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CLASS 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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MEMORISE

- ⇒ Split the cards and toss a coin to decide who goes first.
- ⇒ One of you will read aloud the term on the card and the other will define it.
- ⇒ Take turns and the first one to get 10 correct answers, wins!

TEST

- ⇒ Split the cards and alternatively ask questions to each other.
- ⇒ Keep a tally of correct answers. Whoever gives maximum correct answers, wins!
- ⇒ Rapid Fire Round: Take all the cards and see who gets the most correct answers in 5 minutes.

PRACTICAL

- ⇒ Pick a card, call out the experiment name and tell your friend to narrate all the steps of the exercise.
- ⇒ Prompt any considerations, mistakes, errors and ask about variables, if any.
- ⇒ Make sure to ask about any hazards or risks.

MAP WORK

- ⇒ Pick a card, call out the map name and tell your friend to narrate all the important places to be marked on it.
- ⇒ Also make sure there is differentiation between Physical & Political maps.
- ⇒ Make sure to ask about any other important features of this region.

1. THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Rise of Nationalism

- The concept of nationalism emerged in Europe during the nineteenth century.
- It marked the downfall of feudalism and the beginning of nationalism.
- The French Revolution of 1789 was the first clear expression of nationalism.
- Revolutionary France saw the first political experiment in liberal democracy.
- Napoleon Bonaparte incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.
- The Napoleonic Code was introduced in 1804.
- The Code established equality before the law and abolished all privileges based on birth.
- It also abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
- Treaty of Vienna—In 1815, representatives of the European powers—Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
- After the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815, the European government adopted the idea of Conservatism.

REVISE

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- The Congress of Vienna divided Italy into smaller states and territories that was controlled by Austria and Spain.
- The Bourbon Dynasty was reinstated.
- After 1815, several liberals began working in secret societies all over Europe. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini.
- He was the part of a secret society called Carbonari.
- Mazzini founded two underground societies : Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- In 1831, he was sent into exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- He believed in the unification of the small kingdoms and principalities in Italy.
- The revolution of 1831 failed but his ideas later inspired Cavour who unified Italy in 1870.

TIP : The French Revolution initiated the movement towards the modern nation-state and also played a key role in the birth of nationalism across Europe.

Did you know?

Carbonari were liberals promoting the establishment of constitutional monarchies in the Italian states and were angry at the Vienna settlement.

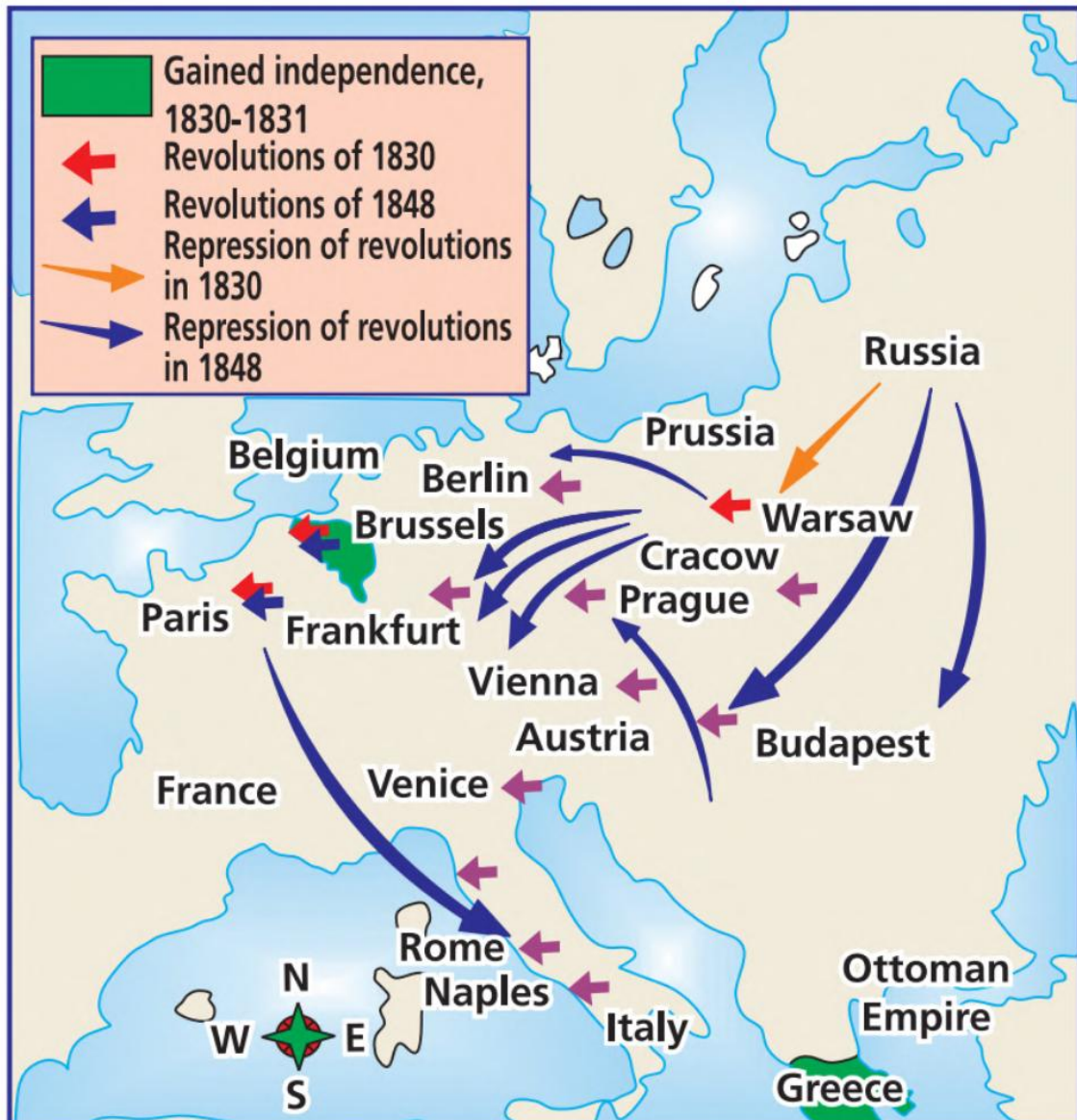
THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

The Age of Revolutions: 1830–1848

- The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries in 1830.
- Culture and language played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.
- Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.
- After 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce changes.
- The nationalist feelings were widespread among the Germans.
- They tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.

REVISE

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



Unification of Italy and Germany

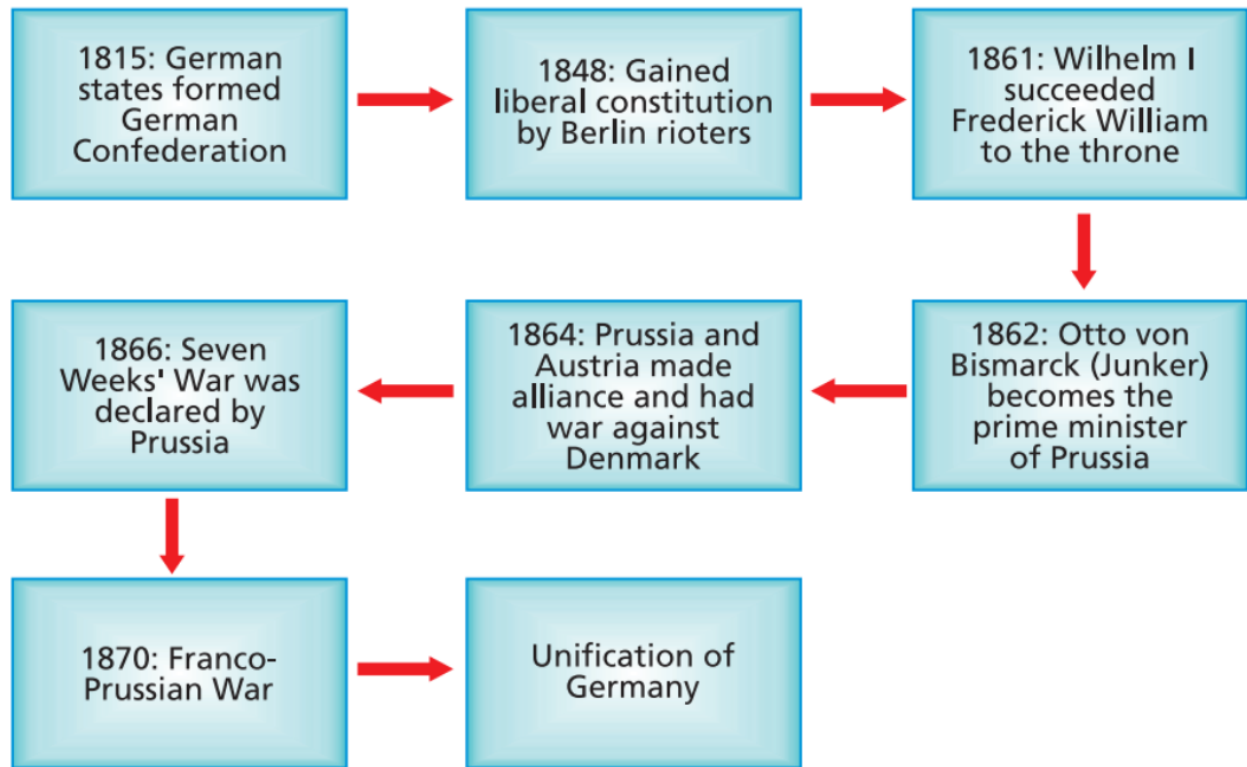
- Otto von Bismarck carried out the process of unification of Germany.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- Prussia emerged victorious after fighting three wars over seven years against the combined forces of Austria, Denmark and France and the process of unification of Germany was completed.
- On 18th January 1871, the new German Empire headed by the German Emperor Kaiser William I was declared.
- Cavour led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. Italy was divided into 7 states. Sardinia-Piedmont was the only region ruled by an Italian princely house.
- The unification of Italy started with the secret societies formed by Mazzini.
- Count Cavour with his tactful diplomacy with France defeated the Austrians and freed the Northern Italy.
- In 1860, Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into Southern Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers.
- In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy.

REVISE

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



Visualising the Nation; Nationalism and Imperialism

- Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.
- They represented a nation as if it were a person. Nations were portrayed as female figures.
- Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation.
- In France she was christened Marianne.
- She was characterized by the ideas of Liberty and Republic.
- Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.
- Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- She is shown wearing a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.
- The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
- A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
- The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans and the downfall of Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- The Balkans became an area of conflict.
- Matters became more complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
- The Balkans based their independence for political rights on nationality. They used history to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by foreign powers.
- Thus, the rebellion nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their lost independence.
- At the same period, there was great rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies.
- Russia, Austro-Hungary, Germany and England were bent on countering each other in the Balkans and extending its own control over the area.
- This led to a series of wars in the regions and finally, it became the flash point of the First World War.
- There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- Many countries in the world which had been colonized by the European powers in the 19th century began to oppose imperial domination.
- The anti-imperial movements developed nationalism and formed independent nation-states.
- The European ideas of nationalism were not followed everywhere but the people developed their specific variety of nationalism.
- However, the idea that societies should be organized into 'nation-states' became natural and universal.
- By the last quarter of nineteenth-century nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war.
- The idealistic liberal democratic sentiment of nationalism no longer retained.
- Many countries in the world that were colonized by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination.

2. NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Unit 1 : India and the contemporary World-II

The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement

- ➔ The First World War led to a huge increase in defence expenditure.
- ➔ The war was financed by war loans and by increasing taxes. Custom duties were raised.
- ➔ The prices of items doubled between 1913 and 1918.
- ➔ The common people were the worst sufferers because of price rise.
- ➔ Crops failed in many parts of India. Influenza epidemic further aggravated the problem.
- ➔ After returning from Africa, Mahatma Gandhi advocated Satyagraha.
- ➔ Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places in India.
- ➔ The Satyagraha brought Gandhiji into close touch with the masses.
- ➔ Some early satyagraha movements organized by Gandhi were:
 - (i) The Peasants' Movement in Champaran in 1916.
 - (ii) The Peasants' Movement in Kheda in 1917.
 - (iii) The Mill workers' Movement in Ahmedabad in 1918.

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 in spite of opposition of the Indian members.
- The Act gave enormous powers to the government and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- On 6th April, 1919, Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.
- The call of strike got huge response.
- The British administration decided to clamp down on the nationalists. Several local leaders were arrested. Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.
- On 10th April 1919, in Amritsar, the police fired upon a peaceful procession. This provoked widespread attacks on government establishments.
- Martial law was imposed in Amritsar and the command of the area was given to General Dyer.
- The infamous Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13th April 1919.
- General Dyer blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd. Hundreds of people were killed in the incident.
- Mahatma Gandhi called-off the movement as he did not want violence to continue.
- The Ottoman Turkey was defeated in the First World War. There were rumours about a harsh peace treaty likely to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor; who was the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa).

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- A Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 to defend the Khalifa. This committee had leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. They also wanted Mahatma Gandhi to take up the cause to build a united mass action.
- At the Calcutta Session of the Congress in September 1920, the resolution was passed to launch a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat and also for swaraj.
- Some of the proposals of non-cooperation movement:
 - (i) Surrender the titles which were awarded by the British Government.
 - (ii) Boycott of civil services, foreign goods, army, police, courts, legislative councils and schools.
 - (iii) Launch full civil disobedience campaign, if the government persisted with repressive measures.
- People began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.
- But this movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons.
- From the cities, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside. Some of the popular Non-Cooperation movements were:
 - (i) The Peasants' Movement in Awadh
 - (ii) Tribal Peasants Movement
 - (iii) Swaraj in Plantation

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement

The basic aims of the Non-Cooperation Movement were as follows:

- Attaining the position of self-government within the British Empire.
- Removing of the Rowlatt Act and compensating the 'Punjab wrong'
- Restoring the 'Khilafat institution'.

Suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement

The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended on February 4, 1922, as a crowd of people turned violent and burnt a police station in which 23 policemen were killed. Before it, 3 people were killed in police firing. Gandhi felt that the movement was going out of control. Therefore, Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation movement.

Impact of the Non-cooperation Movement

- The Non-Cooperation Movement became a mass agitation.
- It introduced new confidence among the people.
- The Indian National Congress transformed from a deliberative assembly into a moral fighting force.
- It fostered Hindu-Muslim unity by merging the Khilafat movement with this Non-cooperation movement.
- It broke the myth that the British rule was for the betterment of the Indians.
- Foreign goods were boycotted and eliminated from the markets.

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- Liquor shops were picked and foreign cloth was burnt in large bonfires.
- The import of foreign cloth reduced to half between 1921 to 1922. The value of these goods drastically dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.
- In a large number of places, merchants, peasants and traders refused completely to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- Khadi cloth was normally more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
- Similarly, the boycott of British Institutions created a problem for many students and teachers.
- For the movement to show its success, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones.
- These institutions took time to come up.
- So students and teachers began moving back to government schools and lawyers restarted their work in government courts.

Tip: The various movements and protests that occurred during British rule helped in arousing the feeling of oneness and nationalism among Indians.

Did you know?

The Non-Cooperation Movement was one of Gandhi's first organized acts of large-scale civil disobedience (satyagraha).

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Civil Disobedience Movement

- In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **Simon Commission:** The British Government constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.
- All the members in the Commission were British, the Indian leaders opposed the Commission.
- The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan '**Simon Go Back**'.
- Salt March was started by Gandhiji on 12th March 1930.
- The Salt March marked the beginning of the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.
- Thousands of people broke the salt law in different parts of the country.
- On the morning of 6th April 1930, Gandhiji broke the salt law by making salt.
- Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference in London as an 'equal'.
- Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression.

REVISE

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934 it lost its momentum.

Route of Dandi March



NATIONALISM IN INDIA

People's Participation & the Sense of Collective Belonging

- The rich peasant communities of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh; women from all across the country and a large number of merchants and industrialists supported this movement.
- The industrial working class didn't participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Nationalist movement spreads when people belonging to different regions and communities begin to develop a sense of collective belongingness.

Tip: The Civil Disobedience Movement was an important milestone in the history of Indian nationalism. The Indians understood that through non-violence and passive resistance they could wage political wars.

3. THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Unit 1 : India and the Contemporary World-II

The Pre-modern World and the Nineteenth Century

- ➔ Globalization refers to an economic system that has emerged since the last 50 years or so.
- ➔ The various countries of the world have been interconnected through trade and through exchange of thoughts and cultures.
- ➔ The silk routes are a good example of pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.
- ➔ The trade route which linked China to the western world and to other countries is called the Silk Route.
- ➔ The Silk Route existed before the Christian Era, and persisted till the fifteenth century.
- ➔ Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand.
- ➔ Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands that they travelled.
- ➔ Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange.
- ➔ Noodles travelled from China to different parts of the world.
- ➔ Potato brought dramatic changes for the life of people of Europe. The people in Europe could now eat better and live longer.

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

- The peasants of Ireland became so dependent on potato that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died due to starvation. This famine is known as Irish Famine.
- **Conquest, disease and trade:** The discovery of new sea route not only helped in expanding the trade but also in European conquest over other parts of the world.
- The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was the germs such as those of small-pox that they carried on their person.
- The Americans had been isolated from the world and they had no immunity against smallpox.
- When the Europeans reached there, they carried the germs of small-pox along with them. The disease wiped off the whole communities in certain parts of America. And thus, the Europeans could easily get control of the American.
- In the 18th century, China and India were among the world's richest countries.
- However, from the 15th century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation.
- Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade.

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

- **The Nineteenth Century (1815–1914):** The world changed drastically during 19th century.
- Economic, political, social, cultural and technological factors interacted in complex ways to transform societies and reshape external relations.
- Economists identify three types of movement or 'flows' within international economic exchanges.
 - (i) The flow of trade
 - (ii) The flow of labour
 - (iii) The movement of capital
- Due to increase in population from the late 18th century, the demand for food grains in Britain had increased.
- The government also restricted the import of corn.
- 'Corn Laws' were imposed.
- Abolition of 'Corn Laws' meant that food could be imported at much cheaper rate than at what it could be produced in Britain.
- British farm produce was unable to compete with cheaper imports.
- Vast areas of land were left uncultivated and a large number of people became unemployed. People migrated to cities.
- Many people also migrated overseas.
- By 1890, a global agricultural economy had taken shape.
- **Technology** definitely played an important role in globalizing the world economy during this period. Some of the major technological innovations were the railways, steamship and telegraph.

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

- Trade in meat shows a very good example of benefit of technology on the life of common people.
- Till the 1870s, animals were shipped live from America to Europe and then slaughtered when they arrived there.
- Meat was hence an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor.
- Arrival of refrigeration technology changed the picture.
- It helped in better utilization of space in the ships and in better availability of meat for the Europeans and thus prices fell.
- In 1880s **Rinderpest**, a fast spreading cattle plague hit Africa.
- It was carried by infected cattle imported from Britain Asia and destroyed 90 percent of the livestock.
- In the late 19th century, the Europeans strengthened their power in Asia and Africa.
- In India, **Indentured labourers** were being employed who were transferred to any country on contract for a specific amount of wage and time.
- Recruitment was done by agents by providing false information about modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions and final destination.
- Nineteenth-century indenture has been described as a 'new system of slavery'.

REVISE

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

- Indentured labour was finally abolished in 1921 in India.
- With the advent of industrialisation, British cotton manufacture began to expand, and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries.
- Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain.
- Indigo used for dyeing cloth was another important export for many decades.
- British manufactures flooded the Indian market.
- The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Thus, Britain had a 'trade surplus' with India.
- Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries – that is, with countries from which Britain was importing more than it was selling to.



THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

The Inter-War and Post-War Economy

- The First World War was the first modern industrial war.
- It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc., on a massive scale.
- Britain borrowed large sums of money from the US banks as well as the US public.
- The war transformed US from being an international debtor to an international creditor.
- After the war, Britain found it difficult to recapture its earlier position of dominance in the Indian market, and to compete with Japan internationally.
- The war had led to an economic boom, that is, to a large increase in demand, production and employment.
- Mass production lowered costs and prices of engineered goods and there was an increase in the purchase of refrigerators, washing machines, radios, gramophone players, all through a system of 'hire purchase'.
- By 1929 the world plunged into the economic crisis called the Great Depression of 1929.
- During this period most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade.

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

- The Great Depression's wider effects on society, politics and international relations, and on peoples' minds, proved more enduring.
- India was also affected by the Great Depression.
- Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers.
- The Second World War broke out merely after two decades of the First World War and brought enormous death and destruction.
- After the Second World War along with the US, USSR emerged as a dominant superpower.
- To ensure a stable economy a framework was agreed upon at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank) were established.
- The World Bank was set up to finance post-war reconstruction.
- National currencies were pegged to the American dollar at a fixed rate.

REVISE

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

- Decision making in these institutions were controlled by the Western industrial powers largely by the US.
- The US has an effective right of veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions.
- The dollar itself was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold.
- Therefore, they organized themselves as a group such as Group of 77 or G-77 to demand a New International Economic Order (NIEO).
- By NIEO they meant a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.

Tip: NIEO failed due to lack of South's power (countries) Southern in world politics and the disparities created divergent interests among members state.

4. THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

Industrialization in Britain

- ➔ Proto-industrialization was the stage when industrial production took place in the absence of modern factories for the international market.
- ➔ Proto-industrial system was a part of a network of commercial exchanges.
- ➔ Before the factories were started in England and Europe, there was industrial production for the international market. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialization as proto-industrialization.
- ➔ The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s.
- ➔ In the early nineteenth century, factories increasingly became an integral part of the English landscape.
- ➔ The industrial workers were now known as factory workers.
- ➔ The process of industrialization was rapid. It is evident due to the following reasons:
 - (i) The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and metals.
 - (ii) Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s.

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

- (iii)** After that the iron and steel industry led the way.
 - (iv)** The new industries could not easily displace traditional industries.
 - (v)** The pace of change in the 'traditional' industries was not set by steam-powered cotton or metal industries, but they did not remain entirely stagnant either.
 - (vi)** Technological changes occurred slowly.
 - (vii)** They did not spread dramatically across the industrial landscape.
- Even the most powerful new technology was slow to be accepted by industrialists.
 - In Victorian Britain, there was no shortage of human labour.
 - Industrialist did not want to introduce machines that required large capital investment.
 - In countries with labour shortage, industrialists were keen on using mechanical power.
 - In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal.
 - In Victorian Britain, the upper classes; the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie; preferred things produced by hand.
 - The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

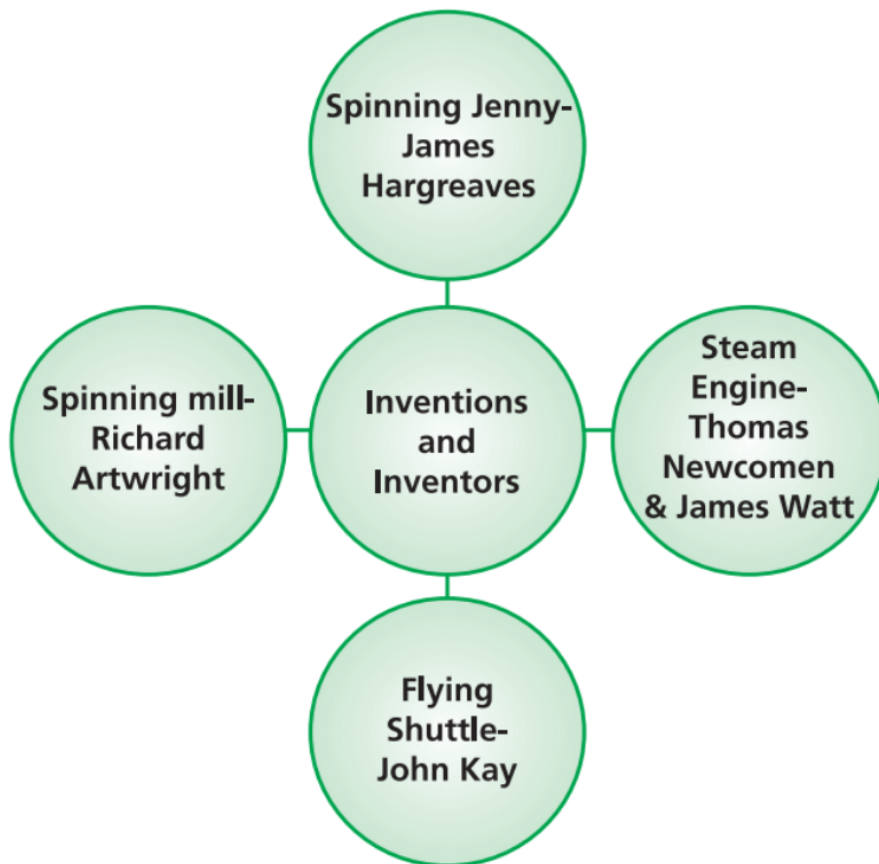
- The introduction of 'Spinning Jenny' made the women workers unhappy.
- The number of workers employed in the transport industry doubled in the 1840s, and doubled again in the subsequent 30 years.
- Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.
- A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports.
- By the 1750s, the Indian export trade network started to break down.
- The European companies gradually gained power and then the monopoly rights to trade.
- Exports from the ports fell dramatically and the local bankers slowly went bankrupt.
- While Surat and Hooghly decayed, Bombay and Calcutta grew.
- The shift from the old ports to the new ones was an indicator of the growth of colonial power.
- Gradually, the East India Company tried to establish its power and control through a series of steps:
 - The Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers and establish a more direct control over the weaver.
 - The Company prevented the weavers from dealing with other buyers.

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

- The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers.
- Over time many weavers began refusing loans, closing down their workshops and taking to agriculture.

Did you know?

The British East India Company was a private corporation formed on 31st December 1600 to establish a British presence in the lucrative Indian spice trade, which until then had been monopolized by Spain and Portugal.



THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

Industrialisation in India

- The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later.
- The first jute mills were set up in Bengal in 1855.
- In north India, the Elgin Mill was set up in Kanpur in the 1860s, and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was set up.
- From the late eighteenth century, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England.
- In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s.
- In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata built huge industrial empires in India.
- Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with China.
- Some merchants from Madras traded with Burma while others had links with the Middle East and East Africa.
- The European merchant-industrialists had their own chambers of commerce which Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

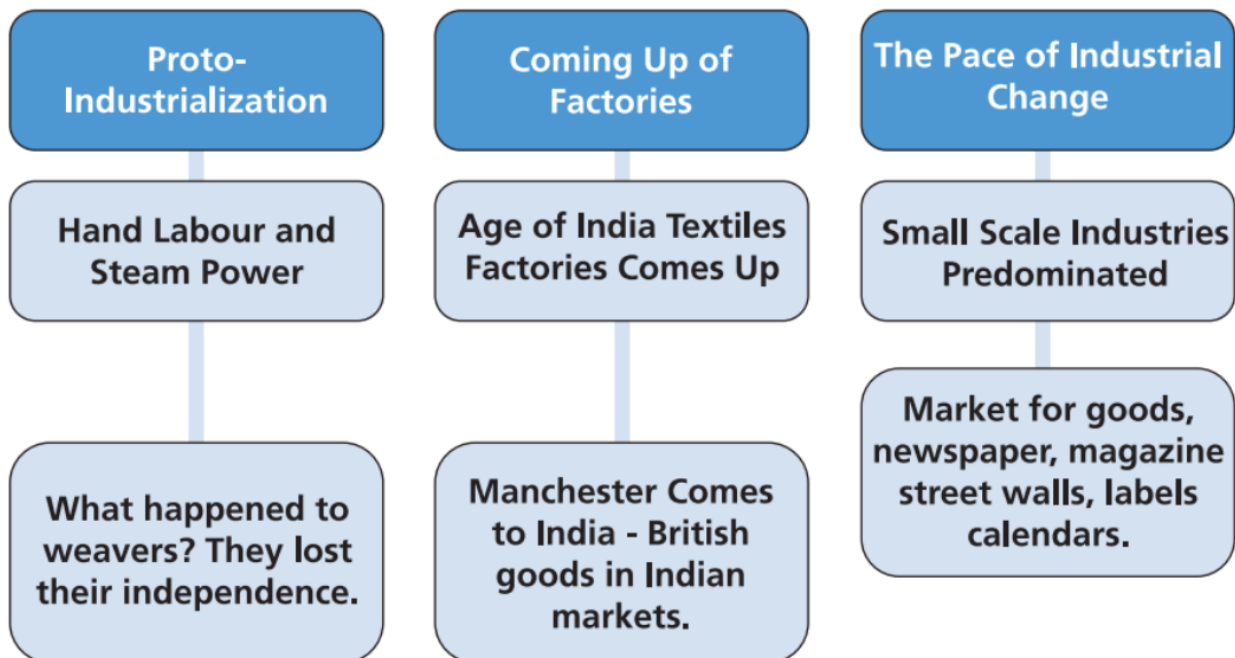
- Factories needed workers with the expansion of factories, this demand increased.
- Over time, as news of employment spread, workers travelled great distances in the hope of work in the mills.
- Peasants and artisans, went to the industrial centres in search of work.
- Getting workers was always difficult so industrialists usually employed a *jobber* to get new recruits.
- The jobber got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in times of crisis.
- The number of factory workers increased over time.
- European Managing Agencies established tea and coffee plantations, acquired land at cheap rates from the Colonial government; and they invested in mining, indigo and jute.
- Most of these were products required primarily for export trade and not for sale in India.
- When Indian businessmen began setting up industries in the late nineteenth century, they avoided competing with Manchester goods in the Indian market.
- As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth.

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

- From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined.
- So, industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production.
- Till the First World War, industrial growth was slow.
- The war created a dramatically new situation.
- Manchester imports into India declined.
- Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.
- Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests.
- As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs.
- New factories were set up and old one ran multiple shifts.
- Over the war years industrial production boomed.
- After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.
- While factory industries grew steadily after the war, large industries formed only a small segment of the economy.
- Over the rest of the country, small-scale production continued to pre-dominate.
- Handicrafts artisans adopted new technology.
- This increased productivity per worker, speeded up production and reduced labour demand.

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

- Weavers and other crafts-persons who continued to expand production through the twentieth century, did not necessarily prosper.
- Their life and labour was integral to the process of industrialisation.



5. PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

Unit 1 : India and the contemporary World-II

Print Culture and the Reading Mania

- ➔ The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing.
- ➔ From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper – also invented there – against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- ➔ As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese '*accordion book*' was folded and stitched at the side.
- ➔ China was the major producer of printed materials.
- ➔ By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified.
- ➔ Print was no longer used just by scholars and officials. Merchants also used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.
- ➔ Rich women began to read, and many women began publishing their poetry and plays.
- ➔ Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century as Western powers established their outposts in China.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

- From hand printing, there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.
- Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into *Japan* around 768-770 AD.
- The oldest Japanese book, printed in 868 AD, is the Buddhist *Diamond Sutra*.
- In medieval Japan, poets and prose writers were regularly published, and books were cheap and abundant.
- In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the Silk -Route.
- Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes.
- China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him to Italy.
- Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.
- As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries.
- Book fairs were held at different places.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

- Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand.
- But the production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.
- With the growing demand for books, *woodblock printing* gradually became more and more popular.
- By the early fifteenth century, woodblocks were being widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards, and religious pictures with simple, brief texts.
- There was a great need for even quicker and cheaper reproduction of texts.
- The breakthrough occurred at Strasbourg, Germany, where *Johann Gutenberg* developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s.
- Gutenberg, son of a merchant, mastered printing technique by 1448.
- The first book printed by him was the Bible. One hundred eighty copies of this book were printed in three years.
- The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

The Print Revolution and its Impact

- The *print revolution* transformed the lives of people.
- Printing reduced the cost of books.
- Access to books created a new culture of reading.
- If earlier there was a hearing public, now a reading public came into being.
- Printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, and such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures.
- In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote '*Ninety-Five Theses*' criticising the Catholic Church.
- Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely.
- This led to a division within the Church and the beginning of the *Protestant Reformation*.
- The Roman Church imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers.
- New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences.
- In England, *penny chapbooks* were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.
- In France small books printed on poor quality paper were called the '*Bibliothèque Bleue*' and were sold at a low-price.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

- Newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places.
- The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read.
- Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred.
- Richard M. Hoe of New York made the power-driven cylindrical press, which was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was particularly used for printing newspapers.
- In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed.
- In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling series.
- In the 1930s, publishers brought out cheap paperback editions.

India and the World of Print

- India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts – in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

- Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile.
- The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century.
- Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them.
- The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.
- There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly *Bengal Gazette*, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya.
- By the close of the 18th century, the printing of many newspapers and journals started.
- In the early 19th century, there were intense debates around existing religious issues.
- Many newspapers such as "*Sambad Kaumudi*" in 1821 by Ram Mohan Roy "*Samachar Chandrika*" (Hindu Orthodoxy), "*Jam-e-Jahan Nama*" and "*Shamsul Akhbar*" from 1822 (Persian newspaper) focused on this matter.

REVISE

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

- Print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.
- The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas written by Tulsidas came out from Calcutta in 1810.
- Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious texts in vernaculars.
- At the end of the 19th century, a new visual culture was started.
- Hindi printing began seriously from the 1870s.
- Public libraries were set up in the early 20th century.
- Printing created an appetite for new kinds of writing.
- Other new literary forms also entered the world of reading – lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters.
- By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.
- Women's reading increased enormously in middle-class homes.
- Liberal fathers and husbands began educating womenfolk at home.
- Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.

REVISE

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

- Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated.
- From the 1860s, a few Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women.
- By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom .
- In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed.

Tip: The print culture in 19th century India helped in the spread of the feeling of self-reliance among Indian women.

1. RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Resources: Types and Planning

- Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'resource'.
- **Types of Resources:**
 - (1) **On the Basis of Origin:**
 - (a) **Biotic Resources:** are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock etc.
 - (b) **Abiotic Resources:** Non-living things are called abiotic resources. For example, rocks and metals.
 - (2) **On the Basis of Exhaustibility:**
 - (a) **Renewable Resources:** Renewed or reproduced resources. For example, solar, wind energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc.
 - (b) **Non-Renewable Resources:** These occur over a very long geological time. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources. Once exhausted these cannot be replenished.

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

(3) On the Basis of Ownership:

- (a) **Individual Resources:** Owned privately by individuals. Urban people own plots, houses and other property. Plantation, pasture lands, ponds, water in wells, etc. are some of the examples of private property.
- (b) **Community Owned Resources:** are accessible to all the members of the community. Public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds, village commons are some of the examples.
- (c) **National Resources:** Technically, all the resources belong to the nation. All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and oceanic area up to 12 nautical miles (22.23 km) from the coast termed as territorial water and resources therein belong to the nation.
- (d) **International Resources:** The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

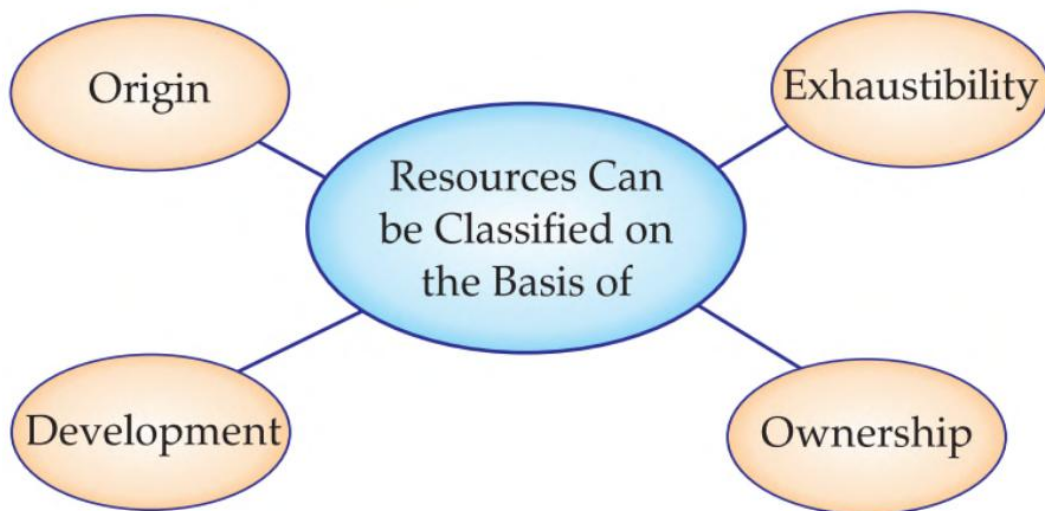
(4) On the Basis of the Status of Development:

- (a) **Potential Resources:** Resources found in a region but have not been utilised. For example, the western parts of India particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- (b) **Developed Resources:** Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation.
- (c) **Stock:** Resources in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these.
- (d) **Reserves:** The subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started.

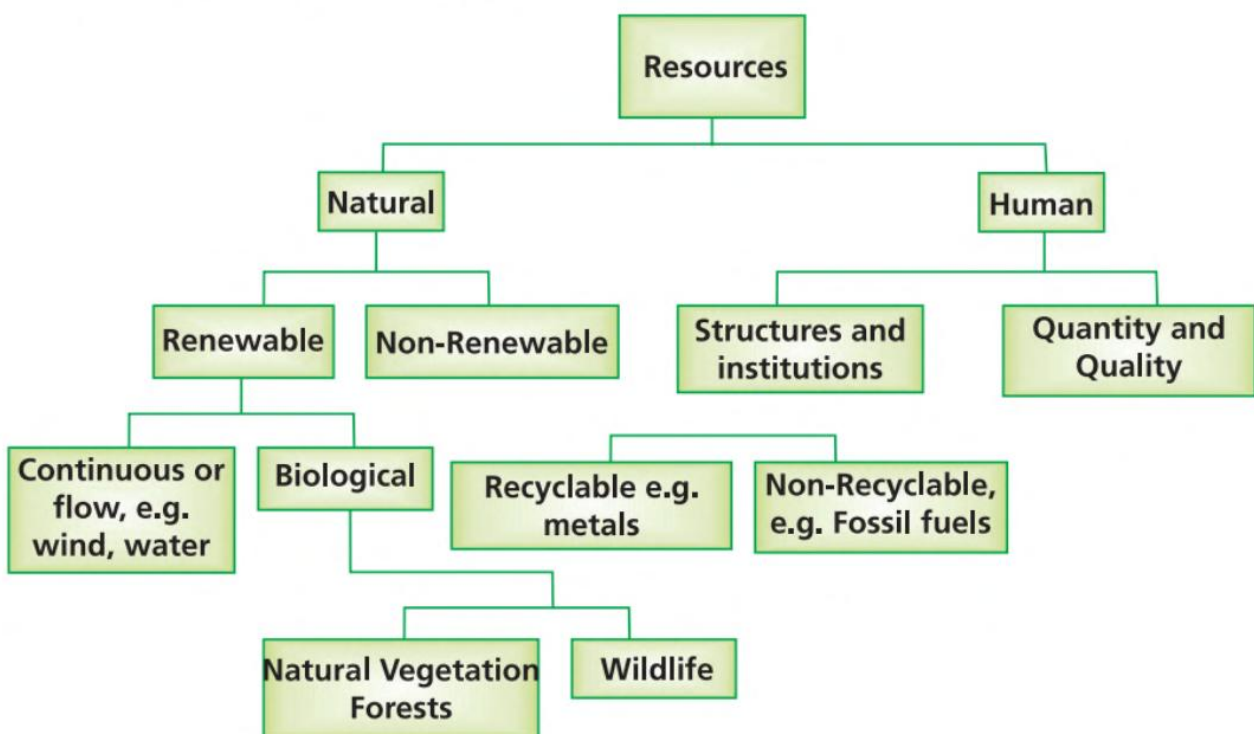
Tip: To have a systematic understanding of the types of resources, always learn and revise it in the form of a flowchart.

REVISE

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT



Classification of Resources

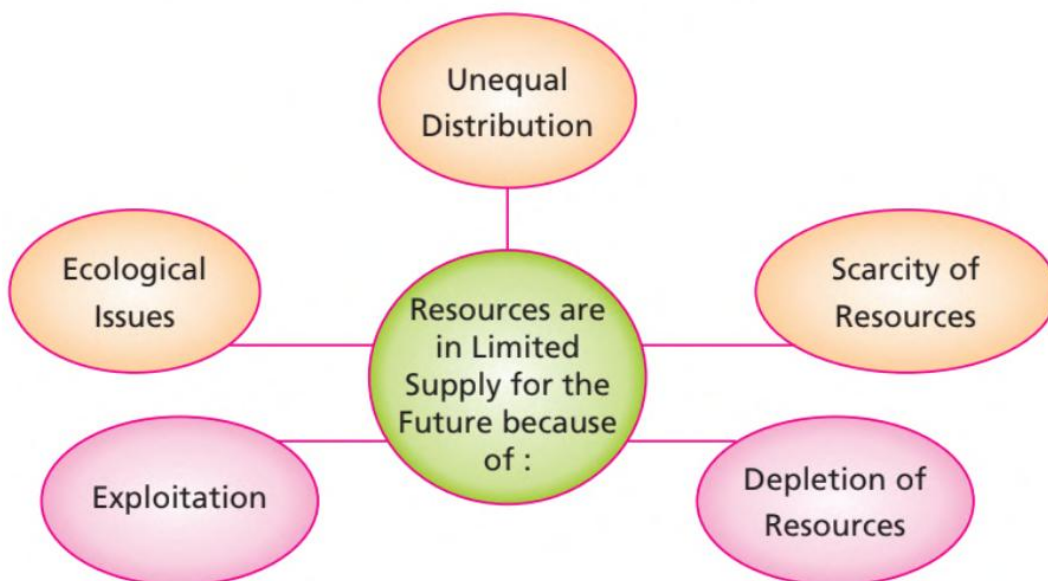


RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

- Resource planning is a complex process which involves:
 - (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country.
 - (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
 - (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
- Land resources are used for the following purposes:
 1. **Forests**
 2. **Land not available for cultivation**
 - (a) Barren and waste land
 - (b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.
 3. **Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)**
 - (a) Permanent pastures and grazing land,
 - (b) Land under miscellaneous, tree, crops, groves (not included in net sown area),
 - (c) Culturable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).
 4. **Fallow lands:**
 - (a) Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),
 - (b) Other than current fallow-(left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

5. **Net sown area:** Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.
- The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors, such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions, etc.
 - Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km; Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total area.
 - The land under permanent pasture has also decreased.
 - The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another.
 - Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of geographical area.



RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Land Degradation and Conservation Measures

- Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it has resulted in land degradation.
- About 130 million hectares of degraded land is in India.
- Approximately, 28 per cent of it is forest degraded area, 56 per cent of it is water eroded area and the rest is affected by saline and alkaline deposits.
- Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying contributed significantly in land degradation.
- Other factors are: over-irrigation; making land saline and alkaline, dust generated from cement ceramic industry and industrial effluents.
- There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation:
 - (i) Afforestation and proper management of grazing.
 - (ii) Planting of shelter belts.
 - (iii) Control on overgrazing
 - (iv) Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation.
 - (v) Proper management of wastelands.

REVISE

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

- (vi) Control of mining activities.
- (vii) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment.
- (viii) Contour ploughing across a slope following its elevation contour lines.
- (ix) Terrace farming.
- (x) Strip cropping.

LAND DEGRADATION



DEFORESTATION



INDUSTRIAL WASTE



**OVERUSE OF
FERTILIZERS**



QUARRYING



OVERGRAZING



MINING

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Soil as a Resource

- Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.
- It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.
- It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few cm in depth.
- The soil is a living system.
- Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
- Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers, etc. contribute to the formation of soil.
- Chemical and organic changes which take place in the soil are equally important.
- Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials.

TIP : Soil is a natural body made up of minerals, air, water, organic matter and living organisms.

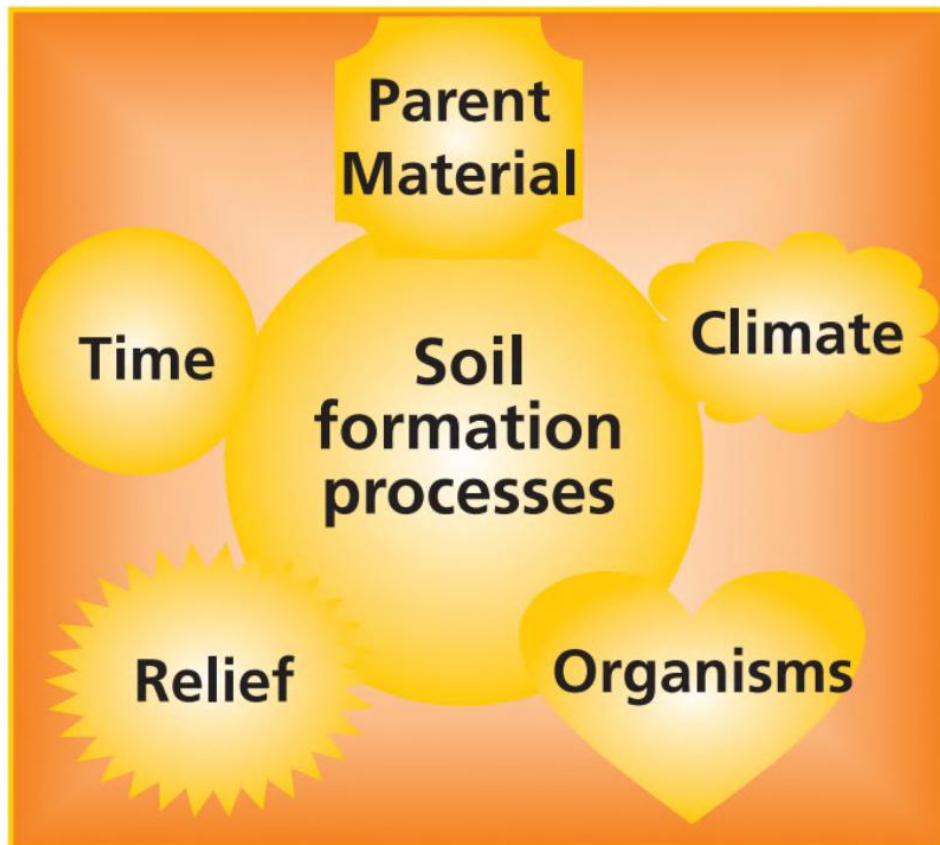
Did you know?

As much as soil is alive, it can also die!

Try to find out the human activities which are responsible for this!

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Factors Affecting Soil Formation



Tip: Learn the soil formation process in the form of a diagram to make the learning process systematic and easy.

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Classification of Soil:

1. Alluvial Soils

- Found in entire Northern Plains.
- These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems– the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- Can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar).
- Very fertile.
- It is ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

2. Black Soil

- Black in colour, also known as Regur and Black Cotton Soil.
- It is ideal for growing cotton.
- Made up of clayey material.
- Crack occurs in dry and hot weather.

3. Red and Yellow Soils

- They develop in a warm, temperate, moist climate under deciduous or mixed forests.
- Ideal for growing rice, wheat, sugarcane, ragi, potato, oil seeds, pulses, millets and groundnuts.
- Deficient in Nitrogen, Humus & Lime.
- Rich in iron.

4. Laterite Soil

- Develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- Ideal for growing plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, etc.
- Mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

5. Arid Soils

- Ranges from red to brown in colour.
- Saline by nature.
- Lacks humus and moisture.
- Mainly found in parts of Western Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and extends up to Rann of Kutch.
- Ideal for growing maize, barley, cotton, etc.

6. Forest Soils

- Mainly found in mountainous regions.
- Very fertile.
- Ideal for growing plantation crops like coconuts, cashews and for short term can grow vegetative crops.
- The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two.

Remember:

It takes 500 years to produce just under an inch of topsoil, this is the most productive layer of soil.

Did you know?

-There are more micro-organisms in a handful of soil than there are people on earth.

-Worms enrich topsoil by feeding on organic material in the soil and converting it into nutrients for plants. As they move through the soil it, becomes more absorbent and better aerated too.

2. AGRICULTURE

Types of Farming, Cropping Pattern

- ➔ India is an agriculturally important country.
- ➔ Two-third of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- ➔ Agriculture is a primary activity.
- ➔ Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practices.
- ➔ **Types of Farming**
 - (i) **Primitive Subsistence Farming:**
 - ➔ It is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.
 - ➔ This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
 - ➔ It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture.
 - ➔ Crops are grown as per the suitability of the environmental conditions.
 - ➔ When the soil fertility decreases, farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

AGRICULTURE

→ It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

(ii) Intensive Subsistence Farming:

→ This type of farming is practised in areas of high population.

→ It is labour intensive farming.

→ Multiple cropping is practiced.

→ Huge pressure on the agricultural land.

→ Division of land through successive generation leads to plot size getting smaller and smaller.

→ Under this type of farming, high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

→ This makes it impossible to properly manage the farm inputs.

(iii) Commercial Farming:

→ Higher doses of modern inputs are used , e.g., high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

→ The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.

→ In this type of farming the large land, labour and machines are used.

→ Area cultivated is very large.

→ It is capital intensive.

AGRICULTURE

- In states like Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra commercial farming is done on a large scale.
- Plantation is also a type of commercial farming.
- In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.
- In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. are important plantation crops.
- A well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.
- India has three cropping seasons, i.e. Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.
 - (i) Rabi:**
 - Crops are sown in winters between October to December and harvested between April to June.
 - Some of the major crops of this season are: wheat, barley, peas, gram, and oilseeds.
 - Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are the important producers of rabi crops.
 - Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops.

AGRICULTURE

(ii) Kharif:

- Crops are sown at the beginning of monsoon (June-July) and harvested after rain, i.e. between September to October.
- Kharif crops are also known as summer or monsoon crops.
- Some of the major crops of this season are: rice, maize, jowar, bajra, and jute.
- Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are important rice growing states.
- In Assam, West Bengal and Odisha; three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are called Aus, Aman and Boro.

(iii) Zaid:

- In between Rabi and Kharif crops are the zaid crops.
- Some of the major crops of this season are: watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetable and fodder crops.
- Sugarcane is planted in this season but takes almost a year to grow.

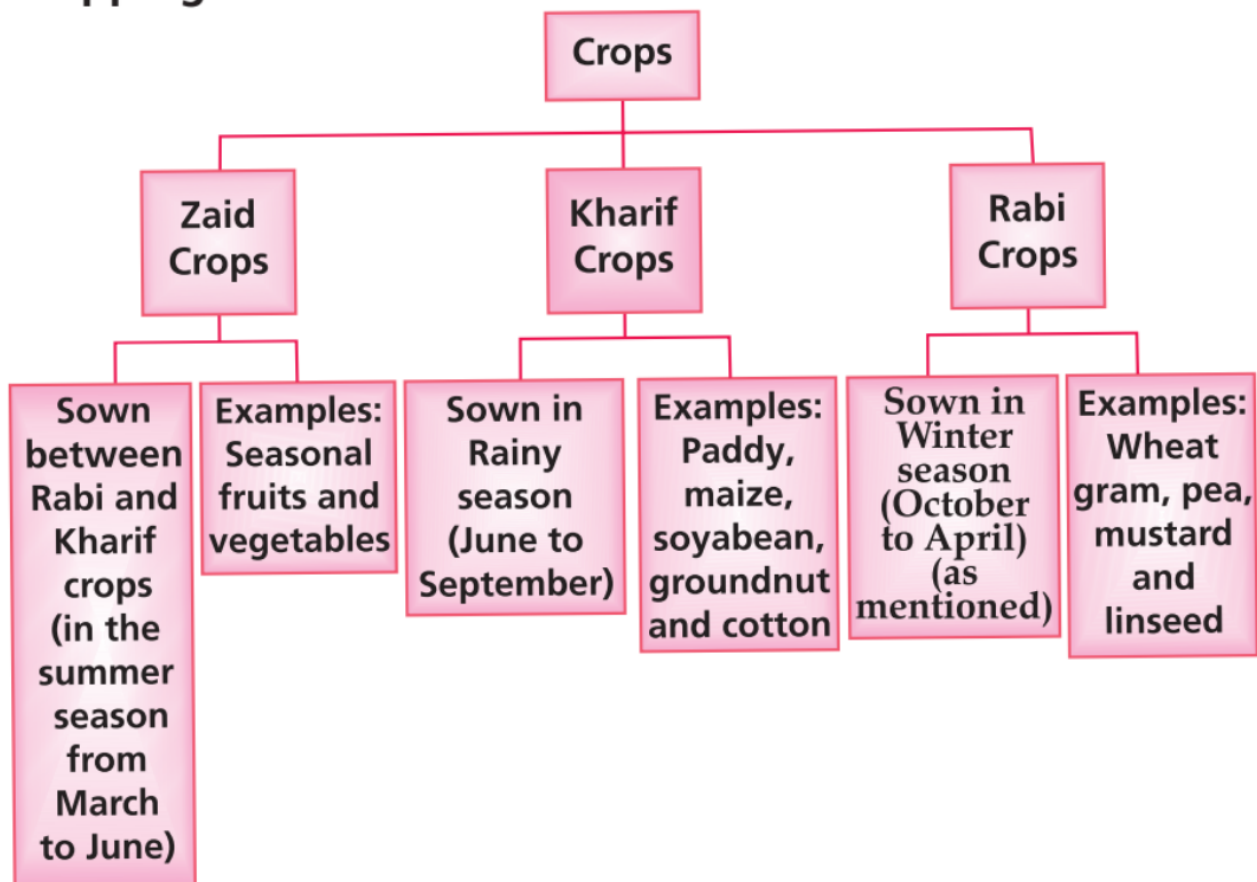
Tip: In order to learn about the crops which are available in various cropping seasons, relate it to the crops that are available in different seasons in your area.

Did you know?

Approximately 60% of the total land in India is used for agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

Cropping Pattern



Major crops grown in India:

(1) Wheat:

- It is the main food crop of north and north-western part of India.
- It is a rabi crop.
- It requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening.

AGRICULTURE

- Annual rainfall of 50 to 75 cm, evenly distributed over the growing season.
- **Major producers:** Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

(2) Rice:

- India is the second largest producer of rice, after China.
- Rice is a kharif crop.
- It requires high temperature (above 25°C) and high humidity
- Annual rainfall above 100 cm.
- It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water.
- **Major producers:** Northern plains, North-Eastern States, Coastal and Deltaic Regions, etc.

(3) Maize:

- It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
- It is a kharif crop.
- Requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil.
- Use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilisers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize.
- **Major producers:** Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

AGRICULTURE

(4) Millets:

- They are also known as coarse grains.
- Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.

All these crops have very high nutritional value.

- (i)** Jowar grows in moist areas and hardly needs irrigation.

Major producers: Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

- (ii)** Bajra grows well on sandy soil and shallow black soil. Major producers: Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.

- (iii)** Ragi grows in dry regions on red, black, sandy loamy, and shallow black soils.

Major producers are: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

(5) Pulses:

- India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world.
- Pulses are the great source of protein.
- Some of the pulses majorly grown in India are: Tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas, gram, etc.

AGRICULTURE

Food crops other than grains:

(1) Sugarcane:

- It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
- It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C .
- It requires annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
- It is a kharif crop.
- **Major producers:** Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

(2) Oil Seeds:

- India is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world.
- Oil seeds are majorly used in cooking purpose.
- Main oil-seeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soya bean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower.
- Oil seeds grown in India cover 12% of the total cropped area of the country.

(3) Tea:

- Tea is a plantation crop.
- It is an important beverage crop.
- It grows well in tropical and subtropical climate.

AGRICULTURE

- It grows well in deep and fertile well-drained soil. The soil should be rich in humus and organic matter.
- Tea is processed within the tea gardens to restore its freshness.
- **Major producers:** Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Meghalaya, Tripura, etc.

(4) Coffee:

- Coffee is a plantation crop.
- Hill slopes are more suitable for growth of this crop.
- India produces 3.2% of the total world coffee production.
- **Major producers:** Nilgiris in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Tip: Remember the food crops are generally grown for consumption, whereas plantation crops are grown for commercial purpose.

AGRICULTURE

Horticulture Crops:

(1) Fruits:

- India produces both tropical and temperate fruits. Some of the fruits grown in India are- mango, banana, orange, grapes, apple, pineapple, litchi, guava, pears, etc.

(2) Vegetables:

- India produces 13% of the world's vegetables.
- India is an important producer of pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.

Non-Food Crops:

(1) Rubber:

- Rubber is a plantation crop.
- It is a crop of equatorial region, but it is also grown in tropical and subtropical regions.
- It needs moist and humid climate.
- It requires a temperature above 25°C.
- Annual rainfall above 200 cm.
- **Major producers:** Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and also the Garo hills of Meghalaya.
- India is the fourth largest rubber producer in the world.

(2) Cotton:

- Cotton is one of the main raw materials for cotton textile industry.

AGRICULTURE

- India is the third-largest producer of cotton in the world.
- It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
- It is a kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
- **Major cotton-producing states are:** Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Did you know?

Cotton plant has no wastage involved. The seeds are used as animal feed and also for human use. The plant stalks are filled back in the soil after harvesting.

(3) Jute:

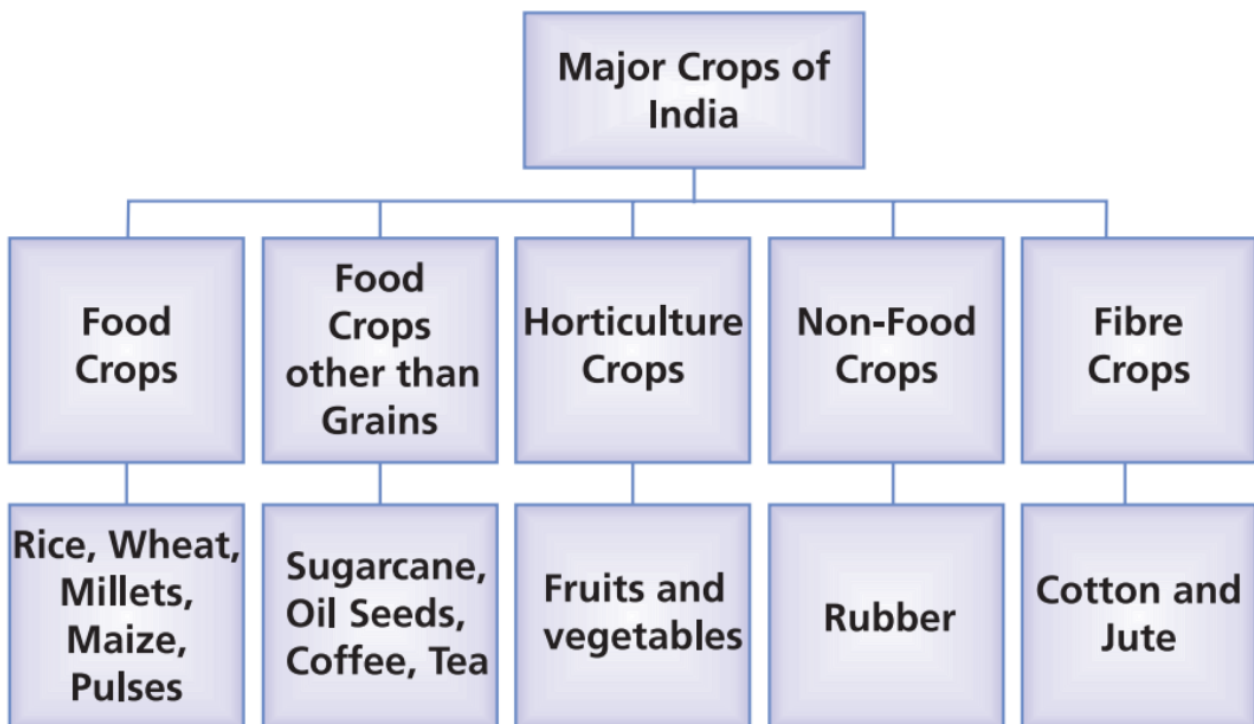
- Jute is also known as the "Golden Fibre".
- It grows well on well-drained alluvial soil in the flood plain.
- It requires high temperature, humid climate and heavy rainfall.
- Jute is used to make gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets, etc.
- **Major producers:** West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

AGRICULTURE

Did you know?

- Jute when discarded, totally decomposes putting back the valuable nutrients back into the soil.
- Cotton plant has no wastage involved. The seeds are used as animal feed and also for human use. The plant stalks are tilled back in the soil after harvesting.

Major Crops in India



AGRICULTURE

Technological and Institutional Reforms

- Agriculture provides livelihood for more than 60% of population. It needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.
- Agricultural Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.
- Land reform was the main focus of our First five Year Plan.
- In 1960s and 1970s the Government of India introduced "Agricultural Reforms".
- **(a) The Green Revolution.** To improve farm output, use of new technology & HYV seeds was encouraged. The Green Revolution produced very good results; especially in Punjab & Haryana.
- **(b) The White Revolution (Operation Flood)** was initiated to improve milk production in the country.
- In 1980s and 1990s comprehensive land development programmes were begun that included both "Institutional and Technical Reforms"
- Provision of crop insurance against natural calamities (e.g. drought, floods, etc.), fire, disease, etc.
- Establishment of Grameen Banks, Cooperative Societies.
- Providing loan facilities at a lower rate of interest.
 - Kisan Credit Cards (KCC).
 - Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).

AGRICULTURE

- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and television. For example, Krishi Darshan, it commenced on 26 January 1967 and is the longest running television series in the world.
- The government also introduced “Minimum Support Price (MSP), Remunerative and Procurement Prices for important crops” to check the exploitation of farmers by the speculators and middlemen.
- Reduction in import duties on agricultural products has proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
- The FCI procures food grains from the farmers at the government announced MSP.
- India’s food security policy has a primary objective to ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price. It has enabled the poor to have access to the food.

Remember:

Globalization has allowed agricultural production to grow much faster than in the past. It has increased access to food by the poor, increase employment opportunities, and cash crops to earn foreign exchange.

3. MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Minerals and Their Mode of Occurrence

- A mineral is a “homogeneous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.”
- Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc.
- Rocks are combinations of homogeneous substances called **minerals**.
- Some rocks, for instance, limestone, consist of a single mineral only, but a majority of the rocks consist of several minerals in varying proportions.
- *Importance of minerals for a country:*
 - (1) The economic development of people or nations can be vastly accelerated by the presence of valuable minerals.
 - (2) They make our life comfortable and convenient.
 - (3) They are also responsible for all the biological processes on earth.
 - (4) Everything we use, eat and drink has minerals.

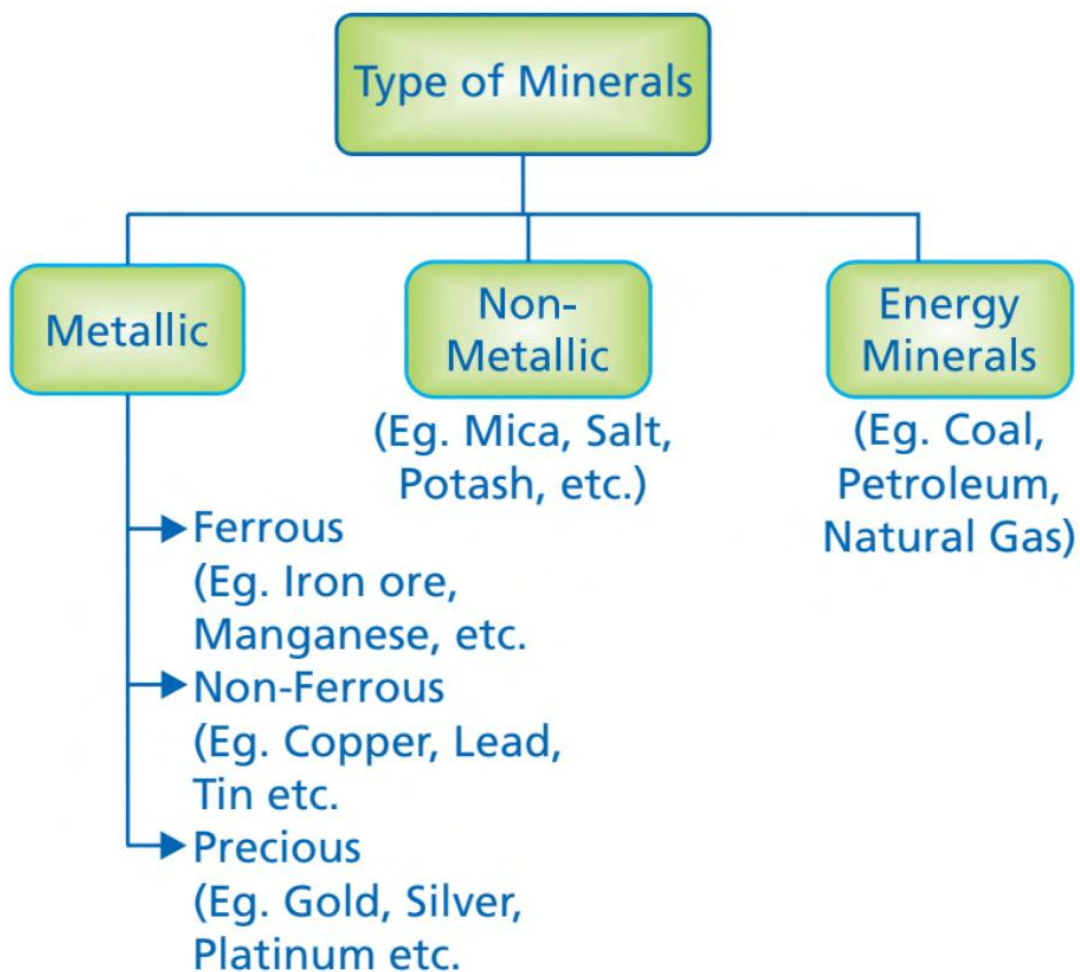
MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

- Minerals are usually found in “ores”.
- The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.
- Minerals generally occur in these forms:
 - (1) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints.
 - The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.
 - Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc, lead, etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.
 - (2) In sedimentary rocks, a number of minerals occur in beds or layers.
 - They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.
 - The sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt.
 - (3) The decomposition of surface rocks and removal of soluble constituents leave a residual mass of weathered material which contains ores.
 - Bauxite is formed in this way.
 - (4) As alluvial deposits, these minerals are found in the sands of valley floors and the base of hills.

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- These deposits are called placer deposits.
- Examples : gold, silver, tin, platinum, etc.
- (5) Most of the minerals in ocean water are too widely diffused to be of economic importance.
- Common salt, magnesium and bromine are mainly derived from ocean waters.

Classification of Minerals



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Types of Minerals and their Conservation

- Types of Minerals: Metallic and non-metallic.
 - (1) **Metallic Minerals:** They further sub-divided into ferrous and non-ferrous.
 - (i) Ferrous (containing iron) are iron ore, manganese ore, chromite, pyrite, nickel and cobalt.
 - (a) Iron ore: It is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development.
- India is rich in good quality iron ores.
- The major iron ore belts in India are: Odisha-Jharkhand belt; Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt;
- Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur-Tumkur belt; Maharashtra-Goa belt.
- (b) **Manganese:** It is mainly used in the manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy.
- It is also used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.
- Odisha is the largest producer of manganese ores in India.

