

Government of Telangana

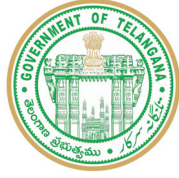
# Social Studies

10th Class

## Abhyasa Deepika



State Council of Educational Research and Training,  
Hyderabad, Telangana



# **SOCIAL STUDIES**

**CLASS - 10**

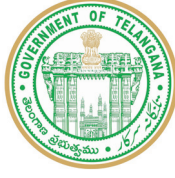
# **ABHYASA DEEPIKA**



**STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING**

**Telangana, Hyderabad.**





EDUCATION MINISTER  
GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA



## MESSAGE

Keeping in view of the special conditions prevailing in this academic year, worksheets and digital classes are made available with the objective to facilitate the transaction of lessons in different subjects through alternate modes. Now that the SSC Board Examinations are round the corner, to facilitate easy self learning for the students, SCERT, TS has designed Enrichment Material for Class X, compiling all the major concepts of non-language subjects.

During all critical times and crises, teachers are taking initiative and doing their best to make the learning happen. In similar lines, they may guide the students to understand the aspects of this learning material. This learning material is quite useful to those who need help in different subjects to enhance their performance. I hope students will achieve good results by using this material.

April, 2021  
Hyderabad.

**Ms. Patlolla Sabitha Indra Reddy**  
Education Minister,  
Government of Telangana.





SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA



## MESSAGE

Along with all other fields, the field of education has been severely affected by COVID 19 situation. The whole system, top-down, is struggling to save the academic year by reaching out to students and impart quality education. Teachers are playing a key role connecting to students through various online, social media and electronic media in addition to holding face to face classes for as many days as possible. SCERT, TS has designed an Enrichment Material for Class X to equip teachers and students to face the approaching examinations. Students can enhance their understanding of key concepts in every unit in different subjects using this material. Practice questions are given here to facilitate self assessment with the help of teachers where needed. I hope the students will make use of this material to achieve success.

April, 2021  
Hyderabad.

**Ms. Chitra Ramachandran, IAS**  
Special Chief Secretary,  
Education Department, Telangana.





DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA



## MESSAGE

State Council of Educational Research and Training, Telangana, has prepared Enrichment Material to support the teachers and students in facilitating an effective transaction of key concepts in non-language subjects. Due to the special conditions prevailing due to COVID 19 situation, the syllabus for the examinations has been reduced up to 30% for the current academic year. The Enrichment Material covers the remaining 70% syllabus and helps the learners easily understand all the key concepts through self learning. I expect the students will make use of this material and perform well in the examinations.

April, 2021  
Hyderabad.

**Ms. A. Sridevasena, IAS**  
Director of School Education  
Telangana





# FOREWORD

The prevailing situations of COVID-19 have paved way for the development of a comprehensive learning material for class 10<sup>th</sup> students with an objective to cater the needs of students appearing for Public Examinations.

Department of School Education started online transmission through T-SAT and Door Darshan channels from 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2020. Apart from this, The District Educational Officers in some districts also started online classes on YouTube involving the subject experts. The ultimate objective is to help the students achieve prescribed Academic Standards. From 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2021 onwards face to face class room interactive classes started, in view of paucity of time it is not possible to cover all the concepts. Hence, this learning material helps to fill all those gaps.

Class 10<sup>th</sup> Social Studies Textbook contains 21 chapters, from which 6 chapters namely Population, Settlements- Migrations, Rampur : A village economy, Globalization, National Liberation Movements in the Colonies and Post-War world and India are meant for activity/Project work. The remaining 15 chapters are meant for public examinations. The learning material is based on these 15 chapters.

This material reflects all academic standards. Lesson wise concepts are identified and thoroughly explained. Interpretation on given topics, analysis of information tables, reflections on contemporary issues, Map skills : Drawing, Locating and Reading, qualities of great leaders, slogans etc., are also incorporated in the learning material.

The teachers should go through the material thoroughly and guide the students accordingly. Students should follow the guidelines of teachers for good results.

**M. Radha Reddy**  
Director  
SCERT, Telangana

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The State Council of Educational Research and Training, Telangana extends its special thanks to Smt. P.Sabitha Indra Reddy, Hon'ble Minister for Education, Smt. Chitra Ramachandran, Special Chief Secretary to Government, Education Department, Smt. A.Sridevasena, Director of School Education for their valuable guidance and support in developing the enrichment material to students.

We also express our heartfelt gratitude to Sri A.Satyanarayana Reddy, Director of Govt. Examinations; Smt. G. Usha Rani, Director, Model Schools and all the Additional Directors for rendering their support and sharing their ideas in designing the enrichment material for SSC students and in preparing Activity / project based syllabus.

Further, SCERT expresses profound thanks to Sri Suresh Babu,

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## **INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS**

- Focus on 15 chapters meant for evaluation in public examination .
- This material is developed from the given 15 chapters meant for final examinations.
- Provide practice on variety of questions given in the material.
- Focus on Map pointing, Map drawing and Map reading.
- Correlate with text book to clarify doubts in the Abhyasa Deepika.
- Efforts should be made to make use of the Abhyasa Deepika to the maximum extent for better result.

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS**

- Read Abhyasa Deepika thoroughly.
- Understand the concepts lesson wise to answer various types of questions in the public examinations.
- Correlate with text books to clarify doubts in the reading material and approach your teachers.
- Good practice of the Abhyasa Deepika helps you to achieve good grades.

# 1. INDIA : RELIEF FEATURES

## I) **India's Location :**

- India lies in the northern hemisphere and towards south of Asian continent.
- The country's main land lies between latitudes 8°4' North, and 37°6' North and 68°7' East to 97°25' East longitudes.

## II) **'India is a Peninsula' :**

- A Peninsula is any landmass which is surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side.
- India is surrounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east.

## III) **India is known as 'Sub continent' :**

- Having vast area, vast diversity in climatic conditions, variety of vegetation, life forms along with advantages for growing many kinds of crops, way of living and languages makes India as subcontinent.

## IV) **IST and GMT :**

- 82°30' East longitude is taken as Indian standard meridian and the time on it is followed as Indian Standard Time. IST is ahead by 5 1/2 hours of GMT.
- Greenwich longitude is '0°' degree longitude which passes through Greenwich city, London in England. The time on this longitude is referred as GMT.

## V) **Geological background and Major Relief Divisions of India :**

- The Indian peninsula was part of Gondwana land. Over 200 million years ago Gondwana land split into pieces and the Peninsular Indian plate moved towards North-East and collided into the much larger Eurasian Plate (Angara land).
- Owing to the collision and immense compression force, mountains evolved through a folding process over millions of years.
- The present form of the Himalayas is a result of this process.
- The relief features of Indian landmass can be divided into the following groups :
  1. The Himalayas
  2. The Indo-Gangetic plain
  3. The Peninsular Plateau
  4. The Coastal plains
  5. The Desert
  6. The Islands



## **VI) The Himalayas :**

- Himalayas are located towards the North of India. These are highest and youngest folded mountains in the world.
- Himalayas extend in the West-East direction with a distance of 2400 km and width, 500 km in the West to 200 km in the East.

## **VII) The Himalayas consists of three parallel ranges. They are :**

1. Greater Himalayas (Himadri)
  2. Lesser Himalayas (Himachal)
  3. Outer Himalayas (Shivalik)
- The Greater Himalaya's average elevation is 6100 mts. above mean sea level and the Lesser Himalayas is 3500 mts. to 4500 mts.
  - Greater Himalayas have glaciers. The movement and melting of these glaciers are the sources of the perennial rivers.
  - The Pirpanjal and Mahabarata ranges are important ranges of Lesser Himalayas.

## **VIII) Himalayan valleys and Hill stations :**

- Lesser Himalayas consist of famous valley of Kashmir, Kangra and Kulu.
- This region is well known for many hill stations like Manali, Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Raniket etc. which are covered with ever green forests.

## **IX) Highest Peaks :**

- Greater Himalayas are consist of the highest peaks like Everest, K<sub>2</sub>, Godwin Austin, Kanchan Ganga, Annapurna, Dhavalagiri, Namchabharva, Nanda Devi, Manaslu etc.

## **X) Duns and Duars :**

- The silt and sediments brought by the rivers got deposited in the lakes of Shivalik Ranges.
- After the rivers had cut their course through the Shiwalik Ranges, the lakes are drained away leaving behind plains called *Duns* in the west and *Duars* in the east.
- Dehradun in Uttaranchal is the best example of such plains.

## **XI) Importance of the Himalayas :**

The formation of the Himalayas influences India's climate in various ways

- Himalayas provide natural protection to our country.
- These act as barriers protecting the great plains of India from the cold winds from central Asia during severe winter.
- The Himalayas are the reason for summer rains and monsoon type of climate in the regions that are beyond the Western Ghats of India.

- In its absence, this region would have remained drier
- The Himalayan Rivers are Perennial, which bring a lot of silt and form the fertile northern plains.

## **XII) The Indo-Gangetic Plains :**

- The Himalayan Perennial Rivers, the Ganga, the Indus and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries formed great northern plains. These plains are filled with rich alluvial soil.

## **XIII) The Indo-Gangetic Plains are categorized into three divisions :**

They are ...

- **The Western Part :** Formed by Indus and its tributaries - the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej.
- **The Central Part :** Formed by Ganga and its tributaries - Yamuna, Kosi, Sone etc.
- **The Eastern Part :** The river Brahmaputra is mainly responsible.
- "Doab" means the region with the fertile land between the two rivers.

## **XIV) Himalayan rivers and their formations :**

**Bhabar** - The region where gravel and pebble sediments deposited by rivers. It is porous in nature.

**Terai** - Swampy and Marshy region known for thick forest, rich wild life and agricultural operations.

## **XV) The Peninsular Plateau :**

- The Indian Peninsular Plateau is surrounded by the seas on three sides.
- It is mainly composed of the old crystalline, hard igneous and metamorphic rock.
- The topography of the plateau is slightly tilted towards east.
- The Southern most tip of the plateau is Kanyakumari.
- Chotangapur plateau is rich in mineral resources.
- Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.
- In Nilgiris 'Dodabetta' is the highest peak, which is (2637 mts). near to Udagamandalam (Ooty) a famous hill station.
- Western Ghats include Palani (Tamilnadu) Annamalai and Cardamom hills (Kerala).
- Annaimudi of Annamalai hills is the highest peak in the South India, which is 2695 mts high.
- The highest peak in Eastern Ghats is Arma Konda near Chintha Palli.

### **XVI) The Thar Desert :**

- The Thar Desert is located on the leeward side of Aravallis in the North West to the country.
- It occupies much of Western Rajasthan.
- 'Luni' is the only river in this area which disappears in desert without reaching the sea.
- Indira Gandhi Canal is longest (650 kms) canal in the country which provides irrigation facility to the desert.

### **XVII)The Coastal Plains :**

- The southern part of the peninsular plateau is bordered by narrow coastal strips along the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east.
- The western coast starts from the Rann of Kutch and ends at Kanyakumari. It is narrower than the east coast. This plain is uneven and broken by hilly terrain. It can be divided into three parts:
  - 1) Konkan Coast - Maharashtra and Goa.
  - 2) Canara Coast - Karnataka
  - 3) Malabar - Kerala
- Bay of Bengal plains are wide and have a large surface structure. It stretches from Mahanadi in Odisha to Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu. It can be divided into three parts.
  - 4) Coramandal - Tamilnadu
  - 5) Circar - Andhra Pradesh.
  - 6) Utkal - Odisha
- Lakes like Chilka (Odisha) Kolleru and Pulikat (Andhra Pradesh) are also located in these plains.

### **XVIII) The Islands :**

- There are two groups of Islands in India. They are Andaman and Nicobar in Bay of Bengal and Lakshdweep Islands in Arabian Sea.
- Narkondam and Barren Islands in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are volcanic in origin. Lakshadweep Islands are of coral origin.
- Southern most tip of India is found in Nicobar Islands and called as Indira Point.
- Lakshadweep Islands are famous for a great variety of flora and fauna.

### **Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :**

1. In Asia, India is located towards ( )
- A) North                      B) South                      C) West                      D) East

2. The Famous valley and hill stations are present in the following Himalayan range ( )  
 A) Lesser Himalayas                      B) Greater Himalayas  
 C) Outer Himalayas                      D) Purnachal
3. This is a Perennial river ( )  
 A) Godavari              B) Krishna              C) Cauveri              D) Ganga
4. Outer Himalayas in Assom are known as ( )  
 A) Khasi hills              B) Cachar hills              C) Mishmi              D) Patkai hills
5. Marshy and Swampy region in northern plains is called ( )  
 A) Bhabar              B) Khadar              C) Terai              D) Khader
6. This plateau is rich in mineral resources ( )  
 A) Deccan              B) Malwa              C) Chotanagpur              D) Bundel Khand
7. Highest peak in South India is ( )  
 A) Everest              B) Anaimudi              C) Aroma hills              D) Dodabetta
8. 'Canara' coast is in this state ( )  
 A) Andhra Pradesh                      B) Karnataka  
 C) Kerala                      D) Maharashtra
9. Southernmost tip of Indian main land is ( )  
 A) Kanya Kumari                      B) Indira Point  
 C) Kerala                      D) Tamilnadu
10. India is located in this zone ( )  
 A) Polar Zone                      B) Tropical Zone  
 C) Temperate Zone                      D) Sub Polar Zone

### Practice Questions

#### 2 marks :

1. What is peninsula? Give one example.
2. How are Duns formed?
3. Distinguish between IST and GMT.

#### 4 marks :

4. What are the physical divisions of India?
5. Name some of valleys and hill stations of Himalayas?
6. Write differences between west coastal plain and east coastal plain.
7. Name the highest peaks of Himalayas.
8. Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

**8 marks :**

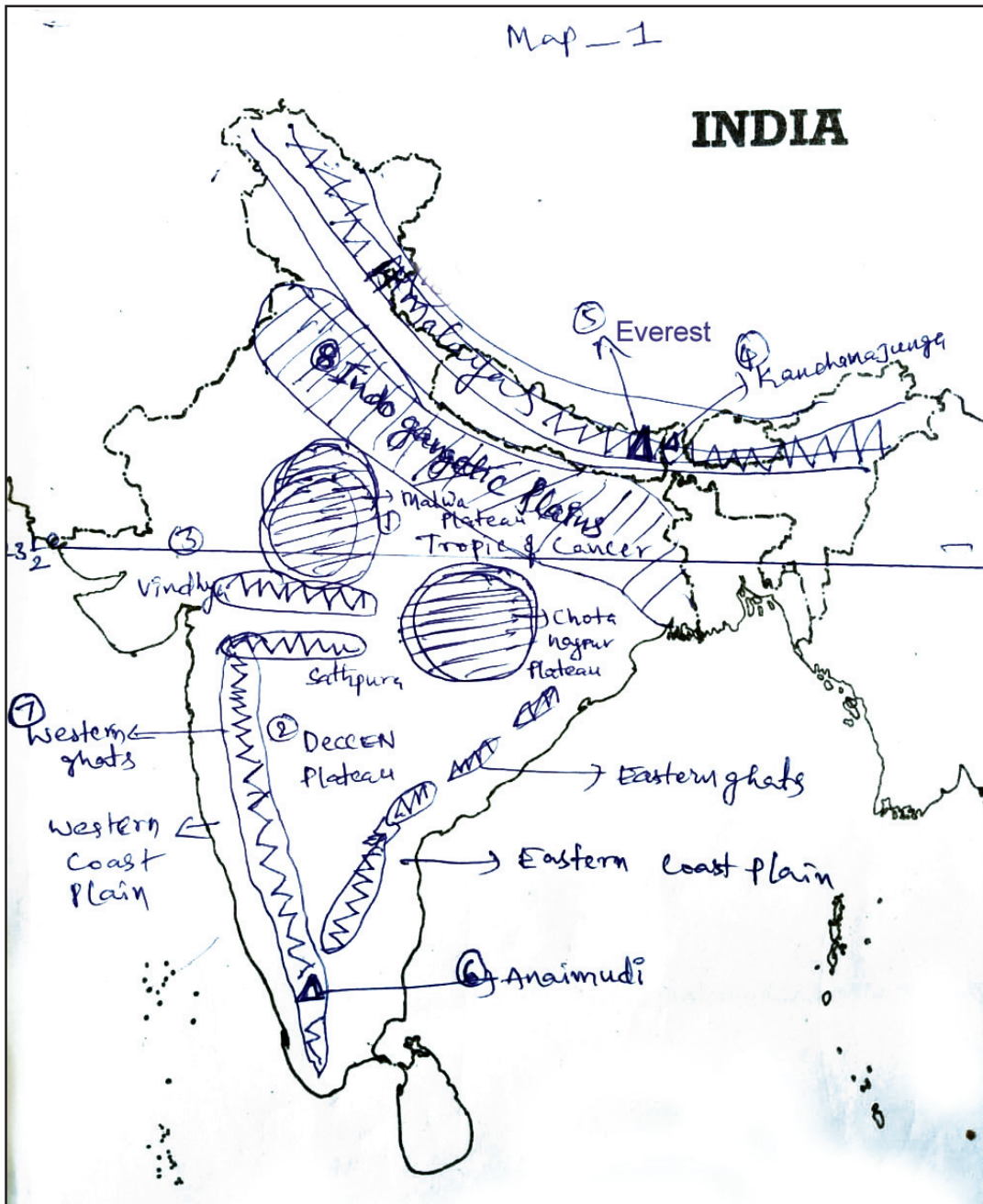
- 9. Why are Himalayas important for India's development?
- 10. How are northern plains formed? Write the importance of northern plains.

**Map Pointing :**

Locate following places in the given

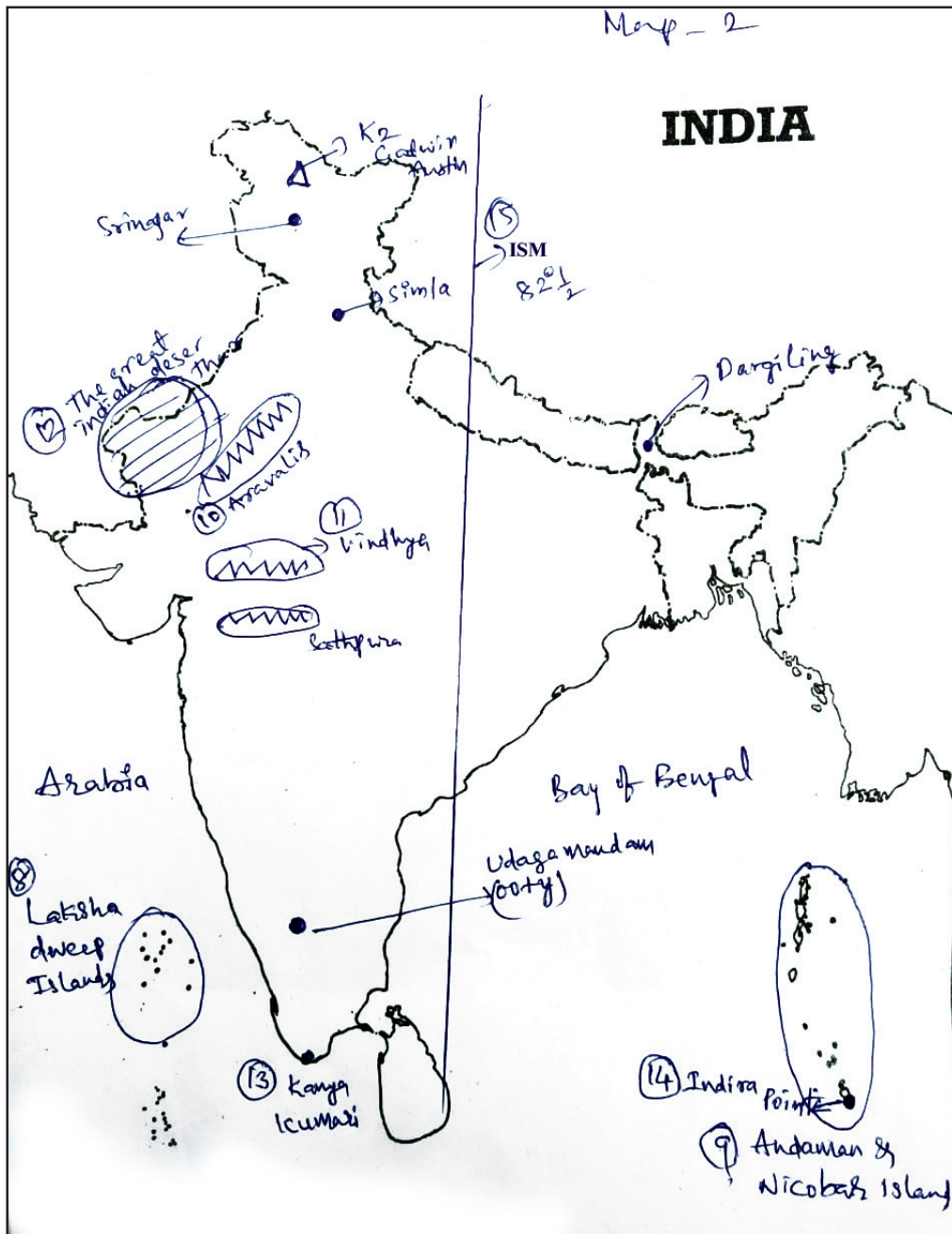
**Map-1**

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Malwa Plateau    | 2) Deccan Plateau       |
| 3) Tropic of Cancer | 4) Kanchenjunga         |
| 5) Mt. Everest      | 6) Anaimudi             |
| 7) Western Ghats    | 8) Indo- Gangatic Plain |



## Map-2

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 8) Lakshadweep Islands     | 9) Andaman and Nicobar Islands     |
| 10) Aravalis               | 11) Vindhya                        |
| 12) The Great India Desert | 13) Kanyakumari                    |
| 14) Indira Point           | 15) Indian Standard Meridian (ISM) |



## 2. IDEAS OF DEVELOPMENT

### I) Development Promises - Different People, Different Goals :

- Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change.
- Development is the process by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people.
- People have conflicting developmental goals.
- What may be the development for one may not be for the other.
- Different people have different interests, life situations and state of mind. They visualize things, actions, etc. according to their level of understanding.
- For example, the construction of a flyover to reduce the congestion and traffic jams may be a development goal especially for the daily commuters.
- But for the construction of the flyover, surrounding houses, shops, etc. need to be demolished which may not be like by the occupants of these shops and houses. This may not be a development goal for them.
- Different persons can have different development goals, because they have different socioeconomic backgrounds, different dreams and aspirations and their present life situations have been the outcome of particular historical circumstances.
- People have a mix of goals for development.
- The developmental goals are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.
- The following can be the developmental goals of landless rural labourers.
  - More days of work with better wages.
  - Social and economic equality.
  - Low price food grains.
  - Better education facilities for their children.

### II) Income and Other Goals :

- Money can buy things that can be one factor on which our life depends like food. But the quality of non-material things like freedom, security and respect cannot be bought with money.
- We cannot buy pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines and peace with money.

- Schools, colleges, parks, hospitals, etc. are the facilities which cannot be run individually. There has to be a collective effort of team work between the government and society in providing these to the general public.
- Social equality, freedom, peace, pollution-free environment, improved health and literacy levels, awareness and control on population are common development goals of the people.
- The following are the six things that people may look for growth and development, besides income.
  - freedom
  - security
  - respect
  - quality of life
  - health
  - Education

### **III) Compare Different Countries or States :**

- Average income is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.
- Average income is also called as per capita income.
- The following are the limitations while using the average income.
  - It ignores equitable distribution of income.
  - It is impossible to come out to a well-defined conclusion about the real income of the people or nation.
  - It does not reflect the standard of living of the people
- Average income or per capita income is the main domain used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries.
- According to the World Bank, income is one of the most important attributes.
- Countries with average income of USD 12055 per annum and above are called rich countries.
- Countries with average income of USD 995 or less are called low income countries.
- There are certain restrictions to this norm because income, although an important measure for calculating growth and development, is not the only attribute.
- Over the past few decades, health and education have made an important mark in the development of a country.
- Even if the country has high per capita income and literacy rate but does not have good medical facilities, it cannot be considered developed.



#### IV) Income and other criteria :

- **National Income** : Total income of all the residents of the country for one year.
- **Infant Mortality Rate** : The number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- **Literacy Rate** : The proportion of literate population in the 7 and above, age group.
- **Net attendance Ratio** : the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- **Public Facilities** : These are the services provided by the government to its citizens. Some of the important public facilities include infrastructure, sanitation, public transport, health care, water, etc.
- Adequate health facilities reduce Infant Mortality Rate.
- If Public Distribution System i.e Ration Shops function well in the state, health and nutritional status of people of such states are better than others.
- Human Development Index is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries based on the level of social and economic development.
- The HDI makes it possible to track changes in development levels from time to time and to compare development levels in different countries.
- The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover overall development with the object of improving the conditions of people from all angles.
- The organization that measures the HDI is the United Nations under its United Nations Development Programme.
- **Major indicators of the HDI are as follows**
  - **Health** : Without proper health facilities, no matter how much a country earns, it will not be able to provide basic facilities to its people.
  - **Education** : Over the past few decades, education has become an important factor in leading a quality life. So, if the country has high income but the literacy rate is low, it cannot be considered developed.

#### V) Development as progress over time :

Following factors have contributed to the development of schooling in the state of Himachal Pradesh -

- Government initiative and willingness - the state government has clear motive of promoting education and therefore it opened schools on a massive scale. The government ensures that all the schools have teachers' classrooms toilets and drinking water etc. More schools were opened and facilities expanded in time.
- State budget allocation: Himachal Pradesh is one of the states which spend more on education than the national average spending on education. In the year 2005, in comparison of Rs. 1049 child of average spending by the government in Indian states, Himachal Pradesh spent Rs 2005 per child.
- Education as a social norm: In Himachal Pradesh the norm of a minimum of 10 years of schooling for children gradually made its ground.
- Lower gender bias: In Himachal Pradesh welcome trend is a lower gender bias. In Himachal Pradesh parents set higher education goals for their girls similar to that of boys. Thus a higher percentage of girls have completed middle school and moved to the secondary classes.
- In many parts of the country girl's education is still given less priority by parents compared to boy's education. While girls may study for a few classes, they may not complete their schooling.
- Himachal women are themselves employed independent and self. Confident. They expect their daughters to work out side home after marriage.
- Schooling therefore comes naturally and has become a social norm. There the gender baseless.
- Education to both girls and boys are essential.
- The parents must think like Himachal women.
- There should not be any gender bias as education is the key component of human development.

### Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :

1. We can obtain Per Capita Income of a country by calculating ( )
  - A) The total Income of person
  - B) Total value of goods and services
  - C) By dividing National income with total population
  - D) Total exports of the country
2. The most common indicator of measuring the Economic development is. ( )
 

A) Income	B) Equal treatment
C) Security	D) freedom

3. As per the world bank report rich country is referred as: Country with ( )  
 A) average income of USD 12055 per annum and above  
 B) average income of USD 955 per annum and less  
 C) average income between USD 956 and USD 12054 per annum and above  
 D) average income of Euros of 12055 per annum and more
4. Percentage of Literate population of the 7 years and above age group ( ) is called  
 A) Knowledge rate  
 B) Literacy rate  
 C) Mortality Rate  
 D) Attendance Rate
5. This is NOT one of the dimensions to the Human Development Index? ( )  
 A) Health  
 B) Education  
 C) political freedom  
 D) Life expectancy
6. Public distribution system is meant for : ( )  
 A) Providing education  
 B) Providing medical aid  
 C) Providing essential commodities  
 D) Providing transport facilities
8. The number of children who die within one year is referred as ( )  
 A) Infant Mortality rate  
 B) Maternal mortality rate  
 C) Death rate  
 D) Life expectancy

## Practice Questions

### 2 marks :

1. What are public facilities? Give one example.
2. Mention any two important goals other than income.

### 4 marks :

3. Do all people of a country have the same notion of development? Explain.
4. Explain the steps taken to improve schooling in the country.

### 8 marks :

5. 'At the time of Indian independence, like most other states in India, Himachal Pradesh had very low levels of education.' Write your opinion on the factors that changed the schooling in Himachal Pradesh?

### 3. PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

#### I) **Gross Domestic Product :**

- The total value of final goods and services produced in a country during a year is called Gross Domestic Product.

#### II) **Intermediate goods :**

- Intermediate goods are those goods which are used in producing final goods and services. These are treated as Variable Capital. These goods are not taken into consideration while estimating GDP. Eg: Paper pulp, tyres etc.,

#### III) **Final Goods :**

- Final Goods refer to the goods which are meant for consumption. Eg: Pen, Book, Cycle, goods ready for consumption.

#### IV) **Sectoral shift an employment :**

- Shifting employment from one sector to another sector is called employment shift. Eg:- Agriculture to Industry; Industrial sector to Service & Agriculture to Services.

#### V) **Disguised unemployment :**

- Sometimes people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
- This kind of unemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed; it is called disguised unemployment.
- Though some employees are shifted to another field this doesn't affect the production. The marginal productivity of disguised unemployeed is 'zero'. Example : Agriculture.

#### VI) **Sectors of economy :**

- The three sectors of economy are Primary, Secondary and Service (Tertiary) sectors.
- (i) **Primary Sector :** This includes agriculture, fishing, plantations, mining etc.,
- (ii) **Secondary Sector :** This comprises manufacturing operations in industries both large & small, construction of activities, capital goods Consumption goods and building activity.
- (iii) **Service Sector :** This sector generates occupation in such services like in Banking, commerce, communications, computers and other Professions inside as well as outside the government.

## VII) Underemployment, Disguised unemployment :

- Underemployment is of two types. (a) When a worker is employed at the prevailing wage rate, but which cannot earn him income sufficient enough for himself and his family survival; (b) When a worker has skill much higher than required in the sector where he is employed and accepted wage rate falls short of the required wage rate.
- More number of people are engaged than required in agriculture. This is called as disguised unemployment.

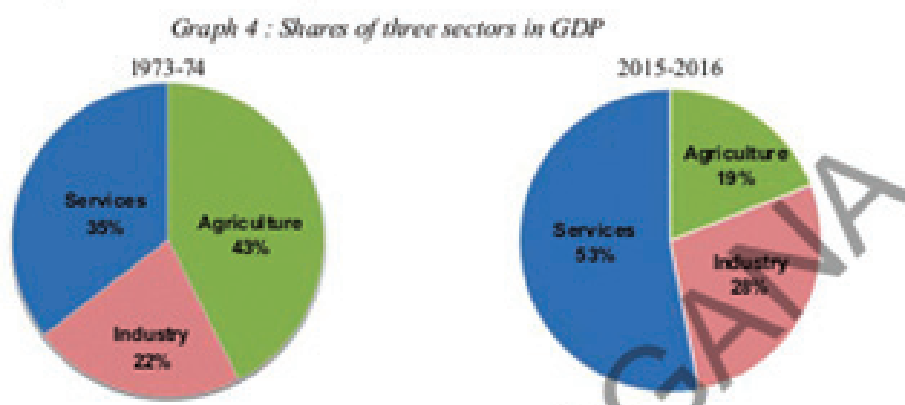
## VIII) The workers in the unorganized sector need protection on the following issues :

- Wages, safety and health.

## IX) Points to be considered while estimating Gross Domestic Product :

- GDP stands for the total value of final goods and services produced in the country in a financial year.
- The value of intermediate goods should not be taken into account. The value of goods and services should be used rather than adding up actual numbers.
- The house hold activities which do not involve monetary transactions remain outside the GDP measure.
- The estimation is to be done only for a financial year. Hence, the value of final goods and services is considered while estimating GDP.

## X) Changes in shares of different sectors in GDP :



Tremendous changes occurred in the Gross Domestic Product during 40 years period (1973-74 to 2015-16) after independence.

- In spite of having major share of the agricultural sector in the initial stage, as the methods of farming changed agricultural sector began to prosper, many people could now take up other activities, as essential requirements were met by other producers. Hence, the share of agricultural sector decreased from 43% to 19 %.

- There was a small increase in the share of industrial output in GDP with an increase of 6%. As a result of Industrial Revolution, new methods of manufacturing were introduced. Factories came up and started expanding. Industrial production gradually became the most important factor, both in the total production of goods and services and also in the employment of people. The industrial sector became the dominant sector.
- Most of the working people have also made a shift and are now employed in the service sector. Most of the production activities are those of services . Hence the share of service sector increased to 18% in the GDP.

The shift in shares from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors suggests the development in the market.

### **XI) Suggestions for the betterment of employment in rural area :**

- We tackle the problem of unemployment by promoting and locating industries and services in rural and semi rural areas.
- Setting up of Rice mills, flour mills, opening of cold storage points,
- Establishment of honey collection centers near forest areas.
- Setting up of industries for processing of vegetables and agricultural produce like chillies, red gram, fruits etc.,

### **XII) Problems faced by small farmers :**

- The small farmers are unable to purchase pump sets to draw water.
- Lack of sufficient power supply.
- Non - availability of Seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements.
- Non- availability of Credit from banks in proper time.
- No Minimum Support Price for their produce and so on.

### **XIII) Importance of service sector :**

- The tertiary sector is different from the primary and secondary sectors.
- These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
- These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.
- For example, goods that are produced to the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks, or trains and then sold to whole sale and retail shops.

- At the same time, it is necessary to store these goods in go downs.
- To help production and trade we also need services like communication and banking.
- Thus tertiary activities generate services rather than goods.

#### VIV) Distinguish between Organised sectors and Unorganised sectors :

- **Organised Sector :** The enterprises which are registered and follows government rules and regulations, have employees and employers union is called organised sector.
- **Unorganised Sector :** The sector of the economy refers to the house-hold based manufacturing activity and small and tiny sector of industry. Which largely remain largely outside the control of the government. There are rules but are not followed or enforced.

Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
• It has formal processes and procedures.	• It has small and scattered units largely outside the control of government.
• It gives Job security.	• Rules and regulations are not enforced here. It does not give Job security.
• It has fixed number of working hours, over time will be paid by the employer.	• Jobs are low-paid and non-regular. There is no payment for over time.
• It provides paid leave, Provision for overtime, provident fund, medical benefits etc.,	• There is no paid leave, holidays leave due to sickness etc.,
• It also ensures pensions.	• When there is less work, some people are asked to leave. It does not ensure pension.
• It has workers of government, companies and large establishment. Eg:- Banks, Railways etc.,	• A lot depends on the whims of the employer or changes in the market situation. Eg:- Cottage and small scale industries

**Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :**

1. Gardener comes under this sector ( )  
A) Primary Sector  
B) Secondary Sector  
C) Service (Tertiary) Sector  
D) Industrial Sector
2. The value of final goods is only are taken to estimate GDP, because ( )  
A) To avoid double counting                      B) To know Inflation  
C) To avoid taxes                                      D) Number of goods are more
3. This is not service activity. ( )  
A) Banking    B) Communication  
C) Harvesting    D) Transportation
4. This is an example for Intermediate good ( )  
A) Car                      B) Flour                      C) Television                      D) Book
5. More than 90% of urban labourers are engaged in this sector. ( )  
A) Agriculture    B) Industries  
C) Agriculture and Services                                      D) Industries and Services
6. Under employment means ( )  
A) More number of people working in agricultural sector than required  
B) Less number of people working in agricultural sector than required  
C) All people getting employment as per their capability  
D) All people are working but not according to their capability
7. The division of Organised and Unorganised sectors is done on the basis of ( )  
A) Employment conditions  
B) Ownership of Enterprise  
C) Nature of workers  
D) Nature of economic activities
8. Unorganised sector includes ( )  
A) Govt. Employees                                      B) Bank Employees  
C) Self Employed    D) Railway Employees





## 4. CLIMATE OF INDIA

### I) Weather :

- The state of atmospheric conditions of elements like sunshine, temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds, humidity, clouds and precipitation over an area at a particular time refers to weather.
- These weather conditions fluctuate very often even in a short period.

### II) Climate :

- Climate refers to such weather conditions over a large area and follows a similar general pattern over 30 or more years.
- There will be variations from year to year but the basic pattern remains the same.

### III) Climographs :

- The pattern of the elements of weather and climate for a place can be shown using pictures called climographs or climatographs.
- Climographs show average monthly values of maximum temperature, minimum temperature and rainfall for a given place.

### IV) Factors that affect climate :

The factors that affect climate are called climatic controls. These include:

1. Latitude
2. Land-water relationship
3. Relief
4. Upper air circulation

### V) Insolation :

- The heat that the earth gets from the sun rays.

### VI) Trade winds :

- In the northern hemisphere, subtropical high pressure belt gives rise to permanent winds.
- They blow toward the equatorial low pressure belt by deflecting towards the west.
- The German word 'trade' means 'track'.
- They stand for blowing steadily in the same direction and in a constant course.
- India lies in the belt of dry north-east trade winds.

## **VII) Jet streams :**

- The movement of upper air currents.
- These are fast flowing air currents in a narrow belt in the upper atmosphere, above 12,000 m.
- The speed varies from about 110 km/h in summer to about 184 km/h in winter.
- An easterly jet stream develops at about 25° North latitude.
- A jet stream causes the neighbouring atmosphere to cool.
- This cooling effect of the easterly jet stream causes rain from clouds already found over this latitude (25° N).

## **VIII) Winter Season :**

- The temperature in the Indian land mass considerably reduces from mid-November and this cold season continues till February.
- January is usually the coldest month.

## **IX) Western Disturbances :**

- Cyclone depressions coming from Mediterranean Sea.
- These cause low to moderate rainfall over northern India, this rainfall is a boon to wheat crop which is generally cultivated in 'Rabi' season.

## **X) Summer season :**

- Starting in April, the temperature rises and slowly the maximum day temperature exceeds 37° C in northern plains of India.
- By mid-May, the temperature, during the day may touch 41° C to 42° C in many parts of the country, especially in the north- west plains and central India.

## **XI) Loo winds :**

- The dry and hot winds in northern plains.

## **XII) Mango showers :**

- Towards the end of the summer season, pre-monsoon showers ('bursting monsoon') are common in the Deccan Plateau.
- These help in the early ripening of mangoes and other plantation crops in peninsular India.
- They are locally known as mango showers in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

## **XIII) Advancing monsoon :**

- The monsoon forms in the tropical area approximately between 20° N and 20°S latitudes.

- The south-east monsoon winds from the southern hemisphere carry moisture as they flow over the Indian Ocean and towards the equatorial low pressure zones.
- After crossing the equator, these winds deflect towards the low pressure formed in the Indian subcontinent.
- The heating of land creates low pressure on the land mass of Indian sub-continent, especially over central India and the Gangetic plain.
- They then flow as the southwest monsoon. The Indian peninsula divides them into two branches, the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.
- Both the branches reach India by the beginning of June, which is known as the 'onset of monsoon'.
- The bulk of annual rainfall in India is received from south-west monsoon.
- The amount of rainfall is very high along the west coast due to the Western ghats, and in northeast India due to the high peaked hills.
- Tamil Nadu coast (Coramandel), however, remains mostly dry during this season as it is in the rain shadow area of the Arabian Sea branch and is parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch.

#### **XIV) Retreating Monsoon :**

- October - November is a period of transition from hot wet conditions to dry winter conditions.
- The retreat of the monsoons is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature.
- The land is still moist.
- Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive. This is commonly known as "October heat".
- The low pressure conditions which once prevailed over north-western India move far South to the centre of the Bay of Bengal by early November.
- During this period, cyclonic depressions are common which originate over the Andaman area.
- These tropical cyclones are often very destructive.
- Bulk of the rainfall of the Coromandel Coast is derived from depressions and cyclones.

#### **XV) AGW (Anthropogenic Global Warming) :**

- Anthropogenic Global Warming; anthropogenic means caused by humans.
- Much of the Global warming that has been occurring since the Industrial Revolution is because of human activities.
- Hence, the current global warming trend is called AGW.



3. The coldest month in India is ( )  
A) December      B) January      C) February      D) March
4. An easterly jet stream develops at this latitude \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A) 25°N latitude    B) 35°N latitude    C) 45°N latitude    D) 55°N latitude
5. "Wheat" crop is generally cultivated in \_\_\_\_\_ season. ( )  
A) Kharif      B) Rabi      C) Zayad      D) None of the above
6. The dry and hot local winds of Northern plain are called ( )  
A) Loo winds      B) Upper air currents  
C) Cool Breez      D) Pressure winds
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is said to be even more powerful than carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas. ( )  
A) Nitrogen      B) Helium      C) Methane      D) Oxygen
8. Pre-monsoon rains help in ripening of these fruits \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A) Banana      B) Apple      C) Citrus      D) Mangoes
9. The bulk of the annual rainfall in India is received from \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A) South west monsoons      B) South east monsoons  
C) North west monsoons      D) North east monsoons
10. \_\_\_\_\_ State receives most of its rainfall due to North-East monsoons. ( )  
A) Telangana      B) Tamilnadu      C) Kerala      D) Karnataka

## Practice Questions

### 2 marks :

1. What are climographs?
2. Write two slogans on the importance of afforestation.

### 4 marks :

3. What are Jet Streams?
4. Give some suggestions to decrease the global warming.

### 8 marks :

5. Explain the Climate Controls or the factors that affect climate.
6. How do the human activities cause global warming?

## 5. INDIAN RIVERS AND WATER RESOURCES

**I) The drainage system in India evolved based on three physiographic units. They are**

- The Himalayas
- Peninsular Plateau
- The Indo Gangetic Plain

**II) On the basis of origin, the drainage system in India can be broadly divided into two categories.**

- The Himalayan Rivers and
- The Peninsular Rivers

**III) The main characteristics of the Himalayan Rivers.**

- Main rivers are the Indus, The Ganga, The Brahmaputra.
- Originate from almost the same region.
- First flow parallel to the main axis of the mountains.
- Carved out deep 'V' shaped valleys.
- Himalayan rivers are perennial.

**IV) The Indus System :**

- Originates in the Kailash range in Tibet near Manasarovar.
- It enters Indian territory in Jammu & Kashmir.
- The main tributaries are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.
- They flow in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

**V) The Ganga System:**

- It has twin sources. It is the confluence of Bhagirathi and Alkananda.
- The two join at Devprayag to form Ganga
- Leaving the mountains at Haridwar and entering the plains.
- The tributaries of Ganga river originate in the Himalayan ranges but some of them originate from the Peninsular plateau.

**VI) The Brahmaputra system :**

- Rises from the Kailas range near Manasarovar.
- Known as the Tsangpo in Tibet. It enters in India, first as the Siang and then as the Dihang.
- Emerging into the Assam valley, it is joined by two tributaries - the Dibang and the lohit.
- From the Assam valley the river is known as the Brahmaputra.

## **VII) Indian Peninsular Rivers :**

- The western ghats are the water divide between the major peninsular India.
- Most of the Peninsular Rivers, except Narmada and Tapi, flow from west to east.
- The major Peninsular rivers are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauveri, Penna.
- Peninsular rivers are characterized by a fixed course, absence of meanders and largely non-perennial flow of water.
- The Godavari is the largest Peninsular river system.
- The Godavari rises at the Triambak near Nasik in Maharashtra and discharges into the Bay of Bengal.

## **Water use :**

### **Water flows are of two types :**

- **Surface flow and groundwater flow.**

### **VIII) Mainly the water is used for**

- Agriculture.
- Domestic purpose and for animals.
- Industrial use.

### **IX) Stock of the water**

- Depends on the inflows and outflows of an area.
- If inflow is more than outflow then the available stock of water is more.

#### **More water stock (If inflow is more)**

- We can measure the inflow as the amount of water litres / minute and the outflow similarly as the water litres / min that flows out.

### **X) Water use in the Tungabhadra river basin :**

- Tungabhadra shared by the three Southern States - Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- It has the catchment area of 71,417 km<sup>2</sup>.
- 57,671 km<sup>2</sup> of catchment area is there in Karnataka only.

### **XI) The Tungabhadra basin**

- Has two parts
  - The upper and middle catchment in Karnataka.
  - The lower portion of the catchment in Telangana & Andhra Pradesh.



## **XII) The Tungabhadra basin - Differences in the water availability**

In two regions of the basin.

- Farmland is the main land cover.
- Trees, groves, fallow and cultivable waste, permanent pasture forests and natural vegetation is there in other areas.
- In some areas tanks also there for water storage.

In Telangana and Andhra Pradesh ...

- Low rainfall - drought conditions are more.
- Some regions depend on rainfall and tube wells.
- Other regions depend on scrfall flows by canals.

## **XIII) Reasons for Ground water depletion :**

- Encroachment of public lands.
- Forest degradation.
- Rampant felling of trees.
- Mining activities.

## **XIV) Forest degradation results :**

- Depletion of Ground water.
- Flash floods.

## **XV) Tungabhadra dam has lost its storage gradually :**

### **Reasons :**

- Accumulation of silt due to mining, dust, soil.
- Erosion and debris.
- Proper mining standards are not followed : mining of Iron ore at Kudremukh and manganese in sander has seriously caused for soil erosion and siltation.

## **XVI) Tungabhadra river basin - pollution :**

### **Reasons -**

- Increasing trend in the number of small towns and industrial areas.
- Increased industrialization and growth of Urban areas.
- Some human activities have caused pollution.
- 27 functioning large units and 2543 small industrial units.
- Industries were permitted to discharge effluents into rivers.
- In 1984, discharge of molasses that killed fish on a large scale, laws were enacted requiring industry to discharge only treated effluents.

## **XVII) Rational and equitable use of water - An example**

- Adarsh Gram Yojana - Hiware Bazar.

Location : Located in Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra.

Objective : Watershed and all round development of the village.

Activities taken up : 1) Soil and water conservation works in common lands and an private grasslands.

2) Continuous Contour Trenches (CCTS) were dug on the hill slopes.

3) Water harvesting structures - check dams, percolation tanks and loose boulder structures.

Pre-conditions set up for selection of village :

- Every one should follow :
  - Kurhad Bandi (ban on felling trees)
  - Charai bandi (ban of free grazing)
  - Nasbandi (family planning)
  - Nasha bandi (ban an liquor)

along these, Shramadaan (Voluntary Physical Work) only for this land less labourers were exempted.

### **Results :**

- Summer crops have increased.
- Improvement in soil moisture caused to increase in productivity.
- Cultivation of commercial crops increased.
- Increased water availability has made a second crop possible.
- Migrations have reduced.
- Milk production increased.
- Conditions of wage employment improved.
- Prepared plans based on water availability.

## **XVIII) Water as common pool resource**

- Day by day demand for water is increasing.
- The current laws about ground water are outdated and in appropriate in many states.
- Shallow and deep tube wells have the potential to draw a lot water.



## Practice Questions

### 2 marks :

1. Based on how many physiographic units India drainage system evolved?
2. Classify the water flow.

### 4 marks :

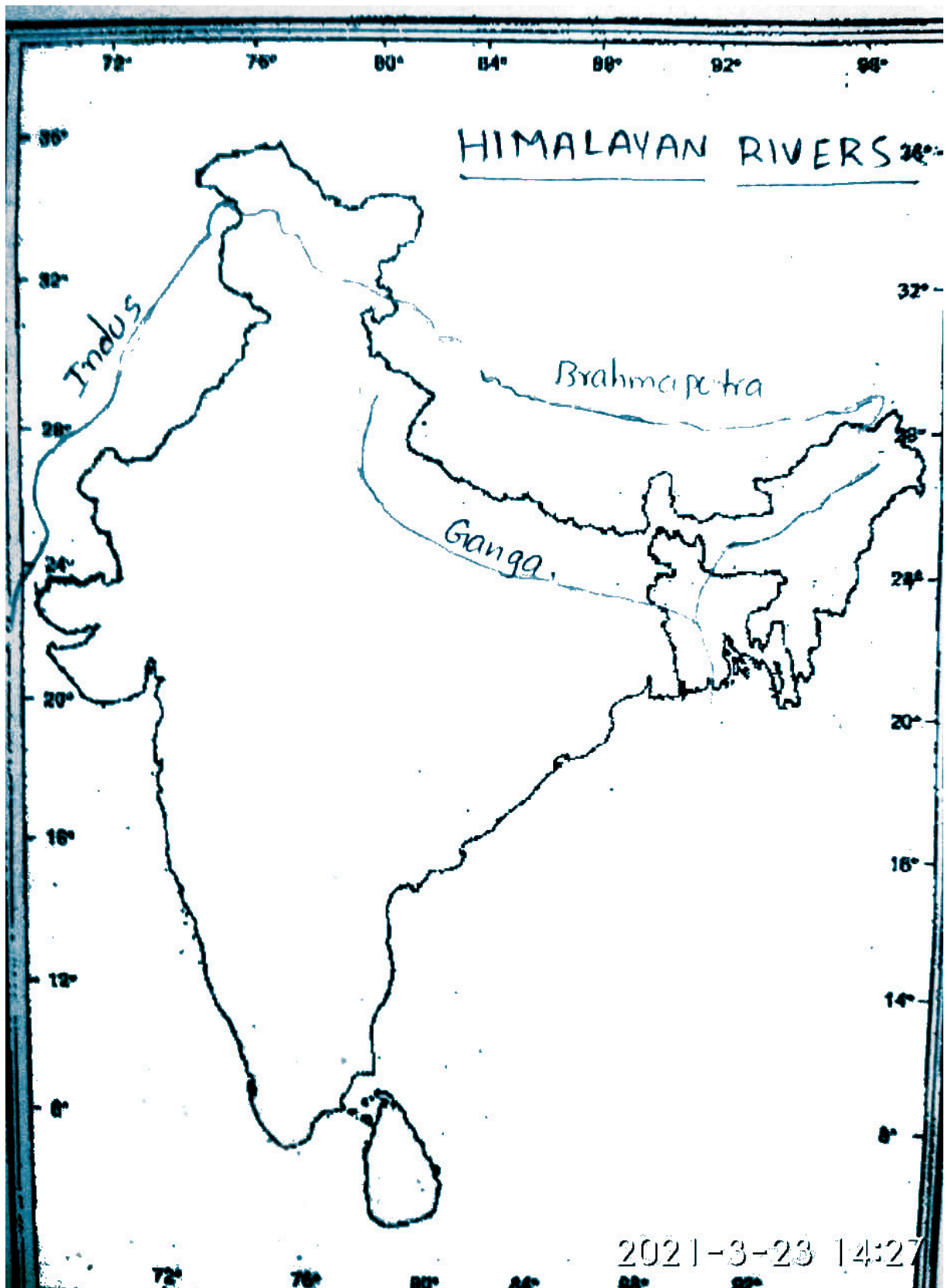
3. Explain the Himalayan River system.
4. Give suggestions to increase ground water.

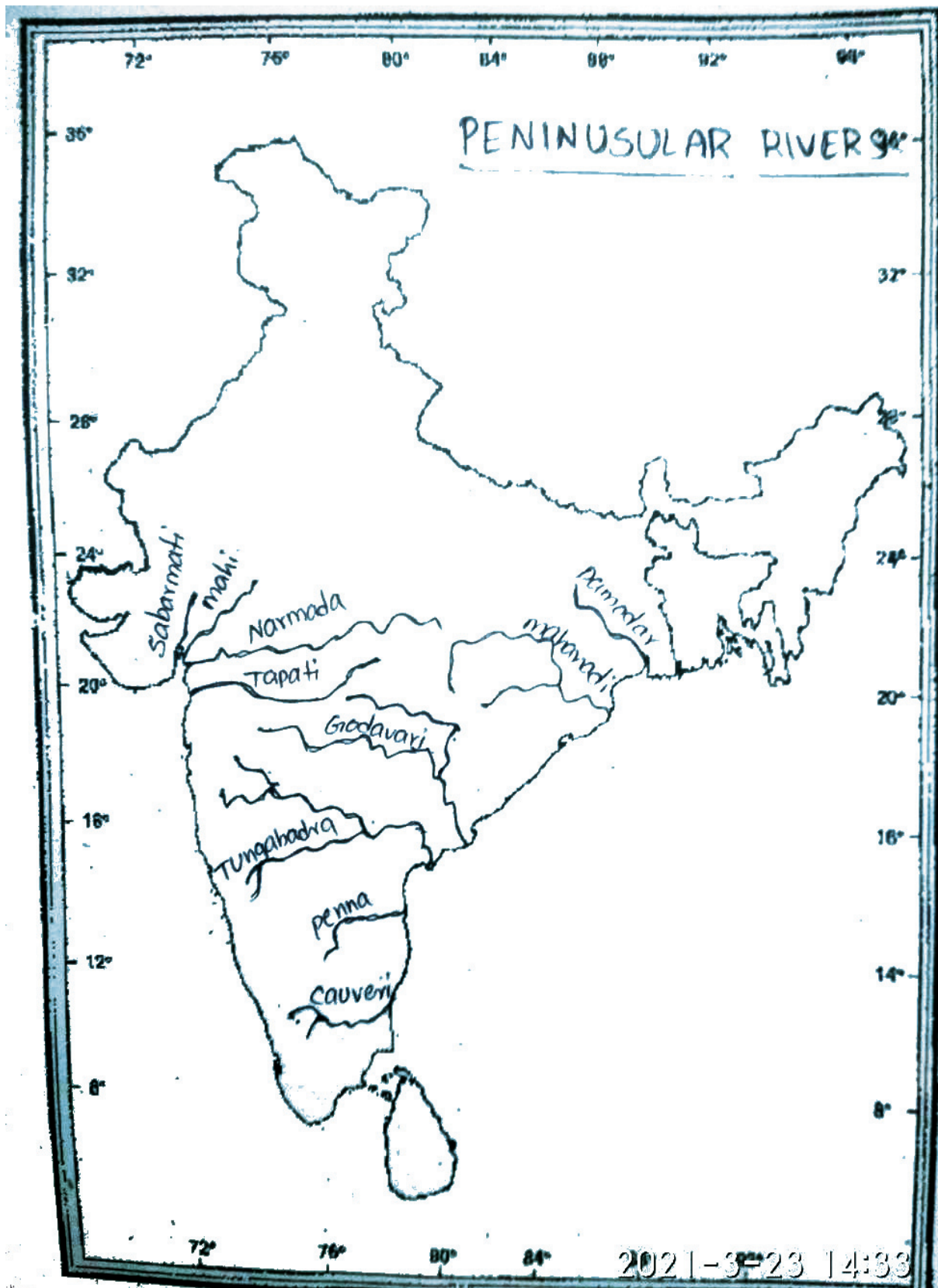
### 8 marks :

5. Read the given text and comment.

"Current laws on ground water use are in appropriate because the basic link between access to ground water and land ownership on which these rules are based are flawed."

6. Write the reasons for increasing of the pollution and suggest measures to reduce pollution.





## 10. FOOD SECURITY

### I) Famine :

- The situation of extreme scarcity of food is called a famine.
- Scarcity of food was a common cause of large scale starvation deaths.
- The Bengal famine in 1943-45 is an example.

### II) Food security of the country :

- Increasing food production.
- Availability of food grains.
- Access to food can give food security.

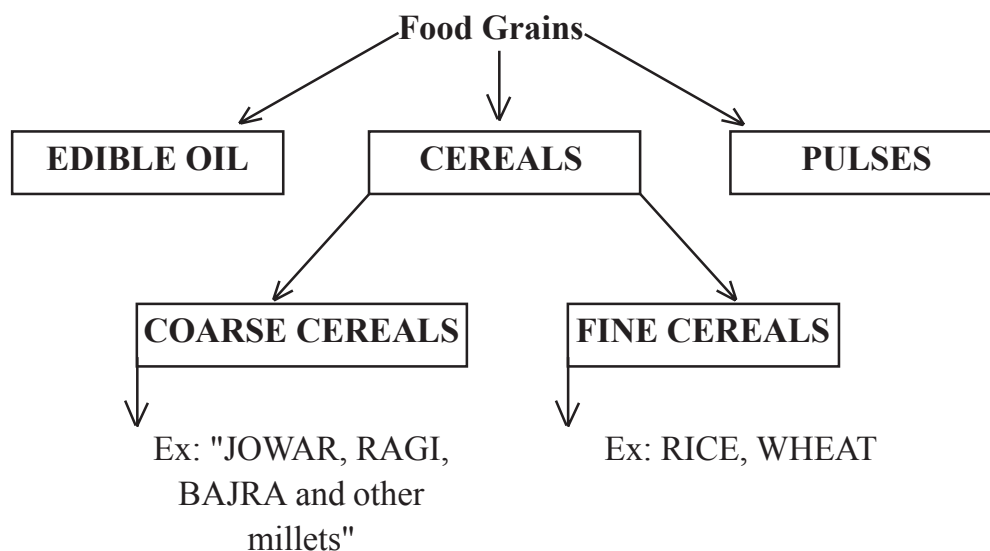
### III) Increasing food production :

- Producing sufficient amount of food grains is an important requirement for food security.
- Government should create such conditions so that farmers are able to produce increasing amount of food grains.
- To increase the production of crops, farmers should implement, plant drought resistant crops as per the local conditions, water harvesting and crop rotation.

### IV) Availability of food grains :

- Availability of food grains means that per person (or per capita) availability of food grains in the country should be sufficient and also increasing over the years.
- Availability of food grains for the year = production of food grains during the year + net imports - change in the stocks with the government.

### V) What falls under food grains?



- Coarse cereals are also called "Nutri-Cereals".
- Coarse cereals are highly nutritious and while some grains.

#### **VI) Availability of other food items :**

- Consumers need a diverse food Basket and a balanced diet.
- Farmers producing food grains can go for crop diversification in order to increase their incomes.
- Farmers should pay attention to agricultural allied activities such as a) poultry b) fishing c) dairy will provide new opportunities to farmers.
- Nutritionists suggest that every person in India should eat 300 gms of vegetables, 100 gms of fruits in a day. But the availability is 180 gms and 58 gms respectively.
- Agricultural diversification may impact food grain production.

#### **VII) Access to Food :**

- Important aspect of food security is the access to food. It is not sufficient to produce food grains, everyone should be able to buy them for consumption.
- The recommended food intake perday is 2100 kilo calories in urban area and 2400 kilo calories in rural area.
- 80% of people in rural areas in India consume food that is below the calories standard.
- The major reason for low calories intake is the lack of purchasing power of the people

#### **VIII) Public Distribution System (PDS) :**

- Ration shops are important means for people to access food grains in India.
- Survey 2019-10 indicate that Southern states of India have a good record in PDS.
- Antyodaya card holder are entitled to get 35 kgs of food grains per month per family.

#### **VIX) Buffer Stock :**

- The stock of food grains procured and maintained by the government through Food Corporation of India [FCI] is called Buffer Stock.
- The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in States where there is surplus production.
- The farmers are paid a pre announced price for their crops, this price is called Minimum Support Price [MSP].
- The MSP is declared by a government agency every year



## X) National food security act 2013

- 2013 National food security act to legalize peoples' Right to food.
- This act applies to approximately 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of in India population.
- As per this law every person of low income families is entitled to 5 kg of food grains per month at subsidised rates.
- Central government will supply rice, wheat and millets for Rs.3, Rs.2 and Rs.1 respectively.
- This law also envisages providing free cooked meal for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children aged 1-6 coming to Anganwadis and mid-day meals for children aged 6-14 in schools.

## XI) Nutrition Status :

- The food that we consume is normally classified as :

**Carbohydrates** : That provide energy through wheat, rice, jowar, oils, sugar, fats etc.

**Proteins** : That help growth and regeneration of body tissues, through beans, dals, meat, eggs, rice, wheat etc.

**Vitamins** : That provide protection and ensure the working of many vital systems of the body through food such as fruits, leafy vegetables, sprouts, unpolished rice etc.

**Minerals** : That are required in small quantities for many important functions such as iron for blood formation, this is provided through green leafy vegetables, ragi etc

## XI) National Institute of Nutrition :

- Survey confirms that in the country the overall alarming status of Nutrition in the country.
- Out of 7000 children in the age group 1-5 years 45% of children are under weight.
- The overall prevalence of underweight was about 45% and it was significantly higher among 3-5 years as compared to 1-3 years children.
- The prevalence was more than 50% in the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- The nutritional status among adult men and women is measured using Body Mass Index [BMI].

- $$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight in kgs}}{\text{Height in metres squared}}$$

- This index is compared with a range to show if the individual is underweight, within normal range or overweight.



10. To examine the nutritional status of children, the measurements are ( )
- A) height and weight                      B) colour  
C) IQ    D) vocabulary

### **Practice Questions**

**2 marks :**

1. What is meant by "Public Distribution System".

**4 marks :**

2. What does the National Institute of Nutrition Survey Indicate?  
3. Write important points in the "National Food Security Act - 2013".

**8 marks :**

4. Describe the relationship between underweight and access to food.  
5. Write your suggestions to increase food grains production.

# 11. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EQUITY

## I) Development means ..

- Growth in per capita income
- Growth in GDP
- Growth in education Facilities
- Growth in medical facilities

## II) Distribution of households in India based on annual income as per 2010 survey :

- **Rich** : Annual income is over 17 lakhs. A total of 30 lakh families.
- **Middle class families** : Annual income between 3.4 and 17 lakhs. A total of 3 crore 10 lakh families.
- **Aspirers** : Annual income between 1.5 and 3.4 lakhs. A total of 7 crore 10 lakh families.
- **Deprived** : Have an annual income of less than Rs 1.5 lakh. A total of 13 crore 50 lakh families.

## III) Significant environmental problems :

- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Decline of groundwater level
- Increasing pollution
- Pressure on pastures
- Dependence on fossil fuels
- Industrial waste
- Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture
- Climate change

## IV) Role of environment in development :

- Natural resources like land, water, minerals and ores, products from trees and animals are central to the production process.
- In primary sector activities - agriculture, mining, quarrying - and in the manufacturing and energy sector.
- Production is hugely dependent on natural resources
- All sectors of the economy are dependent on environment.

- Unwanted by-products of production and consumption like exhaust gases from combustion, water that is used to clean products, discarded packaging and goods that are no longer wanted are absorbed by the environment.

**V) Environment's source function :**

- The environment provides us with many natural resources. This is called the Environment's source function.

**VI) The Environment's sink function :**

- The Environment's ability to absorb and render harmless waste and pollution. This is Sink Function.

**VII) Characteristics of the traditional farming :**

- Less usage of ground water
- Agriculture was limited to rainy season
- Organic farming
- Less usage of machines
- Less area under cultivation

**VIII) Characteristics of modern farming :**

- Usage of new energy resources
- Usage of motor pump sets.
- Relief from drudgery
- Overuse of groundwater
- Usage of chemical fertilizers
- Usage of machines
- Large area under cultivation

**IX) Excessive use of groundwater - Problems :**

- Depletion of Groundwater
- Decrease the quality of groundwater
- Unavailability of groundwater in future
- Unavailability of water for agriculture
- Decreases agricultural productivity

**X) Sustainable development with equity :**

- Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- Environmental protection

- Development in industrial production
- Minimising the environmental destruction
- Protection from the pollution
- Economic development
- Better environment for future generations
- Pour people not to be the victims of environment

#### **XI) Silent spring :**

- Writer : Rachel Carson
- The impact of spraying DDT for mosquito control on birds and human beings
- The poison in DDT gets deposited in the body of the fishes in the lakes where the water containing DDT flows. The poison is too small in quantity to kill the fishes. But if one bird eats several fishes, the combined dose of the chemical inside the fishes is lethal enough for the bird.
- Showed that insects like mosquitoes quickly develop resistance to DDT sprays.
- Her findings are a clear example of how human action irreversibly destroys nature and human beings themselves.

#### **XII) Usage of chemical fertilizers - Results :**

- Health problems
- Soil Degradation
- Children Birth Defects
- Impact on the Environment
- Water, Environmental Infection human beings
- Air, Water, Atmospheric Pollution
- Loss of Employment for the poor
- Extinction of Biodiversity

#### **XIII) Organic farming :**

- The practice of farming through natural methods such as crop rotation, manure, and pest control.
- No usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- Usage of local resources
- On farm biological processes such as availability of pest predators
- Soil microorganisms Rhizobium and Azotobacter
- Multiple cropping

#### **XIV) Narmada Valley Development Project :**

- It is one of the largest hydroelectric projects in the world.
- Supposed to generate power, provide irrigation and help with flood control.
- 3000 small to large dams.
- The largest of the dams constructed is the Sardar Sarovar.
- Which floods more than 37,000 hectares of forest and agricultural land.
- displacing more than half a million people.
- Destroying some of India's most fertile land.
- Biodiversity, human lives are destroyed.
- Tribals Dalits are being displaced.
- Availability of electricity and irrigated land but the expatriates are being pushed into poverty.

#### **XV) Chipko movement :**

- In Uttarakhand Garhwal Himalayas in 1970 by Sunderlal Bahuguna
- This is environmental movement,
- Chipko means Embrace
- Direct provision of food, fuel and fodder
- These forests were being increasingly felled for commerce and industry, villagers sought to protect their livelihoods through non-violent resistance, the villagers hugged the trees.
- Saving them by interposing their bodies between them and the contractors' axes.
- Village women were the main force of this movement.

#### **Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :**

1. This is the Social indicator of development ( )  
A) Per capita income                      B) GDP  
C) Education                                D) GNP
2. Book written by Rachel Carson is ( )  
A) Summer Spring                        B) Winter spring  
C) Silent Spring                            D) Horror Spring

3. First state to adopt organic farming ( )  
A) Rajasthan B) Sikkim  
C) Maharashtra D) Arunachal Pradesh
4. This is not the characteristic of feature of traditional farming \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A) Crop rotation B) Not usage of chemical fertilizers  
C) Only one crop D) Pest control

### Practice Questions

#### 2 marks :

1. What is meant by the Sink function of the environment?
2. What are the characteristics of traditional agriculture?

#### 4 marks :

3. What are the risks of using chemical fertilizers?
4. How does the modern agriculture harm the environment?
5. Prepare a pamphlet outlining the importance of environmental protection.

#### 8 marks :

6. Describe the Chipko movement?
7. What are the steps to be taken to achieve sustainable development with equity?



## **12. WORLD BETWEEN THE WORLD WARS**

### **I) Triple Alliance :**

- The Secret Alliance of three countries Germany, Austria and Italy was called Triple Alliance.

### **II) Immediate cause of first world war :**

- The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria Hungary by a Bosnian Serb in 1914.

### **III) Reason for the US entry into first world war :**

- Because the German troops sunk its commercial ship, Lusitania in 1917.

### **IV) Reason for Russia to call as Euro-Asian power :**

- Because it is a vast area spread over two continents, Europe and Asia.

### **V) Ideology of Fascism :**

- Unquestioned power
- Hatred for other Nations
- Worshipping of the state

### **VI) Immediate cause of Second world war :**

- Hitler's invasion on Poland as a punishment for refusing the handover the port of Danzing to Germany.

### **VII) Examples for new countries that formed after the first world war :**

- Austria, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Czechoslovakia were some countries formed after the first world war.

### **VIII) Reason for March revolution that took place in Russia :**

- Because there was food shortage in the towns due to the supply of the food to the war front.

### **IX) Important features of militarism :**

- It is the belief that military power is the best way to ensure security and to solve problems.
- European countries built massive standing armies for their defence.
- They competed with each other in increasing their military weapons.
- They established arms industries and went on to promote war to solve problems.

## **X) Terms and conditions imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles :**

- Germany had to return its colonies in Africa to Allied powers.
- It had to handover Alsace and Lorraine to France.
- It's army strength was restricted to one lakh from nine lakhs.
- It's naval strength was restricted to six battle ships without submarines.

## **XI) "Economic Depression" and it's effect on various countries :**

- The situation of world wide economic decline during 1929-39 because of a decline in demand and fall in prices was called Economic Depression.
- With its effect, stock market collapsed in America and unemployment increased to 25%.
- Poverty and unemployment increased in Germany. On the streets of Germany people stood with placards around their neck saying "Willing to do any work".
- There was increasing poverty, desolation, homelessness etc...

## **XII) Slogans to prevent the wars and promote the peace :**

- War destructs - Peace constructs.
- Prevent Wars - Protect Human Life

## **XIII) Causes of the first world war :**

- **Aggressive nationalism :**

The ideology of nationalism was a positive impulse. But Italian Fascism and German Nazism promoted aggressive nationalism.

- **Imperialism :**

Imperialism is the competition between European countries for colonies. This often led to stress and wars.

- **Secret alliances :**

Europe was divided into two hostile groups. They were Triple Alliance and Triple Entente. These groups created fear and armed peace in Europe.

- **Militarism :**

Militarism is the belief that military power is the best way to ensure security and to solve problems.

- **Balkan politics :**

Tension between European nationals over domination of the Balkan Peninsula led to World War-I.

- **Immediate cause :**

The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria - Hungary by Bosnian Serb in 1914.

#### **XIV) Special reasons of Second World War :**

- **The Treaty of Versailles - Intensity of the terms :**

At the versailles conference held after World War-I, Germany considered the conditions imposed to weaken Germany an insult.

- **Failure of the League of Nations :**

The League of Nations could not prevent Germany and Italy from invading other countries.

- **German challenge to vengeful domination :**

Germany sought revenge for the territories it had lost through the Treaty of Versailles.

- **Fear from socialism and Russia :**

Britain and France encouragement of Hitler's strengthening against Soviet Russia also contributed to the war.

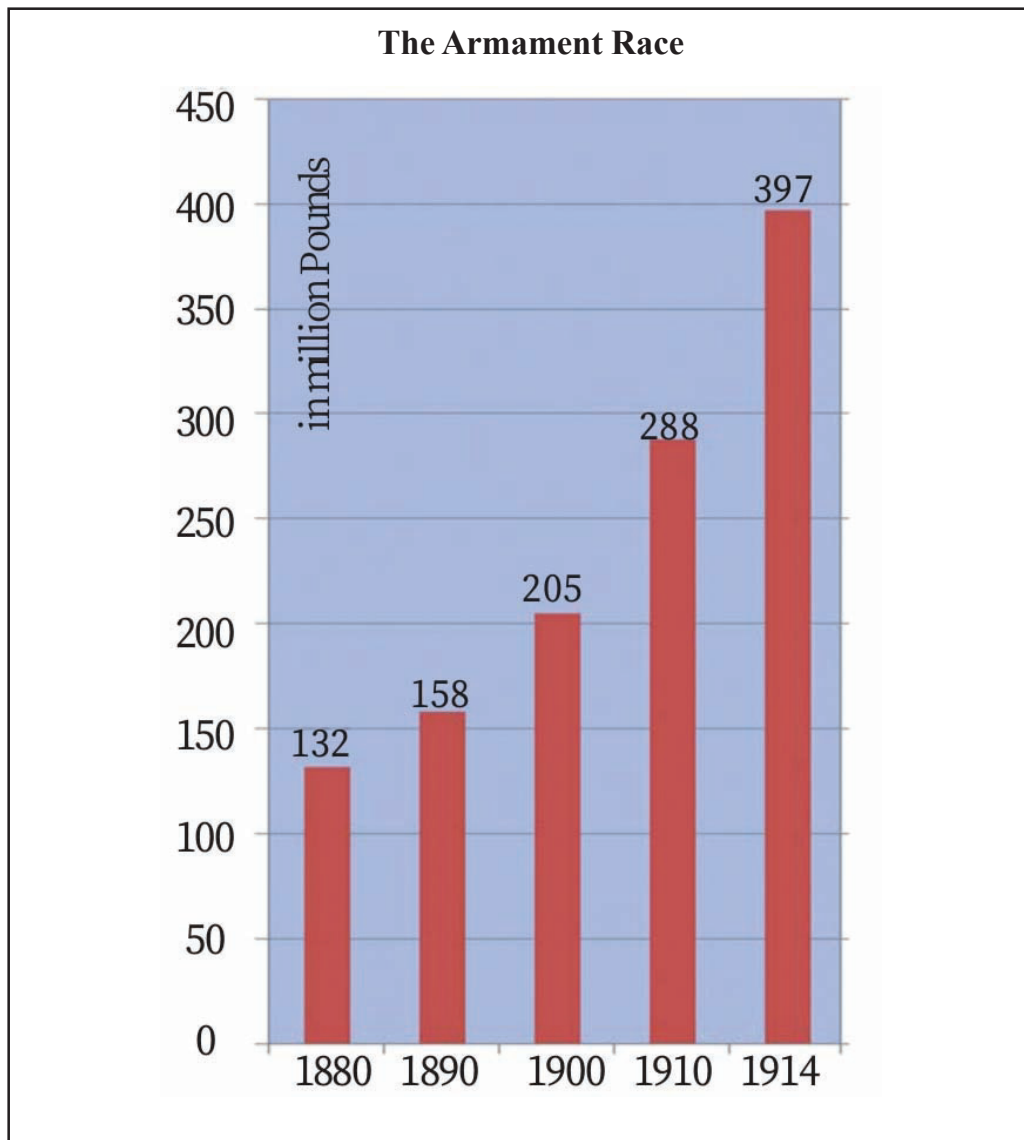
- **Immediate cause :**

Hitler's invasion on Poland has a punishment for refusing to handover the port of Danzig to Germany.

#### **XV) Conditions that led to the rise of Nazism in Germany :**

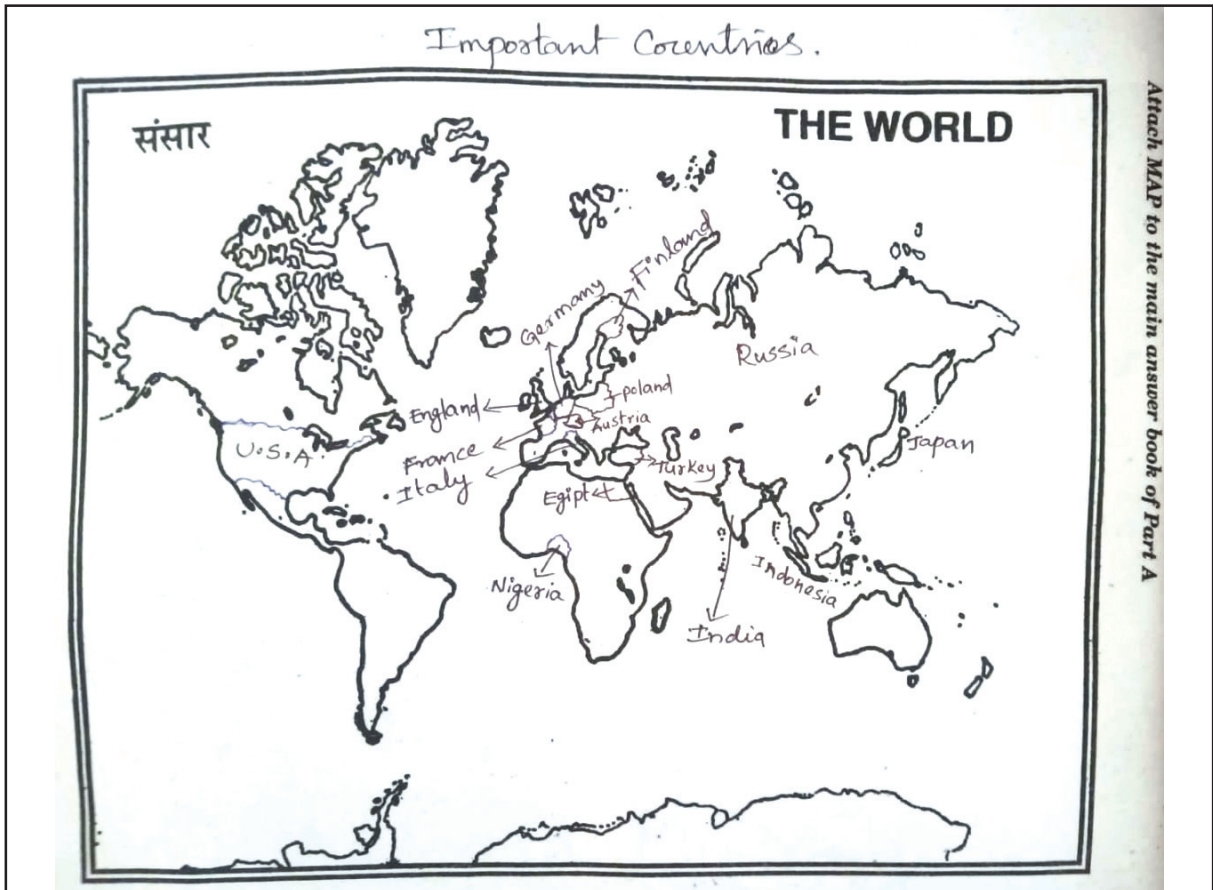
- Germany has been hit hard by the economic depression.
- Industrial production fell by 40% and unemployment reached 60 lakhs.
- You could see men with placards around their necks saying "Willing to do any work".
- Often governments collapsed without a stable regime.
- Women who could not feed their children's stomachs suffered from severe depression.
- Hitler promised to build a strong nation.
- Undo the injustice of the versailles treaty.
- He promised employment for those looking for work.
- With the above promises Hitler came to power.

## Graph analysis :



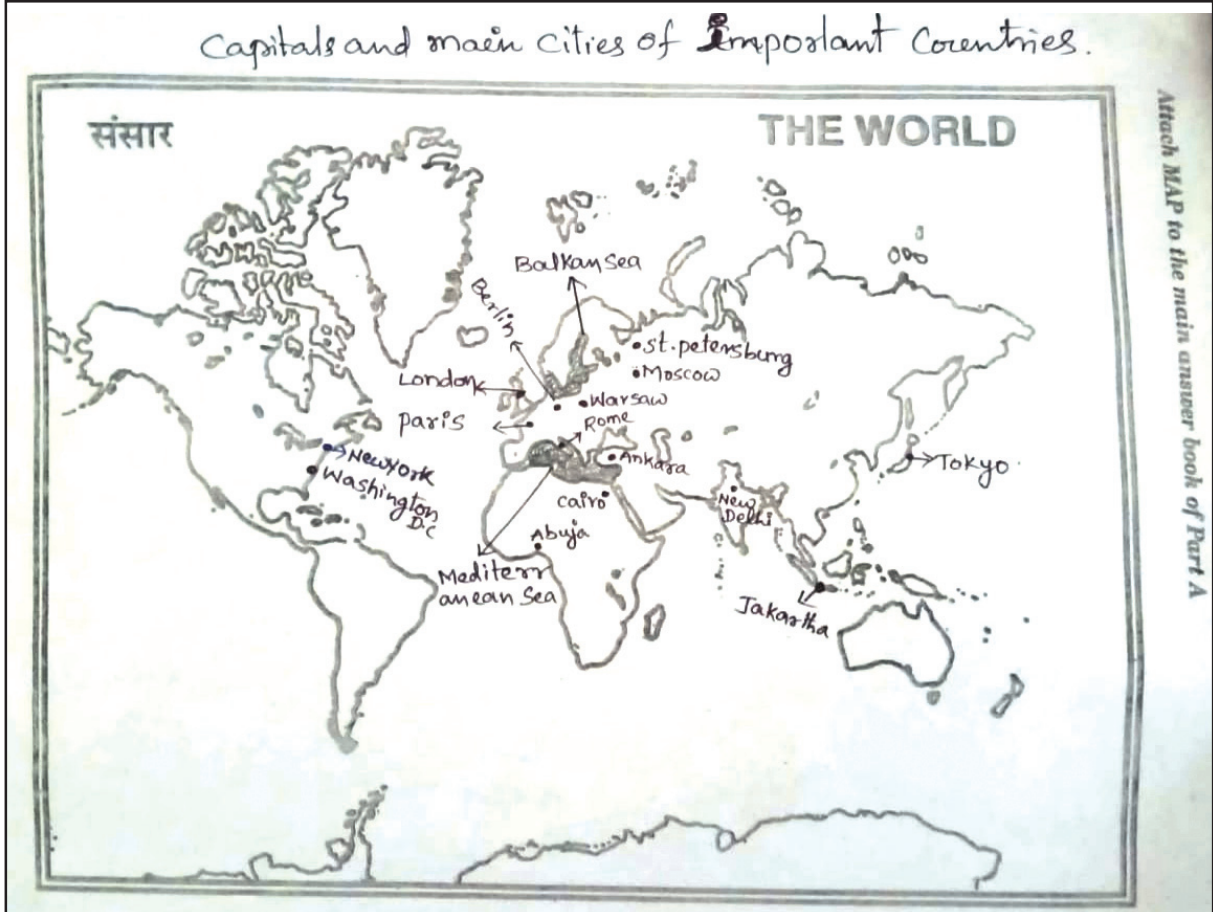
- The given graph shows the military expenditure of six European powers (countries).
- Military expenditure increased in every ten years due to the armament race.
- Between 1880 and 1914, military expenditure tripled.
- Germany, Britain, Russia, Italy and France split into two alliances and raised weapons.
- The respective countries established arms Industries.
- Those countries mentally prepared their people for the war.
- This Armament race led to World Wars.
- Measures must be taken to avoid similar consequences in the future.

Important Countries.



Attach MAP to the main answer book of Part A

Capitals and main cities of Important Countries.



Attach MAP to the main answer book of Part A

**Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :**

1. The following called the 20<sup>th</sup> century as the "Age of Extremes". ( )  
A) Adam Smith    B) J.M.Keynes    C) Roosvelt    D) Eric Hobsbawm
2. The country that followed the aggressive nationalism was ( )  
A) England    B) Italy    C) France    D) America
3. France was not a member of ( )  
A) Tripple Alliance    B) Treaty of versailles  
C) League of Nations    D) Allied powers
4. The councils which were called as soviets in Russia were formed by ( )  
A) Aristocrats    B) Democrats  
C) Revolutionaries    D) Liberals
5. The country that was invited to the treaty of versailles was ( )  
A) Russia    B) Italy    C) Turkey    D) Germany
6. The result of "March revolution" that took place in Russia was ( )  
A) End of first world war    B) Women empowerment  
C) End of second world war    D) Escapement of Tsar
7. Effect of Economic Depression was ( )  
A) Increase in employment    B) Increase in industrial production  
C) Decrease in industrial production    D) Decrease in poverty
8. Reason for Britaiin and its allies to follow the "Policy of appeasement of Hitler" was ( )  
A) Terms of the treaty of versailles    B) Failure of League of Nations  
C) Fear from Socialism and Russia    D) Economic depression
9. The following action of Hitler led to the second world war was ( )  
A) Removal of all democratic institutions  
B) Arrest of political opponents  
C) Organising public meetings  
D) Attack on poland
10. The two super powers that emerged after the second world war ( )  
A) Britain France    B) America Russia  
C) Germany Italy    D) Japan Turkey

## Practice Questions

### 2 marks :

1. What was the reason for the US entry into first world war?
2. What was the reason for Russia to call as Euro-Asian power?

### 4 marks :

3. Explain the terms and conditions imposed on Germany in the "Treaty of Versailles".
4. What were the important features in militarism?

### 8 marks :

5. Explain the causes of first world war.
6. Explain the conditions that led to the rise of Nazism in Germany.
7. Locate the following in the world map  
A) Germany      B) America      C) Mexico      D) Balkan Sea

## **14. NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA - PARTITION & INDEPENDENCE 1939-1947**

### **I) Dominan status :**

- The British were willing to give the Dominion status to India.
- Dominion status means that India was part of the common wealth realm. Independent, but still under certain restrictions from the British Empire.

### **II) Divide and Rule :**

- The policy followed by the British to divide the unified Hindu - Muslim and weaken the national movement

### **III) The Muslim League :**

- Muslim League was formed in 1906.
- Till the 1930's it mainly represented the interests of Muslim land lords of Uttar Pradesh and did not have much more support.
- It had demanded that British should create separate seats in all councils for which only Muslims would vote.
- The league was able to establish itself as the dominant party among Muslims voters only around 1946.

### **IV) The Hindu mahasabha and the RSS :**

- These organisations wished to unite all the Hindus and overcome the division of caste and sect to reform their social Life.
- They also gave the message that India was the land of the Hindus who were in a majority.
- Many Congress men were also impressed with the activities of these organisations.

### **V) The Pakistan Resolutions :**

- The name Pakistan or Pak-sthan was coined by a Punjabi Muslim student at cambridge, Choudari Rahmat Ali.
- On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1940 the Muslim League moved a resolution and demanded autonomy for the parts of the sub-continent where Muslim were in majority.
- This is called the Pakistan Resolution.



## **VI) Cripps Mission:**

- The British wanted Indian people to support in the war against Japan in World War-II.
- In March 1942, Prime Minister Churchill was persuaded to send one of his ministers, Sir Stafford Cripps to India to try and make a compromise with Gandhi and the Congress.
- But these talks failed as the congress insisted that the Viceroy should first appoint an Indian as the Defence Member of his Executive Council.

## **VII) Quit India movement :**

- After the failure of the Cripps Mission Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against the British rule.
- This was the "Quit India" campaign. This campaign began in August 1942.
- Although Gandhi was sent to jail other younger activists organised activities and act of sabotage all over the country.
- The young men and women left their colleges to go jail in a very large numbers.
- Socialist members of the Congress such as Jayaprakash Narayan were particularly active in the underground resistance movement.
- In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, independent governments were declared.
- The British responded with a lot of force.
- Yes, it took them more than a year to suppress this rebellion.

## **VIII) Subhash Chandra Bose :**

- Subhash Chandra Bose wanted to take up the opportunity created by the difficulties of the British.
- He said that India's independence was of utmost importance and we should take the help of the Japanese to throw out the British.
- He went secretly to Germany and Japan and collected an army of Indian soldiers in 1942.
- He fought alongside his Indian National Army and Japanese army against the British for almost three years.
- Subhash Chandra Bose's INA was defeated by the British army.
- After this, it is not certain whether Bose disappeared or died.

## **IX) Naval Central Strike Committee :**

- A Naval Central Strike Committee was elected with MS. Khan as its head

- Demands :**
1. The strike committee demanded better food.
  2. Equal pay for white and Indian sailors.
  3. They also demanded for the release of INA and other political prisoners.
  4. Withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia.

**X) Peasant movements :**

**a) Tebhaga movement :**

- An Agitation was started in Bengal by small peasants who took land of the landlords to cultivate.
- They demanded that their share of harvest should be increased to two portions out of three instead of half or even less.
- This was eventually given to them at that time.
- This was called the Tebhaga movement and was led by the provincial Kisan Sabha.

**b) Telangana Peasants Movements :**

- In Hyderabad the Communist party led a massive movement of farmers of Telangana region.
- In Telangana, farmers opposed the large land owners.
- The peasants took up arms to fight against the rulers and their armies.
- Almost 3,000 villages were part of the movement.

- Demands :**
1. Demanded the debts of farmers be cancelled.
  2. They also demanded that bonded labour should be stopped.
  3. Land re-distribution to those who worked on it.

**XI) Direct Action Day :**

- The Muslim League decided that its demands cannot be met through discussions and it must ask the people to come out of the streets.
- It decided on direct action to win its demand for Pakistan and announced 16<sup>th</sup> August 1946 as "Direct Action Day".

**XII) Partition of India :**

- In February 1947, Mountbatten replaced Wavell and became viceroy.
- Mountbatten started one last round of talks to find a solution.
- When these talks also failed he announced that British India would become freed but also would be divided.
- Muslim majority areas of Punjab, NWFP, Sind, Baluchistan and East Bengal would be made part of a new state of Pakistan.

- The formal transfer of power from British Government to Pakistan would be done on 14<sup>th</sup> and to India, it would be done on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August, 1947.

### **XIII) Consequences of the Partition of India :**

- People from both sides i.e. - India and Pakistan felt anger and hatred against each other for being forced to move out of their houses, villages and cities.
- Around 1.5 crore people both Hindus and Muslims were displaced.
- They killed, looted and burnt each other.
- Between two to five lakh people, both Muslims and Hindus were killed.
- Some became refugees, lived in relief camps.
- Travelled on trains to find shelters.
- Mahatma Gandhi moved amongst the riot hit people in camps and Hospitals.
- He was trying to spread the message of peace and brotherhood.
- The father of the Nation fasted and did not celebrate on the first Independence Day.

### **XIV) Resolution of the rights of minorities :**

- At the initiative of Gandhi and Nehru, Congress now passed a resolution on "the rights of minorities".
- It still believed that "India is a land of many religions and many races, and must remain so."
- Whatever be the situation in Pakistan, India would be a 'Democratic Secular State'.
- All citizens have full rights.
- They have an equal right to get the protection of the state, irrespective of their religion.

### **XV) Integration of states - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel :**

- The Congress supported the movements of the people of princely states and declared that they should join India in making a new constitution of the country.
- Sardar Patel was given charge of this matter in July 1947
- He began discussions with the princess about the necessity to join India.
- He even made it clear that if they did not so, the army would be sent to complete the process of unification.
- By 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947, all states except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh had agreed to sign the instrument of Accession with India.
- These three states were also made to join in the next two years.

## **XVI) Privacy - Purse :**

- The government of the Princely States were taken over by the Government of India and the Princes were given pension fund called privy - purse to meet their personal expenses.

## **Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :**

1. Who led the Tebaga Movement? ( )  
A) Naval Central Strike Committee    B) Provincial Kisan Sabha  
C) Indian National Army                D) Communist Party of India
2. The movement undertaken by Gandhiji after the failure of the Cripps Mission is. ( )  
A) Non-Cooperation Movement        B) Salt Satyagraha Movement  
C) Quit India Movement                 D) Civil Disobedience Movement

## **Practice Questions**

### **2 marks :**

1. Why did the British implement the theory of 'Divide and Rule'?
2. Name the Princely States which did not join India as on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947?
3. What is Privy-Purse?

### **4 marks :**

4. What were the demands of the Naval Central Strike Committee?
5. What is the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in merging princely states into Indian Union?

### **8 marks :**

6. Describe the Quit India Movement?
7. Analyze the consequences of partition.
8. Read the following paragraph and comment.

In Hyderabad, the communist party led a massive movement of farmers of the Telangana region. The Telangana farmers opposed the large land owners and demanded that debts of farmers be cancelled. They also demanded that bonded labour should be stopped and land be distributed to those who worked on it. The peasants took up arms to fight against the rulers and their armies. Almost 3000

# 15. THE MAKING OF INDEPENDENT INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

## I) Constitution

- Constitution is a volume of rules & regulations which determine the nature of the state and system of government that implements its policies to achieve the basic aims and objectives of the state and its duties.
- It means..... "A constitution is a set of rules and how the country should be governed, how the laws that run it would be made or changed, how the government should be informed, what would be the role of the citizens, what would be their rights etc...

## II) The Major Functions (purposes) of the Constitution :

- Outlining the role and rights the citizens, as well as defining the structure and powers of the Government and its organs like Executive, Legislative and Judiciary etc...
- Including the nature of the future society which has to be built by the joint efforts of the state and society.

## III) The objects of the Constituent Assembly :

- To attain Independence and freedom.
- To attain Social Revolution i.e. freedom from all sorts of suppression.
- To achieve modern, scientific and planned mode of development.

## IV) Significant Contributors to the Indian Constitution :

- Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- K. M. Munshi
- Dr. Surveypalli Radha Krishna
- Sarojini Naidu
- Vijayalakshmi Pandit
- Hasrat mohani
- Domodar Swarup Seth etc...

## V) The basic ideas of constitution reflected the preamble are :

- Democracy : Power rests in the hands of the citizens.

- Socialist : Wealth of the country is to be shared equally by all people.
- Secular : The government will not run by any religion. It is neutral in religious matters. It neither favours is nor against any religion.
- Republic : The head of the state is elected by people but not hereditary.
- Sovereign : Government behaves independently in internal and external affairs.
- Justice : There are no discrimination on birth, caste, community or belief in imparting justice to people. All are equal before the law.
- Liberty and Equality : There will be no unreasonable restrictions, all citizens are treated equally.
- Fraternity : Promoting brotherhood among citizens.

**VI) Basic principles of Indian Constitution (or) Unique and outstanding features of Indian Constitution :**

- Parliamentary System
- Federal System
- Independent Judiciary
- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles
- Fundamental Duties
- Single Citizenship
- Universal Adult Franchise
- Secular System

**VII) Difference between British King and President of India :**

<b>British King</b>	<b>President of the India</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The British King comes in success or hereditary power.</li> <li>• He has the power for life time.</li> <li>• He is the head of the state.</li> <li>• He is the symbol of the nation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The President of India is elected.</li> <li>• By the members of parliament and legislatures of the states.</li> <li>• He serves for a period of 5 years.</li> <li>• He is the head of the state.</li> <li>• He is first citizen of the country.</li> </ul>

### **VIII) Unitary features of Indian constitution**

- Single constitution
- Single citizenship
- Single Election Commission
- Integrated and independent judiciary
- Strong Central Government
- All India services such as IAS and IPS are kept under the control of the union government etc...

### **IX) Federal features of Indian constitution :**

'Federation' means the establishment of the 'Dual Polity' - dual system of Government - Central and State. These two governments are endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the constitution.

### **X) Major difference between Indian federalism and American federalism :**

<b>Indian Federalism</b>	<b>American Federalism</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These is only single citizenship i.e. Federal citizenship.</li><li>• Single judiciary.</li><li>• Uniformity of fundamental civil and criminal laws.</li><li>• India is highly centralised Federation.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This has dual citizenship i.e Federal and state citizenship.</li><li>• A separate Judiciary for each state.</li><li>• No uniformity in any types of laws.</li><li>• USA is a true federation with strong governments at central level as well as at state level.</li></ul>

### **XI) Constitutional arrangements - to strengthen the unity of our country :**

- A single judiciary
- Uniformity - in fundamental laws, civil and criminal.
- A common All-India Civil Services to man important posts.

### **XII) It was a good idea to undefine the term 'untouchability' in the constitution :**

- The system and term of 'untouchability' had no significant status in the world as it was defined by man for his selfish profits.
- The definition of untouchability changes from place to place and situation to situation.
- Social development mainly depends upon education and economic development of the nation.

- So, it was a good idea to undefine the term untouchability by constitution writers.

### **XIII) Provisions for Social Change or Social Engineering or Social Justice :**

Indian Constitution has many provisions facilitating social change. They are ...

- Abolition of untouchability under Article-17.
- Reservations to weaker sections (SC, ST and OBC) in Education, Employment and even in legislature.
- Directive Principles of State Policy in directing the governments to provide free and compulsory Prime Education to all and also liquor ban, Decentralization, establishing of cottage industries etc...
- Implementation of Land Reforms.
- Laws implementing to safeguard tribals and minorities etc...
- Programmes and schemes implemented to eradicate poverty and unemployment.

### **XIV) Procedure of Constitution Amendment :**

The constitution of India can be amended from time to time.

- It's amendments in the constitution can be initiated only by the parliament.
- It needs the approval of 2/3<sup>rd</sup> members in both the houses of Parliament - Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
- Some articles can be amended only with the acceptance from the state legislature as well.
- However, the president has to approve the new amendment bill like other bills.

### **XV) The Keshavanda Bharati Case :**

The Keshavanda Bharti Vs. Kerala Government case. The supreme court argued that certain provision in the India constitution upon which the nation continues to exist cannot be changed under any circumstances :

As per the verdict of Supreme Court; the principles includes :

- Fundamental Rights
- Form of the Government
- Federal Character
- Supremacy of Constitution
- Sovereignty of the Nation
- Provision for justice and welfare state etc...



**Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :**

1. The type of government system in America is ( )  
A) Parliamentary System                      B) Presidential type of Democracy  
C) Monarchy System                          D) Unitary type of Democracy
2. Secular state means ( )  
A) A country which has official religion  
B) A country which is neutral in religion matters  
C) A country which has religion tolerance  
D) A country that ban all the religion
3. Which among the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution? ( )  
A) Parliamentary form of Government  
B) Federal form of Government  
C) Dual Citizenship  
D) Written Constitution
4. The Preamble of the Constitution of India declares India to be a ( )  
A) Sovereign Democratic Republic  
B) Sovereign, Society, Democratic Republic  
C) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic  
D) None of the above
5. Which of the following emphasised that 'too much centralisation of power leads to Dictatorship? ( )  
A) Nehru    B) D. S. Seth  
C) Gandhiji    D) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
6. Which of the following is not correct related to parliamentary type of democracy? ( )  
i) President enjoys real powers  
ii) President does not enjoy real powers  
iii) President rules the nation  
iv) President appoints the Prime Minister  
A) i, ii, iv                      B) ii, iii, iv                      C) i, iii                      D) i, ii, iii

7. It is one of the main features of True Federal State. ( )
- A) Supreme Court can over rule the judgement of state level courts
  - B) Supreme Court can not over rule the judgement of the state level courts
  - C) Uniformity in civil and criminal laws
  - D) B and C
8. The importance of 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949 ... ( )
- A) The constitution work has began
  - B) The constitution assembly first meeting was held
  - C) The constitution was approved
  - D) The consitution came into force

## **Practice Questions**

### **2 marks :**

1. What are the objectives of the constituent assembly?
2. What is meant by division of powers?
3. Mention the constituent arrangements that are incorporated in our constitution to strengthen the units of our Nation.
4. What was the main criticism of the D.S.Seth on Draft Constitution?
5. Which topic would you like to speak if you were given a chance to participate on Draft Constitution?

### **4 marks :**

6. What is constitution? Is constitution needed for every country? Give reasons.
7. How do you say that the Indian Federal System is different from American Federal System?
8. Design a pamphlet on 'Social Justice' to create awareness among people.
9. Whom should be involved if a constitution is needed to write in your school?

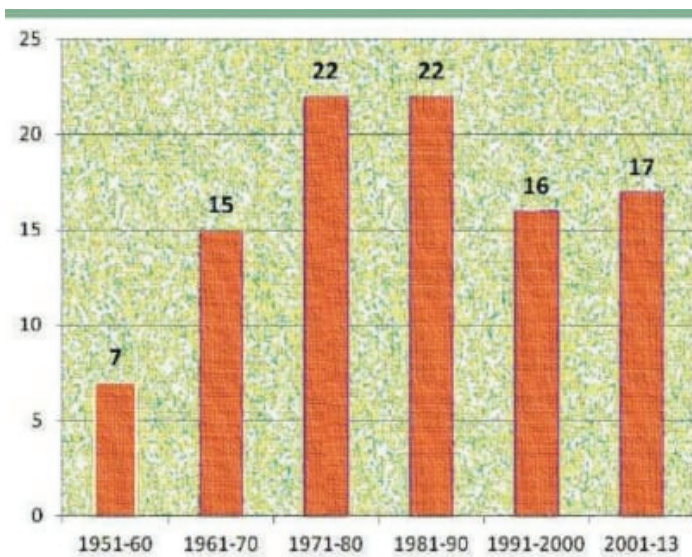
### **8 marks :**

11. How do you say that our India is Federal State with Unitary Features?

12. Read the following para and comment on it.

"As you can see, the Constituent Assembly (CA) was not elected through universal adult franchise, but indirectly and as such did not represent all sections of Indian society. Only about 10% of the population could vote in the provincial elections then. Infact, the members from the princely states were not elected at all and were decided through consultation with the concerned princely states. Such a decision was taken keeping in view of special situation that had arisen due to intense political activity on the eve of freedom and mounting tensions among the people.

13. Analyse the graph.



*Graph 1 : Since the Constitution Came into force on 26th January 1950 till 2013 nearly 99 amendments were made.*

14. Locate the following on the given outline world map

- a) United States of America
- b) Australia
- c) Africa
- d) the country that doesn't have written constitution

## 16. ELECTION PROCESS IN INDIA

### I) Election system in India :

- Elections are considered essential in modern representative democracies.
- India is a vast country with enormous population, it is difficult for all the people to gather and take decisions. So need for elections arise.

### II) Election Commission of India :

- The Election Commission of India conducts election in our country.
- The Election Commission of India came into existence on 25<sup>th</sup> January, 1950.
- It is an autonomous constitutional body.
- It prepares electoral rolls and conducts election to Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Bodies, The President and Vice President.
- It frames code of conduct to the political parties.
- To conduct the elections, Election Commission utilizes the service of central and state government employees [Article 324(6)].
- It declares the results of the elections and submits it to the central and state governments.

### III) The Chief Election Commissioner :

- The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner, who has tenure of 6 years or up to the age 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- The Election Commission of India consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners.
- They enjoy the same status, and receive salary and perks as available to judges of Supreme Court.
- They take decisions either unanimously or by a majority vote.
- T.N.Seshan was appointed as Chief Election Commissioner (1990-1996) and initiated many electoral reforms. He redefined the status and visibility of the Election Commission of India.

### IV) Functions of the Election Commission :

can be categorised into :

- **Administrative Functions :** Election Commission prepares electoral rolls, receives them within stipulated time, demarcates the constituencies and their territorial limits, announces the schedule of elections, receives nominations, scrutinises, finalises the polling dates, registers and recognises the political parties and allots the symbols. Frames and implements code of conduct.

- **Advisory Functions** : Advises the president and the governors of the state regarding the disqualification of members of parliament and the state legislatures.
- **Quasi Judicial Functions** : Solves the disputes between political parties.

#### V) **Political Parties in Elections :**

- Every person who is a citizen of India not less than 18 years of age is entitled to vote, without any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, region, religion, gender, language, economic status etc... is called Universal Adult Franchise .
- The body of voters is called as 'Electorate'.
- A party that secures 3% valid votes or 3 assembly seats in anyone of the state is called a regional party. A party can be recognised in more than one state.
- If a party is recognised in 4 states, with 6% of valid votes or 11 Lok Sabha M.P. seats from 4 different states. It is called a National Party.
- The model code of conduct is a set of guidelines and instructions to be followed by candidates and political parties on campaigning general conduct and meeting etc... during elections.
- Voters Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) is an independent system attached to EVM that allows the voters to verify their votes are cast as intended. It can be seen through a transparent window for 7 seconds.
- NOTA (None of the above) is an option, that is being used in Elections after Supreme Court judgement that citizen can choose not to vote for any candidates who are contesting the elections.
- Contesting candidates for parliament and state legislature bodies must declare the details regarding his / her crime record, spouse, children's assets / liabilities, education qualifications etc... in their nomination papers.
- To conduct elections in a free and fair manner, Election Commission has laid down some rules and regulations for the ruling party at the time of elections.

#### VI) **Conduct of elections at various levels :**

- Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) at the state level assist the Election Commission of India.
- At the district level, the District Collector acts as the Chief Election Officer.
- "Returning Officer" (RO) is an officer who conducts and monitors elections at constituency level.
- If a contesting candidate is sponsored by a registered party, he/she is called the party candidate the others are called the 'independents'.

## VII) Voting Mechanism :

- Polling booth is a specific room where voters cast their votes. Presiding officer is incharge of the booth, assisted by other polling officers and polling agents.
- In case, EVM is not there, Swasthik Mark (卐) shall be applied on the ballot paper folded in the proper manner and put in the ballot box.
- **General Elections** : Conducted for every 5 years at National / State level.
- **Midterm Elections** : If the central or state government loses its majority before the completion of its term, then mid-term elections are held.
- **Bye Elections** : If an elected member resigns, or dies before completing term. Election held to fill that vacant seat is known as Bye Election.
- Electoral reforms refers to the introduction of the best practices in ensuring better democracy, good politics, fair elections, ideal members of legislative house, true representation and so on ...
- **Postal Ballot** : A system of voting in which people send their votes by post as they are unable to vote directly in polling booth due to election duty.

## Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :

1. How many members are there in election Commission? ( )  
A) Four                      B) Two                      C) Three                      D) One
2. The Election Commission of India came into existence on ( )  
A) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947                      B) 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014  
C) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950                      D) 25<sup>th</sup> January 1950
3. Elections Commissioner is appointed by ( )  
A) Prim Minister    B) President                      C) Vice President                      D) Speaker
4. The Tenure of Chief Election Commissioner is ( )  
A) 6 years or 65 years                      B) 5 years or 65 years  
C) 5 years or 60 years                      D) 5 years are 61 years
5. Postal Ballot is issued by ( )  
A) District Collector                      B) Police Department  
C) Returning Officer                      D) Route Officer
6. NOTA was first introduced in the state assembly elections of ( )  
A) Telangana                      B) Punjab                      C) Tamil Nadu                      D) Delhi

7. EVM means ( )  
 A) Electrical Voting Machine      B) Electronic Voting Machine  
 C) Enlarged Voting Machine      D) Evergreen Voting Machine
8. Find out the odd one ( )  
 A) Control Unit    B) Ballot Unit    C) EVM      D) Swastik Mark
9. Person who re-defined the election commission's status ( )  
 A) Narendra Modi      B) Rajiv Gandhi  
 C) T.N.Seshan      D) None of the above
10. Tenure of present lok sabha and in the year of ( )  
 A) 2023      B) 2024      C) 2020      D) 2022

## Practice Questions

### 2 marks :

1. What is Universal Adult Franchise?
2. What is meant by VVPAT ?
3. When are 'bye elections' conducted?

### 4 marks :

4. What are the recommendations of T.N.Seshan?
5. Differentiate general elections and midterm elections?
6. Why NOTA option was introduced in the elections? Mention the reasons.
7. Suggest some measures to curb election malpractices.

### 8 marks :

8. What is model code of conduct in the elections? Mention few of them.
9. List the functions of the Election Commission and explain.
10. Describe the role of Election Commission in India.

## **17. INDEPENDENT INDIA**

### **(The First 30 years - 1947-77)**

#### **I) First General Elections :**

- The first general elections to be held under the new Constitution were immensely significant for Indian democracy.
- The first elections were difficult because of the social dimensions also. A large section of the population did not know how to read and write.
- To overcome the problem of illiteracy, the Election Commission came up with a novel idea of having Symbols from everyday life to represent political parties and candidates.

#### **II) One party domination in political system :**

- In Independent India's first three general elections in 1952, 1957 and 1962, the Indian National Congress won leaving other participants to almost nothing.
- The Congress consistently won over 70% of the seats by obtaining about 45% of the total votes cast. No other party was anyway near the Congress.
- The Congress party formed the government in many of the states as well.
- The groups originated on the basis of personal competition between the congress leaders made the Congress appear as if it was a party representing diverse interests and positions.
- At times, these groups also tied up with other political parties to pressurise the leadership. This also acted as an inbuilt corrective mechanism within the ruling party.
- The other parties contested but were not able to win enough seats to challenge the Congress.

#### **III) State reorganization :**

- Among the first challenges that the new nation faced was the demand for reorganization of states on the basis of language.
- The partition of the country on the basis of religion had created doubts and fears about the security and stability of India in the minds of the leadership. There was a fear that language re-organization would lead to break down of the country.
- In the Telugu speaking areas in the first elections, these seats went to parties who supported the linguistic movement.



#### **IV) State reorganization Act 1956 :**

- Potti Sriramulu who demanded the formation of a separate Telugu speaking state began a hunger strike, in 15<sup>th</sup> December 1952. He died after 58 days of fasting. Consequently, the states of Andhra State and Tamil Nadu were created.
- In August 1953, the States Re-organisation Commission (SRC) was appointed, with Fazl Ali, K. M. Panikkar and Hridaynath Kunzru as members, to address the issue of formation of states on the basis of the linguistic principle.
- On the basis of its report in 1956, the States Re-organisation Act was passed in parliament.
- This led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories.
- In the formation of linguistic states, only languages like Tamil or Telugu spoken by dominant or powerful populations were considered.

#### **V) Social and economic change :**

- The Constituent Assembly put social and economic change at the top of the agenda of modern India.
- The Planning Commission was set up after the inauguration of the new Constitution.
- Nehru hoped that planned development would dissolve the divisions of caste and religion, community and region as well as other disruptive and disintegrative tendencies and help India to emerge as a strong and modern nation.
- The First Five Year Plan focused on agriculture and stressed on the need for increasing food production, development of transport and communications and the provision of social services. The emphasis of second five year plan shifted to industries.
- For Nehru, agricultural transformation was not simply an economic issue, but a political, social and economic transformation of the rural sector.
- The strategy favoured by Nehru and finally adopted included three components: land reforms, agricultural cooperatives and local self-government.
- Three types of land reforms were contemplated: abolition of Zamindari system, tenancy reform and land ceilings.
- The primary aim of all these was to ensure that the land went to the hands of the actual tiller and this was to be an incentive for them to produce more.

#### **VI) Foreign Policy :**

- When India became independent, it followed a policy of not joining in US camp or USSR camp and tried to maintain an equidistant and independent position in foreign policy which is called Non Aligned Movement.

- As for the immediate neighbours, India formulated the Panchsheel policy of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

#### **VII) Wars :**

- India had wars with Pakistan over Kashmir in 1948, 1965, over Bangladesh issue in 1971.
- With China over border issue in 1962.

#### **VIII) Anti Hindi Agitation :**

- When the Official Languages Act was passed in 1963, The DMK party began a state-wide campaign protesting the imposition of Hindi. These included strikes, dharnas, hartals and burning of effigies, Hindi books as well pages of the Constitution.
- Finally, when things seemed to be going out of hand, Shastri made a series of concessions to assuage the feelings of the anti-Hindi camp.
- These included
  - a) the right of each state to have a language of its own,
  - b) communication could be in regional languages with English translations,
  - c) English would continue to be the communication language between the centre and the states and
  - d) that the civil service exams would be conducted in English rather than Hindi alone.

#### **IX) Bangladesh war :**

- In the early 1970s, trouble was brewing in East Pakistan (what is now Bangladesh) as a movement for the assertion of Bengali identity and protest against ill treatment of west Pakistan.
- Lakhs of refugees streamed to India which had to feed and house them a liberation movement started in Bangladesh and India was asked to assist in it.
- In 1971, a war broke out between India and Pakistan and India decisively intervened to ensure the liberation of Bangladesh and its establishment as an independent country.

#### **X) The Left turn :**

- Indira Gandhi went to early elections in 1971 instead of 1972 using popular slogan "*GaribiHatao*".
- The congress party also promised radical restructuring of the system to benefit the poor and marginalised.

- Among the important legislations that were passed by Indira Gandhi government to achieve the goal of social and economic transformation were the nationalisation of many private banks and abolishing of princely pensions.

### **XI) JP movement :**

- The 1973, Arab-Israeli war raised the oil prices to an all time high and put huge pressure on the government.
- Inflation and the rise in prices of essential items, scarcity of food and unemployment began to have an effect.
- There was a general unhappiness among large sections of the population.
- The opposition, united under Jaya Prakash Narayan, ran a series of campaigns in different parts of the country against the Congress and especially against Indira Gandhi.
- This was the JP movement and it was very prominent in Bihar and Gujarat.

### **XII) Emergency :**

- The government reacted harshly towards J.P. movement by coming up with a series of laws which violated civil rights in the name of maintaining order.
- A few days later, with the JP movement gaining more strength, the government imposed Emergency.
- Government justified it as necessary to preserve order, save democracy, protect the social and economic transformation and preserve national integrity.
- With this, democracy was put on hold.
- The government began a series of repressive measures,
- Many of the fundamental rights were suspended.
- There were also instances of arbitrary detention, torture and other violations of civil liberties.
- in Emergency while people welcomed control over price rise and the campaign against black marketing and bonded labour.
- Many programmes undertaken by the emergency government such as demolition of slums and forced sterilisation in the name of population control became very unpopular.
- The major highlight of this period was the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment.

### Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :

1. To overcome the one of the following problem, the Election Commission came up with a noble idea of having symbols to represent political parties and candidates. ( )  
A) poverty B) illiteracy  
C) untouchability D) economic inequalities
2. One of the first challenges that the nation faced was the demand for ( )  
A) re organisation of states on the basis of language  
B) construction of new dams  
C) separate Khalistan  
D) ban of Hindi in southern states
3. The main aim of co-operatives are ( )  
A) collective farming  
B) to sell hand made goods  
C) to bring economies of scale and also provide valuable inputs  
D) to bring all banks together
4. Big dams were first constructed during this five year plan ( )  
A) first B) second C) third D) fourth
5. A policy of not joining either camp (USA or USSR) and tried to maintain an equidistant and independent position in foreign policy is called ( )  
A) panchasheel B) league of nations  
C) Non Aligned Movement D) UNO
6. The party which started anti Hindi agitation in Tamilnadu was ( )  
A) AIADMK B) congress C) BJP D) DMK
7. Panchasheel pact was signed by ( )  
A) India - USA B) India- England  
C) Telangana D) India -China
8. Many of the SVD governments were however short-lived. Because ....( )  
A) They are basically coalition against congress  
B) Their life was marked by defections and corruption  
C) Power seemed to be the only thing that united them  
D) all the above

9. The major reason for the defeat of Congress party in 1967. ( )  
A) Old promises of social and economic development were not fulfilled  
B) people want a new leadership  
C) Emergency  
D) taking a sharp left turn
10. The aims of 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment were ( )  
1. Excluding the courts from election disputes;  
2. Strengthening the central government vis-à-vis the state governments;  
3. Providing maximum protection from judicial challenges to social and economic transformation legislation;  
4. Making the judiciary subservient to parliament.  
A) 1 and 2      B) 2 and 3      C) 1, 2 and 3      D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

### Practice Questions

#### 2 marks :

1. Why did election commission introduce symbols in first general elections?
2. What the meaning of the Indian foreign policy?

#### 4 marks :

3. How can you say that a single party dominated the Indian politics in first 30 years of independent.
4. Mention the important legislations during the Indira Gandhi period.

#### 8 marks :

5. Explain the socio and economic changes that came during the first 30 years of independent India.
6. Write the situations of Emergency period.
7. Write the role of Nehru in bringing the socio and economic changes in the country.

## **18. EMERGING POLITICAL TRENDS 1977 TO 2000**

### **I) 1977 General Elections :**

- Emergency ended in 1977. First time congress was defeated in elections at center.
- The Congress (O), Swatantra Party, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist party decided to merge together and form the Janata (peoples) Party. Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister of India.
- Mr. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy was unanimously elected as speaker of the 6th Lok Sabha on 26th March, 1977. Later, he was elected as the 6th President of India.
- The victorious Janata Party dismissed nine Congress ruled governments in the states.
- The Janata Government lost power due to internal conflicts within the party.

### **II) 1980 General Elections :**

- The Congress returned to power in 1980.
- The Congress immediately dismissed the Janata and non-Congress governments in nine States.
- The Congress was victorious in all the States except Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

### **III) President's Rule :**

- As per the provision of the Constitution (article 356), the governor of a State can recommend to the President the dismissal of a State government and even dissolution of a State assembly if he or she is convinced that the government is not able to administer the State as per the Constitution.

### **IV) Emergence of Regional Aspirations :**

#### **1. Andhra Pradesh :**

- **Causes :**
  - In combined Andhra Pradesh, the frequent change of Chief Ministers by the central Congress leadership and the imposition of leaders from above created a wrong notion.
  - There was a feeling that the Andhra Pradesh leadership was not given respect by the national Congress leadership. This was perceived as an insult to the pride of the Telugu people.

→ N T Rama Rao (NTR), popular film actor, began the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) .

- **Popular schemes announced by NTR :**

→ Midday meal scheme in government schools.

→ Sale of rice at Rs.2 per Kg to the poor.

→ Liquor prohibition.

## **2. Assom Movement :**

- **Causes :**

→ Disputes between Assamese and Bengalis.

→ Migrations from Bangladesh.

→ Establishment of All Assom Students Union (AASU).

- **Main Demands :**

→ The local people should be given greater preference in employment,

→ The "outsiders" should be removed.

→ The resources should be used for the benefit of the locals.

→ The All Assam Students Union (AASU) was at the forefront of the agitation.

→ The Assam Gana Parishad (AGP - an offshoot of AASU) came to power.

→ The Bodos, Khasis, Mizos and Karbis are the tribes of Assom.

## **3. Punjab Agitation :**

- **Causes :**

→ The difference in language and religion of the dominant population became a point of mobilisation.

→ The contribution of the State was being ignored.

→ They also believed that the State had received an unfair bargain when it was created.

- **Demands :**

→ Chandigarh to be made capital city of Punjab instead of Union Territory.

→ More water from Bhakra Nangal dam

→ Greater recruitment of Sikhs in the army.

- The Akali Dal had passed a set of resolutions. Its most significant demand was to amend the Constitution to give more powers to the states and ensure greater decentralisation of powers.
- The dismissal of the Akali government and the restore the Congress Government in 1980.
- Bhindranwale, the leader of the group of militant Sikhs, began to preach separatism and also demanded the formation of a Sikh State- Khalistan.
- The Golden Temple was captured by the Sikh separatist groups and the army had to intervene to vacate the premises.
- The assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984.

#### **V) New initiatives in the Rajiv Gandhi Era :**

- The Congress, led by Rajiv Gandhi, won an unprecedented victory in the elections of 1984.
- Rajiv Gandhi began a peace initiative in Punjab, Assam and Mizoram and also in the neighbouring country of Sri Lanka.
- The participation of the mass of people in governance by activating the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- His government's first budget in 1985 moved towards a more liberalised system by removing some of the checks and controls that were in place.
- The Initiation of 'telecom revolution' in India.

#### **VI) Religion the case of Shah Bano :**

- In 1985, the Supreme Court passed a judgement on a case filed by Shah Bano who had been divorced by her husband ordering that she should be paid maintenance by her ex-husband.
- The government enacted a new law in 1986 against this case.

#### **VII) Ayodhya-Babri Masjid dispute :**

- Some sections of the Hindus had begun a campaign for building a temple for Lord Rama in Ayodhya, in the place of the controversial construction, Babri Masjid.
- Farmers of UP and Haryana agitated under the leadership of Mahendra Singh Tikait, while farmers of Maharashtra were fighting under the leadership of Sharad Joshi.

#### **VIII) Bribes of Guns :**

- Charges began to be levied against several leaders that they had directly or indirectly received bribes from the Swedish manufacturers of guns that were being supplied to the Indian army.
- A powerful campaign was led by former minister of cabinet V P Singh.



## IX) The Mandal Commission report

- The National Front government resurrected the Mandal Commission report which had recommended reservations for other backward castes (OBC) in government employment and educational facilities.
- The V P Singh government announced that it was implementing the core recommendation of the Commission by reserving 27% of the seats in government employment for candidates from the socially and educationally backward castes that were identified by the Commission.

### Panchayati Raj & 73<sup>rd</sup>, 74<sup>th</sup> amendment

- In 1992 the government led by P.V. Narsimha Rao passed an important amendment to the constitution to provide local self governments a Constitutional Status.
- The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment created institutions of local self government at the village level while the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment did the same in towns and cities.

## X) Use of religion and politics

- The political tendency that seeks to build our nation based on nationalism, is led by Bharatiya Janata Party.
- In 1990, L K Advani, the leader of BJP led a "Rath Yatra" from Somnath to Ayodhya in support of these demands.
- During this election campaign, Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by LTTE, a Tamil separatist group of Sri Lanka, as a retaliation for his role in sending Indian army to Sri Lanka. The
- In 1991, when the V P Singh government fell, India was facing very serious economic crises.

## XI) Economic Liberalization

- In 1992, when the new Congress government under P V Narasimha Rao was formed, it negotiated with the International Monetary Fund for loans to tide over the crises. The IMF laid down certain stringent conditions (called '**structural adjustment programme**'), forcing India to accept a policy of liberalisation. This meant
  - a. drastic reduction of government expenditure - including cuts in subsidies to farmers, expenditure on public services, health, etc.
  - b. reducing restrictions and taxes on import of foreign goods
  - c. reducing restrictions on foreign investments in India
  - d. opening of many sectors of the economy (like telephone, banking, airlines, etc) to private investors (these were government monopolies earlier.

## **XII) The Era of Coalition politics :**

- The first coalition government led by V P Singh's Janata Dal was formed.
- **Coalition government** means the formation of a government by more than one party.
- A number of national and regional parties had come together to form governments at the centre.
- more sensitive to multiple viewpoints in politics and policy matters, it also caused considerable instability.
- **'Policy paralysis'** - as the coalition could not implement any policy which called for serious change for fear of withdrawal of support by one or the other partners.
- The early coalition governments were highly unstable and did not last their full terms.
- Later coalitions like the BJP led National Democratic Alliance and the Congress led United Progressive Alliance have completed their terms.

## **XIII) The 'Left Front Government' in West Bengal :**

- The Left wing political parties like the Communist Party of India (CPI), Forward Block, Revolutionary Socialist Party, Communist Party of India Marxist (CPM) won the elections in the State of West Bengal in 1977 and formed the Left Front Government led by Jyoti Basu from CPM.
- **Reforms**
  - Land reforms-The West Bengal government launched Operation Barga to record the names of the sharecroppers (Bargadars who tilled the land belonging to landlords and paid a large share of the produce as rent to them), who formed a major part of the agrarian population in West Bengal and to secure their rights.
  - Implementation of Panchayati Raj.
- **Results**
  - The agriculture production in West Bengal had increased almost by 30% and rural poverty declined.

## **XIV)Contemporary Issues**

1. Communalism-politics
2. Regionalism
3. Reservations
4. Economic Liberalization Policy
5. Technology-telecom revolution

## **XV) Appreciation**

1. P.V. Narasimha Rao - Economic liberalisation
2. Rajiv Gandhi - New initiatives

## XVI) Mapping Skills

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eastern states (Assom, Mizoram....)</li><li>• Punjab</li><li>• Tamilnadu</li><li>• Madhya Pradesh</li><li>• Rajasthan</li><li>• Bihar</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Andhra Pradesh</li><li>• Ayodhya</li><li>• Delhi</li><li>• Haryana</li><li>• Maharashtra</li><li>• West Bengal</li></ul>
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## XVII) World Map

1. China
2. Myanmar
3. Bangladesh
4. Srilanka

## Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :

1. The first Non-Congress prime minister. ( )  
A) Morarji Desai B) V.P. Singh C) Charan Singh D) A.B. Vajpayee
2. The state that being treated as an "internal colony". ( )  
A) Punjab B) Andhra Pradesh  
C) Assom D) Bihar
3. A non-causal dimension to the Assom movement. ( )  
A) Culture B) Transport C) Population D) Trade
4. The seats reserved for women in local self government and urban self government. ( )  
A) 2/3 B) 1/2 C) 1/4 D) 1/3
5. The speaker who was unanimously elected to the 6th Lok Sabha. ( )  
A) Om Prakash Birla B) Sumitra Mahajan  
C) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy D) Mira Kumar
6. It is not a tribe in Assom. ( )  
A) Gonds B) Bodos C) Khasis D) Karbis
7. The first coalition government in India. ( )  
A) UPA B) NDA C) United Front D) National Front
8. The Shiromani Akali Dal is the regional party of this state. ( )  
A) Tamil Nadu B) Punjab C) Uttar Pradesh D) Assom

## Practice Questions

### 2 marks :

1. Name the Leftwing political parties?
2. Give any two examples of India's achievements in technology during the 1970's and 1980's.

### 4 marks :

3. Write about Operation Barga.
4. What are the key elements of Economic Liberalisation.

### 8 marks :

5. How can you say that the period between 1975 to 1985 was a testing period for Indian democracy?
6. Write the similarities and differences between the Assom movement and Punjab Agitation.

### Interpretation

Read the each given text and comment.

1. Out of every Rupee spent on the poor, barely 15 paise reaches them! It highlighted the fact that despite huge increase in development expenditure, the benefit was not reaching the poor due to widespread corruptions and other problems. (Page No.267)
2. It also led to the setting up of industries and business by foreign companies in India. However, it also meant a lot of hardship for the common people as the government was forced to cut subsidies to the people and as many factories closed down due to influx of cheap foreign goods. (Page No.274)
3. This was a decade of violence and conflict in Punjab. The period of insurgency saw clashes of the Sikh militants with the police, as well as with other religious groups. Journalists, politicians, artists and activists who did not conform to militant-approved behaviour were killed.(Page No.266)
4. They had especially benefited from land reforms and the green revolution, but found that they did not have adequate representation in education, government service and even in politics. They now began to demand for their share in these spheres. (Page No.272)

## 20. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN OUR TIMES

### I) Historical Background of Social Movements :

- Social movements are mostly the outcome of dissatisfaction in society.
- The ruling governments are not able to fulfill the expectation of people.
- Some sections in the society are suffering with denial of Human Rights or Social Justice.
- When the people are discriminated the revolt against administration.
- Movements mobilize people from across the globe to protest on various issues.
- Social movement arise when people feel that their expectations were unmet by political systems.

### II) American Civil Rights Movement :

- The American civil rights movements fought for equal treatment of Afro Americans or Black Americans and against the rules that segregated blocks from whites.
- Civil rights movement was largely non-violent and took the form of massive demonstrations, Marches, civil disobedience and boycott of discriminatory services.
- On 28<sup>th</sup> August 1963, more than two lakh people marched to washington demanding program for generation of employment, full and fair employment, decent housing, the right to vote and integrated education system.
- Dr. Martin Lutherking addressed this gathering and made a historic speech "I have a dream".
- All these laws were subsequently passed and after a long struggle many of them got efficiently implemented.
- This movement became an inspiration all over the world for leading non-violent social movements for reform and change.

### III) Human Rights Movement in USSR :

- USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe which were within the spear of influence of the USSR had a Government which did not allow free multi-party elections, free uncensored press or media or even freedom of expression or moment for ordinary people.
- As people grew tired of such restrictions, many moments of Human Rights, freedoms of expression, movement and free press took place in different parts of USSR and Eastern Europe.

- The movements for Human Rights had many shades of differences. Some of these Trends called for greater freedom for common people, while others sought to dismantle the socialist system.
- Some of these movements in USSR and other Eastern European countries received support from the anti - communist countries including the USA and UK.
- Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the famous writer, and Andri Sakharov, the nuclear scientist were important leaders of this movements.
- A new leadership emerged in the USSR under President Gorbachev initiated a process of reform called Glasnost to bring greater freedom for the people.

#### **IV) Anti-nuclear and Anti-war moments :**

- Nuclear arms race intensified after the end of Vietnam war in 1975.
- Thousands of scientists and intellectuals from across the world campaigned for abolishing all nuclear weapons and insisted that USA and USSR come to an agreement to end the arms race.
- Massive protests took place against the governments weaponisation policies and demanded them to reduce nuclear arms and work towards peace on a long term.
- As a result of these moments the USA and USSR began talks to cut down their nuclear arsenal Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) were unsuccessful.
- Finally a treaty was signed in 1991 called Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).
- After this (START) treaty in 2001, nearly 80% of all the strategic weapons then in existence were removed.

#### **V) Impact of Globalisation :**

- The economic and political changes happening world wide since 1990s are termed as "globalisation" or "neo liberalism".
- The globalisation has a deep impact on the lives of the under privileged and poor.
- Tribal and marginal farmers are being threatened by commercial farmers, mining corporations, dam projects etc.
- As large companies find rare resources in remote rural areas, there has been a rapid increase in the outstanding of the farming and tribal population.
- This resulted in the destruction of tribal cultures. They have been reduced to being the most vulnerable sections of the society.
- The descent of the people gave rise to many environmental movements.
- Tribal people, poor families, landless workers women, industrial workers and workers in the unorganised sector have been worst hit.

## **VI) Green Peace Movement :**

- The Greenpeace movement initially started as the protest in 1971 against the America under water nuclear tests near Alaska.
- The volunteers set out in a small ship to the test area to protest. This ship was named "Greenpeace" and eventually became the name of the movement.
- Today the Greenpeace movement is spread over forty countries with its headquarters in Amsterdam (Holland).
- Greenpeace has taken up the impact of climate change across many countries. It aims at "ensuring the ability of the earth to nature life in all its diversity".

## **VII) Bhopal Gas Disaster related movement :**

- The Bhopal gas disaster happened in 1984. A poisonous gas leaked out of the Union Carbide factory.
- Thousands of people lost their lives and many more are still suffering from ill effects till date.
- The people of Bhopal have been fighting for four main demands :
  - a) Proper medical treatment of the victims.
  - b) Adequate compensation for them based on international standards as the company was multinational company.
  - c) Fixing criminal responsibility for the disaster on the management of the company.
  - d) Steps to prevent such disasters in the future.
- The government has failed to prosecute and punish the management of the company for its negligence which led to the accident.

## **VIII) Movement against dams on Narmada river :**

- Building of large multi-propose dams was an integral part of India's planned development from 1950s.
- Thousands of trees, animals and acres of fertile fields and people who had been displaced to build these dams were completely ignored.
- The government proposed to build a series of major and minor dams across the Narmada river in one of the most ambitious river valley projects in India's history.
- People who stood displaced from the project demanded a fair compensation not just to those who owned land but also those who lived there.
- The people also demanded proper rehabilitation with land in return for the land lost and also afforestation to compensate for the loss of the forest under dam.

- The leaders like Medha Patkar decided to oppose the very construction of the dams under the name of Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) that organised people movements in Narmada river valley against the Sardar Sarvor Dam.
- The Sardar Sarovar project was expected to be built with the money borrowed from World Bank. After intense protests, mobilization, marches, hunger fasts and an international campaign World Bank decided to withdraw its funding.
- The movement like Narmada Bachao Andolon (NBA) forced governments to consider giving adequate and respectable compensation for such 'development including displacement' of people.

### **IX) Movement of Women for Social Justice and Human Rights**

- Women have been at the fore front of many important social movements in the recent past like Anti-Arrack movement of Andhra Pradesh.
- In 1992, the women from Nellore district of the Andhra Pradesh demanded to put on the end of the sale of Arrack in their villages.
- In some areas women led marches against liquor shops and picketed and tried to close down the shops.
- After innumerable meetings and protests by women across the state, arrack was officially banned in October 1993 and total prohibition was imposed in 1995.

### **X) Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AF SPA) 1958 :**

- The AFSPA has been imposed in the state of Manipur to maintain law and order by the Government of India in 1958.
- The Act gives to the security force the right to arrest or shoot people simply under suspicion of being involved in anti-national activities.
- The provision of the law have been abused and often there has been torture killing and harassment of innocent individuals including women who have been exploded and violated by security forces.
- As women and mothers (Ima) they are worried about their sons or husbands being pickedup and tortured under the suspicion of being against the nation and daughters and mothers themselves being sexually abused.

### **XI) Meira Paibi Moment :**

- Meira Paibi (in Meitei language) literally means "torch bearers".
- Meira Paibi originated as a movement to prevent public disorder due to alcohol abuse in the late 1970s.
- But, it soon became a movement for human rights with the massive development of Indian army in the early 1980s.



- This resulted in frequent military operations and human rights violations. The Meira Paibi responded instantly with protests and demonstrations.
- The woman activists of Meira Paibi movement took patrolling in every leikai or ward of every town and village at night.
- Women bearing no weapons but only the bamboo and rag kerosene torches.
- The main demand of Meira Paibi movement is to revoke the AFSPA and re-treat of Indian Army.
- The movement against the AFSPA has grown in strength and women have expressed their struggle in different forms from boycott of elections to sitting on relay hunger strikes.
- There has been many attempts to resolve the problem but final solution has not yet been arrived at till now.

## **XII) Slogans on Environment Protection :**

- "Save environment - Save Nature"
- "No chemical - Go organic"
- "Grow trees - Save earth"
- "Conserve environment - Conserve life"

## **Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :**

1. The movement that developed the idea of sustainable development is ( )  
 A) Green peace movement  
 B) Chipko movement  
 C) Meira Paibi moment  
 D) Narmada Bacho Andolam
2. Meira Paibi movement is related to this state ( )  
 A) Punjab                  B) Assam                  C) Andhra Pradesh          D) Manipur
3. The dream of Dr. Martin Luther king was ..... ( )  
 A) people should be respected by their colour  
 B) people should be respected by their wealth  
 C) people should be respected by their character  
 D) people should be respected by the religion
4. Meira Paibi means ( )  
 A) Factory workers                          B) Torch bearers  
 C) Reformers                                  D) Farmers

5. Across many countries Green peace movement has taken up the impact of ..... ( )  
A) Employment B) Climate change  
C) Education D) Migrations
6. World wide economic and political changes since 1990s are known as ( )  
A) Urbanization B) Globalisation C) Mobilization D) Socialization
7. This is not a cause for American Civil Rights movement ( )  
A) Segregation of blacks and whites  
B) Blacks were given voting rights  
C) Black were discriminated  
D) Blacks were not treated equally with whites
8. The reforms introduced in USSR under president Gorbachev are ( )  
A) Glasnost B) Maltov plan C) Marshall plan D) New Deal Policy
9. The Anti Arrack movement was started in the State of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A) Manipur B) Andhra Pradesh C) Assam D) Punjab
10. This is not an advantage of multipurpose dams ( )  
A) Generation of power B) Flood of drought control  
C) Provision of Irrigation D) Submerge of fertile fields

## Practice Questions

### 2 marks :

1. Why did the black American began the Civil Rights movement?
2. Name the movements launched for environment protection.

### 4 marks :

3. Create / prepare two slogans on Environment protection.
4. What were the main demands of Bhopal gas tragedy victims?

### 8 marks :

5. Explain the Meira Paibi movement.
6. Explain the basic features of a social movement.

## 21. THE MOVEMENT FOR THE FORMATION OF TELANGANA STATE

### I) The merger of Hyderabad state with India :

- The Nizam was thinking about the formation of an independent state under his rule when the British left India.
- The nationalists of Hyderabad state were against this.
- 8 districts out of 16 districts of Hyderabad state consisted of Telugu speaking people. These parts are called Telangana.
- The Government of India, under Jawaharlal Nehru's Prime Ministership, undertook police action and ensured the merger of Hyderabad state with the Union of India.
- This operation was named as operation Polo.

### II) Back ground of the Telangana and the Coastal regions :

- There were three distinct regions speaking Telugu language. These included Telengana, Coastal Andhra and Rayalseema.
- The three regions had different dialects, cultures and identities.
- The Coastal regions had a greater influence of Sanskrit language.
- They were also under the direct rule of the British and had access to English education from the beginning of nineteenth century.
- Therefore the Coastal region had undergone a rapid modernisation process.
- Coastal Andhra was mainly a plain region consisting of deltas with well developed canal irrigation system.
- Telangana was a dry plateau region which depended upon rainfed agriculture, animal herding, hunting and gathering from forest.
- Telangana had a larger proportion of tribal people, backward castes and Muslims as compared to the other regions.
- The Telangana language was drawn from an inclusive folk tradition which included tribal languages, Deccani Urdu, Kannada and Marathi
- The culture of Telangana was however, a composite one and was drawn from Muslim, Dalit, artisanal, tribal, and migrant communities.
- Telangana, under the Nizams, enforced Urdu as the medium of instruction. The same process was slow in promoting modern education. in 1948 Telangana literacy rate was only 9% specially women literacy was only 4%.
- Telangana was a dry plateau region which depended upon rainfed agriculture, animal herding and hunting and gathering from forests

- The undulating terrain was used to build tanks and this water was used to cultivate a variety of crops. During the British period, Coastal Andhra was more developed in terms of its agriculture, trade and industry.
- Telangana had great potential for development it had important rivers that flow through it and it has very rich mineral deposits and forests.
- The rich people of the coastal areas were keen to invest in Telangana to make use of its resources. Therefore, the demand for Vishalandhra came from Andhra
- After its merger with India, Hyderabad state became a democratic state in 1952 and Burgula Ramakrishana Rao became its first elected Chief Minister.

### **III) The Gentlemen's Agreement and the Formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh :**

- Andhra region was separated from Madras Presidency in 1953 and Tanguturi Prakasham became its Chief Minister. Andhra Assembly passed a unanimous resolution favouring merger.
- A large number of Hyderabad State Assembly members worried that the more wealthy and developed Coastal Andhra elite would dominate the future state, and that the people of Telangana would lose control over the resources of their region without gaining anything.
- On the initiative of the Union Government, the leaders of both sides met in Delhi and reached what was called "Gentlemen's Agreement" on 20th February 1956.
- The agreement was signed by Bezawada Gopala Reddy, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, Gouthu Latchanna, Alluri Satyanarayana Raju from Andhra
- From Telangana Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, Marri Chenna Reddy, J.V. Narsinga Rao and K.V. Ranga Reddy signed the agreement.
- They basically agreed on 14 points. Thus, the new state of Andhra Pradesh with its capital in Hyderabad was formed.

### **IV) The most important points in the agreement were :**

- Expenditure on Administration was to be borne proportionately by the two regions and surplus revenue from Telangana region would be spent only for the development of Telangana.
- The existing educational facilities in Telangana would be reserved for the students from the region only.
- It was agreed to continue the Mulki rules under which only those with a minimum of 12 years of residence in Telangana were eligible for jobs and admission to educational institutions in Telangana.
- It was agreed to set up a Regional Council, a statutory body consisting of 20 members from the Legislative Assembly to oversee the needs and development of Telangana.

- Sale of agricultural land in Telangana would be controlled by the Regional Council.
- The Andhra Pradesh ministry will consist of 40 percent members from Telangana and 60% from Andhra.
- If the Chief Minister was from Andhra, the Deputy Chief Minister would be from Telangana and vice versa.
- The agreement recognized the distinct identity of Telangana within the new state of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, it came to be known as “State within the State”.

#### **V) 1969 Agitation :**

- There were three main causes for this agitation was (i) diversion of surplus revenue from Telangana to other regions of the state; (ii) discrimination in employment in government sector; (iii) and granting of domicile status to Coastal Andhra persons working in Telangana region in violation of the mulki rules.
- As a result of negotiation the central government came up with an Eight Point Plan which basically consisted of setting up several committees.
- In response to the 1969 Telangana agitation, a counter movement started in 1972 in the Seemandhra regions called “Jai Andhra Movement” demanding not only greater development of the coastal districts but also the removal of Mulki rules relating to domicile status.
- Mulki rules were provided by Nizam which enabled 12 years permanent resident of Hyderabad eligible for education and employment opportunities in local status.

#### **VI) Six point formula:**

- A six point formula was formulated by the Central Government in 1973. It assured all the regions that priority in government employment would be given to local people.

#### **VII) Formation of Telugu Desam Party :**

- A new wave of political activity started against repeated intervention of Central Government and central leadership of the ruling congress party. This led to the formation of Telugu Desam Party and the regional agitations subsided for the moment.

#### **VIII) Growing discontent in Telangana :**

- Many key points of Gentlemen’s Agreement, like the constitution of a Regional Council were not implemented.

- After 1990, the state saw a boom in the information technology industry, especially in Hyderabad. However the people of Telangana felt that the development was very uneven, its real benefits was going to other regions of the state.
- They also felt that the resources of the Telangana region were not being used for the benefit of the local people. The youth also felt that most of the new employment opportunities created in the state were being cornered by people of the other regions.
- Agricultural labour increased from 38% to 47% of the population in Telangana but in Andhra, it increased only by 1%. This implies a greater agricultural distress and land selling by farmers in Telangana and the conversion of farmers into labourers.
- Due to drought, failure of crops and loss of livelihood among people between May 2004 and November 2005, Telangana reported 663 suicides out of 1068 reported in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Thus about sixty three percent of the distress suicides in the state took place in the Telangana region.
- Even in the overall educational attainment, Telangana remained behind Coastal Andhra. After the merger, the language and culture of Coastal Andhra was promoted as the ideal language and culture and those of Telangana were treated as being backward. The history, culture and leaders of Telangana were not adequately represented in the school textbooks.
- The folk dieties and festivals of Telangana were being ignored while the festivals and Sanskritised cultural practices of the Coastal regions were given prominence. The films too depicted the people of Telangana as backward and crude.
- Rich people from the Coastal Andhra and outside the state began investing in a big way in purchasing land in Telangana, especially in and around Hyderabad city. While this brought investment into the region, the local people did not benefit much from this development and were in fact losing control over their own land to real estate developers.
- The poor farmers of dry lands faced the limitations of agricultural production with little and depleting water resources.
- The artisans faced the problem of decline in demand for their produce and depletion of sources of raw materials like bamboo or wood.

### **IX) Movements in 1990s :**

- In Telangana, the depletion of ground water resources further intensified the crises as farmers had made huge investments in boring deeper wells. This led to a sudden rush of farmer suicides in the region as mentioned above.

- In Telangana, this also took the form of rapid sale of farmlands to outsiders. Similarly, artisans and traditional service providers found themselves without any jobs or capacity to find new employment.
- These segments of the population began to develop their own distinct organizations and movements around their demands.
- Tribal/caste organizations like Tudumdebba, Lambadi Nangarabheri and Yerukala Kurru among others, came up for protecting their existential needs - Jal, Jungle, Zameen - in view of the attack on their conventional forms of life. Madiga Dandora, Kurmagolla Doludebba and Mokudebba were formed.
- The caste professions toddy-tapping(kallu geetha), sheep rearing, weaving, fishing-were increasingly becoming irrelevant to the artisans and the caste professions were threatened. Therefore, even smaller communities associated with the Telangana movement expecting it to solve their problems.
- A Telangana Information Trust was set up in 1989 by the intellectuals to bring out information on injustices done to Telangana.
- On November 1, 1996, Telangana Vidroha dinam was observed in Warangal by a group of intellectuals headed by Prof. Jayashankar sir.
- Telangana Jana Sabha (1997) and Telangana Mahasabha (1997) facilitated the merger of the movements of the weaker sections with movement for state.
- Telangana employees including teachers, Non-Gazetted and Gazetted Officers formed their organizations.
- The Telangana intelligentsia came together to hold a seminar in Osmania University in 1997 and helped to conceptualise the issues from various angles.
- Between Jagityala Jaitrayatra in 1978 and Warangal Rytukuli Sanganam public meeting in 1990, a new activism gave new direction to the youth and through them to the rural masses.

#### **X) The Telangana Rashtra Samithi :**

- Telangana Rashtra Samiti was formed in April 2001.
- Meanwhile Telangana movement was getting expressed in different protest forms like dhoom-dhams, garjanas, padayatras. People also tried to express the popular demand of Telangana through traditional Bonalu and Batukamma festivals.
- Between December 2009 and April 2010. Students spearheaded this movement. At this juncture, students formed a Joint Action Committee (JAC), and then the flings of JACs spread to all organizations springing up Hundreds of JACs in Telangana.
- Hundreds of youngsters committed suicides, shattering their families and Telangana is a sad saga. Sabbanda varnas (all castes) like Chakalis (washermen), Nayibrahmins (barbers), toddy-tappers, Katikaparlu (caste buries the dead), Vamsarajulu, Lambadas, Yerukalas and the Madigas formed their own JACs and joined the protest movement.

- In many Mandal headquarters, a relay fast was organized in which one particular caste group gathered with all its traditional implements and practice their craft in the public places. Such protests were not confined to traditional professions or castes.
- People from modern professions like teachers, industrial workers, mining workers, trade unions and women's organizations held similar protests.

#### **XI) K. Chandrashekar Rao's Fast- 2009 :**

- To give a decisive expression to this momentum, K. Chandrashekara Rao, the leader of Telangana Rashtra Samiti, announced an indefinite fast to begin on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2009 at Siddipet.
- He was arrested and lodged in a jail even before he started his fast. He continued the fast in Khammam Jail and subsequently in hospital too.
- The students of Osmania University formed a Telangana Students Joint Action Committee on 16th November to expressed solidarity with him. The spree of people forming Joint Action Committees (JACs) spread to Kakatiya University, and then to Palamuru, Satavahana, and Mahatma Gandhi Universities of Telangana. Then the Employees JACs, Lawyers JACs, JACs of caste or communities and the District level JACs sprang up.
- The Telangana Rashtra Samithi leader, K. Chandrashekara Rao's fast became a massive people's movement. He was fasting for about ten days between 29 November and 9 December 2009.

#### **XII) In the process of achieving Telangana :**

- The students from different universities and colleges announced assembly muttadi (attack on assembly) on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2009 and rushed towards Assembly having been hidden in friends' and relatives' houses around Assembly to participate in Assembly muttadi.
- Spreading the movement among the communities at grass roots, K. Chandrashekara Rao's fast and the proposed Assembly muttadi – eventually persuaded the central government to announce the formation of Telangana.
- This took place despite severe opposition from the MLAs and MPs from Seemandhra region. The Union Home Minister announced on 9 December 2009 that “the process for formation of a separation of Telangana State would be initiated”. Chandrashekara Rao ended his fast.

#### **XIII) Withdrawal of the Announcement :**

The announcement was withdrawn on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2009 due to the pressure from Andhra political leaders, and a commission headed by Justice Sri Krishna was formed to enquire into the developments in Andhra Pradesh and report to the centre.



Let us see some possible reasons for the withdrawal of the announcement.

- Hyderabad had become the hub of development and gained global significance.
- Many people from coastal regions had invested in properties in Hyderabad and a large number of them had migrated to Hyderabad in search of employment and education.
- The investors from other regions were worried about their future. The farmers of coastal areas were also feared about getting irrigation water in the canals and regular electric supply if the new state was formed.
- Many of Seemandhra people felt that it will be unfortunate if a state united by Telugu language was demerged to form two states.

#### **XIV) Formation of JAC (Joint Action Committee) :**

- In order to unify the people, all parties and organizations came together to form Telangana Joint Action Committee.
- Under its leadership, six major agitations were launched: Non-cooperation Movement, Million March, Sakala Janula Samme a forty two day general strike, Sagara Haram (human chain around Hussain sagar lake in Hyderabad), Sansad Yatra (march to the Parliament) and Chalo Assembly.

#### **XV) Telangana is Achieved :**

- The Congress Core Committee heard the presentations from Andhra side and Telangana side and finally took a decision in favour of bifurcation.
- Accordingly, the bill was passed on 18<sup>th</sup> february in Lok sabha, on 20<sup>th</sup> february in Rajya sabha, and President signed on 1<sup>st</sup> March of 2014.
- Parliament bifurcated the State of Andhra Pradesh June 2, 2014 as the appointed day. In the parliament, the bill was supported by BJP, BSP, CPI and the other opposition parties.

#### **Multiple Choice Questions - 1 mark :**

1. The members of Hyderabad state assembly were against merger with Andhra keeping in view the following aspects ( )
- a) Telangana would loose control over the resources
  - b) Educational and employment oppurtunities for the Telangana Youth
  - c) Coastal Andhra elite would dominate the future state
  - d) Control of irrigation facilities and electric supply to Andhra state
- A) a,b                      B ) a,b,c                      C) c,d                      D) b,c,d

2. What are the main causes that led to 1969 Agitation ( )
- a) Diversion of surplus revenue from Telangana to other regions
  - b) Discrimination in employment in government sector
  - c) Voilation of Mulki rules
  - d) Addressing the needs and development of the Telangana
- A) a,b,c                  B) a,b                  C) a,c,d                  D) b,c,d
3. The circumstances that led to the farmers suicides in Telangana region were ( )
- a) Dependence of canal irrigation
  - b) Increase in prices of fertilisers and pesticides
  - c) Depletion of ground water resources
  - d) Huge investments in boring deeper wells
- A) a,b,c                  B) b,c,d                  C) a,b,d                  D) a,c,d
4. Assembly muttadi was announced by ( )
- A) Student JAC                                  B) Employees JAC
  - C) Lawyers JAC                                  D) JACs of castes
5. After 1990s the boom in Information technology industry was seen in this state ( )
- A) Warangal                  B) Karimnagar                  C) Hyderabad                  D) Siddipet
6. Arrange the following events of Telangana Movement in chronological order ( )
- a) Jai Andhra
  - b) Jagityala jaitrayatra
  - c) Sagara haram
  - d) Assembly Muttadi
- A) a,b,c,d                  B) a,b,d,c                  C) a,d,b,c                  D) a,c,d,b
7. Major demand of Jai Andhra Movement ( )
- A) Removal of Mulki rules
  - B) Inmplement Eight point plan
  - C) Expansion of irrigation facilities in Telangana
  - D) To ensure equitable expenditure of state resources

8. The proposal of Regional Council for Telangana was expected to look into these issues ( )
- A) Issues related to planning and development  
 B) Irrigation and industrial development  
 C) Recruitment to services in the Telangana region  
 D) To secure all round development of the Telangana
9. The main reason for increase in agricultural labour in the Telangana was due to ( )
- A) Land selling by farmers of the Telangana  
 B) Decline in demand for their produce  
 C) Depletion of sources of raw material  
 D) Loss of livelihoods
10. This university was set up as per the assurance of six point formula ( )
- A) Kakatiya university  
 B) Mahatma Gandhi University of Telangana  
 C) Palamur University  
 D) Hyderabad Central University

## Practice Questions

### 2 marks :

- Why did people of Telangana protest for a long while ?
- Why did the demand for Vishalandhra come from Andhra region ?

### 4 marks :

- What were the reasons for growing discontent in Telangana ?
- List out different forms of protests in Telangana Movement and explain any two

### 8 marks :

- Explain the causes that led to the announcement and withdrawal of separate Telangana State
- Observe the following table and analyse it

Net Irrigated area in lakh hectares				Net Irrigated area in lakh hectares 2007				
Region	1955-56	2006-07	growth %	Region	Wells	Canals	Tanks	Others
Andhra Region	17	23	135	Andhra Region	5	13	2.5	2.5
Telangana Region	7	19	257	Telangana Region	14	2.5	2	0.5

Source : Sri Krishna Committee Report