

How important are dates:

"History is certainly about changes that occur over time".

- i. History is synonymous with dates.
- ii. We compare the past with present.
- iii. We continue to associate history with a string of dates.
- iv. We study dates to find out the sequence of events and significance of events.

Which Dates:

- i. Selection of date depends on the story of past.
- ii. Focusing on a particular set of events is important.
- iii. By studying the dates, reasons and consequences of events are understood in better way.

How do we Periodise:

1. James Mill divided the Indian history into three periods: Hindu, Muslim and British.
2. According to Mill, Only British rules, culture and laws could make Indians civilised.
3. There are significant sources to study the periods of events and by studying different historical evidences a string of time periods can be formed.

What is colonial:

- i. When the subjugation of one country by another country leads to change in social, culture, economic and political sphere, it leads to colonisation.
- ii. British rule brought about changes in values and tastes, customs and practices.

How do we know Administration:

- i. One important source is the official records of the British administration.
- ii. The British felt all important documents and letters needed to be preserved.
- iii. Specialized institutions like archives and museums were established to preserve

important records.

- iv. Administrative source only represents half of the picture as they all were written and maintained by British officials.
- v. Several other sources studied together give a better picture of administration.

Sources of Information:

- i. official records, letters, memos, surveys, newspapers, magazines, autobiographies, reports, experiences of travellers, novels and poems are some important sources of information of British rule and atrocities.
- ii. The practice of surveying became common under colonial administration.'
- iii. Surveys like botanical zoological, archaeological, anthropological and forest surveys were in the list of British administration.
- iv. Sources kept and written by both Indians and British studied together represents several aspects of British rule and their efforts to modernise or subjugate Indian population.

What do Official Records not Tell:

- i. The official records do not tell about the needs of people of India.
- ii. Many official records hide the truth and only show one aspect of the event.
- iii. The official records does not represent the fall outs of British administration and also do not represent the reactions and situation of Indians of every sphere of society.

**Chapter–02 History
From Trade to Territory
CHAPTER AT A GLANCE**

Aurangzeb was the last powerful Mughal ruler. After the death of Aurangzeb the later rulers proved to be inefficient and foreign powers got opportunity to establish their rule in India.

East India Company comes East:

- i. In 1600 royal charter granted to East India Company granting the sole right to trade with the East.
- ii. East India Company bought goods at a cheap price and sold them at higher price in Europe.
- iii. Cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe.
- iv. Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon were in great demand.
- v. East India company and its officials accumulated wealth by the trade of India and caught attention of other European powers.
- vi. English East India company had to compete with other European companies such as French, Dutch and Portuguese.
- vii. Because of the powerful naval force British won over other European powers and became the champion of struggle of monopoly of trade.

East India Company begins Trade in Bengal:

- i. In 1651, the first English factory was set up on the banks of river Hugli and first English factory was opened up at Surat in 1608.
- ii. Aurangzeb issued a farman granting the company the right to trade duty free.
- iii. The company tried to press for more concessions and manipulate existing privileges.

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- iv. For trading purpose the passes were issued to company officials but they misused these passes for private trade and accumulate wealth on the name of company.
 - v. Soon because of private trade company suffered and went into loses. To cure this anomaly British government made strict rules.

The Battle of Plassey:

- i. As a result of denial of trading rights, on 23rd June 1757, Battle of Plassey was fought and it was the first major victory of English in India.
- ii. Alivardi Khan died in 1756 and Sirajuddaulah became the Nawab of Bengal.
- iii. In 1757, Robert Clive led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey.
- iv. Main reason for defeat of the Nawab was that the forces led by Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, betrayed Sirajuddaulah and never fought the battle.
- v. Mir Jafar was promised by Clive to be made Nawab after crushing Sirajuddaulah.
- vi. As per the deal Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal after the defeat and death of Sirajuddaulah. But he was the nominal head of Bengal and actual power remained in the hands of British.

The Battle of Buxar:

- i. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar was made the Nawab.
- ii. Mir Jafar was just a puppet in the hands of Britishers.
- iii. In 1764, the battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim, when Mir Qasim denied the privileges given to Britishers.
- iv. Mir Qasim abolished the trade duty for everyone and transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Mungair. But this was against the interest of British and they declared war.
- v. In this battle Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Shujaudaulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam the Mughal King fought against British and British forces were led by Hector Munro.
- vi. In this battle British became victorious and they decided to control the territory by their own.
- vii. In 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal and they also got the diwani rights of Bihar and Odisha.

Tipu Sultan- 'The Tiger of Mysore':

- i. Tipu Sultan was the son of Haidar Ali, ruler of Mysore.
- ii. Tipu Sultan ruled Mysore from 1782 to 1799.
- iii. Tipu Sultan took the help of French to modernise his army and sent foreign delegates to get the foreign help against British.
- iv. Four wars were fought between Britishers and Mysore and were known as the Anglo- Mysore wars (1767-1769, 1780-84, 1790-92 and 1799).
- v. In 1799, the Britishers won the battle of Seringapatam against Mysore.
- vi. Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital Seringapatam.

Anglo - Maratha wars:

- i. After the defeat of Maratha in battle of Panipat in 1761, they got divided in various small dynasties such as Sindhia, Holkars, Gaikwad and Bonsle.
- ii. Three wars were fought between Marathas and British in 1782, 1803-05 and 1817-19. The third war was the decisive war and after this Peshwa was deposed and sent to the Northern India on a pension.
- iii. Now the company had control over the south of India.

Claim to paramountcy:

- i. As British were proving themselves as the best power across India, this enhanced their desire to rule

whole territories and they started direct conquest under Lord Hastings (1813-23).

- ii. British also wanted to secure North West front of their empire in India. For this they fought wars with Afghanistan and Punjab and finally won over its territories in 1843 and 1849 respectively.

Doctrine of Lapse:

- i. Under the reign of Lord Dalhousie (1848-56), they adopted the policy of Lapse .
- ii. According to this policy, the rulers who do not have any legal heir could not pass on their property to the adopted son and it would be taken over by British.
- iii. Satara (1848), Sambhalpur (1850), Jhansi (1854) were annexed by this policy.

Administration under British:

- i. In 1773, Warren Hastings became the Governor General of Bengal and controlled the governors of other presidencies of Madras and Bombay.
- ii. Separate civil and criminal courts were set up under the supervision of collector.
- iii. New set of laws were compiled by muftis and Brahmins for the religious interpretation.

Assignment Questions

1. What attracted European trading Companies to India?
2. What caused huge loss of revenue in Bengal?
3. Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?
4. What was Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse?
5. Write a note on Tipu Sultan – 'The tiger of Mysore'.
6. How did the East India Company begin trade in Bengal?
7. What do you know about qazi and mufti?
8. Give a brief description of all the three Anglo-Maratha wars – Also write the consequences.

Geography Chapter – 01

Resources and Development

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

RESOURCES-

- All materials available in our environment which satisfy our needs are called as *Resources*.
- All resources have some value. Value means worth. Some resources have economic value and some do not, but both are important and satisfy human needs.
- Some resources can become economically valuable with time.
- Time and technology are the important factors that change substances into resources. People themselves are the most important resource. It is their ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries that lead to the creation of more resources.
- Each discovery or invention leads to many others. For example- Discovery of fire led
 - to the practice of cooking
 - Invention of the wheel resulted in the development of newer modes of transport.

TYPES OF RESOURCES:

- Resources are categorized into **natural, human made and human.**

1. Natural resources are those resources that are drawn from nature and are used without much modification-air, water, soils, minerals are the natural resources.

- Natural resources are classified into different groups depending upon their level of development and use, origin, renewability and distribution
- Natural resources also called as '**gifts of nature**'.

(i) On the basis of level of their development and use, natural resources can be classified into -

ACTUAL RESOURCES	POTENTIAL RESOURCES

(ii) On the basis of origin, the natural resources can be

BIOTIC RESOURCES	ABIOTIC RESOURCES
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(iii) On the basis of renewability, natural resources can be categorized into

RENEWABLE RESOURCES	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
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(iv) On the basis of distribution, natural resources can be classified into-

UBIQUITOUS RESOURCES	LOCALIZED RESOURCES
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(v) The distribution of natural resources depends upon, number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude(height).

(vi) The distribution of resources is unequal across the earth.

2. Human Made Resources:

Human resource refers to the number (quantity) and abilities (mental and physical) of the people.

(i) The resources which are created from the natural resources by the human resources by the human beings to produce useful products are known as Human made resources. Like roads, machinery, vehicles, etc.

(ii) Technology is also a human made resources.

3. Human Resources:

(i) Human resources refers to the number and abilities of the people. People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology.

(ii) People are human resources.

(iii) Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as **Human resource development**.

CONSERVING RESOURCES:

(i) Conservation of resources refers to using natural resources carefully so that they could be renewed and continue to be used in future.

(ii) **Sustainable use of resources** refers to carefully utilizing resources and balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future generation.

(iii) It is our duty to ensure that all uses of renewable resources are sustainable.

(iv) The diversity of life on the earth should be conserved.

(v) The damage to natural environmental system should be minimized.

(vi) There are many ways of conserving resources. Each person can contribute by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing things.

Assignment Questions

1. What is the condition for a substance to be called a resource?
2. What do you understand by the word 'utility'?
3. What are natural resources?
4. What is human resource development?
5. Explain the terms resource conservation and sustainable development.
6. Why are human beings also called resources?
7. Write a short note on the significance of time and technology in making a substance a resource.
8. As human beings, how can we ensure sustainable development.
9. Draw a flowchart to show how resources are classified.

Chapter-01 CIVICS

The Indian Constitution

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world. It is a set of rules by which the government rules our country. It is the supreme law of the land. It came into effect on 26th January 1950. Our Constitution is based on the principles of democracy, socialism and secularism.

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar is known as '**The Father of Indian Constitution**'. **Why Does a**

Country Need a Constitution :

- (i) A Constitution lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in.
- (ii) It tells us about the fundamental nature of our society.
- (iii) It helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.
- (iv) This includes the type of government and also an agreement on certain ideals that they all believe the country should uphold.
- (v) When Nepal was a monarchy, it reflected the final authority of the king. After transition of Nepal into a democracy, it started the process of writing a new constitution for the country.
- (vi) In a democracy, leaders exercise their power responsibly on the behalf of the people. It defines country's political system.
- (vii) In democratic societies, the constitution lays down the rules that guard against the misuse of authority by our political leaders. It lays certain important guidelines that govern decision making processes.
- (viii) A Constitution plays an important function in a democracy to ensure that a dominant groups does not use its power against any person, group, organization, etc.
- (ix) Constitution prevents tyranny or domination by the majority of a minority.
- (x) The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality to all citizens and says that no citizen can be discriminated on the basis of religion, caste, gender, race, etc.

The Indian Constitution KeyFeature:

1) Federalism: It refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. These are at the state and at the central levels. Citizens are governed by laws & policies made by each of these levels of government.

2) Parliamentary Form of Government: The Constitution of Indian guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. This means every citizen of the country irrespective of his/her social background have a direct role in electing their representatives.

Representatives are thus accountable to the people in a parliamentary form of government.

3) Separation of Powers: There are three organs of the State: (a) the Legislature (b) the Executive and (c) the Judiciary.

a) The **legislature** refers to our elected representative; those who makes laws.

b) The **executive** is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.

c) The **judiciary** refers to the system of courts in the country; who settles disputes and makes sure that laws are obeyed.

Each organ acts as a check on the other organs of the State and this ensures the balance of power between all three.

4) Fundamental Rights:

(i) The Fundamental Rights are referred to as the 'conscience' of Indian Constitution. Fundamental Rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state.

(ii) The Constitution guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as against other individuals.

(iii) There are six Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, which are: (i) Right to Equality; (ii) Right to Freedom; (iii) Right against Exploitation; (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion; (v) Cultural and Educational Rights; (vi) Right to Freedom of Religion; (iv) Right to Constitution Remedies.

(iv) In addition to Fundamental Rights, the Constitution has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy. It ensures greater social and economic reforms and to serve as a guide to independent Indian state to institute laws and policies that help reduce the poverty of the masses.

5) Secularism

A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

The Constitution plays a crucial role in laying out the ideals that we would like all citizens of the country to adhere to, including the representatives that we elect to rule us.

Constitution has been changed over the years to reflect new concerns of the polity that involves a change in the fundamental nature of the country.

Assignment Questions

1. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?
2. What do you mean by the term constitutive?
3. What do you mean by Federalism?
4. What is Right to Equality?
5. What does the word state refer to?
6. What do you mean by secular state?
7. Describe the key features of the Indian Constitution.
8. Describe all the fundamental Rights mentioned in the Constitution.