



SOCIAL SCIENCE TEXTBOOK

Veda Bhushan IV Year / Purva Madhyama - I Year / Class IX

MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD

(Established and Recognized by the Ministry of Education, Government of India)

जंबू प्लक्षाह्वयौ द्वीपो शाल्मलश्चापरो द्विज।

कुशः क्रौञ्चस्तथा शाकः पुष्करश्चैव सप्तमः ॥

गिरयस्ते पर्वता हिमवन्तोरण्यं।

वर्षिष्ठः पर्वतानां त्रिककुत्साम।

अप्स्वन्तरमृतमप्सुभेषजमपामुतप्रशस्तिष्वश्रवाभवतव्वाजिनः ॥

इमं यवमष्टायोगैः षड्योगेभिरचर्कृषुः।

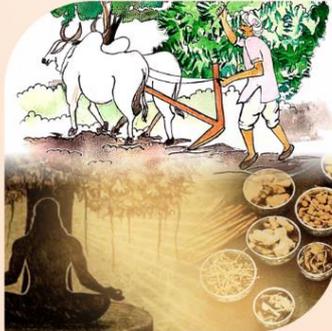
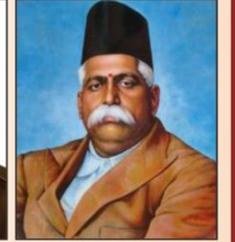
समदोषः समाग्निश्च समधातुमलक्रियाः।

प्रसन्नात्मेन्द्रिय मनाः स्वस्थ इत्यभिधीयते ॥

शौच सन्तोष तपः स्वाध्यायेश्वरप्रणिधानानि नियमाः।

अतीतनागते चोभे पितृवंशं च भारत।

तारयेद वृक्षरोपी च तस्मात् वृक्षांश्च रोपयेत् ॥



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PREFACE

(In the light of NEP 2020)

The Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education), Government of India established Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan in Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Education Minister (then Minister of Human Resource Development) under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) on 20th January, 1987. The Government of India notified the resolution in the Gazette of India vide no 6-3/85- SKT-IV dated 30-3-1987 for establishment of the Pratishthan for preservation, conservation, propagation and development of oral tradition of Vedic studies (Veda Samhita, Padapatha to Ghanapatha, Vedanga, Veda Bhashya etc), recitation and intonation of Vedas etc and interpretation of Vedas in scientific lines. In the year 1993 the name of the organization was changed to Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRVVP) and it was shifted to Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

The National Education Policy of 1986 and Revised Policy Formulations of 1992 and also Programme of Action (PoA) 1992 have mandated Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan for promoting Vedic education throughout the country. The importance of India's ancient fund of knowledge, oral tradition and employing traditional Guru's for oral education was also emphasized in the PoA.

In accordance with the aspirations of the nation, national consensus and policy in favour of establishing a Board for Veda and Sanskrit Education at national level, the General Body and the Governing Council

of MSRVVP under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Education Minister, Government of India, have set up "Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Sanskrit Shiksha Board" (MSRVSSB) in tune with the mandate of the Pratishthan and its implementation strategies. The Board is necessary for the fulfillment of the objectives of MSRVVP as envisioned in the MoA and Rules. The Board has been approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India and recognized by the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi. The bye-laws of the Board have been vetted by Central Board of Secondary Education and curriculum structure have been concurred by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

It may also be mentioned here that the committee "Vision and Roadmap for the Development of Sanskrit - Ten year perspective Plan", under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Gopaldaswamy, former CEC, constituted by the Ministry of Education Govt. of India in 2015 recommended for establishment of a Board of Examination for standardization, affiliation, examination, recognition, authentication of Veda Sanskrit education up to the secondary school level. The committee was of the opinion that the primary level of Vedic and Sanskrit studies should be inspiring, motivating and joyful. It is also desirable to include subjects of modern education into Vedic and Sanskrit Pathashalas in a balanced manner. The course content of these Pathashalas should be designed to suit to the needs of the contemporary society and also for finding solutions to modern problems by reinventing ancient knowledge.

With regard to Veda Pathashala-s it is felt that they need further

standardization of recitation skills along with introduction of graded materials of Sanskrit and modern subjects so that the students can ultimately acquire the capabilities of studying Veda bhashya-s and mainstreaming of students is achieved for their further studies. Due emphasis may also be given for the study of Vikriti Patha of Vedas at an appropriate level. The members of the committee have also expressed their concern that the Vedic recitation studies are not uniformly spread all over India; therefore, due steps may be taken to improve the situation without in anyway interfering with regional variations of recitation styles and teaching method of Vedic recitation.

It was also felt that since Veda and Sanskrit are inseparable and complementary to each other and since the recognition and affiliation problems are same for all the Veda Pathashalas and Sanskrit Pathashalas throughout the country, a Board may be constituted for both together. The committee observed that the examinations conducted by the Board should have legally valid recognition enjoying parity with modern Board system of education. The committee observed that the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain may be given the status of Board of Examinations with the name "Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Sanskrita Vidya Parishat with headquarters in Ujjain which will continue all programs and activities which were being conducted hitherto in addition to being a Board of Examinations.

The promotion of Vedic education is for a comprehensive study of India's glorious knowledge tradition and encompasses multi-layered oral tradition of Vedic Studies (Veda Samhita, Padapatha to Ghanapatha,

Vedanga, and Veda Bhashya etc), recitation and intonation, and Sanskrit knowledge system content. In view of the policy of mainstreaming of traditional students and on the basis of national consensus among the policy making bodies focusing on Vedic education, the scheme of study of Veda stretching up to seven years in Pratishthan also entails study of various other modern subjects such as Sanskrit, English, Mathematics, Social Science, Science, Computer Science, Philosophy, Yoga, Vedic Agriculture, etc. as per the syllabus and availability of time. In view of NEP 2020, this scheme of study is with appropriate inputs of Vedic knowledge and drawing the parallels of modern knowledge in curriculum content focusing on Indian Knowledge System.

In Veda Pathashala-s, GSP Units and Gurukula-s of MSRVP, affiliated to the Board transact the curriculum primarily based on oral tradition of a particular complete Veda Shakha with perfect intonation and memorization, with additional subsidiary modern subjects such as English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and SUPW. Gradually, the Veda Pathashala-s will also introduce other skill and vocational subjects as per their resources.

It is a well-known fact that there were 1131 shakha-s or recensions of Vedas; namely 21 in Rigveda, 101 in Yajurveda, 1000 in Samaveda and 9 in Atharva Veda. In course of time, a large number of these shakhas became extinct and presently only 10 Shakhas, namely, one in Rigveda, 4 in Yajurveda, 3 in Samaveda and 2 in Atharvaveda are existing in recitation form on which Indian Knowledge System is founded now. Even in regard to these 10 Shakhas, there are very few representative

Vedapathis who are continuing the oral Vedic tradition/ Veda recitation/Veda knowledge tradition in its pristine and complete form. Unless there is a full focus for Vedic learning as per oral tradition, the system will vanish in near future. These aspects of Oral Vedic studies are neither taught nor included in the syllabus of any modern system of school education, nor do the schools/Boards have the systemic expertise to incorporate and conduct them in the conventional modern schools.

The Vedic students who learn oral tradition/ recitation of Veda are there in their homes in remote villages, in serene and idyllic locations, in Veda Gurukulas, (GSP Units), in Veda Pathashala-s, in Vedic Ashrams etc. and their effort for Veda study stretches to around 1900 – 2100 hours per year; which is double the time of other conventional school Board's learning system. Vedic students have to have complete Veda by-heart and recite verbatim with intonation (*udatta, anudatta, swaritaetc*); on the strength of memory and guru parampara, without looking at any book/pothi. Because of unique ways of chanting the Veda mantras, unbroken oral transmission of Vedas and its practices, this has received the recognition in the UNESCO-World Oral Heritage in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Therefore, due emphasis is required to be given to maintain the pristine and complete integrity of the centuries old Vedic Education (oral tradition/ recitation/ Veda knowledge Tradition). Keeping this aspect in view the MSRVVP and the Board have adopted unique type of Veda curriculum with modern subjects like Sanskrit, English, Vernacular language, Mathematics, Social Science, Science, Computer Science, Philosophy, Yoga, Vedic Agriculture

etc. as well as skill and vocational subjects as prescribed by NEP 2020.

As per Vedic philosophy, any person can become happy if he or she learns both *Para-Vidya* and *Apara-Vidya*. The materialistic knowledge from the Vedas, their auxiliary branches and subjects of material interest were called *Apara-Vidya*. The knowledge of supreme reality, the ultimate quest from Vedas, Upanishads is called *Para-Vidya*. In all the total number of subjects to be studied as part of Veda and its auxiliaries are fourteen. There are fourteen branches of learning or *Vidyas* - four Vedas, Six Vedangas, Mimamsa (Purva Mimamsa and Uttara Mimamsa), Nyaya, Puranas and Dharma shastra. These fourteen along with Ayurveda, Dhanurveda, Gandharvaveda and Arthashastra become eighteen subjects for learning. All curriculum transaction was in Sanskrit language, as Sanskrit was the spoken language for a long time in this sub-continent.

Eighteen Shilpa-s or industrial and technical arts and crafts were mentioned with regard to the Shala at Takshashila. The following 18 skills/Vocational subjects are reported to be subjects of the study– (1) Vocal music (2) Instrumental music (3) Dancing (4) Painting (5) Mathematics (6) Accountancy (7) Engineering (8) Sculpture (9) Cattle breeding (10) Commerce (11) Medicine (12) Agriculture (13) Conveyancing and law (14) Administrative training (15) Archery and Military art (16) Magic (17) Snake charming (18) Art of finding hidden treasures.

For technical education in the above mentioned arts and crafts an apprenticeship system was developed in ancient India. As per the Upanishadic vision, the vidya and avidya make a person perfect to lead

contented life here and liberation here-after.

Indian civilization has a strong tradition of learning of shastra-s, science and technology. Ancient India was a land of sages and seers as well as of scholars and scientists. Research has shown that India had been a Vishwa Guru, contributing to the field of learning (vidya-spiritual knowledge and avidya- materialistic knowledge) and learning centers like modern universities were set up. Many science and technology based advancements of that time, learning methodologies, theories and techniques discovered by the ancient sages have created and strengthened the fundamentals of our knowledge on many aspects, may it be on astronomy, physics, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, technology, phonetics, grammar etc. This needs to be essentially understood by every Indian to be proud citizen of this great country!

The idea of India like “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” quoted at the entrance of the Parliament of India and many Veda Mantra-s quoted by constitutional authorities on various occasions are understood only on study of the Vedas and true inspiration can be drawn only by pondering over them. The inherent equality of all beings as embodiment of “sat, chit, ananda” has been emphasized in the Vedas and throughout the Vedic literature.

Many scholars have emphasized that Veda-s are also a source of scientific knowledge and we have to look into Vedas and other scriptural sources of India for the solution of modern problems, which the whole world is facing now. Unless students are taught the recitation of Vedas, knowledge content of Vedas and Vedic philosophy as an embodiment of

spiritual and scientific knowledge, it is not possible to spread the message of Vedas to fulfill the aspiration of modern India.

The teaching of Veda (Vedic oral tradition/ Veda recitation/ Veda knowledge Tradition) is neither only religious education nor only religious instruction. It will be unreasonable to say that Vedic study is only a religious instruction. Veda-s are not religious texts only and they do not contain only religious tenets; they are the corpus of pure knowledge which are most useful to humanity as whole. Hence, instruction or education in Veda-s cannot be construed as only “religious education/religious instruction.”

Terming “teaching of Veda as a religious education” is not in consonance with the judgment of the Hon’ble Supreme Court (AIR 2013: 15 SCC 677), in Civil Appeal no. 6736 of 2004 (Date of judgment-3rd July 2013). The Vedas are not only religious texts, but they also contain the knowledge in the disciplines of mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, chemistry, hydraulics, physics, science and technology, agriculture, philosophy, yoga, education, poetics, grammar, linguistics etc. which has been brought out in the judgment by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India.

Vedic education through establishment of Board in compliance with NEP-2020

The National Education Policy-2020 firmly recognizes the Indian Knowledge Systems (also known as 'Sanskrit Knowledge Systems'), their importance and their inclusion in the curriculum, and the flexible approach in combining various subjects. Arts’ and Humanities’ students will also learn science; try to acquire vocational subjects and soft skills.

India's special heritage in the arts, sciences and other fields will be helpful in moving towards multi-disciplinary education. The policy has been formulated to combine and draw inspiration from India's rich, ancient and modern culture and knowledge systems and traditions. The importance, relevance and beauty of India's classical languages and literature is also very important for a meaningful understanding the national aspiration. Sanskrit, being an important modern language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution, its classical literature that is greater in volume than that of Latin and Greek put together, contains vast treasures of mathematics, philosophy, grammar, music, politics, medicine, architecture, metallurgy, drama, poetry, storytelling, and more (known as 'Sanskrit Knowledge Systems'). These rich Sanskrit Knowledge System legacies for world heritage should not only be nurtured and preserved for posterity but also enhanced through research and put in to use in our education system, curriculum and put to new uses. All of these literatures have been composed over thousands of years by people from all walks of life, with a wide range of socio-economic background and vibrant philosophy. Sanskrit will be taught in engaging and experiential as well as contemporary relevant methods. The use of Sanskrit knowledge system is exclusively through listening to sound and pronunciation. Sanskrit textbooks at the Foundation and Middle School level will be available in Simple Standard Sanskrit (SSS) to teach Sanskrit through Sanskrit (STS) and make its study enjoyable. Phonetics and pronunciation prescriptions in NEP 2020 apply to the Vedas, the oral tradition of the Vedas and Vedic education, as they are founded upon

phonetics and pronunciation.

There is no clear distinction made between arts and science, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc. The emphasis in NEP 2020 is on the development of a multi-disciplinary and holistic education among the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities and sports for a multi-disciplinary world to ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge. Moral, human and constitutional values like empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, courtesy, democratic spirit, spirit of service, respect for public property, scientific temper, freedom, responsibility, pluralism, equality and justice are emphasized.

The NEP-2020 at point no. 4.23 contains instructions on the pedagogic integration of essential subjects, skills and abilities. Students will be given a large amount of flexible options in choosing their individual curriculum; but in today's fast-changing world, all students must learn certain fundamental core subjects, skills and abilities to be a well-grounded, successful, innovative, adaptable and productive individual in modern society. Students must develop scientific temper and evidence based thinking, creativity and innovation, aesthetics and sense of art, oral and written expression and communication, health and nutrition, physical education, fitness, health and sport, collaboration and teamwork, problem solving and logical thinking, vocational exposure and skills, digital literacy, coding and computational thinking, ethics and moral reasoning, knowledge and practice of human and constitutional values, gender sensitivity, fundamental duties, citizenship skills and

values, knowledge of India, environmental awareness etc. Knowledge of these skills include conservation, sanitation and hygiene, current affairs and important issues facing local communities, the states, the country and the world, as well as proficiency in multiple languages. In order to enhance the linguistic skills of children and to preserve these rich languages and their artistic treasures, all students in all schools, public or private, shall have the option of learning at least two years in one classical language of India and its related literature.

The NEP-2020 at point no. 4.27 states that -“Knowledge of India” includes knowledge from ancient India and its contributions to modern India and its successes and challenges, and a clear sense of India’s future aspirations with regard to education, health, environment, etc. These elements will be incorporated in an accurate and scientific manner throughout the school curriculum wherever relevant; in particular, Indian Knowledge Systems, including tribal knowledge and indigenous and traditional ways of learning, will be covered and included in mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, architecture, medicine, agriculture, engineering, linguistics, literature, sports, games, as well as in governance, polity, conservation. It will have informative topics on inspirational personalities of ancient and modern India in the fields of medicinal practices, forest management, traditional (organic) crop cultivation, natural farming, indigenous sports, science and other fields.

The NEP-2020 at point no. 11.1 gives directions to move towards holistic and multidisciplinary education. India emphasizes an ancient tradition of learning in a holistic and multidisciplinary manner, including

the knowledge of 64 arts such as singing and painting, scientific fields such as chemistry and mathematics, vocational fields such as carpentry, tailoring; professional work such as medicine and engineering, as well as the soft skills of communication, discussion and negotiation etc. which were also taught at ancient universities such as Takshashila and Nalanda. The idea that all branches of creative human endeavour, including mathematics, science, vocational subjects and soft skills, should be considered 'arts', has a predominantly Indian origin. This concept of 'knowledge of the many arts' or what is often called 'liberal arts' in modern times (i.e., a liberal conception of the arts) will be our part of education system.

At point No. 11.3 the NEP-2020 further reiterates that such an education system “would aim to develop all capacities of human beings - intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in an integrated manner. Such an education will help develop well-rounded individuals that possess critical 21st century capacities in fields across the arts, humanities, languages, sciences, social sciences, and professional, technical, and vocational fields; an ethic of social engagement; soft skills, such as communication, discussion and debate; and rigorous specialization in a chosen field or fields. Such a holistic education shall be, in the long term, the approach of all undergraduate programmes, including those in professional, technical, and vocational disciplines.”

The NEP-2020 at point no. 22.1 contains instructions for the promotion of Indian languages, art and culture. India is a rich storehouse of culture – which has evolved over thousands of years, and is reflected

in its art, literary works, customs, traditions, linguistic expressions, artifacts, historical and cultural heritage sites, etc. Traveling in India, experiencing Indian hospitality, buying beautiful handicrafts and handmade clothes of India, reading ancient literature of India, practicing yoga and meditation, getting inspired by Indian philosophy, participating in festivals, appreciating India's diverse music and art and watching Indian films are some of the ways through which millions of people around the world participate in, enjoy and benefit from this cultural heritage of India every day.

In NEP-2020 at point no. 22.2 there are instructions about Indian arts. Promotion of Indian art and culture is important for India and to all of us. To inculcate in children a sense of our own identity, belonging and an appreciation of other culture and identity, it is necessary to develop in children key abilities such as cultural awareness and expression. Unity, positive cultural identity and self-esteem can be built in children only by developing a sense and knowledge of their cultural history, art, language and tradition. Therefore, the contribution of cultural awareness and expression is important for personal and social well-being.

The core Vedic Education (Vedic Oral Tradition / Veda Path / Veda Knowledge Tradition) of Pratishthan along with other essential modern subjects- Sanskrit, English, Mother tongue, Mathematics, Social Science, Science, Computer Science, Philosophy, Yoga, Vedic Agriculture, Indian Art, Socially useful productive work etc., based on the IKS inputs are the foundations/sources of texts books of Pratishthan and Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Sanskrit Shiksha Board. These inputs are in

tune with the NEP 2020. The draft books are made available in pdf form keeping in view the NEP 2020 stipulations, requirements of MSRVVP students and the advice of educational thinkers, authorities and policy of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain. These books will be updated in line with NCFSE in future and finally will be made available in print form.

The Teachers of Veda, Sanskrit and Modern subjects in Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya, Ujjain and many teachers of Sanskrit and modern subjects in aided Veda Pathshalas of Pratishthan have worked for last two years tirelessly to prepare and present Sanskrit and modern subject text books in this form. I thank all of them from the bottom of my heart. Many eminent experts of the national level Institutes have helped in bringing quality in the textbooks by going through the texts from time to time. I thank all those experts and teachers of the schools. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all my co-workers who have worked for DTP, drawing the sketches, art work and page setting.

All suggestions including constructive criticism are welcome for the improvement of the quality of the text books.

आपरितोषाद् विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानम्।

बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् आत्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः ॥

(Abhijnanashakuntalam 1.02)

Until the scholars are fully satisfied about the content, presentation, attainment of objective, I do not consider this effort to be successful, because even the scholars are not fully confident in the presentation without feedback from the stakeholders.

Prof. ViroopakshaV Jaddipal

Secretary

Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain

Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Sanskrit Shiksha Board, Ujjain

FOREWORD

Keeping in mind the national objectives in the light of the National Education Policy- 2020, Maharishi Sandipani National Veda Vidya Pratishthan, established by the Government of India, provides Veda Pathshalas/Guru recognized across the country by the Maharishi Sandipani Veda Sanskrit Education Board, Ujjain (M.P.). Veda Bhushan first , second , third , fourth , fifth and Veda Vibhushan first and second years studied in student units and NCE for the students of sixth , seventh, eighth , ninth , tenth , eleventh and twelfth class in school education . R.T. And I am extremely happy to present a social science textbook as per the standards of state education boards and various published sources on Indian knowledge tradition.

The subjects included in social sciences like geography, history, political science, economics and sociology etc. provide us many ways of help in understanding the society. On the basis of this understanding, we try to make our future the best in terms of personal and social behavior. This entire world is the result of various events and changes over time, thousands and millions of years ago. This textbook of social science is definitely helpful in knowing and understanding these events, changes and results.

Most of the subjects in the social science book have been included keeping in mind the theoretical nature and usefulness of the Vedic literature, due to which the students will definitely feel Indianans and cultural pride. An effort has been made to make this book more useful for students by including various maps, pictures and updated data. From

time to time, guidance has been received from the Honorable Secretary in the work of making textbooks. All the teachers and teachers of Rashtriya Adarsh Ved Vidyalaya have contributed in terms of collection of topics , mantra collection, word arrangement, error correction etc. of social science textbook, especially Mr. Ayush Shukla and Mr. Abhijeet Singh Rajput ji as well as social teachers of various schools. I have also received unprecedented support from science teachers Mr. Vijendra Singh Hada, Mr. Vikram Basniwal, Mr. Anil Sharma, Mr. Mukesh Kushwaha, Mr. Laxmikant Mishra, Mr. Amresh Chandra Pandey, Mr. Narendra Singh, Mrs. Anupama Trivedi and Mrs. Neha Maithil. Along with all this, the work of Mrs. Kiran Parmar in typing work has been highly commendable. We heartily thank you all for this cooperation.

Our effort has been to make the Social Science text book as useful as possible for the Vedic students, because Social Science being a dynamic subject, there is always a need for modification and addition to the content in the Social Science book. In this context, suggestions from respected teachers, subject experts and scholars interested in social sciences are always welcome.

Thanks and regards

Date-

Dr. Prakash Prapan Tripathi

Ravindra Kumar Sharma

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VED BHUSHAN
4th YEAR
Social Science

Chapter – 1

Geographical nature of India

In this chapter- Location of ancient India, India's position and size on the world map, Geographical features of India, The Himalayan mountain region, The Great Northern Plain, The Peninsular Plateau, The Desert region, The Coastal region, The Islands, India and the world and India's neighbouring Countries.

Perhaps no other country in the world has been blessed by nature as much as India, because India is protected by natural borders on all four sides, the vast Himalayas in the north, and the vast water expanse in the south, east, and west. Geographically speaking, nature has spread its wondrous beauty in the Rivers, forests, climate, mountains, etc., attracting many philosophers and litterateurs not only from India but also from around the world.

Location of Ancient India- Geographically, the Indian subcontinent is diverse. Naturally, the Vindhya Range divides India into two parts - Uttarapath and Dakshinapath. Since civilization, all the resources of life have been easily available here. Indian Sanatani culture is one of the oldest cultures in the world.



Map- 1.1 India Natural

Table 1.1

Modern names of ancient islands		
Sl.	Ancient name	Modern name
1	Jambu island	Asia
2	Lakshadweep	South america
3	Shalmal island	Australia
4	Kush island	Oceania land area
5	Crunch island	Africa
6	Shaka island	Europe
7	Pushkar island	North america

We get evidence of this from Vedic literature, archaeological sources, land structures, etc. India is also known as Aryavarta, Hindustan, and India. India is part of the world's oldest landmass, Gondwana Land. Apart from India, this land includes Australia, South Africa, South America, and the Atlantic region. In the Atharvaveda, षड उर्वर्यः (117.7.18)

that is six sections of the earth are mentioned. These six continents are North

America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, and Australia because, in the past, Asia and Europe were physically called Eurasia continents by geologists. But modern geologists have considered the Ural ranges the dividing line between these two, calling them two continents: Europe and Asia. Maharishi Patanjali has called the earth saptadwipa. जंबू प्लक्षाह्वयौ द्वीपो शाल्मलश्चापरो द्विज। कुशः क्रौञ्चस्तथा शाकः

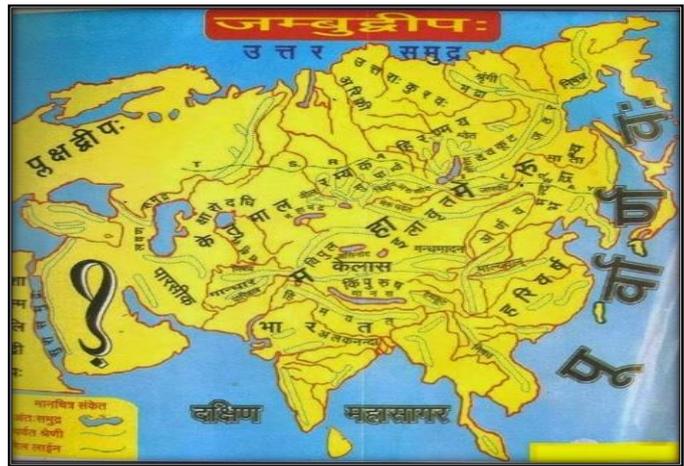
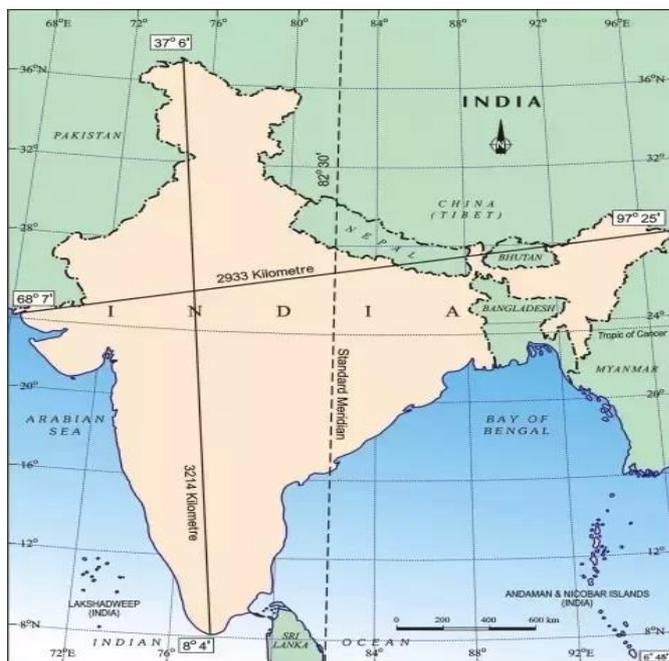


Figure-1.1 Jambudwipa

पुष्करश्चैव सप्तमः ॥ (Agnipurana) 108.1) that is, Jambu, Plaksha, Shalmal, Kush, Crouch, Shak and Pushkar islands.

Position and size of India on the world map- India is a large country, located in the Northern Hemisphere. The latitudinal expanse of India ranges from 8°4' North to 37°6' North latitude and longitudinal expanse from 68°7' East to 97°25' East Longitude. The Tropic of Cancer (23°30' North) passes through the state of Madhya Pradesh. It divides India into almost two equal parts. On the south-east



Map-1.2 Extension of India Standard Line

of the of our country lie the Andaman, Nicobar Islands (Bay of Bengal) and to the south-west lie the Lakshadweep Group of Islands (Arabian Sea), the sprawling Himalayan mountain ranges are in the north and the Indian Ocean lies to the south.

India ranks seventh in the world in terms of area. The total area of India is 32.8 lakh square kilometers, which is 2.42% of the total world area. The land border of our country is about 15,200 km. India's coastline is about 7516.6 km. long (Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep group). The northern part of India is wider and

it progressively becomes narrower towards the south. India's (standard meridian line) north-longitude line is considered to be 82°30' east longitude. It passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh. The Latitudinal (longitudinal) extent

influences the period of day and night from south to north. So there is a difference of two hours in the local time from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh (This is factually incorrect the time difference is due to the longitudinal extent). Rajasthan is the largest state in terms of area and Goa is the smallest state.

Know this also-

- The word Gondwana is derived from the ancient Indian Gond kingdom. This kingdom was situated to the south of the Narmada River. It was on the basis of the study of the rocks found in this area that geologists called it Gondwana. This huge landmass is the southern part of the Pangea continent.

Geographical features of India- Almost all types of landforms are found in our country, like mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus etc. Most of the island plateau of India is made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks. This is one of the oldest landmasses in the world. The Himalayan mountain range is the newest mountain range in the world. It contains high mountain peaks, deep valleys and fast flowing Rivers. The northern plains of India are made up of alluvial deposits. Geologists have divided the landforms of India into six parts – Himalayan mountain region, vast plain of the north, peninsular plateau, desert, coastal areas and island groups, which we will study as follows-

1. **Himalayan Mountain Range-** The world's most extensive Himalayan

Know this also-

- The distance from India's last northern border point Indira Kol near Siachen (Ladakh) to the last southern border point Indira Point Kanya Kumari (Tamil Nadu) is 3214 km. Similarly, the distance from India's last western border point Gaur Mata, Sir Creek (Gujarat) to Kibithu Arunachal Pradesh's last eastern border point is 2933 kms.

mountain range is located in an annular form on the northern border of India. The north western part of the Himalayan ranges is known as Hindukush and Trikuta (Suleiman) Mountains and the eastern part is known as Naga, Patkui, and Arakan Mountains. This mountain range extends from the Indus River in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east. The length of this mountain range is about 2400 km. It has a width of 400

km in the west (Kashmir) and about 150 km in the east (Arunachal Pradesh). The eastern part of this range has more diversity. The Himalayas can be divided into three parts based on its extent and height.

1. Inner Himalayas
2. Central Himalayas
3. Shivalik Range.

1. **Inner Himalayas-** The highest part of the Himalayas is called Himadri or Great or Inner Mountain Range. Its interior is made of (core granite). This part of the Himalayas is always covered with snow. In this part, the world's highest mountain peak **Mount Everest** (8848 meters) is located in Nepal. **Kanchenjunga** (8598 meters) is the highest mountain peak in India. Apart

from this, other major mountain peaks like Naga Parvat, Nandadevi, Namcha-Parcha (Barwa) etc. are located in this part.

2. **Central Himalayas-** This region is located in the southern part of the Great Himalayas. It is called Central Himalayas or Himachal. This part has been constructed from highly compressed and (metamorphosed) altered rocks. The height of the central Himalayas is between 3700 meters to 4500 meters and the width is 50 kms. The longest and the most important mountain range here is Pir Panjal. Apart from this, places like Dhauladhar, Mahabharata, Kashmir Valley, Kangra and Kullu valleys of Himachal, Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling etc. are also located in this part of the Himalayas. This area is world famous for tourism.



Figure- 1.2 Himalaya Mountains

3. **Shivalik Range-** The outermost ranges of the Himalayan Mountains are called shivalik range. Their average height is 900 to 1100 meters and width is 10 to 50 kilometers. They are made of sedimentary rocks. These valleys are, covered with alluvial soil and gravel brought by the Rivers. The longitudinal valley located between Shivalik and central Himalayas, is referred to as doon/duns in the western and central part and as duar/dwar in the eastern part, such as Dehradun, Patalidun, Haridwar etc. In India, the Himalayan mountain range is known by many names- the part between the Sutlej and Indus is known as the Punjab Himalaya, the part between the Sutlej and Kali Rivers is known as the Kumaon Himalayas, the part between the Kali and Teesta Rivers is known as Nepal Himalayas and the part between Teesta and Dihang Rivers is known as Assam Himalayas etc. Apart from this, Purvanchal includes Patkai, Naga, Mizo and Manipur hills. Geologists believe that the Himalayan Mountains provide us protection from icy winds coming from Central Asia. They are storehouses of various minerals. The Himalayan ranges are very important from the point of view of our culture, Perennial Rivers, wildlife, medicines, idyllic locations, crops and power generation etc.

Table 1.2 Major Mountain Peaks of the Himalayas		
Name Of Peak	Country	Height (M)
Mount Everest	Nepal	8,848
Kanchan Jangha	India	8,598
Makalu	Nepal	8,481
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	8,172
Naked Mountain	India	8,125

In Vedic Literature there are various references leading to the inference of several mountain ranges. "गिर्यस्ते पर्वता हिमवन्तोऽरण्यम्।" (Atharv. 12.1.11) this mantra indicates snow-covered mountains. These ranges are probably as follows:-

1. **Himavat-** The word Himavat is mentioned in ten mantras of Atharvaveda. Leprosy medicine is available on this mountain and the water of the Rivers emanating from it is pleasant (soothing). For example- "शं त आपौ हैमवतीः।" (19.2.1)
2. **Trikkakud-** "वर्षिष्ठः पर्वतानां त्रिककुत्राम।" (Atharv. 4.9.8) in this mantra, an ancient and great mountain named Trikkud has been indicated. Western scholars Keith consider today's Sulaiman Mountain as '**Trikuta**' mountain.
3. **Mujvat-** The indication of Moojvat Mountain is found in Yajurveda-. "रुद्रावसन्तेन परोमूजवतोतीहि।" (Yajur. 3.61) The Mujavat Mountains are a branch of the Hindukush mountain range, in northwest India. The presence of a plant named Somalata on this mountain has been indicated in the Rigveda- "सोमस्येव मौजवतस्य भक्षो।" (Rig. 10.34.1)
4. **Mahameru-** It is mentioned in Taittiriya Aranyaka 'कश्यपोऽष्टमः। स महामेरुर्न जहाति। तस्यैषा भवति। (1.7.20)' in this mantra, the sun named Kashyap who always remains with Mahameru has been mentioned. Presently it is considered as the North Pole Mountain.
5. **Cronch Adi Mountain-** It has been indicated in Taittiriya Aranyaka, सुदर्शनि च क्रौञ्चे च। मैनागे च महागिरौ। (1.31125.) in this mantra the names of three mountains have been mentioned as Mahagiri – Sudarshan, Krauncha and Mainak.
6. **Dakshin Parvat-** Dakshin Parvat is currently called Vindhyaachal Mountain. The Jaimineya Upanishad mentions the North and South Mountain. Here the North and South mountains are known as Himalayan Mountains and Vindhyaachal Mountains respectively.

The Great plain of the north- The northern plain extends over an area of about 7 lakh square kilometers. The length of this plain is about 2400 kilometers and the width is 240 to 320 kilometers. This plain is formed by alluvial soil washed and brought by the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra Rivers and their tributaries. It is also called the plain of Ganga and Brahmaputra. This plain is very good for agriculture because there is enough water and favorable climate for agriculture, so the population density in this area is dense (high). The vast plain of the north is divided into three parts-

A. Western plain B. Central (Plain) C. Eastern Plain

- A. **Western Plain-** This plain is located in the western part of the Great North Plain. It is also called the Plain of Punjab. This plain is formed by the Indus and its tributaries Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum and Beas Rivers. Most of it is in Pakistan.
- B. **Central Plain-** This plain extends to Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Its slope is from west to east and alluvial soil is

found in this region. This plain is called the Doab (the land between two Rivers) of Ganga-Yamuna. The major Rivers of this plain are Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaggar, Teesta and their tributaries.

C. **Eastern Plain-** This plain is also called the plain of Brahmaputra. The major Rivers of this plain are Brahmaputra and its tributaries. Located in the Brahmaputra River, **Majoli Island** is the world's largest River Island.

Based on the variation of the shape, geologists have divided the north plain into four parts. When the Rivers come down from the mountains they deposit a wide strip (8 km to 16 km) on the slope of Shivalik, which is called '**Bhabar**'. These Rivers disappear in the Bhabar region and re-emerge (in the southern part), creating a marshy and moist area here, which is called '**Terai**'. This area has dense forests, hence it is called the '**home of wildlife**'. As you have studied, the northern plain is formed from alluvial soil. It is located above the floodplain of Rivers, displaying altar-like shapes, called **bhangars**. Lime-rich deposits are found in the soil of this region, which are called pebbles (**Kankar**) in the local language. New deposits of flood plains are called '**khadars**'. They are built (formed) every year. These areas are more fertile and suitable for intensive agriculture.

D. **Peninsular Plateau-** Peninsular plateau is surrounded by sea on three sides. Its shape is like a table. The peninsular plateau is formed from old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks and is formed due to the breakdown and runoff of gondwana land. This plateau is divided into two parts- the middle (central) highland and the southern plateau.



Fig. 1.3 Peninsular Plateau

E. **Central Highlands-** The plateau area north of the Narmada River, which extends to most of the Malwa plateau, is called the central high land. The central highland is covered by the Vindhya Range, the Satpura in the south and the Aravalli mountain range in the north-west. To its west is the desert part of Rajasthan. Betwa, Ken, Chambal, Parvati, Kalisindh, and Mahi Rivers flow in this land. Its eastern part is also called the plateau of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.

F. **Southern (Deccan) Plateau-** The triangular shaped terrain located south of the Narmada River is known as the Plateau of the South. It is formed from hard igneous rocks and volcanic eruptions. It is spread across 8 states of India. Its east and west boundaries are called the Eastern Ghats and the Western

Know this also-

- The land surrounded by water from three sides is called 'Peninsula', such as Indian Peninsula, Alaska Peninsula etc.
- That part of the sea which is covered by land on three sides is called gulf, such as Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Gulf (Persian Gulf) etc.
- The narrow waterway connecting two oceans is called a strait (channel) or strait, such as the Palk Strait (connects India and Sri Lanka).

Ghats respectively. The height of the Western Ghats is higher than the Eastern Ghats. The highest point of the Eastern Ghats is **Mahendragiri Mountain**. The Western Ghats are also known by local names like **Anai Mudi, Dodabeta** etc. Satpura, Mahadev, Kaimur and Maikal Nilgiri mountains are located in this region. The main feature of this plateau is the black soil found here, which is also known as the **Deccan Trap**. Udgamandalam (Ooty) and Kodaikanal are famous hill towns. Meghalaya, Karbi, Anglong Plateau and North Kachar Hills are the northeastern part of this plateau, which separates the Chota Nagpur Plateau by a fracture. From west to east, Garo, Khasi and Jaintia are the major mountain ranges.

4. **Desert-** A part of land on which life and vegetation are very sparse due to minimum rainfall and there is an excess of sand is called **desert**. This desert is located in the western part of the Aravalli ranges in India, which is called the Desert of Thar. Rivers flow only in the rainy season in this region and after some time these Rivers become extinct in the sand. The **Luni** is the largest River in the region. The region receives less than 25 cm of rainfall annually. The extent of Barkhans semi-moon (crescentic), sand dune is very high in this terrain. These mounds close to the India-Pakistan border are perpendicular. We can see groups of Barkhan near Jaisalmer city of Rajasthan.



Figure- 1.4 Barkhan

5. **Coastal Areas-** In our country, there are narrow coastal plains along the edges of the southern plateau, these are called coastal regions. They extend from the Arabian Sea in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east. It has two parts - west coast and east coast. The western coast lies between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats. The northern part is called Konkan (Mumbai and Goa), the central part is called the Kannada plain and the southern part is called the Malabar Coast. The east coast plain extends along the Bay of Bengal. Its northern part is known as the northern Circars and the southern part is known as the Coromandel Coast. The Rivers of this region form the delta. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are the major Rivers among these Rivers.
6. **Islands-** India has the Lakshadweep Group and The Andaman-Nicobar Group of Islands. Lakshadweep is a group of small coral islands near the Malabar Coast of Kerala. In ancient times it was known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands. It was named Lakshadweep in 1973 AD. It is a group of 36

Know this also-

- With the construction of Suez Canal (1869 AD), the distance between India and Europe decreased by 7000 kms.

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called Konkan (Mumbai and Goa), the central part is called the Kannada plain and the southern part is called the Malabar Coast. The east coast plain extends along the Bay of Bengal. Its northern part is known as the northern Circars and the southern part is known as the Coromandel Coast. The Rivers of this region form the delta. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are the major Rivers among these Rivers.

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Know this also-

- The triangular shape formed by the sediments brought by the river where the river joins the sea or a lake is called a delta. The delta of the Sundarbans is situated at the mouth of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra rivers. The famous Gangasagar fair is held here on Makar Sankranti.
- India's largest brackish water lake Chilka is located at the mouth of the Mahanadi in the state of Orissa.
- Short-lived micro-organisms that originate in warm and shallow water and secrete calcium carbonate are called corals. These are (the coral reefs are) of three types – (Fringing reef, Barrier reef and Atolls) coral reef, coastal coral reef and coral ring island. The Great (Barrier) Warrior Reef (Australia) is an example this? (Of Barrier reef).

islands spread over an area of 32 km, its Pitali Island is an uninhabited area. Many types of animals are found here.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal from north to south. This group of islands comprises numerous small scattered islands. This archipelago is divided into two parts - the northern part is called Andaman and the southern part is called Nicobar. Due to their proximity to the equator, the climate here is hot. These islands are covered with dense forests. There is diversity in plants and animals (flora and fauna) here. Baron, India's only active volcano is located on this island.

India and the World- India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia. The central state of India is the Indian Ocean, (The Indian Ocean confers a central position to India) which connects India with West European countries and East Asian countries. The coastal border of any (no other) country with the Indian Ocean is the same as that of India, so this ocean is known as the Indian Ocean.

India's geographical position is good in terms of international trade. Since ancient times, India has had trade relations with the countries of the world. From the mountain passes of the northern part many travelers came to India in ancient times because the sea routes were not known at that time. Traders used the routes of the Himalayan Mountains and hills and plains to trade. Apart from trade, India's influence in the field of architecture can also be seen on other countries, and in some places of India, the influence of other countries can be seen.

Countries neighbouring India– India is an important country in the continent of Asia. India is surrounded by Pakistan and Afghanistan to the northwest, China, Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan to the north, Myanmar, Bangladesh to the east and Sri Lanka, Maldives to the south.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Indian Standard Time is based on.....

A. 82°30' west longitude

B. 80°30' East Longitude

C. 82°30' east longitude

C. 8°30' East Longitude

2. Describe the northern plains of India?

Project Work-

1. Mark the plains of India on the map.

Chapter 2

Runoff System

In this chapter- Meaning of drainage system, drainage system in India, Himalayan Rivers, peninsular rivers, lakes, importance of rivers in the economy and the concept of rivers and water bodies in Vedic literature.

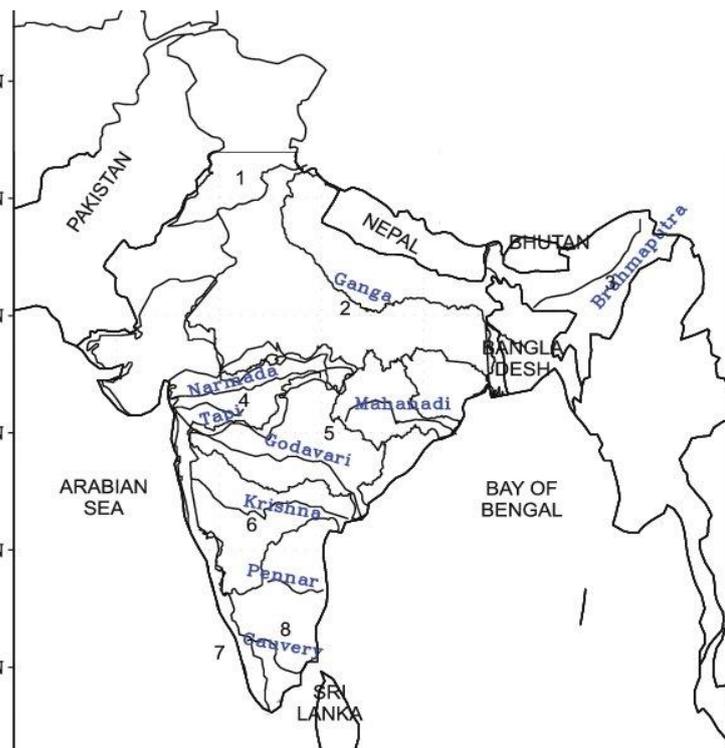
Meaning of drainage system- Drainage system means a special system of water flow created by a River and its tributaries. It is a type of network in which Rivers meet each other to form a one-directional flow of water. All the tributaries found in a River and other characteristics of that River basin together form the drainage system of that River. The system that transports a River to its destination or sea is called a drainage system. The area drained by the River and its tributaries is called '**runoff basin**'. When a high point separates one runoff (basin) from another, such land is called a '**water separator**' (watershed, water divide/ drainage divide)

Drainage System in

India- There are many types of differences in the surface structure of India. Due to these differences, the runoff network in our country is controlled by geographical shapes. In this way, the Rivers of India can be divided into two main parts-

1. Himalayan Rivers
2. Peninsular Rivers

1. **Himalayan Rivers-** The main feature of these Rivers is that they have water throughout the year. Along with rain water in these Rivers, water is also supplied from the snow blocks of the mountains. Due to the origin of these Rivers, being from the Himalayan Mountains, these deep currents



Map 2.1- Rivers and runoff systems of India

Know this also-

- The largest drainage basin of the world is that of the Amazon River.
- The largest drainage system in India is the Ganga basin.
- V shaped valley is called Mahagart or Gorge.
- Indus water sharing agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960 AD. According to the Indus Water Treaty, India uses 20% of its water.

form gargles and waterfalls. These Rivers have a long runoff area and carry sand and silt with their flow due to the rapid erosion process. In their central and lower parts these Rivers form deposition shapes and form deltas. Of the disarp, Gokhur Lake and floodplains. Among the Rivers originating from the Himalayas are Indus, Ganga, Yamuna, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Brahmaputra are main. Due to the long flow area of these Rivers, many tributaries join them. A River and its tributaries are called River tantra(system)

2. **Indus River System-** The Indus River is mentioned in many places in Vedic literature. "त्वं सिन्धो कुभया गोमतीं क्रुमुं मेहल्वा ।" (Rig. 10.75.6) That is, O Indus River, you flow along the Rivers Kabul, Gomti, Krumu and Mehtnu.

The origin of the Indus River is near Mansarovar Lake in Tibet. The length of this River is about 2880 km. This River flows westwards, entering the Ladakh region of India. Here it forms a beautiful visible garage. One-third of the Indus River is in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh and Punjab of India, the rest is in Pakistan. Finally, it merges into the Arabian Sea. The tributaries of Indus River are Jaskar, Nubra Shyok, Hunja, Sutlej, Vyasa, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum.

Ganga River System- In Vedic literature, the Ganges River is called the holy River. It is mentioned in Rigveda इमं मे गङ्गे यमुने सरस्वति । (10.75.5) That is, O! Rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati listen to my prayers.

Bhagirathi, the main stream of the Ganga River, originates from the **Gangotri Glacier**. The city of Devprayag in the state of Uttarakhand is located

at the confluence of the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi Rivers and beyond this confluence it is known as the **Ganga River**. The Ganga River enters the plains near Haridwar. The major tributaries of this River are Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gandak, and Kosi. The River Yamuna originates from the Yamunotri Glacier and flows parallel to the Ganga River and merges with the Ganga River at Prayagraj the confluence is

Know this also-

- Namami Gange Project - On 13 May 2015, the Central Government has approved the Namami Gange Project to free the national river Ganga and its tributaries from pollution and for their conservation. A total of Rs 20,000 crore was allocated to complete this ambitious project in five years. Namami Gange program is an important scheme of the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- The Ganga-Brahmaputra River forms the world's largest delta called ('Sundar Van')'. (Sundarbans) Sundari trees are found here in abundance, hence it is called Sundar Van. It is the shelter (home) of our national animal Bengal tiger.

known as Triveni Sangam. Ghaghra, Gandak, and Kosi originate in Nepal. These Rivers cause floods and loss of life and property every year in some parts of India. For this reason, the Kosi River is called '**Sorrow of Bihar**'. The soil of these Rivers makes the land here fertile. Apart from this, the Rivers Ken, Betwa and Chambal originating from the peninsular region are also tributaries of Ganga and

Yamuna. The Ganga River divides into two near Farakka in Western Bengal. Bhagirathi which flows southwards through the delta plain and merges into the Bay of Bengal. The second main stream of the Ganga River enters Bangladesh and here the Brahmaputra River joins the Ganges. It is known as '**Meghna**' before it disappears into the sea in its final phase. By then, this River has covered a distance of more than 2500 km. Tehri Dam, Farakka Dam etc. are the major important projects on the River Ganga.

Brahmaputra River System- The origin of Brahmaputra River is in Tibet near Kailash Mountain and Mansarovar Lake. However, the length of the Brahmaputra River is slightly more than the Indus River (2900 km) but most of its flow is outside India. This River flows eastward like the Himalayan Mountains, and enters Arunachal Pradesh forming a U-shaped valley. The Brahmaputra River is known as TSangpo in Tibet, Jamuna in Bangladesh, Dihang in Arunachal Pradesh and Brahmaputra in Assam. Its tributaries are Dibang, Lohit, Dhanshree, Kalang etc. Due to the flow of Brahmaputra River in high rainfall areas, it has a high amount of silt. Due to the increasing amount of silt, its surface becomes high and the flow of this River is constantly changing. The Brahmaputra River joins the Ganga River and finally merges into the Bay of Bengal.

2. Peninsular Rivers- Often the flow of Rivers flowing in the Indian peninsula depends on rainfall. Often the length of these Rivers is short. Most of the Rivers of peninsular India originate from the Western Ghats and merge into the Bay of Bengal. But the Narmada and Tapti Rivers originate from the central highlands. Therefore, these Rivers flow westwards and form an estuary before joining the Arabian Sea. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Betwa, Ken, Chambal, Narmada and Tapti are the main Rivers of this region.



Figure- 2.1 Bengal tiger

Narmada River- The mention of Narmada River in the Vedas is not clear but it is mentioned in many places in the Puranas, Ramayana, and Mahabharata. In ancient times, it was known as '**Rewa**'. Its origin and glory have been described in the Reva section of Skanda Purana. River Narmada originates from the hill of Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh. The total length of this River is 1312 km. This River merges into the Gulf of Khambhat (Arabian Sea), forming many Scenic spots in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Narmada River forms deep gorges (V shaped valleys) such as '**Dhuandhar Waterfall**' in Jabalpur. Many tributaries of Narmada River are very small, which meet in right angle position in it.

Tapti River- Tapti River originates from a place called Multai in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. The length of this River is 724 km. The coastal plain of Tapti River is very narrow. This River originates from the Satpura mountain range and flows through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and joins the Arabian

Sea. Apart from this, the west flowing Rivers are Mahi (Rajasthan), Sabarmati (Gujarat), Periyar (Tamil Nadu, Kerala) etc.

Godavari River- According to some scholars, Godavari River is named after the

Know this also-

- The 'Namami Devi Narmade' scheme has been started by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2016 AD for the conservation of Narmada River.

Telugu word 'गोद' which means dignity. The second opinion in the Puranas is that once Lord Shiva was pleased with the penance of Gautam Rishi and flowed the Ganga with the influence of one of his hairs (and allowed the Ganga to flow down a strand of his hair) .A dead cow came alive

at the touch of gangajal (Ganga water), which is why it was named Godavari. Gautami, Vashishta, Kaushiki, Atreyi, Vriddha Gautami, Tulya and Bhardwaji are the seven streams (tributaries) of Godavari River. In addition to Ramayana, Mahabharata, Brahma Purana, Godavari River is also mentioned (in the commentary on Panini's Sutra) 'सङ्ख्याया नदी गोदावरिभ्यां च' (5.4.75) in the description of Panini's sutra. Godavari River originates from the Western Ghats near Nashik and flows through Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and joins the Bay of Bengal. Its total length is 1465 km. It is the largest of the peninsular Rivers. That is why it is called the **Ganges of the South**. The tributaries of Godavari River are Wardha, Manjra, Venganga, Purna etc.

Mahanadi- The origin of Mahanadi is a place called **Sihawa** in Chhattisgarh. The total length of Mahanadi is 860 km. Hira Kud Dam has been constructed on this River. The Mahanadi originates in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. Finally, the Mahanadi merges into the Bay of Bengal.

Krishna River- Krishna River originates near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra. The River flows through the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, covering a distance of 1400 km before joining the Bay of Bengal. The tributaries of Krishna River are Koyna, Panchganga, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Bhima, Musi and Tungabhadra. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam (Telangana) and Almaty Sagar Dam (Karnataka) are prominent dams on the Krishna River.

Kaveri River- The Kaveri River flows about 760 km from the Brahmagiri hill of Coorg, its origin, and becomes merges in the Bay of Bengal near Cuddalore in the state of Tamil Nadu. The tributaries of Kaveri River are Amravati, Bhavani, Hemavati and Kabini. India's second largest waterfall on this River is '**Sivasamudaram**', is on this River, from which hydropower is generated and electricity supplied to the gold mines of Kolar.

Lakes- Such natural depressions located on the surface of the earth, which are filled with water, are called lakes. There are characteristics, such as semi-arid lakes with inland inflows, which are made up of glaciers, while some lakes have been formed due to River runoff, air and human activities. When the River moves beyond a V shaped valley, it forms a '**Gaukhur Lake**' due to erosion. These barriers are called '**lagoons**' in the coastal terrain. Chilka Lake (Orissa), Pulicat (Tamil Nadu), Kolleru (Andhra Pradesh) Lake, etc. Lakes located inland are

seasonal. Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan) is the largest natural lake in India of salt water. Its water is used in salt production. Most of the freshwater lakes in India have been formed by the melting of ice in the Himalayan region. '**Woolar Lake**' (Kashmir) is the largest freshwater lake. It is formed by geological activities. Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktal etc. are the major lakes of freshwater. Apart from this, lakes are also formed, by building dams on Rivers such as Guru Govind Sagar (Bhakra Nangal Project), Jaisamand Lake (Rajasthan) etc.

Lakes are of utmost importance in human life. Hydropower generation from lakes, irrigation, control of water flow, balance of aquatic ecosystem etc. are many useful tasks (performed by lakes) for humans. In addition, the natural beauty of the lakes provides tourism and entertainment. Such as Dal Lake of Kashmir, Pichola Lake of Udaipur etc.

Importance of Rivers in The Economy- Rivers have played an important role in the development of human civilization. In ancient times, the places that settled on the banks of Rivers have developed into cities today. The River plains being highly fertile provide the basis to our economy. Most of the population of our country is dependent on agriculture. Tourists come to see the cities, ghats, scenic places, religious places located on the banks of these Rivers, which benefit us financially. River Rafting of Rishikesh, Ganga Aarti on the ghats of Varanasi, organizing (holding of) Kumbh and other cultural fairs etc. plays an important role in the tourism sector and economy at large. Apart from this, Rivers and lakes also contribute significantly in establishing hydro power projects.

Know this also-

- Large sized lakes are also called oceans, such as the Caspian Sea, the Arabian Sea and the Dead Sea.
- The biggest water fall of India is Jog, which is in the state of Karnataka on Sharavati river.
- Udaipur city of Rajasthan is called the city of lakes.

River pollution- Human beings have been consuming River water since ancient times. But in the course of the development of civilization, humans have exploited the River water excessively in industrial, agricultural and domestic sectors, which has affected its quality. River water pollution has become a serious problem today due to the discharge of industrial waste, unrefined waste and human excreta into the Rivers. Increasing urbanization has also increased the level of pollution. Today, the water of most of the Rivers is not potable. The government has launched several schemes at the central and state level to address the problem of River pollution. National River Conservation Plan (1985), Namami Gange Yojana (2015), Namami Narmade Yojana (2016) etc. are prominent. Apart from this, to avoid water pollution, we should work with awareness on water conservation.

Concept of Rivers and Water Bodies in Vedic Literature- In ancient Indian culture, water has been considered as life i.e. 'जलमेव जीवनम्' । In Vedic scriptures, more emphasis has been laid on water sources, importance of water for all living beings and quality and conservation of water. In the Vedas, water is considered

to have medicinal properties. We should conserve all kinds of water in the universe. The water of the Rivers is considered to be the most conservatory. It is because their water is used in agriculture, (and is life sustaining) which runs the life of animals. The flowing water of the Rivers is pure. Therefore, they should not be polluted. There is a description of the seven Saindhav Rivers in Atharva Veda. These Rivers are Indus, Vipasha (Vyasa), Shatudri (Sutlej), Vitasta (Jhelum), Asikki (Chenab), Parushani (Ravi) and Saraswati, which flow into the Sapta Saindhava country. The Vedas stipulate reverence for water and Rivers and consider them as expression of Vedic power and worthy of worship. In the famous **River Sukta** of Rigveda, Rivers are considered as mother and they are prayed to - "ता अस्मभ्यं पयसा पिन्वमाना शिवा देवीरशिपदा भवन्तु सर्वा नद्यो अशिमिदा भवन्तु ॥" (7.50.4) That is, Rivers carry water, satiate all living beings, provide food, and are joy-enhancing and loving the food and vegetation. It is mentioned in Rigveda that the way the mother tries to make her son strong, in the same way, water is also like ghee/clarified butter for us, which makes us powerful (strong) and good. Therefore, we should protect water which exists in any form. "आपो अस्मान् मातरः शुन्ध्यन्तु घृतेन नो घृतष्वः पुनन्तु ।" (10.17.10) Atharvaveda also mentions that "शिवा न सन्तु वार्षिकीः ।". That is, rainwater is beneficial for us. Therefore, it should not be misused. According to atharvaveda, Mitra and Varuna are the gods of rain. Water is produced only (when they meet) by meeting them. Mitra and Varun are the speakers (signifiers) of oxygen and hydrogen respectively. In the Rig Veda, a sage says, "अप्स्वन्तरमृतमप्सु भेषज मपामुत प्रशस्त्ये देवा भवत वाजिनः ।" O human being, make proper use of nectar-like and beneficial water and always be ready to praise (raise an invocation to) and praise water. Regarding the flowing Rivers, it is mentioned in the following mantras of Shuklajurveda that "देवीरापो यो व उर्मिः इन्द्रियावान् मदिन्तमः ।" (6.27) That is, O divine water, your wave is joyful and powerful. Flowing water has been given the name of is considered divine water, so bathing in flowing water is pleasurable. "विश्वं हि रिप्रं प्रवहन्ति देवी ।ः" (शु.य. 4.2) Divine water destroys all the ills. "आपो मा हिंसीः" (शु.य. 6.22) That is, do not contaminate the water. "स्वदनतु देवीरमृता ऋतावृधः" (शु.य 4.12) means that water is nectar and is powerful and delicious. Similarly, it is mentioned in the Atharvaveda that "दिवस्पृथिवीमभि ये सृजन्ति ।" That is,



Figure- 2.2 Polluted River and Clean River

the wind carries water vapour from the oceans, which showers down on earth from the sky. In the 58th chapter of the Anushasan Parv festival of Mahabharata, Bhishma explains to Yudhishtira about the importance of tree plantation, Rivers, construction of reservoirs, etc. and said- "अतीतनागते चोभे पितृवंशं च भारत । तारयेद वृक्षरोपी च तस्मात् वृक्षांश्च रोपयेत् ॥" That is, O Yudhishtira, the person who plants redeems the people born in the past (his ancestors) and the children born in the future (future generations) and all his fatherly descendants. Even in Manusmriti, the "नदी वेगेन शुद्ध्यति" means that the water of Rivers gets purified by their flow.

Table 2.1
Major Rivers of the world

River	Place Of Origin	Termination Point	Long Distance	Runoff Area
Nile	Victoria	Mediterranean Sea	6650	Uganda, Sudan, Egypt etc.
Amazon	Lago Vilferro	Atlantic Ocean	6500	Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana etc.
Yangtze	Tibetan Plateau	China Sea	6300	China
Niger	Guinea	Gulf	4180	Niger, Nigeria etc.
Mekong	Tibetan Plateau	South China Sea	4350	China Myanmar Cambodia etc.
Missisipi	Itasca lake	Gulf of Mexico	3730	United States USA, Canada etc.
Tigris	Torus	Shatib Arab	1840	Turkey
Brahmaputraa	Mansarovar Lake	In The Bay of Bengal	2800	China and India
Indus	Sin-Ka Baw	Arabian Sea	2880	China, India and Pakistan
Ganga	Gomukh Glacier	Bay of Bengal	2510	India
Yamuna	Yamunotri	Ganga River	1376	India
Sutlej	Rakshasa Tal	Chenab River	1450	India
Danube	Black Forest	Black Sea	2872	Germany, Austria etc.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Origin of River Ganga is-----

- A. Gangotri B. Yamunotri C. Mansarovar D. Tibet

2. Godavari River is also known by the name -----.
A. North's Ganga B. South's Ganga C. West's Ganga D. East's Ganga
3. Amarkantak is the origin of which River -
A. Mahanadi B. Narmada River
C. Tungabhadra River D. Kshipra River
4. The largest natural lake of salt water is in the state of -----
A. Madhya Pradesh B. Orissa
C. Rajasthan D. Tamil Nadu
5. Largest peninsular River in India is-----
A. Narmada River B. Godavari River
C. Mahanadi D. Krishna River

Fill in the blanks-

1. Vipasha in ancient times was called. (Chenab/Beas)
2. National River Conservation Plan was started in----- (1985/1989)
3. Pulicat Lake is located in the state of----- (Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu)
4. Water in the Vedas is considered to have----- properties. (Medicinal/ non-Medicinal)

True or False

1. Rivers have played an important role in the development of human civilization. (True/False)
2. Shiva Sundaram Falls are located on the River Kaveri. (True/False)
3. Sambhar Lake is located in Orissa. (True/False)
4. Mahanadi originates from Sihawa, Chhattisgarh (True/False)

Match the Columns-

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Indus River | A. Janapao Hills (Indore) |
| 2. Chambal | B. Sihawa (Chhattisgarh) |
| 3. Yamuna | C. Gangotri |
| 4. Ganga | D. Yamunotri |

Very short answer question -

1. What is Drainage System?
2. Indian drainage system is divided into how many parts?
3. What is a lake?
4. What is the length of River Ganga and the place of its origin?
5. Which are called the Peninsular Rivers?
7. 'Nadi Vegan Shuddhyati' is derived from which book?

Short Answer Questions-

1. How does River pollution occur?
2. Describe the Himalayan Rivers.
3. Name the Rivers that fall into the Arabian Sea.

-
4. What is the impact of Rivers on India's economy?
 5. Write down the characteristics of lakes.

Long Answer Questions-

1. Describe the drainage system of Ganga-Brahmaputra River.
2. Highlight the importance of Rivers in Vedic literature.

Project Work-

1. Show the major River Drainage basin area in the map of India.

Chapter - 3

CLIMATE

In this chapter- Climate, Indian Climate, Climatic Control, Factors Affecting Indian Climate, Indian Monsoon, Seasons, Distribution of Rainfall in India and Monsoon representing Indian Unity.

Climate- To know the natural environment of an area the three essential factors are its geographical nature, drainage system and climate. '**Climate**' is an occurrence of weather conditions and variations over a long period of time (more than 30 years) over a large area. The weather is an indicator of the state of the atmosphere of an area at a particular time.

The elements of weather and climate- Temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall etc. are the same. We know that the weather changes several times a day. But the climatic conditions remain the same for several months. Based on the average atmospheric state of these months, we classify the year into summer/winter or rainy seasons. To know the geographical nature of any country, it is very important to study the climate there. In addition to the natural resources of a country, climate also affects the economic, social and cultural civilizations there.

Indian Climate- As a result of geographical variations of India, different stages of climate are found here. The climate of India is tropical monsoon type. The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word '**Mausim**', which means season. The change in the direction of the wind according to the season during a period of one year is called '**monsoon**'. In general, there are regional variations in the climate of India despite the uniformity. For example, in the summer season, where the temperature of deserts goes up to 50 degrees centigrade, in hilly areas the temperature remains up to 15-20 degrees centigrade. In winter, the temperature of Drass and Ladakh region is up to -45 degree centigrade. In many regions of India, there is a lot of difference in night-day temperature, such as in the western part of Rajasthan, the temperature is up to 50 degrees centigrade during the day, and up to 15-20 degrees centigrade at night. Similarly, in Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar, the day-night temperature is almost the same. Rainfall is also not uniform in our country. Meghalaya, for example, receives an annual rainfall of less than (about) 400 cm, while western Rajasthan and Ladakh region receive less than 10 cm of rainfall.

Hydrological (Climatic Control) - The major factors controlling the climate of any region are-

1. Latitude 2. Altitude. 3. Wind and wind power 4. Distance from sea 5. Ocean currents 6. Ocean Relief.

1. **Latitude-** Due to the spherical nature of the earth, the amount of solar energy received here varies on the latitudes, due to which the temperature decreases from the equator to the poles.

2. **Elevation (Altitude)**- When moving from the surface of the earth to the height (higher altitude), the temperature decreases due to the decrease in the density of the air therefore the hills are cold even in summer.
3. **Air pressure and wind turbine (System)**
- The air pressure and wind tension (system) of an area depends on the latitude and height (altitude) there. Hence it affects temperature and the distribution of rainfall.

Know this also-

- In Rajasthan, the walls of the houses are made thick to protect from extreme heat and the roof is made flat to conserve rain water.
- Due to high rainfall in Goa, Mangalore and Terai areas, the roofs of the houses are made sloping.
- To protect against floods, houses are built on bamboo in Assam.

4. **Distance from the sea**- The effect of the sea on the climate is similar, as the distance from the sea increases, this effect also decreases.
5. **Ocean currents**- The seasonal winds moving from the sea to the coast are called **ocean currents**. These currents affect the climate of the coastal region. Any coastal area where hot and cold currents flow in the sea and the direction of the wind is also towards the coast, then that area will be hot or cold according to the sea current.
6. **Ocean relief** - Ocean relief plays a major role in determining the climate of an area. High ranges block cold or hot air. Due to the high mountain conditions, there is rain. But on the contrary, there is a drought on the slope.

Factors affecting the climate of India- The following factors affect the climate of India:

1. **Latitudinal position**- India is located in the southern part of Asia. The Tropic of Cancer passes through its middle. Therefore, due to this unique situation of India, tropical climate is found in the southern part and subtropical climate in the northern part.
2. **Altitude** - The huge Himalayan Mountains are located in the north of India, which protects India from the cold by stopping the icy winds coming from the north direction in the winter season. Due to this mountain, India has less mild winter than Central Asia.
3. **Air pressure and wind**- Weather conditions and climate in India are affected by three atmospheric conditions- 1. Surface winds and air pressure 2. Upper air circulation 3. Western cyclonic disturbance and tropical cyclone.

The North-eastern trade winds originate in the Northern Hemisphere in India. These dry winds blow southwards. But due to the '**Coriolis force**', they flow towards low pressure areas. Thus, India should be a dry region, but due to the extraordinary air pressure and wind pattern of India, there is high air pressure in the north of the Himalayas in the winter season, so the cold winds of this region flow in the oceanic region due to low pressure in the

south. In the summer season, the low pressure is over north-eastern India, due to which the direction of the air changes in these days and at this time the high pressure of the air is in the Indian Ocean, so the air crosses the equator and flows towards the low pressure located in India.

Know this also-

- The apparent (fictitious) force generated due to the rotation of the earth is called 'Coriolis force'

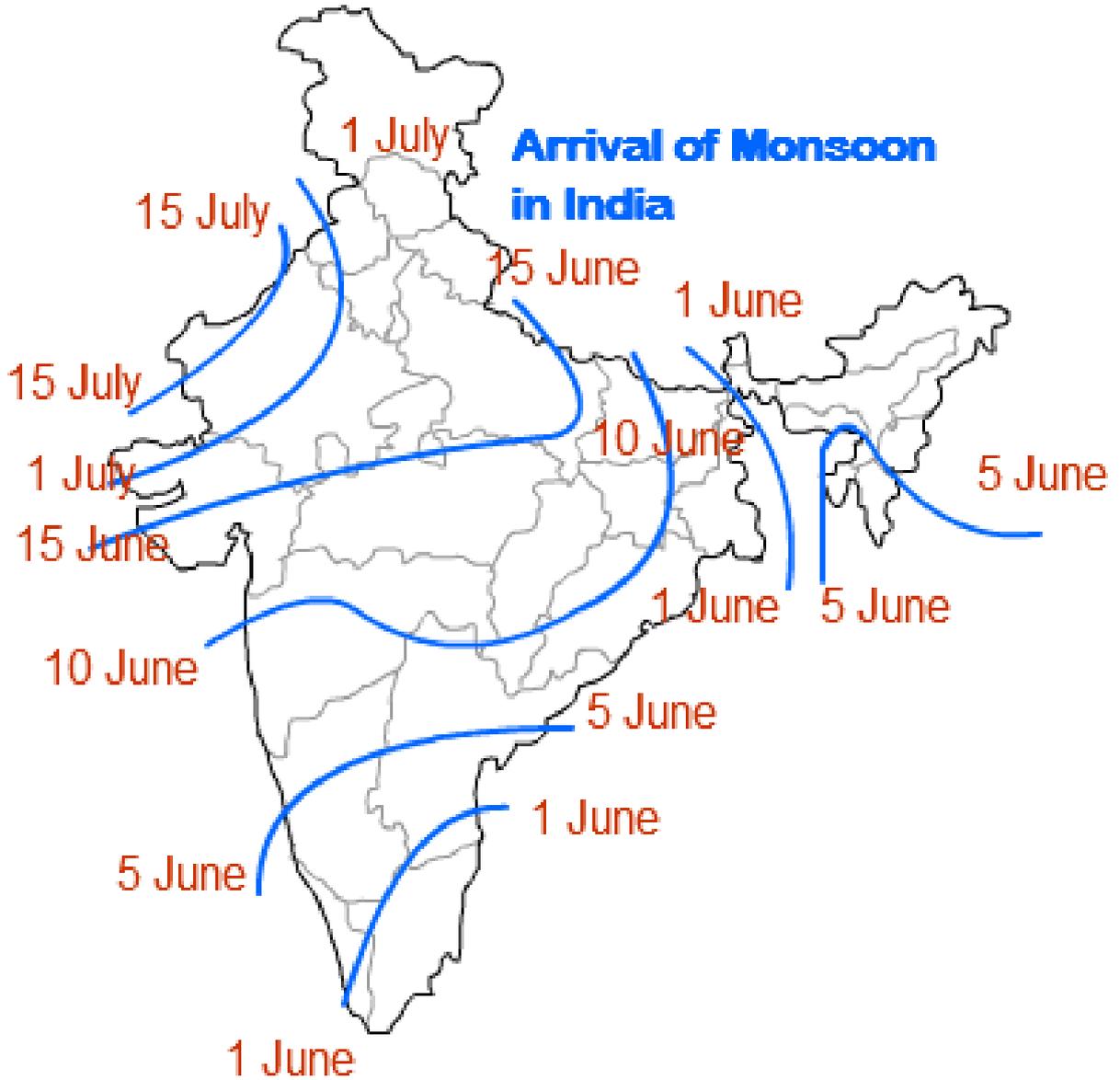
These are called '**South-West Monsoon Winds**'. These winds cause the highest rainfall in India. The Jet Streams are a component of this wind flow.

4. **Jet stream**– Air currents located in 27-30 degree north latitudes are called '**subtropical western jet currents**'. These winds blow throughout the year, in the southern part of the Himalayas, except summer. Due to this, disturbances occur in the north and north-west part of the country. It is here that these currents are the causative factor of summer monsoon.

Indian Monsoon- In our Vedic literature, the prayer, to render the increase in temperature due to the heat of the Sun, got calm and pleasant, is mentioned in these verses of Rigveda - करच्छं नस्तपतु सूर्यः शं वातो वात्वरपा अप स्निधः । (8.18.9) तथा नेत् त्वां स्तेनं यथा रिपुं तपाति सूरौ अर्चिषा । (5.79.9) In addition to temperature, wind and raining contribute significantly to the climate. By expressing the effect and form of winds or Vayu in the form of rain clouds, their importance has been expressed in rain etc. The roaring and rain-bearing characteristics of the Maruts are mentioned in the Rig Veda. - "वपन्ति मरुतो मिहं प्र वेपयन्ति पर्वतान् । यद यामं यान्ति वायुभिः । (8.7.4) when the thunderstorms move with the normal broad winds, the clouds collide with the mountains and change the direction of the rain.

The climate of India is affected by two seasonal winds, the north-east monsoon and the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon is commonly called the winter monsoon, in which winds move from land to sea. The southwest monsoon is the summer monsoon, in which winds blow towards the surface through the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and The Bay of Bengal. The south-west monsoon brings the highest rainfall in the country.

Monsoon winds are not regular. Due to its arrival, sudden excessive rainfall occurs continuously for several days, which is called the burst of monsoon. Monsoon arrives in India in the first week of June from the southern tip of India (Kerala). Later it splits into two parts, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branch. The monsoon originating from the Arabian Sea reaches Mumbai around June 10 and the monsoon originating from the Bay of Bengal reaches Assam at a rapid pace at that time. Due to high ranges, the monsoon winds turn westwards and rain in the Ganga-Yamuna plains. By the end of June, the Arabian Sea monsoon branch brings rains in Rajasthan and Gujarat. The monsoon period in India is from June to September (100-120 days). This is followed by a gradual withdrawal of monsoon. This monsoon withdraws from the northern part of the peninsular region by mid-October and also from the southern part by the beginning of December.

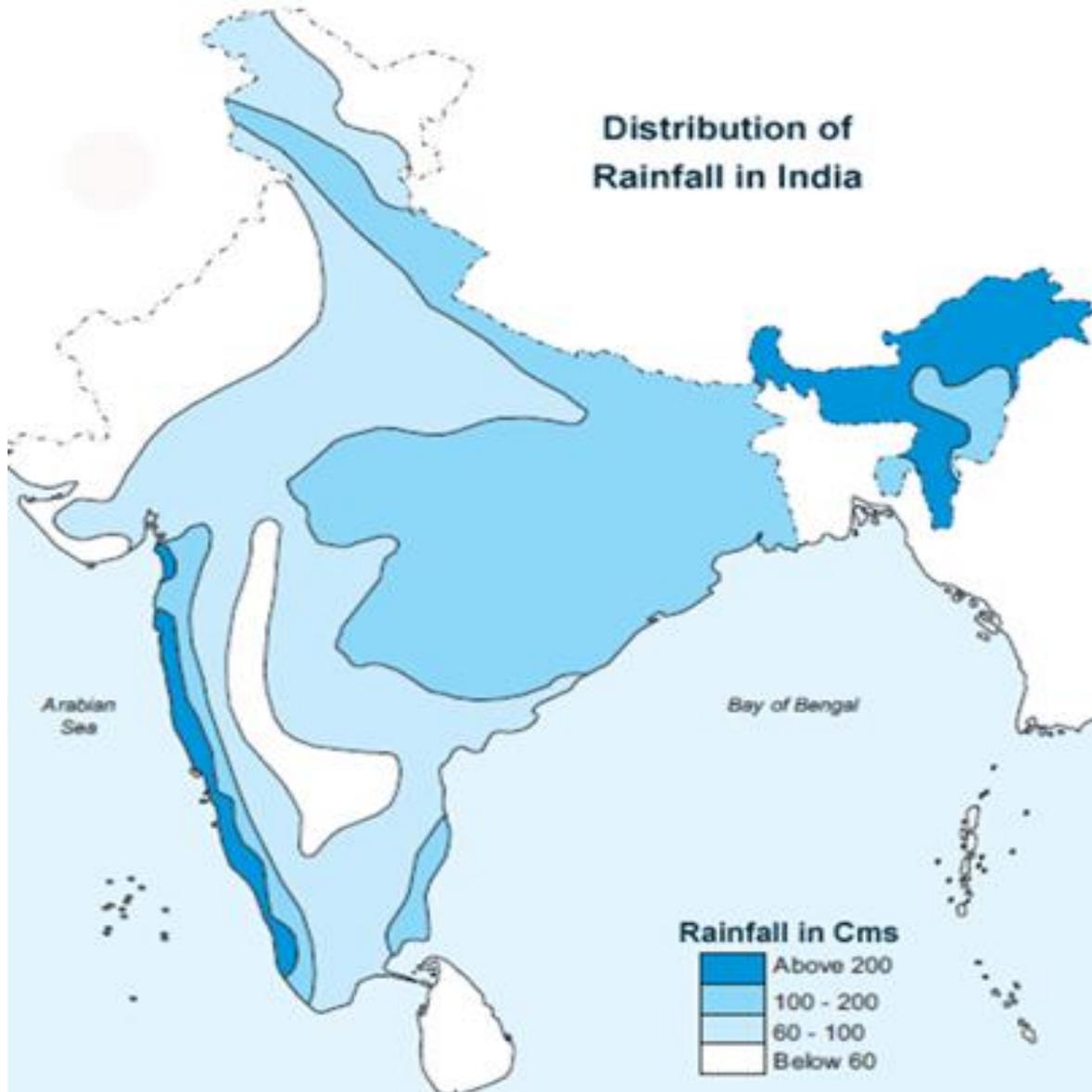


Map- 3.1 Arrival of Indian monsoon

Seasons- According to our Vedic literature, the number of seasons is considered to be six- (Vasanta) spring, (Grishma) summer, (Varsha) rain, (Sharad) autumn, (hemant) pre-winter, (shishir) winter. "पञ्चपादं पितरं द्वादशाकृतिं दिव आहुः परे अर्धे पुरीषिणम्। अथेमे अन्य उपरे विचक्षणं सप्तचक्रे षळर आहुरर्पितम्॥ (Rig." 1.164.12) in this mantra, 6 seasons have been described as a year of 12 months. On the basis of climate, there are mainly four seasons in India - 1. Cold (winter) 2. Summer 3. Rainy Season (Monsoon Arrival) 4. Rainy season (monsoon withdrawal). These are small/short periods that occur in a year, in which the weather conditions are of special type. The main reason for the change of season is the rotation of the earth around the sun and the axial tilt of the earth. Thus, the cycle of seasons changes continuously.

1. **Winter Season-** The period of winter season is considered from mid-November to February. At this time, the position of the Sun is southwards.

Due to this, the temperature of India located in the Northern Hemisphere decreases. In this season, a temperate cyclone rising from the Mediterranean Sea enters India with the help of '**West Jet Stream**', which is called '**Western Disturbance**'. It rains in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, western Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, also known as '**Mavtha**'. This rainfall is useful for Rabi crop.



Map- 3.2 Annual Rainfall in India

- 2. Summer Season-** This season lasts from March to May. At this time, the temperature in India increases. In summer, strong, hot and dry winds blow during the day in north and northwest India, which are called 'Loo' in Rajasthan. In the month of May, the temperature is up to 45 degrees centigrade. In this season, when dry and hot winds meet the water laden sea winds, a severe storm arises in those places, which is called **monsoon cyclone**.

3. **Rainy Season (Monsoon Arrival)**- As a result of the rising temperature in the north-west region of India, the high air pressure of the winter season converts into a very low air pressure at this time, due to which the air of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea becomes humid and combines with the commercial (trade) winds coming from the Southern Hemisphere to form the monsoon. This monsoon moves from south to north and causes rainfall in most areas of the country from the first week of June to the first week of July. In India, one part of this monsoon (the Arabian Sea Branch) causes rainfall in the

Table 3.1		
S. No.	Area of rainfall	Average rainfall
1.	Kerala, Goa, Coastal, Karnataka Coastal Maharashtra, Assam, Meghalaya Eastern Himalayas	These areas receive more than 200 cm of rainfall. (Areas with high rainfall)
2.	Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa East Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Average rainfall 100 cm to 200 cm. (areas with moderate rainfall)
3.	Madhya Pradesh, Western Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana	Average rainfall 50 to 100 cm. M.. (Areas with normal rainfall)
4.	Rainfall of Rajasthan, Ladakh Plateau and Southern Plateau	Average rainfall up to 50 cm or less (areas with deficient rainfall)

low air pressure peninsular region, the other part (Bay of Bengal Branch) causes rainfall in the Low Air Pressure Ganga plain. One of its branches carries rainfall in Myanmar, Thailand and north eastern parts of India.

4. **Rainy season** - The withdrawal of monsoon starts from the first week of September. The monsoon first starts returning from northwest India. By mid-September, it returns from states like Rajasthan, North-East Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana etc. By mid-October, the whole of northern India and by the end of November, the whole of India is free from the effects of the monsoon, but the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu receive extensive rainfall from the returning monsoon, although the rest of India remains dry. The reason for this is believed to be the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu being parallel to the southwest monsoon winds. In this season, the sky becomes clear and the temperature increases. The day temperature is high and the night is cold and pleasant.

Know this also-

- The place with the highest rainfall in the world is Masinram, which is in the Meghalava state of India.

Distribution of rainfall in India- 75% of the total rainfall in India occurs in the rainy season from the south west monsoon, 10% in the summer season, 13% in the monsoon return season and 2% in the winter season. The annual average

rainfall in India is about 105 cm. On the basis of annual rainfall, India can be divided into four parts-

Monsoon, a symbol of Indian unity- The main feature of the monsoon is the uncertainty of rainfall and its inequality. Monsoon is very much needed in (sustaining) determining the life cycle of animals and flora all over India. Our agricultural cycle, life, festivals, festivities, etc. are all highly influenced by the monsoon. We all eagerly wait for the arrival of monsoon. It is through this that there is rain here, due to which Rivers flow with the gurgling sound. Increasing our agricultural production brings prosperity to the entire country and binds (strings together) the spirit of national unity.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. What type of climate does India have?
A. Seasonal B. Monsoon C. Cyclonic D. Trade
2. Which region in the world receives the highest rainfall?
A. Shimla B. Mawsinram C. Silchar D. Guwahati
3. In which state of India does Monsoon come first?
A. Assam B. Chhattisgarh
C. Andhra Pradesh D. Kerala
4. In which months does the monsoon come to India?
A. January-March B. October-November
C. June-September D. March-May

Fill in the blanks-

1. Of the total rainfall in India. Comes from the south-west monsoon. (50%/75%)
2. Bihar falls in Rainfall region. (Average/high)
3. Monsoon winds are (Regular/irregular)
4. Average annual rainfall in areas with high rainfall is----- (200 cm/250 cm)

True or False-

1. In desert areas, the temperature in summer goes up to 50 degrees. (True/False)
2. Depending on the climate, the seasons are divided into 5 parts. (True/False)
3. Monsoon means the movement of winds according to the season. (True/False)
4. Rivers flow with the sound of kalkal. (True/False)

Match the columns

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Winter Season | A. June to July |
| 2. Summer Season | B. Mid-November to February |
| 3. Monsoon Arrival | C. arrives from March to May |
| 4. Monsoon withdrawal | D. September to November |

Very short answer question-

1. What are Jet Currents?
2. What do you mean by monsoon?
3. Write the names of Indian seasons?
4. How many seasons are there in India based on climate?
5. What is a monsoon cyclone?

Short Answer Questions-

1. What do you understand by western disturbances?
2. What is climate?
3. Explain the utility of Himalayan Mountains in the context of Indian climate.
4. Explain the hot winds blowing in summer in Northern India.

Long Answer Questions-

1. Describe the factors affecting the water air (climate) of India.
2. Describe the Indian seasons based on climate.

Project Work-

1. Collect pictures of costumes according to the seasons of the inhabitants of different regions of India.

(This box is not in the translated text) (Know this also-

1. In Rajasthan the houses are constructed with thick walls to keep away the high heat and the roofs are flat to conserve rain water).
2. In Goa Mangalore and Terai areas the houses are constructed with sloping roofs because of high rain fall.
3. As a safeguard against floods in Assam the houses are constructed on Bamboo Stilts.

Chapter-4

Agriculture in India

In this chapter- antiquity of agriculture, agriculture in modern era, classification of agriculture, crops, classification of crops, major crops of India and importance of agriculture.

India has been a country with rural civilization and primarily an agrarian economy since ancient times. Agricultural work is mentioned in many suktas and mantras in Vedic literature. Agriculture has been described as the main source of food for animals and people and the main source of livelihood of people. With the origin of creation, the problem of food arose for the stomach fulfilment (satisfying the hunger) of organisms, so 'agriculture' was invented to solve this problem.

Antiquity of Agriculture- Food is obtained through agriculture. It is preached in the Rig Veda - "अक्षैर्मा दीव्यः कृषिमित् कृषस्व वित्ते रमस्व बहु मन्यमानः ।" (10.34.13) That is, O human being, one should stop gambling and learn the art of farming. In the Vedas, agricultural work has been described as a glorious work. It is mentioned in Atharvaveda that food is the basis of life of all beings. From Rigveda, Atharvaveda, Bhagavata and Brahmada Puranas, it is known that King Prithu is the father of agriculture. It is indicated in the Atharvaveda- "तां पृथी वैन्यो ऽधोक्तां कृषिं च सस्यं चाधोक ।" (8.10.42) That is, King Prithu first discovered the secret of production of food through agricultural knowledge. In Vedic literature, knowledge of farming is obtained by scholars and philosophers. In the Agricultural Sukta of Atharvaveda, it is prayed to Mother Earth, "O mother Earth! All of us seek your blessings, practise agriculture for long life, radiance, strength, prosperity, and wealth. It has been wished that we get all kinds of opulence (prosperity) from the food obtained by agriculture.

The quality of soil and produce was also maintained in traditional agriculture done with the agricultural methodology prescribed in the Vedas. The various stages of farming mentioned in traditional agriculture methods, such as - sowing, harvesting, threshing and steps for preparing the soil such as ploughing leveling and manuring are also used at present. Farming and cow-rearing go hand in hand in Vedic agriculture, which we today call 'mixed agriculture'. The present form of Vedic agriculture is organic farming. In this, cow dung, cow urine and plant extracts are used as fertilizers. In the Vedic system, there is a description of cow rearing and Panchgavya based agriculture in every household. Manure containing cow dung and cow urine, panchgavyas were produced in every household. The sages understood the nature, capacity, structure of the soil better. It is told (mentioned) in Atharvaveda that the gods cultivated delicious food (grains) - barley, rice etc. in the best land containing water. In the Vedas, Indra is called '**Seerpati**' (protector of ploughs) and Marutaganas are called '**Kinash**'

(kisan/farmer). At that time, the main goal was to provide prosperity to the nation and society by producing food through agricultural work. For this reason, in Vedic literature, the farmer has been praised as Annapati and Kshetrapati. The piece 'Krishi Parashar' written by Parashar Rishi, grandson of Maharishi Vashishtha, is quite famous. In this book, the principles of agriculture, organic farming and sustainable farming etc. have been mentioned. Krishi Parashar also gives instructions for focusing on selection, storage and treatment of seeds. In addition, there is a description of measuring rain with Yojan and Angul which were measuring units used in vedic culture- "अथ जलाढक निर्णयः शतयोजनविस्तीर्णं त्रिंशद्योजनमुच्छरतम्। अधिकस्य भवेन्मानं मुनिभिः परिकीर्तितः ॥" That is, in the past, the method of measuring rainfall was fixed by the sages. One Angul width is 1 dron = 4 adhak = 6.4 cm of rainfall, which is the same in the current rainfall measurement.

In addition to food and food production in Vedic literature, various trees fruits, flowers, flowerless plants, medicines and herbs are described in detail. "षड्भवेन कृषति।" (kathak sanhita 20.3) and "इमं यवमष्टायोगैः षड्योगेभिरचर्कषुः।" (Atharva 6.91.1) In the Vedas, there is a description of six and eight bull-operated ploughs and many types of agricultural machinery (implements) such as spades, shovels hoe and trowel etc. The term khanitra (Digging tools) has been used for all these. Cow rearing is also an integral part of the Vedas prescribed agriculture. The Vedas also refer to the protection and promotion (breeding) etc. of cows. Yajurveda prohibits the killing of cow, blue cow, camel, sheep, shrabh (Calf) child of elephant, buffalo, two-legged and four-legged animals, horses, etc.

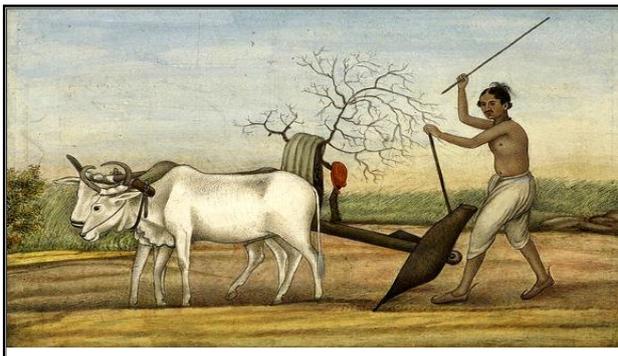


Fig. 4.1: Agriculture in ancient India by bullock and plow

Agriculture in the Modern Era- The present Indian agricultural system has developed on the basis of traditional agriculture. Even today, agriculture is the source of livelihood of about 64% of the population of our country. Agriculture and allied products contribute about 17.8% (in 2019-20) to India's GDP. Therefore, a large part of India's national income is derived from agricultural sectors. Geographically, India is located in the hot (tropical) and temperate regions. The physical diversity of its geographical features, climate and soil structure encourages agricultural diversity. Agriculture is a primary activity by which food grains are produced for us. Apart from food grains, agriculture also provides raw materials to industries.

Classification of Agriculture- On the basis of geographical conditions, demand for product, labor and technology, agriculture can be mainly classified into three categories-

1. Subsistence agriculture

2. Intensive subsistence agriculture

3. Commercial agriculture

1. **Subsistence agriculture-** The agriculture done by the members of the family or community for the purpose of sustenance is called subsistence agriculture. It involves more human labour and minimal use of mechanical equipment. An ancient form of this is shifted agriculture. It mainly depends on the natural fertility of the land and monsoon. At present, it is called 'Jhum' agriculture in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, 'Pamlu' in Manipur, 'Balra' agriculture in Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan. This type of agriculture is especially prevalent in tribal areas.

2. **Intensive Livelihood Agriculture-** Agriculture on large tracts of land in densely populated areas in which more intensive use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and labour is made for higher yield or production is called intensive livelihood agriculture. Due to the division of land from generation to generation in this agriculture, the size of the agricultural plot becomes smaller. Therefore, this agriculture is not profitable.

3. **Commercial Agriculture-** Commercial agriculture is the agriculture done in large area of India for the purpose of obtaining cash on large parts of India. Chemical fertilizers, pesticides and machines are used extensively in this agriculture. Sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, cotton etc. are commercial crops.

Crop refers to the group of plants in a wide area, which is produced on a large scale in terms of economic benefits along with the supply of food, is called 'crop'.

Classification of crops- Many types of crops are produced in India, whose classification has different bases-

Crops based on seasons- Crops have been classified into three categories based on seasons.

1. **Rabi crops-** These crops are sown in the month of October-November and harvested by March-April. The major Rabi crops include wheat, gram, peas, mustard, coriander etc.

2. **Kharif crops-** These crops are sown in the

month of June-July and harvested by October-November. The major crops of Kharif are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, urad, jute, groundnut etc.

3. **Zayed crops-** Zayed crops are mainly vegetables whose sowing is harvested in March and June. The major crops of Zayed are watermelon, melon, different varieties of cucumber, animal fodder etc.

Crops based on use- Crops are classified into four categories based on use in India.

Know this also-

- The standard unit of land measurement is Hectare. 1 hectare = 100 square meters x 100 square meters.
- The factors of production in agriculture are land, labour, physical and human capital.
- Physical capital is divided into fixed (agriculture equipment) and working capital (raw materials and cash).

1. **Food crops-** Crops that are used as food or eaten are called food crops. Such as barley, rice, wheat, maize, jowar, millet etc.
2. **Commercial or industrial crops-** Crops that are used for commercial purposes or as raw materials in industries are called commercial, industrial or subsidized crops such as sugarcane, cotton, jute, tobacco, oilseeds etc.
3. **Plantation crops-** The crops that are produced in large plantations are called plantation crops. Such as tea, coffee, rubber, spices, cinchona etc.
4. **Horticulture crops-** The crops that are produced in gardens are called horticulture crops. Such as fruits, vegetables, flowers etc.

Know this also-

- The method of growing more than one crop on a land in a year is called multiple cropping system.
- Chemicals used in agriculture to increase the yield are called fertilizers.
- The maximum use of chemical fertilizers in India is in Punjab.
- Organic matter used for nutrition and development in vegetation is called organic manure, it is formed by biodecomposition.

Major crops of India- Due to differences in soil, climate and agricultural system (methods), different crops are produced in different parts of the country. The major crops produced in India are as follows:

Rice- Rice is the main food grain crop of our country. This crop is sown in most parts of the country in the rainy season. For this reason, it is the main Kharif crop. India is the second largest rice producer after China with 21% rice production in the world. Rice in India is grown in tropical parts (zones) where the temperatures are high (more than 25 degree centigrade) and the rainfall is between 75 to 200 cm. According to the season, three crops of Rice namely - Aman (monsoon season), Aus (winter season) and Boro (summer season) are produced. 86% of the country's rice production is in aman i.e. monsoon period. West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in the country. Apart from this, it is produced in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Punjab etc. In the Vedas, five species of rice (Vrihi) - Krishna Vrihi, Ashu Vrihi, Maha Vrihi, Shukla Vrihi and Hayan are mentioned.

Wheat- Wheat is the second most important food grain crop of India after rice. India ranks third in wheat production in the world after China and America. Wheat is the major Rabi crop and wheat is cultivated on about 10% of the total cultivable land of the country. Wheat requires a temperature of 20 degrees centigrade to 25 degrees centigrade and 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall. Uttar Pradesh ranks first in India in wheat production and Punjab is second. Apart from this, Haryana, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are the major wheat producing states. The biggest impact of the Green Revolution in India has been on wheat production, due to which the country has become self-sufficient in wheat production at present. In Yajurveda, the word Godhum is used for wheat, such as गोधूमाः परिवापस्य रूपम् ।

Jowar- Jowar is the third important food grain crop in terms of production and area. Jowar is counted among coarse grains. Jowar crop is a Kharif crop, whose cultivation without irrigation in areas with normal rainfall. Maharashtra ranks first in jowar production in India. Other than Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are the major jowar producing states.

Maize- Maize is an industrial crop along with a food grain crop. Maize is used as a major food grain in India. Maize is a kharif crop, which was brought to India by the Portuguese in the 17th century. Maize crop requires temperature from 21° to 27° and annual rainfall of 50 cm to 100 cm. Andhra Pradesh ranks first in maize production in the country. Apart from this, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Karnataka and Haryana are the major maize producing states.

Millets - Millets are also counted among the coarse grains. It is used for both food grains and fodder. Millet cultivation is done during the monsoon season in hot and dry climate. For millet crop, annual rainfall of 40 to 60 cm and temperature of 25° to 30° is required. Rajasthan ranks first in the country in millet production, which produces 42% of the total millets produced in the country. Apart from this, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are also millet producing states.

Barley- Barley is the oldest and most important food grain and Rabi crop of India. In India, Uttar Pradesh produces the most barley. Apart from this, barley is also produced in Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. The word 'Yav' has been used for barley in Vedic literature.

Pulses (Leguminous) crops- The crops from which pulses are obtained are called pulses (leguminous) crops or simply as pulses. India is the largest consumer and producer of pulses in the world. Moong (green gram), moth (Turkish gram), urad (black gram), arhar (pigeon pea) etc. are produced in the Kharif season and chana (chickpea/brown gram), masoor (lentils), peas etc. are produced in the Rabi season. (Of the total pulses produced in India production of Brown gram is at the top and accounts for (about one-third) of the total production). Chana (Chickpea) is mainly produced in the plains of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Arhar is the second major pulses (leguminous) crop after gram. Maharashtra ranks first in its production. Apart from this, Arhar is also produced in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh etc.

Oilseed crops- The crops from which oil is obtained are called oilseed crops. India is the second largest oilseed producer in the world after China, producing 10% of the world's total oilseeds. Oilseed crops in India are produced in both Kharif and Rabi seasons. Groundnut, mustard, sesame, sunflower, linseed, castor, soybean etc. are the major oilseed crops of India. Groundnut and mustard account for 80% of India's total oilseed production. Rajasthan ranks first in India in terms of mustard production, which produces more than 40% of the country's mustard.

Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana are the main mustard producing states. Gujarat ranks first in India in groundnut production, producing 85% of the country's groundnut. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan are the major groundnut producing states. Peanuts are a crop of Brazilian origin.

Sugarcane- India ranks second in sugarcane production in the world after Brazil. In India, sugarcane is produced in tropical regions. Sugarcane production requires a humid climate with an annual rainfall of 75 to 125 cm temperatures ranging from 21° centigrade to 27° centigrade. (In terms of area under sugarcane cultivation Northern India is at the top while southern India leads in terms of production). The humid climate of South India increases the amount of juice in sugarcane, leading to higher production. Uttar Pradesh ranks first in India in terms of sugarcane production. Uttar Pradesh produces 35% of the country's sugarcane. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are the other major sugarcane producing states. Sugarcane is a plant of Indian origin and is a commercial crop.

Cotton- India ranks third in cotton production in the world. Cotton crop requires 20° to 35° centigrade temperature 80 to 150 cm annual rainfall and 210 of frost and frosting and blooming sunlight. In terms of cotton production in India, Gujarat ranks first, Maharashtra second and Andhra Pradesh third Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are also the major cotton producing states.

Tea- Tea is an important horticultural (plantation) crop, which was produced in India in 1834 on test basis by the British. Tea crop is produced in organic soils in sloping areas with smooth drainage. Tea cultivation requires 150 to 250 cm of annual rainfall and high temperatures ranging from 25° centigrade to 35° centigrade. Evenly occurring rain showers are helpful in the growth of tea leaves. Despite being a water-loving plant, its roots should not be watered. Therefore, tea is cultivated on hill slopes. India ranks second after China in tea production in the world. Assam ranks first in terms of tea production in India. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Tripura etc. are the other major tea producing states.

Coffee- Only 2% of the world's coffee is produced in India. There are two types of coffee produced in India-

1. Arabica Coffee
2. Robusta coffee.

Indian coffee is world famous for its quality. Due to its excellent taste, its demand is high abroad. It requires temperature from 15° centigrade to 25° centigrade and 150 cm to 250 cm average annual rainfall. Karnataka ranks first with 68% of the total coffee production in the country. Apart from this, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Orissa etc. are the major coffee producing States.

Rubber- Rubber plants in India were first planted on the banks of the Periyar River in Kerala. Rubber is an equatorial zone crop but can also be grown in hot

(tropical) and subtropical regions under special conditions. Rubber cultivation requires temperatures ranging from 25° centigrade to 32° centigrade and annual rainfall of more than 200 cm and humid climate. It is cultivated in South India only. Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. are the major rubber producing States. Rubber is an important raw material that is used in industries.

Table- 4.1 Trend in Agricultural Production (Million Tonnes) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Production						
Estimates of major crops in the country (2nd advance estimates 2021-22)						
Crop	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2007-08
Rice	127.92	124.37	118.87	116.48	112.76	96.69
Wheat	111.32	109.59	107.86	103.60	99.87	78.57
Pulses	26.96	25.46	23.03	22.08	25.42	14.76
Oilseeds	371.47	359.46	332.19	315.22	314.59	297.55
Sugarcane	4140.44	4053.99	3705.00	4054.16	3799.05	3481.88

Importance of Agriculture- Since ancient times, agriculture has been considered as giver of all wealth, philanthropic, essential for life and (honorable) excellent work. Folk poet Ghagh has said that **Uttam Kheti Madhyam Ban Adham Chakri Bheek nidan'** i.e. farming has been ranked as the best occupation business following suit at second while employment at a low. Agriculture has been considered as a means of human welfare. In the Kashyapa Krishi Sukta, agricultural work has been praised "यज्ञानामपि चाधारः प्राणिनां जीवदायकम् । कृषिकर्म प्रशंसन्ति मुनयो दिव्यचक्षुषः ॥ नृपात् प्राप्तं स्वतःकीत सस्यक्षेत्रं तु मानवाः । संप्राप्य यत्नवन्तश्च कृषिकार्यकृतादराः ॥ देवानां च मुनीनांच ते मताः प्रीतिदायिनः । धनानमपि सर्वेषां कृषिरेव परं धनम् ॥ परैरग्राह्यमादिष्टं सर्वश्लाघ्यं महाफलम् । देवानां प्रीतिजनक शुध्द्रव्यप्रदायि तत् ॥" (235-238) that is, the basis of the life of beings and the agricultural sacrifice that gives life, which has been praised by the divine seers (sages). O human! To attain the kingdom, carve out your own fertile land and create your own soil field. Strive diligently to take up agriculture as your occupation. Such a view has also been propounded by Deities and Munis. The highest form of wealth is the wealth obtained from agricultural work. Therefore, agricultural work is praiseworthy and fruitful (beneficial) for all. Such a progenitor is the beloved of gods and is blessed with the purest wealth.

In Yajurveda, the king has been instructed (counseled) by the sages that the main duty of the king is the progress (advancement) of agriculture, public welfare and increase of wealth. It has been said in Atharvaveda that our king should especially promote agriculture and promote the production of such grains, which are beneficial for the health of human beings. Vedic sages believed that farmers themselves should sow indigenous seeds in their land for better

Cultivation. In the Vedas, yajna is described as the basis of good farming. This is because yajna purifies the land and environment, which leads to good rainfall. As a result, good quality crops are produced. This creates a harmonious, peaceful and joyful atmosphere in the society. Apart from the Vedas, details of

agriculture are found in other ancient texts such as Vrikshayurveda composed by Sage Surpal, Brihat Samhita of Varahamihir, Manusmriti, Narada Smriti, Vishnu Dharmottar, Agni Purana, Krishi Parashar, Kautilya's Arthshastra Shastra, Krishi Gita etc. Mohan Dev Bose has also briefly described the history of agriculture in his book 'A Concise History of Science in India'. In the course of development, farmers moved away from traditional agriculture. As a result, along with the health of agricultural land, groundwater levels, environmental quality and human health were also affected.

Table 4.2
Major crops of India and their major producing states

Types Of Crops	Major Crop	Producing States
Food Grain	Wheat (Godhum)	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana
	Rice	(West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh)
	Barley (Yav)	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana
	Bajra	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana
	Makkah(Maize)	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana
	Jowar	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh
Cash Crops	Tea	Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu
	Sugarcane (Ikshu)	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar
	Posta	Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
	Kahwa	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
Oilseed Crops	Coconut	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
	Groundnut	Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
	Mustard (Sirshup)	Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana
	Sesame	(Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana)
	Soyabean	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
Fiber Crops	Cotton (Kapass)	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
	Jute	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam
	Silk	Karnataka, Kerala
Spices Crops	Black Pepper	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
	Ginger	Kerala, Uttar Pradesh
	Turmeric	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
	Long(clove)	Kerala
	Chilli	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar

Therefore, it is necessary that we follow agricultural practices in accordance with the principles and objectives of Vedic agriculture. Modern agricultural scientists also believe that at present there is a shortage of other micronutrients including carbon in agricultural land. The root cause of which is the excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Earlier, the land was made fertile by using green manure of Senai, Dhaincha and cowdung compost manure of dung, but now this is not happening, due to which the amount of grain produced has increased but these grains are proving to be harmful to life.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Among the following----- is a Rabi crop.
A. bajra B. makka C. wheat D. urad
2. Highest production of wheat in India is from -----.
A. Uttar Pradesh B. Rajasthan
C. Punjab D. Goa
3. Contribution of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product of the country (G.D.P.) is -----
A. 21% B. 25% C. 10% D. 17.8%
4. India ranks ----- in the world in sugarcane production. . .
A. 1st B. 2nd C. 3rd D. 4th
5. Tea production was started by ----- in India.
A. Indians B. British
C. Portuguese D. Dutch

Fill in the blanks-

1. India ranks ----- in sugarcane production. (First/Second)
2. Most millets are produced in ----- (Rajasthan/Punjab)
3. Rubber is mainly produced in ----- (North India/South India)
4. Agriculture is the best means of livelihood has been told by -- (Ghagh/ Magh)

True or False-

1. Cucumber is a Rabi crop. (True/False)
2. India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses. (True/False)
3. Gujarat ranks first in groundnut production. (True/False)
4. Rajasthan is the largest producer of mustard in India. (True/False)

Match the Columns-

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Balra Agriculture | A. Mizoram |
| 2. Pamlu | B. Rajasthan |
| 3. Jhum | C. Chai |
| 4. Plantation Agriculture | D. Manipur |

Very short answer question-

1. What percentage of the country's population is engaged in agricultural activities?
2. Which state produces the most millets in the country?
3. How many rice crops are grown in the country?
4. Write the names of wheat producing states.
5. Write the names of cash crops.

Short Answer Questions-

1. What do you understand by intensive subsistence agriculture?
2. What are industrial crops? Give example.
3. What do you understand by pulses (Leguminous) crops?
4. What is the climatic requirement for wheat crop?
5. What is a food crop? Give an example.

Long answer questions-

1. How many types of crops are there in India depending on their use? Describe in detail.
2. Explain the importance of agriculture.

Project Work-

1. List the crops grown around you and classify them into their different types. (Include pictures of crops).

VEDA BHUSHAN
4th YEAR
HISTORY

Chapter 5

HOLISTIC HEALTH OF SOCIETY: TRADITIONAL REMEDIES FOR IT

In this chapter - meaning of complete health, symptoms of complete health, traditional measures to stay completely healthy, Yog, Surya Namaskar, benefits of Surya Namaskar and concept of health in Vedic literature.

It is said that 'पहला सुख निरोगी काया' that is, the first joy of a person is a healthy body. Our sages and munis have described many methods to keep our body healthy. Worldly pleasures can be enjoyed only when the body is healthy. Undoubtedly, a healthy body is not only the first pleasure but also the basis of all happiness. No person in this world wishes for a diseased body. Everyone desires a healthy body and a healthy mind. A healthy mind resides in a healthy body. Only through a healthy body can a person enjoy all kinds of pleasures. If we think deeply, we find that there are different types of pleasures in the world, one better than the other, but a person can have all these pleasures only when his body is healthy.

The meaning of total health - Our religious texts mention that living creatures pass through a cycle of birth in eighty-four million forms before being born as a human being; the concept of migration of a soul through chaurasi lakh yonis. Among all these forms the human birth is considered to be the best because in human form a person has the capability to strive for the four purusharthas that is the attainment of the four objectives namely Dharma (righteousness and morality), Artha (prosperity and economic values), Kama (fulfilment of desires) and Moksh (liberation from cycle of reincarnation). The meaning of human life lies in achieving these objectives. To achieve these objectives, it is necessary to have a healthy body and mind. It is mentioned in the scriptures - "न ही बलहीनेन लभ्यते अयं आत्म" Holistic health means the overall health of a being. If one of these two is unwell, then the other also becomes unwell soon. It is mentioned in the Sushruta Samhita that "समदोषः समाग्निश्च समधातुमलक्रियाः । प्रसन्नात्मेन्द्रिय मनाः स्वस्थ इत्यभिधीयते ॥" 15.41 i.e. here the meaning of सम is **balanced** or **equal**. A person who has the (balance of the bio energies i.e. doshas) named vata, kapha and pitta in the body. Fire (life energy i.e. the basic factor responsible for digestion and metabolism (dehagni and jathragni; body and gastrointestinal tract) is balanced, seven essential body constituents (plasma, blood, muscle, fat, bone, bone marrow and reproductive fluids) , mal (faeces, sweat, hair etc.) are in good state and all physical activities are even, balanced and smooth, and the soul, ten senses (five sense organs of perception and five sense organs of action) and the mind is in a pure and blissful happy state, that person is called '**healthy**.' "दोषधातुमलमुलं हि शरीरम्" (Sushruta samhita 15.3) That is, the body is formed by the coordination of bio energies, essential

body constituents i.e. Dosha, dhatu and mal. The body remains healthy only by keeping them even, and due to their imbalance, disease arises in the body. Therefore, it has also been said- "रोगस्तु धातुवैषम्यं, धातुसाम्यमरोगता ।"

According to the World Health Organization (WHO)- health means not only the absence of diseases and infirmity in the body, but also the state of well being and joy at all four levels physical, mental, social and spiritual. Thus, good health has four components - physical, mental, social and spiritual. The absence of any one of these cannot be called complete health.

The following are the common symptoms for the overall health of human beings as described by our Yogcharyas and Ayurvedacharyas:-

1. The mind of the person should be happy.
2. There should be no disease in the person's body.
3. The person's thinking should be positive.
4. A person should sleep deeply and on time.
5. There should be energy and lightness in the person's body.
6. There should be enthusiasm to work in the mind of the person.
7. There should be sufficient amount of immunity in the body of the person.
8. The person's body should not be too fat or too lean.

If one or more symptoms are lacking, it will be called unhealthy. In such a situation, the person should be promptly engaged towards achieving full health.

Traditional remedies to stay completely healthy- Ayurveda, Ashtanga Yog, Surya Namaskar, Panchakarma, Shatkarma, etc. are among the traditional remedies to stay completely healthy. One should follow them by making them a part of their lifestyle. A brief description of some of these is given below.

Ayurveda- On the basis of the Vedas in ancient India, mystics studied anatomy, acquired knowledge and understood the methods and medicines for the diagnosis of various diseases arising in the body. The knowledge amount (resource) 'Ayurveda' dedicated to health protection (care) and disease prevention is considered to be the subveda of Rigveda. In the second century BC, two great scholars of Ayurveda in India were **Sushrutu** and **Charaka**. In Sushruta Samhita, 121 instruments of surgery and surgery for diseases, like cataract, stones etc. have been mentioned. Charaka Samhita is an encyclopedia of Indian medicine. It describes many distinctions of fever, leprosy, epilepsy and tuberculosis. This book also describes the trees and plants that are used as medicine.

Ayurveda and other scriptures have described many ways to stay healthy. Some of the measures are as follows by which we can keep our body and mind healthy-



Figure 5.1 - Home Remedies

1. For good health, parents need to pay attention before the birth of children, so parents should perform appropriate rites at the appropriate time as laid down in the scriptures.
2. From childhood, the child should inculcate the habit of good nutritious, Ayurvedic diet and lifestyle.
3. From childhood, children should make it a habit of eating food with complete concentration and properly chewing it.
4. A scientific system of sports, education and upbringing, modesty (behaviour and manners, good values), etc. should be inculcated.
5. In order to follow the righteous path, spiritual practises like sandhya, worship, prayer, self-study etc. should be done regularly.
6. A stress-free lifestyle should be developed by inculcating values of respect towards elders, affection for the juniors, reverence for the gurus and courteous behaviour towards all.
7. Yog, sports, morning and evening walks, sattvik food and entertainment should be included in the lifestyle to keep the body and mind happy and Ayurvedic concoctions should be consumed to maintain immunity.
8. From time to time, incense (Sun) bath, oil massage, mritika (clay) bath, tenfold bath (Dashvidha snana), exercise, swimming etc. should be practiced.
9. The right discernment/good sense to not consume incompatible food items with opposite diet ; Virrudha aahar i.e. food items with conflicting properties, e.g. eggplant vegetable (curry) and milk or kheer should not be eaten together. Honey and ghee should not be mixed in equal quantities. Urad dal, radish and milk should not be consumed together. Pickles and buttermilk or yogurt should not be consumed together.
10. Seasonal Regimen should be followed. One should follow the routine. Seasonal Regimen refers to maintaining diet and routine according to different seasons.
11. Water should never be drunk standing, always drink it while sitting (One should never drink water while standing one should always drink it while sitting).
12. Before sleeping at night, mix a pinch of turmeric powder in a glass of lukewarm milk and drink it, it increases immunity.
13. The importance and values of celibacy should be inculcated from childhood.

Yog- Yog is the best health science. Yog literally means to join, mix, combine or unite. Yogic actions are practiced to connect body and mind, action and achievement, karma and knowledge, relationship between life and God. 'योगः चित्तवृत्ति निरोधः' that is, to stop the instincts of



Fig. 5.2 - Yog

the mind is yog. Yog awakens the inherent powers of a person by connecting him

Know this also

- Through the continuous efforts of our Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodar Das Modi, the United Nations has declared June 21, 2014 as the International Day of Yog. That's why we celebrate Yog Day every year on 21st June.

to the centre of his self consciousness. With the awakening of these forces, a person becomes very empathetic, generous and becomes a partner in the welfare of nation for having a participation in fulfilling integrated, unified world-concept. Peached by the Indian sages and munis, Yog is an art of introspection, science and treatment for

body and mind invented by Indian sages and munis. Yog is a scientific system of medicine as well as a divine boon for achieving a sophisticated way of life. The main goal of Yog is salvation, but by practicing it, we automatically get full physical and mental benefits. Among all the types of Yogic contemplation mentioned in the scriptures, Ashtanga-Yog is the main and basic Yog-philosophy. Maharishi Patanjali is the pioneer of Yog philosophy. There are four verses (sections) in '**Yog Darshan**' propounded by Patanjali- 1. Samadhipada 2. Instrument (Sadhan Pada) 3. Vibhuti Pada 4. Kaivalya Pada. There are 195 mantras in these four verses (sections). Maharishi Patanjali has described eight parts (limbs) of Yog. (The eight limbs of Yog are yama, niyama, asana, pranayama, pratyahara, dharna, dhyana and samadhi.

- 1. Yam 2. Niyam 3. Asan 4. Pranayam 5. Pratyahar 6. Dharna 7. Dhyana 8. Samadhi.

1. **Yam-** Yam refers to self-regulation, control or discipline. According to Maharishi Patanjali, "अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेय ब्रह्मचर्यापरिग्रहाः यमाः" meaning ahimsa (Non violence), Satya (truthfulness), asteya (not to steal), brahmacharya (celibacy/control over senses) and aparigraha (unnecessary accumulations) are yamas.
2. **Niyamas-** These are related to the internal purification of the body. "शौच सन्तोष तपः स्वाध्यायेश्वरप्रणिधानानि नियमाः" means the five niyamas are 1. Shauch i.e. cleanliness/purity in all aspects of body and mind. 2. Santosh i.e. contentment 3. Tapas i.e. austerity, asceticism, perseverance, self discipline. 4. Swadhyay i.e. study of Vedas, introspection. 5. Ishvarpranidhan i.e. contemplation of Ishvara/ Supreme Brahman.
3. **Asan-** स्थिरसुखमासनम् -Asana in the science of Yog refers to such specific postures involving different organs one can hold for a period of time, staying relaxed, steady, and comfortable, which are very important for the body from the point of view of, meditation and health. Generally, there are 84 types of asanas. These asanas are named after body parts, animals and birds, aquatic organisms, natural elements and weapons such as Shirshasana, Hastapadasana, Sarvangasana, Karnapeedasana, Garbhasana, Gaumukhasana, Ushtrasana, Sinhasana, Matsyasana, Pavanmuktasana, Bakasana, Tadasana, Vajrasana, Chakrasana, Halasana etc.

Benefits of asanas- There are many benefits of practising Yogsanas-

1. The practice of asanas brings flexibility and strength to the body parts.
2. Through asanas, stools (metabolic wastes), disorders, (toxicity) poisoning, unnecessary vata, pitta and kapha (air phlegm bile) etc. present in the body are removed from the body.
3. Due to the cleansing of energy channels by asanas, the body becomes light and agile.
4. Practising Yogsanas, increases digestive power which results in improving appetite, and inducing sound sleep.
5. By practicing asanas, concentration increases and the mind remains stable (steady).
6. Due to the increase in the tolerance of the body by regular practice of asanas, the body is not affected quickly by cold and heat.
7. With asana actions, the prana element (life force) moves upward and the body becomes healthy and bright (radiant).

Precautions while performing asanas-

1. Asanas should be done (practised) in a peaceful environment in a clean place and in the open air.
2. While doing asana, unnecessary pressure (strain) should not be put on the organs of the body. Otherwise, there is a possibility of harm to the body.
3. Asanas should be practiced in the presence of a Yog guru.
4. Extreme cold, heat, rain should be avoided while doing asanas.
5. Asana should be done keeping in mind the body's ability, blood pressure, heart disease, etc.
6. A healthy person can do all types of asanas. Their time should be gradually increased through daily practice.
7. Asanas should be done in the morning after defecation and before meals in the evening.

Pranayam- The term Pranayam is made up of two words prana (i.e. life force) and ayama i.e. (expansion or extension) dimension. Prana refers to the (five pranas) prana, apana, saman, udaan and vyana that circulate in the body. Dimension (ayama) refers to control, regulation and expansion, etc. Therefore, the basic meaning of pranayam is - refinement of pranas. There are three types of actions in pranayam- 1. Poorak i.e. Inhalation 2. Rechak i.e exhalation 3. Kumbhak i.e. holding on breathe)

1. Poorak refers to breathing the pranvayu i.e the life force through the nostrils.
2. Rechak refers to exhalation/breathing out.
3. Kumbhak means to hold the life force (to the extent of one's capacity).

Types of Pranayama- Bhastrika, Bhramari, Kapalbhathi, Anulom, Vilom, Nadi Shodhana, Ujjayi, Sitkari, Sheetal, Plavini and Surya Bhedi etc. are the major pranayama techniques.

Importance and Utility of Pranayama-

1. Through pranayam, various parts of the body are purified and strengthened.
-

2. Important organs of the body, such as heart, brain, lungs, veins, arteries, etc. are purified through pranayam.
1. By practicing pranayama daily, the incurable diseases and ailments of the body are removed.
2. Regular practice of pranayama leads to an increase in concentration.
3. Pranayama is very beneficial for physical, mental health as well as for the attainment of longevity.

Shatkarma are the supporting elements of pranayama. These have been mentioned by '**Swami Swatmaram**' in his book 'Hathayog Pradipika' for the purification of the body.

Table- 5.1 Shatkarma	
Neti (नेति)	It is the process of purifying the air passages inside the head. There are generally two forms of neti - jaleneti and sutraneti.
Dhauti (धौति)	There is a method of purification of food pipe and stomach. There are generally two forms of Dhauti - Jaldhauti and Sutradhauti.
Vasti (वस्ति)	Purification of intestines through anal passage by standing in water up to navel. It is called 'anima' in modern medicine.
Nauli) नौली(In this process, purification of the abdominal region is done by rotating the internal muscles of the stomach in a circular manner.
Kapalbhati)कपालभाति(It's a cleansing mechanism for the brain region, nasal area and sinuses etc. exists there. This action energizes the body.
Tratak) त्राटक(Tratak means to look at a particular object in meditation. This increases concentration and calms the mind.

Pratyahar- Gaining control/ withdrawal over the senses is called Pratyahar. The mind is stabilized by controlling the senses. 'ततः परमा वश्यतेन्द्रियाणाम्'. Just as a horse is controlled by the use of reins, in the same way, a human being controls his senses through the practice of pratyahar sadhana.

Dharana- The mind which is disciplined by practicing of pratyahar when led into concentrating on a particular object is referred to as Dharna.

Dhyan (Meditation)- The uninterrupted flow of concentration on the object and subject matter of dharna with

Know this also-

- The disciplinary measures that awaken the inner consciousness are called Bandhas. There are three types of Bandhas– Moolabandha, Uddayana Bandha and Jalandhara Bandha.
- In Yog Shastra, the auxiliary actions of Asana are called Mudra. Yogcharyas have given their number as 18– Mahamudra, Nabhomudra, Mahavedha, Viparitakarani, Tadana, Pracharan, Shaktichalani, Khechari, Vrajoli, Yoni Mudra, Tadagi, Mandavi, Shambhavi, Ashwani, Pashni, Kaki, Matangi and Bhujangani.
- Strengthening posture, stabilizing meditation and Kundalini.

an undisturbed state of mind is referred to as Dhyana(Meditation).

Samadhi- When there is no trinity of meditation, meditation and purpose in the mind and the mind is absorbed in the goal itself, it is called 'Samadhi'. There are two types of samadhi – Sampragyata Samadhi and Asampragyata Samadhi.

Surya Namaskar - Surya Namaskar means a feeling of reverence and respect for Lord Surya. We have got the tradition of sun worship has been handed down to us through the great sages and sages (ascetics) of the Vedic age. In the Vedas, the Sun has been described as the life and life-force of the whole creation. Since ancient times, there has been a tradition of daily morning evening worship, surya namaskar and Yog practice in India. By doing Surya Namaskar, physical and mental conflicts (sufferings) are eliminated and man attains spiritual progress. "आदित्यस्य नमस्कारान्, ये कुर्वन्ति दिने दिने। आयुः प्रज्ञा बलं वीर्यं, तेजस्तेषां च जायते ॥" That is, those who perform Aditya (Surya) Namaskar every day, they get longevity, superior wisdom, wisdom (sense), strength, energy and brightness (radiance/splendour).

By practicing Surya Namaskar, all the organs, joints, muscles and the entire nervous system of the body are (become) healthy and smooth. Flexibility and blood circulation increase in the body and the process of endocrine glands is regulated. Surya Namaskar is considered to be a very important exercise for the students. In its 12 steps, many asana-groups are practiced automatically. By performing Surya Namaskar every day, students can reap the benefits of intellectual and physical abilities, energy, health and vitality.

The 12 positions of Surya Namaskar and Vedic mantra are as follows-

1. **Prathama sthiti (First step)**- Pranam Asana - ॐ मित्राय नमः
2. **Dwitiya sthiti (Second Step)**– Hasta Utanasana – ॐ रव्यै नमः
3. **Tratiya sthiti (Third step)**- Pada Hastasana - ॐ सूर्याय नमः
4. **Chaturtha sthiti(Fourth Step)** - Ashva Sanchalnasana - ॐ भानवे नमः
5. **Pancham sthiti-(Fifth step)** Parvatasana - खगाय नमः
6. **Shashtha Sthiti-(Sixth step)** Ashtanga Namaskar - पुष्णै नमः
7. **Saptama sthiti(Seventh step)**– Bhujangasana – ॐ हिरण्यगर्भाय नमः
8. **Ashtam sthiti(Eighth step)**- Parvatasana – ॐ मरीच्यै नमः
9. **Navam sthiti(Ninth step)**- Ashwa Sanchalnasana - ॐ आदित्याय नमः
10. **Dasham sthiti (Tenth step)**- Padahastasana - ॐ सवित्रै नमः
11. **Ekadash sthiti (Eleventh step)**- Hasta Uttanasana second- ॐ अर्काय नमः
12. **Dwadash Sthiti (Twelfth step)**– Prarthana Mudra– ॐ भास्कराय नमः



Fig. 5.3 - Surya Namaskar

Benefits of Surya Namaskar- By practicing Surya Namaskar, a balance of energy is obtained at both mental and

physical levels. Surya Namaskar is very beneficial in streamlining all the activities and functions of the body. It also proves beneficial in increasing mental health, intelligence, concentration and memory power. It is very helpful in increasing strength, intelligence, speed, energy and strength in the body by transmitting vitality through circulation of life force. Helps in removing excess body fat. Helps in removing constipation. Improves blood circulation. Helps in increasing the height of children and keeping their body healthy. Improves digestive capacity. The practice of Surya Namaskar is therefore very important for the students.

Table 5.2 Panchakarma	
Svedan	Inducing sweat with the help of steam to remove toxins from the body.
Snehan	Lubrication to make the digestive system soften and render and toxin free by consuming ghee or castor oil.
Vaman	By following a scientific procedure for inducing vomiting to eliminate toxins from the stomach
Virechan	Elimination of intestinal toxins by using herbs
Nasya and Teldhara	Therapeutic Enema are used for eliminating toxins from the nerves and the colon remove the disorders of the nose, brain, etc.

Concept of Health in Vedic Literature- Our culture is that we wish for the health and well-being of the whole world. Shukla yajurveda describes it as "यथा नः सर्वे इज्जनोऽनमीवः सुमनाऽअसत्। (33.86)" That is, may all the people of the world, be free of disease and happy. You must have heard about the contribution of microbes to human health. Micro-organisms are both beneficial and harmful to human health. In the Vedas, microbes are called marutas. Marut Ganas have all the qualities found in modern micro science. According to the Vedas, cow has the highest ability to destroy germs, hence it is called Mata '**Rudranam**'. In Vedic literature, the Marutas are mentioned in the form of an army. In the 17th chapter of Yajurveda, the number of marutas is mentioned as 1032. Modern science also believes their number (to be the same).

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Founder of Yog Philosophy is.....

A. Patanjali	B. Vashishtha
C. Kapil	D. Vishwamitra
2. There arelimbs of Yog.

A. 10	B. 5	C. 11	D. 8
-------	------	-------	------
3. According to the scriptures, the number of purusharthas (is) ...

A. 10	B. 4	C. 3	D. 7
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-
4. In Yog Philosophy (Darshan) there are..... verses and..... Mantras.
A. 5 Verses 200 Mantras
B. 4 Verse 195 Mantras
C. 2 Pada 150 Mantra
D. Only 250 Mantras

True or False-

1. One should follow the (seasonal) routine. (True/False)
2. Surya Namaskar provides energy to the body. (True/False)
3. More pressure (strain) should be put on the body parts while practicing asanas.(While practising asanas the body should be subjected to greater strain) (True/False)
4. The removal of harmful elements by giving steam to the body is called sweating. (True/False)

Make the right pairs (Match the columns)-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Relaxation (shithilikaran Asana) | A. Pranayam |
| 2. Surya namaskar | B. Shavasana |
| 3. Bhramari | C. Pranayama |
| 4. Currencies (Mudra) | D. 12 Steps |

Fill in the blanks-

1. The first pleasure is a . . . Kaya (body). (Happy/Healthy)
2. Kapalbhati and Bhramari are types of..... . (Pranayama/Asana)
3. Pratyahar in Ashtanga Yog is the . . limb (5th/8th)
4. "आदित्यस्य नमस्कारान्, ये कुर्वन्ति(दिने दिने/रात्रौ रात्रौ)

Short answer question-

1. When is International Yog Day celebrated?
2. Name any two famous texts of Ayurveda?
3. What is the literal meaning of Yog?
4. What is the number of asanas?
5. What is pratyahar?

Short Answer Questions-

1. What are the benefits of surya namaskar?
2. What are the benefits of pranayama?
3. What do you mean by asana?
4. How many bandhas are there? Write their names.
5. What is mudra?

Long Answer Questions –

1. Explain the Asana in detail.
2. What is Yog? Tell us about Ashtanga Yog.

3. What are the benefits of pranayama? Explain in detail.

Project Work-

1. Make a list of plants with medicinal properties around you and mention their properties.

Chapter - 6

Traditional sports

In this chapter- importance of physical education in Gurukul education system, wrestling, archery, chaupad, horse riding, kalari payattu, pallanguli, gilli danda, vallamkali, kho-kho, mallakhamb etc.

Traditional sports have been a part of Indian culture since ancient times. From the point of view of history, most of the sports prevalent at present are similar to the traditional sports of India. The purpose of these sports is to develop the physical and mental powers of human beings as well as to discipline and entertainment. In the ancient Gurukul education system, along with intellectual upliftment of a person, importance was also given to sports for physical development as well.

Importance of Physical Education in Gurukul Education System- Physical efficiency and health are very important aspects in human life. Only by staying healthy can a person gradually progress on his life path. It has also been said in Kumar Sambhavam that "शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम्" that is the body is the best means of attainment of faith. However, due to the greater influence of western lifestyle prevalent in the present time, the outbreak of diseases is visible in the life of human beings. These diseases are not only making human beings physically unwell, but their ill effects can also be seen at the mental, social and spiritual level.

The lifestyle and rules, that our ancient acharyas and sages and ascetics had made, based on Ayurveda were beneficial as well as completely scientific. Moral and spiritual discipline was developed in a person from childhood by following these lifestyle and rules. The physical education imparted in the ancient Gurukul was not only for physical efficiency, but its main purpose was to refine the will power of man. "नायमात्मा बलहीनेन लभ्यः" (मुण्डकोपनिषद्.2.3.4) That is, strengthless man cannot attain supreme consciousness; Brahman. In Vedic literature, detailed description has been made and 33 types of forces (power) have been described describing the force in detail such as strength, (capacity), vigour, endurance, knowledge, bravery, nationalism, majesty (courage), enthusiasm, age, prosperity, beauty etc. Physical education was imparted along with following brahmacharya in the Gurukul tradition. The major traditional sports of our country are as follows:

Mallayudha- Mallayudh is mentioned in our scriptures. It is of four types- Hanumanti, Jambuvanti, Jarasandhi and Bhimsaini. There are two wrestlers in mallyudh. In this game, the malla (player) who knocks out the other malla (player) on the ground on his back is considered



Figure 6.1- Scene of the Mallayudha

victorious. The wrestling ground is made of clay (yellow or red). Deity Hanumana is considered to be the (presiding deity) god of malla war (wrestling). If there is restraint, stability, bravery, virtue and strength in the heart of a (wrestler) malla warrior, then there is special success in the malla war. In ancient times, there were big events of malla war. The Malla war between Bhima and Jarasandha is famous in history during the Mahabharata period.



Fig. -6.2 Dhanurvedya

Dhanurvedya- The subveda of Yajurveda is Dhanurveda. Dhanurveda mentions archery and military science education. In ancient times, the purpose of this knowledge (discipline) was safety and security of the nation. From chapters 249 to 252 of Agni Purana, there are many discussions related to archery, such as Yantrabhuktam, Panibhuktam, Yukta Sandharit, Abhuktam etc. The practice of archery increases self-confidence and concentration. Parshuram, Bhishma Pitamah, Guru

Dronacharya, Karna, Arjuna etc. were great experts in archery.

Chaupar- There are a maximum of four players in this game, who carry the game forward using crows or passes (dice). Apart from this, four plaques are also used on which the pawns of the game are placed. In ancient times, Chaupar was played for the development of entertainment and healthy (battle strategies). Chaupar is also

Know this also-

- The first Grand Master of India is Viswanathan Anand.
- India's first woman Grand Master is S. Vijayalakshmi

mentioned in the Mahabharata epic. This game was played between Kauravas and Pandavas, which was the main cause of the Mahabharata war.

Chess- Chess is also one of the ancient games. In the fifth-sixth century, this game was popularly known as Chaturang, which later became famous as chess. There are two players in this game. Each player has 16 pieces, which are placed on a board divided into 64 parts (cells). Both players try to eliminate the king piece and the army of the opponent. The game of chess is very helpful in developing intellectual ability.

Horse Riding- It is known from archaeological evidence that horses have been used by humans since ancient times in horse riding, entertainment, hunting, war activities, etc. When man invented the wheel, he started using horses, bulls, etc. as draught animals for carts. In addition to horse riding, horse racing is also organized as a sporting event, which is still famous today.



Fig. 6.4 - Horse riding

Kalari Payattu- This ancient sport of Kerala is a replica of modern martial arts. It is very popular in the Malayali community.

Pallanguli- This game is played by Tamil women in Southern India. Pallanguli is a numeric game. This game is played by two players. It has a wooden board which consists of fourteen pits, therefore, it is also called fourteen pits or pathinalam kui.

Gilli Danda- This game is played by two wooden sticks Gilli and Danda. This ancient game is still popular in rural areas.

Vallamkali- This game is played on the festival of Onam in the state of Kerala. There is a boat race in this game. This game is still very popular in Kerala.

Kho-Kho- Kho- Kho is a famous traditional sport of India. In this game, a player chases another player and tries to touch him. In ancient times this game was played on horse carriages Rath hence it was called as “Rathera”. Kho-kho develops skills of Self defense, attack and counter attack and also increases sprinting skills.

Mallakhamb- The word Mallakhamb is made up of two words Malla and Khamb which literally means wrestling on a pole. In this sport the player performs his art

Know this also-

- Our national game is Hockey.
- The birthday of famous hockey player Major Dhyan Chand is celebrated as National Sports Day on August 29.
- Sports Authority of India was formed in 1982 AD.
- Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna is the highest award given in the field of sports in India.
- The Fit India Movement was launched on 29 August 2019.

on a smooth pole. This traditional game of Indian origin is still popular in many countries of the world.

After studying the above, we can say that sports are an integral part of human life. Through them, qualities like self-

discipline, patience, courage etc. increase in human beings. At present, our government has made many schemes for the development of sports, including Sports Authority of India (SAI), National Sports Awards, National Sports Development Fund, Khelo India Scheme and Fit India Movement etc.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions -

1. The saying 'Bodymadyam Khalu Dharma Sadhanam'(the Sanskrit version should be used as such 'shareermadhyam khalu dharm sadhnam') has been taken from-

- A. Bhagavad Gita
C. Mundakopanishad
- B. Mahabharata
D. Ramayana

2. How many types of (powers) force are mentioned in Vedic scriptures?

- A. 22
B. 33
C. 11
D. 8

3. An example of traditional sport is-

- A. Malla Yudh
B. Hockey
C. Cricket
D. Balibal

4. The national game of India is-

- A. Tennis
B. Hockey
C. Cricket
D. Volleyball

Match the Columns -

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Horse | A. Chaturang |
| 2. Chess | B. Archery |
| 3. Concentration | C. Sports Day |
| 4. Major Dhyhan Chand | D. Horse Riding |

Fill in the blanks-

1. Chess in ancient times was known as..... (Chaupad/Chaturang)
2.has been considered as the best medium for attaining Dharma.
(Donation/Body)
3. is called a Malla. (Wrestler/Warrior)
4. The body is the body of the body..... (player/group)
5. शरीरमाद्यं.....धर्मसाधनम् | (खलु/दल)

True or False-

1. Chess is an ancient game. (True/False)
2. There are a maximum of seven players in Chaupad. (True/False)
3. A powerless man (devoid of strength) cannot attain (supreme consciousness) a soul. (True/False)
4. Kalari Payattu is popular sport in the Malayali community. (True/False)

Very short answer question-

1. Arjuna was an expert in which discipline?
2. What do you mean by 'Naimatma Balheenen Labhyah'?
3. How many types of mallyayudh are there?
4. When was Sports Authority of India formed?

Short Answer Questions-

1. What do you know about Mallyayudha?
2. Name the ancient games.
3. What do you know about the game of chess?
4. What is the relation of Mahabharata war with the game of Chaupar?

Long Answer Questions –

1. Explain the importance of physical education in ancient times.
2. Write your thoughts on archery and malkhamb.

Project-

1. What traditional games are played in your village/city? Ask the elders of your family and make a list of the game and its method.

CHAPTER 7

FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789-1799 AD)

In this chapter - State Revolution of France, political reasons, social reasons, economic reasons, contribution of writers and thinkers, immediate reasons, different stages of revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte, effect of revolution and worldwide form of revolution.

French State Revolution- From 1789 AD to 1799 AD, there were radical changes in the history of France due to great upheaval in the political and social spheres. These changes are known as the '**State Revolution of France**'. As a result of the revolution, the republic was established by removing the king. During this period, many incidents of bloody conflict took place. Eventually, Napoleon's dictatorship was established, which propagated many of the values of this revolution in Western Europe and beyond. As a result of this revolution, the direction of the modern history of Europe changed. Due to this revolution, new republics were being established. This revolution aroused the desire for freedom in European countries and other countries around the world, and these countries also started struggling for freedom from monarchies. The French Revolution had affected the world then, so the French Revolution is called a milestone in world history. The causes and consequences of this revolution are as follows:

Political Reasons: Before the revolution in France, there was an autocratic polity based on the divine principle of monarchy. During the reign of Louis (XIV) XII (1643–1715 AD), autocracy was at its peak. He said, "**I am the kingdom.**" He made laws according to his will. With his diplomatic acumen and military prowess, he excessively centralized all powers. The centralized system of governance that Louis XIV established required a very competent king, but his successors were totally incompetent. Louis (XV) 15th (1715–1774 AD) was a very luxurious, short-sighted, and passive ruler. He caused great damage to the economic condition of the country by participating in the Austrian succession war and the seven-year war. During his reign, the Palace of Versailles became a center of luxury. At that time, the French system of governance depended on hereditary bureaucracy. There were no rules for the entry and training of bureaucrats into service, and there was no institution controlling them. Thus, the entire system of government in France became completely corrupt, autocratic, passive, and exploitative.

Social Reasons- Social conditions also played a major role in the causes of the French Revolution. At that time, French society was divided into three classes, or estates. The first estate was the clergy. The pastor class, the second estate was elite, and in the third estate, the general class was included. The clergy and the elite enjoyed wide privileges while the masses were powerless. The farmers were in majority number in this category were the highest and their condition was low. At that time, the main reason for the dissatisfaction of the farmers was the various

types of taxes to be paid to the state, church and landlords. They did not get any

Know this also-

- In French society, the class expressing (political) power and social power was called 'second Estate'.
- The person who performs special functions of the Church is called 'Pastor'.
- Women in France had established various clubs to protect their interests. 'The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women' was a famous club of that time.
- In France in 1946, women were given the right to vote.

kind of assistance from the state. Therefore, the farmers had become so unhappy that they themselves had turned into revolutionaries. Now they needed only one signal to make a revolution. The middle class included sahkars (moneylenders), businessmen, teachers, lawyers, doctors, writers, artists, employees, etc. Their economic condition was fine, but they were angry with the political, social and economic conditions. This class had no

political authority and the behavior of the clergy and the elite (nobility) was not good towards them. For this reason, the middle class hated the social superiority of the elites. This class wanted to achieve its rights by changing the political system. This was the reason why this class played the main role in contributor to the French revolution and provided leadership to the revolution.

Economic reasons- The wasteful expenditure of the Kings of France and the series of wars waged by Louis (XIV) 14th had drained left the treasury empty due to the successive wars, bankruptcy. Louis (XVI) took part in the American War of Independence and made France's economic condition even worse. Due to privileges, the affluent class was exempt from tax and the farmer, who was economically poor, was the sole taxpayer. The economic mismanagement of the country could have been improved by encouraging trade and commerce, but the commerce policy of the government was so uncontrolled and flawed, due to which the development of production and trade in the state was not possible.

Know this also-

- In France, the tax taken by the church was called Tide and the tax given to the state was called 'tile'. A group of buildings dedicated to religious life is called a convent.

Contribution of writers and thinkers- The role of philosophers and thinkers was important in the French Revolution. Among them, Montesquieu (1689-1755 AD) in his book 'The Spirit of Law' denied the principles of the king's divine rights, criticizing not only french political institutions but also presented alternatives to them. Voltaire (1694 – 1778 AD) through his book “Letters on the English”, depicted Britain's liberal politics, religion and freedom of thought, comparing it to the archaic French system. In his book, he also criticized the Church by mentioning the evils and shortcomings prevailing in France. He said, "I prefer the rule of a lion, rather than a hundred rats." Rousseau talked about human freedom through his books 'Emily', 'Social Contract' and 'Russoni'. He said that man, despite being born independently, is chained everywhere. The only way

to get rid of these chains is to return to the natural primitive state. (Rousseau). The Russians believed that sovereign power lay in the will of the people, called the 'general will'. The State must by law express this common desire. But the nature of the law should not be such that it starts depending on the will of the ruler. Apart from this, other writers and thinkers (contributed in the French State Revolution by awakening public sentiment through their ideas.) worked to awaken the public mind with their ideas in the French state revolution.

The immediate reason- Louis (XVI) 16 dismissed his Finance Minister Necker. People thought it was an attempt to crush this revolution. At the same time, the



Fig. 7.1 Rousseau, Voltaire and Montesquieu

information spread that the king had stored a stock of weapons in the fort of Bastille, so on July 14, 1789, a mob of Paris attacked the fort of Bastille and freed the prisoners. The fall of

Bastille was an epoch-making event, symbolizing the decline of autocracy and the victory of the people. In fact, it was the proclamation of the revolution.

Different stages of revolution- The French revolution can be divided into the following four stages. First Phase (1789 AD-1792 AD) in this phase, the Paris crowd challenged the then system by establishing control over the fort of Bastille. On August 4, 1789, the National Assembly abolished all privileges and started

drafting the Constitution. The National Assembly itself was called the Constituent Assembly of France. The Constituent Assembly declared human rights on August 26, 1789. The National Constituent Assembly tried to reduce the control of the Church by acquiring church property. The church was liberated from the influence of the Roman Pope, subjugating the state.

The National Assembly had made changes to the administrative structure of France. The ancient provinces were abolished and the whole country was divided into 83 departments. These departments were then divided into cantons and communes. Each unit had an



Figure- 7.2 Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen 1790

Know this also-

- In France, July 14 is celebrated as Independence Day.
- The Reign of Terror was established in France under the leadership of Robespierre.

election council to govern which was elected by active citizens. In this way, the entire state system from the local level to the central level came into the hands of the Barjua (bourgeoisie) class.

Phase II (1792-1794 AD) - After the breakup of the National Assembly in France, the 745-member Legislative Assembly came into

existence in 1791 AD. In this legislative assembly, the liberals and supporters of the royalty and those sitting on the right side of the speaker were called 'rightists' while those sitting on the left were called 'leftists'. The left group was originally of radicals who were radical and revolutionary. Radicals were also divided into two sections- Zirondiste and Jacobian. During this period the National Convention was formed on the basis of adult suffrage.

National Convention and State of Terror - The first session of the National Convention was held on September 21, 1792. Jacobin and Girondist were the leaders of this convention. Jacobin was a disciplined and organized party and had an influence on the people of Paris. The main leaders of this party were dante, robspier, etc. The members of the other party, Zirondista (Girondist), were educated and cultured people, but they were practically not politicians. The main leaders of this party were Isnar, Madame Rollan, and Brissot etc. Both these parties were supporters of the Republic and supported the war against foreign powers. The National Convention faced three major problems- foreign invasion, monarch, and civil war. In

September 1792, the French army took control of Belgium, and also occupied Nice and Savoy in the south. The revolutionaries declared in 1792 that "the Republic of France is based on feelings (motto) of liberty, equality and fraternity, and it considers it its duty to spread these feelings." People and countries that do not believe in France's revolutionary principles will be considered enemies of

Functions of the National Convention-

The National Convention created a new national education policy and abolished slavery by declaring French as the national language. Equality was established in social life. The National Convention abolished the monarchy and established a republic. The new calendar was implemented in France from 22 September 1792 AD. At the same time, a new method of measurement, gram, litre, and meter was introduced and ration system was implemented to stop black marketing. Income tax and war tax were imposed on the rich and in the matter of religion the state had declared itself secular.

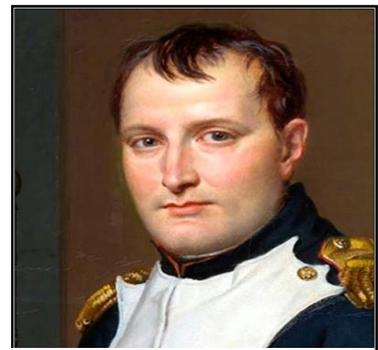
France" The National Convention passed a resolution abolishing the kingdom of France and establishing the Republic. After the establishment of the Republic in France, the National Convention faced the problem of conflict between Jacobins and the Zirconists because France was struggling with economic crisis due to many wars and rising inflation. The National Convention legislated to help the people and started collecting taxes from the rich class. The national convention's

legislation to help was opposed by the zirondistas. The Jacobins, with the help of the Parisian people and the communes, took power and arrested the zirondistas. Now the Reign of Terror was established in France. At that time, if anyone acted against Jacobins, he was sentenced to death. Robespierre was influenced by Rousseau's ideology, according to him the common will is the universal will. Robespierre had put opponents on the gallotín to control power. So all the people were apprehensive about their lives. Finally, in July 1794, Robespierre was imprisoned and hanged. Thus the kingdom (reign) of terror came to an end in France.

Phase III (1794-1799 AD Liberal Republic) - The National Convention in France created the Constitution and entrusted the responsibility of the executive to a 5-member Board of Directors, which is called the Governance(Rule) of the Directory. In this system of governance, equal rights were given to all the members of the board. Each member was elected president for three months respectively. Each year, one member's term ended and another member was appointed in his place. In this period, Napoleon by establishing the honor of France through military victories, (seized) established his control over power (and ended) ending the rule of the Directory.

Phase IV (1799-1814 AD) – In 1799 AD, Napoleon became the first consul of France after ending the rule of the Directory. (In 1804 Napoleon proclaimed himself to be the emperor and) wrote in 1804. By declaring himself emperor, he started a dictatorial imperialist rule.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 –1821 AD) - After becoming emperor, Napoleon conquered the European countries and appointed his representatives there. He had implemented policies such as property (laws), security laws, decimal system of measurement, modernization, etc. in France, due to which the people there started considering Napoleon as their liberator, but this illusion of the people was soon broken by his aggressive army. Eventually, there were rebellions against Napoleon in many places. Napoleon Bonaparte, was defeated in the Battle of **Waterloo** in 1815, and was imprisoned. He died on May 5, 1821.



Picture-7. 3 Napoleon Bonaparte

Impact of revolution- This revolution did not only affect France, but it affected the whole world. The slogans of the revolution, freedom, equality and fraternity were propagated throughout Europe. These three words paved the way for a radical change in the world's political system. Just as Satyam Shivam and Sundaram have importance in the field of religion and culture. In the same way, there is freedom, fraternity and equality have importance in polity. This revolution gave an opportunity for new forces like nationalism, democracy, and on the other hand modern dictatorship and military rule also began to emerge. This revolution paved the way for the elimination of communism from the world

and the importance of the individual was demonstrated by the declaration of human rights. The feeling of nationalism was beginning to awaken in European countries. Due to the rise of the spirit of secularism, religion was beginning to be separated from governance. As a result of this revolution, totalitarianism emerged and socialist ideology expanded, which started improving the condition of the working class and the poor class.

IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION	
YEAR	EVENTS
1774	Louis (XVI) became the sixteenth king. (Public) dissatisfied with the empty treasury and the (monarchy) kingdom.
1789	Call (Summoning) of the Estage(Estates) General, formation of the National Assembly by the Third Estage(Estate), (Storming of Bastille)attack on the real estate and peasant uprising
1791	Constitution was created.
-1792 93	Establishment of the Republic and the Rule of the Directory
1804	Napoleon assumed (power) the kingdom and occupied large parts of Europe.
1815	Napoleon's defeat at the Battle of Waterloo

The Worldwide Nature of the Revolution- The French Revolution was not just a national event. It affected the whole world. Someone has said that if France has a cold, the whole of Europe sneezes. The French Revolution was carrying a worldwide ethos. The revolutionaries declared civil rights in 1789 AD, under which it was said that 'everyone should have equal rights because they are born equal from birth.' This declaration is not only for France but for the good of all those people in the world who want to be independent. The consequences of this revolution were far-reaching, which has inspired the freedom movements of other countries in the coming time.

Conclusion- The French Revolution has special significance in world history. It is considered an important event in human history. This revolution changed the lives of people of not only France but also Europe. It paved the way for a modern democratic system by destroying the centuries-old monarchical and feudal system.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

- The French Revolution happened in the year

A. 1889 AD	B. 1789 AD
C.1911 AD	D. 1198 AD.
- The ruler of France at the time of the Revolution was.....

A. Louis 16th	B. Louis 15th
C. Louis 11th	D. None of these

3. Napoleon became Emperor of France in.....
 - A. 1804
 - B. 1789
 - C. 1911
 - D. 1198
4. Women in France got voting rights in the year.....
 - A. 1804
 - B. 1989
 - C. 1911
 - D. 1946

Fill in the blanks-

1. The of the French society included teachers, traders.
(First Class/Middle Class)
2. The First Council of France was.... (Hitler/Napoleon)
3. The French people took control of the fort..... (Canton/Bastille)
4. Establishment of administration in France happened in
(1791 AD/ 1795 AD)

True or False-

1. At the time of the French Revolution there were 4 classes in the society.
(True/False)
2. 'Emily' is a book written by Rousseau. (True/False)
3. In France, July 14 is celebrated as Independence Day. (True/False)
4. In 1815, France fought the Battle of Waterloo. (True/False)

Match the Columns-

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Napoleon became emperor of France | A. 1815 AD. |
| 2. Battle of Waterloo | B. 1792 AD. |
| 3. The establishment of the Republic in France | C. 1789 AD. |
| 4. Declaration of Civil Rights | D. 1804 AD. |

Very short answer question-

1. Where was Napoleon Bonaparte the ruler of?
2. In how many states was France divided into?
3. When was the state of terror established in France?
4. Who is the writer of The Spirit of Lodge?

Short Answer Questions-

1. What is the idea of equality? This is the result of which country's revolution?
2. What were the functions of the National Convention?
3. What do you understand about the state of terror?
4. Explain the economic reasons for the French Revolution.

Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the causes and effects of the French Revolution.
2. How many stages of the French Revolution are there? Explain in detail.

Project-

1. Write a brief biography of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Chapter 8

Socialism and the Russian Revolution

In this chapter- Socialism, Socialist Approach in Ancient India, Socialism in Europe, Industrialization and Changes in Society, Socialism and its Support in Europe, Russian Revolution, Russian Empire and Socialism, Russian Revolution of 1905 AD, Russian Revolution of 1917 AD Causes, consequences of the Russian Revolution, and the relevance of the Russian Revolution to the present day.

Socialism- Socialism is a socio-economic philosophy. In the socialist system, the ownership and distribution of wealth and property remain under the control of society. According to this ideology, the production and distribution of wealth should be in the hands of society or the state. In the context of modern politics, socialism is seen as contrary to capitalism or the theory of the free market. Socialism as a modern political ideology developed in Europe as industrialization emerged in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Socialist Approach in Ancient India- Socialism is not a new concept in India. The origin of this ideology is the Vedas, which are the source of collectivism, communism, socialism, etc. The principles of Vedic socialism are seen in man's analysis and non-partisan knowledge. Whereas the various man made ideologies are influenced by circumstances and over

Know this also

- The British political thinker C. E.M. Joad(said that) termed socialism as a cap which one wears according to his own'

time move away from their core beliefs. "इषेत्त्वा इषेत्त्वोर्जेत्त्वाव्यवस्थदेवोवः सविता-प्रापर्षयतु श्रेष्ठतमाय कर्मण।" (yajur. 1.1) That is, O Savita Dev, inspire all of us to do good deeds. Here, words like you and us are given for an inspiration to make society superior in the sense of community.

Rise of Socialism in Europe- Due to the French Revolution, feudalism, dictatorship, monarchical system was abolished in France, which also had an impact on other countries of Europe. As a result of this revolution, social changes also began to take place in Europe. Socialism in Europe developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Liberals, radicals and conservatives- People were provided with different views about social changes in Europe, such as - some people wanted quick change in society, some believed that change should be gradual. Some of them were conservative, some were liberal or radically convertary. The liberal group wanted to create a state in which all religions were equal. They opposed the uncontrolled power of dynasty-based rulers. They believed that rights of every person should be protected before the government. This group was not Democrat. Radical groups wanted a majority government and were not opposed to private property.

These were only against the concentration of property. These were supporters of women's suffrage. The conservative group was against both radical and liberal parties, but by the advent of the 19th century, the conservative group also believed that change was necessary.

Industrialization and changes in society- At the time of the industrial revolution, there were many social and economic changes in Europe. Due to the establishment of new industries due to the industrial revolution, new cities were being established and railways were also being expanded. But during this time unemployment was increasing rapidly in Europe. Due to the increase in urbanization, there was difficulty in supplying basic necessities in the cities. At that time all industries were individually owned. Radical and liberal people had economic wealth acquired by their industries and occupation. They believed that employment, health and public utilities facilities should be given to all, so that all people could live their lives independently and move towards progress. These ideas led to changes in the then society of Europe. In 1815 AD, nationalists, liberals and radical people wanted to get rid of governments in many countries of Europe, due to which there were movements. In France, Italy, Germany, Russia, etc., the agitators wanted an end to the monarchy state with equal rights for all citizens.

Socialism in Europe and its support- Socialist ideology reorganized European society and gave it a far-reaching vision. Socialism had emerged in Europe by the nineteenth century. Socialists were opposed to personal property. They wanted the ownership of the property in the hands of the Government. They believed that capitalist people work only to serve their own interests. Karl Marx's name is notable among the leading socialist thinkers. Karl Marx's most famous work is '**Das Capital**'. Karl Marx believed that as long as capitalists continue to accumulate wealth, the condition of workers in society will not improve. He believed that the working class would win in the struggle with the capitalists. He called this society of the future 'communism'.

By the 1870s, socialism had spread throughout Europe. During this time, socialists formed an organization called Second International (1900 AD) to protect their interests. This institution used to help socialists during elections in the countries of Europe. During this period, major socialist organizations such as the Labour Party in Britain, the Social Democratic Party in Germany, the Socialist Party in France, etc. were formed. These socialist parties did win elections but could never get the required majority for the government.

Table 8.1

(List of Main Socialist Thinkers)	
Robert Owen (England)	1771 AD-1858 AD
Louis Blanc (France)	1813 AD-1882 AD
Karl Marx (Germany)	1818 AD-1882 AD
Frederick Engels	1820 AD-1895 AD

Russian Revolution- The Russian Revolution was the most important event of the twentieth century, which took place in 1917 AD. This revolution ended the autocratic empire of Tsar Nicholas II and established the new Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. While the French Revolution expanded spirit of freedom, equality and fraternity in the world, the Russian Revolution ended the despotic, monarchical and autocratic empires thus ending the economic and social power of the elite landlords, capitalists, feudal lords, etc., by abolishing the autocratic, one-sided and arbitrary. As a result of this revolution, the first power of workers and peasants was established in the world.

Russian Empire and Socialism- The area around present-day Finland, Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, Belarus, Poland and Moscow was part of the Russian Empire. At that time Russia was ruled by Tsar Nicholas II. Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Buddhists lived in the Russian Empire. 85% of the population of the Russian Empire depended on agriculture, which at that time was the highest among European countries. There was less development of industries in Russia and most of the industries were in the private sector. The condition of the workers was not good. They had to work for a long time continuously and they also got very little remuneration. At that time the workers were divided into many classes and women workers received lesser wage than men. Due to extreme



Map- 8.1- Russian Empire in 1914 AD

dissatisfaction among the farmers and the working class, there were strikes and demonstrations. The situation of the peasants of Russia was different from the farmers of other countries of Europe. The farmers here used to hand over their land to the commune (Mir) from time to time and the commune, according to the need of each family, provided that land to the farmers.

Before 1914, political parties were not legal in Russia. In 1898, socialists who believed in the ideas of Karl Marx founded the 'Russian Social Democratic Workers Party'. This party worked to protect the interests of the workers. Socialists were more active in the rural areas of Russia at the end of the nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900 AD. This party worked to protect the rights of farmers. But the Social Democratic Workers' Party and the Social Revolutionary Party were not unanimous about the farmers. Lenin, a prominent socialist leader, believed that there is no unity among the farmers, there are mutual differences, so they cannot be part of the movement. There was a huge difference of opinion between the Bolshevik Party and the Menshevik Party regarding the organization. The Menshevik party wanted to give membership of the party to all the people but Vladimir Lenin, the head of the Bolshevik party, was of the view that the members of the party should be disciplined in order to compete with the Tsar.

Revolution of 1905- In the beginning of the twentieth century, the Tsar was not

Know this also-

- The political group of Russian workers is called Mensheviks.
- Such a group of laborers in Russia who believed in direct revolution were called Valsheviks (Bolsheviks).

under the national parliament in Russia. The year 1904 was not good for Russian farmers and laborers because this year inflation in Russia had increased drastically and the wages of the workers were being cut, due to which there were strikes in many places. At this time, a crowd led by a priest named 'Gapon' was going towards the Winter

Palace (Palace of The Jar (Tsar). at the same time the police and Cossacks attacked the laborers and killed 100 labourers. Because that day was a Sunday, it is known as '**Bloody Sunday**' in the history of the Russian Revolution. This incident was the immediate cause of the revolution of 1905 AD. People all over Russia went on strike and established a 'Union of Unions' demanding the creation of the Constituent Assembly. As a result of the revolution, the Tsar approved the formation of Duma (Parliament).

Even after the formation of the Duma, there was no permanent peace in Russia. After some time, in 1914 AD, the First World War started. European countries were divided into two groups. One group consisted of Germany, Austria and Turkey, while the other group had countries like Britain, France, Russia, Italy etc. At the beginning of this war, the

Know this also-

- In 1905 AD, Japan defeated Russia in the war.
- During the First World War, the Russian Imperial Army was called the 'Russian Steam Roller'.

People of Russia supported the Tsar, but due to the wrong policies of the Tsar, it stopped getting public support. 'Between' 1914-16 AD, the Russian army was defeated in the First World War. At the same time, unemployment, inflation, destruction of industries and food crisis arose in Russia, resulting in the revolution of 1917 AD.

Causes of Russian Revolution of 1917 AD- The Revolution of Russia was completed in two phases - The Revolution of March 1917 and the Revolution of October 1917 AD. The main reasons for this revolution are autocratic monarchies and arbitrary rulers, socio-economic inequality, miserable conditions of farmers, poor condition of workers, spread of socialist ideology, role of intellectuals, impact of Russia Japan war and World War I etc.

February 1917 Revolution- The situation in Russia in 1917 AD was very miserable. At that time there were many differences in Russian society. The then

Know this also-

- In the revolution of February 1917 in Russia, women participated in the strike and started the strike. According to the Gregorian calendar, this day was March 8. That's why every year on March 8 we celebrate International Women's Day. The self-governing organizations were called soviets.

parliamentary representatives wanted to save the elected government and the people were agitating to dismiss Duma. At that time there was an atmosphere of chaos all around. There were massive sit-ins against the government and the Tsar. The army and the police supported the revolutionary peasants and laborers. Due to the large number of women

workers in this movement, they were leading the movements. As a result of the movement, the Tsar abdicated the throne. Duma was disbanded and replaced by soldiers and workers forming a Soviet council, which later gave birth to Soviet Russia. The Constituent Assembly was created on the basis of universal suffrage.

Revolution of October 1917- In the internal government of Russia, military officers, landowners, industrialists, etc. were influential people. This government had given the freedom to assemble and organize, which led to the formation of Soviets in all places in Russia. Lenin, the leader of Valshevik living in exile at that time, had returned. Now he demanded an end to the war, nationalization of banks, giving land to farmers, etc., which is known in history as April Theses. Gradually, the deadlock between the interim government and the



Fig. 8.1 Lenin addressing the workers in April 1917

Bolsheviks (Valsheviks) began to grow. Both of them looked suspiciously at each other, Lenin formed the Military Revolutionary Committee under the leadership

of Leon Trotsky to capture power. On October 24, 1917, the revolt began and the Bolsheviks took control of government offices and the Winter Palace. The all-Russian Soviets met in Petrograd and supported the Bolsheviks. By December, the Bolshevik had ruled Russia and the April theses was implemented. The Bolshevik Party changed its name to '**Russian Communist Party**'. In 1917, the Bolsheviks were defeated in the constituent assembly elections and Lenin disbanded the assemblies because the Russian Soviets were more democratic than them. Thus the All-Russian Soviet Congress was given the status of parliament and a one-party system of government was introduced in Russia, which was the only one in the world. Thus the communist regime was established in Russia. Centralized governance system was implemented in governance. Development works were carried forward through five-year plans in Russia.

Consequences of the Russian Revolution- The political, social and economic consequences of the Russian Revolution were widespread. A brief analysis of these results is as follows:

Political consequences- As a result of the revolution, the monarchy in Russia ended. The rule of the proletariat was established in Russia. Due to Russia's opposition to capitalism and colonialism, it was considered a precursor to freedom from colonial exploitation. Russia withdrew from World War I by signing the Treaty of Brest-litovsk with Germany.

Economic consequences- In Russia, the control of the state over the means of production and distribution was established. Russia did not get any kind of cooperation from the capitalist countries. It embarked on the path of self-sufficiency through its scientific-technological development and was not affected by the global economic slowdown due to economic development through planned economy.

Social consequences- This revolution resulted in the end of class discrimination and church rule in Russia. Education was widely spread. The state had made a provision of free and compulsory education till the age of 16 years.

The relevance of the Russian Revolution at present- Marx's ideas are still important today, because if the modern capitalist economies of the world are studied, it is seen that the economic slowdown or the potential dangers of job creation through information technology are due to capitalism. At present, capitalism i.e. neo-liberal capitalism has caused arbitrary damage to our environment.

After the Russian Revolution, socialism got global recognition. Apart from the Soviet Union, communist rule was also established in other countries of the world. Most of the countries of the world participated in the Conference of the East (1920 AD) and 'Comintern' (International Federation of Supporters of the Bolsheviks). The Russian Bolshevik Revolution will always remain an inspiration in an effort to establish an alternative order in the world. In fact, socialist democracy has special significance in India. Even today, our governments make many schemes for social welfare. The government's access to the last person of

the society and the need to provide employment to all was there before and it is there now.

Table 8.2
Key dates of the Russian Revolution

Year	Major Events
1880-1850	Debate on Socialism in Russia
1898	Russian Social Democratic Workers Party founded.
1905	Bloody Sunday and Revolution
1917	The abdication by the Tsar on 2 March and the Bolshevik Rebellion of Petrograd on 24 October
20-1918	Civil War
1929	The beginning of collectivization

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

- Name of the famous book of Karl Marx is-
 - Das Capital
 - War and Peace
 - Macbeth
 - None of these
- Establishment of The Second International Institution happened (was founded in the year)
 - 1900
 - In 1899
 - 1889
 - 1785 AD
- The Russian Revolution (ended the autocratic rule of Autocratic rule ended-
 - Louis 16th
 - (Tsar) Jar
 - Nabab
 - None of these
- In 1917 A.D. the main leader of the (Bolshevik) Valshevik party was-
 - Louis 16th
 - (Tsar) Jar
 - Lenin
 - Karl Marx

Fill in the blanks-

- Socialism was given the name of a (Pen/Cap)
- Russian Revolution happened in..... (1917 /1919 AD)
- After the Revolution in Russia rule of the.....Class was established. (Elite/Proletarian)
- Russia signed the Treaty with Germany. (Brest-litovsk/ Moscow)

True or False -

- Japan defeated Russia in the 1905 war. (True/False)
- The First World War began in 1939. (True/False)
- At the time of the revolution in 1917, the capital of France was Petrograd. (True/False)
- The immediate cause of the revolution of 1905 AD was the incident of Bloody Sunday. (True/False)

Match the Columns-

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Labour Party | A. France |
| 2. Social Democratic Party | B. UK |
| 3. Socialist Party | C. Russia |
| 4. Russian Social Democratic Workers Party | D. Germany |

Very short answer question-

1. Name the prominent socialist thinkers.
2. What was the name of the (organisation) institution of socialists?
3. In how many phases did the Russian Revolution take place?
4. Lenin was the leader of which party?
5. By which treaty did Russia withdraw from the First World War?

Short Answer Questions-

1. Explain the reasons for the Russian Revolution of 1917 AD.
2. What do you know about liberals, radicals and conservatives?
3. (Explain) the Russian Revolution of 1905?
4. How was socialism (established) founded in Russia?

Long Answer Questions-

1. Describe socialism in detail.
2. Explain in detail about the Russian Revolution.

Project Work-

Write a brief essay on Lenin, the main socialist leader of the Russian Revolution

Chapter-9

Nazism

In this chapter- Nazism, Weimar Republic, First World War (1914-18 AD), Treaty of Versailles, Radicalism, Economic Depression, Rise of Hitler (1889-1945), Unification of Germany, World outlook of Nazis, Status of youth and women in Nazi regime, propaganda art of Nazism, conclusion etc.

Natsiism (Nazism)- The word Nazi is derived from the initial letters of the German word 'Natsional'. This word was the first word of Hitler's party, so the people of this party were called Natsi (Nazi). Nazism was the ideology of German dictator 'Adolf Hitler'. This ideology favoured a new relationship between the government and the people. According to this ideology, every scheme should be implemented by the government, but that scheme should run with the participation of the public and society. The main characteristics of the Nazi people were radical nationalism, patriotism, anti-foreigners, German interests, hatred of The Jews, etc. The Nazis blamed the Jews for all ills in Europe and Germany. As soon as Nazis Jeon formed his government at the Center, Hitler's dictatorship was established in Germany. After this, the Nazis brutally murdered the Jews. The following were the reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany.

Wiemar Republic- Germany was a powerful nation in the early twentieth century. Germany fought the First World War against England, France, Russia from 1914-18 AD. Germany was defeated by the involvement of The United States in this war. As a result of the war, the Emperor of Germany resigned and democracy was established there. In this new regime, Parliament (Reichstag) were elected by universal adult suffrage) began to exercise suffrage to elect this system of governance called the '**Weimar Republic**'. It was the Weimar Republic who made (that entered into) the Treaty of Versailles (1918) with the Allies, which was not in German interest. The Germans held the Weimar Republic responsible for this treaty.

Know this also-

- In November 1918 AD, the politicians who mediated in the Versailles Treaty that ended the First World War are called November criminals in Germany.
- In World War America, Soviet Union, Britain and their supporting countries were called Allies.
- The nations who fought against the Allies in World War were called Axis nations. Like-Germany, Italy, Turkey, Japan etc.

First World War (1914-18 AD) - The First World War broke not only Germany but the whole of Europe on a psychological and economic level. Earlier, the countries of the continent of Europe used to give loans to other countries, now they started taking loans themselves. Germany was financially bankrupt due to war compensation payments. People used to insult the conservative people of the

Weimar Republic by calling them 'November criminals' in the guise of nationalism. After this war, the soldiers were seen with respect, but their life was hellish.

Treaty of Versailles- After the defeat of Germany in The First World War, the Allies signed the Treaty of Versailles with Germany on June 28, 1919. According to this treaty, Germany was held responsible for World War I by the war guilt clause of the treaty and its mining and fertile areas were taken over by the Allies, its army was disbanded and it was fined 6 billion pounds. The Germans considered this treaty an insult to themselves, so they were influenced by Nazi ideology.



Fig -9.1 Treaty of Versailles

Radicalism- When the Weimar Republic was established in Germany, at the same time the Spartacist League was established in Germany, influenced by the Russian Bolshevik Revolution. This league laid the foundation of communism in Germany and they started spreading socialism. The people of this ideology wanted radical change in Germany, but the Nazis were strongly opposed to the socialist ideology influenced by Russia.

Economic Recession- After the First World War in Germany, the period of economic crisis had started due to the Treaty of Versailles and war compensation.

Know this also-

- While becoming poor, reaching the economic condition of the working class is called proletarianization.

To solve this economic crisis, the German government printed excessive currency, due to which the value of the German currency fell. It is believed

that in Germany at that time, bullock carts had to be loaded with notes to buy Bread. This crisis is known as hyper-inflation. The United States helped Germany in this hour of crisis. For this, the 'Dawes Plan', was formulated the rates of war compensation were re-determined, which stabilized Germany for some time, but due to the great economic depression in America in 1929 AD, the American aid stopped and due to this great recession, the unemployment rate in Germany increased. Due to an atmosphere of fear and despair among the German people, the youth moved towards crime, the currency was devalued, the industries were destroyed. This led to the fear of proletarianization in the public. Due to frequent changes in regimes in Germany, people started to distrust the democratic system. As a result, the influence of Nazism was beginning to grow.

The rise of Hitler (1889-1945) - The Nazidal (Nazi party) had all the qualities of flourishing. Hitler was a talented, clever politician, great orator and a heroic warrior. He had an amazing ability to implement political tactics according to the

circumstances. His oratory power was amazing. There was a strange spell binding power in his voice, which mesmerized the audience. **"Hitler was a skilled psychologist, a shrewd mass leader and a great actor,"** Bains wrote. He was a resourceful agitator and a worthy organizer. Due to these characteristics, he became the ruler of the nation of which he was not even a native citizen. What is even more surprising is that public opinion had great support in his advancement. Born in Austria in 1889, Hitler's youth passed in extreme poverty. At the beginning of World War I, he joined the German army. He had received medals of bravery by holding the positions of messenger, corporal, etc.



Fig -9.2 Hitler

on the front lines in the army, but the defeat of the German army and the Treaty of Versailles made him a rebel. Germany's economic, political and social crisis paved the way for Hitler to come to power. In 1919, Hitler joined the German Workers' Party and gradually established his control over the organization. He renamed it the National Socialist Party, which later became known as Natsiparty (Nazi Party).

During the great depression period of 1930 AD, Nazism took the form of a movement and under Nazi propaganda, people were shown hope for a better future. The Nazi Party received only 2.6% of the votes in the 1929 election of the German Parliament, while in the 1932 election, the Nazi Party became the largest party by receiving 37% of the votes. Hitler, in his speeches, gave assurances that after building a powerful nation, the injustice of the Treaty of Versailles will be undone and the lost prestige of German society will be restored. He used to say that he would provide, employment to the unemployed, a secure future for the youth, free Germany from foreign influence and give appropriate responses to all foreign conspiracies.

Hitler's politics- Hitler presented a different style of politics among the people. His representatives held large rallies and meetings. In those rallies rounds of applause, swastika printed red flags, Nazi salute, calling Hitler a preacher, etc. To attract people were the main tasks of Hitler's representatives so that people would be attracted to him, and consider Hitler as their greatest well-wisher.

The destruction of democracy- On January 30, 1933, Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany. He soon banned press and gatherings etc. by using the fire decree. Communists were locked up in concentration camps, oppressed and the Communist party was declared illegal. Hitler had made 52 types of people were victims of Hitler's oppression. Persons opposed to the Nazi party were sent to jail. The famous Embellishment Act was passed on March 1933, breaking the German Parliament. Dictatorship was established in Germany by this law. Apart from the Natsi Party and its affiliates, all trade unions, political parties were banned. Hitler transformed Germany into a dreaded criminal nazi state. For this,

special monitoring and security squads were constituted. In addition to the already green uniformed police and storm troopers, secret state police, crime control police and security service were formed.

Unification of Germany- Hitler first gave the responsibility of finance to '**Hjalmar Schacht**' to improve the economy of Germany. He tried to achieve his objective by setting a target of 100 percent production, 100 percent employment. The famous car company Fox-Wagon (Volkswagen) and the German Super Highway were famous projects of that time. Hitler gave up membership of the League of Nations and began to take control of the defeated territories in violation of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. He gave the slogan of '**One People One Empire**'. He soon dreamed of unifying Germany and conquering Europe. Due to Hitler's imperialist policy world war II started in 1939 AD. He won at the beginning of the war, but he proved his foolishness by invading Soviet Russia in 1941 AD and he was defeated in this war. Thus, Nazism came to an end from Germany and Hitler ended his life by committing suicide.

Know this also-

- Hitler's law restricting the press and civil liberties was called the Fire Decree.

Nazi worldview- Natsi (Nazi) ideology was synonymous with Hitler's vision. In this view, not all societies had the right to equality. According to it, blonde, blue-eyed, Nordic Germans were placed at the top and at the end were the Jewish people. The Nazis considered the Jews to be their arch enemies. Hitler committed most atrocities on the Jews, he kept them in the ghettos and tried to destroy them completely. Hitler was greatly influenced by Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. He believed in Spencer's '**Survival of the Fittest**'. According to this theory, the race that is most fit will survive forever. The People of the Nazi group should settle in more and more areas, this will develop the area of the country. For this, Poland was made his first laboratory. Other than Jews, the Nazis also hated Gypsies, moneylenders, and ghettos.

Natsi (Nazi) Utopia- (Nazi) Natsi Utopia refers to world of racial imagination.

Know this also-

- A special type of propaganda to influence public opinion is called propaganda.
- In Germany, such groups, which were hierarchical and had community identity, such as Sinti and Roma communities, etc. were called Gypsies.
- Keeping a community separate from others was called Ghetto or Darba.

In this, breed tests of people of Poland were conducted by experts. If they passed the racial test, they were raised in Germany, and if they failed, they were put in orphanages, or killed in gas chambers. The Nazi people wanted to create their own imaginary world that is a world utopia

through genocide and war.

Status of youth and women in The Nazi regime - Under the Nazi regime, the youth of Germany were taught about The Nazi ideology since childhood. The school curriculum was such that the students were only taught of Nazi glorification. In Germany, a 10-year-old child was given membership of the

'Yungfolk' organization and at the age of 14 they joined The Hitler Youth and the Labor Service at the age of 18. Hitler believed that the best citizen of the German state was the mother. If she gave birth to a child of German, she was respected like a soldier. They were provided with a variety of facilities and were punished if a child of German breed not born.



Fig. 9.3 German torture house

The art of promoting Nazism- Hitler made propaganda his main weapon. Media and language skills were highly used in his rule. The Nazis have never mentioned the word murder in their records, but addressed them with words like final solution, liberation etc. Hitler's image was shown attractive. The Nazis believed that they had a solution to every problem in the world.

Table 9.1 Some important dates in German history	
Dates	Events
August 1, 1914	World War I begins
November 9, 1918	Defeat of Germany, end of war, establishment of Weimar Republic
June 28, 1919	treaty of Versailles
January 30, 1933	Hitler becomes chancellor
September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland, World War II begins
June 22, 1941	German forces enter Soviet Russia
June 23, 1941	genocide of the jews
December 8, 1941	America's entry into World War II
January 27, 1945	Liberation of Auschwitz by Soviet Russia
May 8, 1945	Allied victory in Europe

Conclusion- The Nazi system of government was based on repression. They massacred the Jews on a large scale. Therefore, in world history, this system of governance is considered a symbol of oppression. Hitler is (reckoned) counted as a dictator, cruel, and tyrannical ruler. The horrific massacre of the Nazis is called the Holocaust.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

- The theory of the Survival of the Fittest was given by.....
 A. Karl Marx B. Herbert Spencer C. Darwin D. Hitler
- Economic slowdown in the world came in the year.....
 A. 1916 B. 1929 C. Never D. 1924
- The First World War started in the year
 A. 1916 B. 1914 C. 1924 D. 1920

Fill in the blanks -

1. Nazism was an ideology given by (Mussolini/Hitler)
2. In the First World War. Was defeated. (Germany/Allies)
3. Hitler's birth (was born in). it happened in. (Austria/Germany)
4. In the Second World War in the year..... America had entered in
(1941 /1939 AD)

True or false-

1. The Allies included countries like England, France, Russia, etc. (True/False)
2. Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1935. (True/False)
3. The Nazi system of government was based on repression. (True/False)
4. A particular type of publicity to influence public opinion is called propaganda.
(True/False)

Match the (Columns)-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Treaty of Versailles | A. 1929 AD. |
| 2. Mahamandi (The Great Depression) | B. 1939 AD. |
| 3. World War II | C. 1914 AD. |
| 4. World War I | D. 1919 AD. |

Very Short Answer Question-

1. What was the name of the German Parliament?
2. When was Hitler born?
3. When was the Massacre of Jews in Germany?
4. What was Ghetto or Dabba?
5. When was the Fire Decree Ordinance issued?

Short Answer Questions-

1. What do you know about the Republic of Weimar?
2. What were Hitler's views on women?
3. What is Natsi (Nazi) Utopia?
4. What do you know about Germany's economic slowdown?

Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain in detail the cause and global impact of the rise of Nazism.
2. Throw light on Hitler's personality.

Project Work-

1. Explain whether Hitler's sense of nationalism was good or bad for mankind, after an analysis of the text.

Chapter-10

World War and India

In this chapter- First World War, Causes of First World War, Results, First World War and India, Indian (perspective) Approach, British (perspective) Approach, Second World War, Causes of Second World War, Global Nature of War, Pearl Harbor Incident, America's entry in Second World War Defeat of Germany, America's entry into World War II, Second World War (outcome) Results, Establishment of United Nations, Beginning of Cold War, New World Economy, India and Second World War.

First World War- World War first was fought indirectly and directly between many countries of the world from July 28, 1914 to November 11, 1918. Before the First World War, there were many small wars between European countries

Know this also-

- There was the Tripartite Pact of Germany, Austria and Turkey in 1882 AD and the Tripartite Friendship of England, France and Russia, which ended in 1907 AD.

regarding mutual disputes. Gradually- these small wars \took the form of a Great War, so historians have also called it the **Great War** that ended all wars. This Great War took place between the Allies (England, France, Russia, America, etc.) and the Axis nations (Germany, Austria, Turkey, etc.). This war

was fought for about four years in different places of the continent of Europe. In this world war, 65 million people from 36 countries of the world participated directly or indirectly. About 100,000 soldiers were killed in The First World War, which was the most devastating event in the world of that period.

Causes of The First World War- The main reasons for the First World War were Germany's imperialist policy, mutual defense cooperation, industrial revolution, imperialism, nationalism, the absence of any influential international institution, etc. The assassination of the Prince of Austria by a citizen of Serbia was the immediate cause of this World War.

Result- The result was a war that changed the state and direction of the world. The far-reaching consequences of this war are briefly described as follows:

Political consequences- As a result of First World War, the monarchical system of governance was abolished in most countries of the world. Democracy, authoritarianism and communism were established in many countries of the world. America emerged as a superpower in the world.

Economic consequences- During the First World War, the military expenditure of many countries of the world had increased tremendously. About 10 trillion rupees were spent in this war. Due to excessive expenditure, the economic situation of many countries was very weak. In most countries of the world there was a decrease which giving rise to increased inflation.

Social consequences- As a result of this world war, the condition of women was improved. Along With the decrease in ethnic conflict in society, socialist ideology

had emerged. The United Nations was established in 1920 as the first international organisation in the world. The worst outcome of this world war was the imposition of strict conditions on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. The terrible consequences of this treaty were manifested 20 years later in the form of World War II, which tarnished the main objectives of the establishment of the League of Nations.

First World War and India- India was under colonial rule at the time of World War I. Most of the people of India were suffering from the mentality of separatism. In this war, India supported Britain wholeheartedly with body, mind and money. Going to take part in the war on behalf of India, most of the soldiers considered it their own devotion. In the First World War, Indian soldiers fought wholeheartedly on every front of the war. About 8 lakh Indian soldiers participated in this world war, out of which about 47,746 soldiers were killed and more than 65 thousand were injured. Due to this war, India's economy almost went bankrupt. Many big leaders including Mahatma Gandhi surprised everyone by supporting Britain in this war. Indian leaders hoped that the British would be happy for a support in the war and give us independence or at least the right to self-rule. But nothing of that sort happened after the war. Contrary to the thinking of Congress leaders, the British oppressed the Indian people by committing heinous acts like the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919 AD). For this war, village-to-city campaigns were launched. In this war, the people, including the Indian princely states, also provided financial assistance to the British government. Most of the Indian youth were forcibly recruited into the army and sent to the war front. Indian soldiers were placed below the British soldiers in terms of rations, salaries, allowances and other facilities. Yet The Indian soldiers continued to fight and never let this discrimination affect their services. In this war, two soldiers of the Garhwal Rifles Regiment received England's highest gallantry medal, the Victoria Cross. After the war, the British government honored 9200 Indian soldiers with bravery medals. The British government built 'India Gate' in memory of 74 thousand Indian soldiers who were martyred in this world war.

Indian attitude- The response of Indian nationalists to Britain's participation in the First World War was different, such as, the liberals considered supporting Britain in this war as an act of loyalty to British rule and gave full support to it. The leaders of the Garam Dal also supported Britain in the war because they hoped that after the war Britain would establish self-rule in India. The revolutionaries believed that this war was a good opportunity to carry out

Know this also-

- The Indian King Mahendra Pratap Singh (Mursan (Princely State) Principality, Hathras) had established a government in exile outside India in Afghanistan in 1915 against the British rule.
- The foundation stone of India Gate was laid in 1921 AD in Delhi by the British Government. It was completed in 1931 AD. The names of 13,300 soldiers who died in World War II are engraved on the India Gate.

revolutionary activities against Britain and they should take advantage of this opportunity and end British rule.

British approach- Britain named the First World War as the 'War for Democracy'. And officially announced that this war was being fought to establish democracy in the world. The then US President Woodrow Wilson also agreed with this view of Britain. He had put forward a 14-point demand for a democratic system. For this reason, many colonies were supporting the Allies in this war in the hope of independence.

The Indian people saw the consequences of this war when after the end of the war, the British rule rejected the proposal to establish Swaraj in India. On the contrary, when the Government 'of India Act' came in 1919 AD, Indian leaders were very disappointed. After this war, India may not have got independence, but the movements against British rule in India had intensified. Now the leaders of India had lost faith in the British.

World War II- World War II was a worldwide conflict between 1939-45 AD. Army, Navy and air forces of about 70 countries participated in this war. In this world war, the two major rival groups of the world, the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) and the Allies (France, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union) were involved. During the Second World War, had the feel of a the spirit of total war came into vogue because the superpowers involved in this war had given up their entire economic, industrial and scientific potential. About 100 million soldiers from different nations participated in the Second World War. 50-70 million people lost their lives in this world war because the massacre of civilians was also an important event that happened in the course

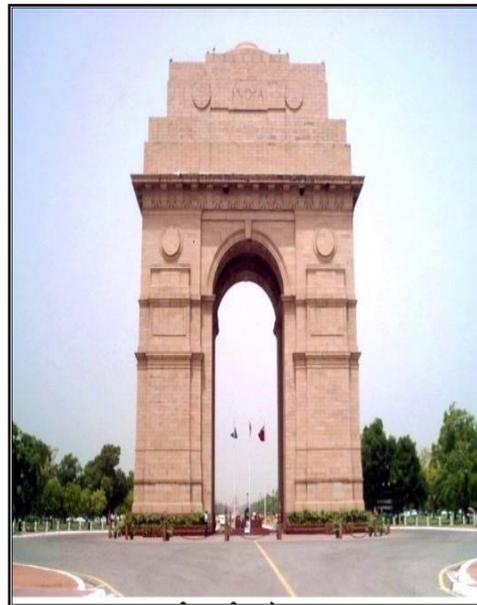


Fig. 10.1 India Gate

of this war. This war proved to be the deadliest war in human history because nuclear weapons were used for the first time in this war.

Reasons for World War II- The main reasons for World War II are the harsh conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, economic recession, policy of appeasement, the rise of militarism in Germany and Japan, the failure of the League of Nations, the rise of fascism and Nazism, etc. The immediate cause of this war was the invasion of Poland by Germany on September 1, 1939.

Global nature of war- At the beginning of World War II, Germany defeated Poland, France, etc. and established Nazi control over the entire continent of Europe. Hitler achieved partial success by launching an air attack on Britain, but soon he had to face defeat in Britain. After this, Germany invaded Russia in the year 1941 repealing the Treaty of Ribbentrop. This invasion was named

Operation Barbarossa. Hitler's aim was to conquer Moscow by conquering Sebastopol by the end of October. But due to the onset of winter, like Napoleon, he too had to face the consequences and the Soviet Union retaliated in December 1914 and defeated Germany.

Pearl Harbour- Troubled by US trade sanctions, Japan invaded Pearl Harbor, a US naval site in Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. Now this war had (become global) taken a global form. After this invasion, Germany declared war on America.

America's entry into World War II - After the Pearl Harbor incident, America entered World War II. US fighter jets played a decisive role in this war, destroying four (freight) carriers and one warship. At the same time, news of the mass murder of the Jewish people by the Nazis reached the Allies. The United States decided to avenge German crimes.

Defeat of Germany- In the second half of 1942 AD, British and Soviet armies took retaliatory action against Germany in North Africa and Stalingrad. Germany surrendered to the Soviet Union in Stalingrad in February 1943. This was the biggest defeat of the German army so far. The Russian army also began to gain an edge on the Eastern Front. Taking back Kharkiv and Kiev from Germany, the Russian army reached Berlin (the capital of Germany) on April 21, 1945. In addition, allied bombers began to attack German cities. As a result, Hitler committed suicide by shooting himself on April 30, 1945 and Mussolini was captured and hanged by Italian patriots. In North Africa, German and Italian



Fig. 10.2 Berlin Wall

forces surrendered to the Allies on May 7, 1945. The next day was celebrated as Victory Day in Europe. Thus the war in Europe was over.

The Use of Atomic Bombs- Nuclear weapons were first used by the United States in World War II. Since 1942, America had been developing nuclear weapons. On August 6, 1945, he (America) dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki and three days later on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Consequently Japan surrendered on August 14, 1945. World War II came to an end with the surrender of Japan.

Consequences of World War II- World War II had many far-reaching consequences. This war resulted in the emergence of new superpowers America (U.S.A.) and Soviet Russia (U.S.S.R.) and (waning) defeat of Britain and France in world politics. This world war also changed the situation of the then countries and continents. After World War II, Britain and France began to grapple with their own domestic and external problems. Now with the end of these two countries' control over their colonies, colonialism began to end in the continents of Africa and Asia.

Establishment of the United Nations-

The establishment of the United Nations was one of the important consequences of the Second World War. The UN Charter ensures the hopes and ideals of mankind, on the basis of which all countries of the world can work together to maintain lasting peace. Before the end of World War II, it was agreed to establish the United Nations under the Atlantic Charter. The United Nations Was Established on October 24, 1945.



Fig. 10.3 United Nations Charter

The Beginning of the Cold War-

After the end of the war, a conference was organized in Potsdam, Germany to sign a peace treaty. According to this treaty, Germany and its capital Berlin were divided into four parts. These four parts were to be controlled by Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union. There was disagreement between the three Western allies

Know this also-

- British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and US President F. D. Roosevelt's 14 August 1941 AD declaration is called the Atlantic Charter. It was announced on a warship in the Atlantic Ocean.
- The genocide of the Jews in Germany is called the Holocaust.

and the Soviet Union on many issues. As a result Germany was divided into two parts (East Germany, a communist government and West Germany, a democratic state). The partition of Germany once again divided the world into two factions. One group was led by the United States of America and the other group was led by the Soviet Union. The competition between these two countries gave rise to the World Cold War. The Cold War ended with the partition of Soviet Russia in 1991. But in the Russia-Ukraine dispute in 2022 AD, the United States is indirectly supporting Ukraine, which is once again threatening world war.

The Woods Conference of Britain is officially known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference. In July 1944 AD Delegates from 44 countries attended the conference. Its immediate objective was to help countries struggling with World War II and global crisis. After World War II, the International Bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) was established,

for reconstruction and development of war-affected economies. It is now known as the World Bank. The U.S. dollar was established as the reserve currency for world trade.

India and World War II- India was under British rule at the time of World War II, so officially India also declared war against Germany in 1939 AD. The British Raj sent more than two million Indian soldiers for the war. These Indian soldiers fought against the Axis powers under the British Command. In addition, all the native states provided a large amount of money to the British for the war. The Muslim League supported the British war effort, while the Indian National Congress demanded that India be liberated first, then the Congress would assist Britain. Britain rejected the congress' demand. The Congress was undeclared in favour of Britain and against axis nations like Germany. In August 1942, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress announced the Quit India Movement. At the same time, Subhash Chandra Bose formed an army of about 40,000 Indian soldiers with the help of Japan, which was named Azad Hind Fauj. Under the leadership of Netaji, this army fought against the British and also liberated some part of India from the British. During the Second World War, millions of people died due to starvation due to famine in Bengal in 1943 AD. It was due to India's financial, industrial and military assistance that the British campaign against Germany and Imperial Japan was successful.

Know this also-

- In 1942, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, the Chief of Staff of the Indian Army, had said that "if the Indian Army had not been there, the British would not have won both the wars (First and Second World War)".
- Azad Hind Fauj was formed by Ras Bihari Bose.



Figure- 10.4 Azad Hind Fauj

India's strategic position had played a decisive role in stalling Japan's progress in the South-East Asian regions. At the time of World War II, the Indian

Army was the largest army among the Allied forces. The Indian Army had participated in the North and East African campaign. More than 87 thousand Indian soldiers were martyred in this war. After the end of World War II India has emerged as the fourth largest industrial power in the world.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. The Second World War began in.....
A. 1914 B. 1915 C. 1918 D. 1939
2. Which of the following are Allied Nations.....
A. England B. France C. Russia D. All Above
3. After World War I, the treaty of was signed with Germany-
A. Barbarossa B. Petrograd C. Paris D. Versailles
4. Which American warship was attacked by Japan?
A. Pearl Bawar B. Vikrant
C. Submarine D. None of these

Fill in the blanks-

1. Cold War was fought between America and.....(Soviet Union/ France)
2. India participated in the First World War on behalf of..... (UK/US)
3. The League of Nations was founded in..... (1918/1920)

True or False-

1. The immediate cause of World War II was Poland's invasion of Germany.
True/False
2. Pearl Harbor Naval Base was in Japan. True/False
3. More than two million Indian soldiers were sent in World War II .
True/False

Match the Columns-

1. The Union of Nations. A.1942 AD.
2. United Nations B. 1921 AD.
3. India Gate C. 1920 AD.
4. Quit India Movement D. 1945 AD.

Very short answer question-

1. What was the immediate cause of the First World War?
2. When was the United Nations Established?
3. Who did India support in the First World War?
4. On which country nuclear attack was done by the United States?

Short Answer Questions-

1. What do you know about mutual defence cooperation?

-
2. What were the causes of The First World War?
 3. What is cold war?
 4. How did the great powers rise after the Second World War?

Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the consequences of The First World War and explain the role of India.
2. Explain India's role in the Second World War.

Project Work-

1. Find out about the soldiers around you who participated in World War II, and collect information about them.

VED BHUSHAN
4th YEAR
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter – 11

Democratic System of Governance

In this chapter - meaning and definition of democracy, types of democracy, characteristics of democracy, merits of democracy, demerits of democracy, essential condition for the success of democracy, importance of democracy and concept of democracy in Vedic literature.

For the smooth running of the governance system of a country, it is very important to have a well-organized system of governance. The overall development of a country is possible only through a well-planned, just and clear governance system. There are many types of governance systems in the world - democracy, monarchy, dictatorship, military rule etc. Political scientists have considered democratic governance as the best for the citizens in all these systems of governance. At present, the most popular system of governance in the world is democracy.

Meaning and definition of democracy- Democracy referred to as Loktantra which is made up of two words. Lok means people and here tantra means system of governance. Thus, in general, democracy means the rule of the people. The English word democracy, which is originally (from the Greek word demokratia) composed of the Greek words demos and Kratia; means the power (rule)

Know this also-

- Be of the people, for the people and by the people. This definition of democracy has been given by the former President of America, Abraham Lincoln.

of the people i.e. a system of governance in which the right or power of governance is with the people. Democracy is the form of governance in which the rulers are elected by the people. Therefore, it is clear that in a democratic system of governance, the people have the highest place. Democratic system of governance is also referred to as Jantantra or Prajatantra.

Types of Democracy- There are two types of democracy in the world-

1. Direct Democracy 2. Indirect Democracy

1. Direct Democracy- In direct democracy, there is a direct participation of the people in the work of governance. Some municipalities, cantons and federal states in Switzerland have direct democracy, Which is the only unique system of governance in the world. It is suitable for areas with low population.

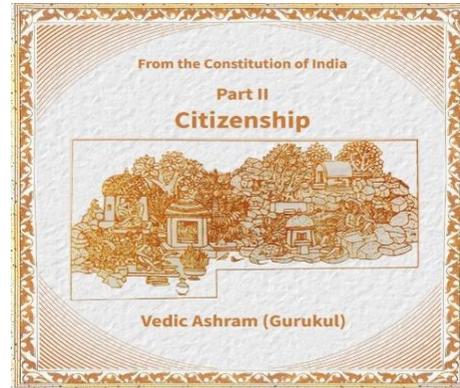
2. Indirect Democracy- In indirect democracy, the system of governance is run by the representatives elected by the people. The people elect their representatives for a certain period of time in this system of governance. This system of governance is prevalent in most countries of the world. India, America, Great Britain, France, etc. are examples of this.

Two types of governance systems are most famous and prevalent in indirect democracy-

1. Presidential System of Governance
2. Parliamentary system of governance.

1. **Presidential system of governance-** A system of governance in which the executive and the legislature are separate and control each other and the head of the executive is the real head of the governance, then it is called Presidential governance.

2. **Parliamentary system of governance-** A system of governance in which the executive is accountable to the legislature is called parliamentary rule. In this system of governance, the constitutional head of the executive is the President, but its powers are actually exercised by the Prime Minister, so the Prime Minister is called the de facto head of the executive. This system of governance is organized on the principle of responsibility. Ministers of the Council of Ministers can hold their posts only as long as they have the confidence of Parliament. This system is actually based on the principle of supremacy of the Parliament.



The difference between the above two systems of governance is due to the difference in the interaction between the executive and the legislature.

Characteristics of Democracy:

1. **Provision of Popular Sovereignty-** Public sovereignty is a special quality of democracy, which means that in a democratic system, sovereignty is held by all the citizens of the state, so it is said that democratic government is the government of the citizens of the country or state. Therefore, it is clear that in a democratic system, the constitution is supreme and the rule of law takes place.
2. **Equality-** Equality is the basic foundation of democracy. Equality in a democracy does not mean equality of physical, mental or natural capabilities

Know this also

- Indian governance system is considered to be the largest democracy in the world.
- Parliamentary system of governance has been adopted in India.
- Presidential system of governance has been adopted in America.

but political, legal and social equality. Political equality means that all persons are equal in the eyes of the state and all citizens get political rights without any discrimination. Legal equality means that all persons are equal before the laws of the state and all

have equal protection. Social equality implies that the democratic state does not discriminate against an individual on the basis of caste, colour and religion. This equality develops a sense of brotherhood among the people. Without these qualities, democratic principles cannot be properly applied.

3. **Liberty** - Freedom is an important concept of democracy. Freedom means that the individual should have the absolute right to do community work and form government. Everyone should have the right to criticize the government, express views, make associations and recognize the necessary freedoms of human life. But that doesn't mean a person can do whatever he wants.
4. **Evolutionary Nature**– Democracy considers man to be a rational and moral being, so it is clear that there is no place for violence in this ideology. Democratic ideology is of the belief that if the citizens of a country are educated, they will be ready to abandon selfish feelings and inclined towards required compromises in social interest. There may have been revolutionary wars to establish or protect democracy in the world, but basically it is an evolutionary concept.
5. **Adult franchise**– The universal adult franchise has been implemented by all democratic governments in the world. In democratic countries, every adult citizen of the country is given the right to vote to choose the government without any discrimination, which is called universal adult suffrage. The age of exercising this franchise varies in countries of the world, such as 18 years of age in India.
6. **Fundamental Rights**- In a democratic system of governance, social, cultural and political rights are provided to its citizens. Many well-developed democratic countries have also given economic rights to their citizens. Fundamental rights include the right to freedom of the press in addition to the right to vote, election, speech, express views, etc. If such rights are not given to the citizens in a democracy, then that system of governance is not considered to be in accordance with the democratic nature.
7. **Elections**- In a democratic system of governance, institutions ranging from local self-government to central government are formed by elections. The members of these institutions are elected for a fixed period. For example, in India, the term of lok Sabha and state legislatures and local bodies is five years. Re-election takes place after the end of the term.
8. **Rule of Majority**– Democracy basically works on the assumption that all important decisions related to governance are taken by the people. Some political scientists believe that in modern times it is very difficult to follow this concept of democracy in big countries. But to effectuate this concept of democracy, indirect democracy is prevalent in those countries. Therefore in this system of governance, decisions about the policies of the government taken by the majority of the elected representatives of the people.

Table 11.1

Name of major countries in the world which have provided universal adult franchise	
New Zealand	1893 ad.
Russia	1917 ad.
Germany	1918 ad.
Britain	1928 ad.
Sri Lanka	1931 ad.
France	1944 ad.
Japan	1945 ad.
India	1950 ad.
America	1965 ad.
South Africa	1994 ad.

9. **Right to Participation**– In a democracy, every citizen of the country has the right to vote and contest elections. Citizens participate in governance through these rights.

10. **Rule of Law**- An important feature of democracy is that the state is not ruled by any individual or group, but the rule of law. The rule of law means that no officer or organization can violate the law and do its arbitrariness in the conduct. In a democracy, the laws made by the representatives elected by the people are supreme and the governance is according to those laws.

11. **Right to criticise the policies of the government**- In a democratic system of governance, citizens have the right to criticize the policies of the government.

Due to public criticism, many times the government has to change its policies.

Qualities of democracy- The famous political thinker '**John Stuart Mill**' has described democracy as the best governance. He has written about democracy in his book '**Representative Government**' that the merits and demerits of any government are discussed on the basis of two criteria - first, whether the government's administration is good or not? And second, what effect does his rule have on the character building of the people? In a democracy, the people rule and it has a positive impact on the character of the people. We will study the qualities of democracy under the following points.

1. **Public Welfare**- In a democracy, there is a feeling of public welfare due to the sovereignty being vested in the people.
2. **Democracy**- Democracy is based on the opinion of the people. Representatives who do not take care of public interest are not elected in a democracy.
3. **Public education**- In a democracy, political parties use newspapers, television, radio, etc. to propagate the policies of their party, which provide political education to the public.
4. **Protection from revolution**- In a democracy, if the ruling class becomes tyrannical or does not function well, then the people can depose it by constitutional measures, so there is no need for an armed rebellion or revolution.
5. **Changing (Changeability)** - Democratic governance system is of changing nature. In this, the government keeps changing through elections.

Demerits of democracy-

1. **Democracy rule of the unqualified people**- Some political thinkers consider democracy to be the rule of the incompetent people. Because they believe that in this system of governance, foolish and qualified people come together to run the government. **Henry Maine** called it the rule of 'unworthy and retarded people'. **Carlyle** called 'democracy a rule of fools and Parliament a shop of things'. These scholars believe that governance is an art, it can be operated only by the learned people, not the illiterate.

-
2. **Qualities don't matter-** In a democracy, merit is of no importance as the numbers i.e. majority is the deciding factor. As a result sometimes proper decisions are not taken.
 3. **There is no distinction between the Qualified and the unqualified-** In a democracy, all citizens get universal voting rights. But this system is not practical and intelligent because nature has made human beings unequal by intellect, character and knowledge. In a democracy, ignoring this law of nature, equal voting rights are given to all, thus considering a scientist and a fool as equal.
 4. **The decision of the majority is not rational-** it is not necessary that the majority is always true and correct. A scholar like Socrates was poisoned by the decision of the majority.
 5. **Majority of professional politicians-** In democratic governance, some business minded people make politics their business. They retain their position and sacrifice public interest to secure this post.
 6. **Expensive governance system-** Due to frequent elections in a democracy, the expenditure is high. This increases the burden of taxes on the public.
 7. **Unsuitable in times of crisis-**The biggest drawback of democratic governance is that fast decisions should be taken in times of crisis, but in this system of governance, quick decisions cannot be taken.

Essential Condition For The Success Of Democracy- The biggest obstacle to the success of democracy is illiteracy. Therefore, for its success, it is necessary for the citizens to be educated and aware. To establish the meaning of democracy, there should be peace and order in the country and the minimum needs of the people should be fulfilled. To ensure the success of democracy, there should be time-bound and fair elections in the country, impartial judiciary and means of public opinion formation such as newspapers, magazines, meetings, organizations, etc. should be free. For democracy to be effective there should be an effective opposition at the local level, including self-government, which can prevent the ruling party from becoming autocratic.

Importance of Democracy- Despite many flaws in the democratic system of governance, it has its own importance. At present, democratic governments are functioning in most countries of the world, which automatically demonstrates its importance. In this system of governance, the responsibility of the government is towards the people and there is a possibility of taking good decisions. There are simple ways to overcome conflicts and differences in democracy. In this system of governance, the person gets an opportunity to correct his mistake and the citizens get more respect than other governance systems.

The concept of democracy in Vedic literature- Thousands of millennia ago, when there was a predominance of families or tribes living in the world and covering the body with cortex, that time, the ideas of geographical, geo-cultural, geo-political and universal rule of the republic, nation were preached in Indian Vedic literature. There are many examples in the Vedas of the nation, democracy,

the election of the head of state or king and his responsibility towards the elected institutions. Concepts such as republic, universal governance and recall of elected representatives were also prevalent in Vedas, Vedanga, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Puranas, ethics, sutra texts, kautilya's arthashastra and kamandak etc. All the ancient scholars of political science have described Rajdharma as the essence of all Dharma, nation as the basis of Rajdharma and republic as the instrument of Rajdharma.

Know this also-

- In Rigveda and Atharvaveda, at 40 and 9 places respectively and at many places in Brahman texts, many examples are found about republic and nation.
- After the Mahabharata, in the Buddhist period (from 450 BC to 450 AD), there were many republics in India. Among them the Mauryas of Pippali Van, the Mallas of Kushinagar and Kashi, the Shakyas of Kapilavastu, the Videhas of Mithila and the Licchavi Republic of Vaishali have been prominent. After this the Atal, Arat, Malav and Misoi republics were prominent.

In Vedic literature, the tradition of elections to democratic institutions like Sabha, Samiti, Vish (clan assemblies), and Panchjana is very ancient. According to a Rigveda, even at that time, elections of the king or president of the nation have been held in the country and the head of state is expected to remain stable in governance and remain popular. "आ त्वाहर्षमन्तरेधि ध्रुवस्तिष्ठाविचाचलिः । विशस्त्वा सर्वा वाञ्छतु मा त्वद्राष्ट्रमधि भ्रशत् ।" (10.173.1) According to the meaning of this mantra: O Lord of the nation, I have chosen you. You should be stable in the assembly, do not be fickle, do not panic, you are loved by all, you will not allow the kingdom to degenerate. This mantra shows that the Head of State had to come to a House like Parliament. For local self-government, there were Panchayats (that is local assemblies) of cities, villages and provinces. They also required the approval of the Head of State. These panchayats were also capable of removing the head of state. The President would have been elected through a direct system at that time. There are indications of this in the Atharvaveda - "त्वां विशेष वृणता राज्याय त्वामिमाः प्रदिशः पंचदेवीः । वष्मन राष्ट्रस्य कुकदि श्रयस्व ततो व उग्रो विमजा वसूनि ।" (3.4.2) The meaning of this mantra is that the people living in the country should choose you as president or representative (to govern) for governance. The divine Panchdevi / Panchayats i.e. local assemblies of learned men serving as best guides should also select you i.e. approve. Then, you must seize with the potent, radiant and majestic punishment of the King and maintain it with the force of justice and divide judiciously and equally the forests and rights to sustain life.

In Vedic literature, after the election of the head of state or king there was a tradition for him to take an oath to offer everything for the motherland. Examples of swearing in are found in the Vedas and Brahman texts- "अहमस्मि सहमान उत्तरो नाम भूम्याम् । अभिषाडस्मि विष्वाषाडाशामशां विषासहि ॥" (Atharv. 12.1.54) That is, I for my motherland, redeeming her from her sorrows and sufferings, or liberating her from sorrows and sufferings, am ready to endure all kinds of hardships, no matter

what those hardships are, where ever they come from, and whenever they come from does not bother me. It is further mentioned- "व्यचिष्टे बहुपारये यते महिस्वराज्ये।" (Elected by majority vote) we, the king and the people, will continue to work tirelessly together for the benefit of this extensive sovereign state. On this mother earth, there should be minimum exploitation for sowing seeds, extracting minerals, digging wells, ponds, etc., there should be minimum damage to its soul and we will be fully concerned and make full efforts to compensate for reimburse it soon. "यते भूमे विखनामि क्षिप्रं तदपि रोहतु । मा ते मर्म विमृग्वरि मा ते हृदयमर्षिपम् ॥" (Atharv. 12.1.35) that is, at that time, according to the instructions of all the three types of democratic institutions, there was also a rule of public interest. We, the King and the People together should take note of the policy directions of the three assemblies namely The Vidhya Sabha, The Dharma Sabha and The Raj Sabha in respect of ethical norms of learning, righteousness (Dharma), governance and policy guidelines for administration, conduct ourselves in line with them. Similarly, it is mentioned in Rigveda that - "त्रीणि राजाना विदथे पुरुणि परि विश्वानि भूषथः सदांसि । अपश्यमत्र मनसा जगन्वानन् व्रते गन्धर्वो अपि वायुकेशान् ॥" (3.38.6) That is, O people! I the king elected by you, will perform all the affairs of the kingdom in accordance with the principles laid down by the court, learned people embeded with good deeds and honestyd , the Vidyasabha and the Dharmasabha. Like the present Parliament and other constitutional institutions, the king, army and officers will have responsibility towards the meetings of the above three. The king, army and officers of defense performed the duties prescribed by these assemblies. Democracy is mentioned in the Atharvaveda- "स विशोनु व्यचऽलत् । तं सभा च समितिश्च सेना च सुरा चानुव्यऽचलन । सभायाश्च वै स समितेश्च सेनायाश्च सुरायाश्च प्रियं धाम भवति य एवं वेद ॥" (15.9.1-3) It is clear from these Veda mantras that in the Vedic era, the king or elected head of state was regulated by various assemblies, councils and committees. It was imperative for the king to have the assemblies and committees under him and the king should always have respect them because if they were not properly respected, they would not be able to function properly. Manu Smriti also describes the councils, their structure and functioning. In this regard, it is mentioned that - "ते उभे चतुर्पदे सम्प्रसारयाव ॥" That is, both of them, the king and the assembly, should spread the four purusharthas in the Nation.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. The system of governace in India is -

A.Presidential	B.Parliamentary
C. Monarchy	D.Autocratic

2. In a democracy there is participation of
A. People, B. Objects C. politics D. ethics
3. Democracy is considered to be of types.
A. Two B. Four C. Six D. One
4. In Rigveda, the word 'गणतन्त्र' (Republic) has been referred to at how many Places-
A. 40 B.6 C. 7 D. 8
5. "Democracy is a rule by unqualified and retarded people" is stated by.
A. Henry Main B. Carlyle C. Socrates D. Shakespeare

Fill in the blanks-

1. Called democracy the rule of unqualified and stupid people.
(Carlyle/Henrیمان)
2. Said that democracy is the rule of the people, for the people, by the people.
(Abraham Lincoln/Churchill)
3. The world's most popular governance system is.
(Democracy/Monarchy)
4. In a democracy, as sovereignty is vested in the people there is a feeling of
(Public welfare/selfishness)

True or False-

1. India is the largest democracy in the world. (True/False)
2. There are three types of democracy. (True/False)
3. The democratic state must be secular. (True/False)
4. The age of voting rights in India is 18 years. (True/False)

Match the (columns)-

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Democracy | A. Rule of the King |
| 2. Monarchy | B. Vedic Literature |
| 3. Equality | C. People's Rule |
| 4. Assembly & Committee | D. Basic Basis of Democracy |

Very short answer question-

1. Democracy is derived from which word of English language?
2. In which Veda is the word 'Prajatantra' or 'Rashtra' first mentioned?
3. In which Veda is the word Sabha and Samiti first mentioned?
4. What do you understand by direct democracy?

Short Answer Questions-

1. Describe the merits of democracy.
2. Describe the demerits of democracy.
3. What are the conditions for the success of democracy? Describe it.
4. What do you understand by indirect democracy?
5. Explain the importance of democracy.

Long Answer Questions -

1. Describe in detail the characteristics of democracy.
2. What are the ideas about The Republic in Vedic Literature? Describe it.

Project-

1. Describe about the polling station process in the elections in your village/town in your diary or practice book.

Chapter - 12

Making of Constitution and political Institutions

In this chapter- Constitution, Constitution of South Africa, Making of Indian Constitution, Constituent Assembly, Constitution making process, Drafting Committee, Basic principles of Indian Constitution, Vedic sources in Preamble, Provisions taken from constitutions of different countries Nature of Institutions, Nature of Constitutional Institutions in Vedic Literature and Major Constitutional Institutions of Modern India.

Constitution- In a democracy, there are some basic rules to prevent the voluntariness of ruling class and the people, which are necessary for both by the people and the government to follow. All such rules are called the Constitution. The Constitution is a book of written rules and laws, which rules and laws are considered by every citizen living in that country. The Constitution is a legal text, which is the basis of the governance of a nation. The Constitution being the highest law of the country, it does determine the rights of the citizens, and the power of the government and its functioning. The relationship between the citizens and the government of the country is determined by the Constitution.

The main functions of the Constitution are-

1. The Constitution develops a sense of trust and cooperation among the residents of the country.
2. The Constitution decides how the government will be formed and who will have the right to take decisions.
3. The Constitution provides information about the rights and duties of the citizens of the country and the government.
4. The Constitution expresses the views of the citizens for building a good society.

In this chapter, we will study how the Constitution of South Africa and India was made, who did it, what were the basis of constitution making? Can it be changed or not? If it can be done, how is it done? Etc.

Constitution of South Africa- European companies went to South Africa for business in the 17-18th century. At that time, a large number of white people had settled in South Africa and they had established their hegemony over local government. White people, through the policy of apartheid in South Africa, divided the inhabitants into white and black based on skin color. White people considered black people to be inferior, while three quarters of South Africa's population was black. Black people were oppressed by the policies and laws of the government. Black people were discriminated against in trains, buses, hotels, hospitals, schools, public toilets, etc., so they started agitating against white people. Due to the movement, the government locked up their main leader Nelson Mandela in the famous prison of South Africa in Robben Island. Nelson Mandella was constantly opposing the government while in jail. As a result, South Africa

became independent on April 26, 1994, and Nelson Mandella was discharged from prison after 28 years. Now democracy was established in South Africa and Nelson Mandella was elected the first President. Mandella drafted a new constitution, appealing to the people to forgive the oppression and tyranny of the white government, to establish democracy, to end gender inequality, to end racism, to create a new South Africa based on human rights. On December 18, 1996, the Constitution of South Africa came into force. Such is the mention of human values and the establishment of democracy etc. in the South African Constitution that we can consider this Constitution as a model of democracy.

(Building) Making of Indian Constitution- India is a huge country and there is diversity in every field. When the work of constitution-making (building) started in India, at that time India there was under British rule, so it was not an easy task to make a constitution here. At the same time, India was divided into two parts India and Pakistan. This partition caused a huge loss of public money in the country. When the British left India, the princely states of the country were liberated. Now the native states were free to merge or not merge with India or Pakistan. Due to the political wisdom and foresight of the Iron Man of the country '**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**', all the princely states were merged with India.

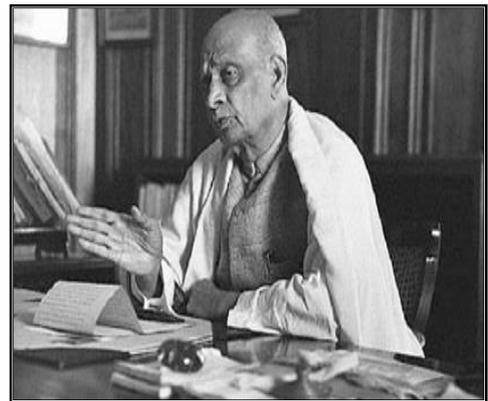


Fig-12.1 Iron Man Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Our national independence movement was not just a struggle against the British rule, but it created awareness in the Indian public mind. The advantage of this awakening was that even before the constitution was made, there was a consensus on the basic ideas, which made the task of constitution-making a little easier. For example, in 1928 AD, Shri Motilal Nehru and Congress leaders wrote a constitution for India and in the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress in 1931, it was proposed that what should be the Constitution of independent India? From these examples, we must have understood that even before the constitution was made there was a consensus on universal adult suffrage, equality, rights of minorities, etc.

It was during the British rule that the framers of our Constitution had the opportunity to know the political institutions and systems of the time, which helped them to decide on the nature of the Constitution. We know that most of the laws in the Indian Constitution date back to the Indian Government Act 1935 AD. After independence, due to the earlier deliberations and discussion about the nature of the Indian Constitution, the framers of our country got experience, so that they did not have any problem in adopting the rules and laws useful to us from the constitutions of other countries. The framers of our Constitution were influenced by the French Revolution, the civil rights of The United States, the

Parliamentary system of Britain and the Socialist Revolution of Russia. That is why they included these useful concepts things in the Constitution.

Constituent Assembly- A committee of elected representatives was formed for the making of the Constitution, which is called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Indian Constituent Assembly were held on July 6, 1946 and the first meeting of this Assembly was held in December, 1946. The permanent president of the Constituent Assembly was Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The Constitution was passed in the country on November 26, 1949 and it implemented all over India on January 26, 1950.

Constitution-Making process: The Indian Constitution has not only expressed the views of the framers of the Constitution, but also the broad consensus of the time. It has been more than 70 years since the Constitution of India was framed. Small groups have occasionally demanded changes in the Indian Constitution, but no major social group or political party has questioned the authenticity of the Constitution. This is an extraordinary achievement of our Constitution. One of the reasons for the excellence of our Constitution is that all geographical regions of India were represented in the Constituent Assembly. There were people of all castes, groups, classes, religions, and occupations in this gathering. The work of our Constituent Assembly was transparent, systematic and unanimous. There were also some basic principles of this House, on which everyone agreed. Every section of the Constitution was discussed many times. More than two thousand amendments were considered. There was a serious debate about the rules and acts of the Constitution for 114 days in 3 years. Every resolution and word presented before the Constituent Assembly was written by the Drafting Committee. These proposals were published under the name of '**Constituent Assembly Debates**'. They are currently used to interpret the Constitution.

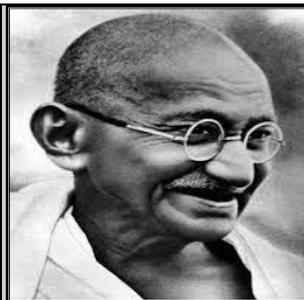


Figure- 12.2
Mahatma Gandhi

I want a Constitution for India that frees it from slavery and subjugation. I will strive for an India which even the poorest of people consider their own and feel that they also have a stake in building the country. An India in which there is no upper class and lower class of people, in which people of all communities live in full harmony and there is no place for untouchability or alcohol and drugs and women also have the same rights as men. I won't be satisfied at less than that. (His magazine 'Young India' in 1931)

Drafting Committee- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, head of the drafting committee, had prepared a draft constitution for discussion. The members of the drafting committee were N. Goupal Swami Iyengar, Krishna Swami Iyer, Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi, Mohammad Sadullah, N. Madhav Rao, and D.P. Khaitan besides Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. After the death of D.P. Khaitan, T.T. Krishnamachari was nominated as draft member.

Basic Principles of Indian Constitution- the Constitution of a country determines the basic structure of the political system of that country. We can study the basic structure of the Indian Constitution in two ways. First, by understanding the views of the leaders of our country regarding the Constitution, secondly by reading what the philosophy of our Constitution itself says about itself. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar played a major role in the making of the Indian Constitution. His views were somewhat different from some of the leaders of that time. They often did not agree with Gandhiji's views. Yet, due to his scholarship and clarity, he was given a high position in the Constituent Assembly. The Constitution of India mentions the composition, powers, functions and responsibilities of the three institutions of democracy (legislature, executive, and judiciary). The Constitution also regulates the relationship between the organs of government and the citizens. The basic values have been described very clearly and richly in the Indian Constitution. It also details the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens. The basic principles of the

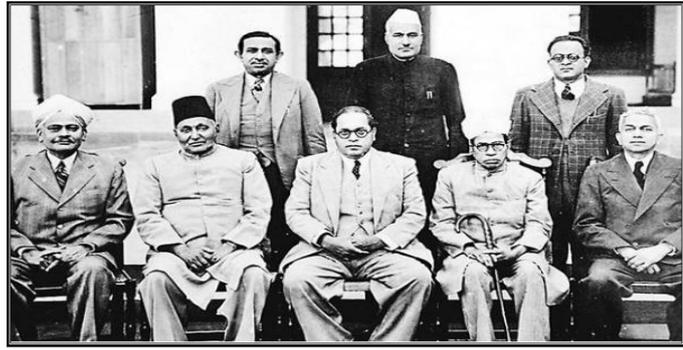


Fig. 12.3 Drafting Committee

Know this also-

- Regarding the Constitution of India, Mahatma Gandhi had said in 1922 AD that 'Indian Constitution will be as per the will of the Indians'.
- At the time of formation of the Indian Constitution, there were 395 articles, 22 parts and 8 schedules, but at present there are 470 articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules in the Indian Constitution.
- Constitution amendment has been mentioned in Article 368 of the constitution.
- So far 127 (till 2021) amendments have been made in the constitution.

Indian Constitution will be studied as follows:

Preamble- The principles and ideals that inspired the Indian freedom struggle. They are the basic foundation of our democracy today. Many countries of the world have included the Preamble in their Constitution. The Preamble is considered to be the philosophy of the Indian Constitution. The Indian Constitution begins with a small preamble to the basic principles. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution contains the philosophy from which the Constitution was created. This philosophy examines the laws and decisions of our government and sets the standards as to which law or decision is good or bad for the country. That is why 'the Preamble is called the **'Soul of the Constitution'**. In the preamble of the Constitution, the framers of the Constitution have incorporated the goals, values and ideas of constitution-making. On December 13, 1946, the Objective proposal was introduced by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Preamble of our Constitution is based on that. The Preamble of the Constitution includes all

forms of freedom along with political, economic and social justice for the citizens.

Vedic sources in the Preamble- The sources of the Preamble of the Constitution are also found in our Vedic literature. Justice mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is inspired by the principle of justice of Vedic literature. In the Rig Veda, Mitra and Varuna are described as the (guardians)/protectors of (cosmic righteous order) global rules and laws. For example, "धर्मणा मित्रावरुणा विपश्चिता व्रता रक्षेथे असुरस्य मायया ऋतेन विश्वं भुवनं राजथः सूर्यमा धत्थो दिवि चित्र्यं रथम् ।।" (5.63.7) That is, the

wise people protect rules and laws (with their cosmic laws and righteous order) through the divine inspiring power (Mitra-Varuna). You rule the whole world by these eternal universal laws. You have set the sun above as a divine chariot to illumine the world. In the Rig Veda, it has been said that the abode of justice is among the (chosen) best men as - "त्र तेन स्थो ध्रुवक्षेमा धर्मणा यातयज्जना ।।" (Rig. 5.72.2)

That is, by ordinance and the judicial system, you live among the best people safely in peace. The framers of the Constitution derived inspiration for the freedoms mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution

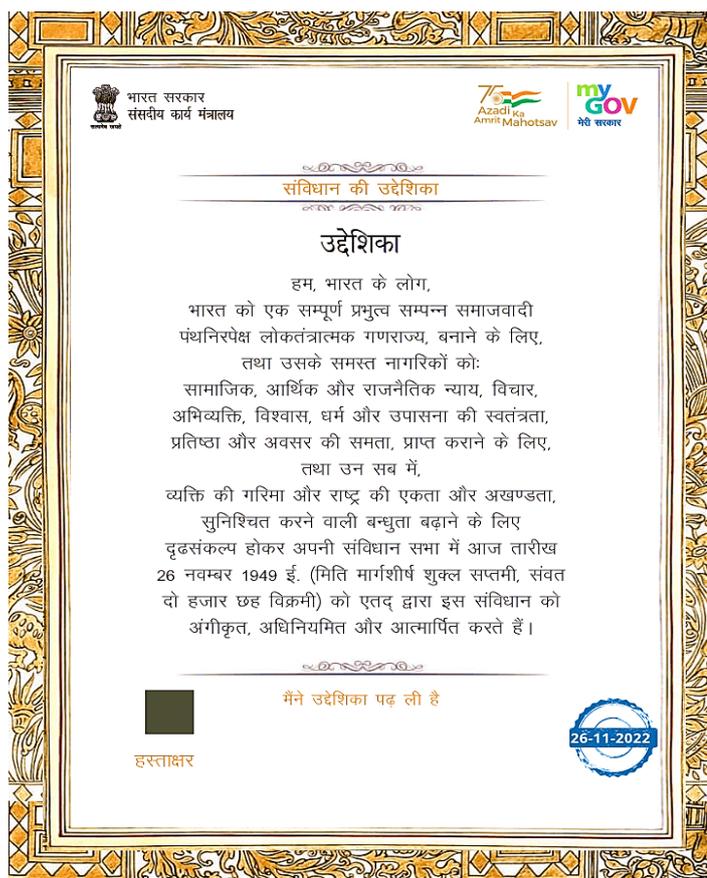


Fig- 12.4 Preamble of the Indian Constitution

from Vedic literature. In the context of independence in the Rigveda, it has been said- "नू मित्रो वरुणो अर्यमा नस्मने तोकाय वरिवो दधन्तु । सुगा नो विश्वा सुपथानि सन्तु यूयं पात स्वस्तिभिः सदानः ।।" (7.62.6) That is, now Mitra, Varuna, Aryaman protect us and our children by giving us freedom and shelter. May we us find all the fair and good paths. Oh God! Keep us safe forever with blessings. Affirming the principles of independence, the Atharva veda indicates: "ये ग्रामा यदरण्यं याः सभाः अधि भूम्याम् । ये संग्रामाः समितयस्तेषु चारु वदेम ते ।।" (12.1.56) That is, all the villages, forests, and assemblies on this earth, groups of guests and committees of administrators all should speak pleasant and beautiful words. The influence of Vedic literature on equality mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is clearly visible. This is

confirmed by this mantra of Rigveda- "अज्येष्ठासो अकनिष्ठास एते तं भ्रातरो वावृधुः सौभगाय । युवा पिता स्वपा रुद्र एषां सुदुघा पृश्निः सुदिना मरुद्भ्यः ॥" (5.60.5) That is, In this world there is no one superior, no one inferior, we are all brothers. We all work together to achieve supreme prosperity. The father of all of them is Rudra himself, God. The mother who gives delicious milk to them is nature herself. Similarly, the reference of equality is also found in the Atharvaveda - "असम्बाधं बध्यतो मानवानां यस्या उद्धतः प्रवतः समं बहु । नानावीर्या औषधीर्च्या बिभर्ति पृथिवी नः प्रथां राध्यतां नः ।।" (1.1.18) That is, The people living in the land have an incomprehensible feeling about high and low and equality. That earth nourishes various kinds of energies, forces and medicines, the same motherland should help us to live in harmony with each other in life. In the sense that the earth should give us equality by removing various contradictions (like high and low, rich and poor, learned and illiterate etc.) because we all live on the earth. The friendship that the framers of our Constitution have spoken of in the Preamble. That friendship and brotherhood has been the mainstay of our Vedic culture. The fraternity that the framers of our Constitution have spoken of in the Preamble, that brotherhood has been the main basis of our Vedic culture. For family and social harmony (brotherhood), it is prayed in atharvaveda- "सहृदयं सामनस्यमविद्वेषं कृणोमि वः । अन्यो अन्यमभि हर्यत वत्सं जातमिवाध्या ।।" (3.30.1) That is, just as a cow takes care of its calf with affection, we should also live in harmony with each other.

Provisions taken from the constitutions of different countries- At the time of the framing of the Indian Constitution, the framers of the Constitution collected the best features of the existing constitutions of the world and adopted them according to the needs and existing conditions of their country. Directive principles have been taken from the Constitution of Ireland. The idea of fundamental rights has been adopted from the US Constitution. Federal governance has been taken from the Constitution of Canada. England's constitutional conventions, judgments, constitutional commentaries and constitutional expert consultations were also influenced.

Nature of institutions- The Indian Constitution not only describes philosophy and values, but has also institutionalized them. Much of the Constitution lays down the rules of the arrangements of these institutions. From time to time, a provision has been made to incorporate changes in the rules of these institutions in the Constitution, which we call the Constitutional Amendment. Institutions have been given legal form in the Indian Constitution. Our Constitution has clear provisions regarding the rules, laws, power, rights and election.

Nature of constitutional institutions in Vedic literature- In the political system of ancient India, the village was the smallest unit and its head was called Gramni. Due to the right of the (Gramni) villager to participate in the king's election, he has been called Rajkrit - "ये राजानो राजकृतः सूता ग्रामयण्यश्च ये ।।" (Atharv. 3.5.7) Many village

groups together formed what was called a 'Vish' and its highest authority was called 'Vishpati', who has been called the guardian and father of the Puranas- "अत्रा वो विश्पतिः पिता पुराणाम्।" (Rig. 10.135.1) The group of vishas was called Jana, who lived in the (Janpads) districts. The ruler of the people (Jan) was called the king. Twenty Janarajas are mentioned in the Atharvaveda- "त्वमेतां जनराज्ञो द्विर्दश" (20.21.9) the nation was formed by the merger of many (Janpads) districts- "आ त्वा गत्राष्ट्रं सह वर्चसोदिहि प्राङ्घ्रिशां पतिरेकराट त्व वि राज" (Atharv. 3.4.1). At that time, there were various departments like the present for the smooth functioning of the government system. Chapter 30 of the Yajurveda Mantra Series (6-20). Mentions the names of 102 departments. It is clear from this discussion that Gram, Vish and Jan were the main institutions of ancient times.

Major Constitutional Institutions of Modern India- Various types of institutions have been provided by the Constitution for the smooth functioning of governance in democratic countries. The success of democracy depends on the actions of these institutions. There are three components of government for governance in India:

1. Legislature (व्यवस्थापिका)
2. Executive (कार्यपालिका)
3. Judiciary (न्यायपालिका)

Legislature- The body of the government which makes laws and rules is called the **legislature**. In our country, it is done by the Parliament. The Parliament of India is the bicameral supreme entity of the legislative body of the country. The Indian legislature includes the President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The President has the power to summon and adjourn the sitting of Parliament or dissolve the Lok Sabha. The upper house of the Indian Parliament is called the Rajya Sabha and the lower house is called the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha consists of representatives elected by the people, with a maximum strength of 552. But at present, the election is of 543 members. Two members were nominated from anglo-Indian community but from January 25, 2020, the government abolished the system of nomination. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house with a maximum of 250 members, of which 233 members are elected from among the states and union territories and 12 members are nominated by the President from among those with special achievements in the field of arts, education, sports or science. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected/nominated for a term of 6 years. 1/3 of its members retire every 2 years.

Know this also

- The Finance Budget is first presented in the Lok Sabha. The leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha becomes the Prime Minister. That's why the position of Lok Sabha is stronger than that of Rajya Sabha.

Functions of the Administrator-

1. The legislature carries out the task of making laws to govern the country or nation.

2. The Legislature undertakes amendments to the Constitution as and when required.
3. The legislature exercises control over the executive. In a parliamentary system of governance, the executive is accountable to the legislature.
4. The legislature determines the policies of the government.
5. The legislature carries out inspections of financial functions such as tax assessment, income and expenditure etc.
6. The legislature can remove the President, Vice President, Supreme Court and High Court judges from office by impeachment.
7. The legislature also performs the functions related to the election of the President, Vice President etc.

Executive- Executive is that organ of the government which (imposes) implements and implements the law. In the presidential system of governance, the chairman of the **executive** is the head of the state and the government. In a parliamentary system, the prime minister is the (Executive) practical head of the government while the constitutional head is the president. The (Union Executive) Federal Executive consists of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers to assist and advise the President. Government employees and officers are called permanent executives. The President, the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers are called temporary executives.

Prime Minister- The post of Prime Minister is the most important in a democratic country. In India, the Prime Minister is appointed by the President.

Know this also-

- The top group of Council of Ministers in India is called Cabinet.
- To assist the cabinet, there is a cabinet secretariat, which works for coordination among various departments.

To become prime minister, it is necessary to have a majority in the Lok Sabha. If no one party has a majority in the Lok Sabha, then more than one party works together to form the government, it is called a **coalition government**. In a coalition government, the leader of the coalition party is appointed by the President as the Prime Minister. There is

no fixed time for the prime minister's term. As long as his party has a majority in the Lok Sabha, he remains in this post. All ministers are elected members of a majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha. Many times such persons are made ministers or prime ministers, who are not members of Parliament. In such a situation, it is mandatory for that minister or prime minister to be elected a member of either House of Parliament within six months. The group of ministers is called the Council of Ministers. There are three types of ministers – Cabinet Minister, Minister of State (Independent Charge) and Minister of State. Cabinet ministers are in charge of a big department. Often they are senior members of the party or coalition. The Minister of State (Independent Charge) is often the head of small departments. Often, they attend cabinet meetings only when called. Ministers of State assist their Cabinet Ministers. In democratic countries, most decisions are taken in cabinet meetings. All ministers work as a team in the

cabinet. No minister can condemn the decision of the cabinet, irrespective of the department. Each minister has a secretary to assist him, who provides him with the necessary information.

Powers and duties of the Prime Minister-

1. The Prime Minister harmonizes all departments and presides over cabinet meetings.
2. He resolves the disputes between different departments.
3. The Prime Minister appoints ministers and distributes their functions. He can remove any minister from his post.

At present, the post of Prime Minister in democracy is so powerful that he tries to control his party and parliament as well. The powers of the Prime Minister depend on the personality of the person holding that post. In coalition governments, the Prime Minister's decisions are influenced by coalition parties. Therefore, he cannot take decisions at his discretion

President- In India, the President is the Head of the Executive. The President is elected by an Electoral College. In the Indian Constitution, all the powers and decisions have been given to the President. But their actual use is made by the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.

Powers and Rights of the President- The President appoints the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Prime Minister, appoints other Ministers, Judges, Governors of states, Ambassadors in abroad, etc. The main functions of the President are dissolving the Lok Sabha, convening or adjourning the Parliament session, promulgating ordinances, joint addresses after every general election and giving assent to bills. In India, the President is the supreme commander of the Navy, Army and Air forces. The President can pardon any offender. Any Bill becomes law only after the assent of the President. The President may return the Bill for some time. But if the Parliament re-passes that Bill, then the President has to sign it. The position of the President in the Indian Constitution is similar to that of the Queen of England.

Judiciary- For the success of democracy, it is necessary to have an independent judiciary. The courts established at various levels in a country are called judiciary.

Know this also-

- The Supreme Court of India in 1973 AD (Kesavananda Bharti vs. Government) has decided that the Parliament cannot change the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution.

India has the Supreme Court at the highest level, the High Court at the state level, the District Court at the district level and the local courts at the local level as a judiciary. The main function of the Supreme Court is to protect the rights of citizens and the Constitution. The Supreme Court controls the arbitrary and autocratic of the government. The Supreme Court resolves disputes between citizens and the government, between two or more states, between the central and state governments. It is the final appellate body for criminal and civil cases.

Independence of judiciary means that it is not controlled by the legislature and the executive. Judges of the Supreme and High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, but there is little interference of the executive in it. Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts can be removed from their posts by impeachment. But this has not happened in India till date. India's judiciary is one of the most influential judiciaries in the world. The Supreme Court and the High Court have the right to interpret the constitution of the country. If a law made by the executive or a state government is against the Constitution, then the Supreme Court can examine the validity of that law and declare it valid or illegal, it is called judicial review. The judiciary prevents the government from misusing its powers and also takes action against them when misused.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. The system of nominating two members of Anglo-Indian community was abolished in-
 - A. January 25, 2020.
 - B. November 14, 2020
 - C. November 18, 2020.
 - D. November 8, 2020
2. Constitution of India is-
 - A. Unwritten
 - B. Symbolic
 - C. Written
 - D. (section less) Khandarhit
3. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was Chairman of which Committee of the Constituent Assembly-
 - A. Diplomatic Committee
 - B Drafting Committee
 - C. Secretary of India
 - D. Swagat Samiti (reception committee)
4. Constitution of India (came into force on)
 - A. December 9, 1946
 - B. December 11, 1950
 - C. 26 January 1949
 - D. January 26, 1950
5. The soul of the Indian Constitution is called –
 - A. Preamble
 - B. Fundamental rights
 - C. Basic duties
 - D. none of these

Fill in the blanks-

1. The soul of the Indian Constitution is called.....
(Preamble/Fundamental Rights)
2. The Objective Resolution was introduced by Pt. Nehru on.....
(13 December 1946/18 December 1947)
3. The principal Group of the Council of Ministers is called.....
(Prime Minister/Cabinet)
4. South Africa became independent in.... (1994 AD/ 1995 AD)

True or False-

1. The Indian Parliament consists of 3 members (limbs). (True/False)
2. There are 3 types of ministers in the cabinet. (True/False)
3. Article 342 deals with constitutional amendment. (True/False)
4. The Constitution of South Africa is a model of democracy. (True/False)

Match the Columns-

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Constitution Day | A. 26 January |
| 2. Republic Day | B. 2 October |
| 3. Non-Violence Day | C. 26 November |
| 4. Yog Day | D. 21 June |

Very short answer question-

1. Who was the permanent president of the Constituent Assembly?
2. How many members can be there in Lok Sabha?
3. What is the number of nominated members in The Rajya Sabha?
4. How long did it take to draft the Indian Constitution?
5. सहृदयं सांमनस्यमविद्वेषं कृणोमि वः । अन्यो अन्यमभि हर्यत वत्सं जातमिवाध्या ॥ this mantra is taken from which Veda?
6. What did Gandhi say about the creation of the Indian Constitution in 1922?

Short Answer Questions-

1. Write the names of the members of the drafting committee.
2. What is the Constitution?
3. Explain the philosophy contained in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
4. Name the major statutory institutions of India.
5. Describe the functions and powers of the Prime Minister.
6. Explain the functioning of the judiciary.

Long answer questions-

1. Compare the functions and powers of the legislature and the executive.
2. Explain the Vedic philosophy in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Project Work-

Students prepare a list of 102 departments mentioned in Chapter-30 of Yajurveda and compare them with modern departments of the government.

Chapter - 13

Electoral System in India

In this chapter- Role of Election in Democracy, Need for Election, Prerequisites for Democratic Election, Political Parties and their Competition in Election System, Election Process of Indian Democracy, Election Commission, Election Campaign Process, Is the process of Election in India, Democratic? And challenges to free and fair elections.

Role of election in democracy- The concept of election is not modern because in India, we get many mantras and references related to elections in Vedic literature. In ancient India, there were two institutions called Sabha and Samiti, which used to do the work of electing the king. Members of these institutions were also elected. It is mentioned in the Vedas that the position of Indra, the king of the gods, is not hereditary, it is elected. These quotes reveal about our ancient electoral system. Regarding the people who believe in the Constitution, it has been said in the Atharvaveda - "संजानानाः संमनसः सयोनयः" (7.19.1) i.e. People should be harmonious and like-minded. In a democratic polity, the process of selecting a representative by the people to govern for a certain period of time is called election. Elections play a very important role in building a healthy and clean democracy. In order to strengthen democracy, it is necessary to have elections at regular intervals. Voters can make big changes by exercising their voting rights in elections. In a democracy, every citizen has equal opportunities for progress. Democracy and elections are considered complementary to each other. Election gives us the option to elect a qualified person to power, so that he can make his valuable contribution to the development of the nation. Every citizen of India who is 18 years of age or above can exercise his voting right and vote for the candidate of his choice in elections considered to be a festival of democracy.

Need for election- Many a time the question is asked by the people that why is there a need for election? Even if there are no elections, the country can be governed. But history is witness to the fact that wherever there has been bias in choosing a ruler, king or successor, that country or state has never developed and has definitely disintegrated. This was the reason that at the very beginning of the imperial systems, only the most qualified son of the king was chosen for the throne. We find the best example of this in the Mahabharata, where the person who sat on the throne of Bharata dynasty was elected on the basis of (his superior qualities) superiority. But Bhishma Pitamah promised Satyawati's father that he would never sit on the throne of the Kuru dynasty and satyawati's eldest son would succeed (to the throne) Sihansan of Hastinapur. As a result of this mistake, we know that due to this one pledge, the Kuru dynasty was destroyed.

In fact, elections give us a choice to choose a better option. If elections are not held in the governance system, then the society will be dominated by autocracy and authoritarianism, the consequences of which have always been destructive. Those countries always progress, where representatives of governance are selected by election. In order to govern and maintain order in a democratic country, the cooperation of the citizens is necessary, but it is not possible that all the citizens can be involved in the work of governance, so one of their representatives is given the right to participate in the work of governance. It is the utmost duty of the citizens to elect that representative.

In order to ensure the success of the electoral system in a democracy, it is necessary to follow certain terms and conditions, which are as follows-

1. Every adult citizen of the country should have the right to vote.
2. Political parties and candidates in every country should have the freedom to contest elections so that they can present good options to the voters.
3. Elections should be fair, free and in a regular time interval, so that people can elect public representatives voluntarily.

Political parties and their competition in the electoral system-

Organized groups of citizens, who have the same ideology, are called '**political parties**'. Political parties try to participate in governance on the basis of their political and social principles and to achieve their own goals and ideals, so they try to get justify their members. In a democratic system of governance, there are many political parties and in order to gain power, it is natural to have political rivalry between them. If this political rivalry is positive in a country or a state, that country moves towards development, but if this rivalry is negative, then the consequences are disastrous. This creates a situation of division in the country. Every political party and their candidates use all kinds of tactics to win elections.

Election process of Indian democracy- Election is an important process of democracy, by which the people elect their representatives. It is through elections that in modern democracies, citizens choose their representatives

to occupy various positions in their legislature. Through elections, individuals are also elected to regional and local bodies. At present, the electoral process is widely applied being widespread and it is also being used in private institutions, clubs, universities, religious institutions, etc. There are different levels of electoral process in Indian democracy. The Election Commission has been set up by the Constitution to carry out the work relating to elections.

Election Commission- The Election Commission is an independent body constituted by the Constitution. It ensures free and fair elections in the country. The Articles 324 to 329 Part 15 of the constitution lay down the detailed framework of elections. According to Article 324, the election commission is responsible for superintending, directing and controlling elections. Until 1989, the Election Commission was a one-member organization. Due to the excess workload in the Election Commission, two more Election Commissioners were appointed by the Notification of the President on October 16, 1989.

Know this also-

- The Election Commission in India was established on 25 January 1950 AD.
- The first Election Commissioner of India was Shri Sukumar Sen.
- The first general elections in India were held in 1952 AD.
- Presently Mr. Rajeev Kumar is the Chief Election Commissioner.
- The Election Commission of India has its office in New Delhi.

Functions of Election Commission- The functions of the Election Commission in India are as follows-

1. The Election Commission of India issues notification of elections by delimitation of constituencies for conducting elections, determination of polling stations and preparation of election rolls.
2. The Election Commission enforces and ensures compliance to the Model Code of Conduct for fair elections. If a person or a political party does not follow it, he can also be punished.
3. The Election Commission registers political parties and provides them with election symbols.
4. The Election Commission appoints officers and staff for the discharge of election functions.

Constituencies- Parliamentary representation has been adopted in our country,

Know this also-

- According to 2012 AD, 84 seats in the Lok Sabha are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 47 seats for Scheduled Tribes.

so the whole country has been divided into different regions for the election of representatives. It is called a parliamentary constituency. The elected representative from each region is called an 'MP'. At present, our country is divided into 543 Lok Sabha constituencies. Each Lok Sabha constituency has almost the same number of voters. Similarly, each state has been divided into assembly constituencies. The elected representatives from these areas are called 'MLAs'. Their number in each State is determined on the basis of the population of that State. Similarly, in the local urban self-government, Municipal Corporation, city council, municipal council, and in rural self-government, zila parishad, panchayat samiti and gram panchayat have been divided into wards. These constituencies are also called 'seats' in common colloquial language.

The framers of our Constitution feared that economically strong and influential individuals or classes could hinder the weak, uneducated and backward people or classes from contesting and winning elections. If that happens, it will be detrimental to our democracy. Therefore, the framers of the Constitution had arranged reserved elections for these weak and backward classes. Such constituencies are called 'reserved constituencies'. This reservation system is applicable at all levels of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative

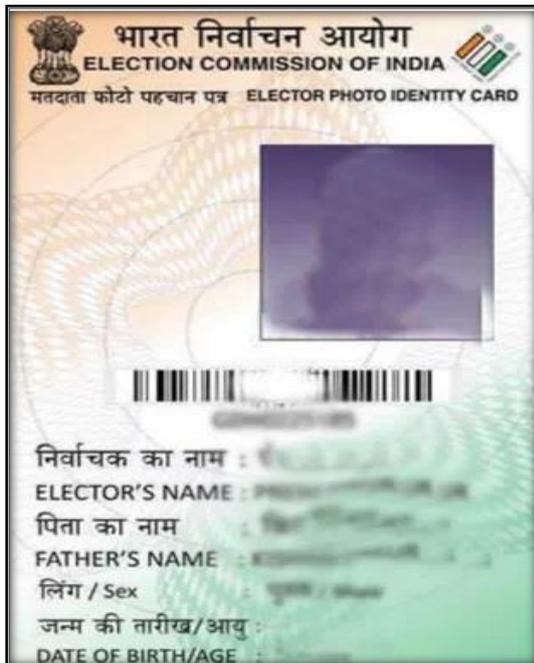


Figure- 13.1 Voter ID card

निर्वाचक नामावली, 2014			
वार्ड/उपवार्ड का नाम		: 129-दुधखारा	
वार्ड नम्बर		: 5	
पृष्ठ संख्या		: 3	
31	TGM/0748343	32	TGM/0748335
नाम: गोविन्द	नाम: किरण	33	TGM/1644277
पिता का नाम: रामकिशन	पिता का नाम: गोविन्द	नाम: वर्षा अग्रवाल	
व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 455	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 455	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 519	
उम्र: 47	उम्र: 45	उम्र: 37	
लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	लिंग: स्त्री	
34	CTK/3038940	35	CTK/3038932
नाम: जदून सिंह	नाम: पद्मिनी देवी	36	TGM/1401611
पिता का नाम: जदून सिंह	पिता का नाम: जदून सिंह	नाम: मोती लाल	
व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 519	
उम्र: 64	उम्र: 58	उम्र: 37	
लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	लिंग: पुरुष	
37	TGM/1401702	38	TGM/1401629
नाम: सुनील	नाम: चमोहर लाल	39	TGM/1401710
पिता का नाम: मोहन लाल	पिता का नाम: मोहन लाल	नाम: संजिव देवी	
व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 519	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 519	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 519	
उम्र: 32	उम्र: 40	उम्र: 37	
लिंग: स्त्री	लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	
40	CTK/3042371	41	CTK/3042397
नाम: चंडिकादेवी	नाम: चमोदी सिंह	42	CTK/3042355
पिता का नाम: जदून सिंह	पिता का नाम: जदून सिंह	नाम: उषा शर्मा	
व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	
उम्र: 29	उम्र: 37	उम्र: 38	
लिंग: स्त्री	लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	
43	CTK/3040698	44	CTK/3040706
नाम: लक्ष्मण सिंह	नाम: रविंद्र शर्मा	45	CTK/3042330
पिता का नाम: जदून सिंह	पिता का नाम: लक्ष्मण सिंह	नाम: अरुण सिंह	
व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	
उम्र: 40	उम्र: 35	उम्र: 38	
लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	लिंग: स्त्री	
48	CTK/3042405	47	CTK/3042413
नाम: चमोदी सिंह	नाम: लक्ष्मण सिंह	49	TGM/1689023
पिता का नाम: जदून सिंह	पिता का नाम: लक्ष्मण सिंह	नाम: जयलाल शर्मा	
व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	
उम्र: 42	उम्र: 37	उम्र: 24	
लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	
49	TGM/1689059	50	TGM/0031716
नाम: चमोदी देवी	नाम: चमोहर प्रकाश	51	CTK/4520670
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व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 458	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 472	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 472	
उम्र: 86	उम्र: 41	उम्र: 54	
लिंग: स्त्री	लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	
52	CTK/4517886	53	TGM/0070144
नाम: कल्याण प्रकाश	नाम: शिवलाल प्रकाश	54	CTK/4518866
पिता का नाम: जदून लाल प्रकाश	पिता का नाम: जयलाल प्रकाश	नाम: चमोदीलाल	
व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 472	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 472	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 472	
उम्र: 42	उम्र: 36	उम्र: 63	
लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	लिंग: पुरुष	
56	CTK/4518874	57	CTK/4520623
नाम: रविंद्र देवी प्रकाश	नाम: नन्दकिशन पुरोहित	नाम: रविंद्र देवी पुरोहित	
पिता का नाम: जदून लाल	पिता का नाम: पुरुषोत्तम पुरोहित	पिता का नाम: जदूनलाल पुरोहित	
व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 472	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 476	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 476	
उम्र: 58	उम्र: 51	उम्र: 47	
लिंग: स्त्री	लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	
58	CTK/4520615	59	CTK/4512877
नाम: अनु पुरोहित	नाम: जयलाल सिंह	60	TGM/1300045
पिता का नाम: नन्दकिशन पुरोहित	पिता का नाम: जयलाल सिंह	नाम: चमोदी देवी	
व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 476	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 478	व्यक्तिगत संख्या: 466	
उम्र: 25	उम्र: 47	उम्र: 41	
लिंग: स्त्री	लिंग: पुरुष	लिंग: स्त्री	

Figure- 13.2 Electoral Roll

Assembly and local self-government.

Voter List (Electoral Rolls)- Voter List (electoral rolls) are an important part of the electoral process. In a democratic election system, a list of citizens for voting is prepared before the election, which is called 'Voter List'. In our country, a person aged 18 years or above has the right to vote, irrespective of the caste, gender, religion of the citizen. Criminals, insane and persons declared insolvent by court, etc. may be denied the right to vote. But this happens in special circumstances. It is the responsibility of the government to have the names of all eligible voters in the voter list, so the voter list is reviewed before every election. In this revision, the names of the deceased and migrants are removed from the voter list. The electoral roll is renewed every five years. At present, a new system of photo has been implemented in the voter list, it is called voter 'Identity Card or Voter ID'.

Declaration of election- In this process, the Election Commission announces the election schedule. The Model Code of Conduct comes into force immediately after its announcement. Notification is issued for declaration of election.

Nomination Papers- Under this process, the candidate has to fill a form for election before the Returning Officer, which is called '**Nomination Paper**'. Any

voter can become a candidate in the election. But the minimum age has been fixed differently by the Election Commission for different institutions. Political parties nominate their candidates, the candidates who get the election symbol of their party are colloquially referred to as having got the tickets. Recently, on the directions of the Supreme Court, a new system of filing a declaration form by the candidates has been introduced. Under this, the candidate has to make a statutory declaration about serious criminal cases against him, details of his and his family members' assets and his educational qualifications etc. After filing of nomination papers, election symbols are provided to the candidates by the Election Commission. In this process, the candidates of a political party are given election symbols to identify their party symbol and independent candidates are given separate election symbols. The aim is to ensure that there is no confusion and the candidates are easily identified by the voters.

Election Campaign Process- After the final list of candidates is released from the office of the Returning Officer, the candidate's campaign in their respective areas and urge the voters to vote for them or their party. The Election Commission usually gives 15 days for campaigning. During this period, they use publicity mediums like organizing meetings and rallies, banners posters etc. At this time, political parties or Independent candidates discuss about the works to be done afterwards, the list of these works is called 'Election Manifesto'. The campaigning can continue up to 48 hours before the polling. All this monitoring is done by the Election Commission. If any kind of false propaganda is done by a candidate, the Election Commission can take action against him. The expenditure limit for these elections has also been fixed by the Election Commission.

This limit is Rs 95 lakh for Lok Sabha candidate and Rs 40 lakh for Assembly candidate (as of 2022). Apart from this, the Election Commission has also made a model code of conduct for elections. Under this, no political party or candidate can use any religious place, government aircraft, vehicle and official for their election work. After the announcement of elections, cannot lay any foundation stone, inaugurate or make any policy announcement or decision. It is mandatory for all political parties and candidates to follow it. If they do not comply, there is also a provision for punishment.

Determination of polling stations- In this process, the Election Commission first determines the polling stations. Polling stations are temporarily set up in village or city schools or government buildings.



Fig. 13.3 Polling station

Voting and Counting- This is the last phase of the election, it is also called the day of election. On this day, voters cast their vote to elect members of the new government or institution. A Presiding Officer or Election Officer is appointed at the polling station and assisted by a group of other members who perform election-related tasks such as giving ballot papers, seeing documents required for name matching and verification in the voter list and indelible ink etc. In this

Know this also-

- For the first time in India, Electronic Voting Machine (E.V.M.) was used in the November 1998 assembly elections in 16 assembly constituencies of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi.
- 3840 votes can be recorded in one electronic voting machine.

process, votes are collected in ballot boxes or in voting machines (EVMs). The votes received from them are counted on the day of the result. The candidate who gets maximum votes is declared the winner. At present, due to the use of electronic voting machines in elections, election process has become smooth and fast.

In India, the Election Commission

makes the election process democratic by using the following powers-

1. The Election Commission pays special attention to the election process from election notification to results.
2. The Election Commission enforces the Model Code of Conduct and ensures its compliance and punishes those who do not follow it.
3. During the election, it is mandatory for the officers and employees engaged in election work to follow the instructions of the Commission and for this, the Election Commission can also order the government to follow the guidelines.



Figure-13.3 E.V. M. Machine

Thus, the Election Commission of India is one of the most powerful election commissions in the world. All the political parties and candidates involved in the election accept the mandate, which provides a strong basis to the democracy of our elections, hence the elections are called mahaparva (i.e.mega festival)

Challenges of Free and Fair Elections- The future of democracy depends on the freedom to vote in elections without unfairness, temptation and pressure. The Election Commission makes every effort to conduct elections in India in a fair and free manner. However, there are many problems in the election process. The major challenges of our electoral system are as follows-

1. Due to lack of awareness among the voters, the contribution of all citizens in the election process is not available.

2. In India, despite the cap on election expenditure of candidates, some candidates spend a lot of money. Due to this money power, many times good and honest people are unable to contest elections.
3. In order to win elections, some candidates influence the voting by force, by capturing the polling station by violence and force.
4. In elections, the sentiments of voters are influenced on the basis of religion, caste, region language etc.

Pledge to be taken on National Voter's Day on 25 January- We, the citizens of India, having abiding faith in democracy, hereby pledge to uphold the democratic traditions of our country and the dignity of free, fair and peaceful elections and to vote in every election fearlessly and without being influenced by considerations of religion, race, caste, community, language or any other inducement.

The above challenges are not only of India, but of many democratic countries of the world. The Election Commission in India is constantly making stringent laws to deal with these challenges, but we should also be aware of the voting process.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Election Commission can deny voting rights to-

A. Insane	B. Minors
C. Declared Bankrupt By The Court	D. All The Above
2. The election process is considered to have started after which of the following-
 - A. The Election
 - B. The Issuance of Election Notification
 - C. The Commencement of the Campaign,
 - D. The election meeting is held.
4. Age of voting rights in India is-

A. 18 years	B. 20 years
B. 25 years	D. 21 years
5. The responsibility that Elections in India are free and fair is of-

A. Niti Ayog	B. Election Commission
C. Public Service Commission	D. Agriculture Commission

Fill in the blanks -

1. Responsibility of ensuring free and fair elections is of.....
(Public Service Commission/Election Commission)
2. Chief Election Commissioner of India is.
(Rajeev Kumar/Sushil Chandra)
3. Full form of EVM is.....
(Electronic Voting Machine/Election Voting Machine)
4. National Voters' Day is celebrated on.... (January 25/January 26)

True or False-

1. Municipal Council is part of rural self-government. (True/False)
2. A member of the Legislative Assembly is called an MP. (True/False)
3. It is the responsibility of the Election Commission to provide election symbols. (True/False)
4. A Lok Sabha member is called an MLA. (True/False)

Match the columns-

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Total number of seats in Lok Sabha | A. 47 |
| 2. Scheduled Caste seats in Lok Sabha | B. 543 |
| 3. Scheduled Tribe seats in Lok Sabha | C. 3840 |
| 4. The maximum number of votes in an electronic voting machine is | D. 84 |

Very short answer question-

1. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?
2. What is voter list?
3. What is a polling station?
4. What is a constituency?
6. Which article of the Constitution describes the Election Commission?

Short Answer Questions-

1. Why are elections needed?
2. What is the Model Code of Conduct?
3. What are the grounds for considering elections as democratic in India?
4. Write down the functions of the Election Commission.
5. What do you know about people's participation in elections?

Long Answer Questions-

1. What is free and fair election? Mention the challenges of the election.
2. Explain in detail about the election process of India?

Project Work-

1. Write briefly about the process of assembly elections in the state in which you live.

VED BHUSHAN
4th YEAR
ECONOMICS

Chapter- 14

Concept of Model Village

In this chapter- Meaning of village, concept of village in Vedic thought, Model village, production in a village, factors contributing to production, Agricultural work in villages, means of increasing agricultural yield, effects of chemicals or modern agricultural practices on agricultural land) (Distribution of land and labour, Capital cost of agriculture, Sale of agricultural produce (surplus produce), Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana, Conclusion.

Meaning of village- Small human settlements are called villages. Their population ranges from few 100 to 1000. In most of the villages, people do agriculture or any other traditional work. The houses in the villages are close and disorganised. Traditionally villages have fewer facilities (education, employment, health, etc.) than cities. The environment is pure due to the greenery of the villages. Today, many modern facilities are being available in the villages. All sources such as natural, man-made, etc. are often available in the village.

Village concept in Vedic thought- In Vedic thought, there are many examples of rural system. At that time there was an officer named 'Gramni' for the administrative and military system of the village. Most of the houses in the village were made of clay and wood. Agricultural land and pastures were near the village. In Rigveda, occupations like carpenter, charioteer, charmkar, weaver, potter etc. are mentioned. At that time the word 'Bhishaj' (भिषज) was mentioned for Vaidya. In Rigveda, women who did weaving and embroidery were known as 'Siri' (सिरी) and 'Peshakari' (पेशकारी). At that time, the julahas (weavers) were called wai (वाय) and the charkhas were called 'tasars' (तसर). Metallurgists used to make all kinds of tools, armor, arrows, bows, axes, swords, agricultural machinery, etc. Those who did business were called 'Pani' (पणि) and the moneylender was called 'Wakenat' (वेकनाट). People also used to make sea voyages for commercial gains. The movement of huge boats in the sea is indicated in the Rigveda- "शतारित्रां नावमातस्थिवांसम् ।" (1.116.5) the basis of the purchase and sale was commodity. At that time, agricultural work was considered excellent work "सुसस्याः कृषीस्कृधि ।" (शु.य 4.10) "सीरा युञ्जन्ति कवयः" (शु.य. 12.67) That is, learned people plough, so we must do farming. It is mentioned in the Atharvaveda that "नमः क्षेत्रस्यपतये" (2.8.5) That is, O lord of the field, I bow down to you. Indian farmers were of advanced condition. An example of this is found in Atharvaveda - "कार्षीवणा अन्नविदो न विद्यया" (अथर्व. 6.116.1) that is, the agricultural expert is an example to others. The learned farmers have made some rules of agriculture with knowledge. "कृष्टराधिरुप जीवनीयो भवति" (अथर्व. 8.10.24) That is, agriculture is the root of life. Thus, it is clear that there was no unemployment in the villages in Vedic culture. At that time everyone was engaged in their own business.

Adarsh Gram (Model village) - A village in which advanced agriculture, finance, health, education, transport system as well as basic human needs are easily available is called Adarsh Village (Model Village). Industrial development and administrative system in Adarsh village is available at the local level.

Production in the village- Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the villages. There are two types of economic activities in villages - agro-based and non-agricultural based. Agriculture-based activities include crop production, labour in agricultural work, animal husbandry, etc. Non-agricultural activities include activities of small scale manufacturing, transportation, shop keeping etc. The products obtained from agriculture in the village are called agricultural produce. In villages, goods of local need are produced more. There are four factors in the production of these goods and services.

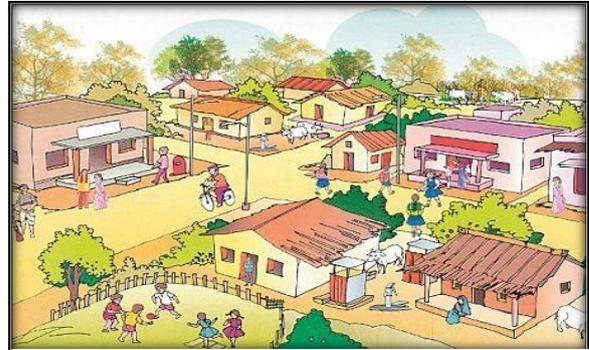


Fig 14.1 -Adarsh Gram

Factors of production:

1. **Land and other natural resources** - This includes land, forests, minerals and water resources.
2. **Labor-** Production requires labor or toiling. It is of two types - first, mental labour done by educated people and secondly physical labour.
3. **Physical capital-** Many types of inputs are required for production. There are two types of items under it-
 - i. Equipment, Machines and Buildings
 - ii. Raw materials and cash.
 - **Equipment, machines and buildings** - This item covers small equipment like shovels used in agriculture shovels to machines made with advanced technology such as tractors, computers, combine harvesters machines etc. They are called 'fixed capital' because they are used for a long time.
 - **Raw materials and cash** - Under this item, raw materials are required for production and money is required for the purchase of raw materials and other expenses, which is called 'working capital'.

Knowledge and Technology- To make production consumable or saleable, land, labor, physical capital as well as knowledge and technology are required because without knowledge and technology, it is not possible to use them due to lack of adjustment of the above three.proper utilization. It is currently called 'human capital'.

Agricultural work in the village- As we know that 75% of the population of every village in India is engaged in agricultural activities. At present, farmers in villages have started using new agricultural equipment in farming along with traditional agriculture. Stagnation of land in agricultural production is a serious problem because the land used in agriculture is permanent, it cannot be reduced

or increased. By making some barren land in the villages cultivable, we have definitely increased the agricultural hectare.

Measures to increase agricultural yield- In our country, 40% of the total agricultural area is irrigated and the rest is dependent on rainfall. There are proper irrigation arrangements in the River plains and coastal areas. In ancient times, farmers used traditional sources of irrigation, but in the present times irrigation is done with tube wells, borewells as well as new methods of irrigation such as sprinklers fountains, drip system method, etc., which has increased the production in agriculture. In addition, farmers have started using multiple cropping system to increase production in the agriculture sector.

Know this also-

- Hectare is the unit of measurement of land. 1 hectare = the area of a field with a side of 100 meters or about 4 bighas.
- The method of producing more than one crop on a land by the farmer in a year's time period is called 'multiple cropping system'.

Most farmers in India produce two crops a year - Rabi and Kharif. But

Know this also-

- The credit for bringing green revolution in India goes to 'Norman Borlaug' but M.S. Swaminathan is considered its father.
- Due to the Green Revolution, there was maximum increase in the production of wheat.
- The production of wheat in India was 100 million tonnes per year in 1965-66, whereas in 2017-18 it has increased to 970 million tonnes per year.
- In 1970, white revolution took place to increase the area of milk production. Its father is Verghese Kurien.

some farmers have started cultivating fodder for animals and various vegetables in the summer season, which is called zayed crop. The Green Revolution in the late 1960s has led to revolutionary changes in the agriculture

sector. In agriculture now use of Hybrid and improved varieties of seeds proper management of irrigation, use of chemical fertilizers and modern machines has led to increased production, which is called 'Green Revolution'. As a result of this revolution, India became self-sufficient in food grain production. Modern types of agriculture have been used for the first time in the state of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh of India.

Impact of chemicals or modern agriculture on the land- As a result of the Green Revolution, excessive exploitation of resources to increase production and excessive use of chemical fertilizers and seeds has started weakening the fertility of the land. Chemical fertilizers are substances that combine with land to increase agricultural production. But gradually they destroy the useful bacteria found in the land, which destroys the fertility of the land.

Distribution of land and labour- The distribution of land in our country is not uniform. In the villages there are mostly small farmers. There has been a decrease in agricultural land holding due to population growth and division of ancestral

land holding. Apart from this, due to increasing urbanization, industrial development etc. agricultural land has also been converted.

Capital for agriculture- At present, due to the use of fertilizers, pesticides, high varieties of seeds etc. in agriculture, high investment cost is required. Due to lack of adequate capital, small farmers are forced to take loans from traders and moneylenders at higher interest rates. Because of this, they do not save in farming. Large farmers have proper arrangements for agricultural capital.

Know this also-

- The maximum use of chemical fertilizers in our country is in Punjab.
- Such farmers who have less than 2 hectares of land are called small farmers.

At present, schemes like Kisan Credit Card, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (2019 AD) etc. have been implemented by the government to protect the interest of farmers. Apart from these, short term and long term crop loans are being provided at minimum interest through cooperative institutions.

Sale of agricultural products (surplus products)- After the production of agricultural produce, the farmer keeps some produce for his use and sells the rest of the produce in the market, which is called 'surplus sale'. The capital obtained from this surplus sale are the savings of the farmer. Out of which he uses some capital for the production of the next crop and the rest for other uses such as opening shops, buying animals and agricultural machinery.

Non-agricultural work in the village- Non-agricultural works are also carried out in the villages. These non-agricultural activities include dairy industry, small construction industry, small marketing centers and transport work. Through which farmers increase their income. Dairy industry includes industries based on animal products and milk. Under small scale industries, small factories for fabricating agricultural tools, furniture, jaggery making, oil extracting come to the village. Under the Small Marketing Center, small retail shops selling daily use goods got into the village. Under transport, transport services like rickshaws, carts, bullock carts, jeeps, autos, tractors etc. are operated in villages. Farmers in the village also get some income from these non-agricultural services. At present, due to the development of communication system, the business of e-Kisan Mitra has also started developing in the villages.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana- Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched in 2014 AD. The aim was to develop two villages by each Member of Parliament as model villages by 2019. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana aims to fulfill Mahatma Gandhi's dream of a comprehensive and fundamental ideal village in the present context. So far, in the first phase of this programme, concrete steps are being taken for the development of 702 gram panchayats by the Members of Parliament. Under this scheme, agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihood etc. have to be developed in the selected village. With the completion of these development works, these villages will become exemplary models for other villages.

Conclusion- The use of advanced methods of agriculture has increased production, which has improved the economic condition of the farmer. In the rural areas of our country, 24% of the people work in the non-agricultural sector. At present, roads, electricity, water, housing, education, health, information technology, banks, internet etc. have developed in the villages of our country. Villages are now connected to cities, which has increased the opportunities of non-agricultural employment. Many schemes are being run by the government for the development of villages.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

- In villages % of the people do agriculture-
A. 75 B. 73 C. 70 D. 61
- In India, in rural areas % of the people are engaged in non-agricultural work-
A. 50 B. 25 C. 24 D. 30
- The biggest impact of green revolution in India (was on which food grain). It is lying on food grains-
A. Wheat B. Bajra
C. Maize D. Rice
- Most use of chemical Fertilizers State in India-
A. Haryana B. Punjab
C. Rajasthan D. Uttar Pradesh

Fill in the blanks-

- The main basis of livelihood in villages is. (Trade/Agriculture)
- Small human settlements is called..... (Village/Town)
- Father of Green Revolution is. (Norman Borlaug/M.S. Swaminathan)
- Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was launched in..... (2014 /2016)

True or False-

- Villages have more basic facilities than cities. (True/False)
- Till 1960, traditional agriculture was done in India. (True/False)
- The main means of transport in villages are rickshaws, bullock carts, tractors etc. (True/False)
- Farmers who have less than 2 hectares of land are called small farmers. (True/False)

Match the Columns

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana | A. 2019 |
| 2. Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana | B. 2016 |
| 3. White Revolution | C. 1970 |
| 4. PM Fasal Beema Yojana | D. 2014 |

Very short answer question-

1. What are non-agricultural activities?
2. What is working capital?
3. What is fixed capital?
4. Who is credited with bringing green revolution in India?
5. Which states were the first to use modern methods of agriculture in India?

Short Answer Questions-

1. What is the effect of chemical fertilizers on agriculture?
2. Explain the benefits of green revolution.
3. Mention the nature of the ideal village.
4. What do you mean by sale of surplus agricultural products?
5. What is multi-cropping system?

Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the factors for agriculture.
2. Describe non-agricultural activities in villages.

Project Work-

1. List the domestic industries established in your village and briefly mention any one industry.

Chapter- 15

Human Resources and Poverty

In this chapter- human resources, contribution of men and women in the field of economic activity, quality improvement of population, education (literacy), health, unemployment, measurement of unemployment, causes of unemployment, poverty, poverty and vulnerable groups, skill development Credit Guarantee Fund, Start-up India, Make in India.

Human Resources- Every commodity available in our environment is a resource, we use these resources to meet our needs. In economics, population is studied as an asset more than an obligation. When humans invest in education, health, and training, they are converted into human capital. Thus, population is also a resource. Human beings emphasize on increasing the gross national product of their country by their production skills and qualifications as a resource. When the existing population is developed and empowered through education and health, it is called '**human capital formation**'. Like physical capital, human capital also provides returns. Educated and trained people have high productivity, due to which their health and income are good. The nation and society also benefit indirectly through this human capital because the educated and healthy person also benefits the uneducated and unhealthy person through his services. It is impossible to use another resource without human resources. Therefore, human beings are considered to be the best resource.



Figure- 15.1 Human Capital

In the previous decades, the population was considered as a responsibility in our country. But human capital has converted it into an asset. At present, its quality has improved greatly with the use of education, health, modern technology, scientific research and training of workers. As a result, the increase in production has led to an increase in the gross income of the country. As a result human beings have developed by getting cash salaries. People who have realised the importance of education and health are beginning to invest in human capital. At present, there are many developed countries which do not have any natural resources. Yet those countries developed skills and technology through their human resources and today they have joined the ranks of developed countries. Japan, for example, is a small country and lacks natural resources. But it developed technology with the efficient use of its human capital and became a developed nation.

primary and upper primary schools, 2,85,000 secondary and higher secondary schools, 42,343 colleges and 1043 universities in our country as per the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for 2019-20. Literacy in our country was 18% in 1951, which is currently 77.7% (Year-2021) according to the Office for National Statistics. At present, for the development of education, the government has implemented the new National Education Policy (N.E.P. 2020). At present, schools, colleges and universities were completely closed during the Corona global epidemic. During this time, the government had emphasized on digital, on-line teaching for the smooth running of the studies of the students. As a result, today schemes like e-Pathshala, National e-Library, PM e-Vidya, National Digital Education, Architecture, Vidyaanjali, Samagra Shiksha Yojana, Nipun Bharat Mission, and PM Poshan Yojana etc. are being operated in our country.

Health- Good health is very important for skill and quality development. Health strengthens a person's self-confidence and intellectual ability, so that a person can do any work in a more systematic and planned manner. Therefore, health plays an important role in the development and empowerment of human resources. The main objective of our national policy is that people enjoy good health. For this, good efforts have been made in the government and private sector. At present the central government has come up with several schemes namely Ayushman Bharat Yojana (2018), Jan Aushadhi Yojana (2008), Janani Suraksha Yojana (2005) etc. for public health. In addition, various schemes are also being operated by the State Governments in their respective areas.

Unemployment- When the working manpower in the country is high, but work is not available even at the minimum fixed and prevailing wage rate for working, then that condition is called '**unemployment**'. Unemployment is an economic and social problem of the country, under which any group of working population wants to work but does not get work.

There are only two reasons for unemployment in the entire global economy- unemployment due to lack of demand for goods and unemployment due to lack of capital. We have to first study about the labour force

Know this also-

- Life expectancy is a statistical measure of the average amount of time an organism is expected to live based on other demographic factors including the year of birth, its current age and sex.
- Japan currently has the highest life expectancy in the world at 83.7 years.
- Presently life expectancy in India is 71.3 years.

Know this also-

- According to the Economic Review of India 2021-22 AD, the life expectancy of men is 68.2 years and that of women is 70.7 years.
- The highest life expectancy in India is 75.3 years in Kerala and Delhi and the lowest is 65.2 years in Chhattisgarh.
- Presently in 2017, there are 562 medical colleges including 1,87,505 sub-health centers, primary health centers and community health centers in India.

and the workforce to understand unemployment. There are three categories in the age group of any country, 0-15 years, 15-65 and 65+. This class is called the '**labour force**' of that country. The age of the labour force in our country is 15-59 years. Those people from the labour force who get employment or work are called the '**work force of the nation**'.

Types of Unemployment-

1. **Voluntary unemployment-** When a person is getting work at the current wage rate but does not want to work at his own will, it is called '**elective**' unemployment.
2. **Involuntary or open unemployment -** If the worker in the economy is ready to work at the prevailing rate but still does not get any work on the prevailing wages, then such people are called 'involuntary unemployed'. In this, workers do not get any work, so it is also called '**open unemployment**'. This is the most odious form of unemployment.
3. **Structural unemployment-** When there is a lack of employment in a nation due to weak financial, physical, and human structure, it is called '**structural unemployment**'. Structural unemployment is found in developing countries. Similar unemployment is more common in India.
4. **Frictional unemployment-** When a person voluntarily leaves one employment and moves to another, he remains unemployed for some time, hence it is called '**frictional unemployment**'.
5. **Hidden unemployment-** The work in which more people are working than necessary is called '**hidden unemployment**'. Disguised unemployment is rampant in India's agricultural sector.
6. **Cyclical unemployment-** When there is economic slowdown, economic (crisis) slowdown, boom and economic revival in the economy, it is called '**cyclical unemployment**'. Cyclical unemployment is inversely proportional to demand and production. Cyclical unemployment is found in developed countries.
7. **Urban unemployment-** If a person wants to work in the city but he is not able to get work in the city, then it is called **urban unemployment**.
8. **Rural or seasonal unemployment-** In rural areas, the work of agriculture is only seven-eight months, in the remaining months the farmer does not get any work. If the farmer is unemployed in those months, then it is called '**rural or seasonal unemployment**'.
9. **Educated unemployment-** When educated people do not get work according to their qualifications, it is called 'educated unemployment'. This type of person is called '**educated unemployed or underemployed**'. This unemployment is found more in cities.

Measure of Unemployment-The '**Bhagwati Committee**' was formed in the year 1973 to measure unemployment in India. This committee has given three methods of measuring unemployment-

1. **Long-term unemployment-** If a person does not get employment for 273 days (8 hours per day) in a financial year, then it is called long-term unemployment.
2. **Weekly unemployment-** When a person does not get work for 1 day (8 hours) in a week, it is called weekly unemployment.
3. **Daily unemployment-** When a person does not get half a day's work 'every day (4 hours), it is called daily unemployment.

Reasons for unemployment- Unemployment in India is increasing due to rapid growth in population, slow pace of capital formation, defects in planning, slow economic growth, natural disasters, underdevelopment of cottage industries and mechanization and innovation.

Know this also-

- The concept of disguised unemployment was first mentioned by John Robinson.

Poverty- When a person is not able to meet even his basic needs, that situation is called poverty. 'Poverty' is a difficult challenge in India. In our daily lives, we get to see many examples, such as landless laborers in villages, people living in slums in cities or beggars etc. are called poor. In the year 2011-12, about 27 crore people were poor in our country, that is, every fourth person here was poor. There are two types of poverty in India:

1. Rural Poverty
2. Urban poverty

1. **Rural poverty-** Rural poverty refers to those groups who are able to live with great difficulty through their meagre livelihood by living in landless rural slums. The rural poor include the working class and the peasant class.
2. **Urban poverty-** Urban poverty refers to those groups who are able to live with great difficulty by living in slums in the slums of cities. The urban poor include hawkers, factory workers and working class etc.

View of social scientists on poverty- There are many indicators of poverty in the society, such as lack of income, illiteracy, malnutrition, lack of immunity, lack of employment, availability of pure drinking water and health facilities etc. The analysis of poverty based on social exclusion and insecurity is very common. When an individual or community has immense means of economic prosperity, a sense of providing economic security arises. On the contrary, if the poor do not have these resources available, then it is called economic '**insecurity**'. For example, when epidemics, natural disasters, floods or earthquakes, etc., occur the poor person is more affected than the rich people. The poor class was the most affected in the Corona epidemic.

Poverty Line- In all the countries of the world, the poverty line is measured differently. The present formula of assessment of the poverty line is based on food supply with reference to requirement of desired calories. Calorie requirements vary depending on age, gender, nature of work, etc. In our country, the calorie requirement established is 2400

Know this also-

- If a poor person is not able to enjoy the facilities that a rich person is able to take advantage of, then it is called social 'exclusion'.

calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. In the year 2011-12, a five-member family in rural areas whose income is Rs 4080/month has been considered below the poverty line and for urban areas this income was fixed at Rs 5000/month. The Government changes this assessment from time to time.

Poverty and Vulnerable Groups- In India, there is inequality among the social group of people living below the poverty line. In rural areas, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people farming families, and in cities irregular labourers are the most vulnerable. According to Niti Aayog's First Poverty Index Report (MPI) for the year 2015-16 Bihar is the state with the highest poverty in India and Kerala is the state with the least poverty.

Causes of poverty- The major causes of poverty in our country are illiteracy, lack of industries, and low level of technology, and imbalance in demand and supply of labour, increase in population, natural disasters, technical training and rural indebtedness.

Poverty alleviation measures- The Government of our country has been constantly trying to free India from the trap of poverty, but it is not such an easy task. Our governments are encouraging us to become self-reliant and also appear to be active towards it. Many such schemes have been implemented in India, which have helped in reducing the poverty of the people, such as the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 AD. In this scheme, 100 days of employment is guaranteed by the government. In addition, at present, the Government of India has launched Atma Nirbhar Bharat, Vocal for Local, Speak India, National Urban Livelihood Mission etc. to eradicate poverty.

Loan Guarantee Fund for Skill Development- The scheme was launched by the Government in July, 2015 to provide institutional credit to people for skill development courses linked to national occupational standards and qualifications and to award a certificate/diploma/degree by training institutes as per national skill qualification framework.

Start-up India- Start-up India is a pioneering initiative of the Government of India, which aims to promote a start-up culture and build a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India. Under the Start-up India initiative launched in 2016, a

Know this also-

- Poverty measurement surveys are done by Rashtriya Pratidharsh Savekshan Sangathan i.e. National Sample Survey Organization (N.S.S.O.).
- Global Poverty- According to the World Bank, people living on less than \$1.9 a day are considered poor. The economic growth rate of our country was 3.5 percent in 1970, which reached 6 percent in 1980 and 1990. Economic growth only reduces poverty.

Know this also-

- The NREGA scheme was passed on October 2, 2005. It was first started in India on 2 February 2006 in a village called Anantapur in Bandavali district of Andhra Pradesh. Initially this scheme was implemented in about 200 districts. Later it was implemented all over India on 1st April, 2008.

True or False-

1. Trade is placed in the tertiary sector. (True/False)
2. Educated people get less economic opportunities. (True/False)
3. India currently has a literacy percentage of about 77.7%. (True/False)
4. Agriculture is a primary sector subject from the point of view of economic activity. (True/False)

Match the Columns-

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. Ayushman Bharat Yojana | A. 2016 |
| 2. Start-up India | B. 2009 |
| 3. Right to Education Act | C. 2005 |
| 4. Janani Suraksha Yojana | D. 2018 |

Very short answer question-

1. What is unemployment?
2. What is human capital?
3. What is hidden unemployment?
4. How many medical colleges are there in our country?
5. How many universities are there in our country?

Short Answer Questions-

1. What is economic activity? Mention its area.
2. What is the poverty line?
3. Explain the importance of education in human life.
4. Explain the quality improvement in population?
5. What schemes are being run by the government to remove poverty in our country?

Long Answer Questions-

1. What is unemployment? Give the reasons and remedies.
2. What is poverty? Give the reasons and remedies.

Project Work-

1. List the schemes being run by the government for education and health and describe any two of them.

Chapter 16

Food Security in India

In this chapter- importance of food security in Vedic thought, meaning of food security in modern era, need for food security, food security and vulnerable sections, self-sufficiency of independent India in food grains, food security in India, present day public distribution system , Food security and food security and co-operation in India.

In Vedic literature, many types of public welfare works are mentioned. At that time most of the work of public welfare was done with donations given by Kings, Maharajas, wealthy merchant's superiors etc. In ancient times, the nature of charity was different from the schemes of modern times, but its main purpose was to provide security of livelihood to the poor and helpless people by managing their basic needs such as food, housing, clothing, etc. Thus, we can say that the importance of charity is at the core of the present-day public welfare or social security schemes. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the importance of food security in Vedic thought before studying the schemes of modern food security.

Importance of food security in Vedic thought- In our Vedic literature, the importance and utility of charity from the point of view of food security has been described in detail by the Rishis in their contemplation. In the Rig Veda, it has been wished that may god bless the person who gives charity "अग्ने दा दाशुषे रयिं वीरवन्तं परीणसम् ।" (3.24.5). And diminution of wealth never cause by charity "उतो रयिः पृणतो नोप दस्यति" (10.117.1) similarly, in the Atharvaveda, the importance of charity it is mentioned- "अदित्सन्त दापयतु प्रजानन् ।" (3.20.8) that, scholars should inspire those who never donates. "अहं पचाम्यहं ददामि ।" (12.3.47) That is, I donate well-cooked food. Thus, it is clear from the above Vedic verses that in India, there was more importance of food donation among the charities. In the Anushasan Parva of Mahabharata, the importance of food donation is widely highlighted in the dialogue between Yudhishtira and Bhishma Pitamah. Yudhishtira asks, "कानि दानानि लोकेऽस्मिन् दातुकामो महीपतिः । गुणाधिकेभ्यो विप्रेभ्यो दद्याद् भरतसत्तम ।" (63-1) "दत्तं किं फलवद् रा जन्निह लोके परत्र च । भवतः श्रोतुमिच्छामि तन्मे विस्तरतो वद ॥" (63-3) That is, if the king wishes to donate, then what things should he donate to skilled, intellectual and accomplished people and what is the importance of (different kinds of) which charity in this world and in the beyond. Bhishma Pitamah, while propounding the importance of charity, has mentioned that - "अन्नमेव प्रशंसन्ति देवा ऋषिगणास्तथा । लोकतन्त्रं हि संज्ञाश्च सर्वमन्ने प्रतिष्ठितम् ॥ अन्नेन सदृशं दानं न भूतं न भविष्यति । तस्मादन्नं विशेषेण दातुमिच्छन्ति मानवाः ॥ अन्नमूर्जस्करं लोके प्राणाश्वात्रे प्रतिष्ठिताः । अन्नेन धार्यते सर्वं विश्वं जगदिदं प्रभो ॥ अन्नाद् गृहस्था लोकेऽस्मिन् भिक्षवस्तापसास्तथा । अन्नाद् भवन्ति वै प्राणाः प्रत्यक्षं नात्र संशयः ॥" (63-5-8) That is, the gods and sages also praise food and say that it is through food that life is sustained, the intellect gets energy and everything is established in food. There will be no charity like food in this world. Therefore, we should donate food. In this world, the body becomes strong from food and food is also

the basis of our souls. Food has possessed the whole world. Food is needed for all living beings in this world. Everyone experiences this fact, there is no doubt about it. "नावमन्येदभिगतं न प्रणुद्यात् कदाचन । अपि श्वपाके शुनि वा न विप्रणश्यति ॥" (63-13) That is, no one should ever be insulted by anyone who has come to their house, because Manishis (sages) believe that food offered to poor people, animals and birds such as cows, dogs, crows, etc. never goes in vain. It is further described that- "ब्राह्मणेष्वक्षयं दानमन्नं शूद्रे महाफलम् । अन्नदानं हि शूद्रे च ब्राह्मणे च विशिष्यते ॥" (63-17)। "अन्नदस्यान्नवृक्षाश्च सर्वकाम फलप्रदाः । भवन्ति चेह चामुत्र नृपतेर्नात्र संशयः ॥" (63-19) That is, by offering food to the scholar, one gets inexhaustible fruits (benefits) and giving it to the poor person gives great outcomes. No matter to whom it is donated, it will always yield the desired result. Bhishma Pitamah in the below mentioned shloka has further stated that when a King donates food, his desires in this world and beyond thereafter got fulfilled. "दत्त्वा त्वन्न नरो लोके तथा स्थानमनुत्तमम् । नित्यं मिष्टान्नदायी तु स्वर्गे वसति सत्कृतः ॥ अन्नं प्राणा नराणां हि सर्वमन्ने प्रतिष्ठितम् । अन्नदः पशुमान् पुत्री धनवान् भोगवानपि ॥ प्राणवांश्चापि भवति रूपवांश्च तथा नृप । अन्नदः प्राणदो लोके सर्वदः प्रोच्यते तु सः ॥" Similarly, in mantras 24 to 26, explaining the importance of donating food, it is mentioned that - "दत्त्वा त्वन्न नरो लोके तथा स्थानमनुत्तमम् । नित्यं मिष्टान्नदायी तु स्वर्गे वसति सत्कृतः ॥ अन्नं प्राणा नराणां हि सर्वमन्ने प्रतिष्ठितम् । अन्नदः पशुमान् पुत्री धनवान् भोगवानपि ॥ प्राणवांश्चापि भवति रूपवांश्च तथा नृप । अन्नदः प्राणदो लोके सर्वदः प्रोच्यते तु सः ॥" That is, the person who donates food etc. gets honored by the deities and attains heaven. So, O Rajan (King)! Food is the vital force of Human beings. Therefore, the person who donates food receives all the happiness of this world. The person who donates food has been adorned with titles such as the giver of life, the giver of all etc. In fact, प्रत्यक्षं प्रीतिजननं भोक्तुर्दातुर्भवत्युत । सर्वाण्यन्यानि दानानि परोक्षफलवन्त्युत ॥ (63-29) एवमन्नाद्धि सूर्यश्च पवनः शुक्रमेव च । एक एव स्मृतो राशिस्ततो भूतानि जज्ञिरे ॥ (63-41) The meaning of these verses is that food donation is the only donation in this world, which provides direct fruit (benefits) to both the giver and the consumer. Other than this, all donations does not made to provide fruit directly. The sun, air, and creational energies have originated from food, that is, this entire creation is created from food.

Meaning of Food Security in Modern age- Food security refers to the availability of food all the time, access and affordability of food for all the people in the country. Thus, food security in a country can be ensured only when there is enough food production, food imports and sufficient food stored in the country and this quality food is easily available to the people of the country.

Need for food security- Food security is directly related to the food related needs of human beings. Food security is required in two situations in the society-

1. For poor class
 2. In an emergency situation.
1. There is a section of the society in the country which is living below the poverty line (BPL). This class always needs food security.
 2. In an emergency, food crisis can arise for all sections of the society. Food is required for all classes in times of food crisis arising out of natural calamities (famine, epidemic, earthquake, etc.). A vivid example of food security, during

the recent Corona global epidemic, the Government of India distributed free food for its citizens.

Food Security and (vulnerable) Insecure Class- In India, landless labourers, traditional artisans and service providers, small workers, destitute, urban unemployed, laborers, beggars etc. are vulnerable sections in terms of food and nutrition. Due to low income of some people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, this class is unable to buy food items, so they have been included in the insecure category. In our country, the States of Uttar Pradesh (eastern and southern parts), Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Western Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc. are backward States in terms of food security.

Independent India Self- sufficiency in Foodgrain- When India became independent we were not self-sufficient in food production. The main reason for this was the policies and mismanagement of the British rule. But after independence, our Governments had made unprecedented progress in this area. As a result, in 1967-68 AD, there was a Green Revolution in the field of food grain production in India, which had revolutionary results and we became self-sufficient in the field of food production. The biggest impact of this revolution was in the field of wheat production. Punjab and Uttar Pradesh registered immense success in the production of wheat and rice.

Food Security in India- After the Green Revolution, India became self-sufficient in food grain production. There has been no famine here since 1970. Two types of systems have been adopted by the government for food security- 1. Buffer stock 2. Public distribution system.

1. The Government of India, through the Food Corporation of India, purchases and stores the surplus produce of the farmers safely, which is called '**buffer stock**'. The Government announces the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for food grains before purchasing it from the farmers. This also motivates farmers to sow those crops. After this, the government distributes that stored food to the poor class at a price lower than the market, which is called '**issue price**'.
2. The Food Corporation of India distributes the procured food to the poor class through a ration shop set up by the government, which is called '**Public Distribution System**'. These shops are also called 'fair price shops'. The government has made ration cards of all citizens across the country for smooth operation of this work. Through these, 5 kg of wheat per person is given to the holder at the rate of Rs 2 per kg per month.

The present public distribution system- The most important step of the Government of India to ensure food security is the public distribution system. Some changes have also been made over time in this system in which a new

Know this also

- Wheat production in India has reached 47.75 million tonnes in 2019-20 AD.
- West-Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are also included in the highest increase in the production of rice.

public distribution system has been introduced for distribution of essential



Fig. 16.1 Ration shop

commodities to consumers of inaccessible tribal, backward, drought-prone and hill areas of the country by amending the scheme which was going on since 1992 AD. In June 1997, under the Public Distribution System, food grains were made available to the poor by issuing BPL (people living below the poverty line) and APL (people living above the poverty line) category ration cards. Annapurna Yojana and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (2002 AD) have been launched for senior citizens in the year 2000. The government enacted

the National Food Security Act in 2013 to strengthen this system. Under this Act, wheat is being provided to the eligible people at the rate of Rs 2 per kg and rice at the rate of Rs 3 per kg. At present, food is being made available to the poor on a large scale through the Public Distribution System. Yet due to some shortcomings in this system, the help of the government sometimes does not reach the real person, due to which the government has to face criticism.

National Food Security Act- To strengthen the pledge of providing food security to the public, the Government of India enacted the National Food Security Act-2013 (NFSA), which has been implemented from July 5, 2013. The Objective of the Act is to provide food and nutritional security by ensuring quality food at reasonable rates for people to lead a life of dignity in terms of human life cycle. The Act provides for assistance to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population at reasonable rates under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

Know this also-

- In 2011 AD in our country there were about 5.5 lakh ration shops.
- The Public Distribution System was started in our country in 1943 AD during the famine of Bengal.
- Integrated Child Development Services (1975 AD) and Food for Work Scheme (1977 AD) were started for food security in India.

Food Security and Co-operatives- Co-operative is a voluntary organization of individuals who work for the collective good on the basis of equality, autonomy and democratic system. The goal of cooperatives is to prevent the exploitation of each other and to work with mutual cooperation. Cooperatives play a very important role in food security in India. This

Know this also

- In the state of Tamil Nadu, 94% of the ration shops are being run through cooperatives.

work is done by the consumer cooperatives by opening a ration shop for the sale of food grains and other essential goods for the poor people. In this, distribution

of daily use items to the people is carried out through the outlets of public distribution system and retail outlets of state consumer co-operative federations. In addition, Mother Dairy (Delhi), Amul Dairy (Gujarat), Saras Dairy (Rajasthan), Sanchi Dairy (Madhya Pradesh) are successful cooperatives in milk and milk products. These dairies have made a lot of development in the field of milk production and marketing. There are many organizations in such a country, which provide daily necessities such as food items, milk, vegetables, food, etc. at reasonable prices, which is the most appropriate means of providing food security.

Question

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Famine in Bengal occurred in the year-
A. 1943 B. 1949 C. 1991 D. 1996 AD
2. Under the Public Distribution System foodgrain distribution per person is-
A. 10 Kg B. 5 Kg C. 11 Kg D. 15 Kg
3. In 2011 AD there were ration shop in India-
A. 5 Lakh B. 10 Lakh
C. 5.5 Lakh D. 6.5 Lakh
4. In India Ration is given to of the rural population under the National Food Security Act 2013-
A. 75% B. 73 % C. 77.7 % D. 61%

Fill in the blanks-

1. Food Security Act was implemented from..... (2013 /2014)
2. Leading wheat producing state is. (Rajasthan/Uttar Pradesh)
3. The Green Revolution lead to maximum production
(Wheat/Rice)
4. Conservation of foodgrains in India is done by
(Food Corporation of India / Seed Corporation of India)

True or False-

1. Maharashtra is a backward state in terms of food security. True/False
2. Earthquake is a man-made disaster. True/False
3. Gujarat is the largest rice producing state. True/False

Match the columns-

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Saras Dairy | A. Delhi |
| 2. Mother Dairy | B. Gujarat |
| 3. Amul Dairy | C. Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. Sanchi Dairy | D. Rajasthan |

Very short answer question-

-
1. When was the ration system started in India?
 2. When was the food for work scheme started?
 3. What is minimum support price?
 4. What is the issue price?
 5. What is Buffer Stock?

Short Answer Questions-

1. What is Food Security Act?
2. What is public distribution system?
3. Explain the contribution of cooperatives in food security?
4. Write about the National Food Security Act, 2013?

Long Answer Questions-

1. Explain the importance of charity as referred to in Vedic literature.
2. What do you understand about the Public Distribution System?

Project Work-

1. Observe the public distribution system of your village, discuss its merits and demerits and give your suggestions for its smooth functioning.

सामाजिक विज्ञान/Soc. Science RVVP/24/9-5	वेदभूषण चतुर्थ-वर्ष परीक्षा / Vedabhusan Fourth Year कक्षा 9वीं / पूर्व मध्यमा - I / Class 9 th / Purv Madhyama - I	Model Paper - A
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आदर्श प्रश्नपत्र / Model Q. Paper : IV/23-24/ सामाजिक विज्ञान /

वेदभूषण चतुर्थ-वर्ष / Vedabhusan Fourth Year/
नवमी / पूर्व मध्यमा - I / Class 9th / Purv Madhyama - I
वर्ष / Year 2023-24

विषय - सामाजिक विज्ञान/Soc. Science

पूर्णांक/M.M. – 100

समय/Time – 3 घण्टे

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सभी प्रश्न हल करना अनिवार्य हैं। सभी प्रश्न के उत्तर पेपर में यथास्थान पर ही लिखें। इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 39 प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने निर्धारित अंक दिये गये हैं। उत्तीर्णता हेतु न्यूनतम 40% अंक निर्धारित हैं। आदर्श प्रश्न पत्र का छात्रों को लिखित परीक्षा हेतु अभ्यास कराएँ। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is mandatory to attempt all the questions. Write down the answers at the appropriate places provided. This question paper contains 39 questions. Marks for each question are shown on the side. The minimum pass marks are 40%. The model question paper should be used by the students for written examination practice.
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बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न -

1 × 10 = 10

Multiple Choice Questions -

1. अथर्ववेद में पृथिवी के खण्ड बताए गये हैं-

In the Atharvaveda, the parts of the earth has been described in

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| अ. 9 खण्ड
9 Parts | ब. 12 खण्ड
12 Parts |
| स. 6 खण्ड
6 Parts | द. 4 खण्ड
4 Parts |

2. भारत का मानक समय निर्धारित होता है-

The standard time of India is determined by-

- | | |
|---|--|
| अ. 82°30' पश्चिमी देशान्तर
82°30' west longitude | ब. 80°30' पूर्व देशान्तर
80°30' east longitude |
| स. 82°30' पूर्वी देशान्तर
82°30' East Longitude | द. 81°30' पूर्वी देशान्तर
81°30' east longitude |

3. क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है-

The largest state of India in terms of area is-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| अ. तेलंगाना
Telangana | ब. राजस्थान
Rajasthan |
| स. उत्तर प्रदेश
Uttar Pradesh | द. मध्यप्रदेश
Madhya Pradesh |

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4. विश्व की सबसे बड़ी नदी अपवाह द्रोणी है-
The world's largest river drainage basin is-
- अ. ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी ब. नील नदी
Brahmaputra River Nile River
- स. अमेजन नदी द. नर्मदा नदी
The Amazon River Narmada River
5. पञ्चकर्म में 'भाप द्वारा शरीर से हानिकारक तत्वों को बाहर निकालना' कहलाता है-
In Panchakarma, 'expelling harmful elements from the body by steam' is called-
- अ. विरेचन ब. स्नेहन
Virechana lubrication
- स. वमन द. स्वदेन
Vaman Swedana
6. अष्टाङ्ग योग में इन्द्रियों को नियन्त्रित कर, मन को स्थिर करने की प्रक्रिया कहलाती है-
In Ashtanga Yoga, the process of controlling the senses and stabilizing the mind is called-
- अ. आसन ब. प्राणायाम
Posture Pranayama
- स. प्रत्याहार द. धारणा
Withdrawal Retention
7. शतरंज के खेल में भारत की पहली महिला ग्रैंड मास्टर हैं-
India's first woman Grand Master in the game of chess is-
- अ. एस. विजयलक्ष्मी ब. पी.टी. ऊषा
S. Vijayalakshmi P.T. Usha
- स. कर्णम्मलेश्वरी द. बबिता फोगाट
Karnammaleshwari Babita Phogat
8. ऋग्वेद में गणतन्त्र का उल्लेख हुआ है-
Republic has been mentioned in Rigveda-
- अ. 40 बार ब. 9 बार
40 times 9 times
- स. 8 बार द. 21 बार
8 times 21 times

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14. सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना का शुभारम्भ हुआ था। (2014 ई./2016 ई.)
Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was launched on (2014 AD/2016 AD)

15. 2023 की रिपोर्ट में भारत में पुरुष जीवन प्रत्याशा वर्ष है। (71/75)
Male life expectancy in India in 2023 report is years. (71/75)

16. सत्य/असत्य कथन- 5 × 2 = 10

True/False statement –

नोट- नीचे पाँच कथन दिए गए हैं। उन कथनों को पढ़कर कथनों के दाहिनी ओर अंकित कोष्ठकों में सत्य या असत्य लिखिए।

Note- Five statements are given below. Read statements and write true or false in the brackets marked on the right side of the statements.

A. वैदिक वाङ्मय में जौ के लिए 'यव' शब्द प्रयोग हुआ है। ()
The word 'Yava' has been used for barley in Vedic literature.

B. बृहत् संहिता के रचनाकार प्रसिद्ध ज्योतिर्विद् वराहमिहिर हैं। ()
The composer of the Brihat Samhita is the famous astrologer Varahmihir.

C. सूर्य नमस्कार में पंचम स्थिति 'पर्वतासन' और मन्त्र 'खगाय नमः' है।
The fifth position in Surya Namaskar is 'Parvatasan' and the mantra is 'Khagaya Namah'.

D. फ्रान्स में स्वतन्त्रता दिवस 14 जुलाई को मनाया जाता है।
Independence Day in France is celebrated on 14th July.

E. छिपी हुई बेरोजगारी की अवधारणा अमर्त्यसेन ने दी थी।
The concept of disguised unemployment was given by Amartya Sen.

17. सही जोड़ी मिलान कीजिए - 1 × 5 = 5

Match the correct pair –

नोट- स्तम्भ - 1 को स्तम्भ - 2 से सही जोड़ी मिलान के चार विकल्प (A, B, C, D) नीचे दिये गए हैं। सही विकल्प पर सही (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

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Note- Four options (A, B, C, D) are given below to match Column-1 with Column-2 correctly. Tick (✓) the correct option.

स्तम्भ - 1		स्तम्भ - 2	
Column - 1		Column - 2	
i. माजोली द्वीप Majoli Island		a. तीन ओर जल से घिरा भू-भाग Land surrounded by water on three sides	
ii. खादर Khadar		b. भांगर क्षेत्र में चूनेदार निक्षेप Lime deposits in Bhangar area	
iii. काँकड Kakad		c. दो नदियों के मध्य की भूमि Land between two rivers	
iv. प्रायद्वीप Peninsula		d. बाढ़ ग्रस्त मैदानों में नए निक्षेप New deposits in flood plains	
v. दोआब Doab		e. ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर स्थित है Situated on the Brahmaputra River	
A. i (c), ii (a), iii (b), iv (e), v (d)			
B. i (e), ii (d), iii (b), iv (a), v (c)			
C. i (b), ii (d), iii (a), iv (c), v (e)			
D. i (c), ii (d), iii (b), iv (a), v (d)			

18. कथन सम्बन्धी प्रश्न-

5×1=5

Statement related question-

नोट- कथन सम्बन्धी कुल पाँच प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दो कथन - A और R दिया गया है। इनसे सम्बन्धित चार विकल्प अ, ब, स, द नीचे दिए गए हैं। सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

Note- There are five statement related questions. In each question two statements - A and R are given. Four options A, B, C, D are given below related to them. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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- i. कथन A- भारत का क्षेत्रफल 3287263 वर्ग कि.मी. है।
Statement A- The area of India is 3287263 sq. km.
कथन R- क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत, विश्व का सातवाँ बड़ा देश है।
Statement R- In terms of area, India is the seventh largest country in the world.
- A. कथन A सही है और कथन R गलत है।
Statement A is correct and statement R is incorrect.
- B. कथन A और कथन R दोनों गलत हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are wrong.
- C. कथन A गलत है और कथन R सही है।
Statement A is false and statement R is correct.
- D. कथन A और कथन R दोनों सही हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are correct.
- ii. कथन A- अथर्ववेद में त्रिककुद् पर्वत का उल्लेख आया है।
Statement A- Trikkud mountain has been mentioned in Atharvaveda.
कथन R- वर्तमान में त्रिककुद् पर्वत की पहचान ईरान के सुलेमान पर्वत के रूप में की गई है।
Statement R- At present Trikkud mountain has been identified as Sulaiman mountain of Iran.
- A. कथन A सही है और कथन R गलत है।
Statement A is correct and statement R is incorrect.
- B. कथन A और कथन R दोनों गलत हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are incorrect.
- C. कथन A गलत और कथन R सही हैं।
Statement A is incorrect and statement R is correct.
- D. कथन A और कथन R दोनों सही हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are correct.

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- iii. कथन A- भारत के पूर्वी मैदान को ब्रह्मपुत्र का मैदान भी कहा जाता है।
Statement A- The eastern plain of India is also known as the Brahmaputra plain.
- कथन R- ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में स्थित माजोली द्वीप विश्व का सबसे बड़ा नदी द्वीप है।
Statement R- The Majoli island in the Brahmaputra river is the largest river island in the world.
- A. कथन A सही है और कथन R गलत है।
Statement A is correct and statement R is incorrect.
- B. कथन A और कथन R दोनों गलत हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are incorrect.
- C. कथन A गलत और कथन R दोनों सही हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are correct.
- D. कथन A गलत है और कथन R सही है।
Statement A is false and statement R is correct.
- iv. कथन A- स्कन्द पुराण के रेवा खण्ड में नर्मदा के उत्पत्ति एवं महिमा का वर्णन किया गया है।
Statement A- The origin and glory of Narmada has been described in Reva section of Skanda Purana.
- कथन R- नर्मदा नदी का उद्गम मध्यप्रदेश में अमरकंटक की पहाड़ी से हुआ है।
Statement R- The origin of Narmada River is from the hill of Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh.
- अ. कथन A सही है और कथन R गलत है।
Statement A is correct and statement R is incorrect.
- ब. कथन A और कथन R दोनों गलत हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are incorrect.
- स. कथन A और कथन R दोनों सही हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are correct.
- द. कथन A गलत और कथन R सही है।
Statement A is incorrect and statement R is correct.

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- v. कथन A- वर्षा का जल लोक कल्याणकारी होता है।
Statement A- Rain water is beneficial for the people.
कथन R- अथर्ववेद में मित्र और वरुण को वर्षा का देवता बताया गया है।
Statement R: Mitra and Varuna are described as the gods of rain in the Atharvaveda.
- अ. कथन A सही है और कथन R गलत है।
Statement A is correct and statement R is incorrect.
- ब. कथन A और कथन R दोनों गलत हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are incorrect.
- स. कथन A गलत है और कथन R सही है।
Statement A is false and statement R is correct.
- द. कथन A और कथन R दोनों सही हैं।
Both statement A and statement R are correct.

अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न-

10×2=20

Very short answer type questions -

नोट- प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 28 तक के उत्तर पूर्ण वाक्य में देने हैं, नहीं तो अंक काट लिए जाएँगे।

Note- Question numbers 19 to 28 have to be answered in complete sentences, otherwise marks will be deducted.

19. वैदिक वाङ्मय के अनुसार पृथिवी के सप्तद्वीपों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Mention the seven islands of the earth according to Vedic literature.

20. बैरन ज्वालामुखी किस द्वीप में स्थित है?

In which island is Barren volcano located?

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21. 'त्वं सिन्धो कुभया गोमतीं क्रुमुं मेहत्वा।' का अर्थ लिखिए।

Write the meaning of 'Twam sindho kubhaya gomtin krumum mehatnwa.'

22. महर्षि पतञ्जलि के योग दर्शन में कितने पाद हैं? सूत्र संख्या सहित नामोल्लेख कीजिए।

How many padas are there in the yoga philosophy of Maharishi Patanjali?

Mention the names with formula number.

23. 'शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम्' कथन किस ग्रन्थ में कहा गया है?

In which scripture the statement 'Shariramadyam Khalu Dharmasadhanam' is mentioned?

24. किस शासक ने कहा था कि 'मैं ही राज्य हूँ'?

Which ruler had said that 'I am the state.'?

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25. फ्रान्स में महिलाओं को मताधिकार कब प्रदान किया गया था।
When was suffrage granted to women in France?

26. जर्मनी में 'नवम्बर का अपराधी' किसे कहा जाता है?
Who is called the 'criminal of November' in Germany?

27. प्रत्यक्ष लोकतन्त्र किसे कहते हैं?
What is direct democracy?

28. न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य किसे कहते हैं?
What is minimum support price?

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लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न -

5 × 3 = 15

Short Answer Type Questions –

नोट- प्रश्न संख्या 29 से 33 तक के प्रत्येक प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में देने हैं।

Note- Answer of question number 29 to 33 is to be given in 40-50 words each.

29. नदियों से सम्बन्धित मन्त्र/श्लोक को लिखते हुए, नर्मदा नदी के अपवाह तन्त्र का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Mention the drainage system of river Narmada while writing mantra/ shloka related to rivers.

30. वैदिक वाङ्मय के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य की धारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए स्वास्थ्य अवधारण से सम्बन्धित मन्त्र/श्लोक लिखिए।

Explain the concept of health according to Vedic literature and write a mantra/shloka related to the concept of health.

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31. संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त भारतीय राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
Mention the powers of the President of India provided in the Constitution.

32. निर्वाचन आयोग के कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
Mention the functions of the Election Commission.

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33. भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली पर प्रकाश डालिए ।
Throw light on the Public Distribution System in India.

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न-

Long answer type questions

नोट- दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न के दो खण्ड- 'अ' और 'ब' हैं। खण्ड 'अ' में चार प्रश्न हैं, जिनके प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर 120 से 150 शब्दों में देने हैं।

Note – There are two sections 'A' and 'B' of the long answer type question. Section 'A' has four questions, to be answered in 120 to 150 words each.

खण्ड- अ

4×5=20

Section - A

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37. बेरोजगारी किसे कहते हैं? बेरोजगारी के प्रकार पर प्रकाश डालिए।
What is unemployment? Throw light on the types of unemployment.

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खण्ड - ब

2×2 ½=5

Section - B

38. निम्नांकित मन्त्र/श्लोक का सन्दर्भ सहित अर्थ लिखिए-

Write the meaning of the following mantra/verse with reference-

“अतीतनागते चोभे पितृवंशं च भारत। तारयेद वृक्षरोपी च तस्मात् वृक्षांश्च रोपयेत्॥”

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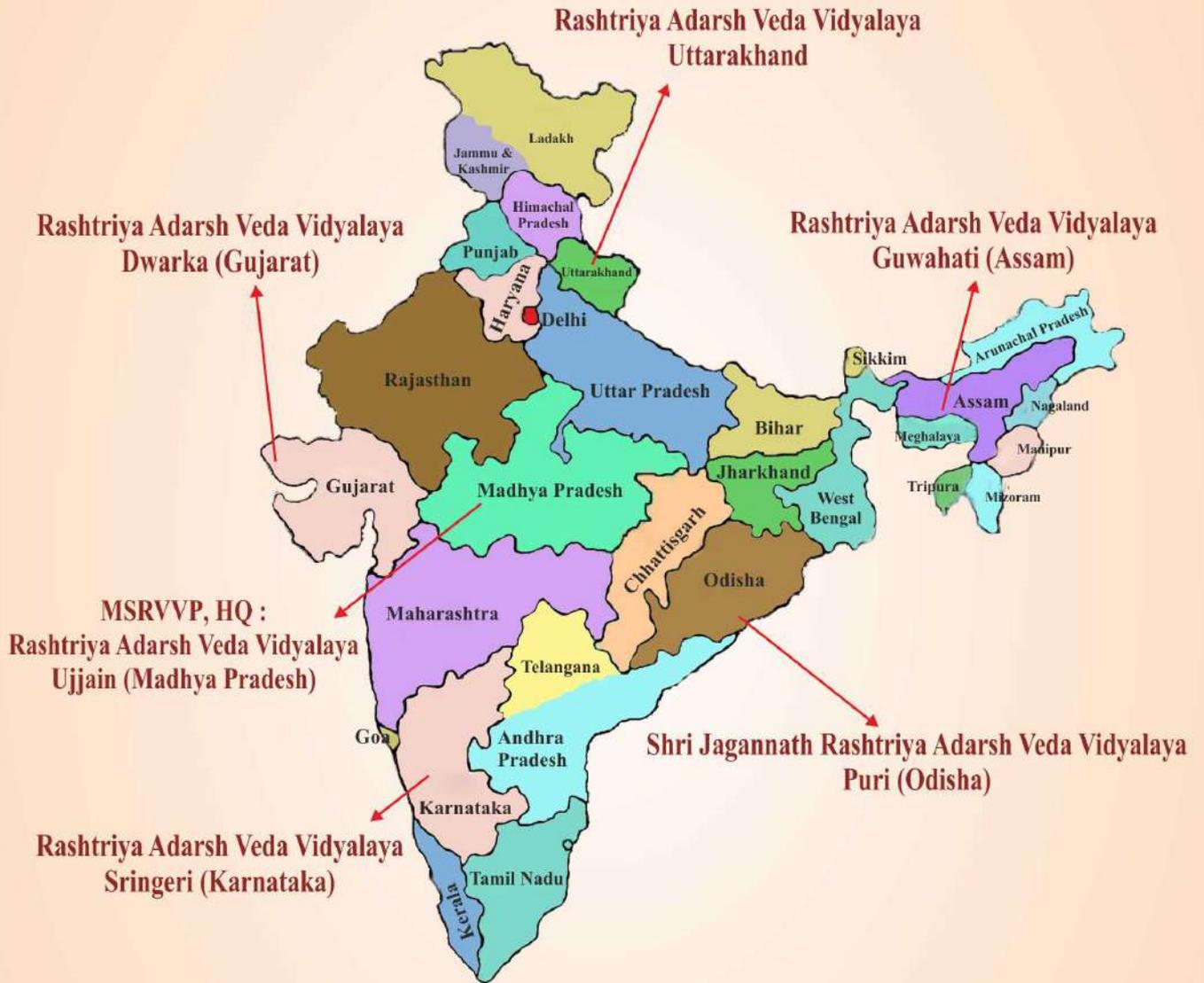
39. भारत के मानचित्र में गंगा, यमुना, सिन्धु, सतलज, ब्रह्मपुत्र, नर्मदा एवं कावेरी नदी के अपवाह को दर्शाइए।

Show the drainage of Ganga, Yamuna, Indus, Sutlaj, Brahmaputra, Narmada and Kaveri rivers on the map of India.



Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya Run and Proposed by MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA VIDYA PRATISHTHAN, UJJAIN (M.P.)

(Ministry of Education, Government of India)



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