



Syllabus

Conservation of forest and wildlife in India
Types and distribution of forests and wildlife resources
Community and Conservation

Topic-1

Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

Concepts Covered • Role played by local community and government in conservation of forests and wildlife.

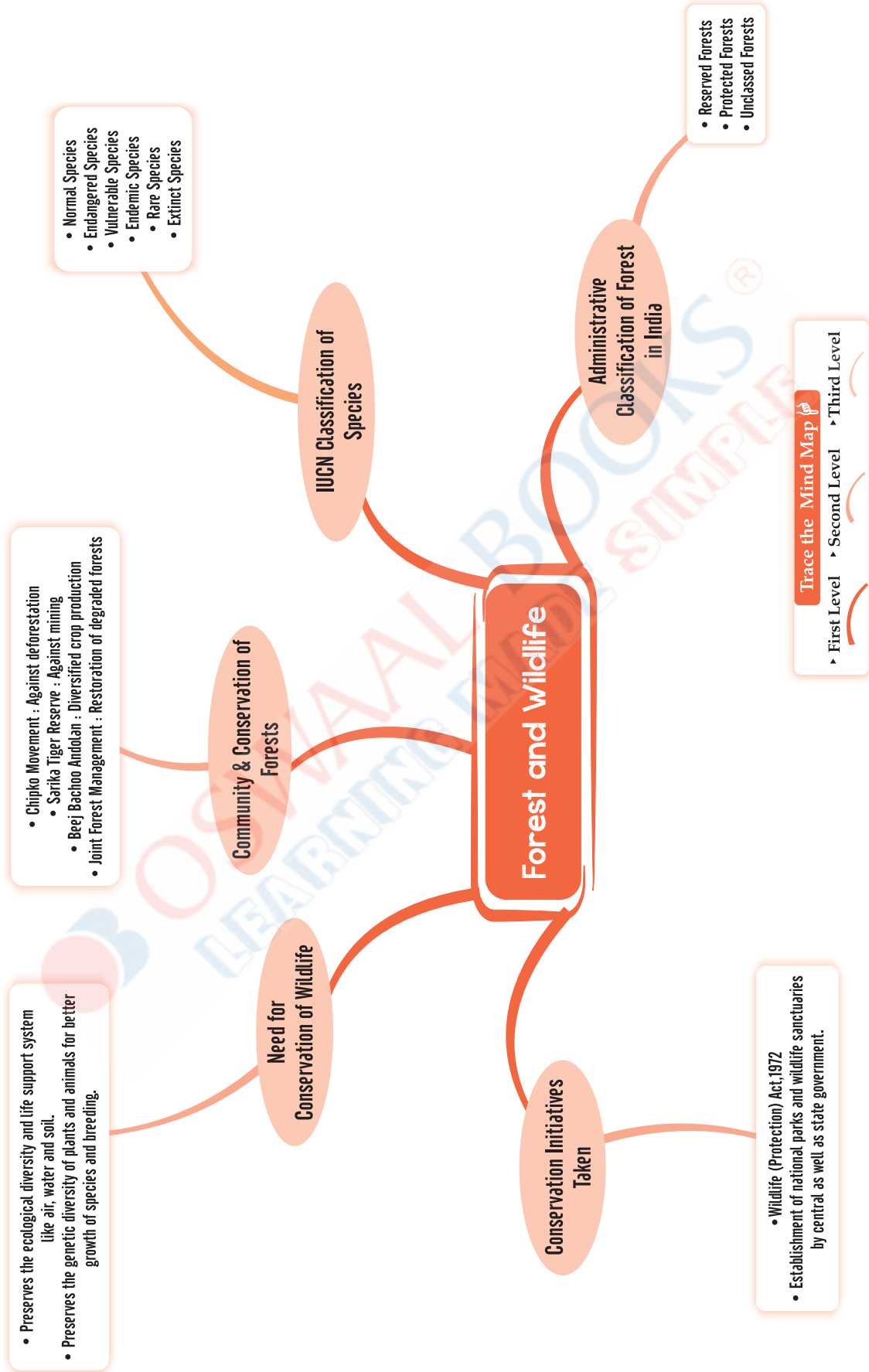
Revision Notes

- ▶ **Conservation** in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential. **Conservation** preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil.
- ▶ It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. For example, in agriculture, we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties.
- ▶ Some estimates suggest that at least 10 per cent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 per cent of its mammals are on the threatened list.
- ▶ Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of **aquatic biodiversity**. In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme.
- ▶ **The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act** was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.
- ▶ An All India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.
- ▶ The Central Government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles – fresh water crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others.
- ▶ Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

List of Topics

Topic-1: Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India **Page No. 1**

Topic-2 : Types of Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources **Page No. 4**



Key Words

Conservation: Prevention of wasteful use of a resource.

Aquatic biodiversity: It is the rich and wonderful variety of plants and animals that live in watery habitats.

The Wildlife Protection Act: It is legislation that has been implemented for the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants with a view of ensuring the ecological and environmental security of India.

Protected species: Certain species that are protected by law, meaning that it can be illegal to kill, injure or capture birds or animals or to pick or damage certain wild plants.

Threatened list species: The species which are vulnerable to endangerment in the near future.



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 mark each)

A Multiple Choice Questions

Q. 1. The species which are in danger of extinction are called:

- (A) Vulnerable species
- (B) Rare species
- (C) Endangered species
- (D) Normal species

Q. 2. *Madhuca Insignis* (a wild variety of Mahua) is a _____.

Concept Applied

Flora and Fauna in India

- (A) Plant
- (B) Tree
- (C) Insect
- (D) Birds

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 3. The species whose population has declined to a level from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate are called:

- (A) Endemic species
- (B) Extinct species
- (C) Vulnerable species
- (D) Normal species

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 4. Substantial parts of the tribal belts especially in north-eastern India, have been deforested by:

- (A) Shifting cultivation
- (B) Mining
- (C) Infrastructure development
- (D) Both A & C

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Substantial parts of the tribal belts,

especially in the north-eastern and central India, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (jhum), a type of 'slash and burn' agriculture.

B Assertion & Reason

Directions: In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false and R is True.

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Forests play a key role in the ecological system.

Reason (R): Forests are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity.

Reason (R): The Himalayas which form the northern shield is rich in flora and fauna, while on the other hand in the Western Ghats biodiversity is present at its full bloom.

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Q. 3. **Assertion (A):** Since 1951, over 5,000 sq km of forest was cleared for river valley projects.

Reason (R): Large-scale development projects have contributed significantly to the loss of forest.

Ans. Option (A) is correct



SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

Q. 1. Name a few trees that are considered sacred in India?

Ans. Peepal, Banyan and Mango.

Q. 2. What was the aim of Chipko Movement?

Ans. Forest conservation.

Q. 3. Name the state in which Corbett National Park is located.

Ans. A

Q. 4. Sundarban National Park is located in which state?

Ans. West Bengal. R 1

Q. 5. When was Project Tiger launched ? AI R

Ans. In 1973. 1

Q. 6. Which community in India is famous for protecting the black buck ? R

Ans. Bishnois. 1



Short Answer Type Questions (3 marks each)

Q. 1. What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives? U

Ans. Biodiversity is made up of various types of life forms found on earth. It is a measure of variation at the ecosystem, species and genetic level. Biodiversity is abundant in Tropical areas. Tropical areas cover 10 per cent of the earth surface, but they host 90% of the world species.

Contribution of biodiversity in human lives

- (i) Agriculture – Variety of plant species meet our needs for food.
- (ii) Their contribution to business and industry.
- (iii) Leisurely activities.
- (iv) Ecological services. 3

Q. 2. What efforts or steps were taken by the government to protect forests and wildlife of the country ?

AI U [Board Term I, NCT-2014]
OR

Write a note on good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife. R [NCERT]

OR

Explain any three measures taken by the Indian government to protect wildlife.

A [Board Term I, 2011 (580014, 43) 2010 (B1)]

Ans. Measures taken by the Indian government to protect wildlife are:

- (a) The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972 with various provisions for protecting habitats.
- (b) An all-India list of protected species was also published.
- (c) To protect the remaining population of certain endangered species government has banned hunting, given legal protection of the habitats of those species and restricted trade in wildlife.

(d) Central and many State Governments have established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. (Any three) 1×3=3

Q. 3. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife? Explain any two steps taken by the government to protect forests and wildlife resources. [Board Term I, DDE-2014]

Ans. (a) We need to conserve our forests and wildlife because:

- (i) Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support system - air, water and soil.
- (ii) Conservation also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.

(iii) It makes the planet Earth safe. (Any one)

(b) Steps taken by the government to protect forests and wildlife resources:

- (i) The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972 with various provisions for protecting habitats.
- (ii) Central and many State Governments have established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. 1+2=3

Q. 4. "Forests play a key role in the ecological system." Highlight the values of forest in our life.

C [Board Term I, 2013 (3K)]

OR

Explain three reasons why we need to save the biodiversity of our planet ?

C [Board Term I, 2011 (580024, 29, 34)]

Ans. We need to save the biodiversity of our planet because:

- (a) Human beings along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system in which they are only a part and are very much dependent on this system for their existence.
- (b) The plants, animals and micro-organisms recreate the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive
- (c) Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are also the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013] 1×3=3

Topic-2

Types of Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources



Revision Notes

Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources:

- ▶ In India, much of its forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government

departments. These are classified under the following categories:

- (i) **Reserved Forests:** More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.

Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.

(ii) **Protected Forests:**

Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department. This forest land are protected from any further depletion.

(iii) **Unclassed Forests:**

These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.



- ▶ Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as **permanent forest** estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons.
- ▶ Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under **permanent forests**, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of **reserved forests** of its total forest area whereas Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under **protected forests**.
- ▶ All North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as **unclassed forests** managed by local communities.

Community and Conservation:

- ▶ Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities.
- ▶ In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood.
- ▶ In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.
- ▶ The famous **Chipko movement** in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.

- ▶ In India **joint forest management (JFM) programme** furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- ▶ The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management.
- ▶ The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the centre stage in decision-making.

Key Words

Reserved forests: They are the protected forests with the natural habitat that has high degree of protection from any kind of hunting and poaching.

Protected Forest: It is land that is a reserved forest, and over which the government has property rights, as declared by a state government under section 29 of the Indian Forest Act 1927.

Unclassed forest: Forests that are owned by both the government and private individuals or communities.

Chipko movement: It was a non-violent social and ecological movement by rural villagers, particularly women, in India in the 1970s, aimed at protecting trees and forests slated for government-backed logging.

Joint Forest Management: It is concept of developing relationships between fringe forest groups and forest department on the basis of mutual trust and jointly defined roles and responsibilities for forest protection and development.

Key Fact

India is ranked 10th in world, with 24.4% of land area under forest and tree cover.



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 mark each)

A Multiple Choice Questions

Q. 1. Sacred Groves are:

- (A) parts of large forests that have been left untouched by the local people.
- (B) places for grazing animals.

(C) forests earmarked for commercial felling of trees.

(D) forests used for planting trees with medicinal properties. **AI**

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Sacred groves are patches of primeval forest that some rural communities protect as abodes of deities.

Q. 2. A _____ forest is land that is a reserved forest, and over which the government has property rights.

- (A) Reserved (B) Protected
(C) Unclassed (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Q. 3. Which of the following animals were gravely threatened, and the Central Government announced several projects for protecting them?

- (A) Kashmir stag
(B) The Asiatic lion
(C) One-horned rhinoceros
(D) All of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Q. 4. _____ has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.

- (A) Orissa (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Chhattisgarh (D) Assam

Q. 5. Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as:

- (A) Unclassed forest
(B) Permanent forest estate
(C) Open forest
(D) Mangrove forest

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons.

Q. 6. Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation?

- (A) Joint Forest Management
(B) Beej Bachao Andolan
(C) Chipko Movement
(D) Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries

Ans. Option (D) is correct

B Assertion & Reason

Directions: In the following question, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false

(D) A is false and R is True.

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Depletion of forests causes a lot of danger.

Reason (R): Forests are vital for the quality of life and environment.

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Depletion of forests causes a lot of danger. Water scarcity, drought and deforestation induced floods are some of the dangers. Thus, forests are vital for the quality of life and environment.

Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** Tiger population is on the verge of extinction.

Reason (R): Tiger population in forests is increasing rapidly day by day.

Q. 3. **Assertion (A):** Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity.

Reason (R): The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: The destruction of forests and wildlife has affected the livelihood of many communities who are dependent on forests. Thus, resulting in loss of cultural diversity and severe droughts and floods.

Q. 4. **Assertion (A):** The tree is a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness.

Reason (R): Trees are living organisms which makes no demands for its sustenance, and extends generously the products of its life activity.

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: It affords protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axe men who destroy it. Therefore, the tree is an organism of unlimited kindness that extend generosity to humanity.

Q. 5. **Assertion (A):** To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Reason (R): Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations.

Ans. Option (A) is correct



SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 mark each)

Q. 1. In India, much of its forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government departments. Name the categories classified under it.

Ans. Reserves forests, Protected forests and Unclassed forests. 1

Q. 2. Which state has the largest area under permanent forests?

Ans. Madhya Pradesh 1

Q. 3. What are unclassified forests?

Ans. These are the forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities. 1

Q. 4. Name the states that have largest percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area.

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra. 1

Q. 5. What percent of Madhya Pradesh's total forest area is under permanent forest?

Ans. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area. 1



Short Answer Type Questions (3 marks each)

Q. 1. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India.

Ans. Communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India:

- (i) The Chipko Movement, conducted in the Himalayas, has successfully resisted deforestation in several areas. It showed community afforestation with indigenous species conservation to be successful.
- (ii) The Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri district of Uttarakhand conserved local seed diversity and forests. It defended small farmers along with promoting traditional agriculture and knowledge systems.
- (iii) In the Sariska wildlife sanctuary in Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining activities taking place nearby by citing the wildlife Protection Act.

Q. 2. Write a note on good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife.

Ans. Measures taken by the Indian government to protect wildlife are:

Conservation of forest and wildlife was prevalent as nature worship is common among tribal communities and in villages. In many cultures, tulsi plants and banana leaves are worshipped and considered sacred. Such cultural beliefs helped preserve the plant and animal species.

Large-scale people's movement like the Chipko Movement in Uttarakhand and the Narmada Bachao Andolan in Madhya Pradesh indicate involvement of local communities in conserving forests and wildlife.

Thus, it is necessary that all conservation practices and programmes are eco-friendly, people friendly and economically acceptable.

Developmental projects undertaken by the government should not be at the cost of destruction of forests and loss of people's livelihoods.

Q. 3. Write the important features of joint Forests Management (JFM) Programme.

OR

Describe any three features of joint Forest Management.

Ans. Joint Forest Management (JFM) programmes have

been launched by various State Governments. The first state to start this programme was Odisha in 1988.

The important features of JFM:

- (i) In India, Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme has been proved an excellent example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- (ii) The major purpose of the JFM was not only to protect the forests from encroachments, grazing, theft and fire but also to improve the forest in accordance with an approved Joint Forest Management Plan.
- (iii) The Programme mainly depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.

Q. 4. What is Joint Forest Management Programme? Which was the first state to adopt this programme?

[U [Board Term I, 2015 Set-6AP67LB]

Ans. (i) A programme which involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. It involves local communities and land managed by forest department.

(ii) This programme was first passed in 1988 by the state of Odisha.

(CBSE Marking Scheme 2015) $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

Q. 5. Analyse the involvement of different traditional communities to conserve their own natural habitats in India. **[E [Board Term I, 2012 (34, 36)]**

OR

Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India.

[E [NCERT]

Ans. (i) People of Sariska Tiger Reserve are fighting against mining.

(ii) The villages of five districts of Alwar declared 1200 hectares of forest as the "Bhairudev Dakav Sonchuri".

(iii) People involved in "Chipko Movement" resisted deforestation.

(iv) The Mundas and Santhals of Chhota Nagpur forest region worship trees like mahua and kadamba.

(v) People working some trades involved in joint forest management. (Any three)

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1 \times 3 = 3$



Long Answer Type Questions (5 marks each)

Q. 1. "The 33 per cent of area should be under forest." Justify the statement highlighting the advantages of forests.

Ans. The 33 per cent of area should be under forests because of the following reasons:

- (i) They reduce flooding and improve water quality by slowing the rate at which rainfall runoff and flows into rivers.

- (ii) They provide fallen leaves to feed the soil and aquatic organisms.
- (iii) They play an important soil erosion by holding the soil firmly to the ground.
- (iv) Forests increase the level of groundwater by showing the amount of rainfall runoff that percolates into the soil and replenishes our main source of drinking water..
- (v) Forests improve air quality, especially in summer, by lowering temperatures and filtering dust. These also absorb various gases like ozone, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, airborne ammonia and heavy metals and release oxygen.

Q.2. "The conservation projects are now focussing on biodiversity rather than on a few of its components." Justify with proper examples.

Ans. The conservation projects are now focusing on biodiversity rather than on a few of its components. Following examples proves the above given statement:

- (i) In the 1960s and 1970s conservation approach was specific. On the basis of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, various projects were implemented.
- (ii) These projects were implemented to protect various species of animals including tigers, rhinoceros, crocodile, etc.
- (iii) But now conservation projects are focussing on biodiversity *i.e.* whole gamut of species along with their habitat in a specific climatic region and not just on few components Also the conservation measure are now intensified
- (iv) Wildlife Act was revised in 1980s and 1986 to include various insects like butterflies and plants in the conservation planning.
- (v) Along with national parks, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserves are now designed and promoted in order to protect species along with natural habitat and whole complex of ecological webs.
- (vi) Participation of community as well as local people now gave a new dimension to conservation of planning.



COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

(4 marks each)



Case based MCQs

Attempt any 4 sub-parts from each question. Each sub-part carries 1 mark.

I. Read the extract given below and answer any 5 out of 6 questions:

We share this planet with millions of other living beings, starting from micro-organisms and bacteria, lichens to banyan trees, elephants and blue whales. This entire habitat that we live in has immense biodiversity. We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence. For example, the plants, animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive. Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are also the primary producers on which all other living beings depend. Some estimates suggest that at least 10 per cent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 per cent of its mammals are on the threatened list. Many of these would now be categorised as 'critical', that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owl, and plants like *Madhuca insignis* (a wild variety of mahua) and *Hubbardia heptaneuron*, (a species of grass). In fact, no one can say how many species may have already been lost.

Q. 1. What does biodiversity include?

- (A) Living beings
- (B) Micro organisms
- (C) Fungi
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Explanation: Biodiversity refers to every living thing, including plants, bacteria, animals, and humans.

Q. 2. _____ play a key role in the ecological system as these are also the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

- (A) Animals
- (B) Forests
- (C) Bacteria
- (D) Humans

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Q. 3. What percentage of India's recorded wild flora is on threatened list?

- (A) 5%
- (B) 10%
- (C) 15%
- (D) 20%

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Q. 4. What per cent of India's mammals are on the threatened list?

- (A) 5%
- (B) 10%
- (C) 15%
- (D) 20%

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Q. 5. Any species which are vulnerable to endangerment in the near future is put in _____ list.

- (A) Extinct
- (B) Uncommon
- (C) Threatened
- (D) Vulnerable

Ans. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: Threatened species are plants and animals that are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Q. 6. Hubbardia heptaneuron is a species of endangered:

- (A) grass
- (B) plant
- (C) animal
- (D) mammal

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Hubbardia heptaneuron is a species of annual grass in the family true grasses.



Case Based Subjective Questions

II. Read the extract given below and answer any 5 out of 6 questions: **A I U**

Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests. Since 1951, over 5,000 sq km of forest was cleared for river valley projects. Clearing of forests is still continuing with projects like the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh, which would inundate 40,000 hectares of forest. Mining is another important factor behind deforestation. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian elephant.

Many foresters and environmentalists hold the view that the greatest degrading factors behind the depletion of forest resources are grazing and fuel-wood collection. Though, there may be some substance in their argument, yet, the fact remains that a substantial part of the fuel-fodder demand is met by lopping rather than by felling entire trees. The forest ecosystems are repositories of some of the country's most valuable forest products, minerals and other resources that meet the demands of the rapidly expanding industrial-urban economy.

Q. 1. What has led to the significant loss of forests?

Ans. Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests.

Q. 2. How much forest has been cleared for various river valley projects since 1951?

Ans. Since 1951, over 5,000 sq km of forest was cleared for river valley projects.

Q. 3. The Narmada Sagar Project is in which state?

Ans. Madhya Pradesh

Q. 4. Name the greatest degrading factors behind the depletion of forest resources.

Ans. Many foresters and environmentalists hold the view that the greatest degrading factors behind the depletion of forest resources are grazing and fuel-wood collection.

Q. 5. Why is the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining?

Ans. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian elephant.

Q. 6. How is substantial part of the fuel-fodder demand met?

Ans. A substantial part of the fuel-fodder demand is met by lopping rather than by felling entire trees.

III. Read the extract given below and answer any five out of six questions. **E**

Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential.

Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil. It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. For example, in agriculture, we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a National Wildlife Protection Programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all-India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.

Subsequently, central and many State Governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The Central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles – freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

Q. 1. Why is biodiversity important?

Ans. Biodiversity is important because it boosts ecosystem productivity, where every species plays a part, no matter how small.

Q. 2. What is the aim objective of National Wildlife Protection Programme?

Ans. The main objective of the National Wildlife Protection Programme is to protect wild plants and wild animals.

Q. 3. When was the National Wildlife Protection Programme implemented?

Ans. 1972.

Q. 4. Name any two animals protected under the National Wildlife Protection Programme.

Ans. Bengal Hanuman langur, Himalayan Black Bear.

Q. 5. Name any two animals which have been given partial or full legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

Ans. The Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India. **(Any Two)**

Q. 6. What all activities are kept under check under the National Wildlife Protection Programme?

Ans. Prohibition of hunting, prohibition of cutting/uprooting specified plants, prohibition of cultivation of certain plants are some of the activities that are kept under check.



Solutions for Practice Questions (Topic-1)

Multiple Choice Questions

Ans.1: Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Endangered" means that a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Assertion and Reason

Ans.1: Option (A) is correct

Explanation: The plants, animals and micro-

organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive. Thus, we are very much dependent on this system for our own existence

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Ans.3: Uttarakhand.

1



Solutions for Practice Questions (Topic-2)

Multiple Choice Questions

Ans.4: Option (B) is correct

Assertion and Reason

Ans.2: Option (C) is correct

Explanation: Tiger population is on the verge of extinction and the major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population.



REFLECTIONS

- Did you understand the importance of forests and wild life?
- Will you able to understand the ability and knowledge of how forest and wildlife conservation and management relate to the economy and environment, both currently and in the future?





Syllabus

Water scarcity and the need for water conservation and management
Multi-purpose river projects and integrated water resources management
Rainwater harvesting

Topic-1

Water Scarcity and Water Conservation; Multipurpose River Projects

Concepts Covered • Water scarcity and its reasons, • Multi-purpose river projects and integrated water resource management

Revision Notes

- ▶ The main source of water on Earth is the **hydrological cycle**.
- ▶ $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the Earth's surface is covered with water, but fresh water accounts for a small proportion. Fresh water is mainly obtained from **surface run off** and ground water which is continually renewed and recharged through the **hydrological cycle**.
- ▶ **Water scarcity**: It is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use of and unequal access to water among different social groups.
- ▶ **An area having ample water resources can have to face water scarcity due to the following reasons:**
 - Greater demand for water by large and growing population and unequal access to it.
 - Water resources are being over-exploited to expand agriculture and consequently ground water levels are falling.
 - Post independent India has witnessed intense industrialisation and urbanisation, exerting increasing pressure on fresh water resources.

- Multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations have further aggravated the problem of water scarcity.



Key Words

Hydrological cycle: It involves the continuous circulation of water in the Earth-Atmosphere system.

Surface run off: It is the flow of water occurring on the ground surface when excess rainwater, storm water, melt water, or other sources, can no longer sufficiently rapidly infiltrate in the soil.

Water scarcity: It is the lack of fresh water resources to meet the standard water demand.

Dam: It is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

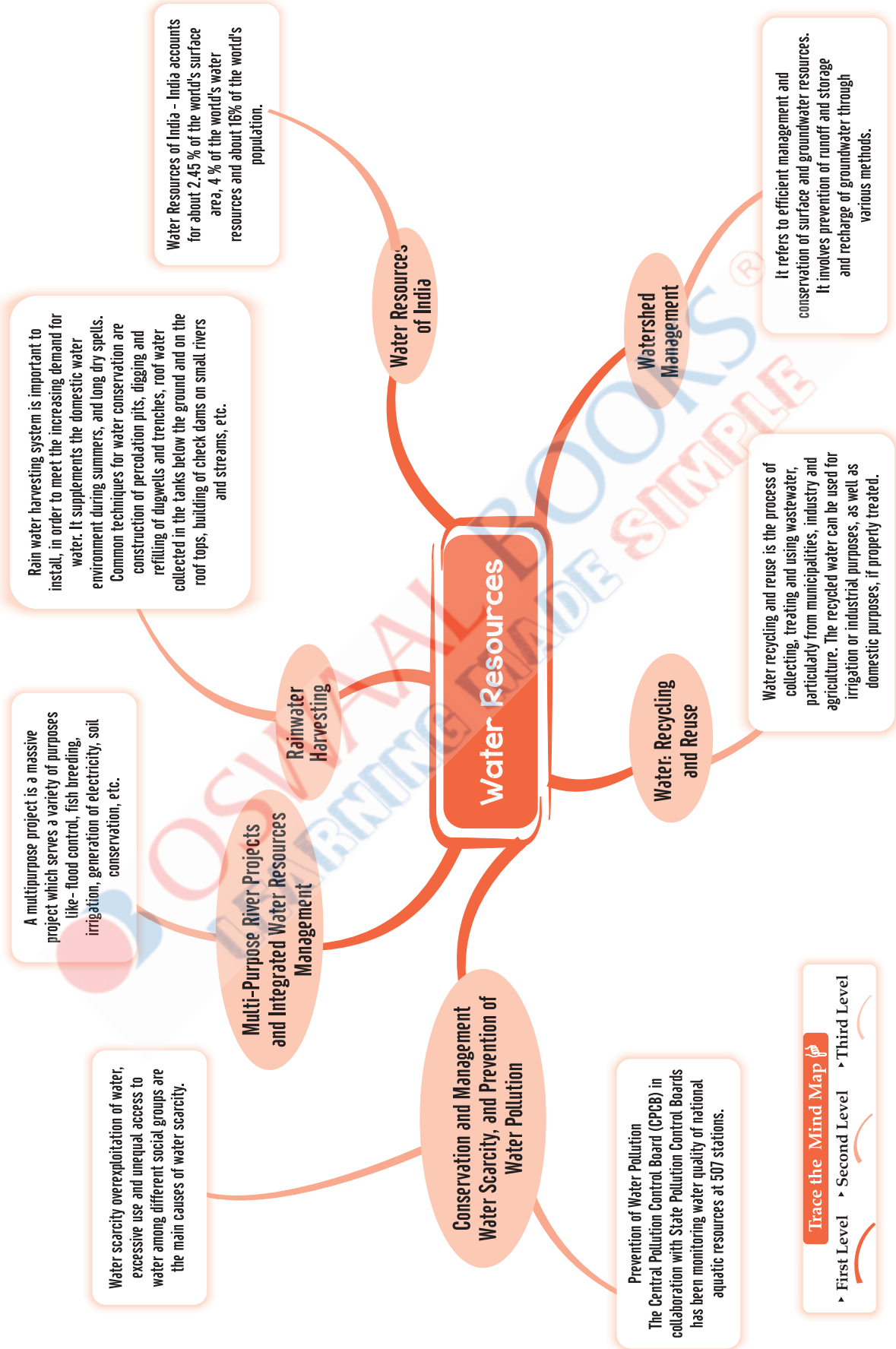
- ▶ In housing societies or colonies, most of the houses have their own ground water pumping devices to meet the water needs. Thus, water resources are being overexploited.

List of Topics

Topic-1: Water Scarcity and Water Conservation; Multipurpose River Projects **Page No. 1**

Topic-2 : Rainwater Harvesting

Page No. 6



- ▶ The history reveals use of many sophisticated hydraulic structures from ancient times, such as dams of stone, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation.
- ▶ **Some ancient hydraulic structures are listed below:**
 - Sringaverapura near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system, which channelised the flood water of the Ganga River. It dates back to 1st century B.C.
 - There are many extensively built dams, lakes and irrigation systems. The most important lake is Sudarshan lake at Junagarh in Gujarat.
 - Bhopal Lake is one of the largest artificial lakes built in the 11th century A.D.
 - In the 14th century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to the Siri Fort area.
- ▶ **Multi-purpose river projects and integrated water resource management:**

Dams

 - A **dam** is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.
 - “**Dam**” refers to the reservoir rather than the structure.
- ▶ **Dams** are referred to as **multipurpose projects**.
- ▶ Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed **dams** as the temples of modern India because of their potential to integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.
- ▶ Damodar Valley Corporation — built on river Damodar — beneficiary states are Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- ▶ Bhakra Nangal — built on river Sutlej — beneficiary states are Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh.
- ▶ Hirakud — built on river Mahanadi — beneficiary state is Odisha.
- ▶ Kosi — built on river Kosi — beneficiary state is Bihar and our neighbouring country Nepal.
- ▶ Chambal Valley — built on river Chambal — beneficiary states are Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- ▶ **Reasons for opposing multi-purpose projects:**
 - (i) Poor sediment flow.
 - (ii) Excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir.
 - (iii) Poorer habitats for the rivers’ aquatic life.
 - (iv) Difficult for **aquatic fauna** to migrate.
 - (v) Submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of **time**.
 - (vi) Any time local people had to give up their land, livelihood and their control over resources for the construction of the **dam**.



Key Words

Multipurpose project: It is a massive project which serves a variety of purposes like- flood control, fish breeding, irrigation, generation of electricity, soil conservation, etc.

Aquatic fauna: It refers an animal that lives in water for most or all of its life.

- ▶ **Uses of dams:** Dams are built



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 mark each)

A Multiple Choice Questions

- Q.1. Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multi-purpose river projects?
- (A) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
 - (B) Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow help to control floods.
 - (C) Multi-purpose projects lead to large-scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
 - (D) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes. **AI**
- Ans. Option (C) is correct
- Q. 2. Which is not a source of fresh water?
- (A) Glaciers and ice sheets
 - (B) Groundwater
 - (C) Surface run off
 - (D) Oceans
- Q.3. The freshwater is mainly obtained from surface runoff and groundwater that is continually being renewed and recharged through the _____.
- (A) sulphur cycle
 - (B) rock cycle
 - (C) hydrological cycle
 - (D) none of the above
- Q.4. 96.5 per cent of the total volume of the world’s water is estimated to exist as _____ and only 2.5 per cent as _____.
- (A) freshwater, oceans
 - (B) oceans, freshwater
 - (C) groundwater, oceans
 - (D) None of the above
- Ans. Option (B) is correct

Q. 5. Which of the following is not a cause of water scarcity?

- (A) Growing population
(B) Growing of water intensive crop
(C) Expansion of irrigation facilities
(D) Water harvesting technique

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Q. 6. Bhakra Nangal River Valley Project is built on which river?

- (A) Sutlej-Beas (B) Ravi-Chenab
(C) Ganga (D) Son

AI

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Bhakra dam is constructed on Satluj River and located in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab border near Nangal city.

Q. 7. Hirakud Dam is constructed on which river?

- (A) Ganga (B) Indus
(C) Manas (D) Mahanadi

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Explanation: Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 kilometres (9 mi) from Sambalpur in the state of Odisha.

Q. 8. _____ proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India' as it would integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

- (A) Sardar Patel (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Dr B.R.Ambedkar

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Q. 9. Koyna Dam is one of the largest dams located in _____.

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan (D) Maharashtra

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Explanation: The Koyna Dam is one of the largest dams in Maharashtra, India. It is a rubble-concrete dam constructed on Koyna River which rises in Mahabaleshwar, a hillstation in Sahyadri ranges.

Q. 10. Rihand Dam is located on river Rihand, a tributary of _____ river.

- (A) Sutlej (B) Son
(C) Godavari (D) Brahmaputra

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: The Rihand River Valley Project is in Uttar Pradesh. It is on the Rihand River which is the tributary of the Son River.

Q. 11. Water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation from which of the following?

- (A) Bhakra-Nangal Dam
(B) Sutlej-Beas River Basin
(C) Hirakud Dam
(D) Both B & C

AI

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: In the Sutlej-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.

B Assertion & Reason

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
(B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Water is a renewable resource.

Reason (R): Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that is continually being renewed.

Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** The availability of water resources varies over space and time.

Reason (R): Availability of water resources helps in storing water.

Ans. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: Water resources varies over space and time due to the variation in seasonal and annual precipitation how ever water scarcity in most cases is caused by over- exploitation and excessive use.

Q. 3. **Assertion (A):** Dams are referred to as multi-purpose projects.

Reason (R): Dams are built for irrigation, electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial use, flood control, recreation and fish breeding.

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Q. 4. **Assertion (A):** Dams are built just for electricity generation.

Reason (R): Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields.

AI

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Explanation: Dams are built for irrigation, electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial use, flood control, recreation and fish breeding.

Q. 5. **Assertion (A):** Growing population is the main reason for water scarcity.

Reason (R): Irrigation from tube wells and canals is responsible for water scarcity.

Ans. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: Water is utilized on large basis because, increasing population requires more water for cooking, washing and bathing. Irrigation is not a major contributor.



SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 mark each)

Q. 1. Name any one river valley project which has significantly contributed to the loss of forests.

A [Board Term-I, 2014]

Ans. Sardar Sarovar Dam. 1

Q. 2. Write the major source of fresh water in India.

A

Q. 3. What are the causes of water scarcity?

A

Q. 4. Which largest artificial lake was built in 11th century?

A

Ans. Bhopal Lake. 1

Q. 5. On which river has the Hirakud Dam been constructed?

A

Ans. River Mahanadi. 1

Q. 6. Which river is known as the 'River of Sorrow' in West Bengal?

A

Ans. Damodar River. 1

Q. 7. Name two social movements which were against the multipurpose projects.

A

Ans. Narmada Bachao Andolan and Tehri Dam Andolan. 1

Q. 8. The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built on which river?

U

Ans. Krishna River. 1



Short Answer Type Questions (3 marks each)

Q. 1. Mention any four main objectives of multipurpose river valley projects. Name any two Multipurpose Projects of India.

U [Board Term-I, Set (6AP67LB) 2015]

OR

What is a multipurpose river valley project? Mention any four objectives of it.

[Board Term-I, (CB4QHT1) 2016-17]

Ans. A project where many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another is known as multipurpose project. It is built for irrigation, power generation, water supply, flood control, recreation, etc. (CBSE Marking Scheme 2016) 3

Q. 2. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the dams as the "temples of modern India"? Explain any three reasons.

U [Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG) 2014]

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed the dams as the "temples of modern India" because:

- (i) They eliminate or reduce flooding.
- (ii) Provide water for agriculture.
- (iii) Provide water for human and industrial consumption.

(iv) Provide hydroelectricity for houses and industries. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 3. How have intensive industrialization and urbanization posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources in India? Explain.

A [Board Term-I, KVS-2014]

OR

How does urbanization and urban lifestyle lead to over exploitation of water resources? Explain.

A [Board Term-I, (3K) 2013]

OR

How have intensive industrialization and urbanization posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources in India? Explain.

A [Board Term-I, (36) 2012]

Ans. Post independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation.

- (i) Arrival of MNC's: Apart from fresh water they require electricity, which comes from hydroelectric power.
- (ii) Multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations and urban life styles have not only added to water and energy requirements, but have further aggravated the problem.
- (iii) Large-scale migration from rural to urban areas is causing over exploitation of water resources.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 4. List any three advantages and three disadvantages of multipurpose river project.

U [Board Term-I, (H3), 2013 (35) 2012]

OR

What are the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river project?

[NCERT]

U [Board Term-I, NCT-2014]

Q. 5. Highlight any three hydraulic structures as part of water management programmes initiated in ancient India along with the period when they were built.

A [Board Term-I, (34, 36, 55), 2012]

Set (580018, 27, 33) 2011]

Ans. Sophisticated hydraulic structures like dams build of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation were built in various regions of the country.

- (i) A sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of river Ganga was built at Srngaverapura near Allahabad in the 1st century B.C.
- (ii) Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh, Bennur in Karnataka, Kolhapur in Maharashtra and Kalinga in Odisha have evidences of irrigation structures.

(iii) In the 11th century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.

(iv) The tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish in the 14th century to supply water to the Siri Fort Area.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 6. Why is groundwater a highly overused resource?

U [Board Term-I, (580034) 2011]

Ans. Groundwater is a highly overused resource because of the following reasons:

- (i) Due to large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water and unequal access to it.
- (ii) To facilitate higher food grain production for large population, water resources are being over exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry season agriculture.
- (iii) In the housing societies or colonies in the cities, there is an arrangement of own ground water pumping devices to meet water needs. $1 \times 3 = 3$



Long Answer Type Questions (5 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain any three reasons responsible for water scarcity in India.

A [Board Term-I, (580013, 23, 45) 2013, 2011]

OR

Water is available in abundance in India even then scarcity of water is experienced in major parts of the country. Explain it with four examples. **A**

Q. 2. 'Three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water but there is still scarcity of water across the globe.' Explain giving three reasons.

A I U [Board 2010, 2011 (T-1)]

Ans. Water scarcity is due to the following causes:

- (i) 96.5 per cent of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans and only 2.5 per cent as fresh water. Nearly 70 per cent of this freshwater occurs as ice sheets and glaciers, while a little less

than 30 per cent is stored as groundwater in the world's aquifers.

(ii) Water availability varies over space and time mainly due to the variation in seasonal and annual precipitation.

(iii) Rapid urbanisation.

(iv) Rapid increase in population that demand more and more water.

(v) Industrialisation is another cause; large industrial houses are using more and more water.

(vi) More water is required to generate electricity.

(vii) Rising income levels also create more demand for water. (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

Q. 3. In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Explain why? **A I U**

OR

What objections have been raised against multipurpose river valley projects? **U**

Ans. In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons.

(i) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow.

(ii) River's diversion and barricading due to building of dams affect migration and spawning of aquatic life.

(iii) The reservoirs lead to decomposition of soil and land degradation.

(iv) The dams have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir and release of excess water during heavy rains.

(v) Large scale displacement of local communities, local people who give up their land for the projects hardly receive any benefit.

(vi) Inter-state water disputes with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of multi-purpose projects are leading to tension between states, e.g., Kaveri-Godavari dispute, Sabarmati water dispute.

(vii) Sometime multipurpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water borne-diseases and pests, and led to pollution resulting from excessive use of water. (Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

Topic-2

Rainwater Harvesting

Concepts Covered • Rainwater harvesting, • Various methods of rainwater harvesting.

Revision Notes

- ▶ **Rain water harvesting** system was a viable alternative of multipurpose projects both socio-economically and environmentally.
- ▶ In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.

- ▶ In arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, almost all houses traditionally had underground tanks for storing drinking water.
- ▶ Rain water is also referred to as Palarpani and it is considered as the purest form of natural water.
- ▶ Today, in western Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop **rainwater harvesting** is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to the perennial Rajasthan Canal.

Key Word

Rain water harvesting: It is gathering, accumulating and storing rainwater for different uses.

Guls or Kuls: In hilly and mountainous regions, people build diversion channels like the 'Guls' or 'Kuls' of Western Himalayas for agriculture

Rooftop Rain Water Harvesting: It is the technique through which rain water is captured from the roof catchments and stored in reservoirs.

- ▶ In Gendathur, a remote and backward village in Mysore, Karnataka, villagers have installed in their household's rooftop, **rainwater harvesting** system to meet their water needs.
- ▶ **Roof-top rain water harvesting** is the most common practice in Shillong in Meghalaya.
- ▶ In Meghalaya, a 200-year-old system of tapping

stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes is prevalent.

- ▶ Tamil Nadu is the first and the only state in India which has made **roof-top rain water harvesting** structures compulsory. There are legal provisions to punish the defaulters.
- ▶ **Roof-top rain water harvesting** was commonly practised in Rajasthan to store drinking water. **Roof-top rain water harvesting** is done through the following ways:
 - Roof top rain water is collected using a PVC pipe.
 - Filtered using sand and bricks.
 - Underground pipe takes water to sump for immediate usage.
 - Excess water from the sump is taken to the well.
 - Water from the well recharges the underground tanka.
 - Later take water from the well.



SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



Very Short Answer Type

Questions

(1 mark each)

Q. 1. Which water is recharged by roof-top rainwater harvesting technique? **U**

Ans. Ground water. 1

Q. 2. In which region, people built 'Guls' or 'Kuls' for irrigation? **U**

Ans. Western Himalayas. 1

Q. 3. In which state Bamboo Drip Irrigation, is prevalent? **U**

Ans. Meghalaya. 1



Short Answer Type

Questions

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. What is Bamboo Drip Irrigation? Mention any two features of it. **U** [Board Term-I, (33) 2012]

Ans. (i) Bamboo Drip Irrigation system is a 200 year old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipe and transporting water from higher to lower regions through gravity.

(ii) Features:

(a) 18-20 litres of water enters the bamboo pipe system, get transported over hundreds of meters and finally reduces to 20-80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.

(b) The flow of water into the pipes is controlled by manipulating the pipe positions. 1+2=3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 2. Describe any three traditional methods of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India.

A [Board Term-I, 2014 (X30T4XE)]

[Board Term-I, Set (C5JWEVD) 2015]

[Board Term-I, (NLTM8TU) 2016-17]

OR

"Rain water harvesting system is viable alternative both socially, economically and environmentally". Support the statement with three examples.

A [Board Term-I, (33) 2012]

OR

Describe any three different rain water harvesting systems practised in India.

A [Board Term-I, (45) 2012]

Ans. (i) In hilly and mountainous regions, people build diversion channels like 'gul' or 'kul' in Western Himalaya for agriculture.

(ii) Roof-top rainwater harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water particularly in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(iii) In West Bengal, people develop inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

(iv) In semi-arid regions agricultural fields are converted into rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moist the soil.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 3. Explain the working of underground tanks as a part of roof top rainwater harvesting system practised in Rajasthan. **U** [DDE-2015, Set-M]

[Board Term-I, 2014 (WQ7FXWC), (R9UJGYG),

2012 (34, 39), 2011 (580040), 2010 (C)]

OR

How were the underground tanks beneficial to the people of Rajasthan? Explain.

U [Board Term-I, (37) 2012]

[Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT) 2016-17]

OR

Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out. **U** [NCERT]

Ans. (i) In semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks for storing drinking water.

(ii) The tanks can be as large as big rooms.

(iii) The tanks were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system.

(iv) Tanks were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe.

(v) Rain falling on these rooftops would travel down the pipe and stored in these underground tanks.

(vi) Usually first rain water is not collected to clean the rooftop and the pipe. **(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$**

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)



Long Answer Type

Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. Why is roof top water harvesting important in Rajasthan? Explain. **U** [Board Term-I, KVS-2014]

Ans. Roof top water harvesting is important in Rajasthan because:

(i) It was commonly practised to store drinking water.

(ii) The rainwater can be stored in the tanks till the next rainfall, making it an extremely reliable source of drinking water when all other sources are dried up, particularly in the summers.

(iii) Rain water, or Palar pani, as commonly referred to in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water.

(iv) Many houses construct underground rooms adjoining the 'tanka' to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool.

(v) Some houses still maintain the tanks since they do not like the taste of tap water. **$1 \times 5 = 5$**

Q. 2. Why are different water harvesting systems considered a viable alternative both socioeconomically and environmentally in a country like India?

U [Board Term-1, (580011), 2011 (BD) 2010]

Ans. Keeping into view the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi-purpose projects, water harvesting system is considered a viable alternative both socio-economically and environmentally.

(i) In ancient India also along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of various water harvesting systems.

(ii) People adopted different techniques in different areas. In hilly regions people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' for agriculture.

(iii) Roof-top rain water harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

(iv) In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

Khadins, Johads and Tanks are the forms of rain water harvesting practised in Rajasthan.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011)



COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

(4 marks each)



Case based MCQs

Attempt any 4 sub-parts from each question. Each sub-part carries 1 mark.

I. Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages, we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall of those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

Where is then water scarcity likely to occur? As you have read in the hydrological cycle, freshwater can

be obtained directly from precipitation, surface runoff and groundwater.

Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? Many of our cities are such examples. Thus, water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water, and unequal access to it. A large population requires more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food. Hence, to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas for dry-season agriculture. Irrigated agriculture is the largest consumer of water. Now it is needed to revolutionise the resistant crops and dry farming techniques. You may have seen in many television advertisements that most farmers have their own wells and tube-wells in their farms for irrigation to increase their produce. But have you ever wondered what this could result in? That it may lead to falling groundwater levels, adversely affecting water availability and food security of the people.

Q. 1. The availability of water resources varies over:

- (A) Space
- (B) Time
- (C) Variation in precipitation
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Q. 2. Identify the cause of water scarcity.

- (A) Overuse of aquifers
- (B) Increased human consumption
- (C) No change in climate
- (D) Both A & B

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Q. 3. _____ is the largest consumer of surface water.

- (A) Animals
- (B) Irrigated agriculture
- (C) Aqua culture
- (D) Industries

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Agriculture irrigation accounts for 70% of water use worldwide.

Q. 4. A large amount of population requires more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more _____.

- (A) farms
- (B) forests
- (C) food
- (D) factories

Ans. Option (C) is correct

Q. 5. Identify the drought resistance crops from the following:

- (A) Mushrooms
- (B) Bajra
- (C) Sweet potatoes
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct

Explanation: Drought resistant crops adapt to dryer climates and have lower water requirements. They naturally use less water and usually require minimal supplemental irrigation.

Q. 6. Choose the state which faced the maximum water scarcity in recent years.

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Uttarakhand

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Many villages in Maharashtra faced acute water shortage and the government had to deploy the highest number of water tankers around the arid regions of the state.

The states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been facing serious water crisis since 2017-2018. According to the Union Ministry of Agriculture, the groundwater level has fallen alarmingly over the years.

In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 metres deep, 4.27 metres long and 2.44 metres wide. The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground 'tankas'. The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected.

The rainwater can be stored the tankas till the next rainfall making it an extremely reliable source of drinking water when all other sources are dried up, particularly in the summers. Rainwater, or palar pani, as commonly referred to in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water. Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the 'tanka' to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool.

Q. 1. Name a traditional rainwater harvesting technique, commonly practiced in Rajasthan, India.

Ans. A tanka is a traditional rainwater harvesting technique, common to the Thar desert region of Rajasthan, India.

Q. 2. In which part of Rajasthan are tankas commonly used?

Ans. In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses, traditionally, have big underground tanks called 'tankas' for storing drinking water.

Q. 3. What are palarpani?

Ans. Rainwater is referred to as palarpani in Rajasthan. It is considered as the purest form of natural water.

Q. 4. State any one benefit of constructing a tanka.

Ans. (i) Tankas provide reliable source of drinking water during summer when other sources dry up.

(ii) It helps in keeping the room cool. **(Any One)**

Q. 5. What is rooftop rainwater harvesting?

Ans. Rooftop Rain Water Harvesting is the technique through which rain water is captured from the roof catchments and stored in reservoirs.

Q. 6. State any two advantages of rooftop rainwater harvesting.

Ans. (i) It reduces the cost of pumping groundwater.

(ii) Provides high-quality water that is soft and low in minerals.

(iii) Reduces soil erosion in urban and rural areas.

(Any Two)



Case Based Subjective Questions

II. Read the extract given below and answer any five out of six the questions:

AI E $1 \times 5 = 5$



Solutions for Practice Questions (Topic-1)

Multiple Choice Questions

Ans.2: Option (D) is correct

Explanation: Ocean water contains a lot of salts dissolved in it, so ocean water is very salty. The ocean is not a freshwater habitat.

Ans.3: Option (C) is correct

Assertion and Reason

Ans.1: Option (A) is correct

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Ans.2: Ground water.

Ans.3: Rapid growth of population, uneven distribution of water resources and increase in demand of water.

Short Answer Type Questions

Ans. 4: Advantages:

- (i) These are the main sources of power generation.
- (ii) They provide us neat, pollution free and cheapest energy which is the backbone of industry and agriculture.
- (iii) These projects control the floods because water can be stored in them. These projects have converted many, 'rivers of sorrows' into 'rivers of boon'.
- (iv) These projects are the main source of irrigation and also help in conserving soil.

Disadvantages:

- (i) Due to the construction of dams, there are no adequate floods in the river. Because of this, the soil of the downstream region does not get nutrient rich silt.

(ii) Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate for spawning, i.e., to produce eggs.

(iii) It resulted in displacement of local communities.

(iv) The multipurpose projects induced earthquake, caused waterborne diseases. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Long Answer Type Questions

Ans.1: (i) The availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation.

(ii) Over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

(iii) Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water. A large population means more water to produce more food. Hence, to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over exploited to expand irrigated areas for dry-season agriculture.

(iv) Most farmers have their own wells and tube wells in their farms for irrigation to increase their production. But it may lead to falling groundwater levels, adversely affecting water availability and food security of the people.

Thus, inspite of abundant water there is water scarcity. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)



REFLECTIONS

- (a) Will you be able to identify the causes of water scarcity?
- (b) Will you be able to distinguish between potential and actual water resources?
- (c) Will you be able to justify the need for water conservation and management.
- (d) Can you outline the various methods of rain-water harvesting?



PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD



Syllabus

The First Printed Books, Print comes to Europe, The Print Revolution and its Impact, The Reading Mania, The Nineteenth Century, India and the World of Print, Religious Reform and Public Debates, New Forms of Publication, Print and censorship.

TOPIC - 1

Print Culture and the Modern World ... P. 1

TOPIC - 2

The Growth of Press in 19th Century India ... P. 5



TOPIC-1

Print Culture and the Modern World

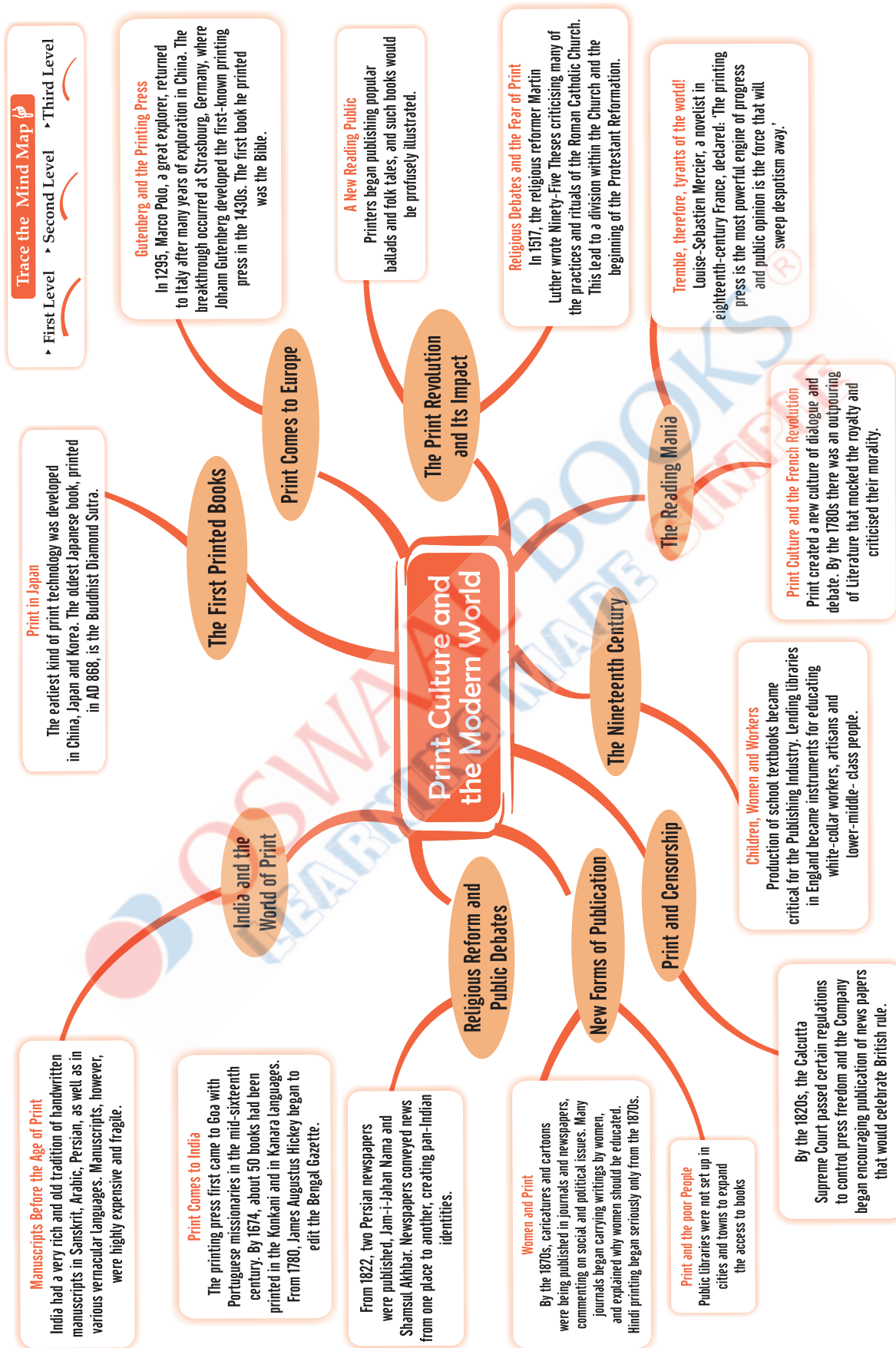
Revision Notes

- The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Norway This was a System of hand printing.
- Books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- China was the major producer of printed materials.
- The skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy and with different style of writing called calligraphy.
- Shanghai was the hub of the new print culture.
- The oldest Japanese Buddhist book, the Diamond Sutra was printed in AD 866.
- In medieval Japan, poems and prose were regularly published and books were cheap and abundant.
- For centuries, silk and spices from China flower into Europe through the silk route.
- In the 11th century, Chinese paper reached Europe through the silk route.
- Gutenberg, son of a merchant, mastered printing technique by 1448. The first book printed by him was the Bible. One hundred eighty copies of this book were printed in three years
- Printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
- Luxury editions were still written by hand on very expensive `Vellum' meant for aristocratic circles.
- The print revolution transformed the lives of people.
- In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising the Catholic Church.
- Printing helped to spread the new ideas of Reformation
- The Roman Church Imposed severe controls over publishers and books sellers.
- In England, penny chapbooks were carried, by petty pedlars known as chapmen sold for a penny.
- In France, small books printed on post quality paper called as Bibliotheque Bleue, were sold at low-price.
- The periodical press, newspapers and journals carried information about was trade as well as about the news development happening in other places.
- The ideas and writings of the scientists and thinkers like Isaac Newton, Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau were printed and read by a large number of audiences.

Scan to know
more about
this topic



The Advent of
Print Technology



- The French Revolution occurred as printing helped in spreading the ideas of liberty, freedom and rationalist
- Primary education became compulsory from the late 19th century children became an important category of readers.
- A children's press, devoted to literature for children, was set up in France in 1857.
- Penny magazines were especially meant for women.
- The best-known novelists were Jane Austen, the Bronte Sisters and George Eliot
- In the 19th century, libraries in England became instruments for educating the factory workers, artisans and lower middle-class people
- Self-educated working class people wrote political tracts and autobiographies.
- By the late 18th century, the press came to be made out of metal.
- Richard M. Hoe of New York made the power driven cylindrical press, which was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was particularly used for printing newspapers.
- In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed.
- In the 1930s, publishers brought out cheap paperback editions.
- Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their products. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling series.

Know the Terms

- **Calligraphy:** Calligraphy is an ancient writing technique using flat edged pens to create artistic lettering using thick and thin lines depending on the direction of the stroke.
- **Diamond Sutra:** The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 containing six sheets of texts and woodcut illustrations.
- **Compositor:** The person who composes the text for printing.
- **Despotism:** A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.
- **Almanac:** An almanac is an annual publication that includes information like weather forecasts, farmers' planting dates, tide tables, and other tabular data often arranged according to the calendar.
- **Denominations:** Subgroups within a religion. For example, a Christian can be an Eastern Orthodox, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Protestant, etc.
- **Anthology:** A collection of literary works chosen by the compiler It may be a collection of poems, short stories, plays, songs, or excerpts.
- **Galley:** Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.
- **Chapbooks:** Pocket size books that were popular in the 16th century print revolution.
- **Taverns:** A tavern is a place of business where people gather to drink alcoholic beverages and are served food. Here they meet with their friends and exchange news.
- **Protestant Reformation:** The religious revolution that took place in the Western Church in the 16th century. Its greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.
- **Lithography:** The process of printing from a smooth surface, viz., a metal plate that has been specially prepared that ink only sticks to the design to be printed.

Know the Dates

- **594 CE:** Books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- **768-770 CE:** Hand printing technology was introduced in Japan.
- **868 CE:** The first Japanese book, 'The Diamond Sutra' was printed.
- **11th Century:** Paper reached Europe from China.
- **1439-1440:** Marco Polo brought the knowledge of producing books with woodblocks to Europe from China.
- **1448 CE:** Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press.
- **1450-1550 AD:** Printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe.
- **1517 CE:** Religious reformer Martin Luther printed 'Ninety-Five Theses', criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church, starting the Protestant Reformation.
- **1558 CE:** The Roman Church began maintaining an index of prohibited books.

SELF ASSESSMENT - 1

Choose the correct alternative

Q. 1. Which country was the major producer of printed material? (R) 1

- (i) India (ii) China
(iii) Japan (iv) USA

Q. 2. Marco Polo belonged to which country? (R) 1

- (i) Germany (ii) Italy
(iii) France (iv) Japan

Q. 3. "Ninety-five Theses" was written by (R) 1

Q. 4. Match the following: (R) 1

Column A	Column B
(1) Louise-Sebastien Mercier	(a) England
(2) Menocchio	(b) Germany
(3) Martin Luther	(c) France
(4) Jane Austen	(d) Italy

Assertion/Reason Based Questions

Q. 5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (A)

- (i) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(ii) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(iii) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(iv) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

5.1. **Assertion (A):** Print culture played an important role in French Revolution.

Reason (R): Print popularised the ideas of enlightenment thinkers, it created a culture of dialogue and debate, questioned the old customs and emphasized the application of reason and rationality.

5.2. **Assertion (A):** China for a long time remained the major producer of printed material.

Reason (R): A large number of textbooks for civil service examinations were printed in China under the sponsorship of imperial state.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q. 6. Where was the earliest kind of print technology developed? (R) 1

Q. 7. Which place in China became the hub of new print culture? (R) 1

Q. 8. Name the oldest printed Japanese book? (R) 1

Q. 9. What were the earlier types of hand printed material in Japan? (U) 1

Q.10. What is vellum and what is its use? (U) 1

Q.11. What was Gutenberg's contribution to book printing? (U) 1

Q.12. Interpret any one fear in the minds of religious authorities and monarchs about the printed texts during 16th century in Europe.

(A) [CBSE SQP, 2019] 1

Q.13. State an important characteristic of the oldest Japanese book, Diamond Sutra.

(U) [CBSE SQP, 2019] 1

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.14. "Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred". Support the statement with suitable arguments.

(A) [CBSE SQP, 2019] 3

Q.15. "Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it." Justify the statement by giving three arguments.

(A) [CBSE SQP, 2018] 3

Q.16. Highlight any three innovations which have improved the printing technology from 19th century onwards. (U) [CBSE SQP, 2012] 3

Q.17. How did Martin Luther's writing bring reforms in the religious field? Explain.

(A) [CBSE SQP, 2017] 3



OSWAAL LEARNING TOOLS

For Self Assessment Solutions-I

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TOPIC-2

The Growth of Press in 19th Century India

Revision Notes

- India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian as well as in various vernacular languages.
- In India, manuscripts were copied on palm leaves and on handmade paper.
- The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-16th century.
- In 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts.
- From 1780, James August Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette a weekly magazine.
- By the close of the 18th century, printing of many newspapers and journals started.
- In the early 19th century, there were intense debates around existing religious issues.
- Some groups wanted to reform, while others were against them.
- This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers.
- The reformers were focused on the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.
- Many newspapers such as “Sambad kaumudi in 1821 by Ram Mohan Roy “Samachar Chandrika” (Hindu Orthodoxy), “Jam-e-Jahan Nama” and “Shamsul Akhbar” from 1822 (Persian newspaper) focused on this matter.
- In North India, the ‘Ulama’ used lithographic presses, published Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures, and printed religious newspapers and tracts to spread their religion.
- In 1867, Deoband Seminary was founded which published thousands of Fatwas telling the code of conduct of Muslims and explaining the meanings of Islamic doctrines.
- Print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.
- The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas written by Tulsidas came out from Calcutta in 1810.
- Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious texts in vernaculars.
- At the end of the 19th century, a new visual culture was started.
- Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation.
- Cheap prints and calendars were easily available in the market.
- By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers.
- In 1860, a few Bengali women like Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women.
- Hindi printing began seriously from the 1870s.
- In Punjab, folk literature was printed from the early 20th century.
- In Bengal, the Battala was devoted to the printings of popular books; pedlars took the Battala publications to homes, enabling women to read in leisure time.
- Public libraries were set up in the early 20th century.
- Local protest movements created a lot of popular journals.
- After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed.
- In 1876, the Vernacular Press Act was passed.
- In 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about Punjab revolutionaries in his newspaper “Kesan” The led to his imprisonment in 1908.

Scan to know more about this topic



History of press in Colonial India

Know the Terms

- **Manuscript:** Book document typed written by hand. It can also be termed as author’s original copy-handwritten or typed but not printed.
- **Ballad:** A historical account or folk tale in verse usually sung or recited.
- **Autobiography:** Story of one’s own life written by the author himself or herself.
- **Inquisition:** A former Roman Catholic Court for identifying and punnelling heretics.
- **Heretical:** Beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church.
- **Satiety:** The state of being fulfilled much beyond the point of satisfaction.
- **Fatwa:** A legal pronouncement of Islamic law usually given by a mufti (legal scholar) to clarify issues on which the law is uncertain.
- **Seditious:** Action, speech or writing that is seen as opposing the government.

Know the Dates

- **1822:** Two Persian newspapers Jam-e-Jahan Nama and Shams-ul Akbar' were published.
- **1878:** The Vernacular Press Act was passed in India.
- **1880:** Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
- **1926:** Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain, an educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women.

SELF ASSESSMENT - 2

Choose the correct alternative

Q. 1. Printing press first came to which Indian state? (R) 1

- (i) Bombay (ii) Goa
(iii) Calcutta (iv) Delhi

Q. 2. When was Deoband seminary founded in India? (R) 1

- (i) 1867 (ii) 1873
(iii) 1871 (iv) 1879

Q. 3. published Istri Dharam vichar. (R) 1

Q. 4. Match the following: (R) 1

4.1.

Column A	Column B
(i) Rashsundari Debi	(a) Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
(ii) Sudarshan Chakr	(b) Kesan
(iii) Kashibaba	(c) Amar Jiban
(iv) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	(d) Sacchi Kavitayen

(R) [CBSE SQP, 2020] 1

4.2.

Column A	Column B
(i) Tulsidas	(a) Bengal Gazette
(ii) James Augustus Hickey	(b) Ramcharit Manas
(iii) Chote bade ka sawal	(c) Rashsundari Debi
(iv) Amar Jiban	(d) Kashibaba

Assertion/Reason Based Questions

Q. 5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (A)

- (i) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(ii) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(iii) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(iv) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

5.1. **Assertion (A):** Evolution of print press in India led to social reforms.

Reason (R): Because Newspapers and books were available to a wide population, it led to debates and soon many old customs and religious practices were challenged by the people.

5.2. **Assertion (A):** Vernacular press act was passed in India in 1878.

Reason (R): Some newspapers and magazines openly published materials that were against the colonial rule of the Englishmen.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q. 6. Who brought the printing press to India? (R) 1
Q. 7. Why the manuscripts were not used in everyday life? (R) 1
Q. 8. When was Vernacular Press Act passed? (R) 1
Q. 9. Which is the first English newspaper published in India? (R) 1
Q.10. Name a few early women writers of India. (R) 1
Q.11. Name a few Indian writers and reformers who wrote about caste discrimination in India. (R) 1
Q.12. What did the Britishers do to censor and control the print medium in India? (R) 1
Q.13. Define the term "Seditious". (R) 1



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For Solution of Self Assessment-2

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NCERT CORNER (Intext Questions)

Q. 1. Imagine that you are Marco Polo. Write a letter from China to describe the world of print which you have seen there. (Activity, Page no. 108)

Ans. 600 AD

Shanghai, China

Dear Greg,

I am travelling in China right now. China has developed the earliest kind of printing technology. Books in China are printed by rubbing paper - also invented here - against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese accordion book is folded and stitched at the side. Merchants here use print in their everyday life, as they collect trade information. Reading has become a leisure activity: The new readership prefers fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays. Rich women have also begun to read, and many women have published their poetry and plays.

This new reading culture is accompanied by a new technology. Western printing techniques and mechanical presses are imported here in the late nineteenth century as Western powers established their outposts in China. Shanghai has become the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools. From hand printing, there is now a gradual shift to mechanical printing. It surely is an interesting place to live now. I am busy exploring the country presently and soon will be back.

Yours Sincerely,

Marco Polo

Q. 2. Write briefly why some people feared that the development of print could lead to the growth of dissenting ideas. (Discuss, Page no. 113)

Ans. Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently, and move them to action. This had significance in different spheres of life. Many were apprehensive

of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read, then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.

Q. 3. Look at Fig. 13. What impact do such advertisements have on the public mind? Do you think everyone reacts to printed material in the same way? (Activity, Page no. 118)

Ans. The advertisements of these types try to lure people into believing into their ideas, products, discoveries, writings and belief. People felt connected with the product because of the advertisement.

No, not everyone reacts to the printed material in the same way. Some people find it useful and interesting while others may find this as unnecessary.

Q. 4. Look at Figs. 19, 20 and 21 carefully. (Activity, Page no. 126)

- What comments are the artists making on the social changes taking place in society?
- What changes in society were taking place to provoke this reaction?
- Do you agree with the artist's view?

Ans. (i) The artists are very carefully noticing the social change and are trying to describe it in their creations. The artist is trying to show the deteriorating family relations where a husband is totally dominated by his wife who is perched on his shoulder. He is cruel towards his mother and is shown dragging her like an animal by the noose.

(ii) The declining family values and breakdown of the traditional family roles caused different reactions. The artists are anxious about the changes in the behaviour and activities of the society which is not showing positive sign of the future.

(iii) The artists are correct to show the real conditions of the society but these are conditions related to a few of the chosen families. The instances does not depict the overall culture edition lifestyles and view of the society, through artists have successfully depicted the pill the progressing society.

Exercise Questions

Q. 1. Give reasons for the following:

(a) Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.

Ans. Marco Polo, the Italian explorer visited China and learnt the technology of woodblock printing. When he returned to Italy in 1295, he brought this knowledge back with him. Gradually this

knowledge spread from Italy to other parts of the world.

(b) Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.

Ans. In 1517, Martin Luther, the religious reformer wrote "Ninety five Theses" criticising many of the corrupt practices of the catholic church and

pasted a printed copy of this on the church door in Wittenberg. Very soon, thousands of copies of Luther's Theses were printed spreading his ideas among people. Martin Luther was deeply moved by realising the power of printing, which brought about the Reformation movement in Germany. Thus, he said "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."

(c) The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century

Ans. Print and popular literature encouraged many distinctive interpretations of religious faith and ideas. In the 16th century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy began to read books available readily in his locality. He gave a new interpretation of the Bible and formulated a view of God and creation which made the Roman Catholic Church angry. As a result, Menocchio was hauled up twice and was ultimately executed when the Roman Catholic Church began its inquisition to repress the heretical ideas,

After this, several control measures were imposed on publishers and book-sellers. In 1558, the Roman Church decided to maintain an index of the prohibited books.

(d) Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi said those words in 1922 during the Non-cooperation movement (1920-1922). According to him, without the liberty of speech, the liberty of press and freedom of association, no nation can even survive. If the country was to get free from foreign domination, then these liberties were quite important.

If there is no liberty of press and freedom of association, then there is no nationalism. Nationalism requires these three pre-requisites for its survival. That is why, he said so, particularly about these three freedoms. To Gandhiji, Swaraj meant the freedom of press before anything else.

Q. 2. Write short notes to show what you know about:

(i) The Gutenberg Press

Ans. Gutenberg Press was the first printing press of Europe. It was invented by Johann Gutenberg of Strasbourg. He grew up in a large agricultural estate and had knowledge and experience in operating olive and wine presses. The olive press provided him the model for the printing press and he used moulds for casting metal types for letters of the alphabet. He invented the printing press around the year 1448.

(ii) Erasmus's idea of the printed book

Ans. Erasmus, a Latin scholar was not happy with printing of books because he was afraid that this would lead to circulation of books with rebellious ideas. He felt that although a few books may give useful information, the majority of books

may be just useless or give stupid, scandalous or irreligious ideas which may lead to provoke rebellion.

(iii) The Vernacular Press Act

Ans. It was passed in 1878 by the British government in India. This act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. If a vernacular press published any seditious material, the paper was banned and its printing machinery was seized.

Q.3. What did the spread of print culture in nineteenth century India mean to:

(i) Women

(ii) The poor

(iii) Reformers

Ans. (i) Women became important as readers and writers. Reading habits improved among them. With increase in literacy, women took great interest in reading and writing. Many journals started emphasising the importance of women's education. Many magazines and books were specially published for women.

The print culture gave women some amount of freedom to read and develop their own views on various issues, specially those related to women. Women novelists such as Jane Austen and Bronte sisters in Europe and Kailashbhashini Devi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai in India presented the new type of woman; a woman with the power to think and with the ability to act with determination.

(ii) As the literacy rate improved in Europe as well as India, printed material especially for entertainment, began to reach even to the poor. In England, Penny magazines were carried by pedlars and sold for a penny, so that even poor people could buy them. Those who could not read could listen to stories and folklores. These could be read out to them by others.

Books could be hired on nominal fee from some book owners. Even in India, very cheap small books were brought to market in 19th century, Madras and small towns, allowing poor people to have access to print culture. Public libraries were set up in the early 20th century where poor people could visit and borrow books. Gradually, even poor people began to read religious stories, books with simple instructions or stories and folklore.

(iii) Reformers used newspapers, journals and books to highlight the social evils prevailing in society.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy published the 'Sambad Kaumudi' to highlight the plight of widows. This newspaper actively campaigned for the abolition of 'Sati'.

From the 1860s, many Bengali writers like Kailashbhashini Devi, wrote books highlighting the experience of women, about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the menfolk they served.

In the 1880s, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai Wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of the upper-class Hindu women especially the widows. Jyotiba Phule wrote about the poor condition of the 'low class people'. In his book 'Gulamgiri' (1871) he wrote about the injustices of

Discuss

Q. 1. Why did some people in eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring Enlightenment and end despotism?

Ans. Due to the following reasons, some people in the 18th century thought that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism..

The political, social and economic ideas supported by the Liberals in the 19th century were:

- (i) **Spreading of new ideas:** After the coming of print culture, the ideas of scientists and philosophers now become more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval texts were compiled and published
- (ii) **Books as a medium of progress:** By the 18th century, books became a medium of spreading progress and enlightenment which could change society and the world. It was also believed that the books could liberate society from despotism and tyranny.
- (iii) **Writings of scholars:** The writings of thinkers like Jean Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Paine and Voltaire were also widely printed and could gain popularity. Thus, their ideas about science, rationality and reasoning found their way into popular literature.
- (iv) **Scientific discoveries:** Maps and more accurate scientific diagrams were widely printed when scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries. They could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers.
- (v) **Ideas of enlightened Thinkers:** Print popularised the ideas of the enlightened thinkers like Martin Luther who attacked the authority of the church and the despotic power of the state.
- (vi) **A new culture of dialogue and debate:** The printing press was believed to be the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion. Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions for the end of despotism in France through the French revolution.

Q. 2. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.

Ans. Not everyone welcomed printed books and those who did, also had fear about them. Many were of the opinion that printed words and the wider circulation of books, would have a negative impact on the people's minds.

caste system. In the 20th century, B R Ambedkar also wrote powerfully against the caste system. He also wrote against untouchability,

E V Ramaswamy Naicker, also known as Periyar wrote about the caste system prevailing in Madras at that time.

They feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read, then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might get importance. There was also fear in the minds of scholars that the authority of valuable literature would be destroyed. The new print medium was criticised by religious authorities and monarchs, as well as by writers and artists.

Example-Let us consider the implication of this in one sphere of life in Europe regarding religion. Martin Luther was a German monk, priest professor and a church reformer. He wrote 'Ninety five Theses' in 1517 and openly criticised many of the practices and rituals of the Roman catholic church. A printed copy of this was pasted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately copied in vast numbers and read widely.

This led to a division within the church and led to the beginning of the Protestant reformation. In India, the British Government favoured censorship of the press and passed a law to hinder the free circulation of newspapers and journals. Vernacular press act provided the government with the extensive rights to censor reports and editorials.

Q. 3. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?

Ans. As the literacy rate improved in India, printed material especially for entertainment, began to reach even to the poor in 19th century. Publishers started producing small and cheap books. These books were sold at crossroads. Public libraries were set up by Christian missionaries and rich people. Those who could not read, could listen to stories and folklore. These could be read out to them by others.

Books could be hired on a nominal fee from some book owners. Many writers started writing about the issue of class distinctions. The writing of these writers were read by people all over India. Local protests movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tract, criticising ancient scriptures with a view to create a new and just future.

Q. 4. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

Ans. Print not only stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities but

it also connected communities and people in different parts of India.

Following factors discussed below, show the growth of nationalism in India through the print culture.

- (a) New ideas and debates—There were many who criticised the existing practices and campaigned for reforms, while others countered the arguments of the reformers. These debates were carried out openly in public and in Print Print tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they also shaped the nature of the debate. All this assisted the growth of nationalism
- (b) Print and newspapers—Despite repressive measures nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India. They reported on colonial misrule, and encouraged the nationalist activities. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balgangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his “Kesri”.
- (c) Connecting various communities— Print not only stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions among communities, but also connected communities and people living in different parts of India, Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating a pan-India identity.
- (d) Various novels on national history. Many writers written by Indian novelist like “Anandmath’ written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyya, created a sense of Pan- Indian belonging. Munshi Premchand’s novel ‘Godan’ highlighted how Indian peasants were exploited by colonial bureaucrats.
- (e) Various images of Bharatmata— Painters like Raja Ravi Verma and Rabnindranath Tagore drew images of Bharat mata which produced a sense of nationalism among Indians. The devotion to mother figure came to be seen as an evidence of one’s nationalism.



BOARD CORNER

Q. 1. How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan? (R) [CBSE Delhi Set-I, 2019] 1

Ans. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 1

Q. 2. How had the Imperial state in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.

(U) [CBSE Outside Delhi Set-I, 2019] 3

Ans. The Imperial state of China for a long time remained the major producer of printed material because Chinese civil services examinations required the use of its preparation and recruitment, which were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the Imperial state. For example—from the 16th century onwards, the number of examination candidates went up and thus the volume of print also increased.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3×1 = 3

Q. 3. How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe?

(A) [CBSE Outside Delhi Set-I, 2019] 3

Ans. THE READING MANIA

- (i) **Increase in literacy rate:** By the end of the eighteenth century, literacy rate was as high as 60 to 80 percent in several parts of Europe. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania.

(ii) **New forms of literature:** In England, penny chapbooks were sold by petty peddlers known as chapmen for a penny, so that even the poor people could buy them easily. In France, ‘Bibliothèque Bleue’ were printed, which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers.

(iii) **Periodicals:** The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century, combining information about current affairs with entertainment, about wars and trade, as well as news of developments happening in other places. Ideas of scientists and philosophers, such as Isaac Newton, Thomas Paine, Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau, etc. now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationally found their way into popular literature.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3

Commonly Made Error

- Students don't write about the easy accessibility of books of that time.

Answering Tip

- Students should write how the printing press made the books more accessible to everyone including the poor.

Q. 4. Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers?

Q [CBSE Delhi & OD/2018]

Ans. Manocchio, an Italian miller, reinterpreted the Bible in a different way. Such instances worried the Church about people reading the various interpretations of the religion and questioning the Church. Hence Church imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and start maintaining an index of prohibited books.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018] 1

Topper's Answer:

Print led several individual interpretation of faith, a picture of god and creation that enraged Roman Catholic church, increased questioning on the sacred authority of church. Hence, they imposed several restrictions to control publishers and booksellers. [Index of prohibited books, 1558]

Q. 5. Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the imperial State in China? Q [CBSE Delhi & OD, 2018] 1

Ans. Imperial state was the largest producer of printed material, that's why printing of textbooks was sponsored by the imperial state in China.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018] 1

Q. 6. "The Print Revolution' had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge." Analyse the statement. Q [CBSE Delhi & OD, 2018] 3

Ans. The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing is known as the print revolution.

- (i) It led to the growth and development in technique and production of books and generated a new reading habit and book culture.
- (ii) It transformed the lives of people by opening the door of knowledge to a vast literate population.
- (iii) It encouraged debates and discussions on written texts and encouraged freedom of opinion on important issues.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018] 3×1 = 3

Topper's Answer:

Introduction : Print revolution was not just a new way of producing books but it transformed the lives of people to information and knowledge.

(a) It reduced the time, labour and cost of producing books. Books became accessible. People from all spheres of life began reading books. Transition from hearing to reading public.

(b) The people now looked at the world with new eyes, eyes that were questioning and critical, applying the rule of reason and rationality.

(c) People were persuaded to think differently. It opened their mind to vast horizons of knowledges as they exposed to ideas of thinkers and philosophers. They analysed the things in their own way.

Conclusion : Thus, a new world of debate & discussion was created. They were now aware, rational and judged everything with reason.



VISUAL CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)

Q.1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [1 x 4 = 4]

In north India, the ulama were deeply anxious about the collapse of Muslim dynasties. They feared that colonial rulers would encourage conversion, change the Muslim personal laws. To counter this, they used cheap lithographic presses, published Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures, and printed religious newspapers and tracts. The Deoband Seminary, founded in 1867, published thousands upon thousands of fatwas telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives, and explaining the meanings of Islamic doctrines. All through the nineteenth century, a number of Muslim sects and seminaries appeared, each with a different interpretation of faith, each keen on enlarging its following and countering the influence of its opponents, Urdu print helped them conduct these battles in public. Among Hindus, too, print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages. The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas, a sixteenth-century text, came out from Calcutta in 1810. By the mid-nineteenth century, cheap lithographic editions flooded north Indian markets. From the 1880s, the Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious texts in vernaculars. In their printed and portable form, these could be read easily by the faithful at any place and time. They could also be read out to large groups of illiterate men and women.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- (i) What were the Ulamas anxious about? (1)
- collapse of Muslim dynasties
 - British rule
 - deteriorating their religious beliefs
 - translation of holy scriptures

(ii) When was the Deoband Seminary founded? (1)

- 1857
- 1867
- 1870
- 1877

(iii) When was the first edition of Tulsidas "Ramcharitmanas" was printed and where? (1)

- Mumbai, 1810
- Madras, 1810
- Calcutta, 1810
- Calcutta 1820

(iv) What type of literature flooded the north Indian markets by mid nineteenth century? (1)

- cheap lithographic editions
- Urdu texts
- Vernacular texts on religion
- none of the above

Ans. (i) (a) collapse of Muslim dynasties

(ii) (b) 1867

(i) (c) Calcutta, 1810

(iv) (a) cheap lithographic editions

Q.2 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [1 x 4 = 4]

Lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways. Women's reading, therefore, increased enormously in middle-class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home, and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling. But not all families were liberal Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not

understand. So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography *Amar Jiban* which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- (i) Which category or class of people were more interested in the reading of feminism (women's reading)? (1)
- Aristocratic families
 - Lower class families
 - middle class families
 - none of the above
- (ii) What was the superstition of Hindus for sending a girl for education? (1)
- that they will be defiled and the punishment of God be enacted.
 - that a literate girl would be widowed
 - that no educated boy will marry an educated girl
 - all the above
- (iii) "*Amar Jiban*" is an autobiography of whom? (1)
- Toru Dutt
 - Rashsundari Debi
 - an anonymous Muslim girl
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (iv) When was "*Amar Jiban*" published? (1)
- 1877
 - 1879
 - 1880
 - 1876

Ans. (i) (c) middle class families
 (ii) (b) that a literate girl would be widowed.
 (iii) (b) Rashsundari Debi
 (iv) (d) 1876

Q. 3 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [1 x 4 = 4]

From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his *Gulamgiri* (1871). In the twentieth century, B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as Periyar, wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read

by people all over India. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticizing ancient scriptures and envisioning a new and just future. Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. But Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938 to show the links between caste and class exploitation. The poems of another Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakr between 1935 and 1955, were brought together and published in a collection called *Sacchi Kavitayan*. By the 1930s, Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves, following the example of Bombay workers. These were sponsored by social reformers who tried to restrict excessive drinking among them, to bring literacy and, sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- (i) Who was the Maratha pioneer of "low caste" protest? (1)
- Jyotiba Phule
 - Kashibaba
 - Dr. Ambedkar
 - none of the above
- (ii) Who was known as "Periyar"? (1)
- Dr. Ambedkar
 - Jyotiba Phule
 - E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
 - Kashibaba
- (iii) Who is the author of "*Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal*"? (1)
- Kashibaba
 - Jyotiba Phule
 - Toru Dutt
 - none of the above
- (iv) Who was Kashibaba? (1)
- mill worker
 - a beggar
 - a monk
 - a nationalist
- Ans.** (i) (a) Jyotiba Phule
 (ii) (c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
 (iii) (a) Kashibaba
 (iv) (a) a mill worker



CHAPTER

5

GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

UNIT – III Democratic Politics



Syllabus

Gender and Politics, Religion, Communalism and Politics, Caste and Politics

TOPIC - 1

Gender and Politics P. 1

TOPIC - 2

Women's political representation P. 3

TOPIC - 3

Religion, communalism and politics P. 4

TOPIC - 4

Castes and politics P. 5



TOPIC-1 Gender and politics

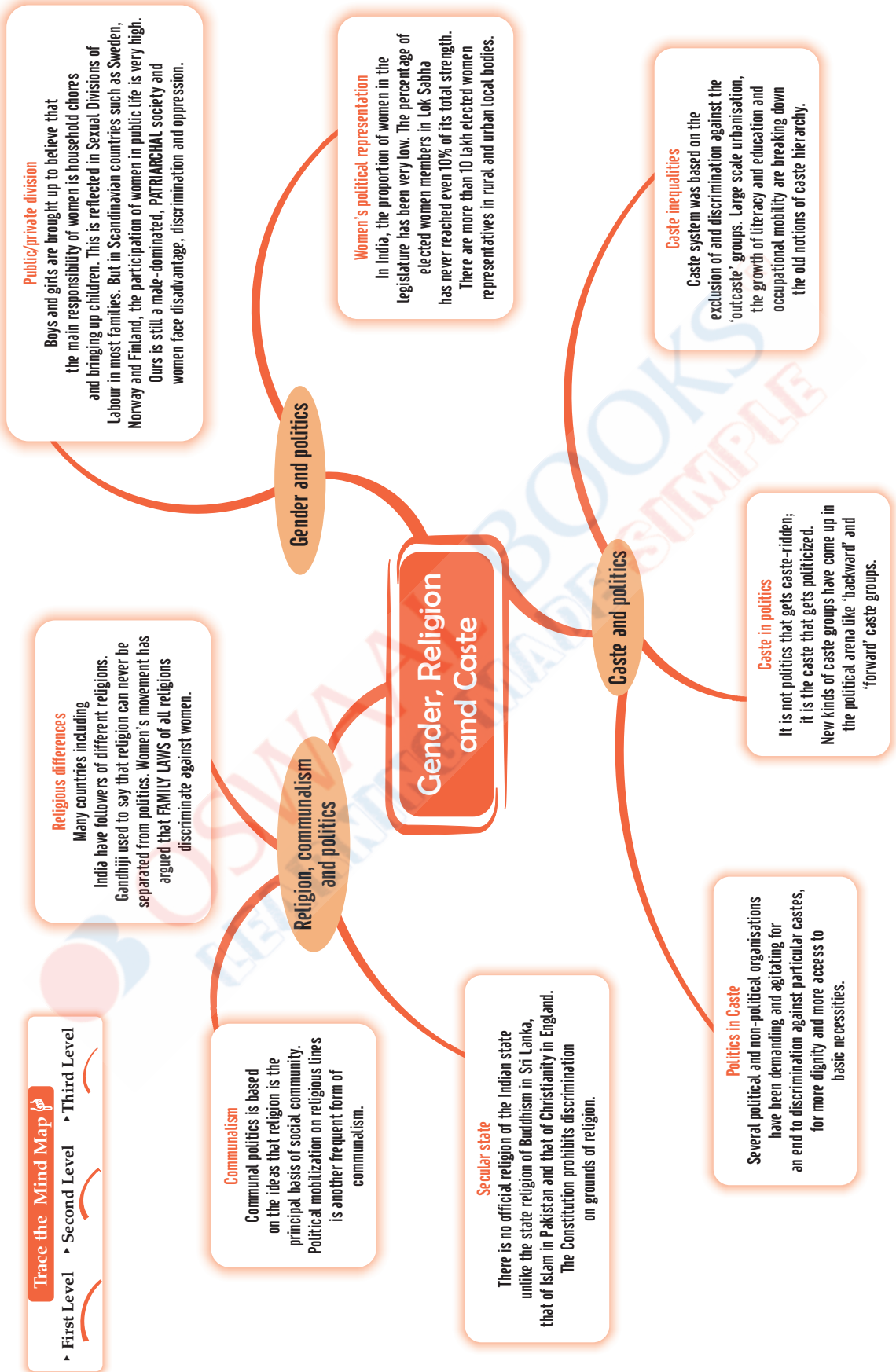
Revision Notes

- **Public/private divisions:** Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division which can be seen every where. Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in sexual divisions of labour in most families, women do all work inside the home. When these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up these works. Most tailors or cooks in hotels are men.
- In urban areas, poor women work as a domestic helper in middle-class homes, while middle-class women work in offices. The result of this division of labour is that although women constitute half of humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies.
- Social division of the Indian society is clearly indicated by casteism, gender inequality and communal divisions. Earlier, only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices. Gradually, the gender issue was raised in politics. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.
- More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. These movements are called FEMINIST movements.
- We now find women in all fields of life working as scientists, doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers, managers and college and university teachers which were earlier not considered suitable for women. In Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland, the participation of women in public life is very high. In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since independence. Ours is still a male-dominated, PATRIARCHAL society.
- Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:
 - (a) The literacy rate among women is only 65.4% as compared with 74% of males according to 2011 census.
 - (b) On an average Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.
 - (c) In almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
 - (d) In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. According to the 2011 Census, the sex ratio of India is 940 females per 1000 males.

Scan to know more about this topic



Gender, Religion and Caste Introduction



- Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women. They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

SELF ASSESSMENT - 1

Choose the correct alternative

- Q. 1. Who is a feminist? (R) 1
- A person who demands equal rights for all human beings.
 - A person who demands more rights for men.
 - A person who demands equal rights for women of high caste.
 - A person who demands equal rights for women.
- Q. 2. What is patriarchy? (R) 1
- A system where a mother is the head of the family.
 - A system where there is no head of the family.
 - A system where a father is the head of the family.
 - A system where grandparents have control over family matters.
- Q. 3. Which one of these does not refer to the 'Feminist movement'? (A) 1
- Improving educational and career opportunities for women
 - Giving voting rights to the women
 - Training them in household jobs
 - Improving their political and legal status

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q. 4. Correct and rewrite the following statement. (A) 1

In patriarchal society, women are the decision makers.

- Q. 5. What is the basis of gender division in society? (R) 1

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q. 6. What does social equality signify? (A) 3
- Q. 7. Define Feminist Movements. Write their main objective. (A) 3

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q. 8. How is gender division understood in Indian society? To what extent does political mobilisation on a gender basis help to improve women's role in public life? (U) 5
- Q. 9. What is the sexual division of labour? Mention the main demands of the worldwide women's agitations? (U) 2 + 3 = 5



OSWAAL LEARNING TOOLS

For Self Assessment Solutions-I

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TOPIC-2 Women's political representation

Revision Notes

- Still, issues related to women's well-being or otherwise are not given adequate attention. The most important way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives. In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very low. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10% of its total strength.
- In the government, cabinets are largely all male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. A solution to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India. There are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.
- Women's organizations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women. A bill with the proposal has been pending before the Parliament for more than a decade. Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics.

Scan to know more about this topic



Women's political representation

SELF ASSESSMENT - 2

Choose the correct alternative

- Q. 1. Name any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high. (A) 1
- Sri Lanka and Pakistan
 - Nepal and Belgium
 - Sweden and Finland
 - Norway and Mexico
- Q. 2. How many seats are reserved for the women in the Indian local self-government? (U) 1
- One-tenth
 - One-third
 - One-fourth
 - One-sixth

Q. 3. In which of these countries the participation of women is not very large? (A) 1

- (i) France (ii) Finland
(iii) Netherland (iv) India

Q. 4. What is the literacy rate among men and women in India? (R) 1

- (i) 74% and 65.4% (ii) 70% and 50%
(iii) 54% and 46% (iv) 51% and 36%

Short Answer Type Questions

Q. 5. Do you think the political expression of gender division has helped women in India? (A) 3

Q. 6. Explain the role played by women in public affairs. (R) 3

Q. 7. Seats are reserved for women in the local self-government. However looking at the position of women in India as well as the existing corruption in politics, do you think this reservation will have any impact? (E) 3

Long Answer Type Question

Q. 8. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. (E) [CBSE SQP, 2018] 5



OSWAAL LEARNING TOOLS

For Self Assessment Solutions-2

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TOPIC-3

Religion, Communalism and Politics

Revision Notes

- Many countries including India have in their population, followers of different religions. Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities. Women's movement has argued that FAMILY LAWS of all religions discriminate against women.
- **Communalism:** The problem begins when religion is seen as the basis of the nation. Communal politics is based on the ideas that religion is the principal basis of the social community. Communalism can take various forms in politics:
 - (a) The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs.
 - (b) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
 - (c) Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism.
 - (d) Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots, and massacre
- **Secular state:** Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. Secularism is not just an ideology of some parties or persons. In a secular state like India, there is no official religion for the Indian state. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. Some of its features are:
 - (a) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
 - (b) At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

Scan to know more about this topic



Communalism



SELF ASSESSMENT - 3

Choose the correct alternative

Q. 1. Which of the following divisions is unique to India? (Q) 1

- (i) Gender division
(ii) Caste division
(iii) Economic division
(iv) Religious division

Q. 2. Who among the following said that religion can never be separated from politics? (R) 1

- (i) Sarojini Naidu
(ii) Rajendra Prasad
(iii) Mahatma Gandhi
(iv) Acharya Vinoba Bhave

Q. 3. A form of communalism (A) 1

- (i) Communal fraternity
(ii) Communal integrity
(iii) Communal harmony
(iv) Communal massacre

Very Short Answer Type Question

AI Q. 4. Who said 'Religion can never be separated from politics'? (R) 1

Short Answer Type Questions

AI Q. 5. Communalism is both an ideology and as well as a social phenomenon. Discuss. (E) 3

AI Q. 6. How does the Constitution of India ensures that India remains a secular state? (U) 3

Long Answer Type Questions

Q. 7. Do you think the ideological basis of communalism is flawed? Justify. (A) 5

Q. 8. Mention any three forms in which communalism is expressed in politics. Describe the solution provided by the Constitution framers of India to meet this challenge? (U) [CBSE SQP, 2019] 5

**OSWAAL LEARNING TOOLS****For Self Assessment Solutions-3**

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**TOPIC-4**
Castes and Politics**Revision Notes**

- **Caste inequalities:** Unlike gender and religion, caste division is special to India. In most societies, occupations are passed on from one generation to another. The caste system was based on the exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups. Partly due to their efforts and partly due to other socioeconomic changes, castes and the caste system in modern India have undergone great changes. Large scale urbanisation, the growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down. Now, most of the times, in urban areas it does not matter much who is walking along with the next to us on a street or eating at the next table in a restaurant. Yet caste has not disappeared from contemporary India. Some of the older aspects of caste have persisted. Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today.
- **Caste in politics:** As in the case of communalism, casteism is rooted in the belief that caste is the sole basis of the social community. Caste is one aspect of our experience but it is not the only relevant or the most important aspect. Caste can take various forms in politics, when governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it. Thus, it is not politics that gets caste-ridden; it is the caste that gets politicised. This takes several forms:
 - (a) Each group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.
 - (b) Various caste groups are required to enter into a dialogue and negotiation.
 - (c) The emergence of new kinds of castes groups like 'backward' and 'forward' caste group in the political field

Scan to know more about this topic



Castes and Politics

**SELF ASSESSMENT - 4****Choose the correct alternative**

Q. 1. The Communalism refers to a division based on which idea? (U) 1

- (i) Religion (ii) Gender
(iii) Region (iv) Language

Q. 2. Which of the following is prohibited by the Indian Constitution? (R) 1

- (i) Discrimination only on the basis of gender
(ii) Discrimination only on the basis of caste
(iii) Discrimination on the basis of gender, religion and caste
(iv) Discrimination on the basis of literacy level.

Q. 3. According to the census of India, 2011, what is the population percentage of scheduled castes? (R) 1

- (i) 16.6% (ii) 13.2%
(iii) 12.2% (iv) 20.8%

Q. 4. What does caste hierarchy mean? (R) 1

- (i) All caste are considered equal.
(ii) A ladder like formation in which all caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest.
(iii) A ladder like formation in which all caste groups are placed from the lowest to the highest.
(iv) A caste system in which two or more caste is at the same level in the ladder like structure.

AI Q. 5. Fill in the blank. 1
Due to urbanization, growth of literacy and occupational mobility,..... is gradually breaking down.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q. 6. Why was the model of secular state chosen for India? Explain. (A) 3

Long Answer Type Questions

Q. 7. List any five reasons for the declining caste system in India. (5)

Q. 8. What is the rationale for the decentralisation

of power? Explain the structure of rural local government in India. (5)

Q. 9. Analyse the role of caste in Indian politics.

[CBSE SQP, 2017] 5



OSWAAL LEARNING TOOLS

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NCERT CORNER (Intext Questions)

Q. 1. Discuss all these perceptions of ideal women that prevail in our society. Do you agree with any of these? If not, what is your image of an ideal woman? [NCERT Textbook Page 41]

Ans. It is good to see that women are showing their talent in every walk of life. It is not right to agree with anyone perception of women, shown through the figures, along. In my view, an ideal woman is who has the quality of managing both housework and work outside the house. Of course, this needs equal cooperation of man.

Q. 2. Could you think of some reasons why women's representation is so low in India? Do you think America's and Europe have achieved a satisfactory level of women's representation? [NCERT Textbook Page 44]

Ans. 1. The women's literacy rate is very low and if some are educated, they are not politically motivated. They and their male family members think politics is not the profession of women. Political parties are also not giving tickets to women candidates to fight election in proportion to their population.

2. No, neither America's nor Europe have achieved a satisfactory level of women's representation. Because in the Americas there is only 20.2 per cent and in Europe only 19.6 per cent women in the national parliament. These percentages are not proportional to their population in the respective countries.

Q. 3. If casteism and communalism are bad, what makes feminism a good thing? Why don't we oppose all those who divide the society on any lines-caste, religion or gender? [NCERT Textbook Page 45]

Ans. Feminism is not a bad thing. It believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women. Social divisions like communalism and casteism usually divide society and enhance inequality while feminism talks about equality. Enhancing women power will make our society stronger.

Q. 4. I am not religious. Why should I bother about communalism and secularism? [NCERT Textbook Page 46]

Ans. If you are not religious it means you don't believe God. Communalism is a social phenomenon based on the barbaric attitude of some religious

communities. These attitudes and activities, if followed, harm the social system and the relations among the different religious communities.

So, you should also bother about communalism to make peace in the society. Secularism means there is no state religion instead of the state respects all religions equally.

So, whether you are religious or not, you should also bother about the secularism so that there will not be any favour or discrimination against any religion. It will maintain a healthy atmosphere in the country.

Q. 5. I often crack jokes about people from one religion. Does that make me communal? [NCERT Textbook Page 47]

Ans. Religion is a faith of a person or a group of people in a particular way of prayer to a specific supernatural power. This faith is very much based on personal and community grounds. So, you should not make jokes about the people of any religion. It may result in communal tension in society and you will be responsible.

Q. 6. I don't care what my caste is. Why are we discussing all this in the textbook? Are we not promoting casteism by talking about caste? [NCERT Textbook Page 51]

Ans. India is a multilingual religious and caste-based country. It is known fact that there are people of different castes living together in India society. So reality cannot be hidden. This is the reason why there is a discussion on caste in this textbook. We cannot promote casteism only by talking about castes.

Q. 7. Now you don't like it! Didn't you tell me that wherever there is domination, we should discuss it in political science? Will caste disappear if we keep mum about it? [NCERT Textbook Page 51]

Ans. (i) Caste has become a very strong phenomenon in India politics. That is why whenever and wherever there is the domination of one caste over others, we discuss it in political science.

(ii) Caste will not disappear from India politics and four society merely by keeping mum about it. Because it has become a part and parcel of our political and social system.

Q. 8. Do you think that political leaders are right to treat people belonging to caste as 'vote banks'?

[NCERT Textbook Page 53]

Ans. I think that political leaders are not right in treating people belonging to caste as vote banks. The reason is that making a vote bank based on

caste will divide the velocity into different groups by dirty game of politicians and political parties during elections to win the election. It can create tension among different castes, as a result, there may be bloodsheds on the occasion of polling.

Exercise Questions

Q. 1. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.

Ans. In India, women are discriminated and disadvantaged in the following ways:

- Less education: Girls are provided with less education as compared to boys. Literacy rate in India is 74.04% out of which 82.14% are males and 65.46% are females. The percentage of females opting for higher studies is very low. They are not provided with adequate education.
- Paid less for the same work: Most of the labour done by them is unpaid where they are paid for their work, they receive lesser wages than men. In fact, the majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition.
- Wish to have a male child: Due to the preference for the boy child, female feticide is practised in many parts of the country. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio in the country to merely 940.

Q. 2. State different forms of communal politics with one example each.

Ans. Different forms of communal politics:

- The most common form of communalism is our day to day beliefs or religious ideas. These ideas include the belief in the superiority of one religion as compared to another religion, religious prejudices, and stereotypes of religious communities.
- The desire to form a majority dominance or a separate state. Separatist leaders and political parties in Jammu and Kashmir and Central India are an example of this.
- The use of religious leaders, sacred symbols, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena is the technique applied by many politicians to influence voters from the two largest religious communities in the country.
- In addition to all this, communal politics can take the form of communal violence and riots, like the riots in Gujarat in 2002.

Q. 3. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

Ans. Caste inequality has not disappeared from contemporary India.

- **Endogamy:** The meaning of endogamy is to marry within the caste or group and not out of it. They think that their caste is superior to others due to which they look at other castes with hatred. In this way, endogamy is a factor of inequality based on caste.
- **Untouchability:** Untouchability has not ended completely despite constitutional prohibition.
- Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today.

- The caste groups that had access to education under the old system have done very well in acquiring modern education as well. Example Caste continues to be closely linked to economic status.

Q. 4. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.

Ans. Caste alone cannot determine election results in India because:

- No parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste – to regard as a vote bank. Every candidate or party, therefore, needs to win the trust of the entire community.
- It's not certain that people with the same caste or community have the same interests. They may have different interests depending on their economic status and social condition. Thus caste cannot be a sole factor.
- Voters may have more than one candidate from their caste while others may not have any candidate from their caste.
- Irrespective of caste, voters consider the performance of the government and popularity of the leaders while voting. Hence the ruling party in the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country.

Hence, we can clearly conclude that "caste alone cannot determine election result in India."

Q. 5. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?

Ans. The representation of women in legislative bodies, in India, is among the lowest group of nations in the world. Women's representation has always been less than 10% in Lok Sabha and 5% in the State Assemblies. India is behind the averages of several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the chief minister or the Prime Minister.

This problem has been solved by the introduction of Panchayati Raj and making it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. As one-third of seats i.e. 33% in local government bodies (panchayats and municipalities) are reserved for women, there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

Q. 6. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

Ans. Two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are:

- Freedom to practice, profess and propagate the religion of one's choice.
- The Constitution states that the government shall not discriminate against any citizen on the basis of

his or her religion and has laid the foundation of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.

- There is no state religion in the country.

Q. 7. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:

- Biological difference between men and women.
- Unequal roles assigned by society to men and women
- Unequal child sex ratio
- Absence of voting rights for women in democracies

Ans. (ii) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.

Explanation: All the work inside the home is done by the woman of the family and men work outside the house, participate in public affairs and take decisions for the whole family.

Q. 8. In India, seats are reserved for women in

- Lok Sabha
- State legislative assemblies
- Cabinets
- Panchayati Raj bodies

Ans. (d) Panchayati Raj bodies

Explanation: One-third of seats in local bodies-in panchayats and municipalities -are now reserved for women.

Q. 9. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that:

- One religion is superior to that of others.
- People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.
- Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
- State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- A, B, C, and D
- A, B, and D
- A and C
- B and D

Ans. (c) A and C

Explanation: Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of the social community.

Q. 10. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It

- prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- gives official status to one religion
- provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
- ensure equality of citizens within religious communities.



BOARD CORNER

Q. 1. "Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence." Analyse the statement.

[CBSE 2019]

Ans. Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence: A lot has been done to bring women at par with men but still women face disadvantages, discriminations and oppression in various ways:

Ans. (ii) gives official status to one religion.

Explanation: There is no official religion in the country nor any religion gets any type of preference.

Q. 11. Social division based on _____ are peculiar to India.

Ans. caste

Explanation: Caste system was based on the exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups.

Q. 12. Match List I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

	List I		List II
1	A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men	A.	Communist
2	A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community	B.	Feminist
3	A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community	C.	Secularist
4	A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs	D.	Casteist

Options

	1	2	3	4
(a)	B	C	A	D
(b)	B	A	D	C
(c)	D	C	A	B
(d)	C	A	B	D

Answer:

	1	2	3	4
(b)	B	A	D	C

- The literacy rate among women still less than men.
- Lesser number of girl students go for higher studies.
- Unequal wages in some areas of employment.
- Less representation of women in elected bodies.
- Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3 × 1 = 3

Commonly Made Error

- Generally students don't identify the nature of these questions and directly start explaining the cause.

Answering Tip

- Make a list of points you want to cover for this answer and convert the points into statements.

Detailed Answer:

In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since Independence. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:

- The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent as compared to 76 per cent among men.
- Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Girls are performing as well as boys in school. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources on their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day.
- The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio.
- Women face harassment, exploitation and violence on the domestic front.

(Any three points) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 2. "Our society is still a male-dominated society." Explain the statement with the help of examples.

[CBSE, 2019] 3

Ans. Male domination society:

- Literacy rate among women is low.
- Proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very low.
- Skewed sex ratio.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3

Detailed Answer:

Women in India still face discrimination in various ways:

- Literacy rate:** In India, according to the 2011 census, women literacy rate is only 65.46 per cent in comparison to men with 82.14 per cent literacy rate. In rural areas and some urban areas, parents do not send girls to schools because they prefer spending on boys' education and not on their daughters.
- Unpaid work:** It is noted that women are paid less when compared to men for the same amount of work, or even if women work extra hours a day.

Thus, women's work is not valued and they are not paid reasonably.

- Sex ratio:** In many parts of India, abortion of girl children takes place leading to a decline in the child sex ratio. It is observed that there are only 940 girls for 1000 boys.
- Domestic violence:** Women are harassed and exploited in both rural as well as in urban areas. They are not safe even in their own houses from domestic violence.
- Any other relevant point to be explained. (Any three)

Q. 3. How can caste take several forms in politics? Explain with examples. [CBSE, 2019]

Ans. Caste takes several forms:

- When parties choose candidates in elections they keep in mind the caste composition.
- Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to cast sentiments to muster support.
- No parliamentary constituency in the country has the clear majority of one single caste so every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community.
- Any other relevant point to be explained. (Any three) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 3

Detailed Answer:

When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties usually ensure that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.

- Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilizing and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low.

Q. 4. Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country. [CBSE, 2018] 3

Ans. Secularism is the foundation of our country –

- There is no official religion of India.
- Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- The constitution prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion.
- The constitution provides all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any religion.
- The constitution allows the state to intervene in matters of religion in order to ensure equality.
- Any other relevant point.

Any three points to be examined.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018] $3 \times 1 = 3$

Commonly Made Error

- Students are often found to explain and compare the rivalries of the party politics in India.

Answering Tip

- After giving brief introduction to "Secularism", comment upon how it is used for political propaganda, and then explain it into a bit detail.

Detailed Answer:

Secularism is not an ideology of political parties but is the foundation of our country because –

**COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)**

Q. 1 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: (1 x 4 = 4)

In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2019. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. Women's organizations and activists have been demanding a reservation of at least one third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women. A bill with this proposal has been pending before the Parliament for more than a decade. But there is no consensus over this among all the political parties. The bill has not been passed. Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics. This also shows that disadvantaged groups do benefit when social divisions become a political issue.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- (i) What is the proportion of women in Lok Sabha in 2019? (1)
- (a) 14.34 (b) 14.36
(c) 14.00 (d) 14.35
- (ii) Which countries India is compared with in this passage? (1)
- (a) Africa and Latin America
(b) Africa only
(c) Africa and Brazil
(d) None of the above
- (iii) What is the demand of Women's organizations? (1)
- (a) Reservation of the seats for women

- (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state, unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan. The Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
- (ii) The separation of religion and state is the foundation of secularism. It ensures religious groups don't interfere in affairs of state, and the state doesn't interfere in religious affairs.
- (iii) Secularism seeks to ensure and protect freedom of religious belief and practice for all citizens.
- (iv) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities the freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.

- (b) 1/3 of the seats to be reserved for the women in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (c) A bill to empower women
- (d) all the above
- (iv) How long is the bill for the reservation of the seats for women is pending? (1)
- (a) 1 year (b) 20 years
(c) 10 years about (d) 5 years

Ans. (i) (b) 14.36

- (ii) (a) Africa and Latin America
- (iii) (b) 1/3 of the seats to be reserved for the women in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (iv) (c) 10 years about

Q. 2. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: (1 x 4 = 4)

The gender division tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable. It is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.

The result of this division of labour is that though women constitute half of humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. Earlier, only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices. Gradually the gender issue was raised in politics. It demanded to enhance the political and legal status of women and improve their educational and career opportunities. The movements which were raised by women to get equality in personal and family life are called Feminist movements.

The political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life. As India is a male-dominated, PATRIARCHAL society, women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:

- The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men.
- On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day and yet much of her work is not pay (d)

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.

- In India, sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys).
- Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- (i) What are gender divisions based on? (1)
- (a) biology
(b) biases
(c) social expectations and stereotypes
(d) all the above
- (ii) In which area of the following women have minimal role? (1)
- (a) politics (b) household duties
(c) education (d) society
- (iii) What is the nomenclature for the movements raised by the women to get equality in personal and family life? (1)
- (a) socialist movements
(b) democratic movements
(c) feminist movements
(d) protests
- (iv) What is the literacy rate in women and men? (1)
- (a) 54, 70 (b) 50, 76
(c) 50, 70 (d) 54, 76

Ans. (i) (c) social expectations and stereotypes

- (ii) (a) politics
(iii) (c) feminist movements
(iv) (d) 54, 76

Q. 3. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: (1 x 4 = 4)

India is a multi-religious, multi-lingual, multi-racial, and multi-cultural society. Religious minorities constitute roughly 20% of India's population, out of which Muslims account for 14.2%. No society can prosper or be at peace if its 20% of the population feels threatened, deprived, neglected and unwanted.

In multiple constitutional cases especially the S.R.Bommai case, Supreme Court has ruled that secularism forms the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. In the Ayodhya case also, the Court

opined that the secular nature of India would form the basic structure of our Constitution, even if it hadn't been specifically mentioned in the Constitution. With the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India enacted in 1976, the Preamble to the Constitution asserted that India is a secular nation.

Secularism is the first and foremost doctrine that opposes all forms of inter-religious domination. Religion has its own share of some deep-rooted problems. In religions such as Hinduism, some sections have been persistently discriminated. Many religions are fragmented into sects, which leads to frequent sectarian violence and persecution of dissenting minorities. This religious domination is known as inter-religious domination.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- (i) What is the share of religious minorities in the Indian population? (1)
- (a) 15% (b) 18%
(c) 20% (d) 19%
- (ii) Which of the two cases connected to communal tensions/ harmony are mentioned here? (1)
- (a) Rafale and 2G Scam
(b) Ishrat Jahan Encounter and Godhara case
(c) 9/11 and 26/11 attacks
(d) S R Bommai and Ayodhya
- (iii) Which amendment of constitution states that India is a secular nation? (1)
- (a) 42nd amendment (b) 41st amendment
(c) 44th amendment (d) 40th amendment
- (iv) Sectarian violence of a religion is known as _____. (1)
- (a) inter-religious domination
(b) intra-religious domination
(c) communalism
(d) none of the above

Ans. (i) (c) 20%

- (ii) (d) S R Bommai and Ayodhya
(iii) (a) 42nd amendment
(iv) (a) inter-religious domination

