well have we fared after the 64 years of independence? Have we realised the ideals of our constitution?

Implementation of five year plans ushered the age of industrial development in India in the true sense. Notable development has happened in the cotton textile, sugar, iron and steel, engineering, chemical industries and coal mining. We have become self-reliant in terms of industrial production. Marked progress has become evident in the fields of electronics, energy, computer, microchips, telecommunication, steel, fertilizers, cement and petrochemicals.

Many critics believed that India would not be able to sustain longer as a nation and would become a militarist nation soon. But India proved all these predictions wrong. Till the date India is a proud and thriving Republic. India has exemplified the 'Unity in Diversity' and this diversity has never become a hindrance in our progress. The nation has developed industries, science, infrastructure, agriculture and education.



13.3 Marine Drive, Posh Residential area



13.4 Narmada Dam

On the other side it is also true that the caste discrimination still prevails in many parts of our nation. Though the constitution has declared India as a secular state, communal tension is not an uncommon thing. The most bothersome problem of our nation is the widening gap between the rich and the poor. Certain sections have been tremendously benefitted out of the economic development of the country and live in luxury. On the other side, many people live below the poverty line. The people living in slums cannot afford to send their children to school. Corruption and inflation are increasing at an alarming rate.

Our constitution considers every one equal as per law, but in reality, certain Indians are more powerful compared to others. As per the ideals set by the constitution at the time of independence, we have not been completely successful as a democracy yet nor have we been absolutely unsuccessful.

A lopsided focus on the economic development has cost us the environmental degradation.

Meerabehn (Madeleine Slade), who was a disciple of Gandhiji wrote in 1949 that the science and technology would surely benefit the humanity to a great extent but



13.5 Meerabehn

finally it would lead to destruction. We should lead our life in coherence with nature to maintain the natural balance. Then and then only we can ensure a longer and healthy survival of the human race.

Think

Do you think that Meerabehn was right in predicting that science and technology would create problems for the human race? Discuss on this topic in reference to the adverse effects of the industrial pollution and deforestation.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. Why the central government had to 'Reorganise the states'?
2. Why did Maha Gujarat movement start?
3. Which areas were under the French rule?
4. Why India had to take military action against the Portuguese?
5. Which are the current problems faced by India?

Q.2 Match the items in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

A	B
1. Chairman of the State Reorganisation committee	1. Ravishankar Maharaj
2. 'Chacha of Janta'	2. Dr. Jivraj Mehta
3. Gujarat state was inaugurated by	3. Mehndi Nawaz Jung
4. The first Chief Minister of Gujarat	4. Indulal Yagnik
5. The first Governor of Gujarat	5. Fazal Ali

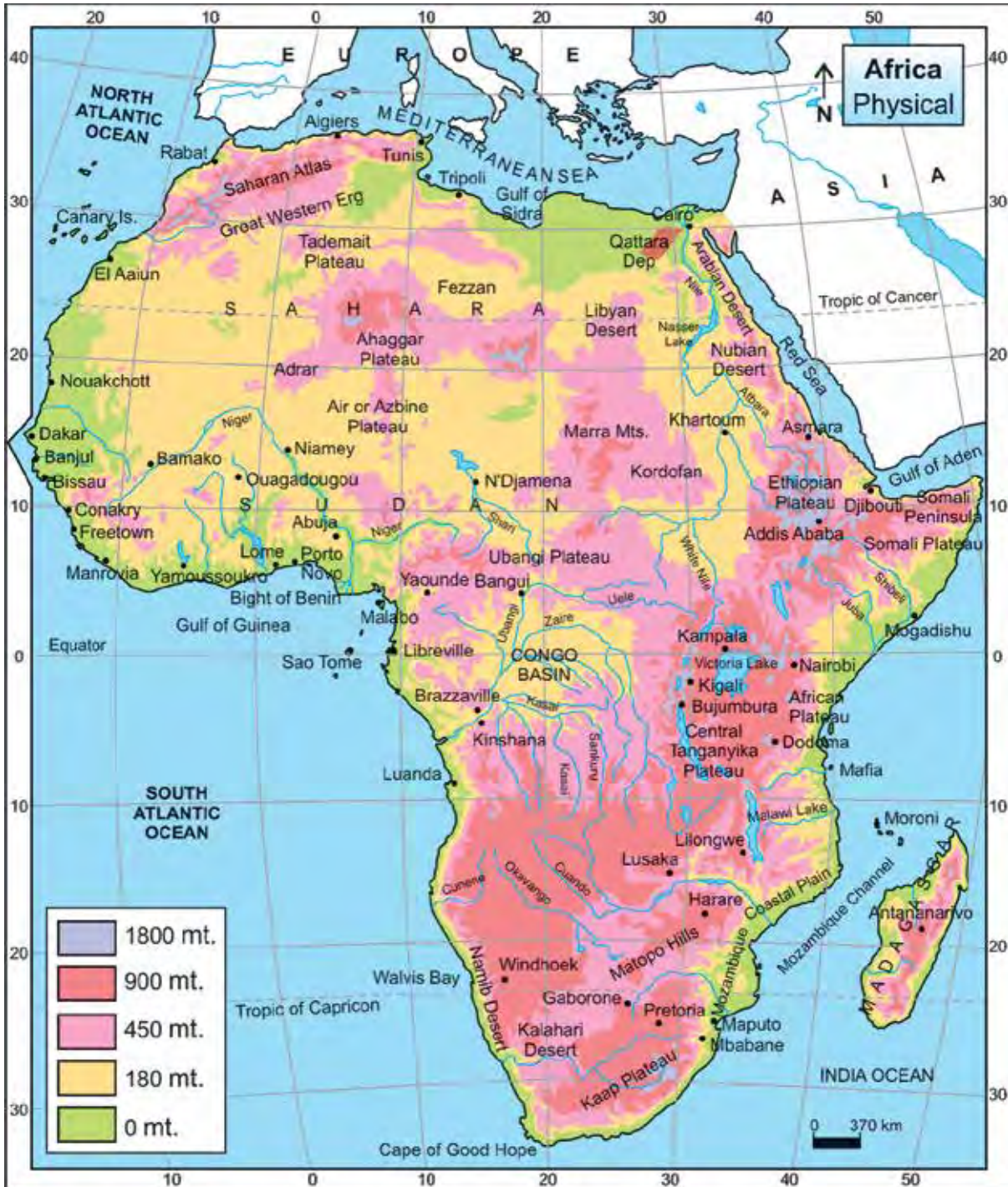
Project

Prepare a pictorial report by collecting information about the present states of India, their capital city, map of states, social life and other specialties.

14

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONTINENTS: AFRICA AND ASIA

AFRICA



14.1 Physical Map of Africa

World tourism fair was organized in the city of Ahmedabad. Various tourist organizations and tourism departments of the country had been sharing information about tourist destinations important from historical, geographical and cultural point of view. Raju also went to see this fair with his parents and he got to know a lot about Africa. Let's talk about it.

Africa : The second largest continent of the world

The length and breadth of African continent is almost the same. $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the continent lies north to the equator. That means, the maximum part of the continent is in the Torrid Zone.

Think

1. *From which continent do the three major latitudes pass?*
2. *Which strait separates the continents of Africa and Europe? See the map and write.*
3. *Which region separates Asia and Africa? See the map and write.*
4. *Which seas and oceans surround the continent of Africa? See the map and write.*

Till the 18th century, the continent of Africa was unexplored. So, it was also known as the 'Dark Continent'. The missing link of the evolution of human from ape was discovered from the Nile Valley.

Things to know

Bartholomew Diaz discovered the sea route to the 'Cape of Good Hope' in 1493 C.E. This discovery helped Vasco-da-Gama in 1498 C.E. to discover the sea route to India. Look at the map and locate the Cape of Good Hope.

The maximum part of African continent lies in the Eastern hemisphere. It covers 20% of the total land mass on the earth. It has a coastline running thirty thousand kilometers.



1. Mt. Kilimanjaro, an extinct volcano



2. Sahara desert

14.2 Physiographical features of Africa

The major landform of Africa is plateaus and highlands. The Atlas mountain ranges lie in the north-west of the continent. Mt. Toubkal is the highest mountain of this range and its height is 4165 metres. The highest mountain of the range of mountains in East Africa is Mt. Kiliminjaro which is the highest volcanic mountain. Its height is 5,895 metres. This mountain is near the equator but still has permanent snow covered peak due to its altitude. Apart from these mountains there are highlands and plateaus with an average altitude of 915 metres in the south of Africa. The Ethiopian highlands have an altitude between 1500 and 4550 metres.

The Sahara desert, the largest hot desert in the world lies in the north of the continent, covering an area of 9,400,000 sq. km. This area is full of rocky highlands. The Great Rift Valley of East Africa was created due to the tectonic movement and it runs north south for approximately 6000 km. It is the longest rift valley in the world. Due to the accumulation of water lakes like Lake Victoria, Lake Malawi (also known as Lake Nyasa) and Lake Tanganyika have been formed.

Rivers and Lakes

Most of the rivers of Africa originate from the central highlands and meet the sea whereas few rivers dry before they reach the sea. Due to a rugged and rocky terrain, the rivers are not much useful as waterways but numerous waterfalls help in generating electricity. The major rivers of Africa are Nile, Congo, Niger and Zambezi. The various lakes are Victoria, Chad, Turkana, Natron etc.

The Nile is the longest river in the world. Its length is 6,436 km. It originates from the highlands of Ethiopia and flows through Sudan and Egypt to meet the Mediterranean Sea.

With a surface area of 68,800 square kilometres (26,600 sq mi), Lake Victoria is Africa's largest lake by area, and is also the largest tropical lake in the world. Lake Victoria is the world's 2nd largest freshwater lake by surface area



Origin of the Blue Nile



Lake Victoria

14.3 Physiographical features of Africa

Climate and Vegetation

The climate of Africa is quite diverse. Varying temperature and precipitation leads to a wide variety in vegetation too. Equatorial rain forests are seen in the equatorial region. Extremely hot and humid climate suits the trees like Mahogany, Ebony, Longwood, Rosewood, Ironwood, Rubber, Cinchona and Bamboo.

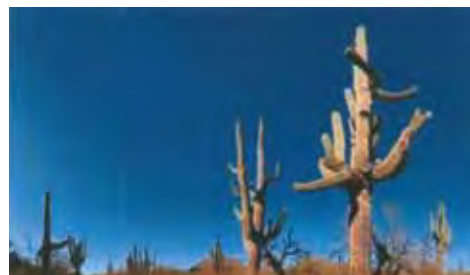
The rainfall decreases as one proceeds towards the north and so the vegetation too changes from the sprawling grasslands of Savanna to the thorny bushes of cactus, date palm etc. in the Sahara Desert. The Mediterranean region of Africa receives rainfall in winters too. Here sweet and citrus fruits such as orange, lemon, peach, grapes etc. are grown.



**Equatorial dense forest
Vegetation**



Mahogany



Thorny vegetation

14.4 Vegetation of Africa



14.5 The Political map of Africa

Activity

With the help of the above given political map of Africa prepare a list of countries in it.



Camel



Hippopotamus



Lion



Deer

14.6 Animals of the continent of Africa

Agriculture, Mineral Resources and People

70% of the Africans indulge into agriculture. Various crops like tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, tobacco etc. are grown here along with other regular crops. Malagasy (Madagascar) and Zanzibar islands of East Africa produce various crops like clove, coffee, rice etc. Zanzibar is also known as the 'island of cloves'.

Various minerals like Gold, Diamond, Copper, Uranium, Manganese, etc. are found from the mines of Johannesburg and Transvaal of South Africa. Mineral oil is found in Egypt and Libya.

The Pygmies live on the banks of rivers Zaire and Congo in the forests of Africa. The bushman in the Kalahari Desert and the Masalit in Sudan, the Bantu in Kenya and Bedouins live in Egypt.

Country Profile

Egypt

Egypt is one of the most ancient countries in the world is an Arab Republic. The great civilization of Egypt grew on the banks of the river Nile. This country is famous in the world for its pyramids and sphinx. The Tropic of Cancer passes through south Egypt. Dates and cotton are grown in abundance here. 'Cairo' is the capital city as well as the industrial centre. The Suez Canal has brought Asia and Europe closer to each other.

South Africa

It is the country located at the southernmost end of the continent of Africa. It is a country lying in a temperate zone with a tropical climate. Primarily South Africa was an agricultural country but the discovery of diamond and gold mines near the river Val in 1867, brought drastic changes in its economy. Pretoria is its capital but the Parliament is in Cape Town. Durban and Johannesburg are other major cities.

ASIA



**Taj Mahal
in India**



**Great Wall of
China**



**Burj Khalifa in
Dubai**

14.7 Wonders of Asia

There is a section in the exhibition providing information about our continent Asia in the tourism fair. Let's go and know about Asia.

Location

Latitude - 01°16' N. to 77°43' N. and Longitude - 26°04' E. to 169°40' W.

Boundaries

The Indian ocean in the South, The Pacific ocean in the East, The Arctic Ocean in the North, Europe in the North-West and Africa in the South-West.

Area

4,45,79,000 Sq. km.

The physical features of Asia are full of diversity. We find mountains, plateaus, deserts and plains here. See the pictures given below and locate them on a map of Asia.



Mount Everest, the highest peak in the World 8848 mt.



Tibet-Roof of the world, The Biggest and the highest plateau in the world

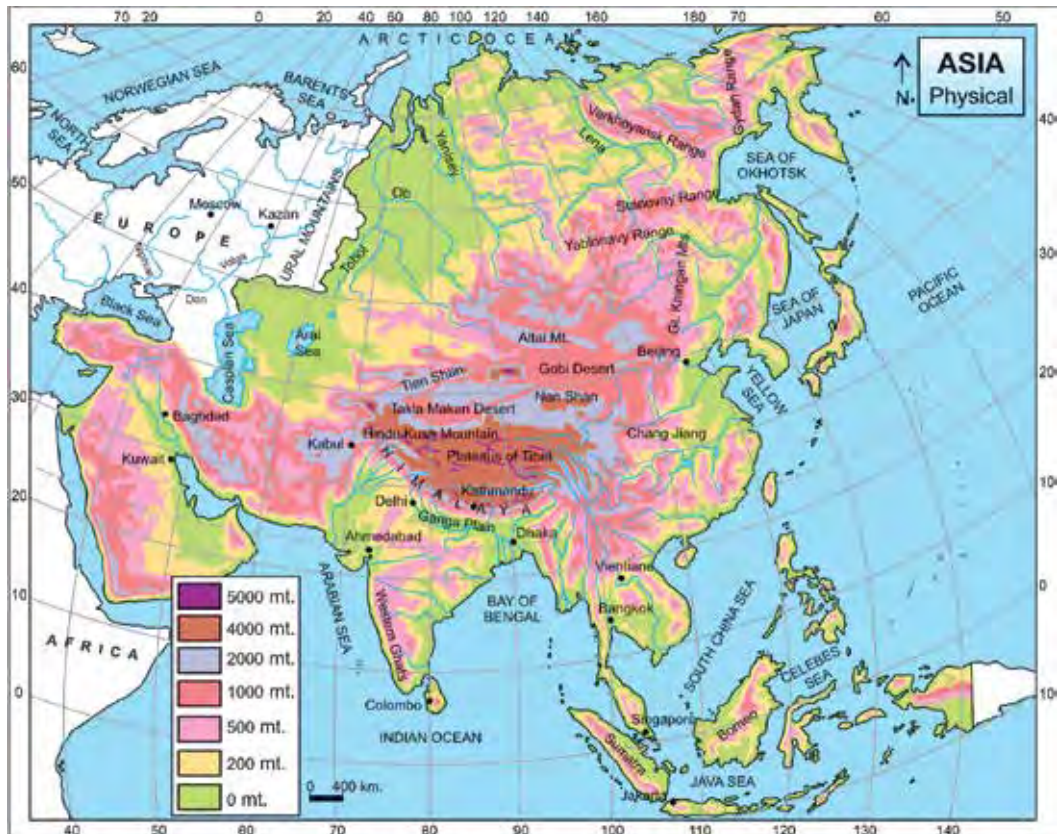


Areas receiving maximum rainfall



Snow covered plains of Siberia: Verkhoyansk

14.8 Features of Asia



14.9 Physical map of Asia

Fill in the table by using atlas or by observing the given map.

Sr. No.	Highlands	Plains	Groups of Island

Deserts

Major deserts located in Asia are The Gobi desert, the Arabian Desert and the Thar Desert.



The Desert of Kutch



The Gobi Desert

14.10 Deserts of Asia



The Dal Lake



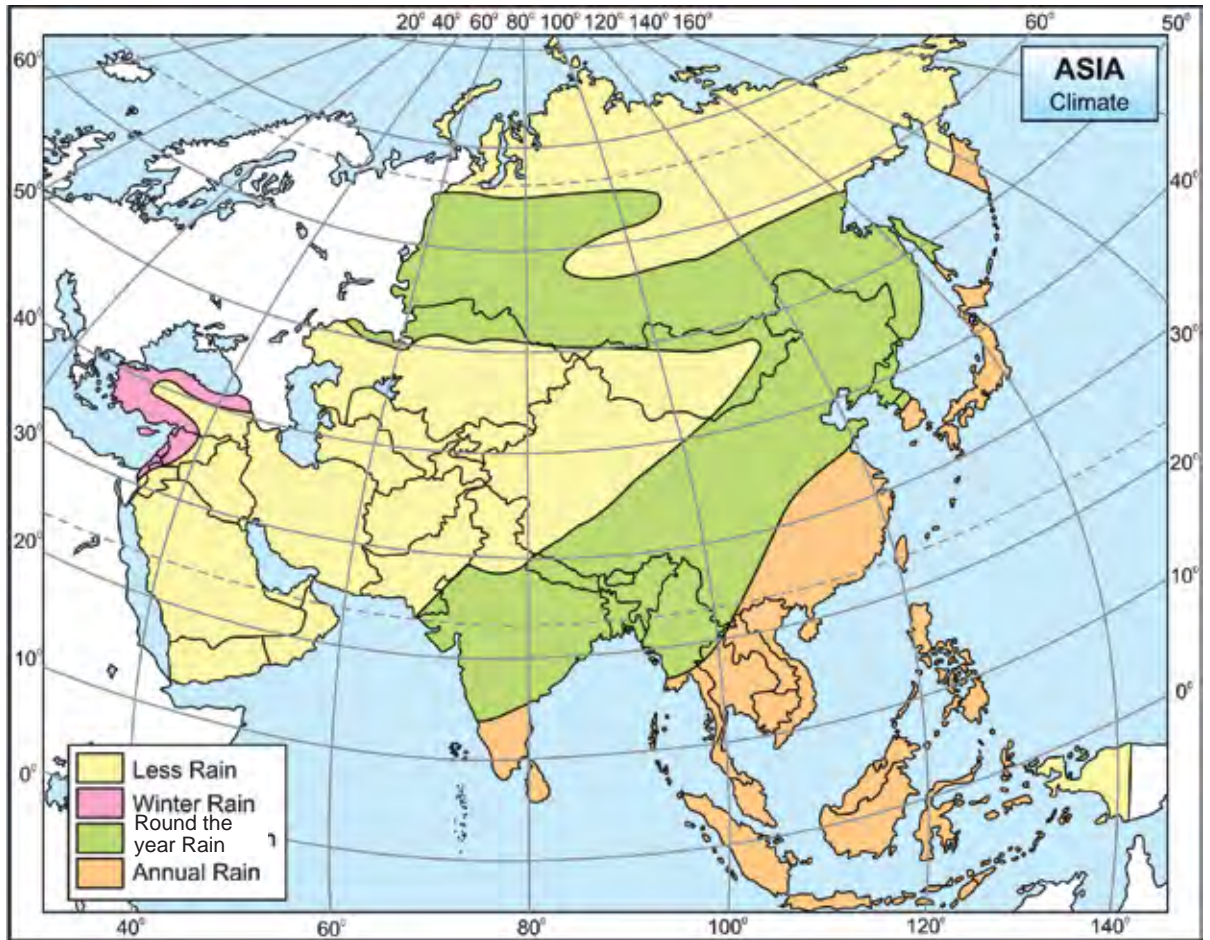
The Dead Sea

14.11 Lakes

Why can't one drown in the Dead Sea? Think and write?

Climate

The climatic map of Asia is given below. Observe and interpret.



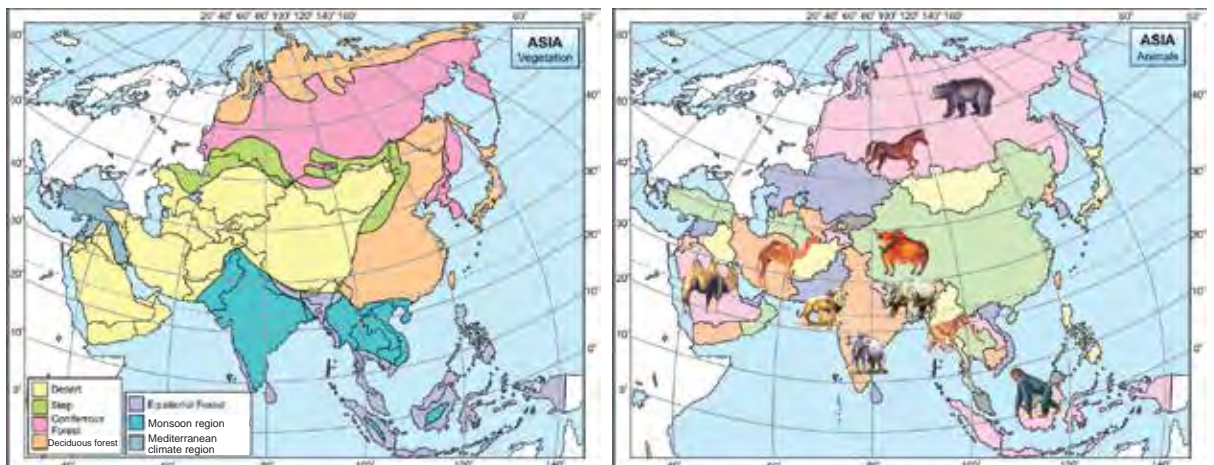
14.12 Asia climate

Think

Find out the places in Asia that receive the maximum and minimum rainfall.

Find out the places in Asia that experience the maximum heat and maximum cold.

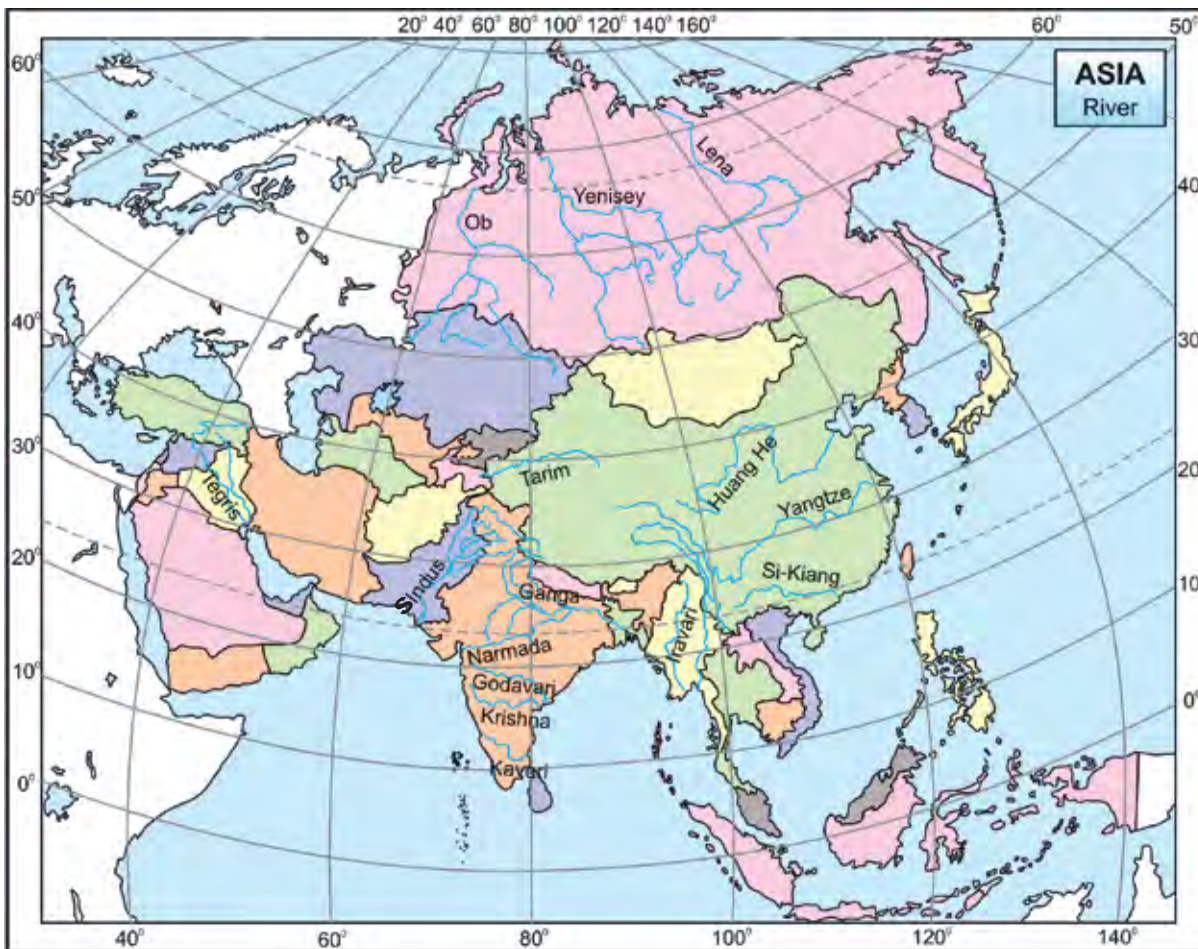
Vegetation and Animal life



14.13 Vegetation and Animal life of Asia

Rivers

The rivers like the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena, the Amur, the Hwang Ho, the Yangtze, the Si Kiang, the Mekong, the Irrawaddy, the Brahmaputra, the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Sindhu etc. are in Asia. Apart from these many other rivers are shown in the map. Study the map and fill the table. From where does the river originate and which sea does it flow into?



14.14 Rivers of Asia

Fill in the blanks by studying the map given

Sr. No.	River	What sea does it flow into?
1.	The Ganga	
2.	The Lena	
3.	The Tigris	
4.	The Sindhu	

Sr. No.	Salt water lakes	Sr. No.	Sweet water lakes
1.	The Caspian Sea	1.	Lake Baikal (Kazakhstan)
2.	The Dead Sea (Jordan)	2.	Wular Lake (India)
3.	The Chilka Lake (India)	3.	Dal Lake (India)
4.	The Pulicat Lake (India)	4.	Dhebar Lake (India)
		5.	Tonle sap Lake (Cambodia)
		6.	Dongting Lake(China)

As per the map of Asia, pictures of few different types of vegetation are given below. Write the name of the country / region below it.



.....



.....

14.15 Vegetation: Asia

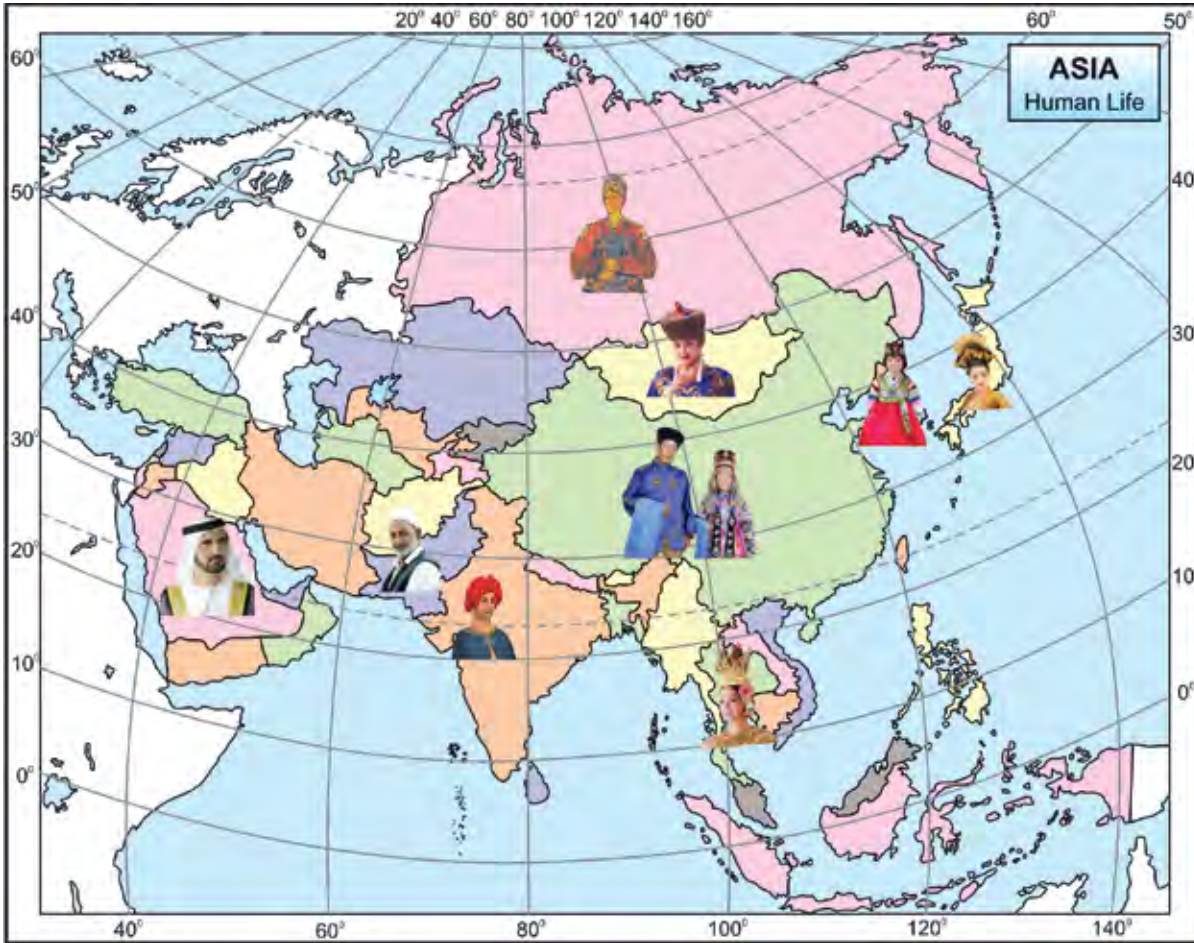
The Animal Kingdom

Sr. No.	Animals of the cold region	Domestic animals	Animals of the hot Desert	Aquatic animals
1.	Polar Bear, wolf	Cow	camel, horse, donkey	Seal
2.	Muskrat	Buffalo	Mule	Walrus
3.	Raccoon, Beaver	Ox	Wild Ass	Bumala fish
4.	Reindeer	Camel	Bactrian Camel	Herring fish
5.	Caribou, Dog	Sheep & Goat		Salmon fish
6.	Yak			

People of Asia

Fifty percent of the total world's population resides in Asia. The people of northern Asia are non-vegetarian. The people near coastal areas eat sea food and the people living in the seasonal climate use wheat and milk.

The map given below shows the picture of the people of Asia. The clothing of people of Asia is shown here. Write the name of the country in the box given below.



14.16 Socio-Cultural life of Asia

Housing

Observe the pictures given below and find out where in Asia do we find such houses? Use a map and write the information in your notebook.



Neighbouring countries of India

The group of countries i.e. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka is known as the Indian subcontinent. Its strategic and geographical location stands distinctively in Asia.

1. Pakistan

Pakistan is our neighbouring country. It declared itself an 'Islamic Nation' after it attained independence along with India. Its capital is Islamabad. Khaiber Pass which is in the Hindukush Range is located in Pakistan. The perennial river Sindhu has enabled the Green Revolution in Pakistan. Cotton is the most important crop of Pakistan.

2. Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the densely populated countries of Asia. Bangladesh is formed of delta and alluvial soil. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra; the major rivers of Bangladesh are the major waterways in Bangladesh. Rice and jute are produced in abundance in Bangladesh. The capital city Dhaka is famous for its jute industry.

3. Nepal

Lying in the Himalayan ranges; Nepal is a landlocked country. Its capital city is Kathmandu. 40% area of Nepal is forest and thus, only 16% of land is cultivable. Crops grown here are rice, tea, cotton and cardamom.

4. Bhutan

The Britishers called it the land of the thunder dragon. It is surrounded by mountains and hills which hampers its development. Still, Bhutan is developing with the help of India. Buddhism is a major religion followed here. Yak is the distinct animal found here. Thimphu is its capital.

5. Sri Lanka

This island was known as Ceylon and Sinhaldweep in the past. The Palk Strait in North and the Gulf of Mannar in the west separates it from the mainland of India. Colombo is its capital city. There are total 104 rivers in this small island country. River Mahavelli is the biggest river.

It experiences hot and humid climate because of its nearness to the equator. The main agricultural product is rice and tea. It is known as the 'Ratnadweep' or the 'Pearl of the Indian Ocean'. People speak 'Sinhali' and Tamil.

6. Myanmar

It is the land of the Arakan mountain ranges and the Irrawaddy River. Myanmar produces mineral oil and India purchases it. Because of the adverse climate, industries have not developed much here. Its capital was Rangoon and now Naypyidaw is its capital. Waterways are more important in Myanmar. It produces rice in abundance.

EXERCISE

Q.1 Answer the following questions in short .

1. Which oceans lie in the north, south and east of the continent of Asia?
2. Why are the rivers that meet the Arctic Ocean not useful as waterways?

Q.2 Collect information with the help of a physical map of Africa and fill it in column 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

The Deserts 'A'	The Plains 'B'	The Highlands 'C'

Q.3 Study the political map of the world and fill in the blanks given below.

Write the names of any five countries of Asia having a coastline.

-
-
-
-
-

In which direction of Asia do these continents lie?

Continent	Direction
1. Europe
2. Africa
3. Australia

Q.4 Make a list of the fresh water lakes of Asia and Africa.

Q.5 Make a list of the countries of Asia with the help of the political map.

Q.6 State whether the following statements are true or false. Write (T) for true and (F) for the false statement in the squares provided.

- 1. The continent of Asia lies in the southern hemisphere.
- 2. The temperature remains high in summer in central Asia.
- 3. The winds blowing over the Arabian Sea bring rainfall in winter.
- 4. Cherrapunji is located in the state of Assam in India.
- 5. The Japanese live in tents made of leather.
- 6. Camel is used for transportation in the Himalayas.
- 7. The Arabs wear woolen clothes in summer.

Q.7 Identify me.

- 1. I live in the forests of Africa and Gir.
- 2. I am a tree of the coastal region.
- 3. I am an animal useful for agriculture.
- 4. I am the main tree of the equatorial region.

Q.8 Answer the following questions in short.

- 1. Name the hot and the cold deserts of Asia.
- 2. Make a list of the neighbouring countries of India.
- 3. Make a list of the housing styles of Asia which you like the most.
- 4. Make a list of the animals found in Asia.



REVISION - 2

Unit 1 to 14

Let us revise

- The torch bearer of socio-religious reforms in India - Dayanand Saraswati.
- Pollution and its causes.
- Rise and spread of nationalism in India.
- The Supreme Court - Highest court in India.
- Revolutionaries of India.
- Population explosion - curse and a boon.
- Gandhiji and the freedom movement.
- Challenges faced by India and their solutions.
- What is economy?
- How did we attain independence?
- World organizations: The United Nations.
- Partition of India and the merger of princely states.
- Our continents - Asia and Africa

Let's understand

- Causes of socio-religious orthodoxy.
- Environmental pollution and its causes.
- Nationalism.
- Nationalism and the rich heritage of India.
- The Supreme Court of India and our judicial system.
- Contribution of the revolutionaries.
- Human resource.
- Gandhiji and Satyagrah.
- Understanding the concepts of corruption, inflation, poverty and terrorism.
- Journey of a Rupee.
- Independence.
- United Nations and its organs.
- India: Before and after Independence.
- Special features of Asia and Africa - Human and natural resources.

Let's Think

- How can we eradicate the evil customs and superstitions from our society?
- What type of pollution occurs by bursting crackers and playing loud speakers?
- If you had been in place of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, What would you have done?
- Should the 'death sentence' be continued? Why?
- Design a flag for the Azad Hind Fauj?
- Why is it said, 'Small Family, Happy Family'?
- What is your opinion about the path of Satyagrah selected by Gandhiji?
- What would you do if you are captured by the terrorists?
- What would you do if you become the Secretary General of the United Nations?

Let's do and learn

- Check the source of water in school.
- Make a list of major cities with the help of the map of Asia and Africa.
- Make a list of questions that are asked during census.
- List the efforts that you would put on to maintain the national integrity.

ડ્રાઇવિંગ સલામત તો જીવન સલામત

ફરજિયાત નિશાનીઓ • MANDATORY SIGNS •

 થોભો STOP	 રસ્તો આપો GIVE WAY	 પ્રવેશ બંધ NO ENTRY	 એક માગીય સંકેત ONE-WAY SIGNS	 બંને સાર્થક માટે રસ્તો બંધ VEHICLES PROHIBITED IN BOTH DIRECTIONS	 દરેક પ્રકારના વાહનો માટે રસ્તો બંધ ALL MOTOR VEHICLES PROHIBITED	 ટ્રક માટે પ્રતિબંધ TRUCK PROHIBITED	 બુલેગાડી હાથલારી BULLOCK CART & HAND CART PROHIBITED
 બુલેગાડી માટે પ્રતિબંધ BULLOCK CART PROHIBITED	 ઘોડાગાડી માટે પ્રતિબંધ TONGA CART PROHIBITED	 હાથલારી માટે પ્રતિબંધ HAND CART PROHIBITED	 સાયકલ માટે પ્રતિબંધ CYCLE PROHIBITED	 સરહદારી માટે પ્રતિબંધ PEDESTRIAN PROHIBITED	 જમણી બાજુ વળવાની મનાઈ RIGHT TURN PROHIBITED	 ડાબી બાજુ વળવાની મનાઈ LEFT TURN PROHIBITED	 પાછું વળવાની મનાઈ U-TURN PROHIBITED
 સાર્થક કાપવાની મનાઈ OVERTAKING PROHIBITED	 નો પાર્કિંગ NO PARKING	 ગાડી થોભવાની મનાઈ NO STOPPING OR STANDING	 ગતિ મર્યાદા SPEED LIMIT 25	 વજનની મર્યાદા LOAD LIMIT IN TONS 5T	 પહોળાઈની મર્યાદા WIDTH LIMIT IN MTRS 2m	 ઉંચાઈની મર્યાદા HEIGHTS LIMIT IN MTRS 3.5m	 હોર્ન વગાડવાની મર્યાદા HORN PROHIBITED
 ફરજિયાત ડાબી બાજુ વાળો COMPULSORY TURNING LEFT	 ફરજિયાત સીધા જાયો COMPULSORY AHEAD ONLY	 ફરજિયાત જમણી બાજુ વાળો COMPULSORY TURNING RIGHT	 ફરજિયાત જમણી બાજુ હાંકો COMPULSORY AHEAD OR TURNING RIGHT	 ફરજિયાત સામગળ વધી ડાબી બાજુ વાળો COMPULSORY AHEAD OR TURNING LEFT	 ફરજિયાત ડાબી બાજુ ઠાંકો COMPULSORY KEEP LEFT	 ફરજિયાત સાર્થકલ માટે રસ્તો COMPULSORY CYCLE TRACK	 ફરજિયાત હોર્ન વગાડો COMPULSORY SOUND HORN

સાવધ થવાની નિશાનીઓ • CAUTIONARY SIGNS •

 સાવધાનીનો સંકેત CAUTION SIGN	 જમણી બાજુનો વળાંક RIGHT HAND CURVE	 ડાબી બાજુનો વળાંક LEFT HAND CURVE	 જોડા વળાંક જમણી બાજુ RIGHT HAIRPIN BAND	 જોડા વળાંક ડાબી બાજુ LEFT HAIRPIN BAND	 વાંકો ચુંકો રસ્તો જમણી બાજુ RIGHT REVERDE BAND	 વાંકો ચુંકો રસ્તો ડાબી બાજુ LEFT REVERDE BAND	 ચટાણ STEEP ASCENT
 ટાળ STEEP DESCENT	 સામગળ સાંકડો રસ્તો છે NARROW ROAD AHEAD	 સામગળ પહોળો રસ્તો છે ROAD WIDENS AHEAD	 સાંકડો પુલ NARROW BRIDGE	 લપસણો રસ્તો SLIPPERY ROAD	 કાચો રસ્તો LOOSE GRAVEL	 સાર્થકલ કોસિંગ CYCLE CROSSING	 સરહદારી માટે કોસિંગ PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
 સામગળ નિશાળ છે SCHOOL	 માણસ કામ કરે છે MEN AT WORK	 પ્રાણીઓ માટે રસ્તો CATTLE	 સાર્થક રોડ જમણી બાજુ RIGHT SIDE ROAD	 સાર્થક રોડ ડાબી બાજુ LEFT SIDE ROAD	 સામગળ રસ્તો ફંટાય છે STAGGERED INTERSECTIONS	 ચાર રસ્તા CROSS ROAD	
 રેલ્વે કોસિંગ અરક્ષિત (200 MTRS.) UNGUARDED RAILWAY CROSSING	 રેલ્વે કોસિંગ રક્ષિત (100 MTRS.) GUARDED RAILWAY CROSSING	 વાય આકારનો રસ્તો 'Y' INTERSECTION	 ટી આકારનો રસ્તો 'T' INTERSECTION	 ગોળાકાર રસ્તો ROUND ABOUT	 પડકો પડવાનો સંભવ FALLING ROCKS		
		 ઘાટ FERRY	 રેલ્વે વચ્ચે જગ્યા છે GAP IN MEDIAN	 નાડાબંધી BARRIER AHEAD	 જોખમી ખાડો DANGEROUS DIP	 ખાડા ટેકરા વાળો રસ્તો HUMP OF ROUGH ROAD	

માહિતી માટેની નિશાનીઓ • INFORMATORY SIGNS •

 બંને બાજુ પાર્કિંગની જગ્યા PARKING BOTH SIDES	 સીધો રસ્તો નથી NO THROUGH ROAD	 સીધો સાર્થક રસ્તો નથી NO THROUGH SIDE ROAD	 પેટ્રોલ પંપ PETROL PUMP	 હોસ્પિટલ HOSPITAL	 પ્રાથમિક સારવાર કેન્દ્ર FIRST-AID POST	 સાર્વજનિક ફોન PUBLIC TELEPHONE	 સ્થળ, દિશા અને અંતર સુચવે છે DESTINATION SIGN
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રોડ માર્કિંગ Road Marking



સફેદ રંગની તૂટક રેખા વાહનને પોતાની લેન બદલવા તથા ઓવરટેઈક કરવાની મંજૂરી આપે છે.

A broken line in white colour indicates permission to change the lane and overtaking.



રોડની મધ્યમાં સળંગ સફેદ રેખા વાહનને લેન બદલવાનું તથા ઓવરટેઈક ટાળવાનું સૂચન કરે છે.

A continuous line in white colour indicates to avoid lane changing and overtaking.

રસ્તાની મધ્યમાં પીળા રંગથી દોરેલ તૂટક રેખા સાવચેતીપૂર્વક જ લેન બદલવાનો તથા ઓવરટેઈક કરવાનો નિર્દેશ કરે છે.

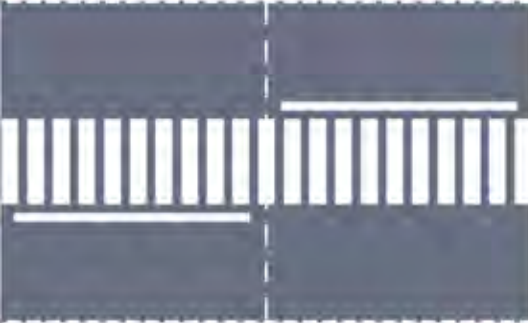
A broken line in yellow colour indicates to change the lane but with due caution and utmost safety.

રસ્તાની મધ્યમાં પીળા રંગની રેખા લેન બદલવાની ફરજિયાત ના પાડે છે. રોડના ડાબી બાજુના છેડા પાસે પીળા રંગનો સળંગ પટ્ટો, તે જગ્યાએ વાહનને પાર્ક કરવાની સદંતર મનાઈ ફરમાવે છે.

A continuous yellow line in the center of road, means lane changing is not allowed. If it is found near the kerb, it indicates parking is prohibited in that area.



ઝીબ્રા ક્રોસિંગ Zebra Crossing



રોડ ઉપર સફેદ રંગથી દોરેલા આડા પટ્ટા ઝીબ્રા ક્રોસિંગ સૂચવે છે. રાહદારીઓએ આ ઝીબ્રા ક્રોસિંગ ઉપરથી જ રસ્તો ક્રોસ કરવો. વાહન ચાલકે હંમેશા પોતાનું વાહન સ્ટોપ લાઈન પહેલાં ઊભું રાખવું.

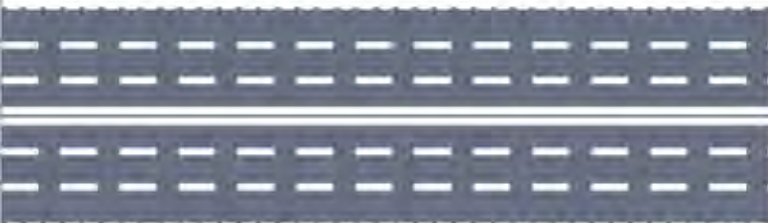
Horizontally marked white coloured thick strips on the road are known as Zebra Crossing. It indicates a passage for pedestrians to cross the road. Vehicle driver must stop the vehicle before the Stop Line.

લેન માર્કિંગ Lane Marking



બે લેન વાળો રસ્તો
Two lane road

ચાર લેન વાળો રસ્તો, મધ્યમાં બેરીઅર લાઈન
Four lane road with barrier line in center



છ લેન વાળો રસ્તો, મધ્યમાં બેરીઅર લાઈન
Six lane road with barrier line in center