The French Revolution

- The Struggle to Survive
  - French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century
  - How Subsistence Crisis Happens
  - Increase in population.
  - Increased demand for foodgrains.
  - Price of bread rose.
  - Low wages of workers.
  - Increase in the price of bread.
  - Wages did not keep pace with increase in prices.
  - Widened gap between the rich & the poor.
  - Peasants & workers participated in revolts against increasing taxes.
  - Social groups emerged.
  - Earnings through overseas trade, manufacture of woollen & silk textiles.
  - Philosophers emerged.
  - Slavery was abolished in French colonies in 1848.
  - Women started their own political clubs & newspapers to voice their interests.

- The Revolution and Everyday Life
  - Did women have a Revolution?
  - The Abolition of Slavery
  - France abolishes Monarchy and becomes a Republic
  - The Reign of Terror
  - Robespierre’s rule in France was known as ‘Reign of Terror’
  - Laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages & prices were issued.

- Outbreak of the Revolution
  - A Directory rules France
  - Rise of Napoleon
  - Power was distributed among the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
  - Rights like right to life, freedom of speech equality before law, etc., were introduced

- Constitutional Monarchy
  - John Locke
  - Criticised the divine & absolute right of the monarch.

- France becomes a Constitutional Monarchy
  - Rousseau
  - Idea of government based on social contract between people & their representatives.

- A Growing Middle Class
  - Montesquieu
  - Proposed division of power within the govt. between the legislative, the executive & the judiciary.

- Did women have a Revolution?
  - Women started their own political clubs & newspapers to voice their interests.

- The French Revolution
  - France abolishes Monarchy and becomes a Republic
  - The Reign of Terror
  - Robespierre’s rule in France was known as ‘Reign of Terror’
  - Laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages & prices were issued.

- Outbreak of the Revolution
  - A Directory rules France
  - Rise of Napoleon
  - Power was distributed among the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
  - Rights like right to life, freedom of speech equality before law, etc., were introduced

- Constitutional Monarchy
  - John Locke
  - Criticised the divine & absolute right of the monarch.

- France becomes a Constitutional Monarchy
  - Rousseau
  - Idea of government based on social contract between people & their representatives.

- A Growing Middle Class
  - Montesquieu
  - Proposed division of power within the govt. between the legislative, the executive & the judiciary.
The Russian Revolution

• Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions, they opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
• Radicals wanted a nation in which govt. was based on the majority of a country's population.
• Conservatives opposed to radicals and liberals.

• Communist parties were formed like Communist Party of Great Britain.
• USSR style of government was not in keeping with the ideals of Russian Revolution.
• International reputation of USSR as a socialist country declined.

• New cities came up, railways expanded and Industrial Revolution occurred.
• Brought men, women and children to factories, work hours were long and wages poor.

• Formed an international body—The Second International.
• Set up funds to help members in times of distress, demanded reduction of working hours and rights to vote.

• Acute problem of grain supplies.
• Collectivisation of farms to reduce shortages.

• Bolsheviks kept industries & banks nationalised, permitted peasants to cultivate land.

• Conflict between Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks.
• Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising.

• Demand a Constitution.
• Prices of essential goods rose, real wages declined.
• Bloody Sunday over 100 workers were killed who went to Winter Palace to present petition.

• Set up a newspaper, mobilised workers and organised strikes.

• Ruled by Tsar Nicholas II.
• Majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity.

• Most people were agriculturists major exporters of grain, railway network extended.
Mind map: Learning made simple

Chapter-3

Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

- Both psychological & financial efforts.
- Supporters of Weimer Republic were attacked.
- Soviets of workers and sailors established
- Hyperinflation, a situation of high rise in prices prevailed.
- Wall street exchange crashed in 1929.
- Great Economic Depression started with the sale of 13 mn shares.
- Fear of proletarianisation filled the society.
- Hitler was given the highest position in the cabinet of ministers.
- He sent his enemies, the Communists, to concentration camps.
- Economic recovery through full production and full employment.
- Created racial community by eliminating the “undesirables” (Jews, Gypsies, etc.)

Knowledge about the Holocaust
- Holocaust, atrocities & sufferings endured by Jews during the Nazi killing operations.

The Years of Depression
- Political Radicalism and Economic Crises
  - Soviets of workers and sailors established
  - Hyperinflation, a situation of high rise in prices prevailed.

Birth of the Weimar Republic
- The Effects of the War
- The Destruction of Democracy
  - Hitler was given the highest position in the cabinet of ministers.
  - He sent his enemies, the Communists, to concentration camps.

The Nazi Worldview
- The Art of Propaganda
  - Nazis made great use of language and media
  - Nazi ideas were spread through images, posters, films, etc.

Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity
- The Nazi Cult of Motherhood
  - Boys were aggressive, masculine, steel hearted,
girls were told to be good mothers & rear

Youth in Nazi Germany
- The Nazi Worldview
  - Fulfillment of the racial utopia
- The Nazi Worldview
  - The Nazi Cult of Motherhood
    - Economic recovery through full production and full employment.

Knowledge about the Holocaust
- Holocaust, atrocities & sufferings endured by Jews during the Nazi killing operations.
Forest Society and Colonialism

Why Deforestation?
- First World War and Second World War had major impact.
- People's need for agricultural land led them into conflict with forest department.
- Conservation of forests, rather than collecting timber became more important.

How did Forest Rules Affect Cultivation?
- Government banned shifting cultivation which displaced many communities from their homes in forests.
- Forest laws banned people from killing animals for their survival and sport.
- People started trading in forest products like rubber, spices, fibres, etc.

Who could Hunt?
- People were displaced from villages and forced to work free for the forest department.
- Believed that each village was given its land by Earth.
- Showed respect to the spirit of rivers, forests and mountains.

Forest Transformations
- New Developments in Forestry
- War and Deforestation
- Dutch Scientific Forestry
- Samin's challenge

Samin's challenge
- Brandongdiensten, a system of imposing rents on land being cultivated in forest and exempting some villages if they provided free labour, buffaloes for cutting.
- Argued that the state had not created the wind, water, earth & wood.

Forestry in Java
- The Woodcutters of Java
- Production of commercial crops like jute, sugar, wheat & cotton.
- Forests were considered unproductive, thus, to be brought under cultivation.
- Regular supply of wood for navy and railway line sleepers.

Plantations
- People started trading in forest products like rubber, spices, fibres, etc.
- Planted with tea, coffee and rubber.
- Forestry
- The Rise of Commercial Forestry
- New Trades, New Employments and New Services and

The Fears of the People
- The People of Bastar
- The People of Baster
- People were displaced from villages and forced to work free for the forest department.
- Believed that each village was given its land by Earth.
- Showed respect to the spirit of rivers, forests and mountains.

How were the Lives of People Affected?
- Kalangs was a community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators.
- Planted with tea, coffee and rubber.
- First World War and Second World War had major impact.
- People's need for agricultural land led them into conflict with forest department.
- Blandongdiensten, a system of imposing rents on land being cultivated in forest and exempting some villages if they provided free labour, buffaloes for cutting.

Low hopes?
- How were lives of people affected?
- How did forests rule affect cultivation?
- Why deforestation?
- New developments, new employment and new services in forests

How did Forest Rules Affect Cultivation?
- Government banned shifting cultivation which displaced many communities from their homes in forests.
- Forest laws banned people from killing animals for their survival and sport.
- People started trading in forest products like rubber, spices, fibres, etc.

Who could Hunt?
- People were displaced from villages and forced to work free for the forest department.
- People were displaced from villages and forced to work free for the forest department.
- Believed that each village was given its land by Earth.
- Showed respect to the spirit of rivers, forests and mountains.

How were the Lives of People Affected?
- Kalangs was a community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators.
- Planted with tea, coffee and rubber.
- First World War and Second World War had major impact.
- People's need for agricultural land led them into conflict with forest department.
- Blandongdiensten, a system of imposing rents on land being cultivated in forest and exempting some villages if they provided free labour, buffaloes for cutting.
Chapter 5: Pastoralists in the Modern World

- Adverse effects of droughts are pastures dried cattle starved.
- Decline in animal stock
- Masai society divided into two categories: elders & warriors.
- Chiefs appointed by colonial government survived the devastation of war & drought.
- Poor pastoralists were deeply affected.
- Restricted by the borders of the reserves.
- Not allowed to enter the markets in white areas.

- Gujar Bakanwals of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh.
- Bhotiyas, Sherpas, Kinnaur is of Himalayas.
- They have cyclical movement between summer and winter pastures.

- Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh.
- Bhotiyas, Sherpas, Kinnaur is of Himalayas.
- They have cyclical movement between summer and winter pastures.

- Dhangars of Maharashtra.
- Gollas, Kurumas, Kurubas of Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.
- Banjaras in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, MP & Maharashtra.
- Raikas in Rajasthan.

- Reduced the number of cattle in their herds, discovered new pastures.
- Some bought land & settled down.
- Pastures converted into cultivated fields.
- Shortage of forage for animals & the deterioration of animal stock.

- Dhangars of Maharashtra.
- Gollas, Kurumas, Kurubas of Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.
- Banjaras in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, MP & Maharashtra.
- Raikas in Rajasthan.

- Pastures converted into cultivated fields.
- Shortage of forage for animals & the deterioration of animal stock.
- Reduced the number of cattle in their herds, discovered new pastures.
- Some bought land & settled down.

- Dhangars of Maharashtra.
- Gollas, Kurumas, Kurubas of Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.
- Banjaras in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, MP & Maharashtra.
- Raikas in Rajasthan.

- Reduced the number of cattle in their herds, discovered new pastures.
- Some bought land & settled down.

- Dhangars of Maharashtra.
- Gollas, Kurumas, Kurubas of Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.
- Banjaras in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, MP & Maharashtra.
- Raikas in Rajasthan.

- Reduced the number of cattle in their herds, discovered new pastures.
- Some bought land & settled down.
Peasants and Farmers

- Peasants cultivated on strips of land.
- Allotment of strips of land of varying quality to villagers.
- Rest was common land, with access to all villagers.

Peasants faced challenges:
- Reduced dependence on labourers.
- Landowners cut the wages and the number of workmen they employed.
- Increased demand of foodgrains to feed the increasing population.
- Prices of foodgrains sky rocketed.

The coming of Modern Agriculture in England
- New demands for grain
- Introduction of Threshing Machines
- The coming of modern technology

What happened to the poor?
- The poor could not collect firewood from forests and graze their cattle on commons.
- Work became insecure, employment uncertain, poor had no work.

The westward movement of white settlers
- Agrarian expansion, westward movement of white settlers.
- Indian cleared the land for cultivation and sowed corn and wheat.

Mechanisation reduced the need for labour.
- Farmers took loans to buy machines, but found it difficult to pay back.

Increased demand of wheat raised its prices.
- Spread of railways made transportation easy.

Reduced dependence on labourers.
- Landowners cut the wages and the number of workmen they employed.

Through a system of advances
- Dust storms blew over southern plains
- They converted into blizzards
- Whole region turned into dust bowl.

Radical innovations in agricultural technology and new lands under cultivation to increase food-grain production.
- Enclosures to make long-term investments on land & crop rotation to improve soil.

Large volumes were supported by Bengal.
- Farmers were unwilling to grow opium because it required the best land, pulses could not be grown there.

EIC bought tea and silk from China and paid with opium.

How did opium come to China?
- Through a system of advances
- Dust storms blew over southern plains
- They converted into blizzards
- Whole region turned into dust bowl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peasants &amp; Farmers</th>
<th>The Age of Enclosures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased demand of foodgrains to feed the increasing population.</td>
<td>Radical innovations in agricultural technology and new lands under cultivation to increase food-grain production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prices of foodgrains sky rocketed.</td>
<td>Enclosures to make long-term investments on land &amp; crop rotation to improve soil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tread with China
- The trade with China
- The Indian Farmer and Opium Production
- The Age of Enclosures
- New demands for grain

EIC bought tea and silk from China and paid with opium.

Shifting Machines
- The introduction of Threshing Machines
- The coming of modern technology

Mechanisation reduced the need for labour.
- Farmers took loans to buy machines, but found it difficult to pay back.

The westward movement of white settlers
- Agrarian expansion, westward movement of white settlers.
- Indian cleared the land for cultivation and sowed corn and wheat.

Increased demand of wheat raised its prices.
- Spread of railways made transportation easy.

Reduced dependence on labourers.
- Landowners cut the wages and the number of workmen they employed.

Through a system of advances
- Dust storms blew over southern plains
- They converted into blizzards
- Whole region turned into dust bowl.

Radical innovations in agricultural technology and new lands under cultivation to increase food-grain production.
- Enclosures to make long-term investments on land & crop rotation to improve soil.

Large volumes were supported by Bengal.
- Farmers were unwilling to grow opium because it required the best land, pulses could not be grown there.

EIC bought tea and silk from China and paid with opium.

How did opium come to China?
- Through a system of advances
- Dust storms blew over southern plains
- They converted into blizzards
- Whole region turned into dust bowl.

Radical innovations in agricultural technology and new lands under cultivation to increase food-grain production.
- Enclosures to make long-term investments on land & crop rotation to improve soil.
What is Democracy?

- A form of government in which the rulers are elected by people.

Why Democracy?

- Major decisions by elected leaders.
- Free and fair electoral competition.
- One person, one vote, one value.
- Rule of law and respect for rights.

Broader Meanings of Democracy

- No one goes hungry to bed in a truly democratic country.
- Every citizen plays equal role in decision making with equal information, basic education, equal resources.

Features of Democracy

- Better government as it is more accountable.
- Improves quality of decision making.
- Deals with differences & conflicts.
- Enhances the dignity of citizens.
- Allows us to correct its own mistakes.

Arguments for Democracy

- Leaders keep changing, leading to instability.
- All about political competition and power play.
- Leads to corruption as it is based on electoral competition.

Arguments against Democracy

- Major decisions by elected leaders.
- Free and fair electoral competition.
- One person, one vote, one value.
- Rule of law and respect for rights.
**Constitutional Design**

- **Towards a New Constitution**
  - Apartheid government ended.
  - Most extensive rights given to citizens.

- **Struggle against Apartheid**
  - A system of racial discrimination in South Africa.
  - Divided people on the basis of colour (black & white) coloured.

- **Democratic Constitution**
  - All inequalities removed from India.

- **Philosophy of the constitution**
  - Statement of basic values is called Preamble.
  - India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
  - To ensure Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity to all citizens.

- **Guiding values of the Indian Constitution**
  - Procedure for choosing the persons who govern the country.
  - Rights provided to citizens so that government's actions are limited.

- **The Dream and the Promise**
  - In 1928, Motilal Nehru & eight Congress leaders drafted a constitution.
  - Inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom, equality, etc.
  - Leaders were inspired by ideals of French Revolution, Bill of Rights in US, etc.

- **The Path to Constitution**
  - In 1928, Motilal Nehru & eight Congress leaders drafted a constitution.
  - Inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom, equality, etc.
  - Leaders were inspired by ideals of French Revolution, Bill of Rights in US, etc.

- **Why do we need a Constitution?**
  - A set of written rules accepted by all people.
  - Generates a degree of trust necessary for different kind of people to live together.
  - Specifies how the govt. will be constituted.
  - Limits the power of govt.
  - Expresses the aspirations of people of creating a good society.

- **Making of the Indian Constitution**
  - 299 members wrote the Indian Constitution.
  - Some members were namely, Dr. Rajendra Prasad (first President of India), Jaipal singh (founder of Jharkhand Party), H.C. mookherjee.

- **Drafted the constitution.**
  - 299 members wrote the Indian Constitution.
  - Some members were namely, Dr. Rajendra Prasad (first President of India), Jaipal singh (founder of Jharkhand Party), H.C. mookherjee.
### Electoral Politics

**Why elections?**
- People can choose who will make laws, form the government and take major decisions (Representatives).
- Everyone should be able to choose.
- Something to choose from, parties and candidates should offer real choice to the voters.
- Choice should be offered at regular intervals.
- Candidate preferred by people should get elected.
- Free & fair elections.

**Is it good to have political competition?**
- Regular electoral competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders.
- It may cause divisions & ugliness, but finally helps to force political parties & leaders to serve the people.

**Why do we need elections?**
- People's participation is measured by voter turnout figures.
- Interest of voters in election has been increasing, poor, illiterate, underprivileged, everybody participates.
- Both the ruling & the losing parties have to accept the results of the elections.

**What makes an election democratic?**
- Area based system of representation.
- For weaker sections like SC, ST & OBC.
- List of people who can and who cannot vote (Above 18 years).
- Any person above 25 years of age can become candidate.
- Have to fill nomination form & give money as security deposit.

**Challenges to free and fair elections**
- Independent Election Commission
- Popular Participation
- Acceptance of election outcome.

**What makes Elections in India Democratic?**
- Independent Election Commission
- Popular Participation
- Acceptance of election outcome.

**Our System of Elections**
- Nomination of candidates
- Election Campaign
- Polling and counting of votes
- Electoral Constituencies
- Reserved Constituencies
- Voter's list

**Who is a candidate?**
- Any person above 25 years of age can become candidate.
- Have to fill nomination form & give money as security deposit.

**Voting takes place in a polling booth.**
- Done through EVMs, which are opened after a few days & each candidate's vote is counted.

**Candidates contact voters, leaders address election meetings, focus public attention.**

---

**Electoral Constituencies**
- For weaker sections like SC, ST & OBC.
- List of people who can and who cannot vote (Above 18 years).

**Voter's list**
- Area based system of representation.
Chapter 10: Working of Institutions

- The Prime Minister & the Cabinet are institutions that take all important policy decisions.
- Civil Servants are responsible for the implementation of minister's decision.
- Supreme court settles disputes between citizens and the government.
- Office Memorandum, an order issued by GOI on August 13, 1990.
- Declared 27% in government services for SEBC.
- President (Head of the State) and highest formal authority in country.
- Prime Minister (Head of the govt.)
- President and two Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha constitute the Parliament.
- Need for Political Institutions

- The Decision Makers
- A Government Order
- Decision Taken?

- Working of Institutions

- Parliament
- Two Houses of Parliament
- The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
- The House of the People (Lok Sabha)
- The final authority for making laws in any country.
- Exercises control on the govt.
- Controls all the money that governments have.
- Highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues.

- The President
- Prime Minister & Council of Ministers
- Political Executive
- Political and Permanent Executive
- Council of Ministers usually have 60 to 80 Ministers.
- Cabinet Ministers, top level leaders of ruling party, Ministers of State with independent charge, incharge of smaller Ministries, Ministers of State, assist Cabinet Ministers.

- President (Head of the State) and highest formal authority in country.
- Prime Minister (Head of the govt.)
- President and two Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha constitute the Parliament.

- Civil Servants are responsible for the implementation of minister's decision.
- Supreme court settles disputes between citizens and the government.

- Office Memorandum, an order issued by GOI on August 13, 1990.
- Declared 27% in government services for SEBC.

- All the courts at different levels in a country put together are called the Judiciary.
- Indian Judiciary consists of Supreme Court for the entire nation, High Courts in the States, District Courts & courts at local level.

- Elected by MPs & MLAs.
- Supreme commander of the President (Head of the State) and highest formal authority in country.
- Prime Minister (Head of the govt.)
- President and two Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha constitute the Parliament.

- Need for Political Institutions
- The Decision Makers

- A Government Order

- Decision Taken?

- Working of Institutions

- Parliament
- Two Houses of Parliament

- The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
- The House of the People (Lok Sabha)

- The final authority for making laws in any country.
- Exercises control on the govt.
- Controls all the money that governments have.
- Highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues.

- The President
- Prime Minister & Council of Ministers
- Political Executive
- Political and Permanent Executive

- Council of Ministers usually have 60 to 80 Ministers.
- Cabinet Ministers, top level leaders of ruling party, Ministers of State with independent charge, incharge of smaller Ministries, Ministers of State, assist Cabinet Ministers.

- Civil Servants are responsible for the implementation of minister's decision.
- Supreme court settles disputes between citizens and the government.

- Office Memorandum, an order issued by GOI on August 13, 1990.
- Declared 27% in government services for SEBC.

- All the courts at different levels in a country put together are called the Judiciary.
- Indian Judiciary consists of Supreme Court for the entire nation, High Courts in the States, District Courts & courts at local level.

- Elected by MPs & MLAs.
- Supreme commander of the
Chapter 11: Democratic Rights

- Right to freedom of press, information and education.
- Free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years.
- Right to property, right to vote.
- Right to Equality.
- Right to Freedom.
- Right against Exploitation.
- Right to freedom of Religion.
- Cultural and Educational Rights.
- Right to Constitutional Remedies, which is itself a Fundamental Right. It makes other rights effective.
- Public Interest Litigation (PIL) if any right is violated which is against social or public interest.

- Reasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law.
- Citizens need rights to express their opinion, form political parties.
- Rights protect minorities.
- Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong.

- Population was ethnic Albanian Muslims, but Serbs in majority.
- Milosevic, serb nationalist wanted Serbs to dominate.
- Albanians were mercilessly killed.
- Country is ruled by a hereditary king.
- The king selects the legislature and the executive.
- Citizens cannot form political parties and political organizations.
- No freedom of religion, every citizen is required to be Muslim.
- Women are subjected to many public restrictions.

- About 600 people were secretly picked up by US forces & put in prison.
- Prisoners were tortured and not allowed to meet anyone or approach courts.
- Albanians were mercilessly killed.
- Prisoners were tortured and not allowed to meet anyone or approach courts.

- Life Without Rights
- Rights in a Democracy
- Reasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law.
The Story of Village Palampur

- Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages & towns.
- Transports like bullock carts, tongas, bogeys, jeeps, etc. are available.
- Electric powered tubewells are available.
- Story of an imaginary village.

- Palampur is a place of:
  - Water, forests, minerals.
  - People like educated worker, manual workers.
  - Tools, machines, buildings
  - Raw materials and money in hand.

- The story of Palampur is:
  - Land is fixed.
  - In rainy season (Kharif) jowar & bajra is grown.
  - Potato between October & December.
  - In winter (rabi) wheat is sown.

- Careful utilisation of land:
  - Modern methods have overused natural resource base.
  - Loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.

- People have insufficient land for cultivation:
  - About 1/3rd people are landless.
  - Cultivation from small plots doesn’t bring adequate income.

- The capital needed in farming:
  - Who will provide the labour?
  - Who will provide the land?

- The capital needed in farming includes:
  - Physical Capital
    - Land
  - Human Capital
  - Human knowledge
  - Fixed capital
    - Tools, machines, buildings
  - Working capital
    - Raw materials and money in hand.

- Labour Organisation of Production includes:
  - Introduction
  - Non-Farm Activities in Palampur

- Non-Farm Activities in Palampur includes:
  - Jaggery manufacturing, An example of small scale manufacturing in Palampur
  - The shopkeepers of Palampur, Transport, a fast developing sector

- The shopkeepers of Palampur includes:
  - Items sold are rice, wheat, sugar, tea, etc.
  - Riksha, tonga, jeep, tractor, etc.

- The shopkeepers of Palampur are:
  - Dairy the other common activity
  - Jaggery manufacturing, An example of small scale manufacturing in Palampur

- The shopkeepers of Palampur are also farming in Palampur:
  - Dairy the other common activity
  - Jaggery manufacturing, An example of small scale manufacturing in Palampur

- Dairy the other common activity includes:
  - Items sold are rice, wheat, sugar, tea, etc.
  - Riksha, tonga, jeep, tractor, etc.

- Jaggery manufacturing, An example of small scale manufacturing in Palampur includes:
  - An example of small scale manufacturing in Palampur

- The capital needed in farming includes:
  - Physical Capital
    - Land
  - Human Capital
  - Human knowledge
  - Fixed capital
    - Tools, machines, buildings
  - Working capital
    - Raw materials and money in hand.

- Labour Organisation of Production includes:
  - Introduction
  - Non-Farm Activities in Palampur

- Non-Farm Activities in Palampur includes:
  - Jaggery manufacturing, An example of small scale manufacturing in Palampur
  - The shopkeepers of Palampur, Transport, a fast developing sector

- The shopkeepers of Palampur includes:
  - Items sold are rice, wheat, sugar, tea, etc.
  - Riksha, tonga, jeep, tractor, etc.

- The shopkeepers of Palampur are also farming in Palampur:
  - Dairy the other common activity
  - Jaggery manufacturing, An example of small scale manufacturing in Palampur

- Dairy the other common activity includes:
  - Items sold are rice, wheat, sugar, tea, etc.
  - Riksha, tonga, jeep, tractor, etc.

- Jaggery manufacturing, An example of small scale manufacturing in Palampur includes:
  - An example of small scale manufacturing in Palampur
People as Resource

- Population is an asset, rather than liability.
- Ability to contribute in creation of Gross National Product.
- Human resource is developed into Human Capital Formation.

Unemployment exists when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs.
- Seasonal Unemployment (people are jobless during some months of the year).
- Disguised Unemployment (people appear to be employed).
- Educated Unemployment (educated youths are not able to find jobs).

Unemployment

Meaning

Types

Urban

Rural

Economic Activities by Education

Three Sectors

Two Parts

Population

Quality of Health

Health

Education

Helps a person to realise his potential & the ability to fight illness.
- Unhealthy person is a liability for organisation.

Contributes towards the growth of society.
- Enhances national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

Non-Market activities (production for self-consumption).
- Market activities (performed for pay or profit).

Primary (agriculture, forestry fishing, etc)
- Secondary (manufacturing).
- Tertiary (trade, transport, banking, etc).

Men and Women

Contributes towards the growth of society.
- Enhances national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.
**Poverty as a Challenge**

**Introduction**
- Challenges ahead
- Anti-Poverty Measures

**Causes of Poverty**
- Low level of economic development under British administration.
- High growth rate of population.
- Substantial reduction in global poverty.
- Proportion of poor is different in every state.
- Bihar & Orissa are the poorest states.
- Decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, etc.
- Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, urban casual labour, rural agricultural labour households.

**Anti-Poverty Measures**
- Poverty reduction.
- Providing health care, education, and job security for all, etc.
- It is hunger and lack of shelter.
- Lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.
- Lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level.
- Poor people are ill-treated at farms, factories, hospitals, etc.
- Greater probability of certain communities of becoming or remaining poor in coming years (Members of backward caste, widow, etc.)

**Vulnerable Groups**
- Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, urban casual labour, rural agricultural labour households.
- Proportion of poor is different in every state.
- Bihar & Orissa are the poorest states.
- Decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, etc.

**Global Poverty Scenario**
- Substantial reduction in global poverty.
- Proportion of poor is different in every state.
- Bihar & Orissa are the poorest states.
- Decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, etc.

**Poverty as seen by social scientists**
- Poor have to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people.
- Excluded from enjoying social equality.
- Greater probability of certain communities of becoming or remaining poor in coming years (Members of backward caste, widow, etc.)

**Poverty Estimates**
- Method to measure poverty based on income or consumption levels.
- Income or consumption level falls below given “minimum level” necessary to fulfill basic needs.
- Latest estimates indicate a significant reduction in the number of poor in India.
Food Security in India

What is Food Security?
- It means availability of food, accessibility (food is within reach of every person), and affordability (individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe & nutritious food).
- To ensure food at all times.
- To assist poorest section & sometimes people above poverty line at the time of national disaster or calamities.
- Landless people with little or no land to depend upon, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services, etc.
- In urban areas, people who are employed in ill-paid occupations & casual labour market.

Why food security?
- To ensure food at all times.
- To assist poorest section & sometimes people above poverty line at the time of national disaster or calamities.
- Landless people with little or no land to depend upon, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services, etc.
- In urban areas, people who are employed in ill-paid occupations & casual labour market.

Who are food-insecure?
- Landless people with little or no land to depend upon, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services, etc.
- In urban areas, people who are employed in ill-paid occupations & casual labour market.

What is Buffer Stock?
- Stock of foodgrains, namely wheat & rice procured by the govt. through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- Minimum Support Price, a preannounced price paid to farmers.
- Distribution of foodgrains at a lower price than the market price, known as Issue Price.

Role of Cooperatives in food security
- Cooperatives play a crucial role in ensuring food security by providing fair prices for essential commodities like milk and vegetables.
- They help in distributing foodgrains at lower prices through government regulated ration shops.

Current Status of Public Distribution System
- India is aiming at self-sufficiency in foodgrains since Independence.
- Green Revolution in production of wheat & rice.
- Country has avoided famine.

Universal.
- Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) for backward blocks.
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for poor, non-poor, BPL, APL.
- Antyodya Anna Yojana (AAY) for poorest of the poor.
- Annapurna Scheme (APS) for indigent senior citizens.
- National Food Security Act (NFSA) for priority households.

• Around 94% fair price shops in Tamil Nadu are by cooperatives.
• In Delhi, Mother Dairy provides milk & vegetables to consumers at controlled rates.
• In Gujarat, Amul is cooperative in milk & milk products.
• In Maharashtra, Academy of Development Science (ADS) facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks.

Food distribution by FCI through government regulated ration shops.
- Ration shops also known as Fair Price Shops.
- Three kinds of ration cards: (a) Antyodaya cards for the poorest (b) BPL cards for those below poverty line. (c) APL cards for all others.
Chapter-16

India - Size and Location

Northern Hemisphere
- **Latitudes:** 8°4'N and 37°6'N
- **Longitudes:** 68°7'E and 97°25'E

India’s Neighbours
- Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north west.
- China (Tibet), Nepal & Bhutan in the north.
- Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.
- Southern neighbours are two island countries: Sri Lanka and Maldives
- Sri Lanka is separated by the Palk Strait & the Gulf of Mannar.

Landmass of India has
- **Area:** 3.28 million square km.
- **Land boundary:** 15,200 km.
- **Length of coast line:** 7,516.6 km.
- **Standard Meridian:** 82°30'E

India & the World
- Central location between the East & the West Asia.
- Trans Indian Ocean routes connect West European countries & East Asian countries.
- Various passes across northern mountains provided passages to ancient travellers.
- Routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities.
Physical Features of India

- **Northernmost range** is known as Himadri or the Inner Himalayas.
- **Range south of the Himadri** is known as Himachal or the Lesser Himalayas.
- **Outermost range** is called the Shiwaliks.

- **The Indus, the Ganga & the Brahmaputra.**

- **Konkan Coast**
- **Kannad Plain**
- **Malabar Coast**
- **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**
- **Eastern Coast**
- **Western Coast**
- **Lakshadweep**

- **The Islands**

- **Lies close to the Malabar coast of Kerala.**
- **Small coral islands.**
- **Kavaratti island** is the administrative headquarters.

- **Big in size, numerous & scattered.**
- **An elevated portion of submarine mountains.**

- **Kashmir & Himachal Himalaya from west to east.**
- **Kumaon Himalayas** lying between Satluj & Kali rivers.
- **Nepal Himalayas** lying between Kali & Tista rivers.
- **Assam Himalayas** between Tista & Dihang rivers.
- **Purvachal Himalayas.**

- **Northern Circar**
- **Coromandel**
- **Three seas**
- **The Indus, the Ganga & the Brahmaputra.**
- **The Punjub Plain, the Ganga**
Drainage

- Rises in Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar.
- Rises in the Amarkantak hills in MP.
- Rises from the slopes of Western Ghats.
- Rises from a spring near Mahabaleshwar.

Role of Rivers in the Economy

- Basic natural resource
- Attracted settlers from ancient times.
- Used for irrigation, navigation, etc.

River Pollution

Due to growing domestic, municipal, industrial, agricultural demand.

Drainage Systems in India

Artificial Lakes
- Eg. - Guru Gobind Sagar

Fresh Water Lakes
- Eg. - Sambhar lake.

Salt Water Lakes
- Eg. - Wular lake, Dal lake, Bhimtal, etc.

Ox-bow Lakes
- Eg. - Chilika lake, Pulicat lake, Kolleru lake.

The Indus River System

- Fed by Gangotri Glacier.

The Brahmaputra River System

- Fed by Gangotri Glacier.

The Ganga River System

- Rises in the Satpura ranges in MP.
- Rises from the highlands of Chhattisgarh.
- Rises from the Brahmagiri range of Western Ghats.
• Monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing water to set the agricultural activities.
• River valleys which carry this water also unite as a single river valley unit.

• Climate refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time.
• Weather refers to the state of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time.

• Six major controls: latitude, altitude, pressure and wind system, distance from the sea (continentality), ocean currents, and relief features.

• Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent, due to which subcontinent has mild winters.

• Differential heating and cooling of land and water.
• Shift of the position of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).
• Presence of the high-pressure area, east of Madagascar.
• Tibetan plateau gets intensely heated during summer.
• Movement of westerly jet stream and tropical easterly jet stream.

• Monsoon winds are not steady, but pulsating in nature.
• With its arrival, the normal rainfall increases and continues for several days, which is known as burst.
• Withdrawal is a gradual process, which begins in north-western states of India.

• 400 cm rainfall in parts of western coast and north-eastern India; 60 cm in western Rajasthan, parts of Gujarat, Haryana & Punjab.
• Low rainfall in interior of Deccan Plateau and east of Sahyadri.
• Snowfall in Himalayan region.
Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

- Natural vegetation is a plant community grown naturally without human aid.
- Large number of animals, birds & fish species.
- Shares 5 to 8 percent of the world's amphibians, reptiles & mammals.

India is rich in its fauna

- 14 biosphere reserves have been set up.
- Provided financial and technical assistance to many Botanical Gardens.
- Many animal protection projects started.

Steps taken by government to protect flora & fauna

- Different types of soil and different types of vegetation.

Types of Vegetation

- Mangrove Forests
- Tropical Evergreen Forests
- Montane Forests
- Tropical Deciduous Forests
- The Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- Wet temperate forests
- Temperate forests
- Alpine vegetation
- Tundra vegetation

Wild Life

- Dense mangroves with roots of the plants submerged in water.
- Common trees: Keora, Agar, etc.
- Common animals: Turtles, Snakes, etc.

- Trees shed their leaves for 6 to 8 weeks in dry summer.
- Common trees: Sai, Peepal, etc.
- Common animals: Lizards, Snakes, etc.

- Trees are scattered & have long roots.
- Common plants: Palms, Cacti, etc.
- Common animals: Fox, Wolf, etc.

- No definite time for trees to shed their leaves.
- Common trees: Ebony, Mahogany, etc.
- Common animals: Lemur, Deer, etc.

- Affects the natural vegetation directly & indirectly.
- Different types of soil and different types of vegetation.

- Temperature. • Photoperiod (Sunlight)
- Precipitation

- Plants & animals in an area which are interdependent & interrelated.
- Biome is a very large ecosystem having distinct types of vegetation and animal life.

- Temperature
- Photoperiod (Sunlight)
- Precipitation

- Large number of animals, birds & fish species.
- Shares 5 to 8 percent of the world's amphibians, reptiles & mammals.

India is rich in its fauna

- 14 biosphere reserves have been set up.
- Provided financial and technical assistance to many Botanical Gardens.
- Many animal protection projects started.

Steps taken by government to protect flora & fauna

- Different types of soil and different types of vegetation.

Types of Vegetation

- Mangrove Forests
- Tropical Evergreen Forests
- Montane Forests
- Tropical Deciduous Forests
- The Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- Wet temperate forests
- Temperate forests
- Alpine vegetation
- Tundra vegetation

Wild Life

- Dense mangroves with roots of the plants submerged in water.
- Common trees: Keora, Agar, etc.
- Common animals: Turtles, Snakes, etc.

- Trees shed their leaves for 6 to 8 weeks in dry summer.
- Common trees: Sai, Peepal, etc.
- Common animals: Lizards, Snakes, etc.

- Trees are scattered & have long roots.
- Common plants: Palms, Cacti, etc.
- Common animals: Fox, Wolf, etc.

- No definite time for trees to shed their leaves.
- Common trees: Ebony, Mahogany, etc.
- Common animals: Lemur, Deer, etc.

- Affects the natural vegetation directly & indirectly.
- Different types of soil and different types of vegetation.

- Temperature. • Photoperiod (Sunlight)
- Precipitation

- Plants & animals in an area which are interdependent & interrelated.
- Biome is a very large ecosystem having distinct types of vegetation and animal life.

- Temperature
- Photoperiod (Sunlight)
- Precipitation

- Large number of animals, birds & fish species.
- Shares 5 to 8 percent of the world's amphibians, reptiles & mammals.

India is rich in its fauna

- 14 biosphere reserves have been set up.
- Provided financial and technical assistance to many Botanical Gardens.
- Many animal protection projects started.

Steps taken by government to protect flora & fauna

- Different types of soil and different types of vegetation.

Types of Vegetation

- Mangrove Forests
- Tropical Evergreen Forests
- Montane Forests
- Tropical Deciduous Forests
- The Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- Wet temperate forests
- Temperate forests
- Alpine vegetation
- Tundra vegetation

Wild Life

- Dense mangroves with roots of the plants submerged in water.
- Common trees: Keora, Agar, etc.
- Common animals: Turtles, Snakes, etc.

- Trees shed their leaves for 6 to 8 weeks in dry summer.
- Common trees: Sai, Peepal, etc.
- Common animals: Lizards, Snakes, etc.

- Trees are scattered & have long roots.
- Common plants: Palms, Cacti, etc.
- Common animals: Fox, Wolf, etc.

- No definite time for trees to shed their leaves.
- Common trees: Ebony, Mahogany, etc.
- Common animals: Lemur, Deer, etc.

- Affects the natural vegetation directly & indirectly.
- Different types of soil and different types of vegetation.

- Temperature. • Photoperiod (Sunlight)
- Precipitation

- Plants & animals in an area which are interdependent & interrelated.
- Biome is a very large ecosystem having distinct types of vegetation and animal life.

- Temperature
- Photoperiod (Sunlight)
- Precipitation

- Large number of animals, birds & fish species.
- Shares 5 to 8 percent of the world's amphibians, reptiles & mammals.

India is rich in its fauna

- 14 biosphere reserves have been set up.
- Provided financial and technical assistance to many Botanical Gardens.
- Many animal protection projects started.

Steps taken by government to protect flora & fauna

- Different types of soil and different types of vegetation.

Types of Vegetation

- Mangrove Forests
- Tropical Evergreen Forests
- Montane Forests
- Tropical Deciduous Forests
- The Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- Wet temperate forests
- Temperate forests
- Alpine vegetation
- Tundra vegetation

Wild Life

- Dense mangroves with roots of the plants submerged in water.
- Common trees: Keora, Agar, etc.
- Common animals: Turtles, Snakes, etc.

- Trees shed their leaves for 6 to 8 weeks in dry summer.
- Common trees: Sai, Peepal, etc.
- Common animals: Lizards, Snakes, etc.

- Trees are scattered & have long roots.
- Common plants: Palms, Cacti, etc.
- Common animals: Fox, Wolf, etc.

- No definite time for trees to shed their leaves.
- Common trees: Ebony, Mahogany, etc.
- Common animals: Lemur, Deer, etc.

- Affects the natural vegetation directly & indirectly.
- Different types of soil and different types of vegetation.

- Temperature. • Photoperiod (Sunlight)
- Precipitation

- Plants & animals in an area which are interdependent & interrelated.
- Biome is a very large ecosystem having distinct types of vegetation and animal life.

- Temperature
- Photoperiod (Sunlight)
- Precipitation

- Large number of animals, birds & fish species.
- Shares 5 to 8 percent of the world's amphibians, reptiles & mammals.

India is rich in its fauna

- 14 biosphere reserves have been set up.
- Provided financial and technical assistance to many Botanical Gardens.
- Many animal protection projects started.

Steps taken by government to protect flora & fauna

- Different types of soil and different types of vegetation.

Types of Vegetation

- Mangrove Forests
- Tropical Evergreen Forests
- Montane Forests
- Tropical Deciduous Forests
- The Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- Wet temperate forests
- Temperate forests
- Alpine vegetation
- Tundra vegetation

Wild Life

- Dense mangroves with roots of the plants submerged in water.
- Common trees: Keora, Agar, etc.
- Common animals: Turtles, Snakes, etc.

- Trees shed their leaves for 6 to 8 weeks in dry summer.
- Common trees: Sai, Peepal, etc.
- Common animals: Lizards, Snakes, etc.

- Trees are scattered & have long roots.
- Common plants: Palms, Cacti, etc.
- Common animals: Fox, Wolf, etc.
Population

- Refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country/territory during a specific period of time.
- Children (below 15 years).
- Working Age (15-59 years).
- Aged (Above 59 years).
- Birth rate.
- Death rate.
- Migration (Internal or International).

Population Growth and Processes of Population Change

- Population Growth
- Age Composition
- Sex Ratio
- Literacy rates
- Occupational Structure

Processes of Population Growth/Change

- Only informed and educated citizens can make intelligent choices and undertake research and development projects.
- Distribution of population according to different types of occupation is referred to as occupational structure.
- Occupations are classified as: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.

Age groups

- Age group of 10 to 19 years
- Constitutes one-fifth of the total population.
- High nutrition requirements.

India’s population on March 2001 was 1,028 million
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state.
- Lakshadweep is least populous.

- Calculated as the number of persons per unit area.
- Rugged terrain & unfavourable climatic conditions are responsible for sparse population in areas like Arunachal Pradesh.
- Northern Plains and Kerala in South have very high population densities because of flat plains with fertile soil & abundant rainfall.

- Number of females per 1000 males in the population.
- Only informed and educated citizens can make intelligent choices and undertake research and development projects.

National Population Policy

- NPP 2000 provides policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education, reducing infant mortality rate, universal immunisation of children, promoting delayed marriage for girls.

India’s population

- India’s population on March 2001 was 1,028 million
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state.
- Lakshadweep is least populous.

- Calculated as the number of persons per unit area.
- Rugged terrain & unfavourable climatic conditions are responsible for sparse population in areas like Arunachal Pradesh.
- Northern Plains and Kerala in South have very high population densities because of flat plains with fertile soil & abundant rainfall.

- Number of females per 1000 males in the population.
- Only informed and educated citizens can make intelligent choices and undertake research and development projects.

National Population Policy

- NPP 2000 provides policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education, reducing infant mortality rate, universal immunisation of children, promoting delayed marriage for girls.