

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**STANDARD EIGHT**  
**TERM I**

## 1. THE GREAT MUGHALS

**India on the eve of Babur's Invasion**

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



BABUR

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

Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad, Babur was born in A.D.1483 at

Farghana in Central Asia. He was the eldest son of Umar Shaikh Mirza. Babur was a descendant from his father's side of **Timur**, the Turk, and mother's side of **Chengizkhan**, the Mongol. After the death of his father in A.D.1494, Babur became the king of Farghana at the early age of 11.

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

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

**Activity - Find out more details about Babur's military tactics at the first Battle of Panipat.**

The victory at Panipat did not make Babur the ruler of India. He had to deal with a formidable foe, **Rana Sanga of Mewar**. Rana Sanga was defeated in the battle of Kanwah in A.D 1527. Medini Rai of Malwa was defeated in the battle of Chanderi in A.D 1528. Muhammed Lodi was also defeated in the battle



of Gaghra in A.D 1529. Thus Babur founded the Mughal Empire in India. His Empire extended from Bihar in the East to Punjab, Kabul, Kandahar and Badakshan in the West. However, he did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his success. In A.D 1530 at the age of 47, Babur died of ill-health, after nominating Humayun as the successor.

### HIS PLACE IN HISTORY

Babur is one of the most interesting figures in the history of Medieval India. He was a great warrior, scholar and poet. He wrote his Autobiography, "**Tuzuk-i-Babri**", popularly known as "**Memoirs of Babur**" in Turkish language. Babur was the most brilliant Asian Prince of his age. There is no doubt that Babur laid the foundation for the mighty Mughal Empire that ruled India for ever 200 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CONQUESTS

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

### Shershah's Administration Central Administration

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

**Insha** incharge of royal proclamations and despatches.

### Provincial Administration

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

### Revenue Administration

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

### Military Administration

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



## Judicial Administration

Shershah was a fountain-head of justice. He had a strong sense of justice. Everyone was treated equally before the law. No one was above the law. He was the highest court of appeal. He was assisted by the Chief Qazi. No one could escape punishment on account of his status.

## OTHER REFORMS Intelligence Department

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

## Roads

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

## Currency Reforms

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

## Estimate

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

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

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



AKBAR

Muhammad Akbar was born at Amarkot on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1542. Humayun made Bairam Khan Akbar's guardian as he was only 13 years old when he was crowned Emperor

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

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

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

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

### Other conquests

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

After that he conquered some territories like Bikaner, Jaisalmer and

Jodhpur. His empire extended from Bengal in the East to Afganistan in the West, from Himalayas in the North to Golkonda in the South.

### RAJPUT POLICY

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

### DECCAN POLICY

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

### LITERARY WORKS

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



## RELIGIOUS POLICY (DIN-I-ILAH)

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

Din-i-Ilahi was the Brain-Child of tolerant Akbar.

## Land- Revenue Reforms of Akbar

Shershah was the forerunner of Akbar in the field of land revenue system. With the help of Raja Todarmal, Akbar improved land revenue system. Survey of land was made and the state revenue was fixed as 1/3 of the actual produce. The ryots could pay their tax either in cash or in kind. Loans were provided to them which could be repaid easily by annual instalments. Every cultivator was given a '**patta**' (Title Deed) and

was also required to sign a qubuliyat (Deed of Agreement).

## MANSABDARI SYSTEM

The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was the basis of civil and military administration of the country. It was introduced by Akbar which he borrowed from Persia. The word '**Mansab**' means '**Grade**' or '**Rank**'. The Mansabdars were to recruit their troops and help the emperor when required. Each Mansabdar was given a piece of land according to his rank. The Mansabdars drew their salaries from the revenue of the land. This system worked well under Akbar but later on it deteriorated.

## Contribution in the field of art and architecture

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

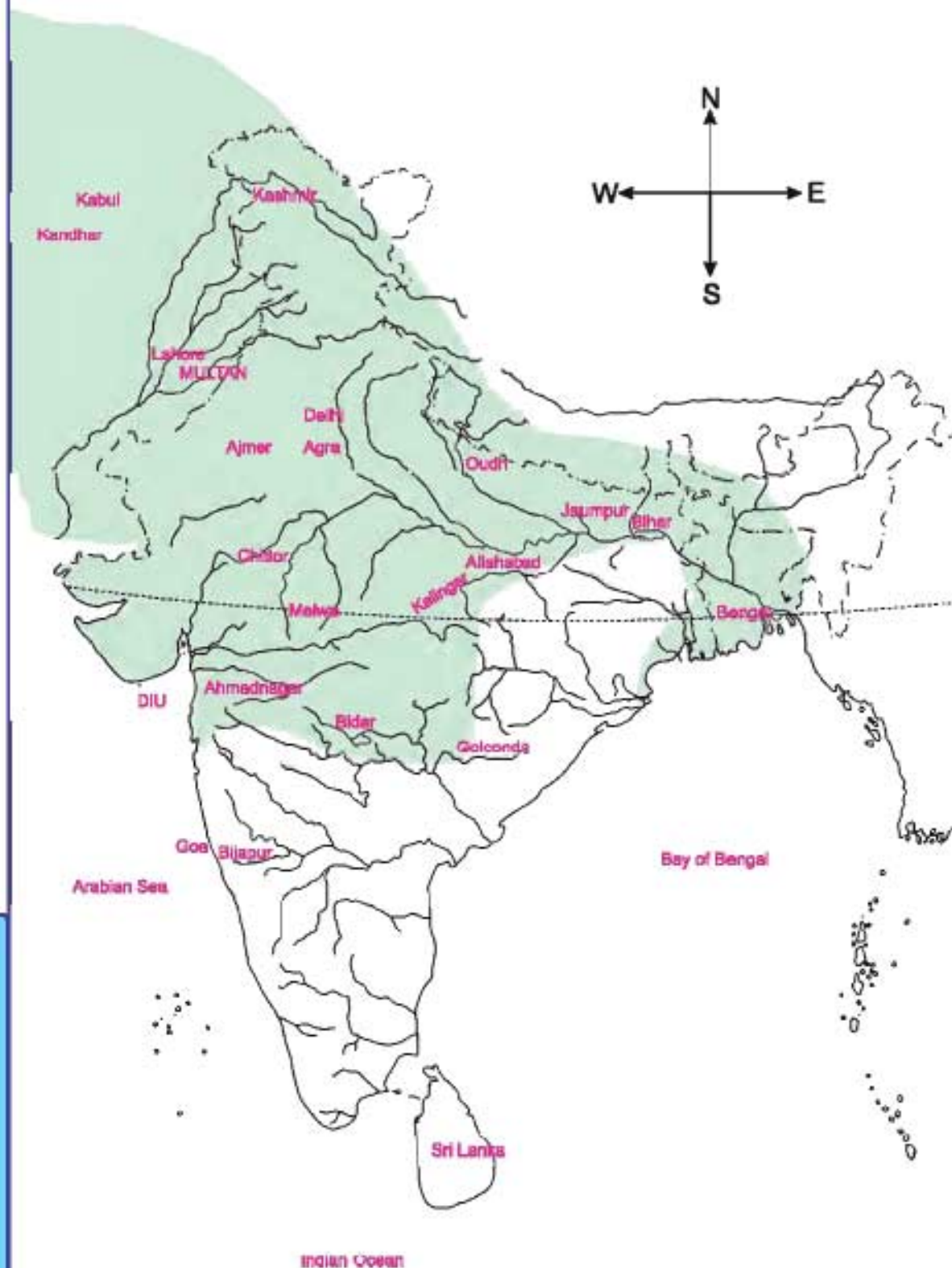
## AKBAR'S PLACE IN HISTORY

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

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

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

# Akbar's Empire





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

### BRITISH TRAVELLERS

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

#### Activity:-

Recall some other travellers who visited India at various times.

### LITERARY WORKS

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

### JUSTICE

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

#### Activity:-

Which ruler in Ancient Tamil country introduced the chain of justice during his reign?

### ROLE OF NURJAHAN

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

#### Activity:-

Name the first woman ruler of Medieval India.

### ESTIMATE

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



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

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

### CONQUEST

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

### Golden Age of the Mughals

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

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

### Prince of Builders

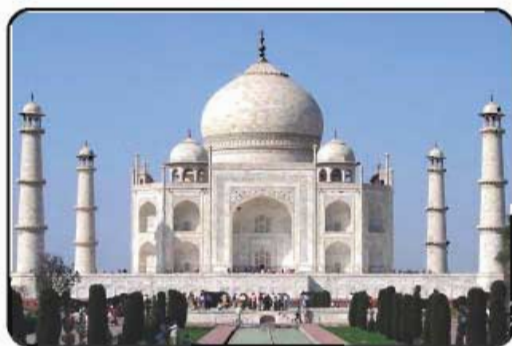
Shah Jahan has been called as the "**Prince of Builders**", and "**Engineer King**". Shah Jahan was the founder of the Mughal cities in Red sandstone and left them in white marble. He built a new capital "**Shahjahanabad**". He built the Red fort in Delhi which consisted of **Rang Mahal**, **Moti Mahal**,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

### Jama Masjid

It was built by Shah Jahan at Delhi in white marble. It is considered to be one of largest mosques in the world.

### The Taj Mahal

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



Taj Mahal

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



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

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

**Activity:-**

Do you know the place where the Peacock throne is now?

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

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

**ESTIMATE**

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

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

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

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



**Aurangazeb**

**Religious Policy**

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

**Activity:-**

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

**AURANGAZEB AND THE SIKHS**

The Mughal-Sikh relationship became strained after Jahangir.



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

#### Activity:-

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

### AURANGAZEB AND THE MARATHAS

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

### DECCAN POLICY

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

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

### ESTIMATE

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

### MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION Central Administration

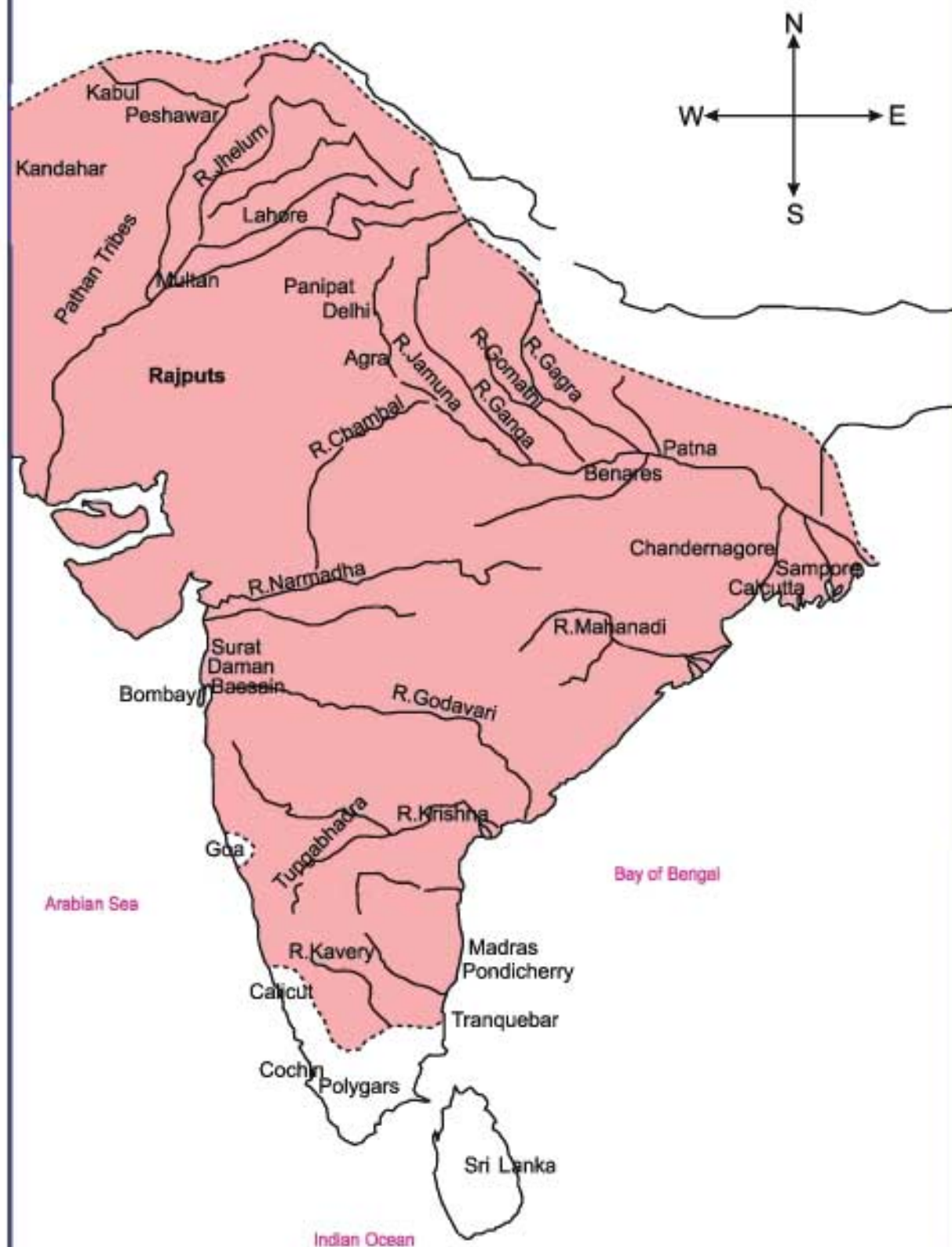
The Mughal administrative system was in the nature of a military rule and was a centralized despotism. The Emperor (or) Badshah had all the powers in his hands. He was an absolute ruler. He was regarded as the "**shadow of God on Earth**". He was assisted by a council of ministers. The most important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

### Provincial Administration

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



## Empire of Aurangzeb



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

### Revenue Administration

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

### Military Administration

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

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

### Judicial Administration

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

### Causes for the downfall of the Mughal Empire

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

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





**Fatepur sikri - Buland Darwaza**

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



**Red Fort**



**Fatepur sikri - Panch mahal**

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

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

- The first Battle of Panipat was fought in A.D \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1536                      b) 1526                      c) 1506
- Sher Shah has been called the Forerunner of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Akbar                      b) Humayun                      c) Shah Jahan
- \_\_\_\_\_ set up a "Chain of Justice"  
a) Aurangazeb                      b) Jahangir                      c) Babur
- Guru Arjun Dev was the \_\_\_\_\_ Sikh guru  
a) Fifth                      b) ninth                      c) tenth

### II) Fill in the blanks.

- Humayun means \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the Second Battle of Panipat, Akbar defeated \_\_\_\_\_.
- The reign of \_\_\_\_\_ has been called an the "Golden Age of the Mughals"
- Tansen lived in the court of \_\_\_\_\_.

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Answer in one word.**

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

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

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

**VI) Answer in detail.**

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

**VII) Activity.**

1. Make an album by collecting pictures of art and architecture of the Mughals.

**VIII) Map work.**

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

**Formative Assessment**

1. Prepare an Album by collecting pictures of Babur to Aurangzeb.
2. Draw a Timeline chart showing Important events of the Mughal period.
3. The Taj Mahal, one of the wonders of the world – discuss.
4. Prepare a rotating disk depicting literary contributions of the Mughals.
5. Anti-reactionary religious policy of Aurangzeb resulted in the downfall of Mughal Empire – Discuss in the class room.



## 2. RISE OF THE MARATHAS

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Shivaji**

### Conquests

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

### Shivaji and Bijapur Sultan

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



Shivaji, ("**Mountain-Rat**") dead or alive in A.D.1659. When Shivaji came to know about Afzal Khan's treacherous plan he made his own preparations to meet him. At the appointed place, Afzal Khan met and embraced Shivaji and tightened his grip. With his right hand, he tried to kill Shivaji but the Maratha chief tore Afzal Khan's bowels open with the help of the "**Tiger Claws**" (Baghnakh). Afzal Khan cried out in agony and fell down. This event led to an increase in the power and prestige of Shivaji.

### Shivaji and Mughals

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

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

Shivaji a "**Mountain-Rat**". After the great escape Shivaji became the bitter enemy of Aurangzeb.

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

### Administration of Shivaji

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

In whose court were the "**Ashtadiggajas**"? "**Navarathnas**"?

1. Peshwa : Prime Minister
2. Mantri : Chronicler
3. Sachiv : Home Secretary
4. Sumant : Foreign Secretary
5. Senapathi : Commander-in-chief
6. Amatya : Finance Minister
7. Pandit Rao : Ecclesiastical Head
8. Nyayadhish : Chief Justice

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



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

### Revenue Administration

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

#### Activity:-

List some taxes that we pay to our Government.

### Judicial Administration

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

### Military Administration

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

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

### Estimate

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

### Successors of Shivaji

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



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

### **Peshwas**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

### **Events**

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

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

### **Results**

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

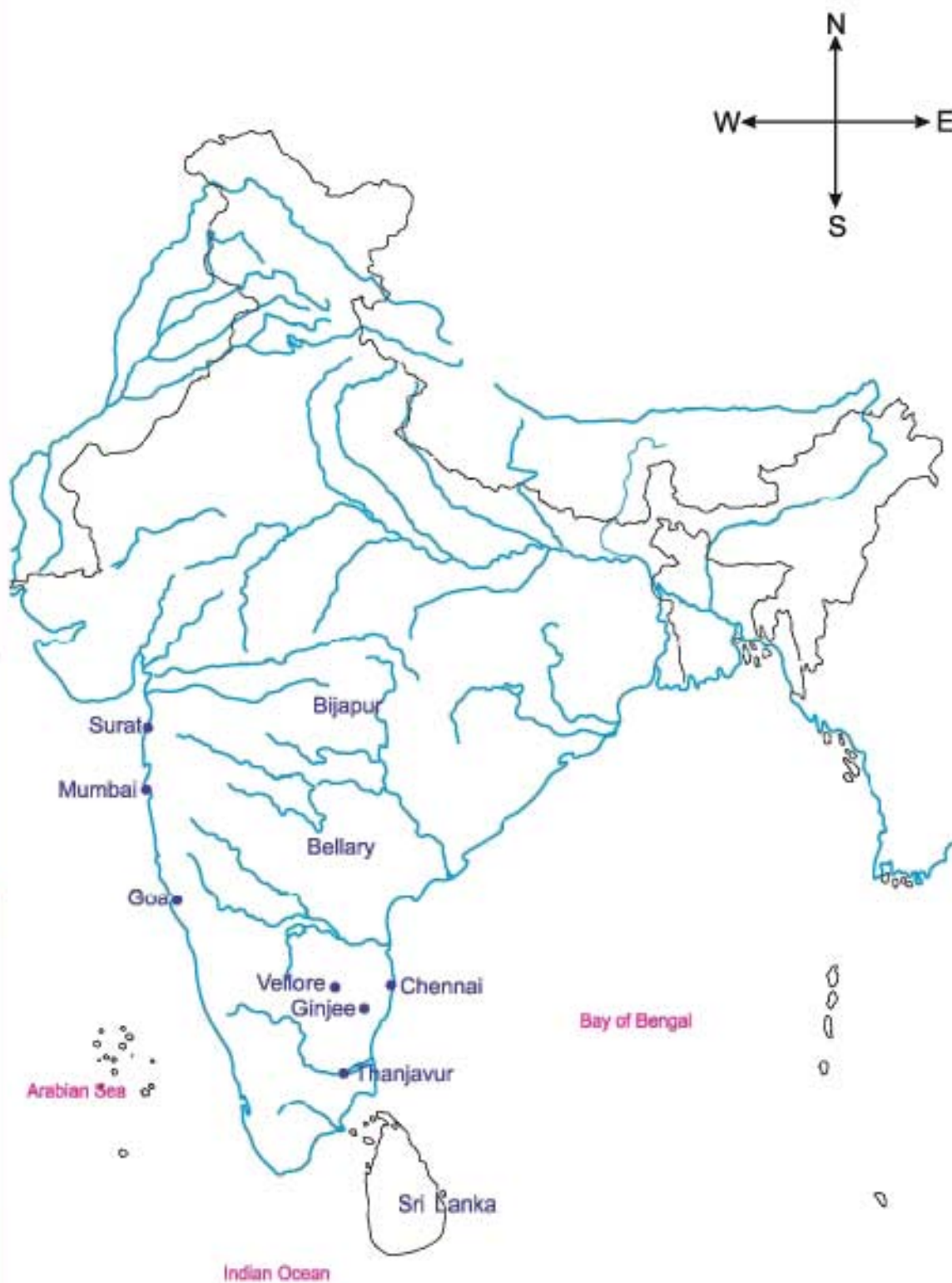
### **Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali (A.D.1761)**

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

### **Causes**

Like Nadir Shah, Abadali too wanted to plunder the abundant wealth of India. He also wanted to earn a name and fame for himself through his invasions.

# Maratha's Empire





### Events

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

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

### Results

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

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

- Shivaji's tutor was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Dadaji Khonda dev    b) Shahji Bhonsle    c) Baji Rao
- Shivaji had a council of \_\_\_\_\_ ministers called "Ashtapradhan".  
a) seven    b) eight    c) nine
- The first Peshwa was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Balaji Viswanath    b) Balaji Baji Rao    c) Baji Rao
- Treaty of Purandhar was signed between \_\_\_\_\_ and Shivaji.  
a) Raja Jaisingh    b) Afzal khan    c) Shaistakhan

### II) Fill in the blanks.

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

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Answer in a word.**

1. When was the third Battle of Panipat fought?
2. In which year did Nadir Shah invade India?
3. When was the treaty of Purandhar signed?
4. Who was known as "Mountain – Rat"?

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

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

**VI) Answer in detail.**

1. Explain why Shivaji was such a powerful ruler of the Marathas.
2. Describe the factors that led to the downfall of the Maratha Empire under the Peshwas.

**Formative Assessment**

1. Divide the class into groups and enact scenes from the life of Shivaji from his birth to his death.
2. Find out more about Guerilla warfare and discuss about other countries those have adopted these tactics.
3. Draw a time line to show the important events of the Maratha regime.



### 3. ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

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

#### The three important trade routes were,

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

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

#### The Portuguese

The Portuguese were the first to discover a new sea route to India. Prince Henry of Portugal started a school for training seamen on

scientific navigation. Due to his interest and enthusiasm in the field of Navigation, he has been called "**Henry, the Navigator**".

#### Bartholomeu Diaz

He was the first sailor from Portugal who set out on his voyage in 1487 A.D. He came upto the southernmost tip of Africa. As there was a storm when he reached there he named it the **Cape of Storms**. Later on, the Portuguese King renamed it, **The Cape of Good Hope** with a definite hope of discovering a sea route.

#### Vascodagama

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

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

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



force was known as the "**Blue Water Policy**". In 1509 Almeida was defeated and killed by the Egyptians.

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

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

### **Causes for the decline of the Portuguese power in India.**

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

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

### **The Dutch**

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

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



concentrated their trade in India.

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

### The British

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

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

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

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

### The Danish

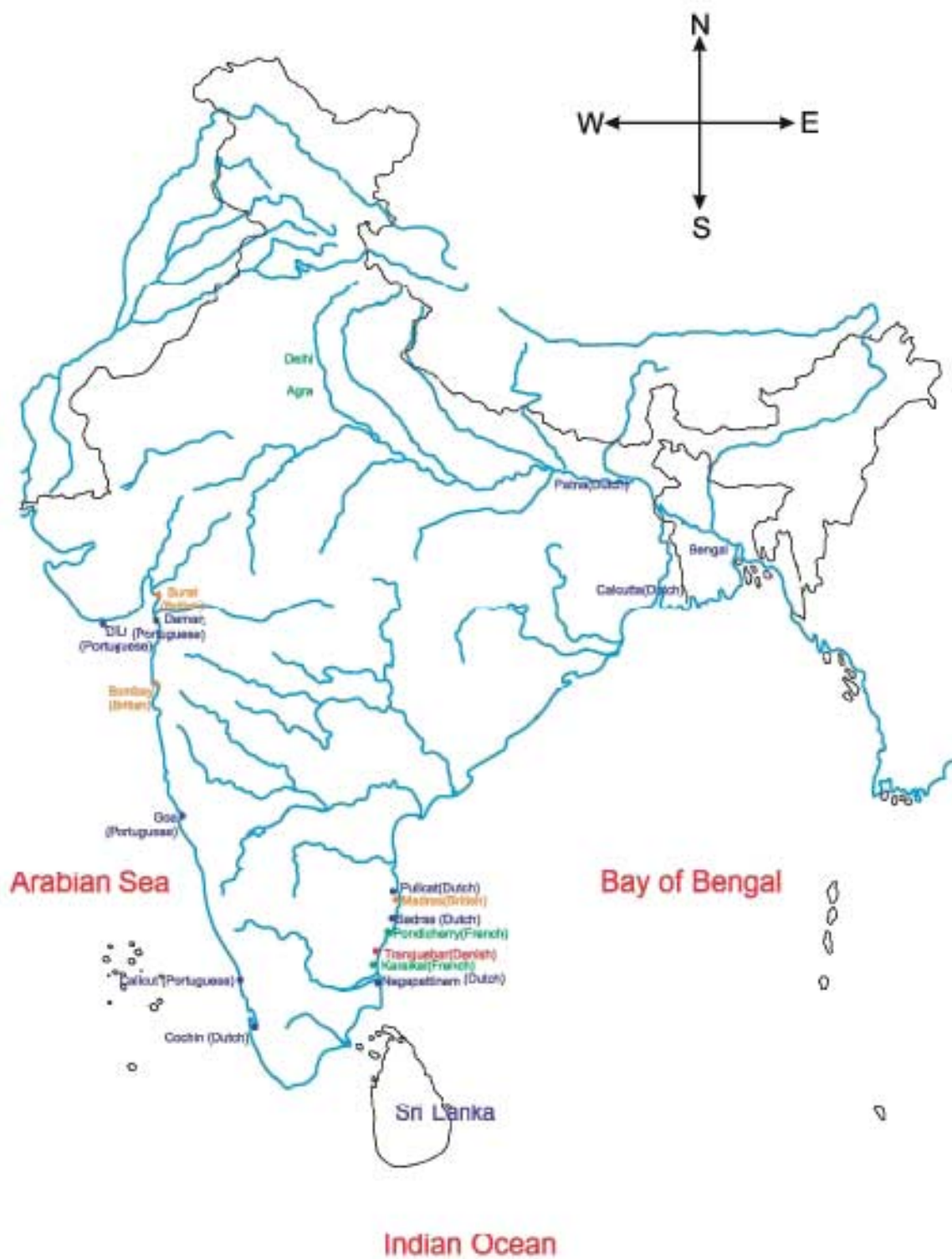
The people of Denmark were known as Danish. They began to trade with India. In 1620 they established their trading centre at Tranquebar and in 1676 at Serampore in Bengal. But they never concentrated on India and sold their trading centres to the British and left India.

### The French

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

## European Settlements in India

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





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

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

### EXERCISE

#### I) Choose the correct answer.

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

#### II) Fill in the Blanks.

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

#### III) Match the following.

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

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

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

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

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

**VI) Answer in detail.**

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

**VII) Activity.**

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

**Formative Assessment**

1. On an outline map of the world
  - a) Mark the countries that established trade relations with India in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.
  - b) Trace the routes of the important European travellers.
2. Collect pictures and write notes on 5 important forts established by the British in India.



#### 4. ANGLO - FRENCH STRUGGLE (CARNATIC WARS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### **Course**

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

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

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

##### **Results**

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

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

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



Hyderabad and the Nawab of Carnatic.

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

### Course

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

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

recalled in 1754 and was succeeded by Godeheu.

### Results

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

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

#### Causes

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

### Course

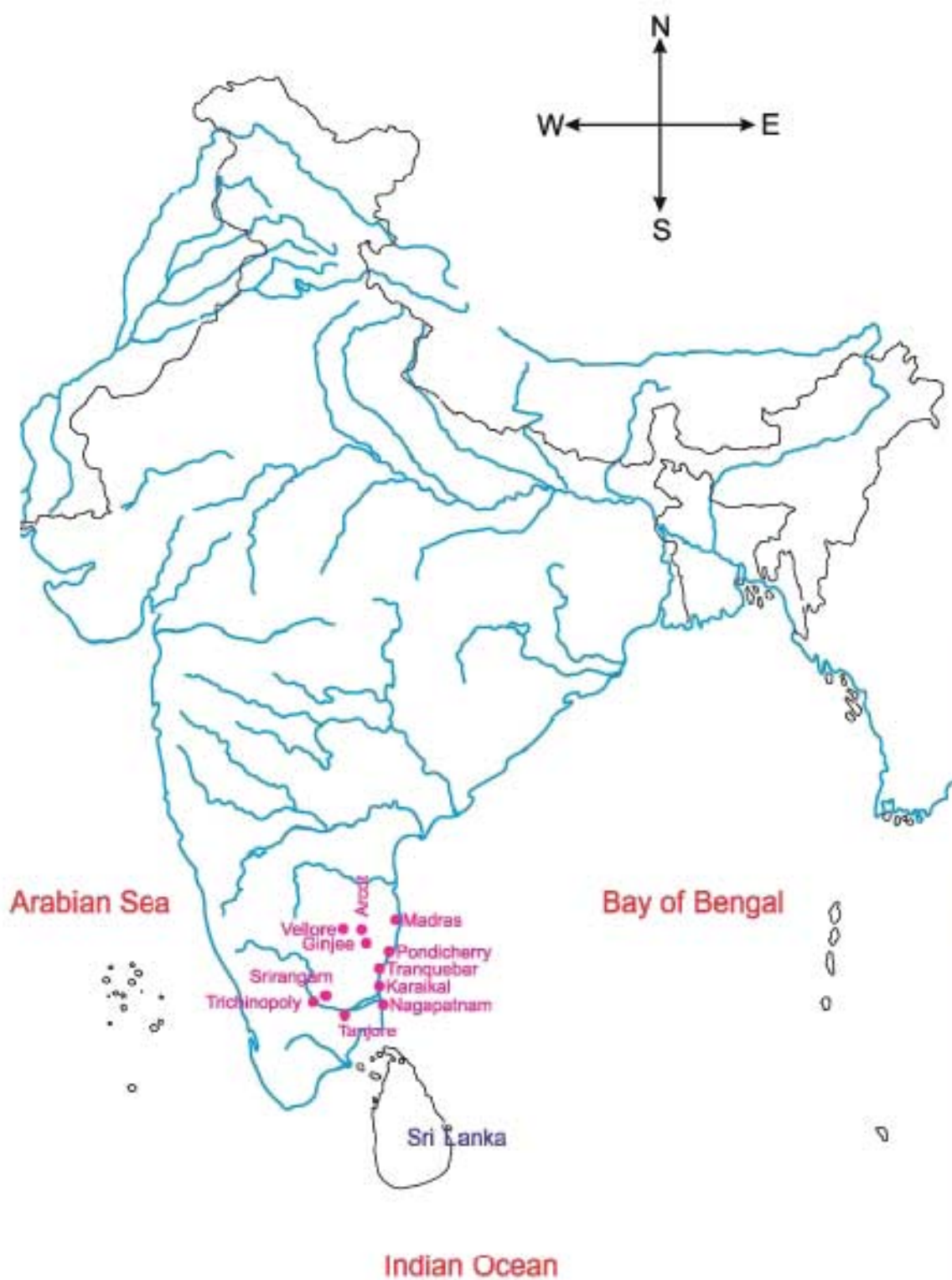
The French General Count de Lally captured Fort St. David. Bussy the French General at Hyderabad was asked to attack Madras which was a great blunder committed by the French. When Bussy left Hyderabad the British captured Hyderabad. **Count de Lally** and Bussy together attacked Madras. But the British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

### Results

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



## Carnatic Wars



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

### Causes for the Success of the British

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

### Establishment of British Supremacy over Bengal

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

### Battle of Plassey (AD 1757) Causes

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

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

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

### Course

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

### Battle of Buxar

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



## Results

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

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

## Hyder Ali

Hyder Ali was born in 1722. He was the son of a Faujdar and he started his career as an ordinary soldier. He rose to the position as the chief of the Army due to his hard work. When a Civil War broke out in Mysore, Hyder was in



Hyder Ali

Dindigul. The king of Mysore asked for his help. After arriving at Mysore, he overthrew the king and ascended the throne of Mysore. Though he was illiterate, he was very intelligent. He treated both the Hindus and the Muslims alike. He was known for his impartial justice.

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

### Causes

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

### Course

In 1766, the British, the Marathas and the Nizam formed a coalition against Hyder Ali. But Hyder Ali was very clever and he bribed the Marathas and the Nizam and won over their support. But in 1767 Hyder Ali and the Nizam were defeated at Changma by the British. Hyder Ali captured Ambur and Mangalore and established his rule. Then he captured Baramahal, Karur, Tanjore and Cuddalore. He then besieged Madras which forced the English to sign the Treaty of Madras in 1769.

### Results

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

### Robert Clive

Robert Clive became the Governor of Bengal in 1765. During his first tenure as a governor he was known for his conquests and during his second tenure for his administrative reforms.

### Administrative Reforms

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

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

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

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the Correct answer .

- The Carnatic Wars were fought in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1736-1744                      b) 1740-1744                      c) 1746-1763
- The battle of Plassey was fought in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1764                              b) 1757                              c) 1765
- The founder of the British Empire in India was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Robert Clive                      b) Dupleix                      c) Mir Jafar
- Count-de-Lally was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at the battle of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Madras                              b) St. Thomas                      c) Wandiwash

### II) Fill in the blanks.

- The capital of Carnatic was \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Hero of Arcot was \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ made the English East India company a sovereign power in India.



4. La Bourdonnais was the French Governor of \_\_\_\_\_.

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Answer in one word.**

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

**V) Answer the following questions.**

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

**VI) Answer in Detail.**

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

**Formative Assessment**

1. On the outline map of India mark the important places of Carnatic wars.
2. Write an essay (about 15 lines) on why you think that The Battle of Plassey was a turning point in the History of India.
3. Prepare a time-line chart to show the establishment of British rule in India.

## RESOURCES

## 1. RESOURCES AND THEIR TYPES

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

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



Figure 1 Natural Resources

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

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

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

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

### Non-renewable resources

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

- Metallic minerals or minerals that contain metals in their ore form.
- Non-metallic minerals or minerals that do not contain metals in their ore form.



c) Power minerals or minerals from which energy can be produced.

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

### Coal

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

The important coal fields of the world are found in USA, Russia, Germany and the UK. In Asia, important coal fields are in China and India. In Tamil Nadu, coal is mined at Neyveli which has large reserves of lignite or brown coal. (Figure 5)

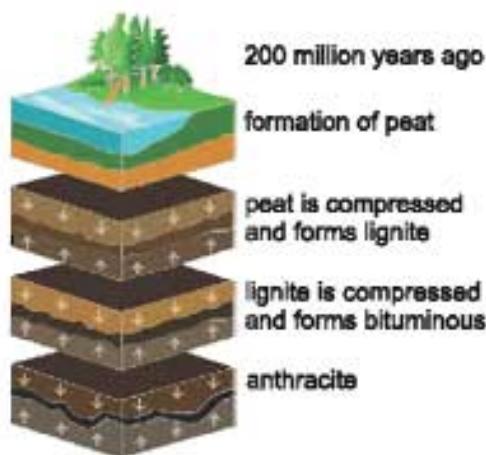


Figure 2 Formation of coal

### Oil and Natural Gas

Oil is usually found in some strata of marine sedimentary rocks like mudstone, shale, sandstone etc (Figure 3) The remains of plants and calcareous animals (shelled animals) which were buried in the Earth, were subjected to heat and pressure. They changed into oil and this is found trapped in the pore spaces of the rocks. Natural gas, which is a lighter hydro-carbon, is found in the strata above the oil.

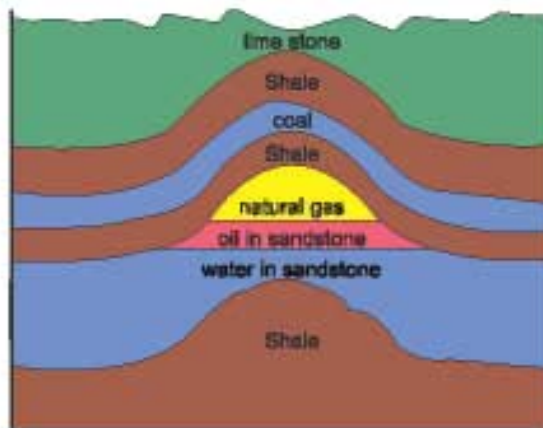


Figure 3 Formation of oil and Natural gas

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



Figure 4 Mumbai High oil Fields

Major Coal Fields of the World

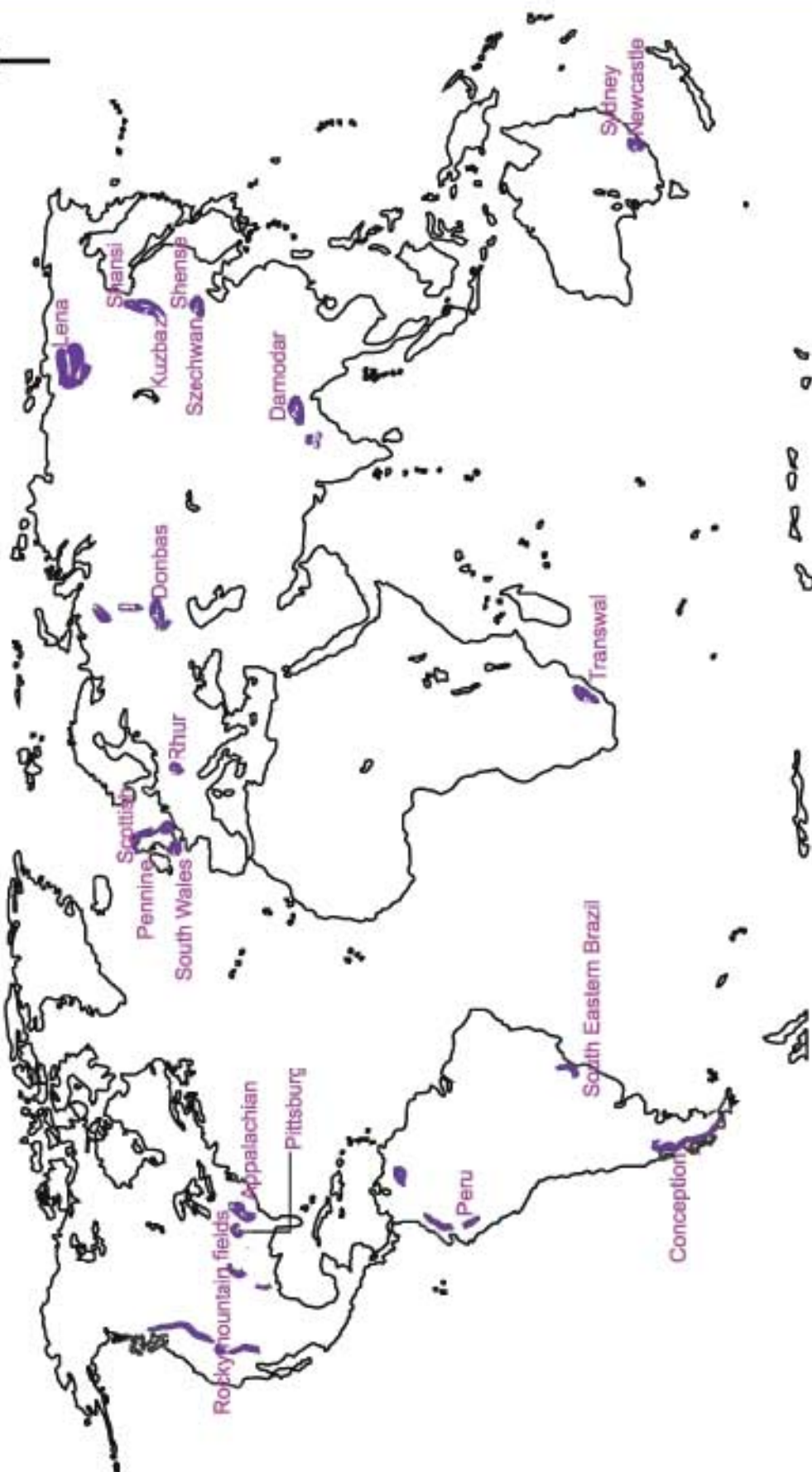


Figure 5



N

### Major Oil producing regions of the World

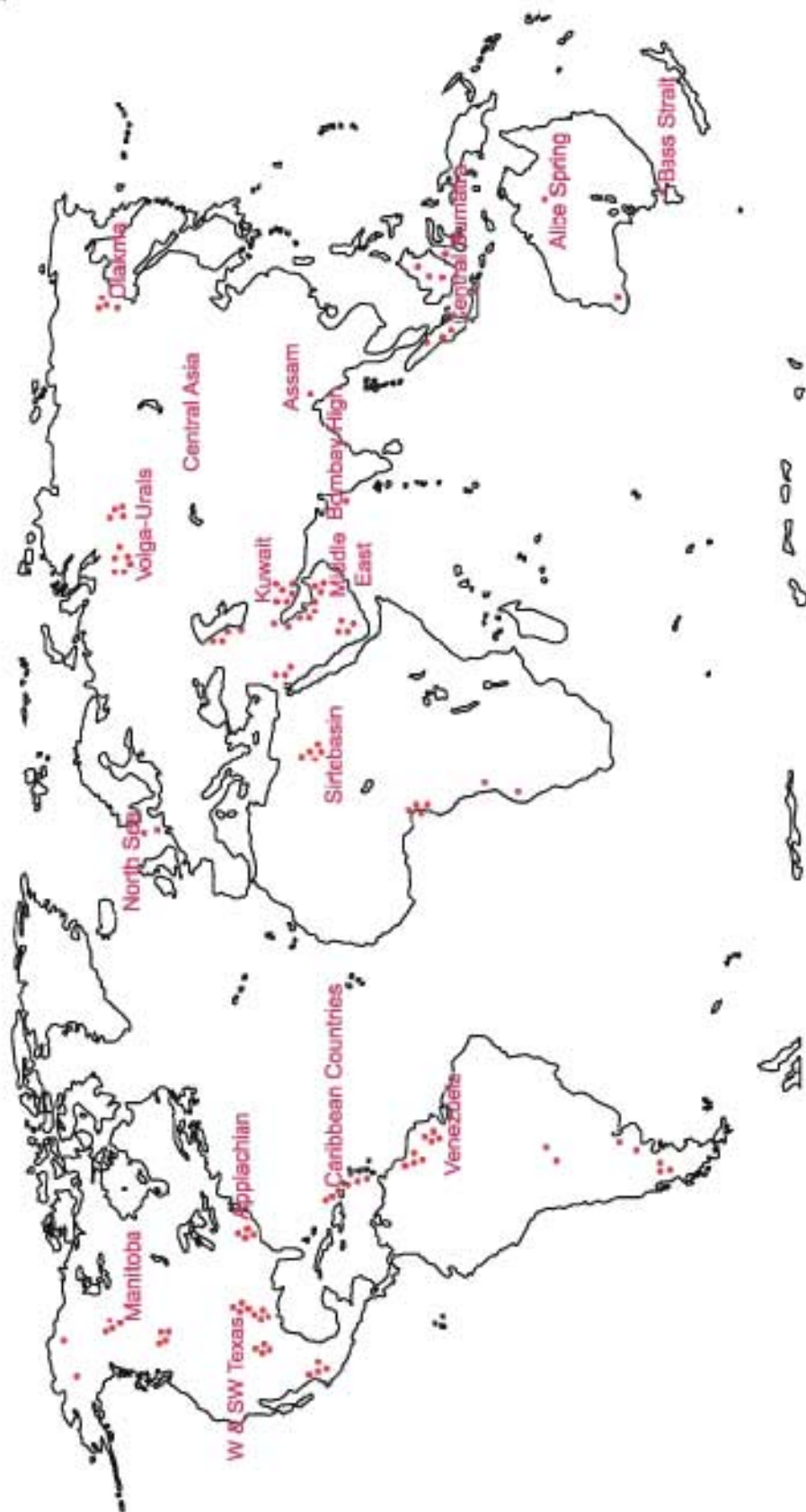


Figure 6

West Asia. It may also be found offshore in the continental shelves of the sea as in the North Sea (Figure.6). In India, major oil fields are found on shore in Assam. India's largest offshore oil field is in Mumbai High (Fig.4). Production of oil has also started developing in the Cauvery Basin.

### Nuclear Minerals

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

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

### Nuclear power plants in India

Madras Atomic Power Station, Rajasthan APS, Kaiga APS, Tarapore APS, Kakrapar APS, Narora APS and Kudankulam APS.

### Renewable Resource

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

### Hydroelectric power

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



Figure 7a. Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze

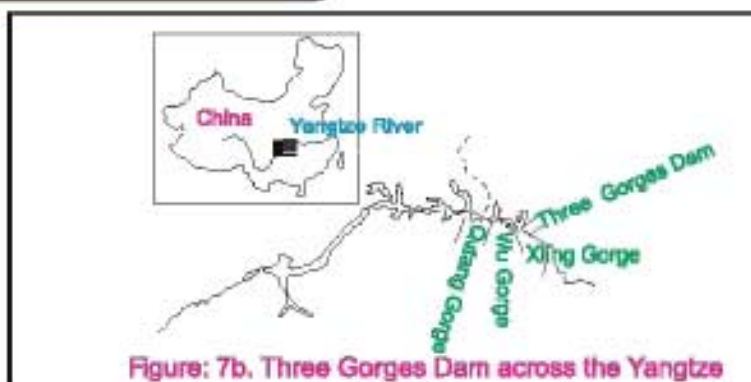


Figure: 7b. Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze



### Solar Power

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

Tropical regions have enormous potential to develop solar power. But it has not developed much because of the high cost of production. This is very expensive especially for the developing countries in the tropical regions.

### Wind Energy

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

(Source: World Wind Energy Association 2010)

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

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



Figure 8 Windmills at Aralvaimozhi

### Biomass

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



Figure 9. Jatropha plant from which biodiesel is obtained

### Conservation of Resources

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

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

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

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

**II) Choose the correct Answer.**

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

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Write Brief Answers.**

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

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

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



## Formative Assessment

### I. Activity:

Classify the following items into two categories as Natural Resources and Human made resources and paste pictures against each item.

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Land         | 2. Houses               |
| 3. Vegetation   | 4. Machines             |
| 5. Coal         | 6. Nuclear minerals     |
| 7. Buildings    | 8. Factories            |
| 9. Wind         | 10. Fishes              |
| 11. Computers   | 12. Rivers              |
| 13. Water       | 14. Minerals            |
| 15. Soil        | 16. Synthetic materials |
| 17. Mountain    | 18. Sea                 |
| 19. Wild life   | 20. Railway lines       |
| 21. Solar power | 22. Birds               |

### II. Model: Make a model and write a report.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Formation of coal. | 2. Windmill model |
|-----------------------|-------------------|

### III. Life skill:

Suppose you are going to enjoy your vacation of 15 days in an another place with your family, what will you do just before you lock the door? Put ☒ mark or ☐ mark according to the option.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Ignore everything and keep moving with your family members happily to enjoy the travel. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Switch off all the appliances (kitchen appliances, computer etc).                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Close all the taps and water pump connections.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Check the vehicles like motorbike or car especially it's fuel tank.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Switch off all the lights, fan and television points.                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Ask your mother or father to check all the above.                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### IV. Map Skill:

1. Mark the important oil producing countries of the world on a world map.

### V. Collect Pictures:

1. Collect pictures of wind farms of India and Netherlands.

## 2. RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

### Primary activities

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

### Secondary activities

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

### Tertiary activities

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



Figure 10. Banking in progress



### Quaternary Activities

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



Figure 11 Teachers



Figure 12 Doctors

### Quinary activities

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



Figure 13 Gold collar workers-Judges

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

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

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

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

**II) Choose the correct Answer.**

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

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Write Briefly.**

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

**V) Detailed answers.**

1. Discuss the different types of Economic activities of man.



### Formative Assessment

#### I. Activity:

**Word jumble** : Re arrange the following letters by using the hints.

- a. NIPKALRLOC : workers involved in tertiary activities.
- b. ROUBAL : both the skilled and unskilled workers of blue collar job.
- c. DJUESG : belonged to gold collar workers.
- d. CRAUEIULTGR : red collar workers involved in farm activities.

#### II. Collect pictures:

- 1. Collect five pictures for each of the following activities and paste it in a scrapbook.
  - a. Tertiary
  - b. Secondary
  - c. Quinary
- 2. Collect pictures of an industry and prepare a table of its activities.

#### III. Debate :

"More percentage of tertiary, quarternary and quinary activities are concentrated in developed regions of the world"

#### IV. Map skill:

In a political map of the world, mark the developed countries of the world.

## PRIMARY ACTIVITY I

## 3. TYPES OF PRIMARY ACTIVITY

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

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

## 1. Gathering

Food gathering is a primary activity in which people gather their requirements from nature. This includes the collection of fruits and roots from forests and sometimes includes hunting. This kind of activity is prevalent among remote, isolated tribal groups of people.

**Example:** Bushman of Africa, aborigines (Jarawas, (Figure14) Onges) of Andaman and Nicobar.



Figure 14. Jarawas of Andaman island

## 2. Hunting

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



Figure 15. Eskimos

Other primary activities like herding and fishing require greater organization.

## 3. Herding

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

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





**Figure 16. Masai Herdsmen of Africa**

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

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

#### 4. Fishing

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



**Figure 17. Cattle Ranching**

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

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

#### 5. Lumbering

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



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



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

fuel, furniture making, paper and pulp industry.

Temperate forests are more extensively used for two reasons - firstly the trees have softwood and secondly large number of trees of the same type are found together.

Countries like Russia, Canada and USA have large timber resources. Two-thirds of the world's industries use in wood from the temperate forests. (Figure 20)

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



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

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

## EXERCISE

### 1) Fill in the Blanks.

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



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

**II) Choose the correct answer.**

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

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Answer Briefly.**

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

**V) Answer in detail.**

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

## Formative Assessment

## I. Activity:

## 1. Word search:

M	P	R	L	U	M	B	E	R	I	N	G	G
V	L	A	G	R	I	C	U	L	T	U	R	E
K	M	A	D	R	K	V	L	P	A	R	P	T
T	H	A	S	A	B	R	S	A	T	H	L	Y
G	E	G	A	T	H	E	R	I	N	G	A	S
S	E	A	A	M	G	A	D	V	R	T	N	I
I	E	S	N	N	D	A	E	O	N	K	K	R
J	T	L	O	I	I	H	C	T	U	I	T	P
K	H	R	V	S	Y	P	R	K	R	I	O	T
A	A	T	H	A	H	I	Y	A	E	S	N	H
V	I	J	A	Y	A	S	A	R	A	T	H	Y
Y	H	T	A	R	A	S	A	Y	A	J	I	V
R	A	T	R	T	Q	S	B	C	K	J	L	W

- Collection of fruits and roots from forests.
- Arabian nomads who herds camel.
- Activity that extracts wood from forests.
- Food gatherers of Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- A primary activity that involves more interaction practiced on a larger scale.
- Food for the fish.

- Make a table with the headings Nomads, Places and Animals of the world.

## II. Discussion:

"Why is lumbering not a major activity in the tropical forests"?

## III. Do a project work on the following

- Pygmies of Africa
- Jaravas of Andamans

## IV. Map Skill:

On a world map, mark the following

- Dogger Bank
- North Sea
- Peru
- Japan
- Canada



## PRIMARY ACTIVITY I

### 4. MINING

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

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

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

#### Classification of Minerals

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

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

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

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

#### Types of Mining

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

**Surface mining** methods include a) open cast mining b) strip mining and c) alluvial mining. It is used to mine the minerals that are found closer to the earth's surface.

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



Figure 21. Open cast mining

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





Figure 22. Strip mining

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



Figure 23. Alluvial mining for gold

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

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



Figure 24. Underground Mining

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



Figure 25. Oil Rig with Derricks

### DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS

#### Metallic minerals

#### Iron Ore

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



## Major Iron and Copper Regions of the World

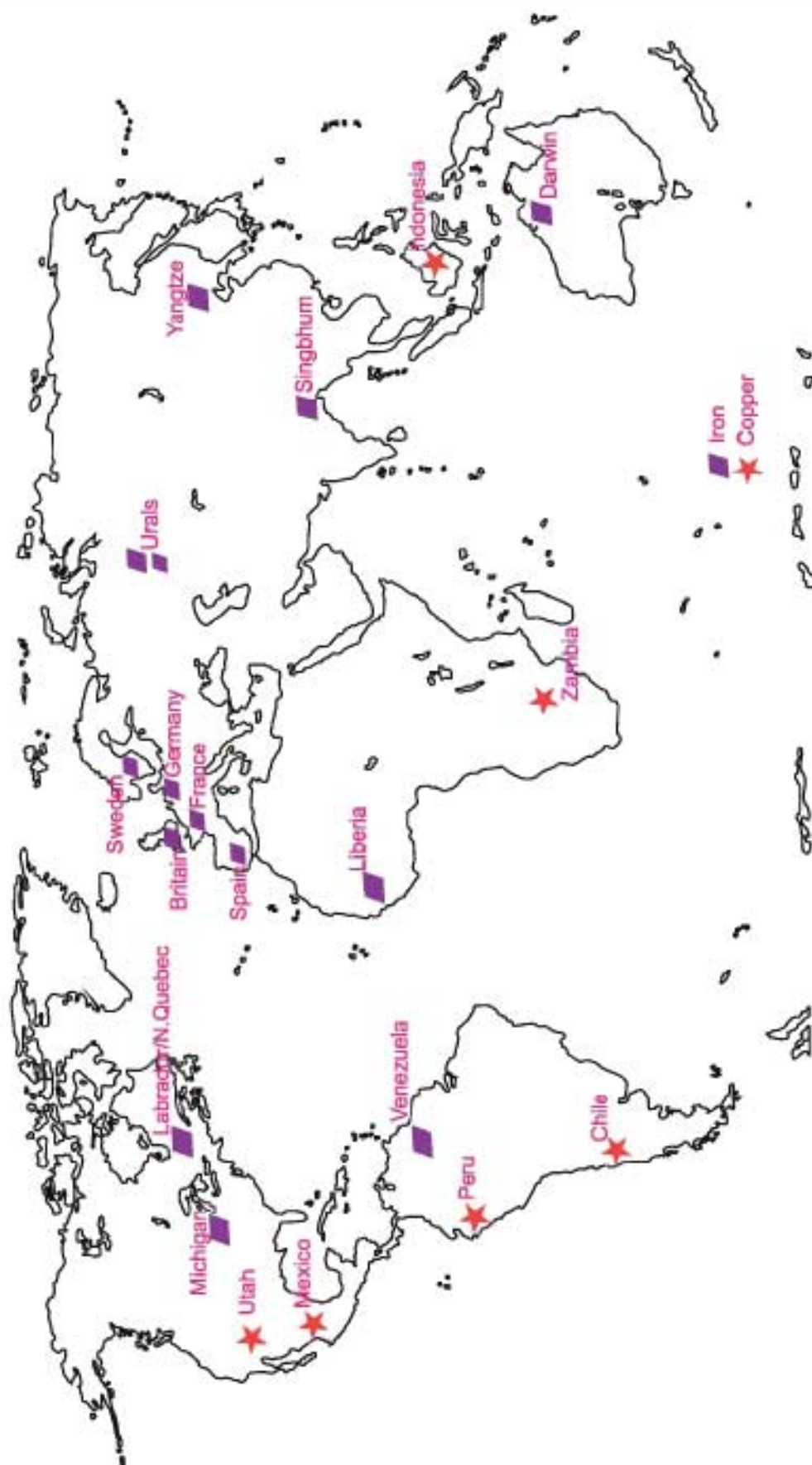


Figure 26

**Copper**

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

**Bauxite**

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

**Tin**

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

**Gold**

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

**Non-metallic Minerals**

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

**Sulphur**

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

**Mica**

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

**Asbestos**

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

**Mineral Fuels**

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

**EXERCISE****1) Fill in the blanks.**

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



**II) Choose the correct answer.**

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

**III) Match the following.**

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

**IV) Answer briefly.**

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

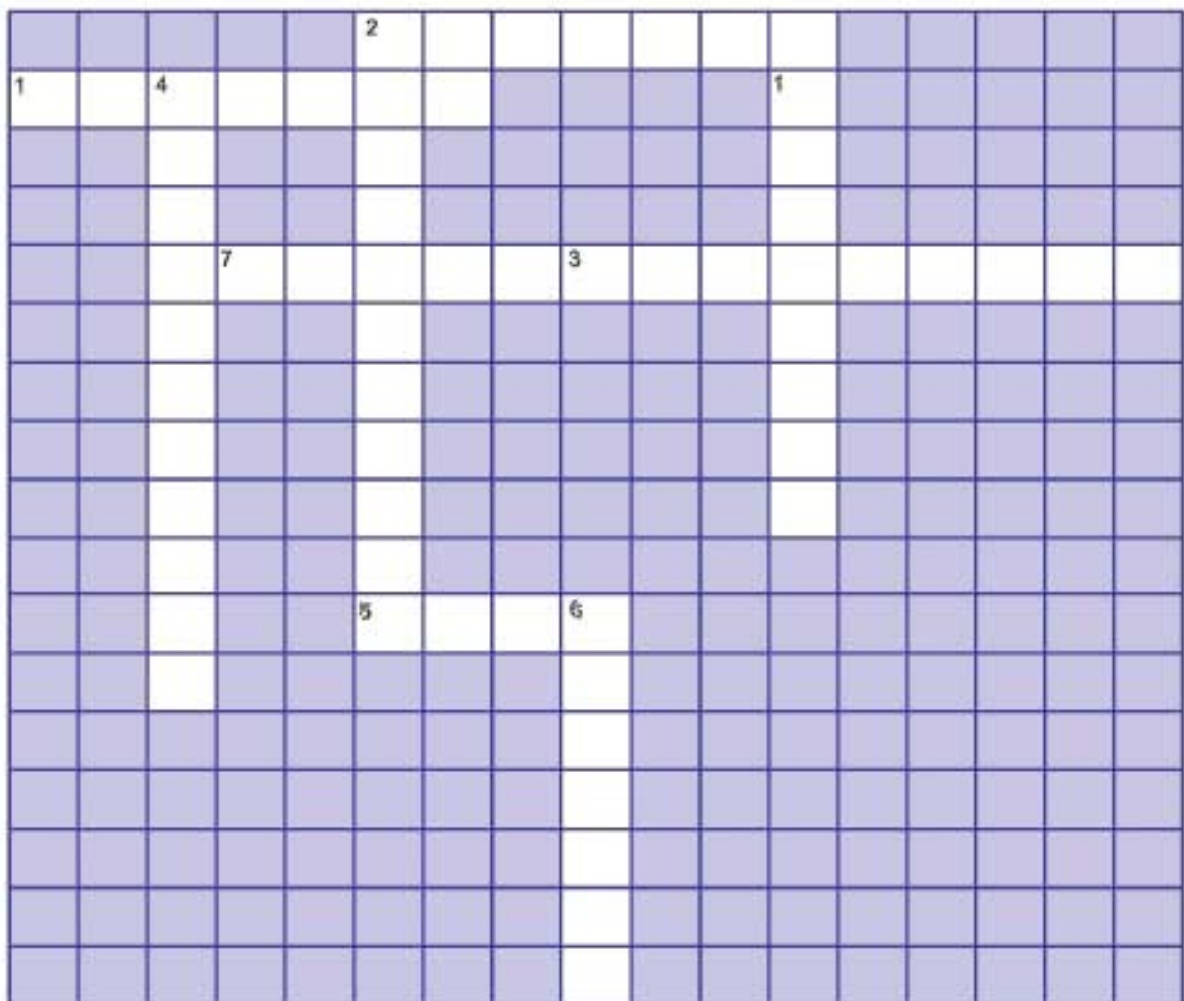
**V) Write in 200 words.**

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

## Formative Assessment

### I. Activity:

Cross word puzzle: solve it with the help of the clues given below.



#### Across:

1. An ore of Aluminium (7)
3. A type of iron ore (9)
5. Mineral extracted by placer or alluvial method (4)
7. A non metallic mineral (6)

#### Down:

1. Mining closer to the surface (9)
2. Removing long strips overlying rock and soil (11).



4. Mining at greater depths (11)
6. Tower like features at the oil fields (8).

## II. Project work:

- a. Collect pictures of different types of mining.
- b. List the minerals (metallic and non-metallic) found in different districts of our state.
- c. Do we have mining activities in our state? Do a project on any one activity and write a report on it.

## III. Map Skill:

On the world map, mark the iron ore regions.

## IV. Discussion:

1. Discuss the methods of conservation of fuel minerals.
2. Imagine a day without fuel in your house or in an industry - discuss.

## 1. NATIONAL INTEGRATION

### INDIA – A MUSEUM OF RACES

India also known as Bharat is a big country. It is the land of many religions. The Aryans settled in India during the early days. The Persians, the Greeks, the Kushans, the Huns, the Arabs, the Mongols, the Mughals and the Europeans came to India and established themselves together and evolved a new set of races. Hence our country appears to be an Ethnological Museum (Museum for Human races).

### Cultural Unity

The Indian Culture is praised as the best in the world. Culture is a product of corporate civic society. Culture may also be defined as the activities of man individually and in society. It is expressed through language, literature, religion, philosophy, customs, etc. India has achieved cultural unity by fusion of many cultures. This has made Indian society as a multicultural society.

### Languages

People speak different languages. When India became independent it was divided into various states based on the languages spoken by a large number of people in a particular region. In India almost about 845 languages are spoken now. Out of these, 22 are constitutionally

recognized languages. Hindi in Devanagiri script has been chosen as the official Language. English has been declared as an official link language.

### Literature

India is a treasure house of literature. The Vedas, Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Bhagavad-Gita, the Bible, the Quran and the Thirukkural are familiar literary works among Indians.

In Tamil, we have the Eight Anthologies [Ettuthogai]. The Ten Idylls [Pathupattu], Eighteen Didactics [Pathinenkeizh kanakku (18)]. Aimperum Kappiyangal [the Five Great Epics], The Periyapuram, Nalavenba, Kalingathuparani, Thevaram and Naalayira Divya Prabandam. These works describe historical events and also enrich the language.

The Sanskrit works of Valmiki like the Ramayana and Kalidas's Megadoodh and Shankunthala are great literary works. The Indians enjoy their literature, irrespective of caste, religion and language. In a way the Indian literature also helps to achieve National Integration.

### Festivals

India is famous for religious festivals. Hindu festivals like Deepavali, Rama Navami, Krishna Jayanthi, Durga Pooja (Navarathiri)



and Makara Sankranti (Pongal) are celebrated all over India. Muslims celebrate Milad-un-Nabi, Bakrid and Ramzan. Christians celebrate Easter and Christmas. The Sikhs celebrate Guru Nanak Jayanthi. Buddha Purnima and Mahavir Jayanthi are celebrated by



Deepavali



Christmas



Ramzan

the Buddhists and Jains. All Indians celebrate New Year's Day.

These festivals develop common brotherhood, friendship and religious tolerance.

### Customs, Habits and Heritage

People of the world admire India's rich heritage, customs and culture. The Indian heritage advocates hospitality, charity, brotherhood, love, dharma, tolerance, peace, spiritual feelings and respect for elders. All these good qualities help Indians live in unity and harmony.

### Food and Dress

In the South people prefer to eat rice where as wheat and pulses are preferred by the people in the North of India. The climatic condition of India differs from place to place, so people wear clothes made of wool, cotton, artificial fibre, leather and silk. In spite of many invasions the Indian culture remains the same, without any drastic change.

### Art and Architecture

India is famous for its architectural beauty, paintings and sculptures. The paintings at Ajantha and Ellora are world famous. The Gandhara art and sculpture speaks of the excellence of India in this field.

The temples at Kasi, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar and Puri, the famous Muslim Dargas, the Christian churches, the Sanchi

Stupa. Jain temple at Mount Abu, Sravana Belagola are the best examples of Indian architecture.

In South India, Meenakshi temple at Madurai, the Brihadeeswara temple at Tanjore, Cave temples at Mamallapuram, the Kailasanathar temples and Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchipuram, the Arunachaleswara temple at Thiruvannamalai, the temples at Vellore and Chidambaram, the



**Brihadeeswara Temple**



**Santhome Church**

Cathedral at Santhome are excellent examples of Indian art and architecture.

### Music and Dance

The Carnatic style and Hindustani style of music originated in India.

Bharathanatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathak, Manipuri and Oddissi are some of the famous dances of India. Indian music and dance play an important role in fostering unity and integrity in India.

### UNITY IN DIVERSITY

The people of India follow different customs and each region has its own food habits, clothes, caste, religion and language. They all have different environments yet they are all called Indians.

### Factors promoting National Integration

In spite of many diversities we are called Indians. Every one feels that he/she is an Indian first. It promotes our National Integration. There are other factors, which promote our National Integration. They are:

India's geographical features and its defence, Cultural heritage and cultural unity, Religious tolerance, Our National symbols, National Flag and National Anthem, the principles of Democracy, Sovereignty, Secularism and Socialism promote National Integration. The Observance of National Integration Day on 19<sup>th</sup> November every year strengthens the idea of National Integration.



## Factors affecting National Integration

India is famous for its Unity in Diversity. Still various factors affects the National Integration. They are 1. Communalism, 2. Linguism, 3. Casteism, 4. Economic disparity 5. Regional imbalances.

### Communalism

Communalism means placing one's own community above others, sometimes even above the Nation. Communalism refers to selfish aggressive attitude of one community towards another. This feeling sometimes lead to communal riots. So, we should develop the spirit of religious tolerance and the feeling of oneness.

### Linguism

In 1956 India was divided into many states on linguistic basis. In general, people of India have great love for their mother tongue. Sometimes they develop narrow-minded approach towards other languages and hate them. Therefore we must show our respect to other languages which will help to unite the people.

### Casteism

Casteism means placing ones own caste above others, sometimes even above the Nation. Social structure of India is based upon caste system. Caste creates social gradation and social grouping, which leads to social distinction, discrimination and disintegration. All men are born equal. Casteism is

against this principle. People of higher castes hesitate to mix or to make social contacts with the people of lower castes. This hinders the smooth functioning of a democracy and the growth of National Integration.

### Economic Disparity

Economic disparity means uneven distribution of wealth among the people in the society. It depends on several factors such as over population, illiteracy, lack of natural resources etc. Economic disparities exist between the rich and poor. This gap affects our Unity and Integration.

### Regional Imbalances

Regional imbalance means socio-economic disparity among the people in different regions. There are several geographical landforms in India. It creates a cultural diversity in the minds of the people. One region develops very fast because of natural and cultural resources. But another region does not develop, due to the lack of the natural and cultural resources. So poverty, unemployment problem, low standard of living, low level of per capita income cause Regional Imbalances. These Regional imbalances disturb our National Integration.

In order to achieve National Integration, people should develop the spirit of tolerance and the feeling of oneness. Language and religion should not be a hurdle on the path of development. Instead they should

be used as a tool to achieve greatness. People should remember the past glory of India and

try to establish a unique Nation which will be an eye-opener to the rest of the world.

### EXERCISE

#### I) Choose the correct answer.

- The number of recognized languages in India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 15                      b) 18                      c) 22
- The Official Language of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) English              b) Tamil                  c) Hindi
- In India, the states are divided on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) language            b) literature              c) heritage
- The National Integration Day is observed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 14<sup>th</sup> November    b) 19<sup>th</sup> November    c) 1<sup>st</sup> November

#### II) Fill in the blanks.

- India is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Cave Temples are at \_\_\_\_\_.
- Social structure of India is based upon \_\_\_\_\_ system
- The Buddhists celebrate \_\_\_\_\_.

#### III) Match the following.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Kalidasa      | The Holy Book |
| 2. The Bible     | Jain Temple   |
| 3. Mount Abu     | Amritsar      |
| 4. Golden Temple | Megadootham   |

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

- Define culture.
- Mention some of the festivals of the Hindus.
- Name some temples in South India.
- Point out the factors affecting national integration.

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

- India is a land of "Unity in Diversity" – Explain
- Explain the factors that lead to National Integration.



### Formative Assessment

1. Mark the states and capitals on a political map of India.
2. Find out the main language spoken in each of the states of India.
3. Prepare a project on the influence of Mughal and British rule in India on her culture under the following heads:
  - a. Language
  - b. Religion
  - c. Clothes
  - d. Festivals
  - e. Food
  - f. Dance and Music
  - g. Art and Architecture
  - h. Customs
  - i. Literature
  - j. Education

## 2. SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

### SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Since independence our country has faced a number of social problems. The most important problems are illiteracy, child labour and injustice to women which require immediate attention.

#### Illiteracy

Illiteracy means the inability to read and write. Illiteracy leads to ignorance. The level of literacy rate and education among the people in a country determines the development of the Nation. One of the important social problems prevailing in India is illiteracy. So India is taking serious steps to reduce the illiteracy rate.

The low level of literacy rate hinders the economic development of a country. Besides this, the society also suffers in terms of socio-economic and political problems. Similarly an illiterate person because of his/her ignorance loses an opportunity to know about the various welfare schemes provided by the Government. Moreover, illiteracy leads to the problem of child labour, female infanticide and growth of population. Thus illiteracy is a hurdle on the road to the progress and prosperity of a nation.

#### Measures to eradicate illiteracy

Right to education is one of the important Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our Constitution. University Education Commission of 1948-1949 stressed the use of

mother tongue as the medium of instruction so as to raise the level of literacy. The Educational Policy of 1968 introduced uniform pattern of [10+2+3] education all over the country. National Education Policy of 1986 (NEP) emphasizes on compulsory primary education. Non-formal education was introduced to reduce the dropout rate. National Educational Policy of 1992 introduced the "Black Board Operation" to provide basic facilities in schools. In 1991 Professor Dave's Education Commission introduced M.L.L. [Minimum Level of Learning] to improve primary education. National Literacy Mission gave importance to Adult Education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA-2002) is an effort towards Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) by community participation.

#### Measures undertaken by Tamil Nadu Government to eradicate illiteracy

Based on the above policies, the Tamilnadu Government has framed the following measures to eradicate illiteracy.

- Admitting all the children in the schools at the school going age.
- As per SSA all children should complete elementary education by 2010.
- Reducing all gender and social gap of primary stage by 2007.
- Establishing a school in an area where the population is 300 and above.



### Literary Rate (%) in India (1951 – 2011)

Cencus Year	Persons %	Male %	Female%	Male-Female Literacy gap
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	65.38	78.85	54.16	21.70
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

The Government of Tamilnadu has introduced a novel plan called "Education For All" to provide education for all children.

As per 2011 census, literacy percentage in Tamilnadu is 80.33% Male 86.81% and Female 73.86%.

U.N.O declared 1990 as the International Literacy Year and every year September 8<sup>th</sup> is celebrated as World Literacy Day.

#### Child Labour

Labourers below the age of 14 are called child labourers. India has the largest number of child labourers in the world. Child labourers in India are 4.35 million which constitutes 0.36 percent of the total population (2011) of our country.

#### Causes for the Child Labour in India

In India child labour is a social problem, because majority of the children in our country do not get proper food, clothing, shelter and education. At an early age they take up petty jobs in shops, hotels and factories. Child labour is the result of poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy.

#### Measures to eradicate the problem of Child Labour

The Employment of Children Act of 1949 raised the minimum age for employment to 14 years and later on it was raised to 17. The Plantation Labour Act of 1951 prohibits the employment of children under 12 years in plantation.

The Child Labour Act of 1986 bans the employment of a child who has not completed 14 years of age in factories and mines. National Child Labour Policy was formulated in the year 1987 to eradicate child labour. Setting up of special schools for child workers with the provision of vocational training.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our former Prime Minister was responsible for the abolition of bonded labour in 1976.

#### Injustice against women

Though women population constitutes nearly half of the total population, women are not treated equally on par with men in our society.



### Social evils against women are

Male chauvinism, Practice of Sati, Widowhood, Female infanticide, Dowry system, Denial of education etc.

### Measures taken to improve the Status of Women

The Practice of Sati was abolished by the Act of 1829. A law on Widow Remarriage was enacted in 1856. Child marriage was banned by the passing of Sarada Act in 1929 due to the efforts of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy.

The Hindu succession Act of 1956, provides daughters equal Rights in the share of the family property. The demand for dowry was declared punishable by The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976; Equal wages for Equal work, along with men. STEP (Support of Training and Employment Scheme) enable women to earn. Government of Tamilnadu has introduced "Cradle Baby Scheme" in 1992. It protects the female child from female infanticide. Tamil Nadu Government has also introduced All Women Police Station all over the state to safeguard the rights of women.

### Economic Problems

Even after independence, India faces a lot of economic problems. Some of the economic problems are poverty, unemployment, price rise and population explosion.

### Poverty

Poverty has been defined in a number of ways. The World Bank

(1990) has defined poverty as, "the inability to attain a minimal standard of living".

Poverty is a social problem in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil their basic needs of life, food, clothing and shelter. The Indian society is divided into two categories, rich and poor. One third of our population lives below poverty line.

Poverty affects the health of the people. It reduces the efficiency of the people. It leads to low production and weakens the economic growth of the nation. It results in poverty which exists both in rural and urban areas.

### Causes for poverty

Rapid increase of population, low income of the people, the price rise, Unemployment and illiteracy are the main causes of poverty in India.

### Measures to eradicate poverty

"Poverty Alleviation Programme" has been initiated by the Government.

### Through Five Year Plans

The First Five Year plan (1951-'56) was agriculture oriented, to solve the food problems. The Fourth Five Year Plan [1969-74] aimed at raising the standard of living and reduce the price level. The Fifth Five Year Plan [1974-'79] highlighted poverty alleviation.

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-'90) tried to remove poverty and to attain self-sufficiency in food production. The Tenth Five Year



Plan was introduced to double the percapita income of the people.

### Other schemes of the Government

Jawahar Rozgar Yojna employment schemes were introduced to eradicate poverty. The 20 Point Programme was introduced by former Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1975 to remove rural poverty and to uplift the downtrodden by providing economic and social justice.

### Unemployment

Unemployment is a situation where the able bodied persons willing to work, but fail to find a job that earns their living. Unemployment is one of the most disturbing problems in India.

### Causes for unemployment

The employment opportunities from agriculture and its allied activities are very limited. The advancement of science and technology reduces the use of man power. The rapid growth of population results in unemployment.

The Government of India has undertaken various measures to solve the problems of unemployment

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) in 1980 generated more jobs to the people. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which was introduced in 1983 guaranteed employment atleast to one member of every landless

family for 100 days in a year. Training for Rural Youth Employment Programme (TRYEP) of 1979 provides self employment. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was (JRY) introduced in 1989. It provides financial assistance to rural areas through village panchayats.

### Price Rise

The gap between the production and demand of the essential goods decides the price level. If there is less production and greater demand there will be an increase in the price of all commodities.

### Causes for the price rise

- Rapid growth of population.
- Low productivity in agriculture.
- Monsoon failures and poor harvest which led to food shortage.
- Smuggling, hoarding and black marketing are the other causes.

### Steps taken to control price rise

Public Distribution System [PDS] was strengthened and this enables people to procure essential commodities at reasonable prices. Government takes strict action against smuggling, hoarding and black marketing. Fair price shops and co-operative stores are opened to get essential things at lower price.

### Population Explosion

An unprecedented growth of population is known as Population Explosion.

The greatest problem of India is the population explosion. It is one of

the burning social problems. India ranks second in the world population. India occupies only 2.4% of the world area where in it supports 16.84% of the world population.

As per census of 2011, the population of our country was 121,01,93,422 persons.

### Causes for the growth of population

- High birth rate and low death rate.
- Low death rate is due to the advancement of medical science and technology.
- Epidemic diseases are eradicated.
- The infant mortality rate has declined.
- The belief of the poor in having more children would increase the income of the family.

Desire to have a male child.

### Effects of the population explosion

It affects the economic development of our country.

It leads to the problem of

poverty, price rise unemployment and several other social problems.

It leads to environmental pollution and unhygienic conditions.

11<sup>th</sup> July is observed as World Population Day

### Measures undertaken to control population growth

- Family planning.
- Increase in female literacy rate and education.
- Legal steps – to check early marriages and polygamy.
- Incentives to adopt two-children small family norms.
- Registration of marriages along with birth and death.

The people of India though had a glorious past, knowingly or unknowingly have been facing several socio-economic problems. It kept a section of the people in utter darkness. After independence due to the earnest efforts of the government, various steps have been taken to uplift the people from socio-economic backwardness. All these problems can be eradicated only by providing proper education to all the people.

## EXERCISE

### 1) Choose the correct answer.

1. National Education Policy was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 1968                      b) 1986                      c) 1996
2. The First Five Year Plan was \_\_\_\_\_ oriented  
 a) Industry                      b) Technology                      c) Agriculture



3. World Literacy Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 8<sup>th</sup> September    b) 2<sup>nd</sup> October    c) 15<sup>th</sup> July
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was abolished by the Act of 1829.  
a) Infanticide    b) Child Marriage    c) Sati

**II) Fill in the blanks.**

1. University Education Commission stressed the use of \_\_\_\_\_ as the medium of instruction.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ declared the year 1990 as the International Literacy Year.
3. The child labour act of 1986 bans the employment of a child in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Widow Remarriage Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_.

**III) Match the following.**

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Sarada Act             | - 1992               |
| 2. Equal Remuneration act | - 1976               |
| 3. Black Board Operation  | - Mrs. Indira Gandhi |
| 4. 20 Points Programme    | - 1929               |

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

1. What is illiteracy?
2. Mention some of the measures taken by the Government to improve the status of the women.
3. Define poverty.
4. What are the measures undertaken by our Government to solve the problem of unemployment?

**V) Answer the following in detail.**

1. Explain the social problems that our country has been facing since Independence.
2. What are the causes for population explosion? Explain the steps taken by the Government to overcome it.

### Formative Assessment

1. Visit a nearby village, prepare a questionnaire and collect information about social, economic, educational and health conditions of the people. Discuss in the classroom.
2. What measures would you suggest for the abolition of "Child Labourers"?
3. Collect the Information about the marginalized groups with the help of newspapers and magazines and paste it in your scrapbook.
4. Visit any construction site and conduct interview with men / women working there about,
  - i. Their working hours.
  - ii. About the wage.
  - iii. Do they get their wage daily / weekly / monthly?
  - iv. Whether they have paid equal pay for equal work? And submit your report about "Inequality of wages" between men and women labourers. Discuss in the classroom.
5. Population Explosion – Boon or Curse - Debate



'I can, I did'  
Student's Activity Record

Subject:

Sl. No.	Date	Lesson No.	Topic of the Lesson	Activities	Remarks

