Social Science

Standard

VIII

Part- 1

Government of Kerala
Department of Education
2009
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana Gana Mana Adhinayaka Jaya He
Bharata Bhagya Vidhata
Punjab Sindhu Gujarata Maratha
Dravid Utkala Banga
Vindhya Himachala Yamuna Ganga
Uchchala Jaladhi Taranga
Tava Subha Name Jage
Tava Subha Asisa Mage,
Gahe Tava Jaya Gatha
Jana Gana Mangala Dayaka Jaya He
Bharata Bhagya Vidhata
Jaya He Jaya He Jaya He
Jaya Jaya Jaya Jaya He.
Dear children,

This book will hopefully widen the horizon of your knowledge through social interaction and inspire you to apply the same in social contexts. I hope it will also empower you to take your own stand in the society.

This book is a window opening out to diverse branches of Social Science. It is imperative that you develop the ability to observe scientifically the regular phenomena of the universe and also to analyse rationally the problems that occur in the course of social dealing. You should maintain this ability throughout your life.

I wish and hope you will learn to discern our yesterdays, to dissect your today rationally and give life and shape to a hopeful tomorrow.

With loving regards,

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1

TIME ZONES AND TEMPERATURE ZONES
Let Us Make a Shadow Clock

Place a pole on your school compound where there is plenty of sunlight. Watch the shadow and note down the length of the shadow and the time every hour. When do you see the shortest shadow? Note the time. When does the shadow get longer? Mark the shadow and the time at one hour interval. Now don’t you know the time without a watch, just by standing on the ground? But shadows are not alike all through the year. The length and the direction will be different. Why is it so? You will have to create new shadow clock every 3 months. Why? Let us find out.

Day and Night

We feel that the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Is this because the Sun is moving or because the Earth is rotating?

- Examine this with the help of a globe. We can rotate the globe in two directions—to the right and to the left. When do you first see the sunrise on the east side of the continents? Discuss why we feel that the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

It is due to the rotation of the Earth that we feel day and night comes alternately. It will be always day on one side of the earth and night on the other side. Place the globe near a window in such a way that the day light falls on it and rotate it from west to east. Which place in India gets the sun's rays first?

Suppose schools function on the basis of the sun's overhead position in each region. Among Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgargh, Gujarat where will the schools start first? Where will they start last?

Longitudes
Observe the lines drawn across the globe connecting the North-South poles. You know that these are longitudes.

**Find out from the globe:**

- In which continent do you find the highest number of longitudes?
- Which are the countries through which the 0° longitude passes?
- Do you find any difference in the distance between the longitudes from the equator to the poles?

.............................................

**Hints**

- Train journey, Air travel
- TV-Radio programmes
- Country wide examinations

In order to solve such problems, we have set an Indian Standard Time based on one longitude.

The Indian Standard Time is set on **82½° East longitude**.

- Why is this longitude selected? Discuss.

In this manner, every country in the world has set their own standard time.

**Time Zones**

Earth takes 24 hours to complete a rotation from the West to East. In other words, it takes 1 hour to travel 15° longitude. In this manner, we can divide the earth into 24 time zones with 15° intervals. It is the 0° longitude which is known as the Greenwich Meridian, that is the basic line for setting time zones. This meridian goes through Greenwich, where the Royal British Observatory of England is situated. We feel the time getting increased or decreased by 4 minutes for 1 degree as we go east and west respectively of this line.

- Why do we feel the time increasing towards the east and decreasing towards the west?
- Countries like Russia, USA and Canada are having wide longitudinal extent. Find out the extent of these countries in the globe. It is
difficult to set a standard time by taking a longitude that passes through the middle of the country. Why? Discuss.

How different is the time of other places from the Greenwich Time? We can find this out from the map showing World Time Zones.

- The Earth needs 24 hours to complete one rotation (to turn 360°).
- 24 hours is equal to 1440 minutes (24 x 60 = 1440).
- Earth needs 4 minutes to turn 1°.
- What is the difference in time between the Indian Standard Time and the Greenwich Time? Why?
- If the Greenwich Time is 10 a.m. on Sunday, what would be the time in the longitudes given below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15°</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>9 a.m.</td>
<td>15°</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>11 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30°</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>8 a.m.</td>
<td>30°</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>12 noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45°</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>7 a.m.</td>
<td>45°</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>1 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60°</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>6 a.m.</td>
<td>90°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>135°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>165°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>180°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Identify the International Date Line in the globe. How does it differ from other longitudes in the globe?
- Does the International Date Line pass through any country? If it passes through a country, what would be the practical difficulties felt in connection with the time and day of that country?

Look at the picture. How did this confusion come between the two children crossing the 180° longitude?

**Let Us Make World Clock**

Cut two circles as shown in the picture. Place a protractor on the centre of each circle and mark the degrees as in the picture. Fix the smaller circle in such a way that it can rotate at the centre of the big circle on which the longitudes are marked. Time is marked in the small circle. Your World Clock is ready now. You can find out the time of any country from this chart.

- At what time can the following countries watch the live telecast of One day Cricket Match played in Sri Lanka at 9 a.m. on 30-01-2009?
  - Kenya • Australia • Mexico

**I got one day extra!**

**Where has one day gone?**

Saturday 10 p.m.  •  Sunday 10 p.m.
• What is the time by your watch now? Suppose it is 5.45 p.m.

• Bring the time by your watch in the small circle and the Indian Prime meridian of the big circle on a same line. (As in the picture)

• Can you now find out the time of other countries by looking at the World Clock? First find the longitude of the countries. Then find out the time of the following countries.
  - Japan  
  - Sri Lanka  
  - Brazil

**Find out from the globe:**

• Are all the latitudes marked as circle in each Hemisphere?
• Is there difference in the size of the circle as the degree of the latitudes increase?
• Name the biggest latitude.

**Latitudes, Longitudes and Measurement in Degrees**

You know that longitudes and latitudes are marked in degrees. Why?

Haven’t you noticed the plane of the Equator in the picture? Latitudes are drawn as angular measurement from the centre of the Earth. Each latitude of the globe is drawn at specific angular distance. The 40° North latitude is drawn in this manner in the picture given below.

Latitudes are the angular distance from the south or north of the equator,
considering the Earth’s centre as a plane surface. Since we take the Equator as the basic latitude, it is being considered as 0° latitude. All latitudes are parallel to the equator.

Some important latitudes are given below:

- Equator
- Tropic of Cancer
- Tropic of Capricorn
- Arctic Circle
- Antarctic Circle
- North and South Poles

- Draw a globe and mark the above latitudes.
- Observe a globe and find out the latitudes that pass through India.
- Identify the countries through which the tropic of Capricorn passes through.

The Inclination of the Earth

You know that the globe represents slanting Earth. What is the basis for saying that our big Earth is slanting?

If we draw a line across the centre of the Earth, connecting the north and south poles, we can call it as the axis of the Earth. Notice at the inclination of the axis of the globe. On the basis of the plane of rotation of the Earth, we can say that the axis has 66½° inclination in other words 23½° inclined from the perpendicular of the plane of rotation. Note this inclination in the globe.

The Earth Revolving Around the Sun

As the Earth rotates on its axis, it also goes around the Sun in an elliptical path. It takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution around the Sun. But we consider 365 days as a year and one extra day is added to the Calendar every fourth year (6 hrs. x 4 = 24 hrs = one day) as a corrective measure. Thus we have 29 days in February in every 4 years. This is called a ‘Leap Day’ and the year is called a ‘Leap Year’. A leap year occurs every four years to help synchronize the Calendar year with the solar year, or the length of time it takes the earth to complete its orbit about the Sun, which is about 365¼ days.

- How many leap years have been there after your birth?
Seasons

Do we feel the same amount of heat or cold round the year?

Certain months are hotter than the other. Likewise we feel colder in certain months.

**Seasons in Northern Hemisphere**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Seasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May, June, July</td>
<td>Summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, September, October</td>
<td>Autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, December, January</td>
<td>Winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, March, April</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Our Summer Season**

The slanting Earth revolves around the Sun. Earth revolves around the sun in May, June and July as shown in the picture.

Examine the picture and find out in which hemisphere the following seasons prevail during the months of November, December and January?

- Summer Season
- Winter Season
- In which part of the Earth do we have continuous daylight for 6 months?
- Where do we feel continuous night for 6 months?
- The seasons are not the same in the two hemispheres. What are the reasons for this?
Examine the globe and find out:

- Give the names of five countries where it is winter season when it is summer in India.

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Summer Season in Northern Hemisphere

Haven't you understood from the above picture that day and night are not equal in the two hemispheres? The days are longer during the summer season when moving from the equator to the North Pole. Examine the chart given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Duration of the day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0°</td>
<td>12 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17° North</td>
<td>13 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41° North</td>
<td>15 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49° North</td>
<td>16 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63° North</td>
<td>20 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66½° North</td>
<td>24 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67° 20' North</td>
<td>1 Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90° North</td>
<td>6 Month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The duration of the day in different latitudes during summer season in North Pole is clear from the chart. Can you find out the duration of the day in different latitudes in Southern Hemisphere during the same period?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Duration of the day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17° South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41° South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49° South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63° South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66½° South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67° 20' South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90° South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Difference in the Availability of Sunlight

As we go further South or North from the equator, we feel difference in the duration of days and nights. These differences are felt more in the polar regions. The days and nights will be almost of the same duration in equatorial region (12 hour nights and 12 hour days).

- Is it the equatorial region that gets more sunlight throughout the year? Or is it some other region? Discuss.

Polar Regions

A student from Greenland writes:

Most part of my country is covered with heavy snow round the year. As vegetation, we can spot only a few trees and moss. The area which has heavy snow covering is called ‘Thundra’. We live in the less snowy coastal regions ~6°C is the normal temperature here. But it is even colder as you go further north towards the North Pole. 7°C is the highest temperature we get during the summer.

Only a few animals like Polar Bear, Reindeer etc. survive here. Whales and Zeals live in the seas. We catch small fish for food.

Have you heard of houses built using snow blocks? In olden days, we Eskimos mainly used to live in these types of houses called Igloo.

- Compare the summer and winter temperatures of the coastal Greenland with that of your area.
• Flora and fauna are very limited in the polar regions. What could be the reason?

• Penguin is not included in the list of species living in the Greenland. In which part of the poles do they live? Discuss and spot the land of penguins in the globe.

Equatorial Region

A student from Indonesia says:

Thick and dense forest is a peculiarity of our region. We get heavy rains and hot summer. It usually rains in the afternoons throughout the year. We have a variety of plants and animals here.

As we don’t experience dry weather throughout the year, there is no special season for the leaves to fall. New buds blossom and leaves fall throughout the year. So the dense forests are called evergreen forests. There are mangroves and marshy lands in the coastal areas.

Rice is our main produce in the plains. Spices like coffee, tea, cardamoms, clove and tobacco have special place among our crops.

• Discuss how the lack of sunlight in the poles and the availability of it in the equatorial regions play a significant role.
Temperature Zones

You understood that the main reason for the changes in seasons is the fact that we do not get sunlight equally in all parts of the world. You also realized that the changes in seasons are not similar in all parts of the world.

The poles are covered with snow, where the Sun does not set for 6 months. Here the Sun's rays are mild.

We can divide the Earth into 3 temperature zones according to the sunlight received round the year.

1. The region from $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North to $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ South is known as Tropical Zones.
2. The region between $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North to $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North and $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ South to $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ South is known as Temperate Zone.
3. The region between $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North to $90^\circ$ North and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ South to $90^\circ$ South is known as Frigid Zone.

Mid-Latitude Region

A student who comes from Greece:

We have mild temperature in our country. We have long cloudless summer. The winter is mild and comfortable. Trees shed leaves during the autumn which falls just before winter. Red, orange and yellow leaves scatter all over the place like a bed.

The spring before summer is a pleasant one. Flowers bloom and birds make their nest in the branches. We have a lot of grasslands. We have grapes, orange and lemon orchards too.

We cultivate wheat and barley. But Greece is best known for its olive trees. We export olive oil to various countries.

- We assume that there are four seasons. Which of the following places experience the four seasons clearly?
  - Equatorial region
  - Poles
  - Mid latitude region
• How do $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, $90^\circ$ latitudes get their importance? Discuss.

**Examine the globe and find out:**

• Are there continents that spread across the three temperature zones?

• In which temperature zone do the majority of continents spread?

• Names of some countries are given in the table below. Find out the temperature zones to which they belong.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Country</th>
<th>Temperature Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a year, the apparent movement of the sun is maximum towards Tropic of Cancer in the north and upto Tropic of Capricorn in the south. In between this shift the sun crosses the Equator twice (on 21 March and 23 September). These are called Equinoxes. During this shift the sun comes vertically over the Tropic of Cancer on June 21 and over Tropic of Capricorn on December 22. There are Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice respectively.

On 21 June the Sun moves north and reaches above the Northern Hemisphere. Then the Sun rays fall vertically on the Northern Hemisphere. This is summer solstice in Northern Hemisphere. After that the sun moves south and on December 22 reaches the Southern Hemisphere. Then the sun rays fall vertically on the Southern Hemisphere. This is considered as Winter Solstices in the Northern Hemisphere.

In fact, is this change due to the motion of the sun?

Some important dates during the evolution of the Earth on its axis (days on which sun’s rays fall vertically).
This is because the sunrays fall vertically on regions between the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere while rotating elliptically in $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ slant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Known as</th>
<th>What happens</th>
<th>Results in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 21</td>
<td>Equinox</td>
<td>Sun comes vertically over the equator</td>
<td>Equal days and nights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21</td>
<td>Summer Solstice</td>
<td>Sun comes vertically over the Tropic of Cancer</td>
<td>Longer days in the Northern Hemisphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 23</td>
<td>Equinox</td>
<td>Sun comes vertically over the Equator</td>
<td>Days &amp; nights of equal duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 22</td>
<td>Winter Solstice</td>
<td>Sun comes vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn</td>
<td>Longer nights in the Northern Hemisphere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the table given below considering the change in the position of the sun and the change in the duration of the days in the two hemispheres.

[Put a tick mark (√) near the appropriate answer].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Duration of the night in the Northern Hemisphere</th>
<th>Duration of the night in the Southern Hemisphere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gets Longer</td>
<td>Gets Shorter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 21 to June 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21 to September 23rd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 23 to December 22nd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 22 to March 21st</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You have made a shadow clock in the beginning of the lesson. You were told that you cannot use it all round the year and that you will have to change it every three months. Discuss the reason for it and prepare a note on it.
2

KUTTANAD
THE BACKWATERS AND THE
LIFE OF THE PEOPLE
Kerala State lies along the Arabian Sea Coast in the southern tip of the Indian Sub-continent.

Diversity in landscape and climate are the specialties of Kerala. Kerala has acquired worldwide renown for her spices. Because of this, from early period onwards, many foreign countries had trading relations with Kerala.

There are many factors which helped the growth of spices. One of them is the landscape.

Kerala is the region situated between the Western Ghats in the east and Arabian Sea in the west. The topography of Kerala can be divided into coastal area, midland and highland, about which we have learnt already. In these areas, the main source of livelihood of the people was agriculture.

The Tribes of the highland, agriculturists of the midland and the fishfolk of coastal land are all making use of the diversity of the nature for their livelihood. Kuttanad is a region that generally differs from other regions of Kerala. Let us now examine how the people of Kuttanad found their livelihood.

**Paddy Fields in Kuttanad**

Vembanad Lake is the biggest backwater in Kerala. Kuttanad spreads over the land of the back waters. More or less half of the area in Kuttanad is lying below sea level. The rivers Pamba, Muvattupuzha, Meenachil, Manimala and Achankovil flow through Kuttanad and join the Vembanad Lake. During monsoon,
these rivers bring large amount of water to the Vembanad Lake, causing the floods in the Kuttanad region. During summer, the flow of fresh water decreases and saline water enters the low-lying regions from the sea. The salinity causes scarcity of drinking water and damages agriculture. People of Kuttanad called this "Oruvellam". Because of the above said reasons agriculture in Kuttanad difficult both during summer and monsoon.

**Traditional Methods of Agriculture in Kuttanad**

The cultivation was taking place once in two or three years. They were cultivating only seeds of paddy like Chambavu and Karutha Chara, which take time to grow and harvest. Elevated bunds were made to strengthen the borders of the field subjected to water logging. Later, water in the paddy field was drained. Prior to the arrival of the present pump sets, water wheels were used for draining. A group of eight to ten persons were given this task. They worked on the wheel for long hours, and sometimes they had to work day and night continuously to drain water from the paddy fields. In order to avoid the monotony of operating the water wheels they would sing songs.

Sprouted seeds were sown in this prepared paddy field. At a time when pesticides were not used, pests were eliminated using different methods. Water was made to fill the paddy field. When the seed sprouted, water level was made in such a way as to allow the tip of the paddy leaves to be seen above the water level. All the pests used to come and gather at the tip of the leaves. Then they would be beaten with a broomstick and gathered in a basket called "wormbasket".
Since Kuttanad is immersed in backwater, it was not suitable for cultivation. The life of people developed through the continuous efforts they made to make the land cultivable. With the sincere co-operation and solidarity of the people in the construction of bund and in draining of land, they could make the land rich in agriculture.

The black soil of Kuttanad is suitable for the cultivation of paddy. The fertility of the soil was multiplied by the organic waste brought by the rivers. The high yield which is not possible in other regions encouraged the farmers to take the risk of cultivating the soil.

- Discuss the factors that encouraged farmers to face adverse circumstances and cultivate in the land.

Janmi-kudiyan (landlord-tenant) system was followed in Kuttanad. The lives of agricultural labourers who were toiling like slaves was always filled with misery. The janmi-kudiyan relation was based on caste system. Some specific tasks in agriculture were given to women alone. All the janmis had adiyalar (bonded labourers) and were called "Onappanikkar".

The agricultural labourers used to receive paddy and money in advance. This practice was known as "Velakkadam". In return they worked throughout the year for the janmi. Apart from the agricultural work, they were made to do menial jobs like milking the cows, collecting the cow-dung, bathing the cows etc. They used to work from dawn to dusk. Often the janmis would punish them severely.

It was through Vemband Lake that the transporting of the trade to Kochin, Allappuzha, and Kayamkulam took place. The commodities were sent to the trade centres through canoes via the backwaters. The canoes carrying commodities used to be robbed for a long time. During the period of His Highness Sree Moolam Thirunal of Travancore the robberies were prohibited by law on the basis of people's complaint.

**Travel Through Waters**

In general, most of the households had small canoes of their own. Even now one can see small canoes everywhere that connect the backwaters in Kuttanad. For travel, they were depending mainly on canoes. For the transportation of commodities they were using "Kettuvallam" even the households materials were brought through these canoes. Soap, indigo, needles, glass, knives and vessels were part of it. Instead of materials, egg of chicken and goose were given in exchange. Canoeists who sold the goods were called "Muttakkar".

Trip to Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi was possible through these backwaters. But now these areas are connected through road. Even today boat services of Kerala State Water Transport Corporation (KSWTC) are operational in Kuttanad.
Catching Fish from the Courtyard

Most of the houses in Kuttanad are built on the banks of rivers or canals. Canoes were essential for travel. Both the rivers and canals were rich in the availability of fish. Fish is one of the essential edible items of Kuttanad people. Each and every family used to catch fish from their own ponds and canals. When the water was drained for cultivation they used to get good catch. This was also a source of income for the landlords.

Growing Duck in the swamp and canal was another occupation of the Kuttanad people. Once the harvest was over, these Ducks; were brought to the paddy field. In the paddy field after harvest, there used to be the spilled grains of paddy and fish. This was the food for Duck. Duck growers from far-off places used to come to Kuttanad.

In several places of Kuttanad, people used to dip into the canal to collect shells. There are two types of shells in this area: white and black. The outer layer of the white shells was used for making cement. This can be seen in places like Kumarakom.

Black shells are plenty in the areas like Thanneermukkam and Muhamma. Net fitted in metal ring at the end of the bamboo stick is used for collecting shells. Collection of shells by plunging into the backwaters is rare today.

Immersing the coconut husk into the backwater soaking it to become soft and then beating it nicely to make coir is also another occupation in this area.

Fish, meat, goose eggs and shell are important food items of the Kuttanad people.

- Apart from cultivation, how was the Vembanadukayal used by the
people of Kuttanad? Collect the details and prepare a seminar paper.

• Fishing
• Goose rearing

Changing Kuttanad

Changes in Kuttanad started with the expansion of the agricultural land by filling the backwaters. Worldwide changes that took place in the agrarian sectors have affected Kuttanad too. Instead of using water wheels for draining water kerosene pump sets were used.

Digging Backwaters

"Kayal Kutthu (digging backwaters) starts at the auspicious time selected, with prayer to the ancestral deities, by lighting lamp and offering vessel full of rice (Nirapara)

Workers move in the canoe with utensils and materials like coconut..."
stick, bamboo splits and sickle and iron rods. They move forward adventurously not giving any heed to the roaring waves and the flashing wind. It is their adventure and their hard labour that made the reclaimed kayal land possible. Like this, many thousands laboured to reclaim several backwater lands.

Courtesy: N.K. Kamalasanan “Kuttanadum Karshaka Thozhilali Prasthanavum”

In Travancore planters started aiming at export during the 19th century. But this attempt affected the self-reliance of food security. Government tried some measures to solve this shortage. Rice was imported from Asian countries well known for rice production and tapioca cultivation was encouraged. The paddy cultivation in Kuttanad spread to many other places. Apart from this, backwaters were reclaimed in abundance.

In order to improve the cultivation in Kuttanad, entry of saline water and the flood, had to be controlled. Before Independence itself, such measures were discussed. Thottappilli Spillway in 1951 and the Thanneermukkam Bund in 1955 were the measures implemented for resolving the problem.

**Thottappilli Spillway**

This project was designed as a permanent solution to the flood situation in Kuttanad. The programme was envisaged in such a way that flooded waters from Pamba, Manimalayar and Achankovil were diverted to the sea before it reached Vemband Lake. The construction of the spillway ended by 1955.

**Thanneermukkam Bund**

The saline water from the sea that enters the Vembanattu backwaters during summer spoiled the cultivation in Kuttanad. More than one crop is possible if one can control this saline water entry. This was the aim when the Thanneermukkam regulator was planted in between Thanneermukkam and Vechoor which is the narrowest area of the backwater. The construction was over by 1974. With this, it was possible to close the regulator of shutters during December-June when the saline water enters, and then open it during the monsoon.

Once the Thanneermukkam bund and spillway became operational two crops were possible in Kuttanad. The widespread use of tractors, electric pump sets, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and high yielding variety of seeds made the production increase at large. More areas became cultivable. The standard of living of the people of Kuttanad also increased.

- How did the Thottappilli Spillway and Thanneermukkam Bund help the paddy cultivation in Kuttanad? Find out and prepare a note.
- Saline water entry • Flood

**The Social Structure of Production**

When the water wheels were replaced by pump sets, naturally there was a change in the social relations as well.
Chapter - Two

KUTTANAD - The backwaters and the life of the people
The labourers who were working on the wheels were not the same workers who operated the pump sets. For this workers were hired by the company from outside. The workers wearing trousers and shirts were given good wages and food by the landlords. During the early days the catch of fish while draining water also was given to such workers. But later, people of Kuttanad started operating the pump set themselves. But they were not given the respect and wages given to the company labourers.

The social reform movements of the 20th century influenced Kuttanad too. You have studied about these movements in previous classes. Denial of rights on basis of caste was questioned. People from different sections united for getting education, better employment and hike in wages. During 1920s the coir workers also joined the union.

By 1930, the caste hierarchy underwent changes. Still in the Kuttanad area that traditional customary practices prevailed for some time. After the Government of Kerala passed the Land Reform Bill fixing the ceiling of cultivable land that can be held by an individual, the janmi-kudiyan relations underwent a total transformation.

- Find out the influence of the growth of science and technology in the Kuttanad cultivation, and prepare a discussion note.
  - Pump sets
  - Fertilizers
  - Pesticides
Farmer of Today
Tomichan is a farmer in Kuttanad. His family has been living there for generations together. Please listen to him explaining about the cultivation then and now:

"Today farmers have tractors and harvest machines for agriculture. This was not the situation earlier. One could have only 14-20 'Meni' crop, even if one strained to the maximum ('Meni' is the measure of paddy harvested for one 'Para' of seeds). Now we get more than 30-40 menis. In those days we used to get many labourers but now we are not getting any agricultural workers. Earlier, traveling was a big problem for the people of Nedumudi. Now with the construction of Allappuzha-Changanassery road this has been made easy.

Normally, in other parts of Kerala, shortage of water for cultivation used to be the problem. All the rivers and canals flow at a higher elevation than the paddy fields. Considerable effort is required to drain water from the field. Earlier, water wheels were used and today we have pump sets. Pump sets are quite common today. It is quite expensive also. But the government is giving one part of the cost as subsidy. Normally we dig deep moat for the free flow of water. A pump is fixed at the tip of the moat and water will be drained to the nearest river. All farmers in an area join together and drain water in a co-operative way.

It is easy to pump water to the paddy field. If the moat is opened, the field will be filled with water.

Most of the houses are on the banks of canals and backwaters. All the houses will have a small canoe. For the transportation of household commodities these canoes are commonly used.

Fish is a part of our livelihood. Karimeen, Vala, Chemmeen, Pallathy, Paral etc. were plenty. We throw the food for the fish and when it comes we used to take it with a trident shaped stick. The
number of fish has decreased now. The households have increased in number. Then the paddy field used to be filled with mud for building houses. Mud from canal and river was used for this purpose. Today raising the ground of the field is much easier. Soil is transported through lorry from the Eastern Ghats. Government has sanctioned reclamation of land up to 10 cents. But if this continues, I doubt that the Eastern Hill would soon be under the water of Kuttanad.

- Prepare a note on "Kuttanad then and now". What all can be included in this?
  - Method of Agriculture
  - Mehtods of Transportation

The Environmental Pollution Problems of Kuttanad

When the Thanneermukkam Bund was constructed, the southern part of the Vembanad Lake became fresh water sources and the natural flow of water was affected, resulting in the stagnation of water.

Chemical fertilizers and pesticides flowed to the stagnant backwaters and the water was polluted. This flow of chemical fertilizers to the backwaters resulted in the over growth and spread of African weeds. This adversely affected the natural environment of the backwaters. The canals and rivers filled with African fern are making the traffic through boat and canoe difficult. The soaking of the coconut husk in the backwater area also is creating environmental pollution.
The entry of saline water in the Vembanad Lake was good for the growth of river prawns and sea prawns. With the construction of Thanneermukkam Bund saline water entry was stopped but this has resulting in the decrease in the number of these prawns.

**Tourism**

Alappuzha, like Venice, is full of canals and backwaters and is known as "Venice of the East". Like mountains valleys and seashores Kuttanad backwaters also attracts tourists. "Kettuvallams" made for the tourists are the main attraction.

**Class Seminar**

We have now understood how human beings made use of nature in making their livelihood. We have learnt in the chapter how people of Kuttanad built their lives making use of the backwater land of the region. In what all areas have they progressed? Prepare a seminar paper and present it before your class.

- The fertility of the backwaters
- Flood
- Fishing
- Saline water entry
- Find out examples from your locality people who overcame the limitations and built their lives
- Water logging areas
- Hilly areas
- Sandy places.
3

People and State Government
Above are some visuals of a general election. At the time of election, there will be meetings and demonstrations throughout our country. Apart from this, small groups of campaigners visit houses requesting votes for their candidate. Both the candidates and their campaign workers engage in various activities to ensure that the voters cast their votes. The Election Commission also conducts campaigns through notifications in the media to make the people aware of the significance of franchise.

The whole official system will function vigilantly at the time of election.

Discuss in your class room the various activities on a polling day.

- Voter identification
- Exercising the voting rights

In all places in our country, the voter can't cast his/her vote freely. In many regions, obstacles in the form of violence, threat, bogus votes, booth capturing, influencing the voters by giving them money etc. take place. These undemocratic activities prevent many of the people from exercising their right to vote. Hence, the level of participation in the election process may not be the same everywhere.
See the picture of the electoral identity card issued by the Election Commission of India. Examine the voter identity card issued to the adult members of your family. What are the details on it?

• Why does the Election Commission publish this notification at the time of election? Can you analyse the reasons? Collect such notifications and use them for your analysis.

Election is an inevitable process in any democratic country. The people of a democratic country elect their own representatives directly. This is the most important feature of democracy. In India, people's representatives are elected for a period of five years. Hence elections will be conducted every five years. It is possible to dissolve the elected houses before the prescribed term. The period can also be extended at the time of emergencies.

Adult Franchise

Any Indian citizen who has completed 18 years of age can exercise vote in the election regardless of his/her caste, creed, religion, race, community, language and region. Adult franchise is the most important right conferred on a citizen in any democratic country. Exercising of franchise provides the citizens an opportunity to participate in the process of democracy.

Political Parties

Political parties form an inevitable factor in a democratic system. We have seen earlier how these parties prepare the voters to exercise their vote at the time of election. Many political parties function in our state. During election they contest each other for winning votes. They can participate in the electoral contest either as single parties or as alliances. These parties campaign for their candidates. Each of these parties will be having its own election manifesto. It is through this manifesto that they publicise their programmes they will implement if they are elected to power. They also highlight before the people their achievements while they were in power. Each party tries to attain people's support and win the election in this manner.

Political parties function by mobilising people and attain power through their support. When they are not in power, their propaganda will be based on the failures of the ruling party.
Any Indian citizen who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in an election. But she/he has to fulfil some conditions to contest for the election. We will discuss it later. Support of recognized political party is not essential for contesting in the election. Candidates who contest without the support of political parties are called independent candidates.

- Let us now enquire about the election process that took place in our state recently. We have learnt about the activities of the political parties and the Election Commission at the time of election. Did they do the same things during this election also? Find out as many facts as possible by using the assistance of adult members in your family. You can also search magazines and newspapers. Sort out the information thus collected and prepare notes.

**Political Parties**
- Preparing the list of candidates
- Publishing the election manifesto

**Election Commission**
- Announcing the election
- Receiving the nomination

How are the people's representatives elected? You have your school parliament election in your school. Collect materials related to these elections and also the school parliament thus formed on the basis of the election. Write a note, "My School Parliament"

**State Legislative Assembly**
It is the assembly elected by the people of the state. How do the people elect their representatives? Can all the voters together elect all the representatives? Or does each region have its own elected members?
Kerala is divided into 140 legislative assembly and 20 Lok Sabha constituencies. Boundaries of each of these are determined in such a way that the population in each will be almost equal. Constituencies will be delimited from time to time on the basis of the increase in population. Recently they were delimited on the basis of the 2001 census.

- With the help of the map given above, find out your Lok Sabha constituency. View this map and make a list of the Lok Sabha constituencies in Kerala. Find out the district it belongs to.
- Make a list of assembly constituencies included in your Lok Sabha constituency.
- What are the changes that have occurred in the boundaries and the names of these constituencies? Write them down.

**Reservation Constituencies**

In the legislative assembly, some of the constituencies are exclusively reserved for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe sections of the society. This is to ensure their representation in the assembly. The reservation constituencies are determined on the basis of the population of these sections.

**Anglo Indian Reservation**

If the Anglo Indian sections of the population are not properly represented in the legislative assembly, the Governor can nominate one member from this section. The Governor acts on the advice of the ministry. The membership in the assembly will then be 141.

- Find out the reservation constituencies from the map of the Lok Sabha constituency.
- Have you studied about the reservation poling in the three-tier Panchayat system? How does this differ from reservation in legislative assembly? Do you think it necessary to provide reservation to categories which are exempted in this? Discuss in your class.

**Let us find out:**

- Assembly constituencies
- Representative (whether independent or not)
- Party
- Party symbol

You can find out this information regarding your assembly constituency. Write them in a note book. Record the changes that have occurred from time to time.

**Electoral Symbols**

The Election Commission grants electoral symbols to all the recognised political parties. Candidates who contest under their banner use the symbols during election. The Commission provides symbols for the independent candidates also.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Almirah</th>
<th>Bat</th>
<th>Gas Stove</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bucket</td>
<td>Balloon</td>
<td>Apple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Some of the election symbols granted to the independent candidates by the Election Commission)
These symbols are also inscribed on the electronic voting machine along with the name of the candidate.

Picture of an electronic voting machine which is used in election is given below. Note the electoral symbols given along with the names of the candidates.

- How does one cast vote using the electronic voting machine? Enquire and find out.

**Oath Taking**

The Governor appoints one of the members as the Temporary Speaker. This is to facilitate the members of the Assembly to take oath. The Speaker thus temporarily appointed is called Protem Speaker. The Protem Speaker presides over the first meeting of the legislative assembly. The Members elected to the legislative assembly take oath in front of the Protem Speaker. After this, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker will be elected from among the Members who have taken oath.

### The Speaker

The Speaker presides over the Assembly when it is in session. In his/her absence, the Deputy Speaker takes charge of the responsibilities.

Find out the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the current Legislative Assembly in our State.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Kerala Legislative Assembly (1957-1959)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Members - 126</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruling party</strong></td>
<td><strong>Opposition party</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P.I</td>
<td>- 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>- 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim League</td>
<td>- 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>- 65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11th Kerala Legislative Assembly (2001-2006)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Members - 141</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruling party</strong></td>
<td><strong>Opposition party</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.N.C</td>
<td>- 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim League</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.S.P (B)</td>
<td>- 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Congress (M)</td>
<td>- 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Congress (B)</td>
<td>- 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Congress (Jacob)</td>
<td>- 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.S.S.</td>
<td>- 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.M.P</td>
<td>- 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>- 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>- 101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tables showing the strength of various legislative assemblies in Kerala during different periods are given above. Analyse this table and find out the changes that took place. Prepare a note.

- Change in the strength of members
- Changes in political parties
- How many members’ support was needed in each Assembly to ensure simple majority?

Simple Majority

Half the number of total members plus one will make simple majority.

Before the election, the political parties which share similar opinions may form political alliance. They face the election Unitedly and to win power. Sometimes, such alliances are formed after the election. The first coalition front came into being in Kerala in 1967.

- Which are the political alliances that exist in Kerala at present? Find out the parties included in each of them?

Find out whether the local self administration in your area is coalition.

How do the elected representatives fulfil their responsibility to the people? Let us view the activities of the assembly in order to understand this.

Through Legislation...

The paddyfields and water bodies in our state are being reclaimed fast. This is done mostly in the name of urban development, transportation facilities and for the construction of houses and building complexes. Our natural water resources are fast disappearing due to this. If this continues for long, Kerala will be facing severe water scarcity. Disappearance of waterbodies may cause grave environmental problems.

Kerala Legislative Assembly has passed the aforesaid legislation for resolving this issue.
Legislative assembly members will point out the adverse impacts of the proposed legislation. They will find out the difficulties which will be faced by the people. These will be brought to the notice of the assembly and necessary
amendments will be made. The bill formulated by the executive body may be discussed in the Assembly and amendments are made.

After detailed discussions, additions and deletions the Assembly will approve the Bill. Then the bill will be submitted to the Governor for his assent. The Bill becomes Law when it is approved by the Governor.

- Find out whether the people in your locality face any grave issues similar to those referred above? Do you think legislation can solve the problem? Discuss in your classroom.
- Awareness programmes
- Alternative arrangements
• Ideal punishment for the law breakers

Apart from legislation, what are the methods sought by the members of the assembly to solve problems faced by the people?

**Question Hour**

The first one hour of the legislative assembly proceedings is set aside for questions and answers. Question hour is meant for asking questions, seek information and to present before the assembly the complaints which are important to the general public. Questions to be presented in the assembly should be given to the Speaker in advance. Questions which are marked star are to be directly answered in the assembly itself. After the minister’s answer, members can ask sub-questions also. It is the Speaker who permits the sub-questions.

• See the legislative assembly questions and answers given here. You can use the assembly for solving many of the social issues in your locality. Find out three such issues in your locality, which could be placed before the legislative assembly. Discuss these issues with other students in the class. On the basis of this discussion, trace other issues and form questions which could be presented in the assembly. Using these questions, conduct a question hour in the class.

**Financial Powers**

The expenditure of finance of the state is as important as legislation. No taxation should be imposed upon the people without the approval of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly can control the executive branch in financial matters. The finance allowed according to the annual budget of the state could be spent only after presenting it in advance before the Assembly and getting its approval.

• Collect from the newspapers the news related to the Assembly when it is in session. Also find out the various functions of the Assembly. Discuss them in the class and write notes.
  • Legislation
  • Question hour
  • Financial Powers

• How do the Legislative Assemblies safeguard the rights of the voter? With the help of the news media, analyse the functioning of the Legislative Assembly. Present your findings in the class.

**Executive Branch of Government**

Governor is the head of the executive branch of the State Government. Governor is appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Central Ministry. The term of office of the Governor is for 5 years. She/he is assisted in administrative matters by the Chief Minister and other members of the council of ministers. The Governor functions according to the advice of the council of ministers. The real powers
are vested in the Chief Minister and the other ministers.

The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party or of the coalition front as the Chief Minister. The other ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. Chief Minister is the leader of the legislative assembly. The Chief Minister and the ministers are accountable to the Legislative Assembly.

For the convenience of administration, ministers are given charge of various departments. But the council of ministers function with collective responsibility. Resignation of the Chief Minister means the resignation of the council of ministers. The Chief Minister can also ask for the resignation of the ministers if their functioning is not satisfactory. The Chief Secretary and other officials assist the ministry in day-to-day administration.

Haven't you studied about the administrative system from the Village level to the District level?

Chief Minister is the connecting link between the State Governor and the ministers. The person elected as Chief Minister should be a member of the legislature. If the person who takes the post of Chief Minister is not a member of the legislature, she/he should get elected to the legislative assembly within six months. If she/he cannot do this, she/he will lose the post as Chief Minister. This provision is applicable to other ministers also if they are appointed without membership in the legislature.

The Legislative Assembly can on various occasions interfere with the functions of the council of ministers. The members of the assembly can seek information from the executive and can also critically examine the functioning of the ministers. If the ministry is functioning against the interests of the people, it is possible to present no-confidence motion in the assembly and to discuss and before expose the assembly the activities of the Government. If the no-confidence motion is passed in the assembly, the council of ministers will lose power.
The Ministries functioning against the interests of the people and the parties which give support to them could be forced to step down.

- Collect information regarding the responsibilities of the Governor, Speaker and Deputy Speaker and about the portfolios of the Chief Minister and other ministers. Prepare notes and present them in your class.

During the election, political parties give many promises to the people. They fulfil these promises when they come to power. At the time of policy decisions, the ministers take into consideration the promises made before the election. But if these promises are ignored, people may defeat the candidates of these parties in the next election. To put it briefly by the people react towards the political parties and their candidates who do not keep their election promises.

**Project**

- Your school receives various benefits from the Government. These are part of the welfare activities of the Government. Let us enquire into them. Arrange an interview with your headmaster/mistress. Find various services received by your school from the Government. From which departments do we get these services? Which are the other areas that need help? Prepare a memorandum to obtain them and present it to the authorities.

- Collect pictures of Governors, Chief Ministers and Speakers who were in power in Kerala since 1957. Prepare short notes about them.
4

Colonisation and Resistance
Since ancient times India had overseas trade relations with Arabs, Greco-Romans and Chinese. The Europeans established supremacy over the overseas trading activities by the 16th Century A.D. The important European powers of this period were Portugal, France, Holland, Britain and Spain. They competed with each other to establish their dominance over the newly conquered colonies like India.

When one country establishes its supremacy over the market and economy of another country the latter will become the colony of the former. The most successful country in the process of colonization was Great Britain.

The invention of new machinery in England accelerated the growth of industrial production. It led to the requirement of a large quantity of raw materials for the commodity production and new markets for the sales of commodities. At that time India was one of the wealthiest countries in Asia. Most of the territories in India were controlled by the Mughal Dynasty. Europeans entered into commercial interaction with India. The British relations with India began with their representative William Hawkins's meeting with the Mughal Emperor Jahangir and he obtained permission for trade. Later, Britain gained supremacy over Indian trade and also they established their sovereignty in India for about two centuries.

- Look at the political map of India. Find out which country controlled most of the trading centres in India.
India Becomes a Colony

After the collapse of Mughal Empire in 17th Century A.D., there emerged many small local states. The conflict between these states made it easy for the British and by influencing these rulers of the state they secured their needs. Gradually they gained control over these territories.

Famous historian R.C. Dutt explains the depth of the drain of Indian wealth under colonial rule.

"Verily the moisture of India blesses and fertilises other lands the most prosper nation on earth will soon know the horrors of famine. A nation prosper if the sources of its wealth are widened, and if the proceeds of taxation are spent among the people and for the people."

Source: Economic History of India Under British rule, Vol.II.

The Ways of Exploitation

British needed to spend a large amount of money for the maintenance of Indian administrative system. They realised the money for this from the Indians themselves through various methods. East India Company plundered the wealth of India and transferred it to England through the export of the raw materials and the import of manufactured commodities. By using transport and communication facilities they intensified the extent of exploitation.

The East India Company established their power at first in Bengal. The English in Bengal began to build a fort in Kolkota without the permission of Bengal Nawab, Siraj-Ud-Daula. It provoked the Nawab and led to the first conflict with the British and the Nawab of Bengal. The shrewd company officials induced Mir Jaffir, the commander-in-Chief of the Nawab to come to their side. The battle between the company and the army of Siraj-Ud-Daula took place at Plassey in 1757. The English army won the battle effortlessly. Later colonialists declared Mir Jaffir as the Nawab of Bengal. But Mir Jaffir could not meet his commitments that he made with the Company. Then he was dethroned and his relative Mir Kasim secured the position of the Nawab of Bengal. He also gave bribes to the Company to ascend the post. The fate of Kasim was also not different from his predecessors. Gradually, Britain gained the control of the Indian sub-continent.

Diwani of Bengal

After Plassey Battle Company had obtained the Diwani, i.e, the right to collect the revenues of the province of
Bengal. For this the Company signed a pact with Mughal Emperor. They collected large amount of money as Diwani from Bengal and gave only a nominal amount to the Mughal Emperor.

Control on Princely States

The British introduced many policies to bring Indian princely states under their control. Among these, the important one was Subsidiary Alliance System. According to this the Indian States entering into alliance with the British had to retain the British army in their territories. The states had to meet the expenses of the British army and their officials. The princely states which entered into alliance with the East India Company were finally compelled to disband their armies.

Another one is the theory of Doctrine of Lapse. Traditionally, if a ruler of a princely state died without having any heir, his property right would be transferred to his adopted son or daughter. But, according to the Doctrine of lapse, the adopted heir had no right and the sovereignty, passed to the British Empire.

• Discuss the hurdles faced by the princely states who joined the Subsidiary Alliance.
• What were the advantage for the British by implementing the Subsidiary system?
• What kind of policies were adopted by British East India Company to establish their power in India?

Against Land and Peasant

Before the coming of the British, the peasants had their dues to the landowners in the form of their products. These landowners were called Zamindars. Under the British, the peasants lost their freedom to cultivate their lands. The British also took steps to collect the maximum taxes from the agricultural lands.

Land Revenue Policy

Lord Cornwallis, the Viceroy of British India introduced a new revenue system in the states of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This is known as Permanent Settlement. The Settlement was made with the Zamindars, who collected revenue from the peasants and handed over a fixed amount to the British. The Zamindars extracted exorbitant revenue from the peasants and became wealthy. The Company also received their share without any failure. But the condition of peasants, who were unable to bear the tax burden, was pathetic.

Ryotwari system prevailed in the Southern Provinces of British India. Under this system company collected revenue directly from farmers. But they did not provide any proprietary rights on the cultivating land to the peasants. The taxes were also very high.

Mahalwari system of the Northern and Central Provinces was another system of revenue collection. According to this system, the company collected taxes remitted by village heads or heads of joint families and not from the individual farmers. These land revenue systems were not favourable to the farmers. If the crops were destroyed or harvests declined due to adverse climatic conditions, the peasants were not given any reduction in their revenue demand.
The landlords of pre-colonial India imposed taxes on agricultural produce. If the crops were lost due to natural calamities, appropriate reduction was given to them. But English East India Company levied taxes in the form of liquid cash. In order to simplify the taxation process, all the lands were measured and *Pattas* were issued to the farmers. Taxes were calculated according to the extent of land. They had to pay a fixed amount and there was no relaxation even for crop failures. The peasants had to take loans from rural money lenders to pay their taxes. The indebted farmers were ill-treated by the Zamindars and the money lenders. The British court and police gave their support to the Zamindars and money lenders. The intensity of the exploitation faced by the peasants increased day by day and finally led to the clashes between landlords and peasants.

- Analyse the relation between peasant and agricultural land on the basis of following factors and prepare a note:
  - Landlordism
  - Revenue (taxes)
  - The revenue collecting agency
  - The allocation of Revenue
- Today governments collect revenue for various social welfare activities. Then what was the motive behind East India Company's collection of revenue? Did they have an intention similar to the modern governments? Discuss:
  - Money for administrative purposes
  - Procurement of raw materials
  - Transport facilities.

### Commercialization of Agriculture

Earlier, Indian cultivators produced items for daily use and some luxury goods such as silk. After Industrial Revolution, the peasants were compelled to produce raw materials like cotton and indigo necessary for industrial production. The British encouraged production aimed for the market. Commercialization of agriculture resulted in the emergence of intermediaries, who collected products from the cultivators and sold them in the markets. The cultivators were compelled to exchange their products at prices much lower than the market price. The decline of indigenous production brought about the entry of foreign goods. India became a market place for foreign goods.

### Peasants Towards Poverty

The climate changes and natural calamities adversely affected agricultural production. Peasants were forced to pay taxes even when there was no cultivation. The East India Company also introduced several taxes on essential commodities like salt, oil and kerosene. The craftsmen and weavers who lost their jobs as a result of the British policies sought and gained work in the newly formed plantations. The gap between the income and the liabilities of the peasantry and the labouring classes increased day by day. They were transformed into debtors. Even their homesteads were to be given to the money lenders to escape the debt burden.

- Discuss the problems faced by Indian farmers under British dominance.
• Compare British land revenue system and the existing revenue system. Ask your parents about the taxes they remit.

- Base
- Amount
- Method of revenue payment

**Miseries of Craftsmen**

The colonial rulers completely destroyed Indian handicrafts industry. The British made a policy to buy these products at a low cost and make a huge profit from the resale of them. Company curtailed rights of the craftsmen and weavers on the basis of certain conditions and compelled them to produce goods as per the demand of the Company at a low price. They were also barred from selling their products to others at a higher price. Thus stringent conditions were imposed on the artisans. They were also unable to compete with the industrial goods coming from Britain. The loss of power by the local rulers also adversely affected the artisans. This resulted in a reduction of demand for the products of the craftsmen and weavers, as the local rulers were their patrons and main consumers of these products.

- We have already discussed the problems faced by the craftsmen under the Company Rule. It is possible that the craftsmen in your locality are facing similar crises. Find out the problems faced by the craftsmen of your area, discuss them in the classroom and prepare a note. The points that may be included in the discussion are:
  - Raw materials
  - Market
  - Price

**The Spread of Famine**

The British completely disturbed the structure of Indian economy. The British policies turned the lives of the peasants upside down. The indebted farmers gave up agriculture. It affected production. People had no other source of income. It created the situation of famine within the country. But colonial government did not do anything to help the people struggling with starvation and death.

Read the following account of the Bengal famine by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel, 'Anandamath'

It was hot at Padachina even for a summer day. In this village were many houses, but not a soul could be seen anywhere. The shops were closed, and no one knew where the shopkeepers had gone. Even the street beggars were absent. The weavers wove no more. The merchants had no business. Philanthropic persons had nothing to give. Teachers closed their schools.
Then during the rainy season it rained plentifully. Not a drop of rain fell during the remaining months of the season. The rice fields dried into heaps of straw. Here and there a few fields yielded poor crops, but government agents bought these up for the army.

So people began to starve again. At first they lived on one meal a day. Soon, even that became scarce, and they began to go without any food at all. The crop was too scanty, but the government revenue collector sought to advance his personal prestige by increasing the land revenue by ten per cent. And in dire misery Bengal shed bitter tears.

Farmers sold their cattle and their ploughs and ate up the seed grain. Then they sold their homes and farms. For lack of food they soon took to eating leaves of trees, then grass and when the grass was gone they ate weeds. People of certain castes began to eat cats, dogs and rats.

Many fled from their homes, only to die of starvation somewhere else. Those that did not leave home died anyway. Fever, cholera, tuberculosis and smallpox reaped a rich harvest in human lives. Smallpox thrived most, for there was not a home where it did not claim some victims. Who was there to nurse the sick or to treat them? Alas, there were none to bury or to cremate the dead! Even in the wealthiest houses the bodies of men, women and children rotted unto decay.

Source: Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Anandamath

- There were 16 major famines in the country between 1770-1900. Now
such famines are rare in India. How are the policies implemented by our Governments different from those of the British?

Kings Who Lost their Power

The British applied many strategies to bring princely states under their control. They used strategies of force, threats and appeasement for this purpose. The Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse and the Permanent Settlement are a few among them. The British army conquered states like Bengal and Mysore, and annexed Sathara of Maharashtra, Nagpur, Udayapur in Rajasthan, Jaipur etc. without any battle or bloodshed.

A Justification for Annexation

They put forward many reasons to justify their acts of annexation within India. The most important one is their theory of civilizing mission in India. According to this theory, they claimed that Indians are like primitives following centuries old life style. They condescended to take upon themselves the civilizing mission in India and called it as the "Whiteman's burden"

Local Models of Resistance

India is a country that is proud of the contributions of brave patriots who have led several heroic struggles sacrificing their lives for the freedom of our nation. Several individuals and organisations participated in the prolonged anti-british protests.

Before the advent of organised struggles, many regional forms of resistance emerged against the British in different parts of country.

The Brave Virapandya

Virapandya Kattabomman was the ruler of Panchalam Kurichi of Tirunelveli in Tamilnadu. He strongly agitated against the British imposition of tax upon his subjects. He made several pacts with the British on the subject but they violated them. His archers failed to withstand British army's bullets and other modern weapons. Seeking a more secure hideout Virapandya moved to the interiors of the forest. The British army searched even the remote forest-zone but could not find Virapandya. Finally they offered one lakh rupees for his capture. To escape from the clutches of army, he changed his attire and visited his friend and king of Puthukottai. The greedy king of Puthukottai deceived him for the amount of one lakh offered by the British and the British hanged him on a tamarind tree in the village of 'Kayathar'.

The Warrior Pazhassi

Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja was the young prince of Pazhassiyil Padinjare
Proclamation of Veluthampi Dalawa

Thampi Velayudhan Chempaka Raman was the Minister (Dalawa) of King Balarama Varma of Travancore. On the basis of a pact signed between the British and Travancore in 1795, Colonel Macaulay was appointed as the Resident of Travancore by the Governor General. Macaulay maintained good relations with Veluthampi in the beginning as he was a good administrator. His strict and uncompromising attitude in matters of governance created him many enemies. The British increased the tribute levied from the state and pressurised the Government to remit the amount in full. To solve the problem of shortage of money in treasury, Dalawa decided to stop the payment of special wages of Nair troops. This created discontent among the soldiers and they started a rebellion.

When the rebels reached Trivandrum the enemies of Dalawa also joined them. The Dalawa requested the help of Kottayam near Kannur. Pazhassi acted as an ally of British in their Mysore invasions. The British offered in return the right to collect revenue in the Kottayam area. After the Mysore wars, Malabar came under the British and they failed to keep their promise. They gave the right to collect taxes from Kottayam to the King of Kurumbranadu. Provoked by this, Pazhassi blocked the whole revenue collecting system. The British proceeded to take action against Pazhassi. They tried to annexe Pazhassi’s territories to British India. Pazhassi Raja attempted to eliminate colonial power through guerilla warfare, with the assistance of his soldiers including Kurichyas, the tribal community of Wayanad, Nairs and Mappilas. Defeating Pazhassi was not easy for the British. Pazhassi went into exile in the Wayanad forest and continued his struggle from there. The British used spies to find the hideout of Pazhassi. In order to evade capture by his enemies, Pazhassi killed himself on 30 November 1805.
of the Resident and suppressed the rebellion with the assistance of the British army. The British army sent for the purpose halted at Kollam. When informed about the army rebellion, Lord Wellesley wrote a letter to Madras Governor demanding a new Act with Travancore. The main objectives of the Act was to include clauses for stationing the British army permanently in Travancore, increase the power of the king and to strengthen the British power in Travancore region. Accordingly, Macaulay discussed this matter with Veluthampi. Dalawa was in favour of making a act that facilitate the maintenance of the internal security of Travancore. He did not agree to the clauses for increasing the tribute. Due to continuous pressure from the British and the king the Dalawa decided to sign the agreement. The pact was confirmed on 12 January 1805 in the Fort of Anchuthengu.

Veluthampi tried his maximum to remit the arrears of tribute without burdening the people. He apprised Macaulay of the pathetic economic situation of the country. The Resident advised Veluthampi to disband the native army of Travancore and pay the arrears with the amount thus saved. But Veluthampi informed him that if the army was disbanded or their number decreased, it would be impossible to maintain peace or to collect tax arrears. The Resident began to interfere in all internal affairs of Travancore. He criticised the Diwan using abusive language and also demanded his dismissal.

**Kundara Proclamation**

“It is the nature of the English nation to get possession of countries by treacherous means and should they obtain ascendancy in Travancore they will put their own guards in the palaces, Sircar buildings, and the fort gates; destroy the royal seal, do away with honorific palanquins and other distinguishing marks; suppress the Brahmin communities and worship in pagodas; make monopolies of salt and every other thing; measure up and assert themselves as absolute owners of waste lands; impose exorbitant taxes on paddy lands, coconut trees, etc., get low caste people to inflict heavy punishments for slight faults, put up crosses and Christian flags in pagodas; compel intermarriages with Brahmin women without reference to caste or creed, and practise all the unjust and unlawful things which characterise Kaliyuga.

Let us, therefore, exert ourselves to keep off impending calamities such as those we have sketched above and endeavour so far as lies in our power that no disparagement or discredit may be imputed to us in guarding our homes, the charitable institutions, and the manners and customs of our land. The rest, of course, we must leave to the divine will. These measures which we have enumerated and incumbent upon us to adopt to defend ourselves against the action taken by the English.”

**Dalawa Thambi Chembakaraman Velayudhan**

Kundara 1 Makaram 984

- Prepare a chart containing important ideas in Kundara proclamation and make a presentation in your class room.

Veluthampi was well aware of the importance of popular struggles to eliminate the British force from the
country. In this particular context Dalawa established a centre in Kundara near Kollam where he made his historic Kundara Proclamation.

After the Kundara Proclamation the Travancore army revolted against the British army in Kollam. But the army of Travancore could not match the might of the British army.

Veluthampi with his brother, took asylum in Mannadi Temple in Kottarakkara. The combined army of Travancore and the British besieged the Temple. Before the army could capture him, he committed suicide to avoid a shameful death in the hands of British.

- We have now studied the mode of resistance against the East India Company through the stories of the struggles of Virapandyan, Pazhassi Raja and Veluthampi. Find out the common features in their struggles and prepare a note after discussion.

**Point of Discussion**

- Revenue Policy of the East India Company
- British policy of conquest
- Patriotism
Beginning of Organized Struggles

"It was the morning of 11th May 1857. The city of Delhi had not yet woken up when a band of sepoys from Meerut, who had defied and killed the European Officers the previous day, crossed Jamuna, set the toll house on fire and marched to Red Fort... The revolt of 1857 and unsuccessful but heroic effort to eliminate foreign rule, had begun."

Source: K. M. Paniker, India's struggle for independence Biplab Chandra (Ed.).

The soldiers under the East India Company expressed their strong discontent against oppressive policies of the British. The revolt within the British military camp that broke out in 1857 developed into a major anti-British uprising. The peasants, craftsmen, soldiers and local rulers who were discontented with the British policies joined this resistance. The first war of independence was the sum total of resistance by all classes of people.

Farmers in Uniform

Most of the soldiers belonged to the class of petty landowners. Like the ordinary people the landowners were also against the revenue policies of The British in their native villages.

A military officer had warned Lord Dalhousie about the possible consequences of his policies:

"Your army is derived from peasantry of the country who have rights and those rights were infringed upon.. you will no longer have to depend on the fidelity of the army... If you infringe the institutions of the people of India, that army will sympathise with them, for they are part of the population."

Source: Hariprasad Chattopadhyaya, Sepoy mutiny, 1857 - Social Study and Analysis

Underprivileged Among the Soldiers

The British army in India was a combined force of both Indian and British soldiers. But there existed an unjust level of discrimination between them. An Indian soldier of long experience did not get the power or position awarded to a fresh British soldier joining the army.

Wounded Religious Sentiment

The British wanted Indian soldier to engage in battle in far away lands by crossing the sea. According to Hindu beliefs, crossing the sea would result in excommunication from the caste. The order to remove turban and beard among the soldiers also offended the religious sentiments of certain sections for whom these were a part of their belief. Certain British Policies wounded the religious sentiments of Indian soldiers belonging to different sects.

In order to increase the armament strength, Enfield rifles were introduced by the British. There spread a rumour that the grease of cartridges used in the Enfield guns contained the fat of pig and cow. Before using the cartridges their grease had to be bitten off. The soldiers of Indian army that included Muslims, Hindu Brahmins and Rajputs. According to religious belief, pigs were forbidden to Muslims and Hindus of
India considered cow as their holy animal. So they refused to use the greased cartridges. This incident resulted in widespread anger and protest among the soldiers. This incident also incited the soldiers to unite against the British, irrespective of religion.

Resentment of the Local Chieftains

Along with the peasants, soldiers and craftsmen, the Rulers of Princely States also joined the revolt. Rani of Jhansi, the one who lost her power due to the British Act of Doctrine of Lapse, led a historic war against British.

In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, a 70 year old Zamindar. The British annexed all his property. It made him a rebel at the age of 70. He bravely fought against the British like a youngster.

Nana Sahib, was the another prince who lost his property according to the Doctrine of Lapse. He was the adopted son of Baji Rao II. After the death of Baji Rao, Nana Sahib did not get the right to inherit the property of his father. They curtailed the privilege of pension to him and exiled him and his family from Pune to Kanpur. Nana Sahib strongly protested against the action of the
British. Along with his loyal servant Thathia Thopi he led a guerilla war against the British.

Nana Sahib, one of the prominent leaders of freedom movement even in defeat, wrote some inspired words about the 1st war of independence of 1857 (p.88)

"I swear. I will make India free by kicking out the British by taking rebirth in another place."

- What are the reasons which brought people of different strata into the stream of freedom struggle? Discuss the factors and prepare notes

The rebels in Delhi formed a governing Assembly. It consisted of 10 members of which 6 were from military and 4 were among Common Assembly. According to the opinion of majority they ruled under the Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah II. This gave a political clout to the revolt.

Within days after the conquest of Delhi by the rebels, the revolt spread to other parts of the country like Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras, Bareili, Jagadeeshpur and Jhansi.

Traders and the intellignsia kept away from revolt. Some rulers considered the British as their protectors. They gave all support to the British by means of money and man power.

About 50% of the soldiers in the British Indian army were against the revolt. When the British recaptured Delhi, there were 3200 Indian soldiers along with 1700 British in the army.

**Only Mental Strength Against Military Strength**

How long can the antequated Indian weapons fight with modern weapons and the well developed communication methods used by the British? Even in such an unfavorable situation Indian army continued their resistance against the British force for about an year. It was only because of their determination and commitment.

The first war of independence came to a tragic end. The mutiny was suppressed by the British. Nehru describes the incidents in the following words.

"Henceforth and for many months afterwards the British crushed the revolt. In doing so they spread terror every where. Vast numbers were shot down in cold blood; large numbers were shot in to pieces from the mouth cannon; thousands were hanged on the way side trees. An English
General, Neill who marched from Allahabad to Cawnpore, is said to have hanged people all along the way, till hardly a tree remained by the road side which had not been converted into a gibbet. Prosperous villages were routed out and destroyed. It is all a terrible and most painful story."

Source: Jawaharlal Nehru, Glimpses of World History (P.58)

**Power Changes...Exploitation Continues...**

After the revolt of 1857 power to rule India was transferred from English East India Company to the direct rule of the British Queen. This paved the way for the British to exploit India more rigorously.

- Look at the map and try to locate the main centres of 1857 revolt and also find out the name of the State in present day India in which these places are located.

- Was the first war of independence really a failure? Could this revolt provide the necessary direction and energy for the later protests?

- What were the factors that led to the failure of the Indians and the success of the British in the 1857 revolt?
- Are there any general reasons for the revolt of 1857 and the local protests that took place prior to it?
  - The taxation policy of the British
  - Doctrine of Lapse
  - Subsidiary Alliance

- Organise a seminar on the anti-imperialist resistance in Kerala under the auspices of the social science club on the day of martyrdom of Pazhassi Raja.
5 Different Faces of Resistance
We have discussed the revolt of 1857 in the previous chapter. In this revolt both the local Chieftains and the people rallied against the British policies. When the administrative policies became widespread, protests began to be raised by all sections of people. This was transformed into popular agitations for the freedom of the nation. Peasants, Adivasis, workers and women played a significant role in the history of the anti-colonial struggles. Most of these agitations were organized regionally. Many of the struggles of tribes and peasants were anti-feudal and anti-renter in character. But the basic reason for this was also the unjustified revenue system imposed by the British. Anti-colonial agitation took place in many parts of India at different times. Thus, the stimulus for the agitations was the protest against the British policies and the exploitation of the landlords.

**Peasants in Struggle**

Peasants started to protest against exploitation and repression. The revolt of the Indigo cultivators of Bengal, Malabar rebellion and the rural revolt of Mathura are a few examples.

**Devi Singh of Mathura**

*Raya village* is situated near Mathura in Uttar Pradesh. Devi Singh was a revolutionary of this village. British revenue policies denied the property right on land for the Bhaiyya Community of Mathura. This created a favourable atmosphere for the intervention of moneylenders and tax collectors. People of Mathura turned against the moneylenders during the revolt of 1857, People of 14 villages around the "Raya village" joined together to resist the British. Devi Singh proclaimed himself as the 'peasant king'. A school in the village was his administrative centre. But this rule did not survive for long. The British troops from Agra entered this area, defeated and hanged him.

**Revots of the Indigo Farmers of Bengal**

Indigo used to dye clothes, was an agricultural product. The European industrialists stationed in Bengal compelled the peasants to produce the necessary Indigo for their factories. The factory owners came into contact with the peasants by giving a fixed amount as advance. The price paid to the Indigo farmers was lower than the market value. The peasants also lost their freedom to cultivate more profitable crops. The planters often used force to implement the agreement. For this, they appointed goondas. The British police and judiciary took the side of the planters.

The indigo - cultivators of Nadia District of Bengal conducted a mass protest and
they faced the *goondas* of the planters with country weapons. They refused to accept advance money and cultivate indigo for the planters. Later, revolt spread to all indigo-cultivating areas of Bengal. Peasants of Bengal resisted other threats from the planters, like rent increase and eviction. The planters began to close down factories. By the end of 1860, Indigo plantation in Bengal had come to a standstill.

**Peasant Rebellions of Malabar**

The Mappilas of Malabar organized many rebellions during the 19th and the first quarter of the 20th Century.

The major centres of Mappila revolt in the 19th century were located in the Eranad and Valluvanad Taluks of South Malabar. The living conditions of the peasantry in the region were no better than that in other parts of the country. Mappilas made their livelihood by obtaining lands on lease and doing waged labour. But they had to face frequent evictions by the landlords, which increased their hardship. The reasons for the rebellions that took place in the 19th Century were issues such as rent increase, eviction, and the oppressive policies of the landlords.
place during 1841 in Pallippuram and Mannur were the quarrels between landlords and tenants. The discontented Mappila peasantry revolted against the landlords and the British State during 1849 in Manjeri, 1851 in Kulathur and 1852 in Mattanur. The peasant struggles against the British continued during the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. British Government used stringent measures to suppress the rebellions. Mappilas heroically fought against the oppression and injustice of landlords and government. The last among these series of revolts was the Malabar Rebellion of 1921, which is considered to be one of the significant chapters in the freedom struggle.

- Find out the differences between Indigo revolt and other revolts.
- What are the common features of Peasant revolts?
- Evaluate the statement that the peasantry had conducted stirring resistance against British colonialism

**Tribal Uprisings**

Like the peasantry the tribes in India also were discontented. The tribals, who led a free life, were subjected to repression and exploitation with the advent of the British. The Colonial rule compelled them to shift to the interior forests. This made their conditions miserable. Thus revolts broke out in the tribal areas also. Important tribal uprisings of colonial India were led by the 'Santhals' of Jharkhand, Kols of Chottanagpur, and Mundas of Southern Ranchi.

**Ghonu of Chota Nagpur**

Kols were one of the dominant tribal groups in Chota Nagpur. The British revenue policy created discontent among the peasants of the area. The Government increased taxes many times between 1844 and 1882. Ghonu, an ordinary peasant of the region, took the initiative to unite the restive farmers and his activities enigmated the movement of the sipahis of Ramgadh in Chotta Nagpur against the British. For a while, Ghonu was the leader of the entire region. But the British subdued Ghonu through a military operation.

**Fighters on Hilltops**

The struggles of Kurichia community of Wayanad against the British revenue system are a really memorable incident in the freedom struggle. The taxes imposed by the British were too heavy for them to bear. In the name of the non-payment of taxes, the British confiscated all their property. The tax collectors made them work as slaves. The discontented Kurichiyas raised the flag of revolt against the British. Here also the final victory was for the British.

**Santhal Rebellion**

Santhals were a tribal community that lived between the areas of Bhagalpur and Rajmahal. They lived in the forests by hunting and farming. The British started establishing their rights over forest lands. Santhals withdrew to Raj-Mahal hills. There also they were unable to survive. The British continued encroachment of the hills with the help
of the local landlords. Santhals were reduced to slavery. The continued encroachments plundering and forcible occupation of land made their life miserable. The Santhal tribal leaders decided to revolt. They attacked the houses of the landlords, police stations and centres for constructing railway and mail wagons. More than 60000 Santhals participated in the rebellion. The British brutally oppressed the revolt and about 15000 Santhals lost their lives. Santhals observe 30 June, the day revolt began, as the day of struggle. 150 years after the rebellion, a tribal majority state was formed in India, named Jharkhand.

**Munda Revolt**

Mundas are a tribal group living in Southern Ranchi. They maintained collective ownership on land. The collective ownership was later shattered by the landlords, money lenders and merchants. They were forced to do bonded labour for the landlords. Birsa Munda, a tribal leader, organized an army of 6000 and fought against the British. The Munda revolts took place during the period 1898-99. The Mundas attacked British using bows and arrows, during the Christmas day of 1899. In January 1900, they attacked the police. But they were defeated by the police, who imprisoned their leader Birsa Munda. About 350 Mundas under went trial. 44 of them were hanged. In 1908, the British made some alteration on the existing tenant-law and forbade bonded labour. This was a belated recognition of the issues raised by the Munda rebels.

- What are the common causes for the tribal uprisings in different parts of India?
- What are the main differences between peasant revolts and Tribal revolts?

**The Early Working Class Struggles**

Towards the last decades of the 19th Century the labourers of Mumbai and Kolkata conducted agitations. Although the struggles were against the factory owners, they were the result of the British colonial policies. The Factory laws of 1881 and 1891 were framed by the legislation banning child labour and the laws related to the problems of women in the workplace. But the British did not ensure the strict implementation of these laws. The labourers were forced to work for 15 to 18 hours a day.

**Cotton-mill Labourers**

During 1884, Mumbai cotton mill workers conducted meetings and demanded the government to reduce the working hours. In 1890 they formed
Bombay Mill Hands Association to protect the rights of cotton mill workers. But it did not acquire the form of a Trade Union.

**Jute Mill Workers**

Most of the Jute mill workers were migrants from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Their life was miserable. People began to migrate from distant places to the Tea-plantations of Assam and the mines of Bihar and Bengal. In Bengal, struggles were taking against the slave-like labouring conditions in Tea-plantations under the leadership of Dwarakanath Ganguly.

Workers continued in the path of agitations to alleviate their problems. About 25 agitations took place between the period of 1882 - 1890 in major cities like Bombay and Madras. The rise in prices of essential commodities and the famine in Bengal imposed additional burden on the workers. The discontent among the workers increased due to problems like low-wages, extra work, prolonged working hours, unhygienic working conditions and the harsh behaviour of the employers. Along with these, they also had to endure the sides of the colonial rule.

**Women in the Struggle Front**

Women came into the platform of struggle even in those times when they were denied the right to enter the public space. This indicates the spirit of struggle among women. This is evident in the involvement of women in the 1857 struggle. Several women, apart from Rani Lakshmi Bai, participated in the 1857 struggle. They include Rani Tarabai, Begum Husrath Mahal and the queens of Ramgadh and Tulsipur.

There were 10 women delegates in the 1887 Bombay session of Indian National Congress. The presence of women is noticeable as the Indian Freedom Movement gathered momentum. Kadambani Ganguly commanded attention by giving a speech in Calcutta Conference of the Indian National Congress in 1890. A number of women participated in the extreme revolutionary activities of the period. Some of them were Santhi Ghosh, Beena Das and Kalpana Dutt.

**Madame Cama**

Madame Cama was born in a Parsi family of Mumbai. She started her activities with Indian National Congress and was later attracted towards the revolutionary extremists. She was the first person to put forward
the idea of self Government and she was the first person to hoist the flag of India in the international platform. This was a symbol of the aspirations of the Indian revolutionaries.

- Prepare a special issue on the topic: 'The popular anti-colonial protests in India'.
- In what way did the British-policies affect the lives of Indians? Discuss.
- Evaluate the context leading to the formation of anti-colonial protests in India.

India witnessed many anti-colonial protests from different groups of people. Most of them were concentrated in local areas but sharing many common characters. Make a comparison between the protests conducted by different groups and present the common features in the form of a seminar.
6

Indian National Movement
Faizabad Jail
1927 December 16

I have done my duty in the soil of India right or wrong? What I have done is based on my free will. My people can admire me or disregard me. But even the enemies can admire our attitude and bravery.

Brothers of Hindustan, join together for our nation irrespective of the religion you belong to. Don't quarrel with others. Live in peace with each other and become united. If not the assault of Hindustan's misfortune will fall on your necks and you are the reason for the slavery. There is a respect in my heart for you and even as I die I completely agree with your political goal. I aspired for an independent India which the poor would live in happiness and comfort and all would be equal. My comrades, my revolutionary brothers I am also proud indeed that being a true revolutionary. I am giving up my life.

My last salute for all of you
Does India get Independence

Your Brother
Ashfaqulla Khan

Ashfaqulla Khan, a revolutionary during the time of the freedom struggle. He led many struggles against British in association with the Hindustan Republican Association. Later, he was executed by the British. The above mentioned message was given by him to the people of his motherland just before the moment of execution.

- What do you understand from Ashfaq's letter? Discuss.

The impetus of first war of independence in 1857 created a new political consciousness among the Indians. From the inspiration of 1857 movement there emerged many local political organizations. Early members of these associations were the wealthy and aristocratic groups of society. Their main demands were administrative
reforms, participation of Indians in the Government and the spread of education. They presented the demands of Indians to the governing authorities by means of resolutions and memoranda.

**Organisations are Formed**

The development of national consciousness in India was the result of the direct and indirect policies adopted by the British. The excessive taxation imposed by the British made the life of peasants miserable. The economic exploitation of the British was a great torture to the common people. The Government, which took a lenient attitude towards the capitalists and landlords, suppressed the agitations of the labourers. It was in this context that a strong anti-British attitude developed in India.

The English educated groups in India gave shape to organisations to fight against the foreign rule. The Indian perspectives regarding the British policies were brought out through news papers and literary works. Patriotic writings began to appear in vernacular languages. The middle class, including lawyers, teachers and writers, worked hard to instill national consciousness among people.

As the educated Indians became aware of the results of the British policies, they began to criticize the government. Their discontent led them to political activity. Gradually, new organisations began to be formed.

Dadabhai Naoroji organised East India Association in 1896. The British were also members of this organisation. He argued that the main cause of India's poverty lay in the exploitation of colonialists. Surendranath Banerjee founded Indian Association in Bengal. It received popular support in the urban and rural areas of Bengal. It attempted to create strong public opinion on the political issues.

Apart from this there were many other organisations like Pune Sarvajanik Sabha founded by Justice Mahadeva Govinda Ranade, Bombay Presidency Association under the leadership of Badaruddhin Tyabji and Madras Mahajanasabha founded by M. Veera Raghavachari. But these organisations did not have an all-India character. They intervened actively in local issues. These organisations paved the way to the development of modern political activity in India.

- How did the resentment towards the British rule help the formation of new organisations? Prepare a note based on the period before the formation of Congress.

**An Organisation at All-India Level**

- To develop a friendly relation among the nationalist activists working in different parts of India.
- Promotion of the concept of national consciousness among the Indians irrespective of class, caste, religion and province.
- Preparation and presentation of popular demands before the government.
The above-mentioned were the main aims of the Indian National Congress at the time of its formation.

The Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in 1885 under the leadership of A.O. Hume, a retired English Civil Servant and an Indian called W.C. Banerjee. The venue was Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay. In this second session of INC, Dadabhai Naoroji addressed the public in the following words:

"A National Congress must confine itself to questions in which the entire nation has direct participation. We are met together as political body to represent to our rules our political aspiration."

Gradually, the INC became the largest anti-colonial popular movement of India during twentieth century. It extended the foundation of the National Movement and led the anti-colonial struggles.

- How was the INC different from its predecessors? Make a comparative analysis of the aims of INC and pre-Congress organisations.
- Compare the circumstances that led to the formation of INC and that of the pre-Congress organisations in a tabular form.

**Moderates and Extremists**

Some of the INC leaders were greatly dissatisfied with the style of functioning of the organisation. Some of them tried to bring about changes in its functioning. They advocated strong actions within the movement. They believed that it was impossible to defeat the British through conventional methods of protest. Hence, they adopted more adventurous methods for liberation. Thus, these groups came to be known as the extremists within the congress. Those who adopted the method of consensus and compromise were known as moderates.
The extremist groups were under the leadership Balagangadhara Tilak and the moderates united under the leadership of Gopalakrishna Gokhale. Other two prominent leaders of extremists were Lala Lajpath Rai and Bipin Chandrapal. The three extremist leaders were together known as Lal-Bal-Pal. They began to question the method of the prayers and petitions followed by moderates and began to argue for direct action to achieve political objectives.

Moderates under the leadership of Surendranatha Banerjee, Firoze Shah Mehta and Gopalakrishna Gokhale moved forward with purely constitutional methods. When the British implemented their policy of divide and rule the moderates distanced themselves from British Government. Later, in the Lucknow session of the Congress, two wings of the congress were united.

**Amar Sona Bangla....**

"My ancestors had conquered India with guns and swords. I would follow the same method and would rule India with guns and swords."

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, expressed his stand thus. By this time the anti-British feelings had become stronger in India. The British tried their level best to stem this tide. Lord
Curzon entered the scene with the strategy of divide and rule. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 was part of this strategy. Note the official statement that clarifies the objective of the partition.

"Bengal united is a power, Bengal divided will pull in several different ways. That is what the Congress leaders feel; their apprehensions are perfectly correct and they form one of the great merits of the scheme... one our main objects is to split up and thereby weaken a solid body of opponents to our rule".

Source: Note. Dated 06 December 1904 by Risley, the Home Secretary.

Bengal was the stronghold of the National Movement at that period. The Hindu-Muslim unity of Bengal strengthened the National Movement. Then what was the real interest behind the partition of Bengal as West Bengal and East Bengal?

"British Government has taken strong decision to divide us. But they can't separate our hearts."

The incidents that took place after partition really proved the authenticity of Rabindranath Tagore's words quoted above. On 16 October 1905 Bengal was divided into two. People of Bengal observed it as a mourning day. Men and women marched along the streets singing vandemataram. Thousands of people observed fast. In many places, they burnt heaps of foreign goods and picketed the shops selling foreign goods. The song "Amar Sona Bangla" (my golden Bengal) by Tagore reverberated in the streets of Bengal during the protests. Thousands of people participated in the meetings conducted in every nook and corner of Bengal.

Swadeshi Movement

The Swadeshi movement emerged as a protest against the partition of Bengal. The anger against the British was manifested in the anger against their products. The Swadeshi Movement was formally launched on 7 August 1905. This patriotic movement became a milestone in the Indian National Movement. The protests continued until the British withdrew the partition of Bengal in 1911. They also put forward the slogan of "Swaraj" or "Self rule" during the Swadeshi movement.

Swadeshi

The adoption of Indian made goods and boycott of foreign articles became very strong throughout Bengal. It was a great inspiration to the National Movement. Government employees resigned from their jobs and joined in the Movement. Even the children enthusiastically joined the movement. College students refused to write on British-made paper. The leaders of the movement were the extremists like Lala Lajpath Rai, Balagangadhara Tilak, Bipin Chandrapal and Arabindo Ghosh. Arabindo Ghosh promoted swadeshi in the field of education also. As a part of Swadeshi Movement, cottage industries, handicrafts, spinning mills, banks and insurance companies were started.

- What were the forms of protest followed by agitators during the struggle against partition of Bengal? Along with fasting they boycotted foreign goods and picketed the
foreign goods shops. What were factors that led to such a method of protest? Organise a discussion in your class.

- The economic interest of Britain.
- Promotion of swadeshi articles.
- ‘Swadeshi Movement became a strong weapon during the National Movement.’ What are the arguments that you can put forward to justify this statement? Prepare a note.
- Boycott of foreign articles.
- Formation of swadeshi institutions.
- If we use products that we make in our country, what are the advantages that it will provide to our locality? Discuss the problem and prepare a note.

Divide and Rule Policy

Minto-Morley reforms were introduced as a part of the British policy of divide and rule. According to this, they reserved constituencies with separate electorates for Muslims in the provincial legislative councils.

An organization called All-India Muslim League had been formed in 1906. The British supported the new organization in order to weaken the Congress. As a result of the interventions of nationalist leaders who recognised the British vested interest in extending support to the League, the Congress and Muslim League took the decision to work together in the Lucknow Congress of 1916.

- What was the intention behind the introduction of separate electorates for Muslims according to Minto-Morley Reforms? How did it weaken the National Movement? Discuss.
- Make a note on the impact of Minto-Morley reforms and the formation of All India Muslim League on the National Movement.

Home Rule India

The early years of the 20th century witnessed intensified competition among the imperialists to conquer and annex more colonies. The rich countries were divided into two opposite camps. The result of this popularisation was the First World War of 1914. Indian support was indispensable for Britain in this critical moment. So the British offered Self-Government to Indians in return for their support in the war. It meant Self Government for India under the British control. The Nationalists believed in this offer and supported Britain during the war. After this, the method of struggle against the British underwent change. Even extremists like Tilak changed their position and offered support to the British for the achievement of Self-Government. For achieving Home Rule, Tilak formed the Home Rule League and became active in Maharashtra. Annie Basant formed another Home Rule League in other parts of India. She was a lady from Ireland and had come to India impressed very much with Indian culture.

- Make a note on the changes brought about by the concept of Home Rule in Indian National Movement.
• How can we differentiate Home Rule Movement from the struggles of 1857?

My Life is My Message

"He was always dressed simple; the language was always simple and to the point and seldom was an unnecessary word used. It was the utter sincerity of the man and his personality that gripped... every gesture had meaning and grace and had great power over people. He used to speak mostly in his mother tongue Gujarati or in Hindi ... He was like a peasant..."

Given above are Nehru's words about Gandhiji. Gandhiji arrived in India from South Africa during the course of the First World War. Once Gandhiji joined the leadership of the National Movement, it came to have a new sense of direction.

Champaran Experiences

The British plantation owners followed cruel exploitation methods towards the indigenous indigo farmers in the District of Champaran in Bihar. Gandhiji intervened in this issue in order the problems of these farmers and the Government took a decision in favour of the indigo farmers.

Gandhiji took the leadership in solving the dispute on bonus between the labourers and the employers of the textile mills of Ahmedabad in Gujarat. He also took steps to solve the problems of cultivators of Kheda District in Gujarat at the time when they were facing hardship due to a major crop failure. He also intervened in the peasant struggle in Bardoli when they refused to pay taxes to the Government.

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 October 1869 in the coastal town of Porbandar in Gujarat. His real name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Karamchand Gandhi was his father and Putlibai his mother. After finishing elementary education he became a law graduate in London. He went to South Africa and started his legal practice. The racial discrimination suffered by the Blacks and Indians in South Africa under colonial rule made him furious. Before long, he became the leader of the racially discriminated masses of South Africa. It was during this period that Gandhiji experimented with his method of protest called satyagraha. Gandhiji proved that non-violence is not the weapon of the cowards and the weak, but a powerful weapon in the hands of the brave and strong. He returned to India by 1915 and stood at the helm of the Indian National Movement from then onwards. The United Nations Organisation observes October 2, the birthday of Gandhiji, as the World Peace Day.
• How did Gandhiji win the love and respect of Indian population within a short period? Discuss.
  • He used the common man’s issues as a weapon of protest.
  • How did the individual struggles of the people strengthen the National Movement? Prepare a note.
  • Champaran
  • Textile mill agitations
  • Non-tax payment protests

**Jallianwala Bagh**

The British, who promised self-Government to the Indians during the war period, retracted from their promise after the war and began to implement policies and legislation that denied the fundamental rights of the people. Rowlatt Act was one among them. This Act empowered the British Government to arrest any Indian without any reason and put him or her in prison without trial. Gandhiji called for struggle against this Act which violated basic human rights. Protests against Rowlatt Act soon gathered strength. The agitation gathered more strength in Punjab.

Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddhin Kichlu were the leaders of the struggle in Punjab. The Police arrested them. The people of Punjab who protested against this police action assembled peacefully at Jallianwala Bagh. General Dyer, a British Police Official, ordered firing without any warning. It was very difficult to escape from the **Maidan** surrounded on all the three sides by buildings. Hundreds of people lost their lives and thousands wounded in the firing. One of the British eye witness of the Jallianwala Bagh incident on 13 April 1919, describes it thus.

"In the attempt of fleeing the people were running to both sides of the way. Falling and stumbling, pushing together and creeping and jostling. People fell roaring. Squeezed by stamping of the people came back. Those who were being shot were piled upon the people directly shot down. When it was found that there was no way out, they ran up to the wall. In this attempt many were shot to death."

Source: **Bhisham Sahni, Jallianwala Bagh**

The world was shocked at this most cruel incident. In protest, great poet Rabindranath Tagore renounced the knighthood bestowed on him by the British Government. The anti-British sentiment was inflamed which strengthened the National Movement. There was unprecedented mass participation in the National Movement.
The Indian independence can also be said to be the result of the self-sacrifice of Jallianwala Bagh victims.

- Jallianwala Bagh massacre is one of great incidents in the history of Indian National Movement. Prepare a note on the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

**Non-Cooperation and Khilafat**

Gandhi led the people along the path of peaceful agitation to attain the aim of Swaraj. The Non-Cooperation Movement was the first people’s protest under the leadership of Gandhi. It involved the refusal to co-operate with the British rule. The main objectives of this Non-Cooperation Movement were to develop Hindu-Muslim unity and to ensure the participation of village peasants in the Movement. This agitation was based on the values of Non-violence. When Non-cooperation Movement and Khilafat movement joined together, people’s unity got strengthened. Petitions and memoranda were replaced by the direct struggles of the people. All sections of society including women, children and the aged joined the protest.

- Non-cooperation Movement caught the attention due to the participation of ordinary people of India. What are the factors that attracted the masses to the Movement? Present a seminar on the topic.
  - Role of peasants and the rural masses
  - Non-violent character
  - Non-cooperation as a method of protest

**Malabar Rebellion**

We have already discussed the peasant uprisings of Eranad and Valluvanad regions of Malabar during the 19th century. In connection with Khilafat Movement the Khilafat Committees were formed all over Malabar. The British police tried to arrest Kalathingal Muhamed, the Secretary of Pukottur Khilafat Committee. The Mappilas gathered to protest against this. After this, the British decided to arrest all Khilafat leaders. The rumour was spread that Ali Musaliar, an eminent...

**Khilafat Movement**

Khalifa was the spiritual leader of the Muslims all over the world. When the First World War ended the British divided Turkey and nullified the power of Khalifa. Khilafat was the movement of the Muslims formed against this act of the British. Moulana Shoukat Ali and his brother Moulana Muhammad Ali gave leadership to the Khilafat Movement in India.
Khilafat leader was arrested by the British Police after surrounding the Tirurangadi Mosque. The angry mob proceeded to Tirurangadi. The British army started firing at them.

The revolt spread to the rural areas of Eranad and Valluvanad. Mappilas destroyed railway lines, post offices and roads. Variyam Kannathu Muhammad Haji and his followers founded a Khilafat Raj in Manjeri. But the British army moved in and crushed all protests.

• The British always adopted the most brutal methods to suppress revolts. Analyse this statement on the basis of the Malabar Revolt and prepare a note.

Chawri Chawra Incident
On 5 February 1922, about 3000, peasants of Chawri - Chawra at the Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh were marching in a rally in protest against the British rule. Suddenly the police fired towards this mob without any provocation from their side. Three of them died on the spot. Riotous mob attacked the police station and set fire to it. In this attack 22 policemen lost their lives.

Wagon Tragedy
"Keeping the door open, They began to stuff people inside.. limbs of many were already fitting out.. those who were inside could not even get a foothold.. the train journey continued, with the body suspended above the roof and the legs not even touching the floor of the train… I began to suffocate and cried out of thirst… even tired in vain to quench my thirst by collecting urine in my hands… people started to scratch and bite one another… I somehow managed to get close to a nail hole from which the nail had peeled off and tried to sustain breath by keeping my nose near the hole.. after some time I fainted.. the train reached podanur at few early in the morning.. the sight inside was terrible enough to shock even those devils.. "' This is a first hand report by an eye witness who had a narrow escape from the wagon of goods that set out from Tirur to Coimbatore.

Thousands at the riot areas were punished by the strict Martial Law. In Malabar there was no convenience for housing the bulk of prisoners. And there were not sufficient policemen to escort the prisoners over such a long distance. So, one hundred and twenty two prisoners who were arrested from Tirur were stuffed in a wagon of a goods train and brought to the prison at Coimbatore. On the way to podanur many had died of suffocation.

Source: Wagon Tragedy Smaranika

• Kerala also actively participated in the freedom struggle. The British and landlords together made attempts to suppress the protests. May be your locality also has historic evidences of freedom struggle. If so make some notes on it after a detailed study.

• Prepare a table after comparing the Malabar Rebellion and Chawri Chawra incident.
Gandhiji called for a non-violent protest. The incident of Chawri-Chawra prompted Gandhi to suspend the Non-cooperation Movement. It created ideological clashes between the leaders of Freedom Movement and some condemned Gandhi’s act. The formation of Swaraj Party under the leadership of Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das was a result of this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malabar Rebellion</th>
<th>Chawri Chawra incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Peasant revolt</td>
<td>• Peasant revolt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Suppressed by</td>
<td>• Suppressed by</td>
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<tr>
<td>the police</td>
<td>the police</td>
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**Swaraj Party**

The Non-cooperation Movement of 1922 filled fighters with new energy. But the suspension of movement disappointed people. It also revealed the ideological differences within the Congress. In this tense context a split within the Congress became inevitable and contributed the birth of Swaraj Party. Some prominent leaders of Swaraj Party were Motilal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, Hakkim Ajmal Khan, Madan Mohan Malavya etc.

- What is your opinion regarding the suspension of Non-cooperation Movement? Analyse Gandhian method of protesting the light of the above incident.
  - Ahimsa
  - Satyagraha
  - • • •
Reforms Without Representation

3 February 1928 the Bombay Port was covered with black flags as a symbol of protest. The waves of protests could be seen in every nook and corner. That was the day Sir. John Simon the Chairperson, of the Indian Constitutional Reform Committee, arrived at the Bombay Port. People received Sir. Simon by shouting the slogan "Simon Commission, go back". The reason behind the protest was that there was not even a single member from India in the Commission. All the members of the Commission were white men. Lala Lajpath Rai the leader of Lahore March was brutally lathi charged by the British and he died within a few days.

Salt Satyagraha

The Lahore Congress session of 1929 decided to begin the Civil Disobedience Movement. The British Government increased the tax on salt to 24 times greater than its original rate to tide over the world economic depression of 1929. Salt is the commonest food of all classes of society. So the imposing of tax on salt would affect all sections of society, especially the poor. Hence Gandhi decided to break the law and he called for an agitation.

Satyagrahi

A Satyagrahi is a fearless person. He will never submit to any arbitrary action. He who has attained the Satyagrahi's state of mind will remain victorious and calm under all conditions. His aim is to destroy evil, not the evildoer. It is not by hurting the enemies that a Satyagrahi guards the truth but by himself suffering the pain. He thus hopes to awaken the conscience of the guilty.
On 12 March 1930, Gandhi began his march to Dandi situated 200 miles from Sabarmati, along with 78 followers. The journey covered on foot received warm welcome from the masses on the route to Dandi. On 6 April, Gandhiji reached Dandi and collected salt from there by breaking the salt laws. Followed by these incidents Gandhiji and others were arrested by the British. The symbolic breaking of salt laws took place all over the country. Hundreds were arrested as part of this movement.

- Make a short note on Salt Satyagraha in Kerala by collecting data from different sources.

**Lahore Conference**

In December 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress members gathered in Lahore. The Lahore Congress declared that the ultimate goal of Congress was the attainment of Poorna Swaraj. It also decided to start the Civil Disobedience Movement. In this meeting the Congress selected the tricolour flag as the national flag of India. Steps were also taken to observe 1930 January 26 as the Indian independence day.

**Red Shirt Army**

Red Shirt Army was launched under the leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan also known as the Frontier Gandhi. The centre of activities was among the pathans of North West regions of India. They were both freedom fighters and believers in non-violence.

**Round Table Conference**

To discuss the problems facing Indians, the British convened three Round Table Conferences in London. The first Round Table Conference highlighted the Simon Commission report. So the Congress decided to boycott the Conference. The Second Conference was based on Gandhi- Irwin pact. But it failed. The British did not agree with even a single demand put forward by Indians. Indian National Congress boycotted the Third and Final Round Table Conferences convened in 1932. The Government India Act of 1935 was the result of Third conference.

**Freedom Movement and Revolutionaries**

Revolutionary ideas had started taking roots in India even during the period of Bengal partition. Revolutionaries were persons who believed in the means of direct actions and mass uprising and not in peaceful methods.

**Kakori Conspiracy Case**

*Kakori* was a small village near Lucknow. On 9 August 1925 a group of revolutionaries led by Ram Prasad Bismil, plundered the railway treasury inside the railway guard’s room. This incident is known as Kakori Conspiracy. In this case Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri and Ashfaqulla Khan were executed by the British Government and four persons who indulged in the conspiracy got a life sentence and were exiled to the Andaman Nicobar Islands.
**Ghadar**

During the First World War revolutionary movements were very active in the country. The Ghadar Party was formed in 1913 by revolutionaries of Indian origin in U.S.A. and Canada. It had members from religions like Islam, Sikh and Hindu. Along with the civilians military personnel also joined the movement. Lala Hardayal was the spirit behind the Ghadar Party. They planned armed revolts against British rule in Punjab. But the mission failed. Police arrested Ghadar Party members in Punjab and executed 42 of them. Some of the revolutionaries were extremists. Kingsford was a British judge who was notorious for his cruelty. He used his office to torture those who protested against the partition of Bengal and would punish them accusing them of conspiracy against the British. Khudiram Bose and Profulla Chaki were entrusted with the task of assassinating Kingsford. The attempt failed, Khudiram Bose was captured by the Police. Profulla Chaki killed himself. Later Khudiram Bose was hanged to death. The most important revolutionary organizations of that time were Anuseelan Samiti and Yuganthar. They expanded their activity abroad also. Madame Bhikaj Cama, V.D. Savarkar, Ajith Singh and Hardayal controlled the revolutionary activities of Europe. By the First World War most of the leaders were either hiding or imprisoned by the British.

**Hindustan Republic Association (HRA)**

Hindustan Republic Association took birth in October 1924 in Kanpur as an effort of the Ex-revolutionaries. They followed the way of armed revolts to expel British from power. Socialist ideologies influenced the HRA leaders like Bhagat Singh and Chandrasekhar Azad. They targeted corrupt officers. In 1930 under the leadership of Surya Sen revolutionaries raided the Chittagong Armoury. Surya Sen was later tried and hanged by the government.

Bhagat Singh and his followers killed Saunders, the British officer behind Lala Lajpat Rai's death.

According to a joint decision taken by the Association, Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt took the responsibility to execute an explosion in the Central Legislative Assembly. They thought that through this they could present the demands of Indians before the government. After conducting explosion, they distributed pamphlets instead of escaping from there. The British government captured brave revolutionaries and executed them ignoring the mass protest against the execution.

On 24 March 1931, the day following the execution of Bhagat Singh and his Comrades, in a carefully drafted statement to the press in New Delhi, Nehru stated: "I have remained absolutely silent during their last days, lest a word of mine may injure their prospect of commutation. I have remained silent, though I felt like bursting and now all is over."

"None of us could save them, who were so dear to us and whose magnificent courage and sacrifice have been an inspiration to the youth of India. India cannot even save her clearly loved children from the gallows."

"There will be hartals and mournings, processions everywhere. There will be sorrow in the land at our utter
helplessness but there will also be pride in him who is no more, and when England speaks to us and talks of settlement there will be the corpse of Bhagat Singh between us lest we forget”

Source: Selected speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vol-6

- The First World War provided a favourable situation for the growth of new freedom movement. Make a critical study on this statement with evidence.
  - Ghadar Party
  - Home Rule Movement
  - Hindustan Republic Association.

Influence of New Ideologies

Socialist ideologies received a warm welcome within the Congress itself. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose were prominent among people who showed interest towards Socialist ideologies. The formation of Forward Bloc by Chandra Bose was under the influence of Socialist ideologies.

Bharat Chodo (Quit India)

When the Second World War broke out the British needed India’s support. The Congress considered this as a great opportunity and planned programmes to get Indian demands accepted by the British.

On 8 August 1942 the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee passed the historical quit India resolution. Here also the priority was for non-violent mode of protest Gandhiji delivered a speech to the delegates of Congress

"I, therefore, want freedom immediately, this very night, before dawn, if it can be had… Fraud and
untruth today are stalking the world... You may take it from me that I am not going to strike a bargain with the Viceroy for Ministries and the like; I am not going to be satisfied with any thing short of complete freedom... Here is a mantra, a short one, that I give you. You may imprint it on your hearts and let every breath of yours give expression to it. The mantra is: "Do or Die". We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery."

Source: Bipan Chandra, Modern India.

On 9 August, early in the morning itself, Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were arrested; the Congress was declared illegal. Following this the whole nation was in turmoil. News of their leaders arrest enraged the people. Even in the absence of leaders and organisation a wave of agitation spread throughout the country. Hartals and demonstrations took place in factories, schools and colleges. The government tried to suppress the agitation, using lathi charge and firing. People were provoked by repeated lathi charges and firings and the agitation slowly turned violent. Police
stations, post offices and railway stations were attacked. Telegraph and telephone wires and railway lines were cut and government buildings were burnt. In many places, the rebels seized control over towns and villages. In several areas, the rebels set up parallel governments as in Midnapur in Bengal and Satara in Bombay. Students, peasants and workers were in the forefront of the struggle. But the government suppressed the agitation. Slogans like ‘Bharat Chchodo’ ‘Leave India’ and ‘Quit India’ reverberated throughout India. The Government went all out to crush the movement. They used even machine guns against the crowds. The military took over control of towns and cities.

- Prepare a table comparing the struggles of 1857 and 1942.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1857</th>
<th>1942</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In some places only</td>
<td>Nation wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation by only a few sections of people</td>
<td>Great majority of people participated</td>
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### Dilli Chalo

The national leader Subhash Chandra Bose wished to liberate India through a military campaign.

In the Second World War a number of Indian soldiers in the British army were captured and made prisoners by the Japanese. Using these prisoners of war, an anti-British force was formed with Japanese support. Rash Behari Bose, an old revolutionary gave leadership to this. All this time, Subhash

![Subhash Chandra Bose and Captain Lekshmi with INA Women regiment](image-url)
Chandra Bose who had escaped from India reached Japan and joined the Azad Hind Fauj (INA – Indian National Army) Centering Singapore and Rangoon. Subhash Chandra Bose reorganised the INA. However, in the Second World War, Britain and Allies became victorious. Japan was on the defeated side and INA lost Japanese support. With this, INA failed to achieve its objective.

- What were the factors that gave a setback to the attempts made by INA to obtain India's freedom through military means? Prepare a note.

**Post-War Struggle**

A struggle against the trial of the officers and soldiers of the INA was the first thing that post-war India witnessed. At one stage, some of the officers of the British Army worked as part of the INA.

A newspaper report on the trail of INA officers at Red Fort on 1st November 1945
The British action to put on trial, the INA officers-General Shah Nawas, Gurdarayak Singh Dhillon and Prem Sehgal led to protest from the people. Popular demonstrations demanding their release were held all over the country. Even though the British Court Martial held the INA prisoners guilty, the British Government set them free.

In February 1946, in Bombay, the Naval Ratings of the Royal Indian Navy mutinied against the British Army and Naval Force. They readily surrendered only when asked to do so by the national leaders. There were strikes in the other wings of the armed forces too. The Government could no longer rely on the armed forces and police to suppress the National Movement.

India was in a state of turmoil till she achieved independence. The strike by the postal and telegraph workers and the railway workers were the reasons for this. The Thebhaga agitation of the leaseholders of Bengal against their landlords, the struggle led the workers and farmers’ of Punnapra Vavalar against the landlords and imperialism and the farmers agitation in Telungana added to the spirit of struggle.

**Towards Freedom**

The British realised that they could no longer continue to rule the country as they had before. The change in government in post-war Britain also created a favourable atmosphere for India. The Government of Britain seriously thought of transferring power to Indians. For this, detailed programmes both long term and short term to be checked out. A three member Cabinet Mission from Britain was sent to India. They held negotiations with Indian leaders on the transfer of power. And made their mission clear. The Congress and the League initially favoured the Mission’s proposal but
later differences started cropping up. The Congress advocated for a federal union type of government for India whereas the Muslim League pressed its demand for a separate state of Pakistan. In the meanwhile the British Government conceded to the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly to start the work of framing the Constitution of India.

Protests and clashes instigated by the Muslim League to create a separate homeland - Pakistan for them unleashed unprecedented carnage and bloodshed. The British Government decided to form an interim Government to overcome this dangerous situation. Subsequently 12 member Interim Government under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru came into being on 2 September 1946. The Muslim League was unyielding at the beginning but later joined the Government. But the unity of the coalition could not be sustained.

**Transfer of Power**

By now the British Government had made it clear that it intended to leave India by June 1948. They started working on the transfer of power to India. But later it was decided to partition the country. When the British finally left India, it was only after inflicting an eternal wound on the hearts of a people, by cutting into two what had remained unified for long. Prior to transfer of power, Lord Mount Batten took charge as the Viceroy of India in 1947. He held discussions with Indian leaders and arrived at a compromise, known as the Mount Batten Plan. It was decided to divide India into two self-governing countries and also to divide Punjab and Bengal. An independent Pakistan was formed with West Punjab, East Bengal, Silhat District in Assam, Sind, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Mohammed Ali Jinnah became its first Governor General. The Indian Union came into being comprising the rest of the unified India. India and Pakistan, two new Dominions, were thus formed. But Gandhi was opposed the partition. Freedom had at last come to us after a long struggle but with the wounds of a partition.

- After suppressing the 1857 Revolt, the British were able to rule India for a long time. But what was the condition after the agitations of 1942?

Prepare and present a seminar paper comparing the struggles of both these periods. What all topics could be included in this?

- People’s participation
- Conditions after the agitations
- People’s self confidence.
India in 1947
The Wound of Freedom

The flow of refugees from the border villages at the time of partition.

The movement of joy was mixed with pain and sadness. The work for the transfer of power to Indians was started. The decision arrived at later was to partition India. The British left India after tearing apart a single nation of historical times and leaving a permanent wound in the minds of the people.

The All India Muslim League had strongly demanded that there must be a separate nation for the Muslims. India's partition was an aftermath of the British diplomacy of Divide and Rule. As prelude to the transfer of power, in 1947 Lord Mount Batten took over as India's Viceroy. He held discussions with Indian leaders. At the end of discussions a settlement was arrived at and two nations -India and Pakistan- came into existence. Gandhiji did not agree to this. The dream of India's unity was shattered; brother was torn away from brother, indescribable brutalities happened. As a result of the communal riots, around two lakh people were killed in both countries.

India to Life

In his address to the nation, on the day of Independence Nehru said like this. "At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom... when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance... We end today a period of illfortune... The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us."

Mahatma who gave to the people of India the message of truth, non-violence, love and courage was shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak godse on 30 January 1948.

The great scientist of 20th century Albert Einstein said like this about Mahatma.
"Posterity will not believe that a man like this walked on this earth".

- Conduct a seminar on "The role played by different streams of the freedom struggle in making India independent".
- Compare the political map of India now with that of India just after the partition.
- You will find in the map a area marked as East Pakistan. What is its name now? Is it still a part of Pakistan?
7

Story of Exchange
Did you notice the news? How do the fluctuations in the price of crude oil in the international market influence the price of petrol and diesel in our country? Can you find out the reason?

We import over 70 per cent of crude oil we need from the petroleum exporting countries. When the price of crude oil falls in international market, the importing expense also falls. Then we get petroleum products like petrol, diesel and cooking gas at reduced prices. Now, imagine that the price of crude oil rises in the global market.

How will it affect us?
- Prepare a note with help of the diagram given above.
Events at the international level affect our lives however minor they are. The Gulf War of 1991, the collapse of banking institutions in America and Europe and the economic recession are a few examples. When there is a rise in price of the commodities, we will have to spend more money to buy things. The elders will tell you about the miseries of such a situation.

What are the services and goods we need in our daily life? Money is required to fulfil most of these needs. Prepare a list of the things we need money for.

Food, electricity, house rent, medicine.... The list will be a very long one. Can you think of a time when there was no money at all?

**Daily Life**

We buy many things we need in our daily life—grocery, vegetables, consumer goods etc. We will get any of these goods even from a village shop. This was unimaginable to older generations. Fifty years ago, life was quite different. The life-style was so different then in every aspect—food, dress, rituals etc. Their needs were much limited compared to ours.

Write down the things we buy from shops. Was it like this 50 or 60 years back?

In those days, the shops that sold salt, chillies, cumin, jaggery, tea, coffee powder and kerosene were called *Masalakkadakal* (Grocery shops). Coconut oil and gingelly oil were directly available from the oil-mills. Clothes were bought directly from the weavers. Sesame seeds were given in exchange for oil. Exchanging commodities was a common practice then. What about rice and vegetables? Where were they bought from in those days? They were either cultivated by all or bought directly from the farmers.

And what is the condition today? There are so many supermarkets even in villages. They sell almost everything. There are buyers for anything.

Did people pay money for all service and commodities all the time? How did people buy and sell things in a time when there was no money in practice?

**Products for Products**

The harvest is done. Farmers are in high spirits because of the good harvest. It is time for the next crop. The land is to be tilled. Various implements are to be kept in good condition. One farmer decided to get a new plough. He has already asked a carpenter to make him a good plough. So one day he took some paddy and went to the carpenter.

The carpenter has made the plough by then the farmer took the plough and gave the paddy to the carpenter. The carpenter was overwhelmed with happiness. He told the farmer: "My wife has only just now told me that we need rice for tomorrow's meals. It is a great boon for us. I wish you good crops."
Barter System

Before money or currency came into practice, people exchanged their products to get various other things they wanted. This system of trading by exchange of commodities or products is called the Barter system.

Do we follow this kind of trading anymore? Do you buy anything by barter system? What will be the difficulties/problems we face, if we follow this system today? Let us see a typical experience of those days.

More and more people began to gather at the village squire. Some came with bunches of bananas on their heads. Some others came with domestic animals like chicken, goats and cows to exchange.

All kinds of grocery, vegetables and fruits, coconuts, paddy, mangoes, jackfruits—were brought into the market.

One man with a bunch of banana on his head wanted some rice in exchange for it. He was searching for someone carrying rice. At last he spotted one. But alas! The person who brought rice did not need any bananas. He wanted chicken. But the owner of the chickens did not want rice. He wanted some coconuts in exchange for the chickens. Thus everyone toiled hard to get what they wanted. Would all these suffering come to an end some day? People then might have thought so.

Now you might have a fair concept about the peculiarities of barter system? What are the merits and demerits of such a system? Discuss in the class and prepare a note. You can also ask the elders in your home about their childhood experiences of this system.

- Discuss in your class, the difficulties faced by people before the invention of currency and prepare a brief notes.

The Necessity of Money

Money came into existence as a means to overcome the short comings of barter system. In what ways might have the invention of money helped man?

- Money enabled people to buy and sell anything.
- They amassed wealth in the form of money.
- Money helped in valuing things and services.
- How did people meet their various needs before the invention of money? Prepare a note after discussions with people of older generation.

Story of the Coin

Coins were first made of valuable metals, especially gold and silver. But very soon there was a huge demand for coins. It was difficult to meet the demand for coins made of valuable metals. Thus, relatively cheaper metals like brass and nickel began to be used to make coins. Later aluminium and stainless steel were used. With the coming of these coins, brass and nickel coins disappeared forever.
Study the coins in the picture. What are the differences between them? How do they differ?

What metal is used to make the coins that we use today?

**The Earlier Coins of Independent India**

Karshapanam, Purana, Rupaka and Suvarna were some of the earliest coins of India. They were minted in silver.

During the British rule, Rupee became our coin. The British divided the rupee into 16 annas (64 paise). The first coin seen in the above picture was in use in independent India before the India Coin Rule of 1955.

This rule did not make any change in the name of our currency. But Rupee was divided into hundred paise. The first coins minted after this rule were imprinted with \textit{naya} paisa (see picture above).

The first two coins in the picture are made of bronze whereas the third one is minted with an alloy of aluminium and nickel.

**Numismatics**

Numismatics is the study of coins. It is also called Numismatology. This branch of study is concerned with the collection and scientific study of coins, medals and paper currency.

Why don’t you start collecting coins now?

Some suggestions about collecting coins are given at the end of this chapter. You should also study the collected coins carefully.

What to study:

- The shapes of various coins
- Their weight

---

See the picture of ancient coins. Did you notice the diversity in size and shape?
• The metals with which they are made
• The imprints: seals or writings
• Their value
• Their historic background

Studying these coins will be very interesting for you. It will also help you to learn more about the different layers of life of that time.

**The First Coin**
The first coin known so far is the Lydian Lion of B.C.673. Other oldest coins are Daric of Persia, Hectai of Asia Minor and Oll of Athens.

**Counterfeit Coins**
Muhammed Bin Tuglaq who ruled in the 14th century was one of the famous rulers of Delhi Sultanate. He conducted many experiments in coin minting. Minting brass coins was one of them. He ordered that the brass coins would be considered as equivalent to gold and silver coins. But he did not care to make the minting of the coins the sole monopoly of the state. As a result of this, counterfeit coins became plenty in the society. They looked exactly like the coins made in the royal mint. People turned their houses into mints and produced brass coins at large scale. These counterfeit coins were used to pay taxes and to buy goods indiscriminately. This uncontrolled flow of coins into market caused a collapse of the value of the currency. This, in turn caused stagnation in trade and industry. Finally the emperor had to revoke his decision to propagate copper coins. For that he had to put gold and silver equal to the face value of the copper coins into the market.

The main reason of this crisis was the absence of a central agency responsible for the minting and control of currency. Tuglaq had to revoke his reforms because they caused uncontrollable problems.

• What inferences can we draw about minting of coins from the failure of the currency reforms of Tuglaq?
• What will happen if such a reform is effected today?
• What are the problems of counterfeit currency being circulated in the society? Discuss in your class.

If Tuglaq failed in his coin reform, the Mughals did it successfully. Thus we have seen that an official system is essential for controlling the production and circulation of currency.

**To Paper Currency**
As time passed, the requirements of man increased. With that the trade also developed considerably. Development in sectors other than agriculture and the changes in the life style caused an increase in the circulation of coins. Use of money became so vast that coins became so inadequate to meet the requirements of trading activities. What were the problems people faced because of this? Think of the inconvenience of carrying coins for the value of a thousand or more rupees!
Paper currency was used to solve this problem.

Let us examine the currency notes that are in use today. What details do you notice?

Record your findings. How do the currency notes differ from coins?

• Material used.
• Value
• Changes according to the increase in value
• Agency responsible for printing

Which Bank has the authority to print our Currency Notes?

In all nations, the duty to print the currency and to control the currency system is vested with the Central Banking Agencies. Our Central Bank is the Reserve Bank of India (R.B.I.). You might have noticed this name when you were examining the currency notes earlier.

**Reserve Bank of India**

The Reserve Bank of India was established in 1935 by the British Government. It was officially declared as the Central Bank of India in 1949. The headquarters of R.B.I. is in Mumbai. The R.B.I. advises the Union Government in affairs related to currency system.

With the advent of a controlled currency system, trade and commerce of the country became very smooth.

**Production There, Consumption Here**

In a discussion in the first part of this lesson, we have found that requirements in our lives have increased very much and that in order to meet them all, we need many goods.

Can we produce all of them in our locality? We have learned in previous classes that many goods that we use are produced in other/foreign countries. How do we get those goods? Can the producers themselves sell out all their products?

Farmers keep a portion of the harvest as seeds for next crop and another for their use. They sell the rest. Special arrangements were made to preserve the grain kept apart. In the past huge wooden chests (Pathayam) were used to preserve grain. The foreigners who came here for trade used to build large warehouses and forts by the side of rivers and on sea shores. These warehouses made the collection and transportation of the collected goods easier. Now the producers keep their products in storehouses.
How do these goods reach the retail shops of our locality from the store houses?

Study the flow chart:

```
Producer
  ↓
Wholesaler
  ↓
Retailer
  ↓
Consumer
```

• How does a retail dealer of your locality collect the goods made in Mumbai?

• Does he buy them directly from the producers? Is there somebody to deliver him the goods to him?

• What do we call a person who distributes goods to a retailer?

Discuss the above questions and prepare notes.

Prepare a flow chart that shows how the money spent by the consumer as price reaches the producer.

• Such a chain exists in the trade of almost all goods. What other factors are required for smooth trade?

Complete the table below to find out.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors that help trade</th>
<th>Services available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Delivery of raw material to the factories and products to the market.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A means to bring news about products and marketing and vice versa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• An institution that gives loans for marketing and receives deposits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Precautions against possible damages and losses during production and distribution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• An arrangement to store products safely in a situation if the producer will suffer losses in the market.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trade

Trade is the continuous process of the exchange of commodities and services. The trading activities between persons and firms within the country are called domestic trade. The trade among countries is called international trade.

Safiya wanted an application form from an institution in New Delhi. It was impractical to go that far for this purpose alone. Instead, she approached the nearby bank. Bank received money from Safiya and gave her a demand draft (D.D.) for the amount. Safiya sent this D.D. to the institution in New Delhi. Safiya received the required form within one week. How could the institution in New Delhi get the money which Safiya remitted in the bank?

Demand Draft

Demand Draft is a document given by the banks in return for the money remitted by individuals or firms. The D.D. can be cashed with the help of banks. The bank directs its particular branch to give the amount recorded in the D.D. to the person who submits it. One can transfer any amount of money to another using this service.

Money is an essential factor in all steps of a trading process. The availability of money is to be ensured for successful trade. Commercial Banks were established for this purpose. In the initial years, these banks only gave out loans and received deposits.

But now they engage in a variety of business.

- Prepare a list of the Banks of your locality.
- In addition to the Banks of your locality, are you familiar with any other Banks?

With the advent of Banks, more convenient and safe ways to handle money were revealed.

Substitute for Money

Exchanging money soon became a big problem in trading activities.

How can a retailer dealer in Kerala give the price of goods to the wholesale merchant in Mumbai or New Delhi? How can wholesalers of remote places give money to the producers? These problems were solved through banks. It was generally agreed that the drafts and cheques issued by banks can be used as money. Trade became smoother with this. Banks became the mediators of money exchanges in trade. New methods in this regard are being developed by information technology.

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Cheque

Cheque is a document given by the banks to the account holders. This can be used by the account holder to withdraw money or give to others instead of money. The person who receives the Cheque can encash it from the account of the giver with the help of the bank.

- How helpful are the Cheques and Demand Drafts in our life? Find out and discuss in the class.
- Examine a Cheque leaf and find out what are the facts recorded on it. Discuss in the class how to fill up a cheque leaf.

ATM/Debit Cards

Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) are mini banks with no staff. The customers can withdraw money from their account through these machines at any time. ATM/Debit Cards are the medium used for this. This plastic card bears a unique number for the holder.

What are the other services provided by commercial banks today? Conduct a field trip to a nearby bank. Discuss in groups before preparing the questionnaire to be used.

Points to be included:
- Deposits
- Loan schemes
- Rate of interest
- How do the banks help in trading activities?
- Prepare an essay/ a write-up about commercial banks with the help of the data you collected.

Try to find answers for the questions given below from the bank:

- What are the differences between a Commercial bank and a Co-operative bank?
- What are the differences between a Cheque and a Demand Draft?
- What conveniences do these provide a customer?

Analyze the collected data and prepare a note on Cheque and D.D.

Besides the commercial branches there may also be some institutions run by individuals in our locality.

- What are the differences between these firms and banks?

- Have you come across news reports about the closure of such private financial firms without prior notice?
- What are the miseries brought by this to the customers?
- Even though there are so many banks in area, people deposit in private financial firms. What do you think of it?

We have found that there is a common system in the society that makes goods available to those who want. We have also enlisted above, various factors that help trade. Commerce includes trade and various factors like procurement, transportation, banking, insurance, advertisement and communication that facilitate trade. Commerce becomes effective when all these factors are made use of properly.

My Coin Collection

The basic fact to be adopted at the starting of the coin collection is that start by collecting the latest coins of one’s own country. This is because the latest coins would be easily available. Collect whatever comes to your hand in the initial stage. Then collect the coins of one’s own country. Next stage is that of specific analysis and micro study.
India in 2001
PLEDGE

India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage. I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give respect to my parents, teachers and all elders and treat everyone with courtesy.

I pledge my devotion to my country and my people. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness.
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
Part IV A

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES OF CITIZENS

ARTICLE 51 A

Fundamental Duties—It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and Institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements.