

Unit -I : India and the Contemporary World - II

Section - 1 : Events and Processes

Chapter - 1 : The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

French Revolution and Making of Nationalism

Revision Notes

Idea of the Nation :

- The concept of nationalism emerged in Europe during the nineteenth century.
- It marked the downfall of feudalism and the beginning of Renaissance which literally means 'Rebirth'.
- The feeling of nationalism was illustrated by a French artist named Frédéric Sorrieu. In 1848, he prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'Democratic and Social Republics', as he called them.
- The painting depicted his dream of a world free of the absolutist institutions and the establishment of democratic and social republics. It also illustrated the Statue of Liberty holding a torch of Enlightenment and the Charter of the Rights of Man.
- The concepts of liberty, equality, fraternity and nationalism dominated the social and political scene of Europe in the 19th century.
- **French Revolution: Beginning and Salient Features**
 - Till 1789 France was under absolute monarchy.
 - However, the French Revolution in 1789 was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe. The major outcome of the revolution was the formation of a constitutional monarchy, thereby, a remarkable reduction in the royal and feudal privileges.
 - It paved the way for the achievement of bigger goals of national identity and national pride, which can aptly be called as Nationalism.
 - The revolution transferred the sovereignty from the monarch to the people.
 - The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) were adopted.
 - The Estates General was renamed as the National Assembly, which was elected by the body of active citizens.
 - French armies moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy in the 1790s with a promise of liberating the people from their despotic rulers.
- **Napoleon (1769-1821)**
 - Ruled France from 1799 to 1815.
 - Assumed absolute power in 1799 by becoming the First Consul.
 - Introduced the Civil Code in 1804 which also came to be known as the Napoleonic Code.
 - The Code established equality before the law and abolished all privileges based on birth.
 - It also abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
 - Transport and communication system were approved.
 - Taxation and censorship were imposed and military services were made mandatory.
- **Advent of Liberalism in Europe:**
 - During the mid-18th century, Europe was divided into several small kingdoms and principalities. The concept of nation states did not exist at all. People from diverse ethnic groups lived in Eastern and Central Europe.
 - The prominent empires in Europe were the autocratic Ottoman Empire that ruled over Eastern and Central Europe, and Greece and the Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary.
- **Rise of Conservatism and Revolutionaries:**
 - The middle class believed in freedom and equality of all individuals before the law. Liberalism was used to end aristocracy and clerical privileges. After the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815, the European government adopted the idea of Conservatism.
 - Conservatism was a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.
 - After 1815, several liberals began working in secret societies all over Europe to propagate their views and train revolutionaries. Revolutionaries were seen as a threat to the restored monarchies, and hence, were repressed.

- Giuseppe Mazzini, a famous Italian revolutionary was born in 1807 in Genoa. He was the part of a secret society called Carbonari and founded two underground societies called Young Italy in Marseilles, and Young Europe in Berne.
- In 1831, Mazzini was sent into exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria. Mazzini believed in the unification of the small kingdoms and principalities in Italy. These societies were joined by like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.

The Age of Revolutions (1830-1848)

Revision Notes

National Feeling

- Liberalism and Nationalism became associated with the revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states, the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland.
- The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.
- The Greek War of Independence was another event which mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite in Europe.
- Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art, poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.
- Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments.
- Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
- Russian language was imposed everywhere.
- The 1830s saw a rise in prices, bad harvest and poverty in Europe. Besides the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and even educated middle classes revolted.
- In 1848, a large number of political associations came together in Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly.
- The issue of extending political rights to women became a controversial one.
- Conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848, but could not restore the old order.
- After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.

Nation States – Unification of Italy, Germany and Britain

Revision Notes

- After 1848, nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. The unification of Italy and Germany came about through this process.
- **Unification of Germany (1866-1871)**
 - In 1848, middle-class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation - state under an elected parliament.
 - In Prussia, nation-building acts were repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military and were supported by the large landowners called Junkers .
 - Prussia took over the leadership of the movement.
 - Otto von Bismarck, Chief Minister of Prussia, was the architect in the process of nation-building.
 - Prussia emerged victorious after fighting three wars over seven years against the combined forces of Austria, Denmark and France and the process of unification of Germany was completed.
 - On 18th January, 1871, the new German Empire headed by the German Emperor Kaiser William I was declared in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.
 - The unification of Germany established Prussian dominance in Europe.
 - The new German Empire focused on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.
- **Unification of Italy**
 - Italy was divided into seven states.
 - Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.

- North Italy was under Austrian Habsburgs.
 - The centre part was under the Pope.
 - The southern regions were under the Bourbon Kings of Spain.
 - During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini formed a coherent programme for uniting the Italian Republic and formed a secret society called Young Italy.
 - The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 prompted King Victor Emmanuel II from Sardinia-Piedmont to unify the Italian states.
 - Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, Count Cavour, led the movement for the unification of Italy.
 - In the year 1859, Sardinia-Piedmont with an alliance with France defeated the Austrian forces.
 - In 1860, Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into southern Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and drove out the Spanish rulers.
 - In 1861, Victor Emmanuel was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.
- Britain has a different history of how it consolidated as a nation-state without uprisings and revolutions. The British Isles was inhabited by ethnic English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. The English nation grew more in power and wealth, and it began to exert influence over the other nations of the islands.
- The concept of nation states, with England as the centre, came in 1688 after the Parliament snatched power from the monarchy. In 1707, the Act of Union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- To ensure the growth of British identity, Scotland's cultural and political institutions were suppressed. The British imposed control over Ireland as well. Ireland was deeply divided into two groups, Catholics and Protestants. The English favoured the Protestants and helped them establish their dominance over a largely Catholic Ireland.
- In 1801, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom after a failed Irish revolt. The symbols of new Britain were the English language, the British flag (Union Jack) and the British national anthem (God Save Our Nobel King).

Visualising the Nation: Nationalism and Imperialism

Revision Notes

- **Visualising the Nation:**
- Nation was personified in the female form by the artists of the 19th century.
 - Female allegories such as that of liberty, justice and republic were invented.
 - In Germany, Germania became the allegory of the nation.
 - In France, the idea of a people's nation was Christened Marianne. She was characterized by the ideas of Liberty and Republic.
 - Marianne's fasces or a bundle of rods with an axe in the middle was used to symbolise strength in unity. The red Phrygian cap signified freedom of a slave. It was also known as the Liberty Cap. French people wore these caps a few days before the storming of the Bastille.
 - These symbols were usually popular images from everyday life that uneducated masses could easily identify with.
 - During revolutions, artists represented a nation as a person. This personification gave life to an abstract concept like a nation.
- **Nationalism and Imperialism:**
- Through the 18th and the mid 19th century, Europe was marked by a lot of chaos and turmoil. After 1871, there was a significant change in the concept of nationalism in Europe.
 - Nationalist groups in Europe had become increasingly incompatible with each other and were constantly in conflict. The major European powers, namely Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary began taking advantage of nationalism in Europe to materialise their aims for Imperialism.
 - The European powers sighted the much-disturbed Balkan region to fulfil their imperialist goals. The Balkan region consisted of the following countries of our times - Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

Know the Terms

- **Utopian vision:** It refers to a vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
- **Absolutism:** It refers to a system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.

- **Plebiscite:** The direct vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question such as a change in the constitution.
- **French Revolution:** An uprising in France against the monarchy from 1789 to 1799 which resulted in the establishment of France as a republic.
- **Nationalism:** An ideology which emphasizes faithfulness, devotion, or allegiance to a nation or nation-state and holds that such obligations outweigh other individual or group interests.
- **Nation-state:** A state that establishes itself as a separate political and geographical entity and functions as a complete and sovereign territorial unit. This concept emerged in 19th century Europe as a result of the development of nationalism.
- **Modern State:** A state in which sovereignty is exercised by a centralised power over a specific territory and population.
- **Liberal Nationalism:** It is a form of nationalism which means- (i) Individual freedom, (ii) Equality before law, (iii) Government by consent, (iv) Freedom of markets, (v) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- **Napoleonic Code:** The Civil Code of 1804 introduced by Napoleon, is known as the Napoleonic Code. This Code did away with all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- **Zollverein:** A customs union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia. It abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- **Habsburg Empire:** The empire that ruled Austria-Hungary including the Alpine regions of Tyrol, Austria, the Sudetenland and Bohemia.
- **Ottoman Empire:** A former Turkish empire ruled by the Caliph, the spiritual and temporal head of the Muslims.
- **Ideology:** System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.
- **Conservatism:** It is a political and social philosophy promoting traditional social institutions in the context of culture and civilisation.
- **Suffrage:** The right to vote in political elections.
- **Sovereignty:** The authority of a state to govern itself or another state.
- **Liberalism:** The idea of liberalism stands for freedom of individual and equality of all before law.
- **Carbonari:** A secret society of Italy consisting of young revolutionaries.
- **Romanticism:** A cultural movement that rejected science and reason and introduced heart and emotions. The concern of the romantics was to create a sense of shared collective heritage and a common cultural past for arousing nationalism.
- **Revolutionaries:** Upholders of the idea of liberalism and against the conservative regimes of the 19th century.
- **Feminism:** Awareness of women's rights and interests based on political, economic and social equality of genders.
- **Frankfurt Parliament:** A large number of political associations comprising of professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18th May, 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament convened at St. Paul's Church. They drafted a Constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
- **Nationalistic Feelings (1830s):** The sense of recognising the society and nation as "We" and the sharing of many traits by its members. Culture with art and poetry, stories and music played a major role in the shaping and expression of nationalistic feelings and notion.
- **Ethnic:** Relates to a common racial, tribal or cultural origin or background that a community identifies with or claims.
- **Symbol:** A symbol is a visual image that represents something other than itself. It may be a representation using an object, picture, written word, sound or a particular mark.
- **Imperialism:** The policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force or other means.
- **Allegory:** When an abstract idea (for instance greed, envy, freedom, liberty, etc.) is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.

Know the Personalities

- **Frédéric Sorrieu :** He was a French artist famous for a series of four prints prepared in 1848 that visualized the dream of a world consisting of 'Democratic and Social Republics'.
- **Napoleon (1769-1821) :** A French military and political leader who gained prominence during the French Revolution. He ruled France from 1799 to 1815. He assumed absolute power in 1799 by becoming the First Consul.
- **Giuseppe Mazzini :** A famous Italian revolutionary who was born in 1807 in Genoa. He was part of a secret society called Carbonari and founded two underground societies called Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- **Duke Metternich :** An Austrian Chancellor who hosted the Congress which was held at Vienna in 1815 and was the chief architect of the Treaty of Vienna.
- **Louise Otto-Peters:** He was a German suffragist and feminist who wrote novels, poetry, essays and libretti.
- **Carl Welcker:** Carl Welcker, a member of the Frankfurt Parliament, had tremendous resentment against equal rights for women, and he ridiculed their demands as being against nature.

- **Otto von Bismarck:** He was the architect of a Prussian consolidation that was also a form of German unification. Once the empire was established, he actively and skilfully pursued pacific policies in foreign affairs, succeeding in preserving the peace in Europe for about two decades.
- **Kaiser William II :** Wilhelm II was the last German Emperor (Kaiser) and King of Prussia, ruling the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia from 15th June, 1888 to 9th November, 1918. In newly formed Germany, a lot of emphasis was placed on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.
- **Count Camillo di Cavour:** The Chief Minister of Piedmont, Count Camillo di Cavour, helped the king in forming an alliance with France, and they defeated the Austrian forces in 1859. Camillo Paolo Filippo Giulio Benso, Count of Cavour, Isolabella and Leri, generally known as Cavour, was an Italian statesman and a leading figure in the movement toward Italian unification.
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi:** He was an Italian general, politician and nationalist who played a large role in the history of Italy. He has been hailed as one of the 'Fathers of the Fatherland' for his contribution to the Italian Risorgimento, which unified the fractured nation under one rule. He joined the war along with his armed volunteers called the 'Red Shirts'. In 1860, Garibaldi and his troops marched into southern Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies.
- **Marianne and Germania :** Marianne and Germania were the female allegories of France and German nations respectively. These were an allegory of nation in the same way as Bharat Mata, a female figure is imagined in India. The characteristics of Marianne were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic—the red cap, the tricolour and the cockade. The Statues of Marianne were made and erected at public places and a picture of Marianne printed on postage stamps. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because that tree stands for heroism. She holds a sword in her hand.

Know the Dates

- **1797 :** Napoleon invaded Italy; Napoleonic wars began.
- **1804 :** Napoleonic Code was introduced, that did away with all the privileges based on birth. It upheld equality before the law.
- **1814-15 :** Fall of Napoleon; the Vienna Peace Settlement.
- **1821 :** Greek struggle for independence began.
- **1832 :** Greece gained independence.
- **1834 :** Zollverein or the Customs Union was formed in Prussia to abolish tariff barriers.
- **1830:** The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830; Period of Economic Crisis in Europe.
- **1848 :** Revolutions in Europe; Artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships; middle classes demanded constitutions and representative governments; Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, etc., demanded nation-states.
- **1855:** The Kingdom of Sardinia participated from the sides of British and French in the Crimean War.
- **1858:** Cavour formed an alliance with France.
- **1859-1870:** Unification of Italy.
- **1859:** Sardinia-Piedmont formed an alliance with France and defeated the Austrian forces. Large number of people under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the movement.
- **1860:** Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers.
- **1861:** Victor Emmanuel II was declared as the King of United Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.
- **1866-1871:** Unification of Germany.
- **1871:** The Prussian King, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor.
- **1905:** Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.
- **1914:** Beginning of the First World War.

Important Symbols

- **Broken chains:** Liberty (being freed)
- **Breastplate with eagle:** Strength (Symbol of the German Empire)
- **Crown of oak leaves:** Heroism
- **Sword:** Readiness to fight
- **Olive branch around the sword:** Willingness to make Peace
- **Black, red and gold tricolour:** Flag of the Liberal-Nationalists in 1848, banned by the Dukes of the German States.
- **Rays of the rising sun:** Beginning of a new era

Unit -II : Contemporary India - II

Chapter - 1 : Resources and Development

Resources : Types and Planning

Revision Notes

What are Resources?

- Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.
- Resources are materials which can be transformed in such a way that they become more valuable and useful for fulfilling human needs.
- Natural endowments in the form of land, water, vegetation and minerals are called natural resources.
- **Development of Resources :** Resources are compulsory for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature. As a result, man used them indiscriminately which led to the following problems:
 - Depletion of resources.
 - Accumulation of resources in a few hands.
 - Global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
- For a sustained quality of life and global peace, it is essential that resources should be distributed equally.
- **Sustainable Economic Development :** It means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.
- **Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992:** In June 1992, for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century, more than 100 heads of states participated in the first International Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. The main focus of this summit was to protect the environment and socio-economic development at the global level. The leaders of the states signed the Declaration on Global Climate Change and Biological Diversity.
- **Agenda 21:** It was signed by world leaders at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The aim of this agenda is to achieve global sustainable development by combating environmental damage, poverty and disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. The major objective of this agenda is that every local government has the power to draw its own local Agenda 21.
- **Resource Planning and Conservation:** Resource planning is a technique of proper utilization of resources.
- Resource planning involves the following steps :
 - Identification and inventory of resources, which involves surveying, mapping and quantitative as well as qualitative estimation and measurement of resources.
 - Implementation of resource development plans, which involves creating a planning structure equipped with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up.
 - Matching resource development plan with overall national development plans.
- Resource development and planning reduces wastage, keeps the environment pollution free and takes care of future needs.
- The management of resources by humans is known as conservation.
- Conservation of resources includes a judicious and planned use of resources. Optimum exploitation is must, but over-exploitation should be checked.

Land and Soil as Resource

Revision Notes

Land resources and their uses:

- India has a variety of relief features like mountains, plateaus and plains. 43% of the country is covered with plains and they provide cultivable land for growing crops. 30% of the country is covered by mountains and they provide natural resources like forests and wildlife. 27% of the country is covered by plateaus, which contain mineral resources, forests and some arable land.

- **Land resources are used for the following purposes:**
 - Forests
 - Land not available for cultivation:
 - (a) Barren and waste land
 - (b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.
 - Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land) :
 - (a) Permanent pastures and grazing land,
 - (b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area),
 - (c) Culturable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).
 - Fallow land:
 - (a) Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),
 - (b) Other than current fallow-(left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).
 - Net sown area
- The total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93% of the total geographical area.
- At present there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India of which 28% belong to the forest degraded area, 56% of it is water eroded and the rest is affected by saline and alkaline deposits.
- The land use pattern in India is determined by both physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types, human factors such as population density, technological capability, culture, traditions, etc.
- **Human activities that caused degradation of land in India:**
 - Deforestation
 - Overgrazing
 - Mining and quarrying
- **Other factors that led to degradation of land in India:**
 - Over irrigation making land saline and alkaline
 - Dust generated from cement ceramic industry
 - Industrial effluents
- **Suggestions for conservation of land:**
 - Afforestation
 - Proper control on grazing
 - Planting of shelter belts of plants
 - Stabilisation of sand dunes by planting thorny bushes
 - Proper utilization of wasteland
 - Control on mining
 - Discharge of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
- **Soil:** is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.
- Relief, parent rock or bedrock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
- Soil also consists of organic material (humus) and inorganic materials.
- **Factors responsible for the formation of the soil:**
 - Factors responsible for the formation of the soil
 - Colour of the soil
 - Thickness of the soil
 - Texture of the soil
 - Age of the soil
 - Chemical and physical properties of the soil
- **Soils of India can be classified on following basis:** India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These features contributed in the development of various types of soils.
- **Types of Soils found in India :**
 - ★ **Alluvial soil :**
 - Widely spread in north Indian plains, alluvial soil as a whole is very fertile.
 - It is classified as : Khadar (new alluvial) and Bangar (old alluvial).
 - This soil contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
 - This soil is ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

★ **Black soil :**

- Also called regur soil, this soil is black in colour.
- This soil is ideal for growing cotton.
- This soil is found in the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south-east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
- This soil is rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime, but poor in phosphorus contents.
- The black soils is made up of extremely fine i.e., clayey material. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.

★ **Red and yellow soil:**

- This soil develops in areas of low rainfall or crystalline igneous rocks.
- It is found in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.
- Due to the diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks, its colour becomes reddish.

★ **Laterite soil :**

- This soil develops in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- Humus content in the soil is low.
- It is mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and hilly areas of Assam and Odisha.
- It is good for tea, coffee, cashew nut, etc.

★ **Arid soil :**

- This soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- This soil lacks in humus and moisture.
- This soil is found in Western Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.
- The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by *Kankar*.

★ **Forest soil:**

- This soil is found in hilly and mountainous regions.
- This soil is loamy and silty in valley sides, while coarse grained in the upper slopes.

➤ **Soil Erosion:**

- The denudation and subsequent washing down of top soil cover by agents of nature e.g. wind, water, glacier and air is called soil erosion.
- Natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion.
- Sometimes, human activities like deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining also lead to soil erosion.

➤ **Types of soil erosion :**

- **Gully Erosion:** Sometimes running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land.
- **Sheet Erosion:** In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion.
- **Wind Erosion:** Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion.
- **Defective Farming Methods:** Soil erosion is also caused by defective methods of farming. For example, ploughing in a wrong way i.e., up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water, leads to soil erosion.

➤ **Measures for soil conservation:**

- Contour ploughing
- Terrace farming
- Strip cropping
- Shelter belts of trees
- Plugging of gullies
- Afforestation
- Control of mining activities

Know the Terms

- **Resources:** All the useful elements of the environment that satisfy our basic needs are called resources.
- **Natural resources:** A natural resource is something that is found in nature and can be used by people for economic gain. Earth's natural resources include light, air, water, plants, animals, soil, stone, minerals, fossil fuels, etc.
- **Man-made resources:** Man-made resources are resources that are created by humans to transform and use the gifts of nature, for example buildings; roads; vehicles; machinery, equipment, etc.
- **Non-renewable resources:** Resources that once used, can't be reproduced or replenished, such as fossil fuels, minerals like copper and iron ore.

- **Individual resources:** The resources owned privately by individuals, such as houses, plots, plantation, pasture lands, ponds, water in wells etc.
- **Community-owned resources:** Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community, such as public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds etc.
- **Biotic resources:** These are obtained from the biosphere and have a life, such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock, etc.
- **Abiotic resources:** Resources that comprise of non-living things, such as rocks, minerals, etc.
- **Renewable resources:** Resources which can be reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes, such as: solar energy and wind energy.
- **National resources:** All the resources, which are present in the political boundary of a nation up to 12 nautical miles in the ocean from the coast, such as minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land termed as territorial water and resources therein belong to the nation.
- **International resources :** The resources that do not belong to any individual country.
- **Potential resources :** Resources which are available in a region, but have not been utilized, such as wind and solar energy in Rajasthan and Gujarat have not been developed fully.
- **Developed resources:** Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization.
- **Stock:** Materials present in the environment, which have the potential to satisfy human needs, but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these materials.
- **Reserves:** They are the subsets of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technology but their use has not been started yet.
- **Sustainable development:** It means that development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present and should not compromise with needs of future generations.
- **Resource planning:** It is the widely accepted strategy for the judicious use of resources.
- **Resource conservation:** It refers to the sustainable utilisation of natural resources, such as soil, water, plants, animals, minerals. It topsoil, pasture land and minerals. It also refers to the preservation of forests, watershed areas, etc.
- **Gross cropped area:** Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.
- **Fallow land:** A land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year for increasing its fertility is known as the fallow land.
 - **Wasteland:** Land which is not suitable for cultivation is known as wasteland.
 - **Net sown area:** Area sown once in a year is known as the net sown area.
 - **Pasture:** Land covered with grass and other plants that makes it suitable for grazing animals is known as pasture.
 - **Soil erosion:** The washing away of top fertile soil by natural agents like wind, glacier and water is called soil erosion.
 - **Gullies:** When the running water, cutting through the clayey soil creates deep channels. These deep channels are known as gullies.
 - **Sheet erosion:** When the top soil is washed away due to heavy flow of water down the slopes, it is known as sheet erosion.
 - **Wind erosion:** When the top fertile soil blows off due to wind, it is known as wind erosion.
 - **Strip cropping:** Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grasses are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.
 - **Contour ploughing:** Ploughing along the contour lines is known as contour ploughing. Contour ploughing can slow down the flow of water down the slopes and prevent soil from eroding away.
 - **Shelter belts:** Sometimes, trees are planted in rows to reduce the force of wind to prevent wind erosion. Such rows of plants are known as shelter belts.

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Chapter - 2 : Agriculture

Types of Farming, Cropping Pattern and Major Crops

Revision Notes

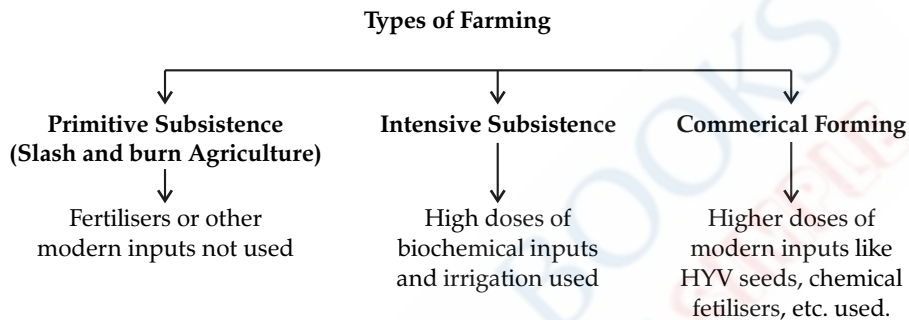
India an Agricultural Country

- Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities. Hence, agriculture is the primary occupation of the people in India.
- Since agriculture is an age-old economic activity in India, farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

Types of Farming System Practised

➤ At present, in different parts of India, the following farming systems are practised :

- **Primitive Subsistence Farming:** It is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and availability of other environmental conditions suitable to the crops grown. It is also called 'slash and burn agriculture'.
- **Intensive Subsistence Farming:** This type of farming is practised in areas of high population. Under this type of farming, high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
- **Commercial Farming:** The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g., high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The main purpose of this type of farming is to earn profit by selling the product. The amount of commercialisation of farming varies from one area to another, depending on climatic conditions, irrigation facilities and other factors.

**Cropping Seasons in India:**

- (i) **Rabi season:** It starts with the beginning of winter and continues until the beginning of summer (October-December to April-June). The rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram and oil seeds. The crops are grown either with rainwater that has percolated into the ground or using irrigation. These crops are mainly grown in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, etc.
- (ii) **Kharif season:** It starts with the onset of the monsoon and continues until the beginning of winter (June-July to September-October). The kharif crops include rice, maize, millets, cotton, jute, groundnut, moong, urad, etc. Unlike Rabi crops, Kharif crops require good rainfall. The output of these crops depends upon the time and amount of rainwater. These crops are mainly grown in Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, coastal regions of Odisha, Kerala and Maharashtra.
- (iii) **Zaid season:** This is a short crop season in between the rabi and the kharif season. Crops like watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, some vegetables and fodder crops are the major crops of this season.

Major Crops, Pulses and Millets grown in India:

- Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton, and jute.
- Major pulses that are grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, peas and gram.
- Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. Though these are known as coarse grains, they have very high nutritional value. For example, ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro-nutrients and roughage.
- **Oil Seeds :** India is the largest producer of oil seeds in the world. Main oil seeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower.
- Most of these are edible and used as cooking mediums.
- **Horticulture and Sericulture:** Horticulture is the science and art of growing plants (fruits, vegetables, flowers and any other cultivar). India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.
- India produces about 13 % of the world's vegetables. It is an important producer of peas, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.
- The non-food crops grown in India are rubber; fibre crops like, cotton, jute, hemp, natural silk, etc.
- Jute is known as the golden fibre. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly the nylon.
- Sericulture, or silk farming, is the cultivation of silk worms to produce silk.

Technological and Institutional Reforms

Revision Notes

Changing the Face of Indian Agriculture

- Agriculture, provides livelihood for more than 60% of population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.
- Collectivisation, consolidation of holding, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc, were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.

Introduction of Various Policies and Reforms

- India's food security policy has a primary objective to ensure the availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price. It has enabled the poor to have access to the food.
- The Green Revolution promised improvement in the condition of marginal and small farmers.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms.
- Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of the Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.
- Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are the two other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
- The Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise agriculture by establishing the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc.

Problems Faced by the Farmers

- Today, Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition.
- The growth rate in agriculture is decelerating which is an alarming situation.
- Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to an increase in the cost of production.
- Reduction in import duties on agricultural products has proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
- Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.
- In order to ensure the availability of food to all sections of society, our government carefully designed a national food security system. It consists of two components—(a) buffer stock and (b) public distribution system (PDS).
- The FCI procures food grains from the farmers at the government announced minimum support price (MSP).
- India's food security policy has a primary objective to ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price. It has enabled the poor to have access to the food.
- The high MSP, subsidies in input and committed FCI purchases have distorted the cropping pattern. Wheat and paddy crops are being grown more for the MSP they get. Punjab and Haryana are the foremost examples. This has also created a serious imbalance in inter-crop parities.
- There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oilseeds and industrial crops.

Impact of Globalization on Agriculture

- Globalisation has exposed the Indian farmers to new challenges.
- Globalisation is an old phenomenon.
- It started at the time of colonisation.
- In the nineteenth century when European traders came to India, during that time as well the Indian spices were exported to different countries of the world and farmers of south India were encouraged and enhanced to grow these crops.
- Till today it is one of the major items of export from India.
- Under globalisation, mostly after 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges and task.
- Despite being an important and major producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute and spices, our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries due to the highly subsidised agriculture in other foreign countries.
- Genetic engineering is recognized as a powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds.

- Today organic farming is much in vogue because it is practiced without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides.
- Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

Know the Terms

- **Agriculture:** Agriculture is the cultivation and breeding of animals, plants and fungi for food, fibre, biofuel, medicinal plants and other products used to sustain and enhance life.
- **Primitive Subsistence Farming:** Primitive Subsistence farming is the type of farming that is done on a small patch of land with the help of primitive tools such as hoe, dao and digging sticks and family or community labour.
Intensive Subsistence Farming: Intensive subsistence farming is the type of farming that is done by using scientific methods and better agricultural inputs in order to increase in the agricultural production.
- **Commercial Farming:** Commercial farming is the type of farming in which the farmer grows the crops with the sole aim of selling the produce for commercial purpose.
Plantation Farming: Plantation farming is a form of commercial farming where a single crop is grown over a large area.
- **Jhumming:** Jhumming or Jhum cultivation, also known as the “slash and burn agriculture”, is the type of farming wherein a patch of land is first prepared for cultivation by clearing the land of trees and vegetation and burning them thereafter.
- **Millets:** Millets are a group of highly variable small-seeded grasses, widely grown around the world as cereal crops or coarse grains. Jowar, bajra and ragi are called millets.
- **Crop Rotation:** Crop rotation is the planned cultivation of different types of crops on the same piece of land in a precise sequential order that matches the sequence of seasons.
- **Irrigation:** Irrigation means the action of applying water to land to supply crops and other plants with necessary water. Irrigation in India includes a network of major and minor canals from Indian rivers, groundwater well-based systems, tanks and other rainwater harvesting projects for agricultural activities.
- **ICAR:** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is an autonomous body responsible for coordinating agricultural education and research in India.
- **Organic Farming:** Organic farming is the type of farming which avoids or largely excludes the use of synthetically compounded fertilisers, pesticides, growth regulators, genetically modified organisms and livestock food additives.
- **Minimum Support Price (MSP):** Minimum Support Price is the minimum guaranteed price of a crop, fixed and announced by the government before the start of a cropping season.
- **Kisan Credit Card (KCC):** A Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is a credit delivery mechanism that is aimed at enabling farmers to have quick and timely access to affordable credit.

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Unit -III : Democratic Politics - II

Chapter - 1 : Power Sharing

Belgium and Sri Lanka and Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

Revision Notes

- Belgium is a small European country. Brussels is the capital of this country.
- The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex.
- In Belgium, people speak mainly three languages—Dutch (59 per cent), French (40 per cent) and German (1 per cent).
- In Brussels, the Dutch-speaking people are in minority which is the opposite of the rest of the country, where they are in majority.
- Sri Lanka is an island country. It has a diverse population.
- In Sri Lanka, 74 per cent of people speak Sinhala and 18 per cent people speak Tamil.

- In Sri Lanka, there are four religions:
 - Buddhism
 - Islam
 - Hinduism
 - Christianity
- In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language of Sri Lanka, thus disregarding Tamil.
- The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority and thus, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- It followed majoritarianism.
- By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
- The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict which resulted in a Civil War.

Accommodation in Belgium and Forms of Power Sharing

Revision Notes

- A strategy wherein all the major segments of the society are provided with a permanent share of power in the governance of the country is known as power sharing.
- Political equality implies that all citizens should have the same political rights and should have equal access to all offices of authority.
- Government is the institution, through which the will of the State is created, expressed and implemented.
- The three main organs of the Government are (i) Legislature, (ii) Executive and (iii) Judiciary.
- The broad divisions of reasons for power sharing are prudential reason and moral reason.
- Ethnicity is a population of human beings whose members identify with each other on the basis of common cultural, behavioural, linguistic and religious traits.
- A government in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities is known as community government.
- The Belgian leaders worked out to make an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country, which is very innovative.
- The constitution of Belgium prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government.
- The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government called the 'Community Government'.
- **Power sharing is desirable because :**
 - It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 - It is the very spirit of democracy.
- **In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms :**
 - Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
 - Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.
 - Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups.
 - Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

Know the Terms

- **Democracy:** A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
- **Majoritarianism:** Under majoritarianism, majority community rules the country in its own way by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.
- **Legislature:** A kind of deliberative assembly with the power to pass, amend and repeal laws.

- **Federal Government:** A general government for the entire country is usually called federal government.
- **Community Government:** Community government is an elected body by the people belonging to one language, one culture or any common property no matter where they live.
- **Civil War:** A war which is fought between different groups of people who live in the same country.
- **Ethnic:** A social division based on shared culture.
- **Indian Tamils:** The Tamilians whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial rule and settled in Sri Lanka are called 'Indian Tamils'.
- **Sri Lankan Tamils:** Tamil natives of Sri Lanka are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils',
Power Sharing: It is the division of power between different stages of government, different organs or different communities in a country in order to ensure the smooth running of the government and to check that all powers are not concentrated within one hand.
- **Prudential:** Based on prudence, or on a careful calculation of gains and losses. Prudential decisions are usually contrasted with those decisions that are based purely on moral considerations.
Check and Balances: A system, in which each organ of the government checks the others, which results in a balance of power among various institutions.
- **Coalition Government:** A government formed by the union of two or more political parties.
Pressure Groups: Pressure groups are those organisations that attempt to influence the policies of the government to safeguard their own interests.
- **Legitimate Government:** A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.
- **Horizontal Distribution of Power:** Power is shared among different organs of government such as Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.
- **Vertical Division of Power:** Distribution of power between higher and lower levels of government such as Central and State Governments.

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Chapter - 2 : Federalism

Federalism and India-Federal Country

Revision Notes

- The sharing of power among the central, state, regional and local governments is known as federalism.
- In the federal form of government, there is a clear-cut division of powers between the central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- **The key features of federalism are :**
 - There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
 - Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
 - The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
 - The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
 - Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
 - Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
 - The federal system thus has dual objectives: To safeguard and promote the unity of the country and at the same time accommodate regional diversity.
- Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, India, Mexico, Switzerland and the United States have federal governments.
- Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists :
 - **Union List:** It includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
 - **State List:** It contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.
 - **Concurrent List:** It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State

Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

- Some units of the Indian Union are smaller in size in comparison to other states to become an independent state and they also cannot be merged with other existing states. Such units are known as Union Territories.

Federalism in Practice and Decentralisation in India

Revision Notes

- The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
- Hindi was identified as the official language. But besides Hindi, there are 22 other languages recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created not on the basis of language but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
- Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.
- When no single party gets a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre called the Coalition Government.
- A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.
- The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The following measures were taken regarding this:
 - It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections for local government bodies.
 - Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
 - At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
 - An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
 - The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some states, has a gram panchayat.
- **The functions of gram panchayats are :**
 - It is the decision-making body for the entire village.
 - The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members.
 - It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat.
 - To review the performance of the gram panchayat.
- A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal.
- All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zila (district) parishad.
- Zila Parishad chairperson is the political head of the Zila Parishad.
- Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations.
- Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.
- Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the Mayor.

Know the Terms

- **Federalism:** Federalism is the mixed or compound mode of government, combining a general government (the central or 'federal' government) with regional governments (provincial, state, cantonal, territorial or other sub-unit governments) in a single political system.
- **Jurisdiction :** A jurisdiction is a state or other area in which a particular court and system of laws have authority.
- **Union List :** It includes 97 subjects of national importance. The Central Government alone can make decisions on these matters such as defence of the nation, foreign affairs, finance and communication.
- **State List :** The State List or List-II is a list of 61 items (Initially there were 66 items in the list) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It includes matters of state level importance. The State Government alone can make decisions on these areas. They include matters such as police, trade, agriculture, commerce and irrigation.

- **Concurrent List:** The Concurrent List is a list of 52 items (though the last item is numbered 47) given in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It includes those subjects which are of common interest to both the Central and State Governments such as education, forest, marriage, adoption & succession and trade unions. Both the Central and State governments can make decisions on these matters.
- **'Coming Together' Federation:** It is a federation in which several independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security. It includes the USA, Switzerland and Australia.
- **'Holding Together' Federation :** It is a federation in which a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. It includes India, Spain and Belgium.
- **Residuary Subjects:** Matters which are not included in any of the three lists are known as residuary subjects and the right to make laws on these subjects is called residuary power. The Central Government (the Parliament) has been given rights to legislate on these subjects. New subjects such as computer software, that came up after the Constitution was made, come under residuary subjects.
- **Unitary System:** It is a system of government in which either there is only one level of government or the subunits are subordinate to the Central Government.
- **Language Policy:** It is to safeguard other languages. Under this policy, besides Hindi, 21 other languages are recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- **Scheduled Languages:** 22 Languages which are listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are known as the Scheduled Languages.
- **Indian Federation:** It has 28 states and 9 union territories. Its capital is New Delhi.
- **Union Territories:** These territories do not have the powers of a state and hence, they come under the direct rule of central or union government. For example, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, etc.
- **Regionalism:** A political ideology that focuses on the national or normative interest of a particular region, group of regions or other subnational entity.
- **Autonomy:** A region or territory to govern itself independently.
- **Linguistic States:** India is a multilingual country where people speak different languages. After independence, some states were created on the basis of the languages people used to speak. These are known as linguistic states.
- **State Election Commission:** It is a body created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- **Panchayati Raj:** A system of government in which Gram Panchayats are the basic units of administration. It has three levels — Gram (village), Tehsil (block) and Zila (District).
- **Panchayat Samiti:** It is a local government body at the tehsil or taluka level in India, which is a link between Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad.
- **Gram Sabha:** The body for the supervision of Gram Panchayats.
- **Tier System:** It is the system which signifies levels of government. It may be two levels (two tiers) and three levels (three tiers).
- **Mayor:** The Chairperson of a Municipal Corporation is known as the Mayor.



Unit -IV : Understanding Economic Development

Chapter - 1 : Development

National Development, Income and other criteria

Revision Notes

- Development is the sum total of income plus the quality of life like equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others, etc.
- Development is also known as progress. Its idea has always been with us.
- Everyone has his own aspirations and desires about what he would like to do and how he would like to spend his life.
- People want regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other products. In other words, they want more income.
- Besides seeking more income, people also want equal treatment, freedom, security and respect from others. They resent discrimination.
- Different people can have different developmental goals. For example, an urban unemployed youth would

aspire for a good salaried job, promotions, etc., and on the other hand, a rural unemployed youth would want better job opportunities in the village, job security and dignity of labour.

- Income is the most important component of development.
- To make a comparison among various countries, their national income and per capita income is considered as a base point.
- Individuals seek different goals and thus, their notion of national development is also likely to be different.
- The World Bank considers only the per capita income as the indicator of the development.
- The UNDP considers health, educational levels and the per capita income of the citizens as the indicator of development.
- Countries with per capita income of US \$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US \$ 955 or less are called low income countries.
- India comes in the category of low middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2016 was just US \$ 1840 per annum.
- The other criteria for comparing two states or countries are their Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Literacy Rate, Net Attendance Ratio, Human Development Index, available facilities, etc.
- Income by itself is not an adequate indicator of material goods and services that the people are able to use. For example, income cannot buy a pollution-free environment.
- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate and high Literacy Rate because it has adequate provisions of health care and educational facilities.

Public Facilities

Revision Notes

- Public facilities are the facilities that are provided to the people by the government.
- The provision of public services and facilities in the urban environment has a significant impact on the quality of life that residents and others enjoy.
- Public facilities play an essential role in providing support services to create viable, sustainable, healthy and cohesive communities, overcoming social barriers and increasing achievements.
- Money alone cannot buy all the goods and services that one may need to live well.
- Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- Government has to provide certain essential facilities like healthcare, sanitation, electricity, public transport and educational institutions.
- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic healthcare and educational facilities.
- In some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. If a PDS shop, i.e., ration shop, does not function properly at any place, the people there are able to get the problem rectified. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.
- Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
- Through Human Development Index (HDI), which is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.
- Human Development Index is the quality of life-index prepared by UNDP. It has mainly three indicators.
 - (i) **Life Expectancy at Birth:** It denotes the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
 - (ii) **Gross Enrolment Ratio:** It shows enrolment ratio in primary schools, secondary schools and in higher education.
 - (iii) **Per Capita Income:** It is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared.
- Adding all the three indicators and dividing by 3, gives the human development index:

$$\text{HDI} = \frac{\text{LE index} + \text{GER index} + \text{PCI index}}{3}$$

HDI = Human Development Index

PCI = Per Capita Income

LE = Life Expectancy

GER = Gross Enrolment Ratio

- In 2018, India stands 130th in the HDI rank in the world.
- Besides having better income, equal treatment, freedom, education, security and peace are included in the developmental goals.

- Through the democratic political process, these developmental goals of different sections of society can be achieved.
- Human Development Index published by the UNDP indicates the level of development of a country, how far it has reached and how far it has yet to reach to achieve high ranks in matters such as per capita income of the people, welfare elements such as life expectancy, literacy, educational level of people and health status.

Sustainability of Development

Revision Notes

- Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.
- **The various measures for sustainable development are :**
 - Controlling over-exploitation and creating an awareness to provide sustainable development.
 - Increased use of renewable resources.
 - Less use of fossil fuels.
 - Introduction of organic farming.
 - Adopting measures to reduce global warming.
- Sustainable development is all about judicious use of resources at present, keeping in mind the future requirements of the coming generation *e.g.*, groundwater.
- Groundwater is overused for agriculture; since water is a renewable resource, we must help in replenishing water.
- **Sustainable development is important for economic growth because :**
 - Environment must be conserved while development is taking place.
 - Resources must be used in such a way that they are conserved for the future generations.
 - The standard of living of all people must be raised.
- Mahatma Gandhi said, 'The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person'.
- Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.
- Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

Know the Terms

- **Development:** It means more income and for the higher income, people need regular work, better wages and reasonable and fair prices for their products and services.
- **National Development:** National development means an increase in per capita income and also self-sufficiency of an economy.
- **Sustainable Economic Development:** Sustainable economic development is the process of economic development which aims to maintain the quality of life of both the present and the future generations without harming natural resources and environment.
- **Economic Activities:** Activities that give an income in return or in simple words activities which deal with money.
Non-economic Activities: Activities which do not deal with money or which do not give any income in return.
Economic Development: It is a process whereby the national income and the per capita income of a country rises and along with this, the number of people living in poverty falls, more employment opportunities are created and standard of living among the poor section of society improves is known as "Economic Development".
- **National Income:** It is the sum total of all final goods and services produced in a country during a given period of time plus net factor income from abroad.
- **Per Capita Income:** Average income of a person of a country.
Developing Countries: These are the countries in which income rises along with the standard of living are called "Developing Countries".
- **Underdeveloped Country:** A country which does not have high income and the standard of living is also low is considered as "Underdeveloped Country".
- **Economy:** The economic framework which helps us to describe the economic life of the country and its people.
- **Infant Mortality Rate:** The number of children that die before the age of one year per 1000 live births in one year.
- **Literacy Rate :** Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
Net Attendance Ratio: Total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

- **Body Mass Index (BMI):** It is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women.

$$\text{Body Mass Index or BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight in Kg}}{(\text{Height in Meters})^2}$$

- **Human Development Index:** It is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators, which is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.
Sustainable Development: Sustainable development is maintaining a delicate balance between the human needs to improve lifestyle and feeling of well-being, and preserving natural resources and ecosystems, on which we and future generations depend.
- **Organic Farming:** Vegetable and livestock production using natural sources of nutrients (such as compost, crop residue, and manure) and natural methods of crop and weed control, instead of using synthetic or inorganic agrochemicals.
- **Fossil Fuel:** A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
Global Warming: A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and other pollutants.

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Chapter - 2 : Sectors of The Indian Economy

Sectors of Economic Activities

Revision Notes

- All activities that give an income in return are called economic activities. Example, people going to work in factories, banks, schools, etc.
- People are engaged in various economic activities of producing goods and services.
- **Economic activities can be classified in three sectors :**
 - **Primary Sector:** Goods which are produced by utilizing natural resources come under the category of the primary sector.
 - **Secondary Sector:** Transformation of one good into another comes under the category of secondary sector.
For example : transformation of sugarcane into sugar.
 - **Tertiary Sector:** All service providers which help in the development of primary and secondary sectors come under the category of the tertiary sector. For example, doctors, teachers, lawyers, etc.
- Economic activities, though, are grouped into three different categories, are very much interdependent.
- The various production activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors produce a large number of goods and services and employ a large number of people.
- The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.
- There are not enough job opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- More than half of the workers in the country are engaged in the primary sector, especially in agriculture.
- The sum of production in all three sectors is known as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country.
- The contribution of agriculture in the GDP is only one-fourth whereas, the secondary and tertiary sector contributes three-fourth of the GDP.
- In the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.
- **The tertiary sector is becoming very important in India due to several reasons:**
 - The government has taken responsibility for the provision of services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, etc.
 - Secondly, agriculture and industry have developed.
 - Third, as income levels rise in big cities, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, etc.
 - Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.
- Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people like highly skilled and educated workers on one side, and a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc., on the other side.
- Organised sector covers those enterprises that are registered with the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. Therefore, people have job security.

- Unorganised sector covers small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Employment is not secure in the unorganised sector.

How to Create More Employment?

Revision Notes

- Underemployment or disguised unemployment means more people engaged in a job than needed.
- More employment can be created in a country like India by building more dams and canals to provide water to the farmers, by providing cheap credit facilities and crop insurance, by spending more money on transport and storage, technical training and by providing cheap bank loan at cheaper interests.
- A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission of India (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.
- In our country, the Central Government made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts and the next ended to an additional 130 districts. It is called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA, 2005).
- GDP is the sum of the money value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year within the domestic territory of a country.
- **The objectives of implementing MGNREGA 2005 were :**
 - To give employment opportunities to the people who live in rural areas.
 - To raise the standard of living of the people.
 - To implement the right to work.

Organized and Unorganized Sector

Revision Notes

- **On the basis of the nature of economic activities, there are two types of sectors:**
 - Organized Sector
 - Unorganized Sector.
- Workers in the organized sector enjoy the security of employment. They are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours.
- The unorganized sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.
- In the urban areas, unorganized sector comprises mainly of workers in the small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, etc.
- In an unorganised sector, jobs are not secure, workers are not paid a fair wage and earnings are low and are exploited. Thus, there is a need to protect and support the workers.
- In our country, majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities are working in the unorganised sector.
- **On the basis of ownership, economic activities can be classified into two sectors :**
 - Public Sector
 - Private Sector.
- In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services, e.g., Railways or post office.
- In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies, e.g., Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL).
- There are large numbers of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government. The government must spend on these activities.
- In India, nearly half of the children are malnourished and a quarter of them are critically ill.
- Government needs to pay attention on the availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor, food and nutrition, etc.
- Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education is the duty of the government.

Know the Terms

- **Primary Sector:** It includes all those economic activities which are connected with the extraction and production of natural resources, *e.g.*, agriculture, fishing, mining, etc.
- **Secondary Sector:** It includes all those economic activities which are related to the manufacturing process, *e.g.*, mining of iron ore is a primary activity but the manufacturing of steel is a secondary activity.
- **Tertiary Sector:** It is the sector which is related to service activities like transportation, banking, insurance, etc.
- **Final Product:** The goods which are ready for consumption are called final product, for example, bread which is ready for consumption.
- **Intermediate:** All goods which are used as raw material for further production of goods, or for resale in the same year are known as intermediate goods. For example, flour which will be used for production of the bread, so flour is an intermediate product.
- **GDP (Gross Domestic Product):** It is the value of only final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country.
- **Unemployment:** When the person is willing to work at the prevailing wage rate, but he/she is not getting a job it is called unemployment.
- **Seasonal Unemployment:** The unemployment which takes place due to the variation in the season is called seasonal unemployment. It is mostly seen in the agricultural sector.
- **Disguised Unemployment:** When more people are working than its requirement then it is called disguised unemployment. So, even if we remove a few people from the job, the process of production will not be affected, it is also called underemployment.
- **MGNREGA:** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. It will provide 100 days assured employment to all needy and unemployed workers. If they are unable to provide employment then they would provide unemployment allowances.
- **Organised sector:** People have assured work and terms of employment are regular. Rules and regulations given in various laws are registered by the government.
- **Unorganized sector:** It consists of small and scattered units which are not in the control of the government. It has low salary and unsecured jobs.

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