

213

Learner Guide



Secondary Course

Social Sciences



विद्याधनम् सर्वधनं प्रधानम्

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING

Learner Guide

213 - Social Science

Secondary Course

Subject Coordinators

Ms. Tarun Punia

Dr. Chunnu Prasad

Dr. Azmat Noori



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING

(An autonomous organisation under MHRD, Govt. of India)

A-24-25, Institutional Area, Sector-62, NOIDA-201309 (U.P.)

Website: www.nios.ac.in, Toll Free No: 18001809393

© National Institute of Open Schooling

(Copies)

Published by the Secretary, National Institute of Open Schooling, A-24-25, Institutional Area,
NH-24, Sector-62, NOIDA-201309 (U.P) and Printed by

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Dr. Sitansu S. Jena
Chairman
NIOS, NOIDA (UP)

Dr. Kuldeep Agarwal
Director (Academic)
NIOS, NOIDA (UP)

CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON

Prof. C.S.R. Murthy
CIPOD, SIS
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi

MEMBERS

Prof. Nividita Menon
Professor
SIS, JNU
New Delhi

Prof. Mohammad Quaraishi
Professor in Geography
CSR, SSS, JNU
New Delhi

Prof. Noor Mohammad
Professor (Retd.)
University of Delhi
Delhi

Prof. Salil Mishra
Faculty of History
SSS, IGNOU
New Delhi

Prof. Anil Sethi
Professor
DESSH, NCERT
New Delhi

Dr. Krishna Menon
Reader (Political Science)
Lady Sriram College
University of Delhi, Delhi

Dr. B.L. Gupta
Retd. Vice-principal
Government of Delhi
Delhi

Mrs. Aparna Pandey
Lecturer
DESSH, NCERT
New Delhi

Late. Mrs. Chitra Shrinivas
PGT (History)
Sardar Patel Vidyalaya
Lodhy Colony, New Delhi

Dr. T.N. Giri
Regional Director
NIOS, Chandigarh

Mr. Vivek Singh
SEO (Academic)
NIOS, NOIDA

WRITERS AND EDITORS

Dr. Anita Devraj
Principal DAV
Bahadurgarh, Haryana

Dr. Anant Ram
Retd. Head, PG Dept.
Govt. P.G College, Bhiwani (HR)

Dr. Ramashray Prasad
Associate Professor
Bhimrao Ambedkar. College, DU

Dr. B.P. Dhyani
Lecturer
Directorate of Education
Govt. of Delhi

Dr. B.L. Gupta
Retd. Vice-principal
Directorate of Education
Govt. of Delhi

Dr. Subhash Anand
Associate Professor
Shradhanand College
University of Delhi

Sh. Madan Lal Sawhney
Retd. Lecturer
Directorate of Education
Govt. of Delhi

Sh. R.S. Pasricha
Retd. Vice-Principal
M.B.D.A.V., Sr. Sec. School
Yusaf Sarai, New Delhi

Sh. N.P. Singh
Retd. Vice-Principal
Directorate of Education
Govt. of Delhi

Sh. Ramdev Singh
PGT
Directorate of Education
Govt. of Delhi

Ms. Anuradha Prasad
Directorate of Distance Education
Dibrugarh University
Dibrugarh, Assam

Sh. Syed Fahar Ali
Senior Research Fellow
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh

SUBJECT COORDINATORS

Ms. Tarun Punia
Academic Officer
(Geography)
NIOS, NOIDA (U.P)

Dr. Chunnu Prasad
Academic Officer
(Political Science)
NIOS, NOIDA (U.P)

Dr. Azmat Noori
Academic Officer
(History)
NIOS, NOIDA (U.P)

Message from Director

Dear Learner,


Greetings!

It has been our motto to help the self learners attain their educational goals. The Learner Guide has been designed for the first time to help you learn better. The important points of the study materials have been highlighted in this guide and would give you a glimpse of the whole course at one go. It would assist you in revising the study material in a short time.

I feel this study guide, apart from deepening your understanding of the subject, will also help you in enhancing your performance in the examination.

I hope you will refer to it for revision and find it useful.

Best wishes for a bright future and prosperous life!



*(Dr. Kuldeep Agarwal)
Director (Academic)*

Contents

	<i>Page No.</i>
Introduction	1-2
Lesson 0 Introduction to Social Science	3-4
Lesson 1 Ancient World	5-7
Lesson 2 Medieval World	8-9
Lesson 3 Modern World – I	10-12
Lesson 4 Modern World – II	13-15
Lesson 5 Impact of British Rule on India: Economic, Social and Cultural (1757-1857)	16-17
Lesson 6 Religious and Social Awakening in Colonial India	18-19
Lesson 7 Popular Resistance to the British Rule	20-22
Lesson 8 Indian National Movement	23-24
Lesson 9 Physiography of India	25-26
Lesson 10 Climate	27-28
Lesson 11 Bio-diversity	29-31
Lesson 12 Agriculture in India	32-34
Lesson 13 Transport and Communication	35-37
Lesson 14 Population: Our Greatest Resource	38-39
Lesson 15 Constitutional Values and Political System in India	40-42
Lesson 16 Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties	43-44
Lesson 17 India – A Welfare State	45-46
Lesson 18 Local Governments and Field Administration	47-50
Lesson 19 Governance at the State Level	51-54
Lesson 20 Governance at the Union Level	55-59
Lesson 21 Political Parties and Pressure Groups	60-61
Lesson 22 People’s Participation in the Democratic Process	62-64
Lesson 23 Challenges to Indian Democracy	65-66
Lesson 24 National Integration and Secularism	67-68
Lesson 25 Socio-economic Development and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Groups	69-71
Lesson 26 Environmental Degradation and Disaster Management	72-74
Lesson 27 Peace and Security	75-76
Question – Answer for References	77-84
Sample Questions	85-87

INTRODUCTION

Social Science as a subject has its own importance as it prepares the learner to be good and responsible citizens. It motivates them to understand the historical, social, political, economic and geographical conditions of the country and how these are related to them. The Social Science curriculum and study materials relate to India and consists of four modules where each one contributes to give an insight into the evolution of human society, and natural environment. India and its resources and development, cultural heritage of India, its social structure as well as about the people who are a great resource. It also deals with the concept of State, its constitution and the issues, and challenges before the country. The Learner Guide aims to initiate the thinking process and enable the learner to co-relate the content with real life situations.

Objectives of the Learner Guide

- to facilitate the learner to understand and revise the study material in shorter time.
- to strengthen the learning of the content material.
- to help and support the learner to enhance their performance in examination
- to enable the learner to correlate the content with real life situations.
- to motivate the learner to seek more information from other sources.
- to highlight the important concepts and points of information.

Tutor Marked Assignments (TMA)

1. Significance of Tutor Marked Assignments (TMAs) for you (learner)

There is great significance of Tutor Marked Assignments (TMAs) in open learning system. In fact, TMAs are an essential and integral part of the open learning system. You get an opportunity to come into contact with your Tutor through TMAs. It provides an opportunity to you to correct your answers and improve your knowledge content-wise. The suggestions/directions of the Tutor help you to make the required improvement in the assignments submitted by you.

2. How to prepare a Good Assignment

While preparing your assignments, you should focus on the contents of your lessons and should also give required weightage to all units/lessons. You are supposed to write the assignments giving headings and sub-headings and the same should not eclipse any important information. The assignments should be in conformity with the prescribed format. It should not be neither too lengthy nor too small in size.

3. Responding to Learning from the comments of Tutors

You should invariably respond to the comments of the tutors. This will enable you to improve and update your knowledge of the subject and correct/rectify your mistakes or lapses. The comments of the Tutors will also help you to prepare yourself for better performance in your examinations. It is, therefore, imperative and in your interest that you responds to the comments of Tutors on your Assignments.

Preparing for Examination

1. Positive side of the Examination

The positive side of Examination is that it provides you an opportunity to assess your knowledge of

the concerned subject and also the level of your competence and capability.

2. Myth about Examinations

The myth about examinations is that it is the only and sole yardstick to measure, assess and judge the ability, calibre and competency level of examinees. The truth or reality is that examinations are just one out of many other techniques.

3. What to Avoid

While preparing for examinations, the learner should avoid putting unnecessary stress on his/her mind and should not suffer what is generally known as 'examination fear or stress'. You should not waste much time in cramming all the details and should concentrate on the main points of each lesson or the study material.

4. Revising for Examinations

Revising all that you have studied is a must while preparing for examinations. It provides you an opportunity to recall all that you have studied so far. It also enables you to recollect at least the main points of each lesson or the study material.

5. Working out Tactics for Examinations and getting geared up Just Before Examinations

You must understand that the time before examinations is the most crucial for every learner. Some tactics for Examinations are:

- Do revise your lessons/study material.
- Maintain the required level of self confidence.
- Do not allow yourself to suffer from examination fear.
- Do reach your Examination Centre well in time.
- You must keep in mind that you have to complete the answers of all the questions well before the allotted time so that you may be able to have a final look at your answer book and ensure that all the questions have been answered.

Please go through your Social Science study materials part. This study guide meant to help you understand materials better.

SCHEDULE FOR SUBMISSION OF TMAs

For appearing in the Public Examination to be held in April/May

Assignment No.	By you to study centres	Feedback by the Subject Tutor
TMA-I	5 th December	15 th December
TMA-II	5 th January	15 th January
TMA-III	5 th February	15 th February

For appearing in the Public Examination to be held in October/November

Assignment No.	By you to study centres	Feedback by the Subject Tutor
TMA-I	5 th June	15 th June
TMA-II	5 th July	15 th July
TMA-III	5 th August	15 th August

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCE

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
0	Introduction to Social Science	Self Awareness, Critical Thinking, Creative Thinking, Problem Solving	Visiting Museum, Learning and Understanding History by seeing visuals e.g., Paintings, Sculpture, and Architectural remains etc.

Meaning

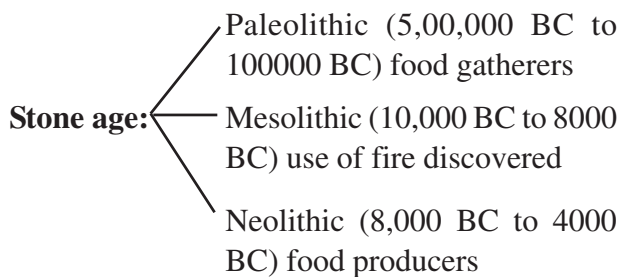
Social Science aims to understand all aspects of society as well as finding solutions to deal with social problems. It helps us to acquire a capacity to make connections between various subjects. Some important branches of Social Science are Economics, History, Archaeology, Geography, Political Science and Sociology.

Major Branches of Social Science

- **History** relates the story of cooperative actions of a large number of men and women in their quest for a better life.
- **Archaeology** is the study of ancient times with aspect to society and culture. Trace of events of past can be found in material remains i.e. artifacts, burials, ruined buildings, monuments, inscription pillars, metal plates, coins, seals, tools, pottery, toys, pictures etc.
- **Geography** is the study of earth's landscapes, people, places and environment. It is unique in bridging the social sciences with natural sciences.
- **Political Science** is concerned with the theory and practice of politics and analysis of political systems and political behaviour. Herein relationship between the political events and the conditions is studied.
- **Sociology** is the study of human behaviour in social context, it focuses on the study of human groups, so as to understand the structure of a society and how it works.
- **Economics** is the scientific study of the ways in which humans make choices about production, consumption and wealth. It is the Social Science of studying a balance between needs and available resources.

Evolution of Human Beings

- Human beings emerged about two million years ago.
- They resembled apes, who lived in caves or on tree tops.
- Invention of writing was a landmark
- Prehistory is the period for which no written records are available
- History refers to the period of history for which written records are available.



Social Science and Problems of Present Day Societies

Though humans have progressed from mere hunters to space age, problems still exist which are:

- Poverty and hunger
- Unequal distribution of wealth
- Unemployment and under employment
- Parallel economy, tax evasion and black money
- Corruption in public life
- Pollution and environmental degradation
- Lack of nationalism and love for the country
- Gender discrimination
- Violence, terrorism, naxalism
- Criticism, regionalism, casteism, communalism as hurdles to National Integration.

Different stages of human development

- Hunting stage: As food gatherers, (earliest stage)
- Village life (Rural): Advent of agriculture and settled life
- Town life (urban): As food producers, discovery of metals led to specialisation of crafts
- City life: Civilisation and culture progressed, Arts like painting, music, sculpture and architecture developed

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Discuss different stages of human development.
- Q. List any five problems of present day societies.
- Q. Explain important branches of Social Science.

ANCIENT WORLD

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS		Activity
1	Ancient World	Critical Thinking, Creative Thinking Problem Solving		Understanding Harappan culture by visiting Museums, showing Harappan artifacts and visiting Harappan sites like Rakhigarhi, Kalibanga etc.

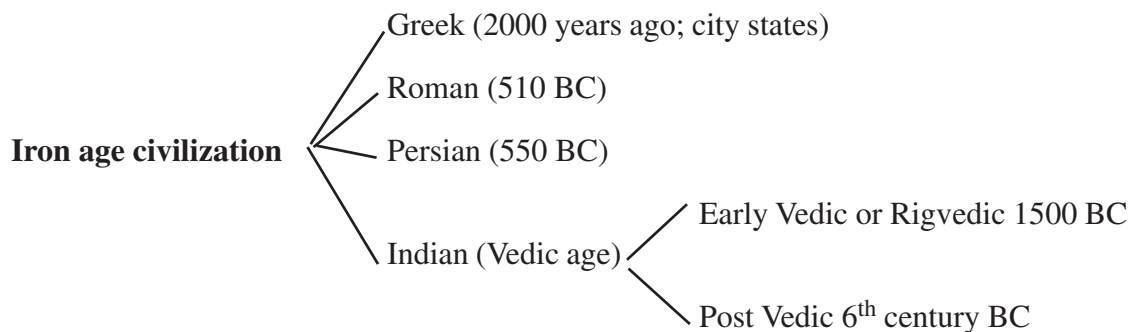
Meaning

Discovery of metal led to human civilisation becoming highly evolved. Copper was the first metal used by human beings; the cultures based on use of both copper and stone are called **Chalcolithic Cultures**. An alloy of copper and tin i.e. bronze which replaced stone, wood and bones to some extent for making weapons and implements. Town based civilization came up for first time in Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and China.

Different Chalcolithic Cultures of the World

S.No.	Name of → civilization	Mesopotamia	Egypt	China	India
	Characteristic feature ↓				
1.	In which river valley	Between Tigris and Euphrates	Nile	Hwang Ho	Indus
2.	Modern city	Iraq	Egypt	North China	Harappa (West Punjab) Sindh, Gujarat, Rajasthan
3.	Crafts Developed in addition to agriculture	Smiths, Potters Masons, Weavers Carpenters	Stone cutters carpenters	Bronze workers	Tools and weapons of copper and bronze; ornaments of gold, silver, precious stones
4.	Transport	Carts, wagons, boats, ships	both land and water	Silk route	both land and water
5.	Script and language	Cuneiform	Hieroglyphics	Common chinese language	Harappan script (Not deciphered yet)
6.	Religion	Worshipped sky Sun, Moon fertility	Temples dedicated to particular Gods in each town	worshipped number of deities, ancestors nature and spirits	Mother Goddess, lingam worship

7.	Ruling class	Priests, kings, aristocrats	Priests, Pharaohs, ministers (kings)	Shangs (1523-1122 BC) Zhou (1122-221 BC) Chun (221 BC - 220 AD)	Kings 2500 BC-1500 BC
8.	Other classes of society	Merchants, slaves, ordinary people	Peasants, traders, craftsmen and merchants	Peasants, merchants, and craftsmen	Peasants Merchants
9.	Famous Monuments	–	Pyramids, mummified bodies	Great wall of China	Great Bath
10.	Miscellaneous	–	Knowledge of weights and measures	Confucius emphasised society, government, and family emphasised good moral character	Decline due to floods or drying up of rivers or decline of overseas trade



Buddhism

Gautam Buddha was born at Lumbini in 563 BC and at the age of 29 attained enlightenment; gave four noble truths and eight fold path.

Jainism

- Rishabh Nath, the first tirathankara founder of Jainism, Parshvanatha 23rd tirathankar and Vardhamana Mahavira, the 24th tirathankar.
- Mahavir was born in 540 BC at Kundegam near Vaishali; became ascetic at the age of 30, died at Pavapuri in 468 BC near Rajagriha.

Mauryan Age (322 BC-184BC)

- Magadha, the powerful Mahajanpada expanded considerably under Bimbisara, Ajatshatru, Mahapadman and Chandragupta Maurya. In 322 BC defeated Nanda dynasty kings Chandragupta (322-297BC) followed by Bimbisara (297BC-272BC) and Ashoka (272-236BC).

Sangam age 300 BC-200AD)

- Sangam assembly of scholars and literary figures held under the royal patronage of Pandyan kings of Madurai. Early Tamil

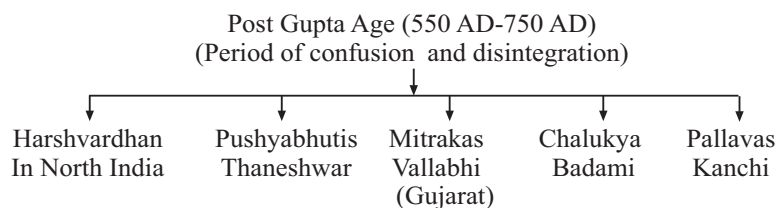
literature comprised work such as Tolkappiyam, Eight Anthologies (Ettutogai), the ten Idylls (Pathupattu), Eighteen minor works and three epics (Shilappadikaram, Manimekalai and Sivaga Sindamani).

Kushana Age

- Kushana were a branch of Yue-chi tribe of central Asia. The greatest ruler of the Kushana dynasty was Kaniska and he was a devoted Buddhist.

Gupta Age (319 AD-550AD)

- Period of high material prosperity mentioned by Fahien (4th-5th AD). Maharaja Shri Gupta founder of Gupta dynasty, succeeded by Ghatotkach Gupta and Chandragupta I (319-315AD)
- Samudra Gupta (his account available in Allahabad pillar inscription) performed Ashwamedha Yagna, a symbol of imperial authority. His son Chandragupta II (415-455 AD) had brought peace and prosperity.



Indian Civilization - An Overview

- Tremendous progress in philosophy and various branches of science.
- Indian contribution to the field of Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Medicine remarkable.
- Aryabhatta and Varahmihira, both mathematicians and astronomers of great repute. Charak and Sushurata are great physicians
- Nagarjuna, famous chemist and pharmacist.
- Concept of zero and decimal system evolved in India.
- Great skill in Art, Architecture, Painting and sculpture, Ashokan pillar
- Caves of Ajanta, Ellora, South Indian Temples Stupa of Sanchi.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Compare Mesopotamian culture with that of Chinese.
- Q. Give three characteristic features of Roman and Persian civilization.
- Q. Enumerate ancient Indian contribution to the world civilization.

MEDIEVAL WORLD

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
2	Medieval World	Critical Thinking, Creative Thinking Problem Solving	Visiting Museum, Learning and Understanding History by seeing visuals e.g., Paintings, Sculpture, and Architectural remains etc.

Meaning

There was transformation of European Society after the downfall of the Roman Empire, and the birth of a new religion called Islam which led to the founding of a vast empire that originated in West Asia and spread out over a large part of the world. The Medieval Period is also called the Middle Age. The period which succeeded the ancient period and come before the Modern Period.

Feudalism: Political, Military and Socio-Economic Aspects

- Feudalism was a hierarchical or graded organization of political sovereignty; its structure stood like a ladder.
- At the top stood the king; below him stood the big lords known as Dukes and Earls.
- Below these lords were a number of lesser lords known as the Barons. Below these were the knights, who were perhaps the lowest lords
- Vassal: a person owing homage or fidelity to a superior lower lord is vassal to the upper lord. Also a person granted use of lands.
- The vassal would take a vow to serve the lord all his life mainly including military services
- The entire landed estate over which a feudal lord had control was known as the manor.
- The manor was a self-sufficient economic unit. This means that almost all articles of everyday use were produced and consumed on it.

Decline of Roman Empire

- The western province's capital was Rome and Eastern's Constantinople.
- The Roman Empire in the west came to an end following attacks by various Germanic tribes like the Goths, Vandals, Visigoths and Franks.

Change in Feudal Economy: Prosperity and Crisis in Medieval Europe

- The few centuries after the collapse of Roman Empire were marked by a low level of economic life.
- There was a decline in town life, trade and monetary exchange.
- Technology used in agriculture was backward and agriculture yields were low.

- During this period, learning remained a privilege of the few. The masses received no formal education. The language of learning was Latin which was known only to the priestly class.

Arab Civilization During the Medieval Period

- Arabia is a peninsula of deserts. Before the founding of Islam, most Arabs were Bedouins, that is, wandering camel herdsman.
- Arabia became a safer transit route for Caravans going between Africa and Asia. The most prominent of these was Mecca which lay on the junction of some major trade routes.
- Prophet Muhammad who spread Islam was born in Mecca in to the Quraish tribe in 570 A.D. He grew up to be a prosperous trader, entering the service of a rich widow Khadija, whom he later married.
- The word 'Islam' means absolute submission to God and adherence to faith. The followers of this faith are known as Muslim.

Society and Culture

- Arab philosophy was based on the study of earlier Greek thought. Greek Philosophy was cultivated by philosophers who believed in rationality. They practiced Astrology and Medicine.

Medieval Indian Civilization (8th & 10th century)

- Between the 8th and 10th century: In the North, Palas Pratiharas and Rastrakutas; in the south Cholas.

Political Events

- Turks had established their rule over most of Northern India by the 13th Century.
- The Turkish rulers were known as Sultans and ruled from their capital at Delhi.

- Their Empire was called Delhi Sultanate. Dynasties, such as the Khaljis and the Tughlaqs.
- In South the Vijayanagar and Bahmani were the two supremacy.
- Mughals marked a new era in Indian History in the early 16th century.

Political Institutions

- Mughals appointed mansabdars who performed military and civil duties.

Economy

- The Delhi Sultanate as well as the Mughal Empire was based on surplus of agricultural produce of the peasants that was extracted in the form of revenue.
- Trade and commerce, which had declined greatly following the period of the Guptas, saw a revival during this time.

Culture and Religious Life

- The Medieval period witnessed a great synthesis of traditions in culture and religion.
- The Bhakti movement and Sufism in religious sphere.
- Language, literature, art, architecture music and dance also bore out this trend of synthesis between different traditions.
- Under the Mughals, painting was organised in the royal karkhanas and painters were on government payroll.
- Another fascinating aspect of cultural life in medieval India is reflected in its Indo-Islamic architecture, new features like the arch and the dome were combined with the use of Hindu motifs like bell, lotus swastika, and kalash/water pot.
- The Bhakti and Sufi tradition also gave an inputs to new devotional styles of music.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Describe the bond between the feudal Lords and their vassals in about 30 words.
- Q. Who was the founder of Islam Arabia?
- Q. Name two famous painters of Mughal Period?

MODERN WORLD – I

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
3	Modern World–I	Critical Thinking, Creative Thinking Problem Solving, Self Awareness	Interacting with Information on Internet/Reference Books, stories, articles, etc.

Meaning

With the decline of feudalism, the restrictions on peasants become a thing of the past simultaneously, the period witnessed the rise of powerful merchant class, which financed discoveries of new lands. These, with other factors, brought about the Industrial revolution which led a sea change throughout the world. This was the beginning of the Modern Age.

Renaissance

- Renaissance is the awakening that encouraged thinking and reasoning in social and political fields and affected every aspect of life.
- Discovery of trade routes, brought goods that enriched the lives of Europeans.
- New ideas were generated in this period like humanism, rationalism and the spirit of inquiry.

Reformation

- The Medieval Catholic Church came to be associated with superstitions and greed for money.
- It was in 1517AD that in the West the Christian world was divided into two sects, the Protestants and the Roman Catholics.

Development of Science

- Renaissance scientists paved the way for observation and experimentation in all fields of knowledge.
- One of the most remarkable achievements of the Renaissance period in science was in the field of astronomy.

Discovery of New Lands

- The new Trade routes that were discovered changed the history of the world.
- Direct sea routes to South Asia and South East Asia were discovered.
- Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India via Cape of Good Hope and Columbus who had set out for India reached America both being discoveries for Europeans.
- The tremendous increase in trade and colonisation had a great impact on the enhancement of European Wealth.

Industrial Revolution

- The Industrial Revolution began in England from about 1750 AD.
- The new developments like the coming in of new machineries to improve production led to unequal classes – the rich and the poor.

Age of Revolutions

- There was a very strong dissatisfaction with political leadership and people started demanding more participation in the affairs of the State.

The Glorious Revolution

- The Glorious Revolution of 1688 occurred in England much before the Age of Revolutions and became a source of inspiration for the world. It was called the Glorious Revolution because no blood was shed to achieve its success.

American War of Independence

- In 1765, the British Parliament passed the Stamp Act.
- On 16th December, 1773 some Americans disguised as Native Indians descended upon the three ships of East India Company and dumped the tea, being carried in them, into the sea. This came to be called the Boston Tea Party.
- This led to fights and finally to the 'Declaration of Independence' on July 1776 at a Congress at Philadelphia.

French Revolution

- In the 18th century, the French society was divided into three classes or estates.
- The first Estate was that of clergy or priests working in the Church.
- The second Estate of Nobility enjoyed all the luxuries and many privileges related to religion and the governance of the country.
- The Third Estate of Commoners such as peasantry, city workers and the middle class were heavily burdened with taxes.
- The Third Estate demanded equality in taxation and abolition of special privileges enjoyed by the first two estates. It declared itself a National Assembly and took over the sovereign power from the Emperor.
- As a result, France witnessed a complete change in the government, administration, military, society and culture.

Unification of Italy

- In the 18th Century, Italy was a collection of small States, each having its own monarch and traditions.
- After France became a republic, secret clubs favouring an Italian Republic were formed throughout Italy.

Unification of Germany

- After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, many Germans wanted an independent Germany. Germany was a confederation of 39 small states, led by Austria and Prussia.
- The King of Prussia, Kaiser William I, chose Bismarck as Prime Minister to unify Germany under the rule of Prussia, excluding Austria and France completely.

Socialist Movement and the Russian Revolution

- The Industrial Revolution had led to an unequal society. The industrial workers were poverty-stricken and lived in very bad conditions. In contrast, the industrialists were rich and lived in luxury.
- The workers got united and the idea of Socialism, which tries to establish equal society, began to take roots.
- The first country where the idea of socialism took deep roots was Russia leading to the Russian Revolution. This resulted in the establishment of the first socialist government of the world.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Define Feudalism. Give at least two features of feudalism.
 - Q. Describe the condition of the industrial workers which influenced the Russian Revolution.
 - Q. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 was a source of inspiration for the world. Justify this statement within 30 words.
-

MODERN WORLD – II

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
4	Modern World–II	Self Awareness, Critical Thinking, Creative Thinking, Problem Solving	Interacting with Information on Internet/Reference, Books, stories, articles, etc.

Meaning

Industrial Revolution brought social and economic changes that transformed the agricultural society to a modern industrial society. The industrialised nations needed raw materials for their industries as well as markets for their finished good. The necessitated colonization of under developed countries. This transformed the industrial nations into imperialists and led to rivalry amongst them for supremacy. This imperialism and rivalry led to World Wars.

Innovations and Technological Changes During the Industrial Revolution

Textile Industry

- Textile Industry was the first one with mass production

Steam Engine

- Steyewron invented the steam engine. In 1764 James Watt improved upon the design & improved the efficiency of the stream engine fourfold.

Coal and Iron

- The steam engine, coal and iron laid the foundations for modern Industry.

The Rise of Imperialism And Colonialism

- The main feature of Imperialism was that it drained out the wealth resources from the colonies and transferred them to the imperialist countries.

Imperialism in Africa (1880 & 1910)

Imperialim in Asia

China opium war and its defeat

Japan The Meiji Restoration began in 1868. South and South-East Asia Sri Lanka was occupied by the Portuguese then by the Dutch and later by the British.

Means of Transportation and Communication

- In 1700 bridges and roads were constructed. Soon steam engine & railways were transporting goods over tracks throughout England & supporting canal transportation.
- The invention of telegraph and telephone made it possible to communicate in the world.

Impact Of Imperialism

- It drained both Asia and Africa of their wealth, raw materials and the exploited their markets by selling their industrial goods, imperialist countries thereby destroying the economy of these colonies. In India, they destroyed our prosperous economy.

World War I

Causes of World War I

- Division of colonies in Asia and Africa created conditions of war.
- In the last quarter of the 19th century, Germany became the main competitor of England.
- In 1882, Germany, Austria and Italy signed the Triple Alliance pledging mutual military assistance against rival powers.
- England, Russia and France signed the Triple Entente in 1907.
- Emergence of two mutually opposed groups divided Europe into hostile camps leading to tension and conflicts among European powers.

Immediate Consequences of World War I

- World War I was one of the most disastrous and frightening events the world had witnessed. A million people including innocent civilians lost their lives.

The League of Nations

- The League was the first international organisation set up in 1920 with its headquarters at Geneva.
- Its main aims were to maintain peace and security in the world, prevent future war, promote international co-operation, settle international disputes peacefully and improve the conditions of labourers in member countries.

Pan Slav Movement and the Balkan Politics

- The murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand became the immediate cause of the war.

The Course of the War (1914-1918)

- World War I which started in August 1914 continued till November 1918.
- The year 1917 saw two important developments – one was the entry of USA in the war in April and second was the withdrawal of Russia from the war in November.

The World between the two World Wars

- The Growth of Fascism and Nazism.
 - England and France too had to face severe economic crisis, scarcity and unemployment.
 - Soviet Union emerged as the first Socialist State of the world. It was the only country to remain unaffected while all the Western capitalist countries suffered due to the Economic Depression in 1929.
 - After the end of World War I, USA suffered the worst economic crisis in 1929 due to overproduction.
 - Japan was the only country in Asia which emerged as an imperialist country. During the two World Wars, Japan became a strong military power and supported Fascism.
-

WORLD WAR II

- The League of Nations failed in its aim of preventing future war, World War II started in 1939.
- Both the Fascist (in Italy) and Nazi (in Germany) Parties glorified war and promised to their people that they would bring back the lost glory of their countries through war.
- Being capitalist countries, Britain, France etc. wanted to check the spread of Communism by the Soviet Union. So they adopted a systematic policy called Appeasement Policy favouring Italy and Germany.

Consequences of the War

- The war came to an end in September 1945.
- The German Jews were either exterminated or sent to concentration camps.
- The Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were almost wiped off when atomic bombs were dropped on them.
- USA and Soviet Union emerged as super powers.
- UNO (United Nations organization) was set up with the major objective of maintaining international peace and security.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. How did the development in means of transport and communication assist the merchants?
- Q. What were the main objectives of the United Nations Organisation?
- Q. Describe the main causes of World War I.

IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE ON INDIA: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL (1757-1857)

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
5	Impact of British Rule on India: Economic, Social and Cultural (1757-1857)	Interpersonal Relationship Skills, Empathy, Critical Thinking	Visiting Monuments related to the events e.g., Lucknow Residencies, seeing some films like Mangal Panday, reading poems like Rani Laxmi Bai, etc.

Meaning

British Rule had a tremendous effect on Indian society, economy & culture. It also gave rise to a sense of nationhood and a spirit of Nationalism arose which resulted in National Awakening and a feeling of revolt against Britishers.

Methods of Colonisation In India

- England succeeded in controlling trade with India and established the East India Company in 1600. The first factory was established at Surat in 1613.
- The battles of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764) provided the ground for the British success in India.

The Anglo-Mysore Wars: Ended in the heroic defeat and death of Tipu Sultan. Large ports like Kanara, Coimbatore and Srirangapatnam were secured by the British (1799 AD).

The Anglo-Maratha Wars: The English defeated the Peshwa, dethroned him and annexed all his territories.

The Anglo-Sikh Wars: Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie. Maharaja Dalip Singh, the son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was pensioned off and sent to England.

Soon many more native states came under British control through the systems of Doctrine of Lapse and Subsidiary Alliance.

Economic Impact

- English merchants succeeded in selling their goods at a cheap price as foreign goods were given free entry in India without paying any duty.
- Indian handicrafts were taxed heavily when they were sent out of the country.
- This made a huge impact on the Indian handloom weaving industry leading to its virtual collapse.

Impact of Land Revenue Policy

The land revenue experiments of the British like the **Permanent Settlement, the Mahalwari Settlement and the Ryotwari Settlement** caused hardship to cultivators.

Commercialisation of Agriculture took place with tea, coffee, indigo, opium, cotton, jute, sugarcane and oilseed being grown. As a result food grain production went down.

Rise of the New Middle Class

- During British rule, India witnessed the introduction of new law courts, government officials and commercial agencies.
- The Britishers also created a new professional and service-holding middle class, apart from those with landed interests.

Impact of the Reform Movement

- The religious reform movements instilled in the minds of Indians greater self-respect, self-confidence and pride in their country.
- The introduction of modern education guided the Indians towards a scientific and rational approach to life.

Transport and Communication

- The vast network of railways was pioneered during the latter half of the 19th century.
- This opened avenues for British bankers and investors to invest surplus wealth and material in the construction of railways.

Protests Movements

- The adverse impact of the British rule on the political, economic and social spheres resulted in sharp reaction of the Indian people against the foreigners.
- This led to a series of the anti-British movements throughout the country. Peasants and tribes rebelled against exploitative rulers.

British Impact on Society and Culture

- Indian society had certain social ills like female infanticide, child marriage, Sati, polygamy and a rigid caste system.
- Other malpractices were expensive rituals, sacrifices and practices after birth or death outlined by the priestly class.
- Many legal measures were introduced to improve the status of women. The practice of Sati was banned in 1829. Widow Remarriage was permitted. Sharda Act was passed in 1929 preventing child marriage.

Impact of the Revolt of 1857

- The Revolt of 1857 for the first time unified and brought together people having different ethnic, religious and class background against the British rule.
- The revolt brought an end to East India Company's rule, along with changes in the British policy towards Indian States.

Education Policy

Education policy was so conceived that the Indians would be ready to work as clerks on low wages to create a class of Indians who were loyal to the British & appreciate the culture of the British and help to increase the market for British goods.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Why did the British think it important to introduce English language in India?
- Q. How do you think British land policies affected the peasants and the landlords?
- Q. Why did the revolt of 1857 scare the relationships of Hindus and Muslims?

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL AWAKENING IN COLONIAL INDIA

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
6	Religious and Social Awakening in Colonial India	Empathy, Self Awareness, Critical thinking, Problem Solving	Understand the importance of the works of Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Swami Dayanand, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and work done by the Akali movements in building the Khalsa

Meaning

In the first half of 19th century the society was backward due (i) lack of education and (i) subordination of women. This prevented society's progress. Many reformers came up during this period who contributed to religious and social awakening helped in tranforming the society for betterment.

Lack of Education

- Education was limited to handful of men belonging to upper castes.
- Religious texts e.g. Vedas were written in Sanskrit and monopolized by the priestly class.
- Meaningless rituals, sacrifices and practices were outlined by priestly class for their own material gain.

Position of Women

- Women did not enjoy an equal status with men.
- Women had neither right to property nor access to education.
- Polygamy, i.e. (having more than one wife) was practised by men, while women could not have more than one husband.
- Widowed women were compelled to burn themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands (sati pratha).

Caste system

- Hindu society was based on varna system.
- People were divided on the basis of their occupation.
- Brahmins engaged in praying and worshipping gods.
- Kshatriyas engaged in wars.
- Vaishyas worked in the field of agriculture and trading.
- Shudras used to serve upper three varnas.

Social and Religious Reforms

- Social reform and religious reform to together.
- Reformers blended positive Indian values with western ideas and the principles of democracy & equality.

Educational scenario

- Pathshalas, Madarsas, Temples, Mosques, Gurukuls were centres of traditional education. Sanskrit, Grammar, Arithmetic, Religion and Philosophy were the subjects taught; there was no place for science and technology.

Socio-religious reformers of 19th century

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy:** founded Brahma Samaj in 1828.
- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:** dedicated his entire life to social reforms.
- **Ramakrishna Paramhansa and Swami Vivekanand:** Ramkrishna Paramhansa (1836-1886) highlighted unity of religions; Swami Vivekanand (1863-1902) was his foremost disciple.
- **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:** believed that religion and social life of muslims could be improved only by imbibing modern western scientific knowledge and culture.
- **Jyotirao Govindrao Phule:** Along with his wife Savitri bai Phule in Maharashtra worked for education of women and lower castes.
- **Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade:** established Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and Prarthna Samaj in 1867 in Bomay to bring about religious reforms.
- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati:** founded Arya Samaj in 1875 in North India for reforming Hindu religion.
- **Pandita Ramabai:** fought for the rights of women and spoke against the practice of child marriage in Maharashtra; started *Arya Mahila Samaj* in 1881.
- **Annie Besant:** Member of Theosophical Society; came to India in 1893.

- **Muslim Reform Movement:** Mohammedan Literary Society of Calcutta founded by Abdul Latif in 1863.
- **The Akali Reform Movement :** A powerful Satyagraha in 1921 against the Mahants forced the Government to pass a new Gurdwara Act in 1925.
- **Reform Movement among the Parsis:** In mid 19th century, Narouji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji and S.S. Bengalee began religious reform movement among Parsis in Mumbai.

Impact of the Reform Movements on Indian Society

All movements worked to improve women's status and criticised the caste system, advocated social equality and strived towards liberty, equality and fraternity. Law was passed in 1872 for inter-caste and inter-communal marriages. Marriageable age of girls was raised to ten in 1860 by law and further to 14 for girls and 18 for boys under the Sharda Act, 1929.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. What were the hinderances of Indian Society towards the path of progress?
- Q. Discuss the role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar for the cause of social reforms.
- Q. Describe Muslim Reform Movement and Akali Reform Movement.
- Q. Write note on the contribution of swami vivekanand, Swami Dayanand Sarswati, Pandita Ramabai and Annie Besant.

POPULAR RESISTANCE TO THE BRITISH RULE

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
7	Popular Resistance to the British Rule	Self Awareness, Empathy, Critical thinking	Visit any tribal museums and try to understand their living styles

Meaning

Exploitation of natural and human resources by British led to rise of Popular Resistance Movements mainly by Peasants, Tribals and Sainiks. The most important Popular Resistance to the British rule during the 19th century was the revolt of 1857. There was a sense of self confidence that gave an impact to National Awakening.

Causes of Popular Resistance Movements

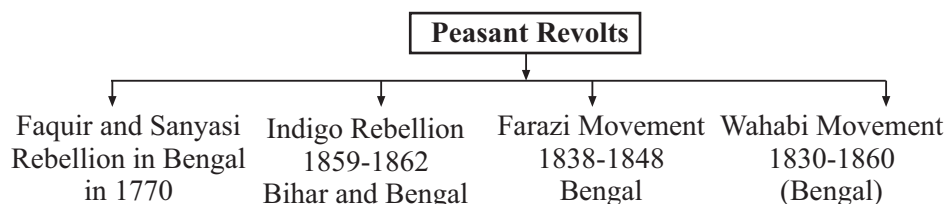
- Policies under the British rule had undermined the rights, status and economic position of Indians.
- There were a series of civil rebellions which were led by rulers who were deposed by the Britishers, ex-officials of the conquered Indian states, impoverished zamindars and poligars who wanted to regain their land and estates.
- The tribal groups rebelled because they did not want the traders and moneylenders to interfere in their life style.
- Interference in religious practices was another cause of these popular rebellions. Often these revolts were anti-Christian.

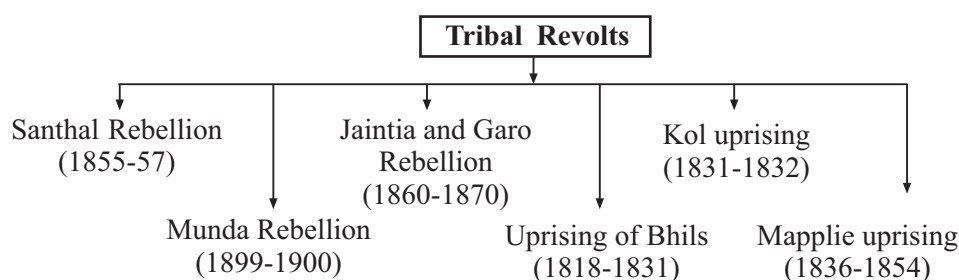
Nature of Popular Resistance Movements

Violence and plunder were the two most popular tools used by the rebels to express their resistance against their oppressors.

Significance of Peasant Revolt

- Though these revolts were not aimed at uprooting the British rule from India, they created awareness among the Indians.
- They now felt a need to organize and fight against exploitation and oppression.

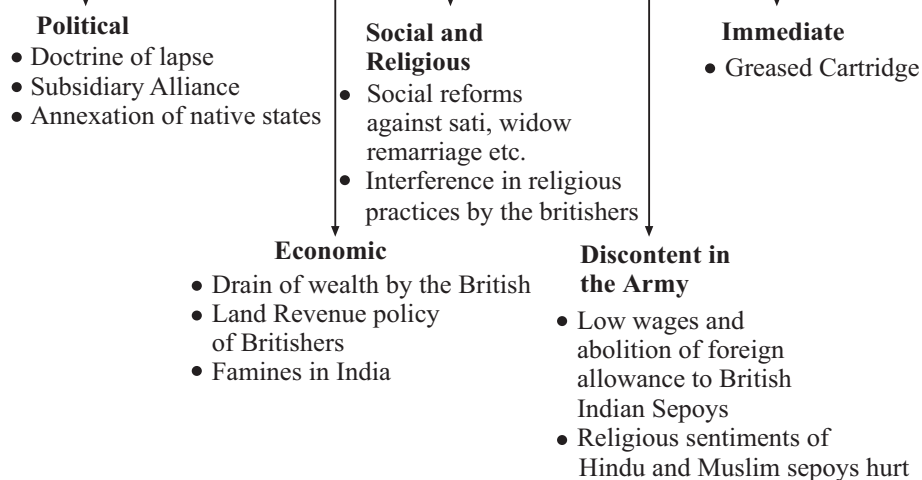




Many other uprisings took place against the British policies of exploitation and destruction of the tribals. They were finally put down.

The Revolt 1857

Causes of the Revolt



Course of the Revolt

- A sepoy called Mangal Pandey was the first soldier who openly disobeyed orders.
- At Meerut where 85 sepoys of the cavalry regiment were sentenced to 2-10 years imprisonment for refusing to use greased cartridges.
- The very next day, on 10th May 1857, three regiments broke into open mutiny.
- They declared the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah as the emperor of India.
- From Delhi the revolt spread to other places like Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi.

Nature of the Revolt

- A big debate surrounds the revolt of 1857. British historians describe the events of 1857-1858 as merely a mutiny by the sepoys.
- Some Indian historians tend to call it the First War of Independence.
- The participation of peasants and artisans made the revolt a widespread and popular event. It was also characterised by Hindu-Muslim unity.

Failure of the Revolt

Various causes led to the failure of the Revolt of 1857.

- There was no unity of purpose among the rebels.
- The middle and upper classes as well as the modern educated Indians did not support the revolt. The leadership of the movement was weak. Indian leaders lacked organisation and planning.
- No national leader emerged to coordinate the movement and give it a purpose and direction.
- The revolt was confined to Bengal Presidency while Madras and Bombay Presidencies were unaffected.

The Legacy of the Revolt

- Though the efforts of the rebels failed, the British government was pressurised to change their policy towards India.
- In August 1858 the British crown assumed control of India from the East India Company and Queen Victoria was crowned empress of India.
- This brought to an end the rule of East India Company.
- Radical changes were introduced in the army.
- The strength of European troops in India was increased and the number of Indian troops reduced from the pre- 1857 figure.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Identify the major causes of the revolt of 1857.
 - Q. Why did the revolt fail to sustain its initial success?
 - Q. Why was it felt that the army was responsible for the crisis of 1857?
-

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
8	Indian National Movement	Self Awareness, Critical thinking, Problem Solving, Empathy	Learn and Read more on the Freedom Fighters and enlist their contributions in Freedom Movements

Meaning

Anti-Colonial Movement gave rise to a feeling of Nationalism. In 1885 Indian National Congress was founded by A.O. Hume. There were phases of Naram Dal and Garam Dal. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 gave rise to a strong national movement. The Non Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and finally Quit India Movement resulted in Independence of India and of course its partition.

The Rise of Radical Nationalists

- The Swadeshi movement was spearheaded by the trio – Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal). They marked the beginning of a new face in India's struggle for freedom. They represented the Garam Dal. In 1907, the Garam Dal led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Naram Dal separated.
- In 1916 both Garam Dal and Naram Dal united with the efforts of Mrs. Annie Besant.
- In 1916, Muslim League and Congress signed the Lucknow Pact.
- **On 13th April, 1919** on the occasion of Baisakhi fair at Jallianwalla Bagh (Amritsar) a British officer General Dyer ordered the army to open fire on the crowd with their machine guns. Within a few minutes about a thousand persons were killed. The massacre aroused the fury of the Indian people.

Partition of Bengal

In 1905, Curzon announced the partition of Bengal, an attempt to disrupt the growing national movement in Bengal and divide the Hindus and Muslims of the region. This led to the Swadeshi Movement

Emergence of Gandhi

- Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi's first experiment in Satyagraha began at Champaran in Bihar in 1917 when he inspired the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- He launched a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- **In 1927, Simon Commission** came to India to suggest measures for constitutional reforms.
- **During March-April, 1930**, Gandhi marched from his Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on the Gujarat coast to challenge the government on salt laws.
- Gandhiji went to London in 1931 and participated in the second round table conference but returned empty handed.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement, though a failure, was a vital phase in the struggle.

The Revolutionaries

- The reactionary policy of the British developed a deep hatred among a section of the younger generation of India.
- As a result Youths were trained in aggressive methods of violence as a means of strength against the British.

The Development of Socialist Ideas

- A significant feature of the twentieth century was the development of Socialist ideas.
- The All India Trade Union Congress which was founded in 1920 mobilized the workers for the cause of complete independence.
- Because of differences with Gandhi, Bose resigned from the Congress and formed his own 'Forward Bloc'.

The Communal Divide

- Under the Act of 1935, seventeen separate electorates were constituted. They hampered the growth of national unity.
- The immediate cause of the emergence of the demand for Pakistan was the refusal of the Congress to form coalition ministries after the elections of 1937.

Quit India Movement and After

- Addressing the Congress delegates on the night of 8th August, 1942 Gandhiji, in his soul stirring speech, said : "I therefore want freedom immediately. The mantra is Do or Die".
- Quit India Movement became one of the greatest mass-movements of historical significance.
- In 1946, the Cabinet Mission arrived in India to find a mutually agreed solution of the Indian Problem.

Partition and Independence of India

- The Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission Plan in the middle of 1946.
- In September 1946, the Congress formed the government at the Centre.
- The conflict resulted in widespread communal riots in different parts of India.
- Lord Mountbatten was sent as the Viceroy to India. He put up his plan in June 1947 which included partition of India.
- In spite of strong opposition by Gandhi, All the parties agreed to the partition and the Indian Independence Act, 1947 came into being.
- It created two independent states in the Indian sub-continent, i.e. Indian Union and Pakistan. India got its independence on 15th August, 1947.
- At the stroke of mid-night (14th -15th August, 1947), transfer of power took place.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Identify the causes that led to the rise of nationalism in India.
- Q. Discuss the various national movements in India during 19th century.
- Q. List the names of prominent leaders of the Indian national movements.

PHYSIOGRAPHY OF INDIA

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
9	Physiography of India	Self Awareness, Problem Solving, Critical Thinking, Decision Making	Appreciate Relief Features of Surroundings

Meaning

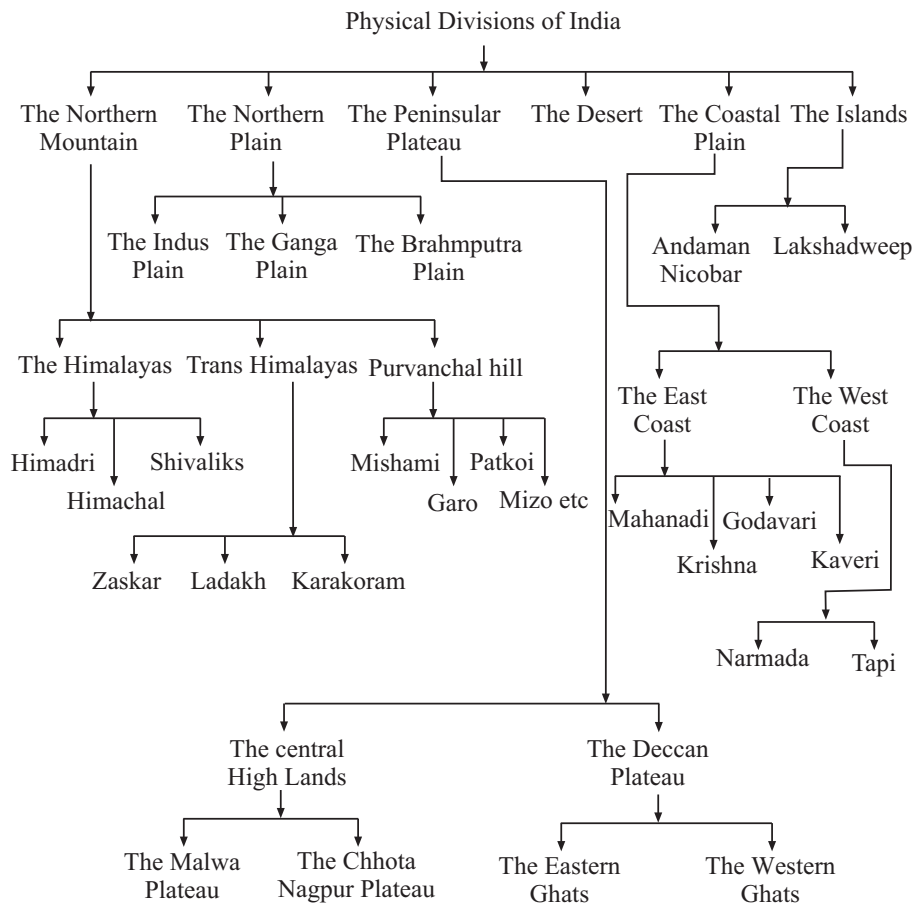
India is a large country. India is the seventh largest country of the world. It extends from the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the North to the state of Tamil Nadu in the South; from the state of Arunachal Pradesh in the east to the state of Gujarat in the west. We have the Himalayas, the world's highest mountain ranges, northern plains, one of the largest plains of the world.

Location and Extent

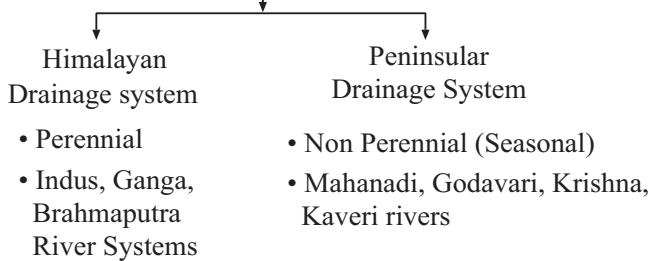
- Latitudinal extent of Indian mainland is $8^{\circ}4'$ to $37^{\circ}6'$ North.
- Longitudinal extent of Indian mainland is $68^{\circ}7'$ to $97^{\circ}25'$ East.
- North – South extent is 3214 Kms.
- East – West extent is 2933 Kms.
- India accounts for 2.42% of the total land area of the world.
- India lies entirely in the Northern hemisphere and Eastern hemisphere.
- The tropic of cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$ latitude) passes through almost the centre of the country.
- The Indian Standard Meridian ($82^{\circ}30'E$ longitude) passes almost from the middle of the country.
- India is surrounded by water from three sides i.e. Arabian Sea (West), Bay of Bengal (East) and Indian Ocean (South)
- Kanya Kumari is the southern most ($8^{\circ}4'N$ latitude) point of Indian Mainland.

Locational Significance

- India is seventh largest country in the world.
- It has land boundaries of 15200 Kms and 6100 Kms long coast line.
- Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are the important islands which are located in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.
- India is a group of 28 States and 7 union Territories.
- India is strategically located in Indian ocean.
- It commands sea routes between Europe and Africa, South-east Asia, Far East Asia and Oceania.
- India has a good location in terms of sea and land boundaries as well as its surroundings.



Drainage System of India



rivers. Much amount of biological, chemical and industrial pollutant affluents in the river and lakes result in destroyed aquatic life and health hazards. The government has taken initiatives such as Ganga Action Plan (GAP) and the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for the quality improvement of water.

Keeping Rivers Clean

Water is the basis of life but we are using less than 1% as freshwater. This small amount provides the freshwater to all forms of life. Therefore, it is valuable for everyone. The increasing water pollution in our fresh water sources like rivers and lakes are the cause of scarcity of water.

Cities are located on the banks of rivers and the rivers are being highly polluted. Only sewage claims about 70 percent pollution loads in Indian

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. 'India is a country of physical diversity'. Explain it with suitable examples.
- Q. How do the Himalayas act as natural barriers for India? Specify.
- Q. How does the Ganga River System help in the economic development of the northern plains of India.

CLIMATE

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
10	Climate	Critical thinking, Problem Solving, Effective Communication, Decision Making	Festival Related with Various Seasons

Meaning

India has monsoon type of climate. The word 'monsoon' refers to the seasonal reversal of the wind direction in a year. Due to this, India has four prominent seasons – cold weather season, hot weather season, advancing southwest monsoon season and post or retreating monsoon season.

Monsoons are irregular in nature and are affected by different atmospheric conditions. Because of this, sometimes monsoons are late or sometimes early. Monsoonal rainfall is not equally distributed. It goes on decreasing from east to west in the northern plains and decreases from west to east in the southern part of India. In some parts of the country the floods are causing havoc, whereas in other parts of the country drought makes people unhappy.

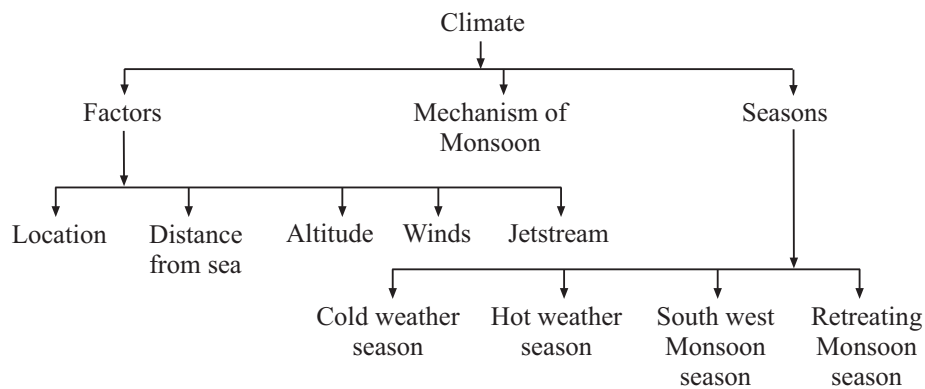
There are many factors which affect the climate of India. These are location, distance from the sea, altitude, mountain ranges, direction of surface winds and upper air currents.

Most of the rainfall of India is received by advancing south-west moisture bearing winds. Due to the tapering of mainland into Indian ocean, the south west monsoons are divided into two branches, viz. Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch. The amount of rainfall received at a particular place depends upon its location besides other factors. Himalayas also play an important role in blocking these winds from going towards north and compel them to shed their moisture in India.

Principal Points

There are four distinct areas of rainfall

- Areas of heavy rainfall - more than 200 cms
Areas - Western Coast, sub-Himalayan Region of North eastern states, Garo, Khasi, Jaintia hills of Meghalaya.
- Areas of Moderate rainfall - 100 to 200 cm Areas - Western Ghats, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar etc.
- Areas of low rainfall - 60 to 100 cms, Areas - Rajasthan and interior Deccan Plateau.
- Areas of inadequate rainfall - less than 60 cms Areas- Western part of Rajasthan and Gujarat, Ladakh and south central part of India. (See map in the study material)



Build Your Understanding

Mechanism of Monsoon

During summer, the interior parts of North India plains are intensely heated. This high temperature heats up the air and a low pressure is created. This low pressure is also known as monsoonal trough. On the other hand, temperature over the Indian ocean is relatively low causing high pressure in the region. Due to this difference in air pressure, the winds start blowing from high pressure to low pressure or from sea to land. Their direction is just opposite, i.e. southwest to northeast. Since these winds blow from sea to land, they are moisture laden and cause rainfall.

El Niño and southern oscillation also affect the monsoons.

Seasons	Months	Temp.	Rainfall	Festival Celebrated
Cold Weather	Dec. to February	Low Temp.	No Rainfall except coast of TamilNadu	Makar San-kranti, Pongal, Basant Panchmi
Hot Weather	March to May	High Temp. Hot & dry wind (Loo)	Mango showers (Kerala, Karnataka) Kal Baisakhi W. Bengal, Assam)	Holi, Baisakhi
Advancing South West Monsoon	June to Sept.	Hot & Wet	Whole of India gets rain	Onam (Kerala)
Retreating or Post Monsoon season	October, Nov.	Humid and Warm (October heat)	Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal	Durga Pooja, Dusshehra, Diwali

Global warming is also affecting Indian climate. The cycle of seasons has been disturbed. Global warming has been caused due to industrialisation, urbanisation and emission of gases like carbon dioxide, chlorofluoro carbon and other dangerous gases. It is time for us to stop or at least minimise such activities which are responsible for global warming.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. How are our socio-cultural activities related with monsoons?
- Q. What happens when the monsoon is late or the rainfall is deficient?
- Q. Make a list of such human activities which are responsible for increasing the global temperature.

BIO-DIVERSITY

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
11	Bio-Diversity	Self Awareness, Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, Creative Thinking Decision making	Planting of Trees, Continue to keep Biodiversity

Meaning

The diversity of plants and animal provide us food, fuel, medicine, shelter and other essentials without which we cannot live. These species have evolved over thousands of years. This rich diversity is being lost at an alarming rate due to human activities. We can contribute in many ways in preserving these species, plants, animals and other living organisms. It is very important for us to know about various types of plants, animals and micro-organism.

Bio-diversity is a short form of biological diversity. In simple terms, bio-diversity is the total number of genes, species and ecosystems of a region. It includes (i) genetic diversity (ii) species diversity and (iii) eco-system diversity.

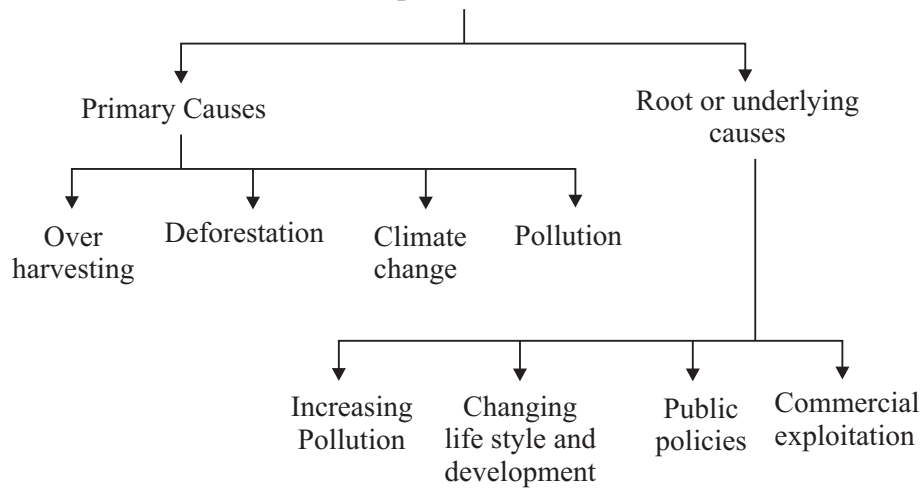
Status of Bio-diversity in India

Due to its unique location, India is endowed with rich bio-diversity. Although India has only 2.4 percent of the world's land area, but its contribution to the world's bio-diversity is approximately 8 percent of the total number of species. About 45,000 plants species comprising about 12% of the world's flora are found in Indian forests. Two of the twelve bio-diversity hot spots in the world are in India. These are in North Eastern region and Western Ghats.

Significance of Bio-diversity

- Living things are interdependent and interrelated in the form of ecosystem.
- Loss of any components of ecosystem affects other components of the ecosystem.
- We get food, water, fibre and fuel etc. from the ecosystem.
- It also regulates the climate.

**Causes of Loss of Biodiversity
(Loss of plants and animals)**



Natural Vegetation of India

Types of Forests	Rainfall	Temp.	Species of trees found	Regions	Characteristics
1. Tropical Evergreen	More than 200 cm	Warm	Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, Rubber, Jackwood, Bamboo	Western Ghats, Upper parts of Assam, Islands of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees do not shed their leaves in any particular season. • Dense and mixed vegetation • Height of trees is 60 metres or more.
2. Tropical Deciduous	75 to 200 cm	Warm	Teak, Bamboo, Sal, Shesham, Sandalwood, Kheir, Kusum, Arjun, Mahua, Jamun etc.	Entire country except some parts of Deccan plateau, North Eastern region, Western and Eastern Ghats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moist widespread • Divided into moist and dry
3. Thorn forest	Less than 75 cm	High	Acacia, Euphorbia's babool, cactus, date and palms	North Western India, Interior parts of Peninsular India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry climate • long roots, thick and shiny small leaves
4. Tidal Forest	Accumulate Water in the deltas		Mangrove or Sundari, Palms, Coconut, Kevra, Agar	Deltas of Sundarban, Mahanadi, Godawari, Krishna and Kaveri, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branches of trees remain submerged in water • Flourish in fresh and salt water
5. Himalyan Vegetation	The vegetation changes according to altitude. The decreasing temperature with increasing altitude lead to varied types of vegetations.				

Need of Conservation of Biodiversity

We know that bio-diversity is fundamental for our existence. We look for food, water, fiber, and shelter in nature. All these components of ecosystem are interrelated and inter dependent. If any one component is disrupted, it would have disastrous effect and will make unbalance in the ecological system. Vegetation provides us food, oxygen, helps in preventing soil erosion, regulate climate etc. In the same way, wildlife plays an important role in maintaining balanced food. Hence, the conservation of biodiversity is of great importance for the survival of mankind.

Wildlife in India

India is rich in wildlife. It is estimated that about 80% of all known plant and animal species on the earth are found in India. Wildlife protection Act was passed in 1972 to save the wildlife. At present, there are 551 wildlife sanctuaries 96 National parks, 25 wetlands and 15 biosphere reserves. Besides these, there are 33 botanical Gardens, 275 zoological parks etc. Special schemes like Project Tiger, 1973 and Project Elephant, 1992 have been launched to save endangered species.

Evaluate Yourself

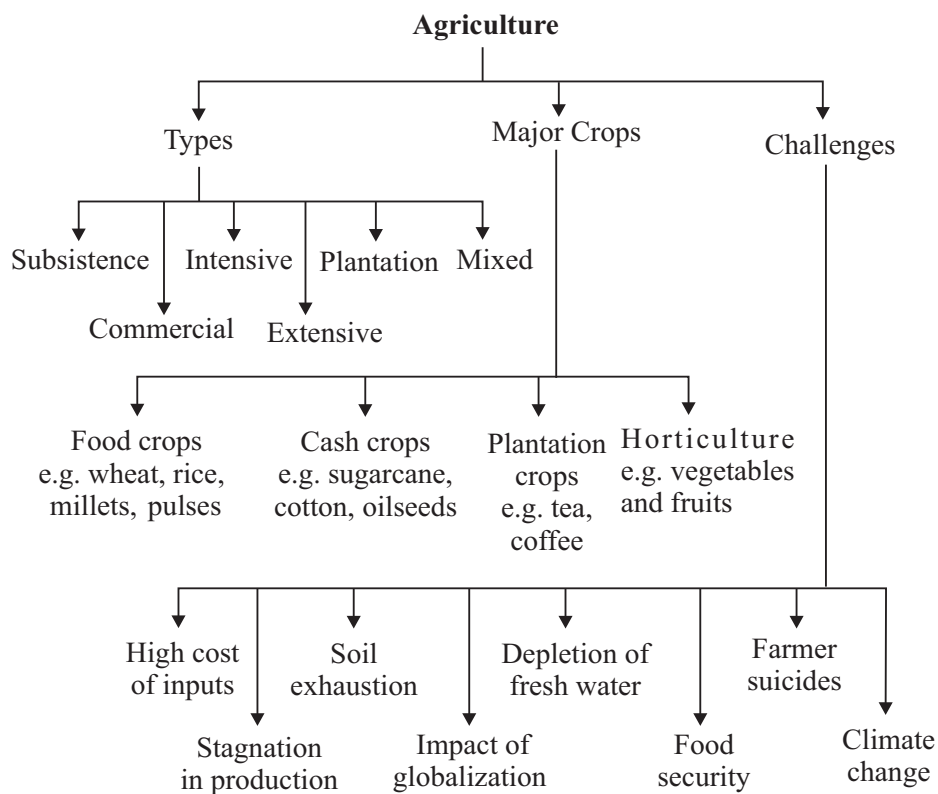
- Q. 'There is urgent need for conservation of bio-diversity. Justify this statement with suitable examples.
- Q. Distinguish between wildlife sanctuaries and National parks.
- Q. State any four characteristics of tropical evergreen forests.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
12	Agriculture in India	Self Awareness, Critical Thinking, Effective Communication, Problem Solving	Solving Farmers Problems

Meaning

India is said to be the land of farmers and these farmers are mostly living in the rural India. They are practising farming and are helping the country. Hence, the agriculture in the country is very important. Various types of agricultural activities are found in different parts of the country. Agriculture is categorised into different types on the basis of purpose of farming.



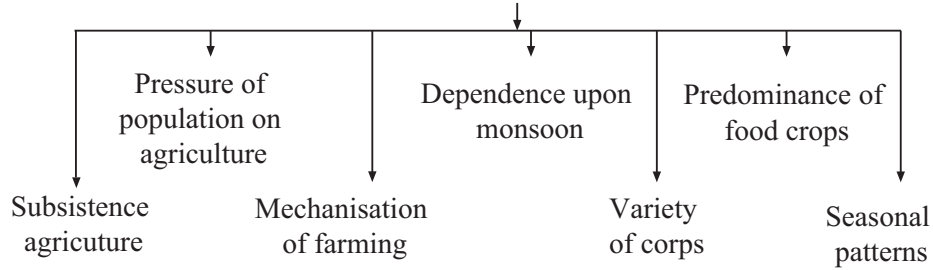
Build Your Understanding

- **Subsistence farming :** Produce from the farm/field generally used for self consumption.
 - **Commercial farming:** Most of the produces are sold in the market for earning money
 - **Extensive farming :** When a single crop is cultivated over an extensive area, it is called extensive farming.
- **Intensive farming :** A single piece of land is used for farming many times in a year to get maximum return.
 - **Plantation farming:** A single type of farming well managed and the produce is sold in the market.
 - **Mixed farming :** It is a situation in which both raising crops and rearing animals are done simultaneously.

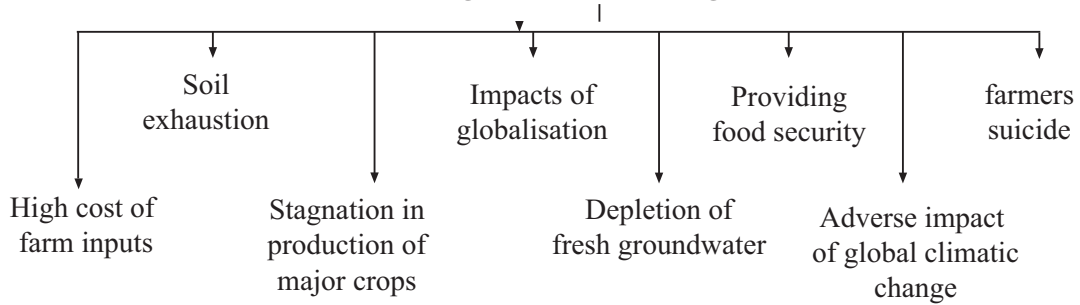
Major Crops In India

Crop	Temp.	Rainfall	Soil	Labour	Distribution
Rice	22° to 32°C	150-300 cm	Deep clayey and loamy	cheap labour	Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Punjab, Odisha, U.P., Karnataka, Assam and Maharashtra
Wheat	10° to 15°C at sowing 21° to 26°C at harvesting	75 cms and Irrigation	loamy and clayey loamy	less labour	U.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, M.P., Gujarat and Maharashtra
Millets	27° to 32°C	50 to 100 cm	Alluvial and loamy	cheap labour	M.P., Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, A.P., Haryana, Punjab
Pulses	20° to 25°C	40-45 cm	loamy	less labour	M.P., U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra
Sugarcane	21° to 27°C	75 to 150 cm	loamy	cheap labour	Sutluj-Ganga plain from Punjab to Bihar, Black soil belt from Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu, Coastal A.P. and Krishna Valley
Cotton	21° to 30°C	50 to 150 cm	Black, Alluvial, red and laterite	cheap and efficient labour	Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana
Groundnut	20° to 30°C	50 to 75 cm	Sandy loamy, red & black	cheap labour	A.P., Tamil Nadu, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha
Tea	20° to 30°C	150 to 300 cm	fertile loamy	cheap and efficient labour	Brahmputra and Surma valleys of Assam, Darjeling, Siliguri, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu
Coffee	15° to 28°C	150 to 250 cm	loamy soil	cheap and efficient labour	South Indian hills

Salient features of Indian Agriculture



Challenges before Indian Agriculture



Evaluate Yourself

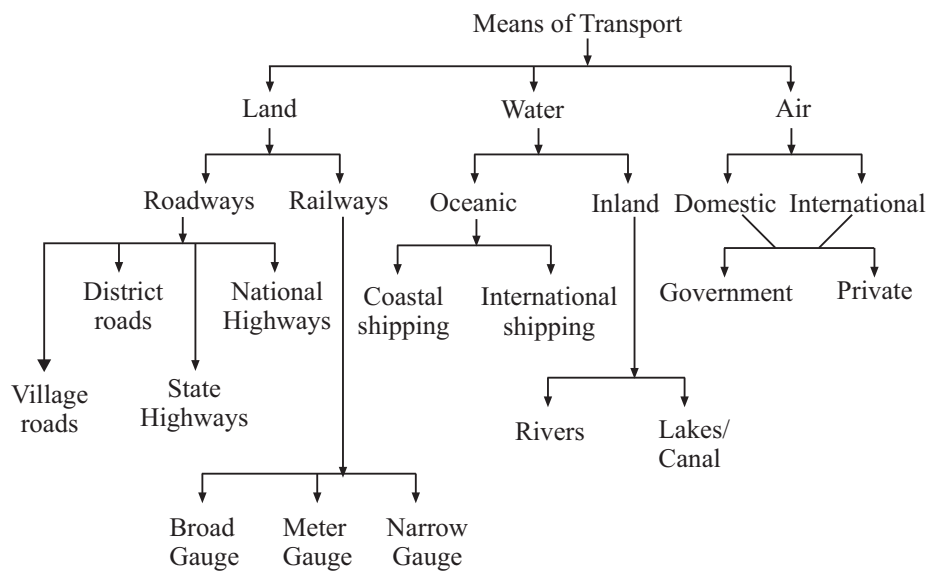
- Q. What types of changes have you noticed in agriculture in recent years?
- Q. What are the causes of these changes in crops in your opinion?
- Q. Do you find any major challenges to agriculture in your area?

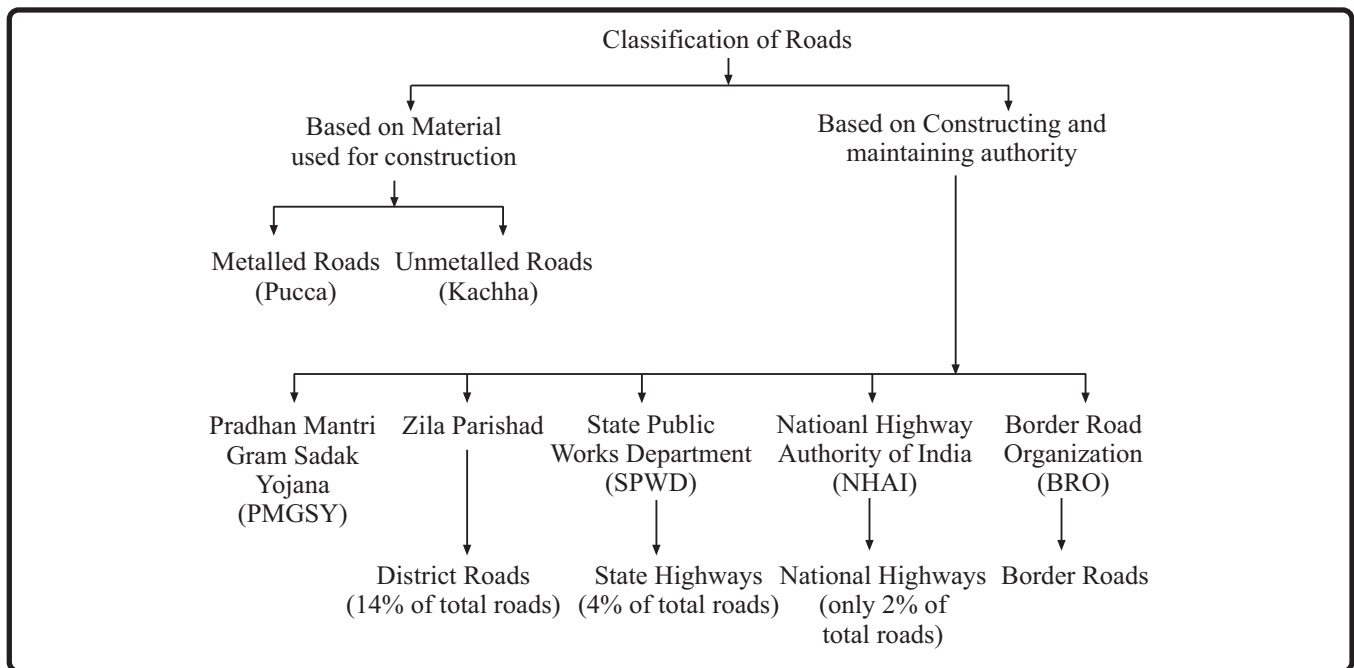
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
13	Transport and Communication	Self Awareness, Problem Solving, Decision Marking, Effective Communication	Judicious Use of Means of Communication

Meaning

Transport and Communication is the life line of the country. It is integral part of our life. The major role of transport is to facilitate trade and commerce by carrying goods, movement of people from one place to another. The communication keeps on updating information about the world's events which is useful for us. It helps in establishing the social, cultural and economic relationships. The means of transport is given below :





Major Super National Highways

- Golden Quadrilateral- Connects Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai and Kolkata
- North- South Corridor- Links Srinagar to Kanyakumari
- East- West Corridor- Joins from Silchar to Porbander

Refer to maps in the text book.

Principal points

Inland Waterways Authority of India has identify three National Waterways

- NW1 – River Ganga from Allahabad (U.P) to Haldia (W.B) 1620 k.m.
- NW2 – River Brahmaputra from Sadia to Dhubri in Assam (891k.m.)
- NW3- From Kollam to Kotapuram stretch of canal in Kerala (205k.m.)

Responsible factors for the development of Railways

- The construction of railways is very difficult and costly in mountainous regions, whereas it can be easily done in areas of flat surface.
- India has dense rail network in the northern plain as compared to desert, hills, dense forest and flood prone areas.
- In the industrial regions and mining areas, the railways network is more developed than the less industrially development areas.
- Regions which are densely populated, are well connected with rail networks.
- Urban areas or metropolis have high density of railway network due to employment, business, education, trade and banking etc.

Oceanic Waterways

India is surrounded on three sides by the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean with a coastline of 7516 km. Indian sea waterways have two types:-

- Coastal Shipping- The coastal shipping plays a great role in transporting passengers and cargo between ports. There are 12 major ports and 189 small and medium size ports. See map in the text book.
- International Shipping- International Shipping is done from the west coast ports to the U.S.A and Europe and West Asia while from the east coast ports to Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, China and Japan.

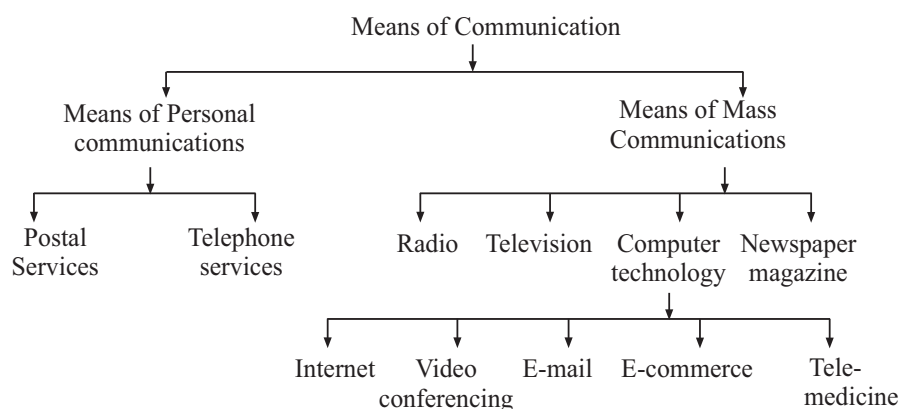
Air Transport

Nowadays air transport is one of the important modes of transportation like land transport. India has been operating both domestic and international airways. See map in the text book.

The high cost of travelling or transportation discourages the common man to use. In recent years, the use of air transport has rapidly increased.

Communication

Communication is a system of carrying messages, exchange thoughts, ideas and information and also share your sorrows and pleasures with your family members and friends and society in general. There are various means of communication like Letters, Radio, T.V, Newspaper, Magazines, Telegram, Fax and E-Mails etc.



Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Identify three national waterways as declared by National Waterways Authority of India.
- Q. How does the new communication technology help us in our daily life? Explain with examples.
- Q. Locate the following on the outline map of India:
- Golden Quadrilateral.
 - Longest Railway Line
 - National Waterways No. 1
 - Ports located on West Coast
 - Two international airports located in a state.

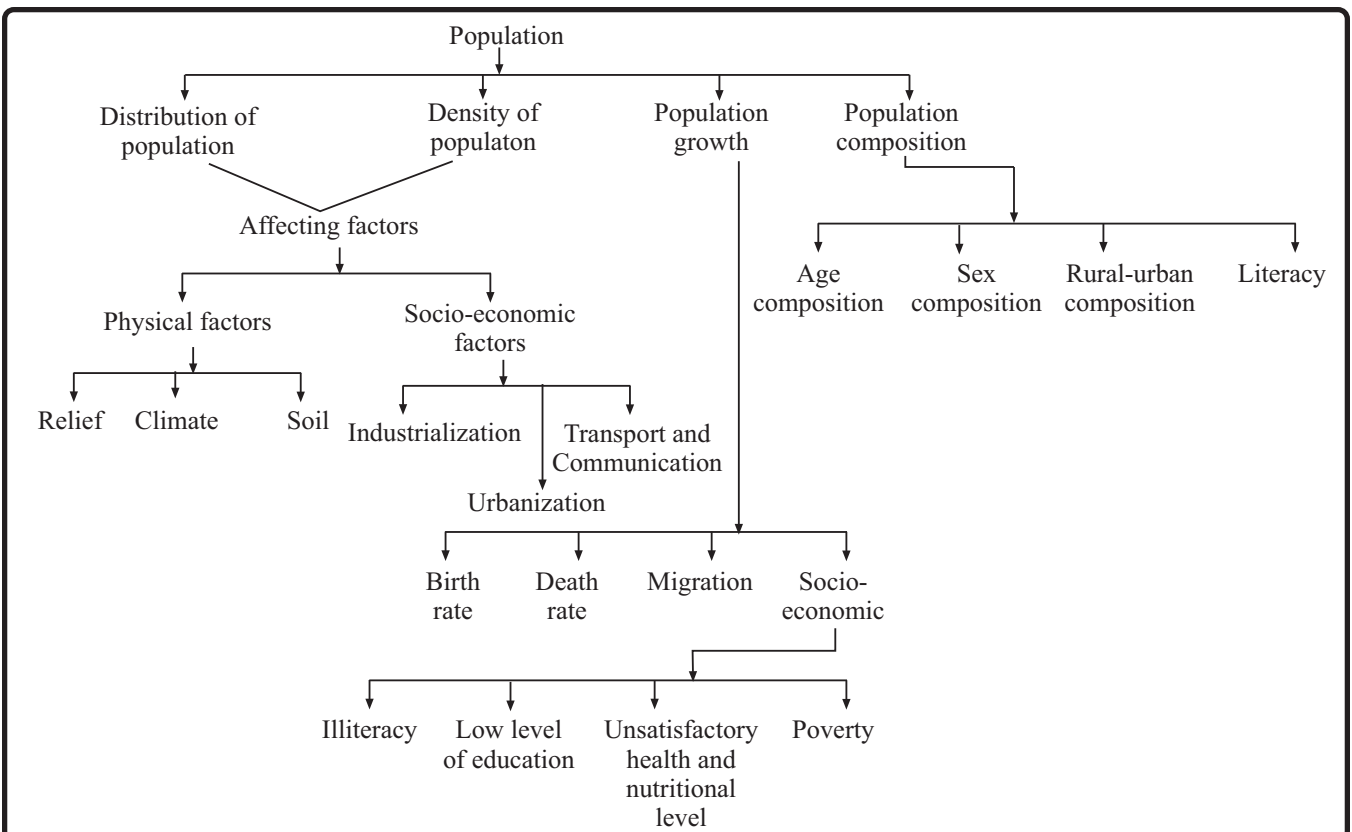
POPULATION: OUR GREATEST RESOURCE

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
14	Population: Our Greatest Resource	Self Awareness, Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, Effective Communication, Coping with Stress	Small Family Norms Equal Consideration for Females

Meaning

The total number of human heads is considered to be the population of a country. It is counted every ten years in India. Qualified, well developed, productive and healthy human head is the asset for the country. This asset is really the greatest resource because resources are developed by human beings. Hence, a great effort is needed to convert our huge population into a huge resource for the nation.

Many of the facilities, infrastructures like transport and communication, power, education, health facilities, irrigation, mining, industries etc. are developed by mankind. All of them are the product of human head and mind. They have made our life more comfortable in every respect. Therefore, to convert the number of people into a qualified productive human resource, government has to invest a lot.



Extend Your Horizon

Population policies in India: India is the first country in the world to adopt population programme in 1952 emphasising family planning. The aim of programme was to reduce birth rate.

National population policy 2000: The objective of economic and social development is to improve the quality of lives that people leads to enhance their well-being and to provide the opportunities and choices to become productive assets (resources) in the society. The long term target of this policy is to achieve a stable population by 2045 with sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection. Stable population emphasises the balance between birth rate and death rate reading to zero population growth.

Women empowerment in India: It gives emphasis in empowering the women and bringing them in the mainstream of decision making at various levels in their life starting from home, locality, region, state or national level. The objectives is to facilitate the advancement, development and empowerment of women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination. It will also ensure their active participation in all spheres of life and activities.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Calculate the density of population when the number of people of a district is 425000 and the area of the same district is 800 km².

$$\text{Density of Population} = \frac{\text{Number of people in a defined area/unit}}{\text{Total area in square km of that particular area}}$$

- Q. Find out birth rate when total live birth in a year is 500 in an area and the midyear population is 20,000 of the same area.
- Q. Compute death rate when total deaths in a year are 400 in an area and mid year populations is 20,000 of the same area.

CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND POLITICAL SYSTEM IN INDIA

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
15	Constitutional Values and Political System in India	Self Awareness, Decision Making, Problem Solving	Understanding Political System in India

Meaning

Constitution is a legal document which determines the structure of the government and direction to which society is to move on. A democratic constitution represents consensus among the people on certain rules, principles, procedures and ideals and guides the social and political institutions.

Constitution means a set of fundamental principles and basic rules which identify, define and regulate the various aspects of the state, its powers and functions. A Constitution provides rights and freedoms of the individual citizens and also determines the relationship between the citizens and the State.

Importance of the Constitution

- A Constitution contains basic or fundamental laws of the land and establishes Rule of the Law.
- Constitution is considered supreme law. Any decision or legislation which is not in accordance with it, will be declared unconstitutional or unlawful or void.
- Constitution lays down limits on the powers of the government and checks abuse of power and authority.
- Constitution is capable of fulfilling the changing needs and aspirations of the people.

- Constitutional and political changes that took place during the British Rule.
- Thoughts and Ideas of the Mahatma Gandhi
- Democratic Constitutions of other Countries of the world i.e. USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Ireland etc.

Sources of the Indian Constitution

Indian Constitution was prepared by a representative body, known as the Constituent Assembly. The making of Indian Constitution was greatly influenced by the following factors:

- Aspirations generated during the Freedom Struggle.

Principal Points

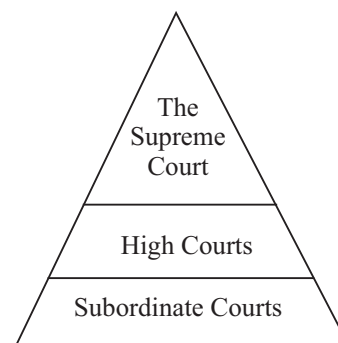
- **Sovereignty:** India is a Sovereign state which means that it has complete political freedom. It is free from any external interference and is a supreme authority internally also.
- **Socialism:** It implies that our Constitution and the Indian state aim at promoting social transformation to end all forms of inequalities and particularly social and economic inequalities.
- **Secularism:** India is a Secular Country. It is not guided by any one religion or religious consideration. The State does not promote any religion but treats all religions equally.

- **Democracy:** Preamble of the Indian constitution starts with; “We the people of India...” It implies that India is Democracy and ultimate power lies with the people of India. People elect their representatives by a system of universal adult franchise.
- **Republic:** India is a republic because the President of India i.e. the Head of the Indian State, is elected by the people from amongst the people.
- **Justice:** Constitution ensures socio-economic and political justice to all the citizens to create a new social order based on socio-economic equality.
- **Liberty:** Freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
- **Equality:** Equality of status and opportunities
- **Fraternity:** Promotes common brotherhood among all people of India
- **Dignity of Individual:** Ensures equal participation of every individual in all processes of democratic governance.
- **Unity and Integrity of the Nation:** Value of fraternity helps in strengthening the unity and integrity of the nation.
- **International Peace and Just International Order :** Constitution makers were aware of the fact that to ensure constitutional objectives, international peace and just international order is essential.
- **Fundamental Duties :** Citizens are expected to observe Fundamental Duties, although these duties are not enforceable in the court but they do act as moral obligations.

Salient Features of the Indian Constitution

- **Written Constitution-** Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world.
- **Rigidity and Flexibility-** Rigidity ensures continuity and firmness in the political system while flexibility helps in accommodating changing aspiration of the people.

- **Fundamental Rights and Duties-** Fundamental Rights protect individuals against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state. They are justiciable or enforceable by the court. Fundamental Duties reflect some values like patriotism, humanism, environmentalism, scientific temper, inquiry etc., which citizens are expected to observe and promote:
- **Directive Principles of State Policy** - These are the directions given to the Central as well as the state governments to ensure greater socio- economic justice. These principles aim at the establishment of a Welfare State.
- **Integrated Judicial System-**



- **Single Citizenship:** Unlike USA and other federal countries, our Constitution has provision for single citizenship. Every Indian is a citizen of India irrespective of residence or place of birth or the State in which he/she lives.
- **Universal Adult Franchise:** Every Indian citizen of 18 years and above has Right to Vote without any discrimination.
- **Federal system:** Two or more levels of the government; The Union Government, the State Governments and the Local Self Governments. The Constitution specifies division of powers between them.
- **Parliamentary form of Government-** Executive is part of the legislature and it remains responsible to the legislature for its actions. The President of India as Head of the State is nominal executive whereas Prime Minister and Council of Ministers are the real executive responsible to the Parliament.

Federal system in India

Constitution declares India a Union of States. It has all characteristics which are required to establish a federal system in India. Characteristics of the Indian federal system are as follows:

- Two levels or two tiers of the Government
- Division of Powers between the Centre and the States –
 - (i) **Union List** - 97 subjects- Defence, Railways, Banking, Currency etc. Only Central Government can make laws on these subjects.
 - (ii) **State List**- 66 subjects, Law and Order, Police, Local self Government etc. State Governments make laws and administer these subjects.
 - (iii) **Concurrent List**- 47 Subjects; Education, Forest, Electricity etc. Both Centre and State Governments can make laws

Residuary Powers are those subjects which have not been enumerated in any of these lists;

- Written Constitution
- Independent judiciary and provision of Supreme Court to settle federal disputes and interpret the Constitution.

India: Federal System with a strong centre

- Division of powers in favour of Central or Union Government
- Unified and Integrated judiciary headed by the Supreme Court
- Emergency Provisions- make Union Government very powerful
- Governors of the States are appointed by the President of India
- States are financially dependent on the Central Government.
- Provision of All India Services.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Explain the constitutional values mentioned in the Preamble which give us dignity of existence as a Nation in the International Community
- Q. What is meant by secularism as a constitutional value?
- Q. “India is federal in form but unitary in spirit” Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with suitable arguments.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
16	Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties	Self Awareness, Inter-Personal Skills, Creative Thinking	To Understand Our Fundamental Rights and Perform Our Fundamental Duties

Meaning

In a Democratic Country like India certain basic and fundamental rights have been granted to every citizen, but in many parts of the world people are still struggling for these rights. This lesson aims at studying Fundamental Rights and Duties enshrined in the Constitution of India.

- **Rights:** Rights are the claims of the individual which are essential for the development of his/her personality and are recognised by society and the state.
- **Duties:** Duty is something that someone is expected to do. The obligations that accompany rights are in the form of duties.

Fundamental Rights

Rights which are recognised by the State and have been enshrined in the Constitution are called Fundamental Rights. They are justiceable or enforceable by law. Following are the six Fundamental Rights which are provided in the Part-III of the Indian Constitution.

1. Right to Equality

- Equality before law
- No discrimination on any basis
- Equality of opportunities
- Eradication of untouchability
- Abolition of titles.

2. Right to Freedom

- Freedom of speech and express,
- Freedom to assemble peacefully,
- Freedom to form associaiton,
- Freedom of movement, and residing anywhere,
- Freedom to reside any part of the country
- Freedom of occupation, trade or business.
- Besides six freedoms this right safeguards over individual liberty, life and personal liberty also. It protects us from arbitrary arrests and detention.

3. Right against Exploitation

Traffic in human beings, forced labour, employment of children below 14 years have been banned.

4. Right to Freedom of Religion

India being a secular State, every citizen is free in his/her religious affairs.

5. Cultural and Educational Right

This Fundamental Right protects the language, culture and religion of the minority communities.

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

It is the most important fundamental Right which empowers the individual to approach the court in case of any of the violation of Fundamental Rights.

Fundamental Rights as Human Rights

- Indian Constitution accepts many of the Human Rights as Fundamental Rights.
- India is committed to protect Human Rights.
- For this purpose National Human Rights Commission was founded in 1993.

- To uphold Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render National Service.
- Develop scientific temper.

Fundamental Duties

- Ten Fundamental Duties were added in Part-IV of the Constitution later on one more Fundamental Duty was added by Right to Education Act 2009.
- Some Fundamental Duties are: to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, National Flag and National Anthem.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. What are Fundamental Rights? Why are they important?
 - Q. Explain Right to Equality? How does it lead to establishment of human dignity?
 - Q. Why is the Right to Constitutional Remedies considered the most important of all the Fundamental Rights?
-

INDIA- A WELFARE STATE

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
17	India- A Welfare State	Empathy, Critical Thinking, Coping with Emotion, Problem Solving	To Understand how India is a Welfare State.

Meaning

India is described as a Welfare State. The question arises what a welfare State is? It is a concept of government in which the State plays a key role in the protection and promotion of economic and social well-being of its citizens. A Welfare State is based on the principles of equality of opportunity and equitable distribution of wealth. Under this system, the welfare of citizens is the responsibility of the State.

The Constitution of India has extensive provisions to ensure social and economic welfare of the people in the form of Fundamental Rights and the other as Directive Principles of State policy.

The Fundamental Rights act as a guarantee that all Indian citizens can and will enjoy civil liberties and basic rights. These civil liberties take precedence over any other law of the land. Some of these important rights are: equality before law, freedom of speech and expression, freedom to form associations and peaceful assembly, freedom of religion and the right to constitutional remedies for the protection of all these civil rights.

Directive Principles of State Policy

The founding fathers of the Constitution were aware that even if all the Fundamental Rights are truly enforced, the goals of Indian Democracy would not be realised unless the people of India could avail of social and economic rights. This was done by including a separate chapter as Part IV known as the Directive Principle of State Policy.

Important Characteristics of Directive Principles

- Inclusion of Directive Principles in the Constitution was inspired by the Constitution of Ireland and the Gandhian Philosophy.
- These are guidelines for the State and are non-justiceable
- The aim of these principles is to create such conditions where all citizens should be able to lead a good life.
- These principles are meant to establish social and economic democracy.

Types of Directive Principles

The Directive Principles stated in the Constitution are of different types and may be classified under the following specific categories:

- Principles promoting social and economic equality:
The State should ensure
 - (i) adequate means of livelihood
 - (ii) fair distribution of material resources
 - (iii) equal pay for equal work for both men and women
 - (iv) free and compulsory education to children upto the age of 14 years
 - (v) protection of children, men and women against exploitation.
- Gandhian Principles: To promote a non-violent social order, welfare of all and prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs.
- Principles related to International Peace and Security: These principles seek to have good relations with the neighbouring countries and to solve the international disputes through negotiations or peaceful means.
- Miscellaneous Principles : These principles includes (i) protection of historical monuments (ii) safeguard the forests and wildlife (iii) uniform civil code for all citizens.

Relation between Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights

The Directive Principles aim at establishing a Welfare State. The aim of Fundamental Rights is also the same; but there are some basic differences between the two. First Directive Principles are Non- Justiciable while Fundamental Rights are Justiciable and enforceable. Second, these Principles are only guidelines, instructions or directions for the State to frame policies and to implement them as a step towards realising the goals of a Welfare State. Fundamental Rights have been ensured by the Constitution and the State is bound to protect the rights of all its citizens. Directive Principles are different from Fundamental Rights; but both are complementary to each other.

Implementation of Directive Principles of State policy

“Sarva Siksha Abhiyan”, a massive programme of Central Government is being implemented in all the States. Similarly “Right to Education Act 2009” passed by the Indian Parliament is another serious effort being made to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Equal pay for equal work has been ensured, Panchayati Raj has been given constitutional status.

The Central and State Governments have been implementing these Directive Principles, but much more needs to be done to realise the goals of a Welfare State.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. What is the purpose of Directive Principles of State Policy?
- Q. How are Directive Principles of State Policy different from Fundamental Rights? Explain.
- Q. Describe any three Directive Principles of State Policy which have been implemented by the Government.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND FIELD ADMINISTRATION

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
18	Local Governments and Field Administration	Self Awareness, Problem Solving, Empathy	To Understand the System of Local Governance and Administration

Meaning

Local Government is a government of the local people. Being located nearest to the local people, local government institutions are under constant observation of the society. It is said that Local Government provides services to the individual from “cradle to the grave.”

The Government of India has empowered the institutions by 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts 1992, so that they may work for the welfare of the local people in a more effective manner.

Rural and Urban Local Government

The system of rural Local Government is known as ‘Panchayati Raj System’ and includes Village Panchayat (Gram Panchayat), Panchayat or Block Samiti and Zila Parishad. The urban local government also has three kinds of institutional arrangement in different cities and towns known as Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats.

Panchayati Raj System

The founding fathers of the Constitution made provisions for Panchayati Raj system under the Directive Principles of State policy. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended the establishment of a three-tier Panchyati Raj system: Gram Panchayats at village level, Panchayat Samiti at block level and Zila Parishad at the District level. However, it was the 73rd Constitutional Amendment 1992 that provided the present shape to the Panchyati Raj System.

Gram Panchayat

The Organization, Functions and Sources of Funds of Gram Panchayats

- a. **Organisation :** Village panchayat also called gram panchayat is the grass root institution of the Panchayati Raj System. At the village level there is a Gram Panchayat having a chairperson known as Gram Pradhan or Sarpanch (Mukhia), a Vice-Chairman and some panches. The village panchayat or gram panchayat is the Executive of Gram Sabha. All members of each Gram Sabha are voters who elect the members of the Gram Panchayat by a secret ballot. In most of the States, a Village Panchyat has 5 to 9 members, 1/3 seats are reserved for women. Provision of reservation for SCs and STs is also there.

- b. Functions of Gram Panchyats :** With a view to public needs and requirements of villages every Gram Panchayat has to work for provision of safe drinking water, paving of streets, ensuring cleanliness of the village, upkeep of street light, developing and maintaining good drainage system, plantation of trees, setting up and running the library or reading room and insemination centers for cattle and dispensary etc.
- c. Sources of Income of Gram Panchayats:** Taxes on property, land, goods and cattle, rent collected on property of Panchayat, various types of fines imposed by Gram Panchayats and grant-in-aid received from State and Union Government etc.

Panchyat Samiti

The Organisation and Functions of Panchyat Samiti

- a. Composition :** Panchyat or Block Samiti is the middle tier of Panchayati Raj System and is constituted by-
- All the Surpanches (Mukhias) of Gram Panchayats lying in that block area; MPs, MLAs and MLCs of that Block; directly elected members, elected members of Zila Parishad of that Block and some officers of that Block (Ex-officio members)
- b. Functions of Panchyat Samiti :** Some important functions are agriculture, land improvement, watershed development, social and farm forestry, primary, technical and vocational education. Besides these functions it implements certain schemes and programmes for which specific fund or grant-in-aid is allocated by the State Government or Central Government.
- c. Sources of Income :** Grants given by government, taxes, and also receives a fixed percentage of land revenue.

Zila Parishad

The Organisation and Functions of Zila Parishad

- a. Composition :** Zila Parishad is the apex body being the third tier of Panchayati Raj System. It is situated at the District level. It also has a term of 5 years. Some of its members are directly elected and chairpersons of Panchayat Samities are ex-officio members of Zila Parishad. Chairperson of Zila Parishad is elected from the directly elected members. Not less than 1/3rd of the seats are reserved for women members. Seats are also reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.
- b. Functions of the Zila Parishad :** Providing of essential services and facilities to the rural population, planning and executing the developmental programmes for the district. Supplying improved seeds to the farmers, undertaking construction of small-scale irrigation projects, maintaining pastures and executing programmes for literacy, running libraries, conducting vaccination drives against epidemics and welfare campaigns, encourage entrepreneurs to setup small scale industries like cottage industries, handicrafts, agriculture products processing, mills, dairy farms etc. and implementing rural employment schemes.
- c. Sources of Income of Zila Parishad :** Income from taxes levied by Zila Parishad, license fees and market fees; share from the collected land revenue; income from various properties of Zila Parishad; Grants from State and Central Governments; and Funds allocated by the State for Developmental activities.

Urban Local Government

The 74th Constitutional Amendment 1992 brought about major changes in the system of urban local government. Now three types of urban local government are functioning : (a) Municipal Corporations for big cities, (b) Municipal Councils for small cities and (c) Nagar Panchayat for those areas that are in transition from rural areas to urban areas.

Municipal Corporations

- a. **Composition :** Municipal Corporations are established in big cities. The councillors or municipal corporators are elected for a fixed period of 5 years. The elected councillors elect one of them as Mayor annually. The Mayor is known as the first citizen of the city. Not less than 1/3rd of the total seats are reserved for women. There is also a provision of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes.
- b. There is an official post of Municipal Commissioner, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation and is appointed by State Government. In case of Union Territory like Delhi, he/she is appointed by the Central Government.
- b. **Functions of Municipal Corporations :** (i) Health & Sanitation (ii) Electricity and Water Supply (iii) Education (iv) Public works and (v) Miscellaneous functions such as maintaining record of Birth and Deaths etc.
- c. **Sources of Income of Municipal Corporations:** Income from taxes, license fees and water supply charges, electricity charges, sewer charges, toll-tax and octroi duty, (ii) Grants-in-aid from State and Union Government and (iii) Income from rent from its properties

Municipal Councils

- a. **Composition :** Small cities have Municipal Councils. Every Municipal Council has councillors who are elected by the voters of the concerned city for 5 years. Chairperson or President of the Municipal Council is elected by the councillors. Every Municipal Councils has one Executive officer appointed by the State Government. The Health Officer, Tax superintendent, Civil Engineer are some other important officers.
- b. **Functions of the Municipal Councils :** (i) Health and sanitation (ii) Electricity and water supply, (iii) Primary Education, (iv) Maintenance of Birth and Death Records, and (v) Public works.
- c. **Sources of Income :** The main sources of Income of Municipal Councils are:
Taxes on properties, vehicles, entertainment and advertisement, rents, fees, and charges – water supply charges, electricity charges, sewer charges, License Fees, Rents of property-shops, community halls etc. Grants from State Government, and fines collected from tax evaders, law breakers, on encroachment etc.

Nagar Panchayats

- a. **Composition :** Every urban centre with more than 30,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants has a Nagar Panchayat. It is composed of a chairperson and ward members. It may have a body of ten elected ward members and three nominated members.
- b. **Functions :** Nagar Panchayat is responsible for (a) Cleanliness and disposal of garbage; (b) Supply of drinking water. (c) Maintenance of public conveniences; (d) Setting up and maintaining Fire Services and (e) Registration of Births and Deaths.
- c. **Sources of Income :** House Tax, Water Tax, Toll Tax; License Fees and Fee for approving building plans, Rents collected from Community Centers, Barat-ghars and other properties like shops etc. and grant-in-aid from State government.

District Administration

- **District Collector or Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate**

District Administration is headed by District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner/ District Magistrate. Other important officials of District Administration are Superintendent of Police, District Education Officer, Civil Surgeon or District Health Officer, District Agriculture Officer, Sub-Divisional Officer and Block Development Officer etc. The main function of District Magistrate is to maintain law and order and ensure peace.

- **Sub-Divisional Officer**

The Sub- Divisional Officer assists the District Magistrate in the field of administration and also works as his /her representative. He/She keeps and maintains land records and collects land revenue and has the power to issue certificates regarding Domicile, Schedule castes/Scheduled tribes and other Backward classes.

- **Block Development Officer**

The Block Development Officer is linked with middle tier of Panchayati Raj as he/she is the ex-officio Secretary or the Executive officer of Panchayat Samiti and keeps the record of its meeting, prepare budget and co-ordinates various development activities.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. What is the impact of 73rd; Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 on the Panchayati Raj System?
 - Q. What is the impact of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?
 - Q. Discuss briefly the main functions of a Municipal Council.
-

GOVERNANCE AT THE STATE LEVEL

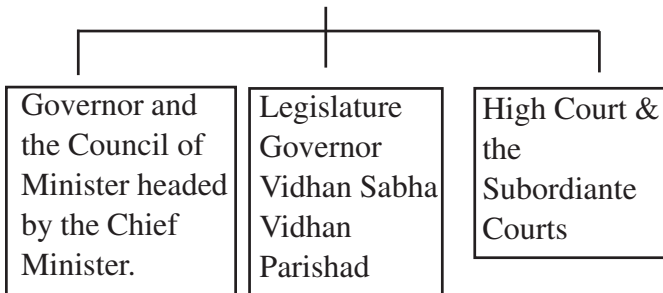
L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
19	Governance at the State Level	Critical Thinking, Decision Making, Effective Communication	To Understand of the Composition and Functions of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, and Found at the State Level

Meaning

India is a Federation having governments at two levels i.e. State level and Union or Central level. The three branches of government- executive, legislature and judiciary exist and function at both the levels.

India has a parliamentary form of democracy both at the State as well at the Union level. In this system, the executive powers of the State are vested in the Governor by the Constitution. The head of the State is Governor but he/she acts as a nominal head. The real executive powers are exercised by the Council of Ministers headed by a Chief Minister.

Governance at the State Level



Appointment of the Governor

Governor : The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of 5 years.

The Governor holds his/her office during pleasure of the President which means that the Governor may be removed by the President even before the expiry of his/her term. He/She may resign earlier.

Powers of the Governor

The powers of the Governor are as under -

- (i) **Executive Power** - He/she appoints the chief Minister and other members of the council of ministers. He/she appoints the Advocate General, Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission and also the judges of the subordinate courts.
- (ii) **Legislative Powers** - Governor is the part of the state legislature. He/she can address the session of the assembly and or joint session of both the houses. No bill can become law without his/her consent.
- (iii) **Financial Power:** No money bill can be introduced in the State Legislature Assembly without the prior permission of the Governor. The annual budget is introduced in his/her name.

- (iv) **Discretionary Powers:** If no political party wins majority, then Governor uses his discretionary power to invite a person to be the Chief Minister. He/she is a link between State and the Centre. He is the representative of the Union Government.

Relationship between the Governor and the Council of Ministers

- The State executive consists of the Governor, the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. The Governor exercises all his/her powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- The Chief Minister is appointed by him/her provided he/she is the leader of the majority party in the legislative Assembly.
- The Chief Minister communicates to the Governor all the decisions of the Council of Ministers.
- The real powers are exercised by the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. However, the Governor is not just a constitutional or nominal head. He/She can exercise his/her powers effectively under certain circumstances, especially when there is political instability in the State. Hence, the discretionary powers make the Governor to act as a real Executive in particular circumstances.

The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head functions as the real Executive. The Chief Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers are appointed by the Governor. Their term of office is for five years. They remain in office till they enjoy the support of the majority in the Assembly. If a person who is appointed as the Chief Minister or a Minister, is not a member of the State Legislature, he/she has to become member of any of the two houses within six months of his/her appointment.

Functions of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

Chief Minister is the real Head of the Government in the State. The functions of the Chief Minister are:

- Presides over the meetings of the State Council of Ministers and coordinates the functioning of different ministers;
- Guides the framing of the policies and programmes for the State;
- Is the sole link of communication between the Council of Ministers and the Governor;
- Submits any matter on which decision has been taken by a Minister for consideration of the Council of Ministers.

Position of the Chief Minister

He is the real executive head of the State. It is he/she who formulates the policies and guides the Council of Ministers. If his/her political party has an absolute majority in the legislative Assembly he/she becomes the most powerful functionary. However, while working with a coalition government his/her role gets restricted. The partners force her/him to fulfill their wishes.

State Legislature

In India every State has its own legislature. They are of two kinds i.e. bicameral and unicameral. Bicameral legislature has two houses - lower house and the upper house. In a unicameral legislature the house is known as legislative assembly or Vidhan Sabha whereas in the bicameral legislature the two houses are known as legislative assembly and legislative council i.e. Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad. At present, only five States i.e. Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have *bicameral* legislatures and the remaining 23 States have *unicameral* legislatures.

Composition of State Legislature

According to the Indian Constitution, no Legislative Assembly shall have more than 500 members and less than 60 members. However, very small States like Goa, Sikkim and Mizoram have been allowed to have less than 60 members. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly. The members of Legislative Assembly are directly elected on the principle of universal adult franchise.

The tenure of the Vidhan Sabha is of five years. However, the Governor may dissolve the Assembly earlier on the advice of the Chief Minister. During emergency the term of legislative assemblies can be extended for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

The Legislative Council or Vidhan Parishad shall not have more than one third of the total membership of the State Legislative Assembly but not less than 40. The Legislative Council in Jammu & Kashmir has 36 members as an exception. The members of the Legislative Council are partly elected indirectly and partly nominated.

Composition of the Legislative Council

- One-third members are elected by the members of local bodies such as municipalities;
- Another one-third members are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly;
- One-twelfth members are elected by the electorate consisting of graduates of the State of not less than three years standing;
- Another one-twelfth are elected by the electorate consisting of teachers having three years experience not lower than secondary schools;
- The remaining one-sixth members are nominated by the Governor of the State.
- Members of legislative council are elected/nominated for 6 years. One third of its members retire after every two years.
- The Vidhan Parishad is a permanent house. Unlike Legislative Assembly, it cannot be dissolved.

Function of the State Legislature

- **Legislative Function**
 - State legislature makes laws on the subjects mentioned in the state list.
 - Ordinary bills can be introduced in either of the house and money bills can be introduced only in Legislative Assembly.
- **Control over the Executive**

The state legislature keeps control over the executive by asking questions, supplementary questions, adjournment motions, calls attention motion and no confidence motion.
- **Electoral Functions**

The elected members of Vidhan Sabha elect the members of Rajya Sabha. Participate and vote for the election of President of India.
- **Functions related to Constitutional Amendment**

For amending some special provisions of the constitution, ratification by not less than half of the State Legislature is required.

High Court and the Subordinate Courts

In India, there has to be a High Court for every State. However, if need be a High Court may have more than one State under its jurisdiction. As an exception we find that the Guwahati High court acts as a common High Court for the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura. Similarly, the Union Territories come under the jurisdiction of the High Court of the neighbouring States.

Organisation of the High Court

Each High Court has a Chief Justice and Judges. The Chief Justice and Judges of High Courts are appointed by the President. For appointment of the Chief Justice of the High Court, the President consults the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, whereas for the Judges, he/she consults the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. and the Governor of the concerned State.

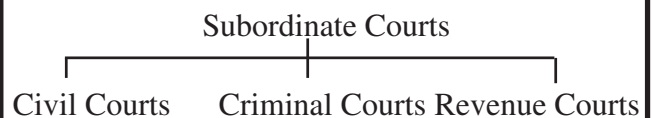
Judges can be transferred from one High Court to the other by the President on the advice of the Chief Justice of India. While appointing a Judge of a High Court, the person concerned should possess the following qualifications. He/She: should be a citizen of India; should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for at least 10 years; or should have been an advocate in one or more High Courts for at least ten years continuously without break.

The Judges of High Court hold office till they attain the age of 62 years. Judge can be removed from office through an impeachment process by parliament on grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity.

Jurisdiction of High Court

- The High Court has original and appellate jurisdictions.
- The High Court exercises original jurisdiction for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and other legal rights.
- High Courts hear appeals against the judgments of the subordinate courts.
- In civil cases, an appeal may be filed before the High Court against the judgment of a District Judge.
- In criminal matters, appeal may be made before a High Court against the judgment of a Sessions Court, where the sentence of imprisonment exceeds seven years.
- The High Court is a Court of Record. All the subordinate courts follow the judgments of the High Court.
- High Courts may also punish for contempt or disrespect of the Court.

Subordinate or Lower Courts



Civil Cases: These cases pertain to disputes between two or more persons regarding property, breach of agreement or contract, divorce or disputes between landlords and tenants.

Criminal Cases: These cases relate to theft, robbery, rape, pick-pocketing, physical assault, murder etc. These cases are filed in the criminal courts by the police, on behalf of the State.

Revenue Courts Board of Revenue exists at the State level, Under it are the Courts of Commissioner, Collectors, Tehsildars and Assistant Tehsildars. The Board of Revenue hears the final appeals against all the lower revenue courts under it.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Highlight any two discretionary powers of the Governor.
- Q. “The Chief Minister and the Council of Minister sink and swim together.” Do you agree? Support your answer with any two suitable arguments.
- Q. Explain the organisation and jurisdiction of the High Court of a State.

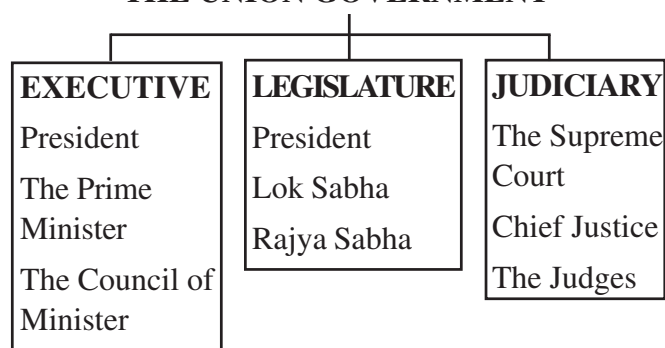
GOVERNANCE AT THE UNION LEVEL

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
20	Governance at the Union Level	Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, Effective Communication, Self Awareness	To Understand the Governance at the Central Level

Meaning

The Constitution of India has made alternate provision for the structure and functioning of all the three branches of the government i.e. executive, legislature and judiciary, The President, the Council of Ministers with Prime Minister constitute the executive branch of the Government, the Parliament with its two houses- House of the People or Lok Sabha and Council of States i.e. Rajya Sabha is the legislative branch and the Supreme Court heads the judicial branch.

THE UNION GOVERNMENT



The President

In the Preamble of Indian Constitution it has been said that India is a Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic. A Republic is a government where the head of the State is an elected person. He/She is indirectly elected by an electoral college which consists of the elected members of both the houses of Parliament as well as State Legislative Assemblies including Union Territories of Delhi and Pudduchery (earlier known as Pondichery). The voting is by secret ballot. He/She is elected according to the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

Powers of the President

The President is Head of the State. It is the highest public office in the country. All executive actions of the government of India are carried out in his/her name. Following are the powers of the President:

- **Executive Powers :** President of India has the power to appoint Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, the Attorney General of India, the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India, Chief justice of Supreme court and other judges, heads of the three wings of forces etc.
- **Legislative power :** President is part of the Parliament. He/she summons and prorogue the sessions of the Parliament. No bill can become law without his/her consent. He/she can issue an Ordinance.
- **Financial powers :** No Money Bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha without his/her consent. Annual Budget is introduced on his/her recommendation. Appoints Finance Commission after every five years.
- **Judicial Power:** President of India has the powers to grant pardon or to reduce the punishment of a convict.

Position of the President

- According to the Constitution of India all executive powers vest in the President. Moreover, he/she has extensive emergency powers.
- Does this mean that the President is all powerful?
- In parliamentary system the President is a Nominal Executive or a Constitutional Head of the State.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is the most important functionary at the Central Government. In the Constitution of India, it has been mentioned that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the Head to aid and advice the President who shall act according to that advice. The Prime Minister is the real head of the Union Government.

- The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, but the President has to invite only that person to be the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha.
- With the initiation of the phase of coalitions, he/she may be the leader of a group of more than one political party.
- In the changed situation, the President may invite the person who is the leader elected by the political party that has the largest number of seats in the Lok Sabha
- He/she must be a member either of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
- If he/she is not a member of any house, he/she has to acquire it within six months from the date of his/her appointment as PM.

Functions of the Prime Minister

- President exercises his/her powers on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head, and that advice will be binding.
- It is on his/her recommendations that the President appoints the members of the Council of Ministers and distributes portfolios among them.
- He/She presides over the meetings of the Cabinet.
- He/She acts as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- He/she is the leader not only of Parliament but also of the Nation.
- He/she is Ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission and of the National Development Council.

The Union Council of Ministers

- The Ministers are appointed by the President on the recommendations of the Prime Minister.
- The Council of Ministers has three categories of Ministers – Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
- Ministers are responsible collectively as well as individually to the Lok Sabha.
- The Council of Ministers swim and sink together.
- The decision of the cabinet or council of ministers are kept secret.
- The cabinet meeting is attended by cabinet ministers, however, if need be, Minister of state may also be invited to attend such meetings.

Position of the Prime Minister

Prime Minister occupies a key position in the Union government.

- He/She is the 'principal spokesperson' and defender of the policies of the government in the Parliament.
- All international agreements and treaties with other countries are concluded with the consent of the Prime Minister.
- The experience of coalition governments during the last 10 years has shown that the Prime minister should not only be accommodative but vigilant and diplomatic also.
- He/she should prove that he/she is the pivot around which the Government machinery revolves.

The President and Emergency Provisions

The above mentioned powers are exercised by the President during normal times. However, he/she has important powers that are exercised during abnormal situations. These are known as emergency powers.

The Constitution has made provisions for these powers to meet three specific extraordinary or abnormal situations arising in the country. These are:

- (i) war or external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 352); National Emergency
- (ii) failure of the constitutional machinery in any State (Article 356; President's Rule in the State
- (iii) deep financial crisis (Article 360); Financial Emergency

The Union Parliament

The legislative branch of the Union Government is called the Parliament which consists of the President and the two houses known as the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). The House of the People is the lower house and the Council of States is the upper house.

COMPOSITION

Lok Sabha

The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of India. The number of its members cannot exceed 550. Out of these, 530 are directly elected by the people of the States, and the remaining 20 members are elected from the Union Territories. All the citizens who are 18 years of age and above have the right to vote. If the Anglo-Indian Community is not represented, the President can nominate two persons of this community as members.

Rajya Sabha

The maximum number of members of this house cannot exceed 250. Out of these, 238 members represent the States and Union Territories and 12 members are nominated by the President of India. These nominated members are distinguished persons in the field of literature, art, science and social service. The elected members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the State Legislative Assemblies, according to the system of proportional representation the method of single transferable vote.

The tenure of Lok Sabha is 5 years where as that of member of Rajya Sabha is 6 years. 1/3 members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years and new members are elected. The retiring members can be re-elected. It is a permanent house.

Functions of the Parliament

The Parliament is the supreme legislative body. It performs different kinds of functions. These are:

Legislative Functions

- Parliament is a law making body. It legislates on the subjects mentioned in the Union List and the Concurrent List.

Executive Functions

- Council of Ministers is the real executive which implements different laws and policies of the government.

Financial Functions

- The Parliament is the custodian of the public money. It controls the entire purse of the Union government.
- The Parliament may pass, reduce or reject the demands for grants presented to it by the government.
- No taxes can be collected and no expenditure can be made without the approval of the Parliament.

Judicial Functions

The Parliament is empowered to prescribe the number of Judges of the Supreme Court by law. It is also authorised to establish a common High Court for two or more States; or even to constitute a High Court even for a Union Territory.

Miscellaneous Functions

- (i) The Parliament has the power to remove the President and the Vice President by a special majority of votes. (This process is called Impeachment)
- (ii) It has the power to amend the Constitution

Comparative Position of Both the Houses of the Parliament

In a bicameral parliamentary system the lower house always plays a more important role than the upper house. In India also Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha. It is through a comparative study that we can assess which house is more effective and powerful.

- Lok Sabha is directly elected i.e. true representative of the people of India. On the other hand Rajya Sabha is indirectly elected.
- Lok Sabha is elected for a definite period i.e. 5 years whereas Rajya Sabha is a permanent body.
- In case of an ordinary bill, both the Houses have equal powers. However, in case of a conflict between the two, Lok Sabha with 550 members has an upper hand.
- As regards the control over the Council of Ministers, Lok Sabha is more effective. Lok Sabha through the vote of 'no confidence' can dislodge the Council of Ministers. Rajya Sabha can check Council of Ministers through questions and adopting various motions.
- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have almost similar powers in relation to election of President and Vice President, impeachment or removal of the President, Vice President, Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court and High Court.
- So far as the financial matters are concerned, Lok Sabha again has an upper hand. Rajya Sabha can only delay the passage of money bill or can only debate on the Annual Budget. But it cannot stop it from becoming law.
- Rajya Sabha may create a new All India Service or declare a subject of the State list to be of national importance consequently transferring it to Union List.

The Supreme Court

India has a unified judiciary, wherein the Supreme Court is the Apex Court.

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Original Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has the authority to hear directly certain cases. These are like the:

- (a) Disputes between the Union Government and one or more State Governments.
- (b) Disputes between two or more States.

Appellate Jurisdiction

- The power of a superior or higher court to hear and decide appeals against the judgment of the lower court is called appellate jurisdiction. The Supreme Court is a court of appeal for constitutional, civil and criminal cases.

Advisory Jurisdiction

- The Supreme Court has a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President of India.
- The Supreme Court is a court of record. The records of the Supreme Court, in matters of interpretation of the law or of the Constitution, have to be accepted when produced before the lower courts.

Guardian of the Constitution

- As the interpreter of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to protect and defend the Constitution.
- If any law or executive order is against the Constitution, the same can be declared unconstitutional or invalid by the Supreme Court..

Judicial Review

The Supreme Court of India has the power to examine the validity of laws or executive orders. The Supreme Court has the powers to interpret the Constitution, and through this it has assumed the power of 'Judicial Review'.

Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation

'Judicial Activism' has been defined as 'innovative interpretation' of the Constitution. In India it has enjoyed support from the public, because it has concentrated on giving the disadvantaged the access to justice. Public Interest Litigation has often been used on behalf of people who are poor or disadvantaged and do not have the means to approach the Court. With Judicial Activism and PIL, courts have given judgments on pollution, the need for a Uniform Civil Code, eviction of unauthorised buildings, stopping child labour in dangerous occupations, and on any other issues.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. What are the executive powers of the President of India?
- Q. List any four major functions of the Indian Parliament.
- Q. Rajya Sabha is not only a second chamber but a secondary chamber also" Do you agree? Give any three arguments in support of your answer.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
21	Political Parties and Pressure Groups	Self Awareness, Empathy, International Relationship, Problem Solving, Effective Communication, Team Spirit	To Understand the Meaning, Need and Importance of Political Parties and Pressure Groups

Meaning

A political party is an organised group of citizens who have similar political views and who by acting as a unit try to control the government to translate their policies into practice.

A political party is an organised and large group of people with common goals and common principles. Its main aim is to get the political power and form the government.

Functions

- Parties nominate candidates to contest elections.
- They campaign to get support for their party candidates, policies and programmes.
- Form the government if in majority and act as opposition if not in majority.

Party System in India

In India we have a multiparty system. It means there are more than two political parties. There are countries where only one party system or two party system exists.

In India, there are two types of political parties :

- **The National Political Parties** have influence over most part of India. The status of National Parties is given to those parties which obtains 4% of the vote polled in at least four states. Indian National Congress, Bhartiya Janta Party, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India(Marxist) ; Bahujan Samaj Party, Nationalist Congress Party are the National Parties.
- **The Regional Political Parties:** Such parties are also recognised by the Election Commission of India. Some of the regional parties in India are Forward Bloc (West Bengal); All India Anna Dravida Mannetra Kazhagam (Tamil Nadu), National Conference (Jammu and Kashmir), Rashtriya Janta Dal (Bihar), Samajvadi Party (Uttar Pradesh), Shiromani Akali Dal (Punjab) etc.

Policies of different Political Parties

- **The Indian National Congress:** The Congress Party is committed to democracy, secularism and socialism. It permits a measure of privatisation, liberalisation and globalisation; works for the welfare of the society, seeks to strengthen grass roots institutions of the local level.
- **Bhartiya Janta Party:** It stands for nationalism and national integration, democracy, positive secularism, Gandhian socialism and value based politics.
- **The Communist Party of India and the CPI (M)** stand for socialism, socialist ownership of industries, agrarian reforms, rural upliftment and self reliant economy.
- **Bahujan Samaj Party:** Formed in 1984 is a party of deprived Sections of the Indian Society, especially the poor, the landless, the unemployed and the Dalits. It draws inspiration from the teachings of Sahuji Maharaj, Jyotiba Phule, Ramaswami Naicker and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Pressure Groups and Interest Groups

Interest Groups are organised groups of people who seek to attain protect and promote their interests for which they are united.

Generally, interest groups and pressure groups are considered synonyms but they are not so. A pressure group is an interest group which exerts pressure on the government to get their interest fulfilled. Some of the pressure groups are : Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Brahmin Sabha, Kissan Sabha, All Indian Trade Union. Unlike pressure groups or interest groups, political parties contest elections to seek power to spread their political ideologies.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Define a political party. Name any two national and two regional political parties of India.
- Q. Why are political parties needed?
- Q. How does a political party differ from a pressure group or an interest group?

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
22	People's Participation in the Democratic Process	Self Awareness, Participation, Decision Making, Problem Solving	Understanding Democratic Process

Meaning

In a Democracy people's participation is very important. People, participate to elect their representatives by voting in elections. Discussing the working of the government, public debates, newspaper's editorials, protest demonstrations, public meetings working for a political party and standing as a candidate are all examples of people's participation.

The Meaning of 'Public Opinion'

It is not the unanimous opinion of the people nor it is the opinion of majority. It is an organised and well-considered opinion of the people on any issue of public interest. Public opinion has following characteristics

- It is an aggregate of views
- It is based on reason
- It aims at the welfare of the whole community
- It influences the decisions of the government, functioning of political parties and running of administration.

Importance of public opinion

Public opinion plays a very important role in a democratic system as explained below

- An alert and free 'public opinion' is a check on absolute power of the government
- It motivates the government to be responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people.
- Public opinion influences the government to make laws in the interest of the people
- It strengthens democratic values and norms
- It protects rights, freedom and liberty.

Various agencies to form and express the opinion

- Print Media
- Electronic Media
- Political Parties
- Legislatures
- Educational Institutions
- Elections

Importance of Elections

Elections facilitate peaceful transfer of power from one political party or one group of political parties to another.

Type of Elections

In India, we have direct and indirect elections.

- **Direct elections:** People poll directly through their ballot to elect their representatives to various legislative bodies. Such elections are for Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Local Government bodies.
- **Indirect elections:** Elected representatives of the people vote to elect persons for certain positions.
- The President of India, the Vice President of India and members of Rajya Sabha are elected through this method. Elections in India are divided in three categories:
 - (i) General Election
 - (ii) Mid-term Election
 - (iii) Bye Election

Election Commission of India

In India, the task of conducting elections has been entrusted to an impartial constitutional authority known as the Election Commission of India. It is a constitutional body. At present Election Commission has one Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners, who are appointed by the President of India.

Functions of the Election Commission

- Ensures free and fair elections,
- Prepares the electoral rolls,
- Provides recognition to political parties,
- Allots symbols to different political parties,
- Issues guidelines and code of conduct for the election officials,
- Redressal of election complaints,
- Conducting election, appointing the electoral officials, counting of votes and announcing the results.

Important Election Officials

- **Returning officer:** In every constituency, one officer is designated as returning officer. He/she receives the nomination papers of candidates and scrutinises them, allots election symbols to the candidates, conducts the election in the constituency, ensures counting of votes, declares the results of the election.
- **Presiding officer:** He/she is the incharge of one polling booth. He/she ensures that every voter registered at that booth must get a chance to vote, no impersonation should be there and delivers the ballot boxes and EVMs to the returning officer.
- **Polling officer:** Every presiding officer is assisted by three or four officials who are called polling officer. Different duties are assigned to them just as one may check the identity of the voter, the second may put the ink on the finger and third may issue the ballot paper and get the signature.

Electoral Process in India

It is a long process and passes through various stages as given below -

Delimitation of constituencies, preparation of electoral rolls, notification of the election, election schedule, allotment of election symbols, repoll or if necessary, countermanding of election, counting of votes and announcement of the result are some of the major functions of the Election Commission.

Participation through elections depend on the right to vote. Who is eligible to vote in India? The Constitution of India has granted Universal Adult Franchise which means that all adults who have attained the age of 18 year have a right to vote without any discrimination.

Election Reforms

Many a times it is heard that election was not fair. As such there is always a scope for improvement. Hence, reforms are made to improve the electoral process from time to time.

Issues of complaint related to elections

- Fake and bogus voting called rigging of elections.
- Use of muscle power or violence to terrorise the voters.
- Use of money to purchase votes.
- Misuse of governmental machinery.
- Booth capturing and criminalization of elections and politics.

Suggested Electoral Reforms

- The present 'first past the post system' or 'plurality system' may be changed to some form of proportional representation
- Expenditure made by candidates or parties should be audited.
- Harsh punishment should be given for booth capturing or fake voting
- A system for state funding should be introduced
- Complete ban should be imposed on the use of caste and religious appeals in campaigns.
- Criminals should be stopped to contest elections

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. How do people make their participation in a democratic system? Explain.
 - Q. Highlight the agencies which help in formation of 'public opinion'.
 - Q. List the complaints which you may have ever heard about electoral system in India. Suggest some measures to reform the present electoral system of India.
-

CHALLENGES TO INDIAN DEMOCRACY

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
23	Challenges to Indian Democracy	Self Awareness, Problem Solving	To Understand Various Challenges to Indian Democracy

Meaning

India is called the largest democracy in the world. It is democratic because elections take place at regular intervals at different levels. It is almost over six decades that elected governments of people's representatives have strengthened our democracy at the centre, state and local levels.

“Democracy is a government of the people, by the people, for the people.” A form of government which is run by elected representatives.

Democracy is not merely a form of government but has a comprehensive form. Therefore, democracy means, a form of government, a type of state, a pattern of social system, a design of economic order.

Essential Conditions for Democracy

A Democracy becomes genuine and comprehensive only when it fulfils certain conditions :

Political conditions:

- (a) Supreme power in the hands of people
- (b) Provision of Fundamental Rights
- (c) Provision of Universal Adult Franchise
- (d) Free Press and Media
- (e) Active political participation.

Social and Economic conditions:

- (a) Equality before the law
- (b) Equality of opportunities
- (c) Social security
- (d) Provision of education for all.

Challenges

Some of the challenges before the democracy in India are illiteracy, poverty, gender discrimination, casteism and communalism, regionalism, corruption, criminalisation of politics and violence.

Illiteracy

Literacy is very important for the success of democracy but in India it is still a challenge to remove illiteracy.

Poverty

The growing population and unemployment is the root cause of poverty which leads to inequality and deprivation of opportunities.

Gender Discrimination

In India discrimination against women and girls is seen in every walk of life which is against the principle of democracy. Due to discrimination sex ratio has become a cause of concern.

Casteism and Communalism

Indian Democracy is still facing the problems created by casteism and communalism. Politicians use both as an instrument to get votes. Both of these are a threat to the unity and peace.

Regionalism

Imbalance in development and feeling of neglect by the citizens of a particular region leads to regionalism which again is a threat to unity and peace.

Corruption

Dishonesty, bribery, use of casteism and communalism for political gains is corruption. Not only the politicians but the officials of the government are not sincere to the interests of the Nation.

Corrective Measures

- Universal Literacy (Education for All)
- Poverty Alleviation
- Elimination of Gender Discrimination
- Removal of Regional Imbalance
- Administrative and Judicial Reforms
- Sustainable Development (Economic, Social and Environmental)

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. What is meant by Democracy?
- Q. Mention the challenges which pose a threat to the successful working of Democracy in India. Analyse any two most threatening challenges.
- Q. Evaluate the efforts made by the Governments at different levels to overcome the challenges before Democracy. Suggest any two ways and means to meet such challenges.

Role of Citizen in a Democracy

Democracy can be successful and vibrant only when citizens imbibe and reflect the basic values like equality, freedom, secularism, social justice, accountability and respect for all.

In a Democracy, every citizen is responsible for how do the governments function at different levels. Hence, every citizen has a critical role to play. Major opportunities available are as follows:

- Participation in public life, mainly through exercising the right to vote during elections.
- It is the citizen who can make the democratic system responsive, responsible and accountable. The Right to Information Act, 2005, has empowered the citizens to become informed about public issues and express their own opinions and interests.
- Every citizen has certain rights to do certain things. Every citizen has the responsibility to ensure that his/her actions do not infringe upon the rights of others.

Role of Citizen to Actualise Corrective Measures

It is possible through a Proactive Role by the citizen who

- must respect law and reject violence,
- must respect the rights of others,
- must respect the dignity of human beings,
- must not denounce the opponents,
- may question the decisions of the government but not reject the government's authority,
- must respect the cultural diversity.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND SECULARISM

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
24	National Integration and Secularism	Self Awareness, Inter-Personal Relationship	Understanding Secularism & National Integration

Meaning

India is a Nation having great diversities. People of different races, communities and castes who reside in different geographical regions of India speak different languages, practice and profess different religions and have varied styles, still feel that they are all Indians and firmly believe that their national identity is supreme., Therefore, for a large country like India with various diversities, we have to co-exist peacefully and respect the culture and religion of fellow Indians. This is called national integration.

National Integration and the Indian Constitution

Just after independence India had to face multifaceted problems due to partition of the country, communal violence, integration of princely states and many more factors.

Therefore, the Constitution of India lays great emphasis on national integration, protection of sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. It is with this purpose that India has opted for a strong Central Government along with the State Governments.

Challenges to National Integration

1. Communalism

- Excessive affinity to one's own religion and hatred towards other religious communities.
- Dangerous for the unity and integrity of the country, and is responsible for most of the communal riots.

2. Linguism

- Opposition of Hindi as an official language of India.
- Wide-spread protests by the people of non-Hindi speaking regions.
- English was allowed to continue as official language for unlimited period.

3. Extremism

- Movements by naxalites or maoists.
- Quite often such movements cause violence, create fear and lead to loss of life and property.
- Mostly the youths participate and get misguided.

4. Regionalism

- Promotes regional interests at the cost of national interest, and gives rise to regional demands.
- Highlights imbalance and neglect of a particular region.
- Compels the governments to fulfil regional aspiration.

Factors Promoting National Integration

A. Constitutional Provisions

- The Constitution of India has many provisions which promote and ensure national integration.
- Fundamental Rights empower the citizens where as Fundamental Duties create a harmonious atmosphere to live together.
- Directive Principles of State Policy direct the governments to promote equitable economic development, eliminate social discrimination and endeavour for peace and security.

B. Governmental Initiatives

- National Integration Council has been set up.
- Planning Commission prepares plans for the equitable development of the whole country.
- The Election Commission of India conducts free and fair elections

C. National Festivals and Symbols

- They act as a very strong unifying force. Many of them like Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti are celebrated regardless of language, religion or culture
- Our National Symbols like the National Flag, National Anthem and the National Emblem also bind us and act as a unifying force.

D. All India Services and other Factors

- All India Services like IAS, IFS and IPS act as a unifying force since they are recruited centrally but work in States.
- Unified Judicial System, Radio and Television, Postal and Communication network etc also promote unity and integration.

Secularism

Secularism implies equality of all religions and religious tolerances It does not mean being irreligious or anti-religious.

Secularism stands as one of the basic pillars of Indian Democracy.

Secularism in the Constitution

Various provision of the Indian Constitution ensure India to be a secular State. They are:

- Preamble declares India a Secular State.
- Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Principle of equality, non-discrimination and social and economic democracy.

Secularism: Its Significance

India is a land which has given rise to four of the world's major religions. Despite many constitutional provisions and various safeguards, India has witnessed communal tension and violence. Under these circumstances, secularism is essential not only for maintaining communal harmony and peace, but for the very existence of India as a nation.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. How did the Freedom Movement of India create an atmosphere of national integration?
- Q. Why is communalism considered a major threat to the national unity? Suggest ways and means to establish peace and harmony in the country.
- Q. Assess the factors which really promote national integration?

DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
25	Development and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Groups	Self Awareness, Inter-Personal Skill Problem Solving, Creative Thinking	Understanding Socio-Economic Conditions of Disadvantaged Groups

Meaning

India got freedom from foreign rule in 1947, with this began our new struggle to get rid of poverty, illiteracy hunger and social discrimination. To achieve objective of socio-economic development, the government undertakes various activities. Empowerment of weaker or disadvantaged sections like Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Women have been integral part of our development strategy.

Meaning of Socio-Economic Development

- **Social Development** : Social development leads to transformation of social institutions, improvement in health and educational facilities building capacity of the society to fulfil aspirations of all sections of the society, checking social discrimination and encouraging progressive attitudes and behaviour of the society.
- **Economic Development** : Increase in Gross Domestic Product, National Income and Per Capita Income is essential for economic development. But the concept of economic development implies much more like ensuring economic wellbeing, equal distribution of benefits of development, particularly, it should reach to the disadvantaged groups of the society.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a broad concept that is defined as, "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" Sustainable Development is environment friendly development. Its primary goal is to achieve reasonable and equitably distributed level of economic and social well-being that can be perpetuated continuously for many generations of mankind.

Socio-economic Development in India

Various policies and programmes have been implemented for the development of the country right from the day it became independent. After adoption of Liberalisation and Globalisation policies in 1991, India became one of the fastest growing economies in the world. It resulted in significant reduction in poverty, although around 27.5 percent Indians still live below the Poverty Line (2000-05 estimates).

Socio-economic Disparities in India

After independence, planned economic development strategy in India aimed at reducing regional disparities by promoting development of all regions. But sharp regional disparities still exist. Also there are some man made differences like differences of the per capita income, lopsided agricultural and industrial growth, expansion of transport and communication, literacy rate etc which are still more dangerous and difficult to meet as challenges.

Causes of Regional Disparities in India

- Historical perspective
- Geographical factors
- Uneven distribution of natural resources
- Distance from national markets and major commercial centres.
- Lack of basic infrastructure
- Poor governance, law and order problems, inability to make optimum utilisation of national resources, lack of vision etc discourage development and give rise to disparities.

Disadvantaged Groups of the Society

In a diverse country like ours, it is a big challenge to ensure equal access to the outcomes of the development. India has been making notable progress but still there are various social groups who are socially and economically disadvantaged and backward. Some such groups are Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward classes (OBCs), Minorities and Women

Empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population

Social and economic empowerment alongwith social justice is the three pronged strategy of Government of India to uplift Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups.

A. Social empowerment

Free and compulsory elementary education, scholarship to pursue school and higher education, free coaching for various competitive exam. and free hostel facility

B. Economic empowerment:

Various income generating programmes have been launched, NSFDC, NSKFDC, NSTCDC, SCDC, TRIFED etc. are some organisations which provide financial support to SCs and STs.

C. Social justice:

Affirmative action in the form of reservation has been initiated. Seats have been reserved for SCs and STs in all the governmental offices and institutions.

Empowerment of Women

Constitution of India prohibits gender discrimination and ensures gender equality and justice. It also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. But there exists a wide gap between accepted goals and ground reality regarding condition of women in India. Following major steps are being undertaken by the government for the empowerment of women:

A. Economic empowerment

- Training programmes to enable them to participate in various industrial sectors like electronics, IT, food processing etc.
- Support services like child care, creches at work place are being provided.

B. Social empowerment

- Equal access to education, providing special benefits to the girls.
- Fulfilling nutritional needs of the women at all stages of life cycle.
- Legal steps to check violence against women at domestic and social level.

C. Political empowerment

73rd and 74th constitutional amendments (1993) provided 33.3 percent seats for women in rural and urban local bodies. It is a land mark step in the direction of enhancing participation of women in public life.

Major Policies and Programmes on Socio-Economic Development

Education for All

Some special measures adopted are as follows:

- National literacy mission, 1988, aimed at providing functional literacy to adults of age group 15-35
- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), 2001 aimed at enrolling all children of age group 6-14 and achieve universal retention by year 2010.
- Nutritional support or mid-day meal scheme.
- 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002 made free and compulsory education a fundamental right for all children in age group of 6 to 14 years.
- Parliament passed Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and it came into effect in year 2010.

Health for All

Health for all by the year 2000 was first enunciated at the WHO/UNICEF meet at Alma Atta in 1978. To achieve this goal, Government of India launched various programmes like National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and related programmes like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY), Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY) etc.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. What is meant by socio-economic development? What are various causes of disparities in India?
- Q. Why is it necessary to take steps to uplift the weaker/disadvantaged groups?
- Q. Describe the measures taken by the government for the empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
26	Environmental Degradation and Disaster Management	Self Awareness, Problem Solving, Effective Communication, Decision Making, Critical Thinking	Must not Degrade Environment

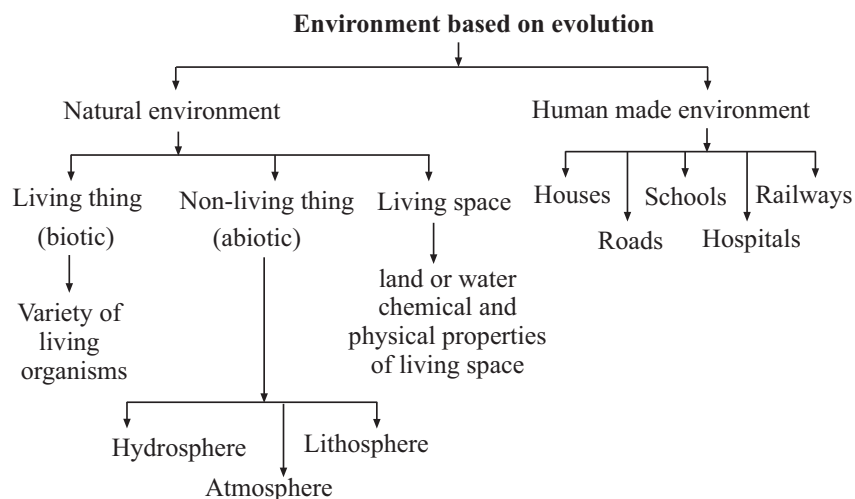
Meaning

Trees are being cut for cultivation in rural areas and for constructing houses, multiplexes and roads in urban areas. We all feel the impact of pollution owing to emission of carbon monoxide by large number of vehicles and harmful gases from factories. All these human activities are adversely affecting our environment. The deterioration of environment has led to various kinds of man made disasters and calamities. Bhopal Gas Tragedy, landslide and London smog are some of the examples of such disasters or calamities.

Meaning of Environment and its importance

- Commonly environment means the surroundings in which we live.
- It is defined as the sum total of all the conditions and circumstances and the living and non-living things around an organism which affects its life.
- Environment is very important for our survival.
- We are dependent on the environment for our food, shelter, water, air, soil, energy, medicines, fibres, raw materials for our industries.

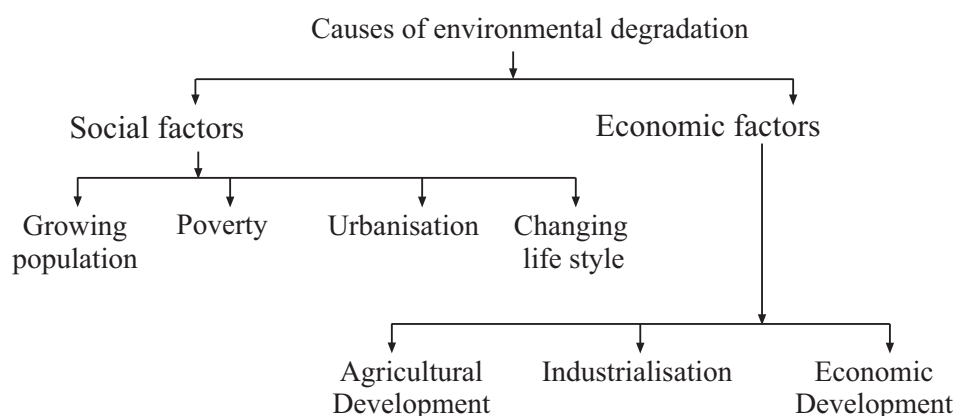
Classification of Environment



The Dynamism and the Variety of the Environment

The environment is dynamic by nature. Environment does not remain static. The environment differs from place to place and from one time in history to another. For example, the environment of the Himalayas is different from that of the Indian desert. Even it has changed over a period of time. The environment of a place does not remain the same. Some changes take place naturally while other are caused by human interventions. Even the human made environment has been undergoing changes. Simple huts or houses have been replaced by skyscrapers, villages are changed into towns, cities and megacities. Means of transport and communication have been revolutionised.

Causes of Environmental Degradation



We can save our environment from degradation and at the same time create wealth in three ways: recycling, reusing and reducing.

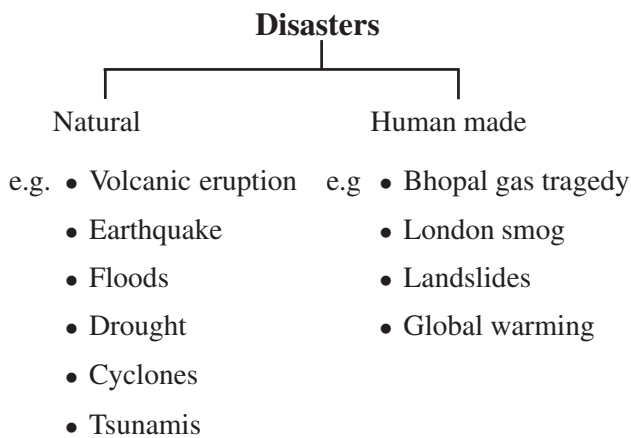
Recycle		Reuse		Reduce consumption	
What to recycle	Its Impact	What to reuse	How	What to reduce	How
Organic waste such as banana peels, egg shells and leftovers of vegetables	It will enrich soil	Cans/Tins	Use as Pencil Holder	Plastic	Use cloth bag for shopping and say no to plastic bags
Paper	Trees will be saved from being cut	Paper	Make rough pads out of remaining unused paper	Electricity	Switch off lights and fans when you leave a room
Aluminum	It will reduce need for more bauxite	Cloth	Use as Carpet Sheets	Water	Close taps when water is not being used and store only the needed amount of water

Sustainable Development

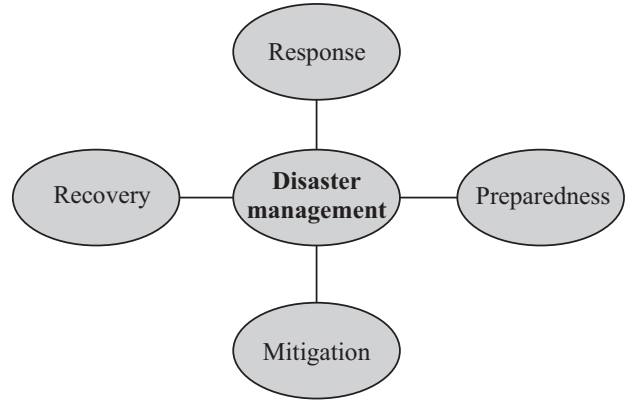
There are serious consequences of environmental degradation. It is strongly felt that the major reason of environmental degradation has been the model of development adopted by human society. The concept of sustainable development has emerged as an alternative model that will halt environmental degradation. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainability requires managing the needs of development in a way that ensures that the economy and society continue to exist without destroying the natural environment on which we live. We can achieve the goal of sustainable development by using our natural resources scientifically and wisely.

Disaster Management

It is a fact that growing share of devastations around the world are triggered by disasters that stems from environmental degradation and resource mismanagement. Disasters have become challenges to the world but with due care, these can be managed. A disaster is the tragedy that negatively affects society and environment. Disaster can be classified into two categories i.e. Natural disaster and human made disasters.



Floods and landslide could occur both naturally and by human intervention. We cannot stop happening or occurrence of disasters completely but their effects can be minimised by adopting suitable strategies called disaster management. Its process involves four phases i.e. mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.



If these four techniques are applied and the risks are identified in advance, the effects of disasters can be minimised to a greater extent.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Explain the measuring of environmental degradation with suitable examples.
- Q. 'Environment is not static'. Substantiate this statement with suitable examples.
- Q. What can you do at your personal level to save environment from degradation.

PEACE AND SECURITY

L.No	Title of Lesson	SKILLS	Activity
27	Peace and Security	Problem Solving, Critical Thinking	Understanding Peace & Security

Meaning

Peace: Peace is a social and political condition that ensures development of individuals, Society and Nation. Peace is not merely the absence of war or conflict, but also the presence of socio-cultural and economic understanding and unity.

Security: Security means a feeling free from fear. It also means the safety of an individual, an Institution, a Region, a Nation or the World. Security means freedom from extremely dangerous threats. It also relates to threat that endangers core values like Human Rights.

Peace and Security

- It must be understood that peace and security are inseparable. It is a condition where individuals, institutions, regions, nations and the world move ahead without any threat.
- There are two notions about peace and security.
- One is traditional notion that has been focused on the danger of armed or military conflicts or threats. But the new or non-traditional notion of peace and security is much broader and goes beyond military threats to include wide range of dangers and threats to human existence.
- This notion is primarily addressed to individuals and includes freedom of individuals from hunger, wants, diseases, epidemics, environmental degradation, exploitation and sub-human treatment.

Peace and Security for Democracy and Development

- Democracy and Development are closely related to peace and security. The democracy cannot survive without peace.
- The millennium development goals adopted by 189 members of the UN identified peace and security as precondition for development.

Peace and Security : Approach adopted in India

The geographical position of India and its emergence as a global power make it vulnerable to external threats. India has faced wars with neighboring countries like China and Pakistan. It is also facing the challenge of terrorism. So, the approach for ensuring peace and security began evolving quite early. Our leadership realised that democratic system can be functional only when a condition of peace and security is maintained. They also expressed that independent India would make all out efforts to maintain and promote international peace and security.

- At the international level, it supports all the efforts made at the global level for peace, equitable economic development, promotion of human rights and elimination of terrorism.
- At the national level, it is committed to ensure liberty, equality, social justice, secularism, equitable economic development and removal of social inequalities.
- The feeling of discrimination leads to discontent which turns into a major threat to peace and security.

Internal Threats to Peace and Security

Terrorism:

Terrorism has been a great threat to peace and security. The terrorist attack of 26/11 and many other such attacks have shocked the peace and security of India. In the context of India, terrorism is defined as essentially a criminal act to inflict dramatic and deadly injury on civilians and to create an atmosphere of fear, generally for a political or ideological purpose.

Insurgency

An insurgency is an armed rebellion against a constitutional authority, the government. It may be a fight for secession from the country. In India such activities are taking place in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

Naxalite Movement

The basic cause of the movement is discontent among certain sections of society i.e. Scheduled Tribes, and Dalits. They oftenly attack public property, government officials, police and paramilitary forces whom they consider their enemies. They are also against any development in the forest area; because it may result in loss of support.

Strategy of the Government

- The Government of India has been taking different steps to tackle these issues.
- Naxalite Movement is being fought by tough police action along with development and employment. Insurgency is being tackled diplomatically.
- Pressure is being mounted on the neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Myanmar and Bangladesh to stop helping such groups.
- International pressure is also being built and steps have been taken to bring the youth into the mainstream through development.

Policy of Nonalignment

When the world was divided between two camps; after the second world war, India adopted the policy of Non-Alignment. It is a dynamic concept which means not joining any military bloc but taking an independent stand on international issues. Many other countries also followed this policy of Non-Alignment. After the disintegration of USSR, USA remains the only power in the present unipolar world. But the policy of Non-Alignment is still relevant as it gives freedom and opportunity to the nations to participate in global decision making.

Support to United Nations

India has a great respect for International laws, treaties and institutions. It is one of the 51 founding members of UN. India has always extended support to the UN in its efforts for international peace and security. India has provided its human resources to peace making initiatives of the UN.

Evaluate Yourself

- Q. Explain the approach of India towards the issue of peace and security.
- Q. Highlight the internal threats to peace and security in India.
- Q. Explain the strategies of Indian Government to face the threats to peace and security.

QUESTION – ANSWER FOR REFERENCE

1. Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the given outline map of India

$1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) Standard Meridian of India
- (ii) State with the highest density of population. (according to 2001 census)
- (iii) A river which flows through rift valley
- (iv) Highest peak of India

NOTE: This question is for the visually disabled candidate.

Answer the following questions

- (i) Write the longitude of standard meridian of India.

(ii) Name the state which has the highest density of population according to 2001 census.

(iii) Write the name of any one river which flows through Rift Valley.

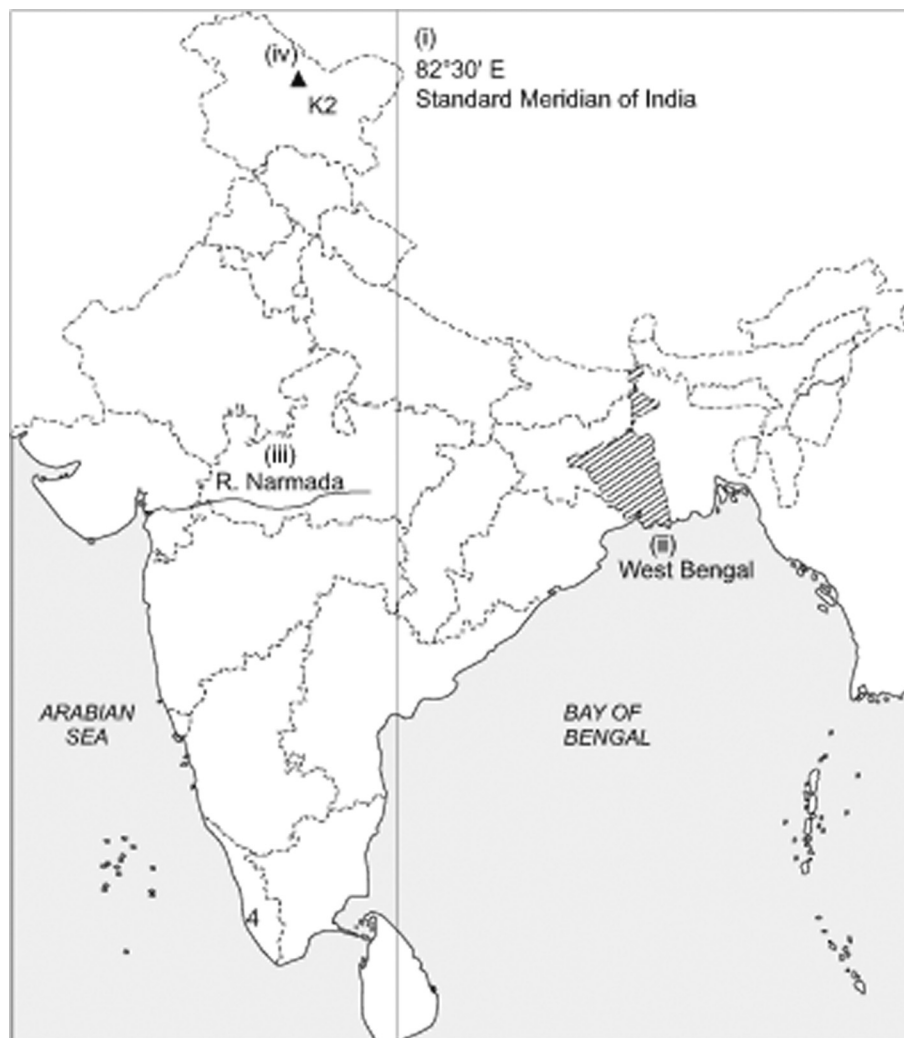
(iv) Name the highest peak of India

Ans. (i) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E

(ii) West Bengal

(iii) Narmada/Tapi

(iv) K2



2. Four important ports have been shown on the given map of India with serial no. 1 to 4. Identify these and write their correct names against their serial no. in your answer book. $1 \times 4 = 4$

- Ans.** 1. Kochi
2. Vishakhapatnam
3. Chennai
4. Tuticorin

Write the name of one port each of the following states:

- (i) Gujarat
- (ii) Tamil Nadu

- (iii) Andhra Pradesh
- (iv) West Bengal

Ans. Ports :

- (i) Gujarat : Kandla, Porbandar (any one)
- (ii) Tamil Nadu : Tuticorin
Nagapattanam
Chennai
(any one)
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh : Vishakhapatnam
- (iv) West Bengal : Kolkata/Haldia (any one)



3. In 1837 suppose you lived in Madras which one is the fastest way of transporting granite stone for building your house. 1

- A. Bullock cart
- B. Red Hill Rail Road Line
- C. Camel-cart
- D. Diesel driven auto carriage

Ans. B.

4. Worship of ancestors, nature spirits were very common in the early civilisation of the world. 1

One of the following reason did not seem to be the reason for doing so. Identify.

- A. They wanted that their ancestors live with them for ever
- B. They respected their dead
- C. They felt that their ancestors will come back some day
- D. They were scared of the dead people.

Ans. D.

5. The following statements are related to democracy and republic both. Identify the one which is related to republic only. 1

- A. It derives its authority from the will of the people
- B. It is based on accountability
- C. Every citizen of India has the right to the elected as head of the state.
- D. It is based on Universal Adult Franchise

Ans. C.

6. Which of the following statements is TRUE for democracy? 1

- A. Elections are not held regularly
- B. People do not participate in making of the government
- C. Elections are part and parcel of the political system
- D. Right to vote is not universal

Ans. C.

7. How do we know that the India's gangetic plains became the place for establishing big empires in ancient and Medieval India?

1 × 2 = 2

- Ans. (i)** It was the most fertile area because of the silt being deposited on the banks
- (ii)** Abundant supply of fresh water for drinking and irrigation
- (iii)** Availability of iron in abundance helped in the expansion of the empire
- (Any 2 points)

8. State any two advantages of providing reservation to the weaker sections of the society in the local government institutions. 1 × 2 = 2

- Ans. (i)** It helps in eradicating caste based discrimination
- (ii)** It safeguards interests of the weaker sections like SCs and STs
- (or any other relevant answer.)

9. As a student of 19th century school give any two features of your school unique to your time. 1 × 2 = 2

- Ans. (i)** Science and Technology not taught
- (ii)** Girls not allowed in school
- (iii)** Religious education foremost

10. Calculate birth rate and death rate with the following information: 1 × 2 = 2

- (i) Total number of live births in a year in a district is 400
- (ii) Total number of deaths in a year in a district is 350
- (iii) Total population at the mid year in the same district is 20,000.

Ans.

$$\text{Birth Rate} = \frac{\text{Total No. of live births in a year in a certain geographical area}}{\text{Total No. of population at the mid year of the same geographical area}} \times 1000$$

$$\frac{400}{20,000} \times 1000 = 20\%$$

$$\text{Death Rate} = \frac{\text{Total No. of deaths in a year under in a certain geographical area}}{\text{Total No. of population at the mid year of the same geographical area}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Death Rate} = \frac{350}{20,000} \times 1000 = 17.5\%$$

11. You might have visited different areas with varying climates and altitudes and might have found various types of trees/bushes and their characteristics. Describe any two types of natural vegetation in brief. $2 \times 2 = 4$

Ans. Types of Natural vegetation in India:

- (i) Tropical evergreen forests
- (ii) Tropical deciduous forests
- (iii) Thorn forests
- (iv) Tidal forests
- (v) Himalayan forest

Brief description of any two

12. State any four activities we should not get involved into keeping in mind the values like humanism, environmentalism, harmonious living, gender equality, scientific temper and enquiry. $1 \times 4 = 4$

- Ans.** (i) Humanism : Not to torture or exploit or insult other human beings
- (ii) Environmentalism : Should not pollute or degrade the environment
- (iii) Harmonious living : Not to spread hatred or discriminate against anybody on any ground
- (iv) Gender Equality : Men and women, boys and girls should not be discriminated or given preference on the basis of gender.
- (v) Scientific Temper and Enquiry : Should not believe in superstition blindly. (Any four activities)

13. List any four features of the policy of Non-Alignment which helped India to protect her national interests during the period of cold war. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Ans. (i) Adoption of independent foreign policy

- (ii) Not joining any of the military/power blocs
- (iii) Merit based commitment and involvement in international issues
- (iv) Focus on development rather than accumulating arms

Or any other relevant point

14. List any four human activities causing environmental degradation. Suggest any two ways and means to check them. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Ans. Human activities

- (i) Using and throwing plastic materials into drain and choking them.
- (ii) Plucking leaves from plants or trees while standing at the bus stop
- (iii) Burning plastic material in the open
- (iv) Throwing garbage into water bodies
- (v) Throwing industrial effluents into water bodies
- (vi) Non maintenance of vehicles

Or any other activity (Any four points)

Suggestions

- (i) Non-biodegradable goods must be taken care of
- (ii) Don't pollute water with industrial waste
- (iii) Take care of vehicles to avoid smoke pollution

Or any other suggestion

15. Compare and contrast farmers suicides between 2002 and 2006 with Santhal rebellion 1856 and Bengal Famine 1943. 4

Ans. Between 2002 and 2006, 17,500 farmers killed themselves due to crop failure and debt. In 1856, peasants abandoned with taxation, extraction from land joined rebels; 3 to 4 million Indians were killed in Bengal famine (1943).

16. Identify any four social practices which are still prevalent despite social reform movement of 19th century. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Ans. (i) Purdah
(ii) Dowry

- (iii) illiteracy
- (iv) female infanticide

17. Which hero of the Revolt of 1857 inspired you the most? Identify any four of his/her attributes that attract you most. $1 \times 4 = 4$

- Ans.**(i) Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi best and bravest military leader
- (ii) Tantya Tope captured while asleep
 - (iii) Kunwar Singh of Bihar
 - (iv) Bahadur Shah Jaffar taken prisoner deported to Rangoon died at the age of 87

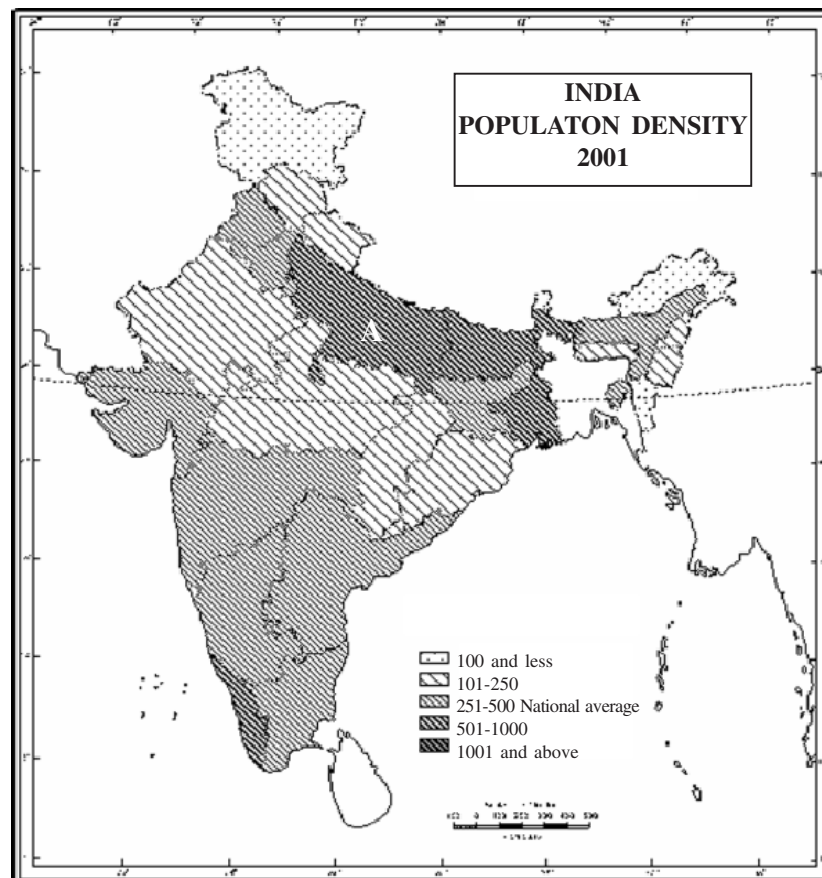
18. Some of the literary works produced in ancient India has come down to us. Identify atleast four

such works which hold great reverence for the people even today? $1 \times 4 = 4$

- Ans.**(i) The four Vedas
- (ii) Sutras, Epics Ramayana and Mahabharat, Smirtis, Puranas
 - (iii) Tripitakas
 - (iv) Kalidas, Banabhatta, Shudraka etc.

19. Study the map given below and answer the question that follows $1 \times 4 = 4$

What are four main factors responsible for dense population in the area demarcated as A?



Source: Census of India, 2001. Prepared by the Census Commissioner, India. The Government of India is not responsible for the use of the data. The Government of India is not responsible for the use of the data. The Government of India is not responsible for the use of the data.

Ans. Factor responsible for density and distribution of population:

- (i) Relief
- (ii) Climate
- (ii) Soil
- (iv) Industrialisation and urbanisation
- (v) Transport and communication

(Explanation of any four one mark for each)

Note : This question is for the visually disable candidate

Briefly explain any four factors responsible for higher population density in West Bengal.

Factors responsible for density and distribution of population:

- (i) Relief
- (ii) Climate
- (ii) Soil
- (iv) Industrialisations and urbanisation
- (v) Transport and communication

(Brief explanation of any four points one mark for each)

20. Suggest any four important qualities, which in your opinion, must be inculcated in the Members of Parliament for becoming a good parliamentarian and why? $1 \times 4 = 4$

- Ans.** (i) Should maintain discipline and decorum of the House
- (ii) Should obey the orders of the Speaker/ Chairman
- (iii) Should attend the session of the House of the Parliament regularly
- (iv) Should maintain transparency as a Member of Parliament

Or any one relevant quality

21. Given below are two Gandhian principles. Identify any two Directive Principle of State Policy corresponding to them. $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (i) Prohibit alcoholism
- (ii) Self-Government at village level

Ans. (i) The state shall make efforts to prevent the consumption of alcoholic drinks and other harmful drugs

(ii) The state shall take steps to organise the village panchayats. These panchayats should be given such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government.

22. Suppose your father has been transferred to a tribal area and the domestic help is a Scheduled Tribe. Sons of domestic help and neighbourhood tribal people sought your assistance. How can they be economically empowered? Which information you shall provide to them for their economic empowerment? $2 \times 2 = 4$

Ans. Institutions for Economic Empowerment.

- (i) NSFDC provides financial and other support for taking of various income generating activities.
- (ii) NSKFDC provides financial and other support to safai karmcharies for taking up various income generating activities.
- (iii) NSTFDC supports various income and employment generating activities through loans, marketing support, training
- (iv) SCDC finances employment orienting schemes
- (v) STDC function as channelling agencies and extending financial and other assistance to beneficiaries

23. Temperature and Rainfall of two stations in India (Temp. in °C, Rainfall in cms) 4

Stations	Month												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
A	T	-8	-7	-1	9	10	14	17	17	12	6	0	-6
	R	10	8	8	5	5	5	13	13	8	5	0	5
B	T	25	26	28	31	33	33	31	31	30	20	26	25
	R	4	13	13	18	38	45	87	113	119	306	350	135

Study the above mentioned table and answer the following questions:

- (i) Calculate the average annual rainfall of station B
- (ii) Find out the range of temperature of station A
- (iii) Which of these two stations represent the climate of Chennai? Give any two reasons.

Ans. (i) 103.4 cms

(ii) 25°C

- (iii) a) Station B, because it receives rainfall during winter from retreating monsoons
- b) Temperature remain high almost throughout the year or range of temperature is only 13°C

24. If you were the Prime Minister of India which four major electoral reforms will you like to bring about for free and fair election and why?

1 × 4 = 4

Ans. Election reforms are needed owing to the following:

- (i) Rigging of elections, false and bogus voting, impersonation
- (ii) Violence during elections
- (iii) Role of money and muscle power adversely affecting elections
- (iv) Intimidation of voters, especially the people of weaker sections.
- (v) Misuse of governmental machinery
- (vi) Booth capturing and criminalisation of elections (Any four)

Suggested Electoral Reforms are the following:

- (i) Change from on-going system (plural system) to some form of proportional representation system
- (ii) The functioning of political parties to be regulated

(iii) Electoral laws to be more stringent and provisions for harsher punishment

(iv) State funding of elections

(v) Provision for one third representation of women in legislatures

(vi) Role of money and muscle power to be curbed

(vii) Criminalisation of politics on the use of caste, religion in electoral process.

(Any four)

25. Analyse the economic factors responsible for environmental degradation in India. 4

Ans. Economic Factors

(i) Agricultural Development causes

- a) soil erosion
- b) land salination and alkalisation
- c) loss of nutrients

(ii) Industrialisation

- a) depletion of natural resources
- b) contamination of water, air and land

(iii) Economic development

- a) Consumption intensive
- b) New life style which leads to advance impact
- c) Wastage and depletion

26. Describe those aspects of the cultural and religious life of the people which had great impact on the lives of the people of India.

1 × 5 = 5

Ans. (i) 'Bhakti' and 'Sufi Movement' which stressed on oneness with God through personal devotion

(ii) Stress on love, purity and devotion rather than on rituals and sacrifices

(iii) Questioned the caste and the authority of the Brahamn Priests

(iv) This impacted the minds of the common people

(v) The saints had large following and helped to find a new religion called Sikhism.

27. Mention any five suitable examples of the reasonable restrictions imposed on the Right to Freedom $1 \times 5 = 5$

Ans. Examples of reasonable restrictions

- (i) Freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms may be restricted if there is an apprehension of disorder or violence etc.
- (ii) Freedom to form associations or unions may be restricted if the purpose of forming such organisations is against national interests or morality etc.
- (iii) Freedom to move freely may also be restricted if somebody's movement or going to a particular place can instigate the people and becomes a law and order problem.
- (iv) Freedom to practise any profession does not mean that one can deal in drugs or any unlawful commodities
- (v) Freedom to expression does not permit us to abuse somebody or call names or any other relevant example

28. On the night of 8th Aug; 1942, when Gandhiji gave the Mantra of Do or Die, imagine you were witness to that meeting. Write a letter to your friend in Delhi unfolding the events in Bombay.

5

Ans. Dear Friend,

Namaskar

Hope this finds you in the Pink of your health. I am overwhelmed as I attended last night meeting convened by Gandhiji. He gave us the mantra 'Do or Die'. He said either we shall free India or die in the attempt. We shall not live to see the perpetuation of slavery. Early in the morning all leaders of Congress have been arrested. Congress is banned and press censored agitation, hartals and processions are very effectively been staged in Bombay.

How is life in Delhi?

With regard

yours

ABC

29. Explain any five points of economic significance of Northern plains of India. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. Economic significance of Northern plains

- (i) most fertile plain
- (ii) Proper irrigation facilities
- (iii) Production of food grains
- (iv) abundant freshwater
- (v) Thickly populated area
- (vi) Dense transportation Road/Rail networks

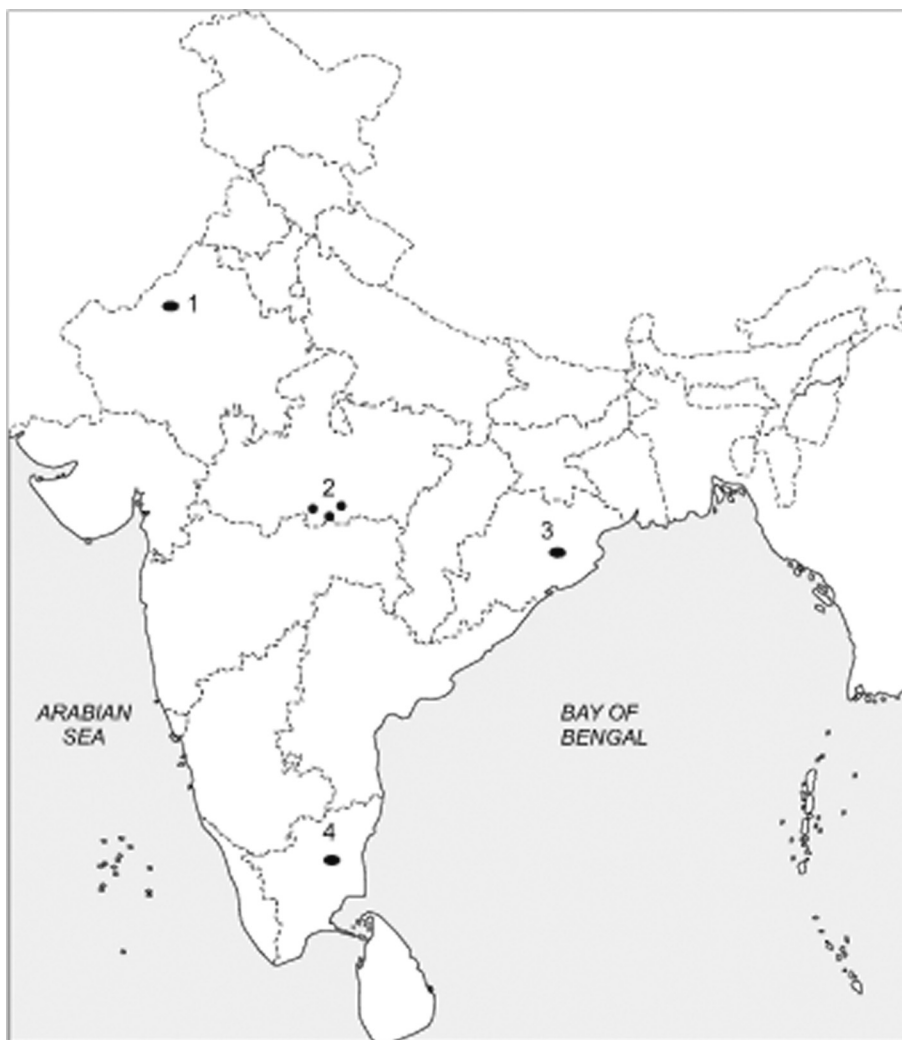
(Any other relevant points)

(Any five points with brief explanation)

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

EVALUATE YOURSELF

1. In the given outline map of India, mark and label the following with appropriate symbols: $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) A steel plant of private sector
 - (ii) A wildlife sanctuary of Jammu and Kashmir
 - (iii) The highest mountain peak of the Himalayas in India
 - (iv) An area of tropical evergreen forest



2. Four important coal mines have been shown in the given map of India with serial number 1 to 4. Identify these and write their names against their serial numbers in your answer book.
 $1/2 \times 4 = 2$
3. Britishers initially came to India for 1
- A. trading purpose
 - B. establishing industries
 - C. spreading christianity
 - D. political power

4. In 19th century 'Vedas' were controlled by which class of people out of the following: 1
- Brahmins
 - Kshatriya
 - Vaishyas
 - Shudra
5. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Indian Federal System? 1
- The powers have been divided between the Centre and the States
 - The powers have been divided between legislature, executive and judiciary
 - India has been declared a Secular State
 - India does not have a written Constitution
6. Which one of the following is a challenge to democracy? 1
- Popular movements
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Poverty
 - Secularism
7. Describe any two reasons which gave rise to imperialism in Asia? $1 \times 2 = 2$
8. What is meant by a Welfare State? 2
9. Define child sex-ratio. 2
10. Calculate the dependency ratio of a district whose population in three broad categories are given below: 2
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|
| Children (0 to 14 years) | : | 6,000 |
| Adult (15 to 59 years) | : | 30,000 |
| Old (60 years and more) | : | 3,000 |
11. Describe any four factors responsible for the development of railways in India. $1 \times 4 = 4$
12. Describe the situations wherein a Governor can exercise his/her discretionary powers. 4
13. State any four sources of income of a Municipal Corporation. $1 \times 4 = 4$
14. State any four basic objectives of Indian foreign policy. $1 \times 4 = 4$
15. Discuss any four features of Indigo Rebellion of late 19th century in India. $1 \times 4 = 4$
16. Explain any four features of caste system in India. $1 \times 4 = 4$
17. Discuss any four Economic causes of Revolt of 1857. $1 \times 4 = 4$
18. How did new ideas generated by renaissance bring changes in the thinking pattern of the people. 4
19. Explain the geographical conditions for the growth of tea in India. 4
20. Explain the role of any four agencies which formulate the public opinion. $4 \times 1 = 4$
21. Explain any four freedoms provided under the Right to Freedom in the Constitution of India. $1 \times 4 = 4$
22. Explain any four measures undertaken by Government of India for the upliftment of the disadvantaged sections of the society. $4 \times 1 = 4$
23. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow: $4 \times 1 = 4$

Temperature (in °C) and Rainfall (in cm) of station 'A'

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Temp.	14	17	23	29	34	35	31	30	29	21	20	15
Rainfall	21	24	13	10	10	68	186	170	125	14	2	9

Find out:

- (i) Annual range of temperature
- (ii) Mean annual temperature
- (iii) Name of month recording highest rainfall
- (iv) Mean annual rainfall
24. The group called “India Against Corruption” led by Anna Hazare has been continuing a movement for the enactment of a ‘Jan Lok Pal Bill’. Is this Group acting as a Pressure Group or an Interest Group? Do you think this group has political interest? Justify your answer. 5
25. Assess the relevance of policy of Non-Alignment in the context of the changed nature of International Politics. 5
26. How Russia’s entry into the first World War helped in the spread of socialism in that country? 5
27. What is meant by ‘judicial review’? How has it encouraged ‘judicial activism’ and public interest litigation. 1 + 2 + 2 = 5
28. Evaluate Non-Cooperation Movement. 5
29. Explain any five salient features of Indian Agriculture. 1 × 5 = 5
-

Mind Without Fear



Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up
into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason
has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by thee
into ever-widening thought and action
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

— Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING