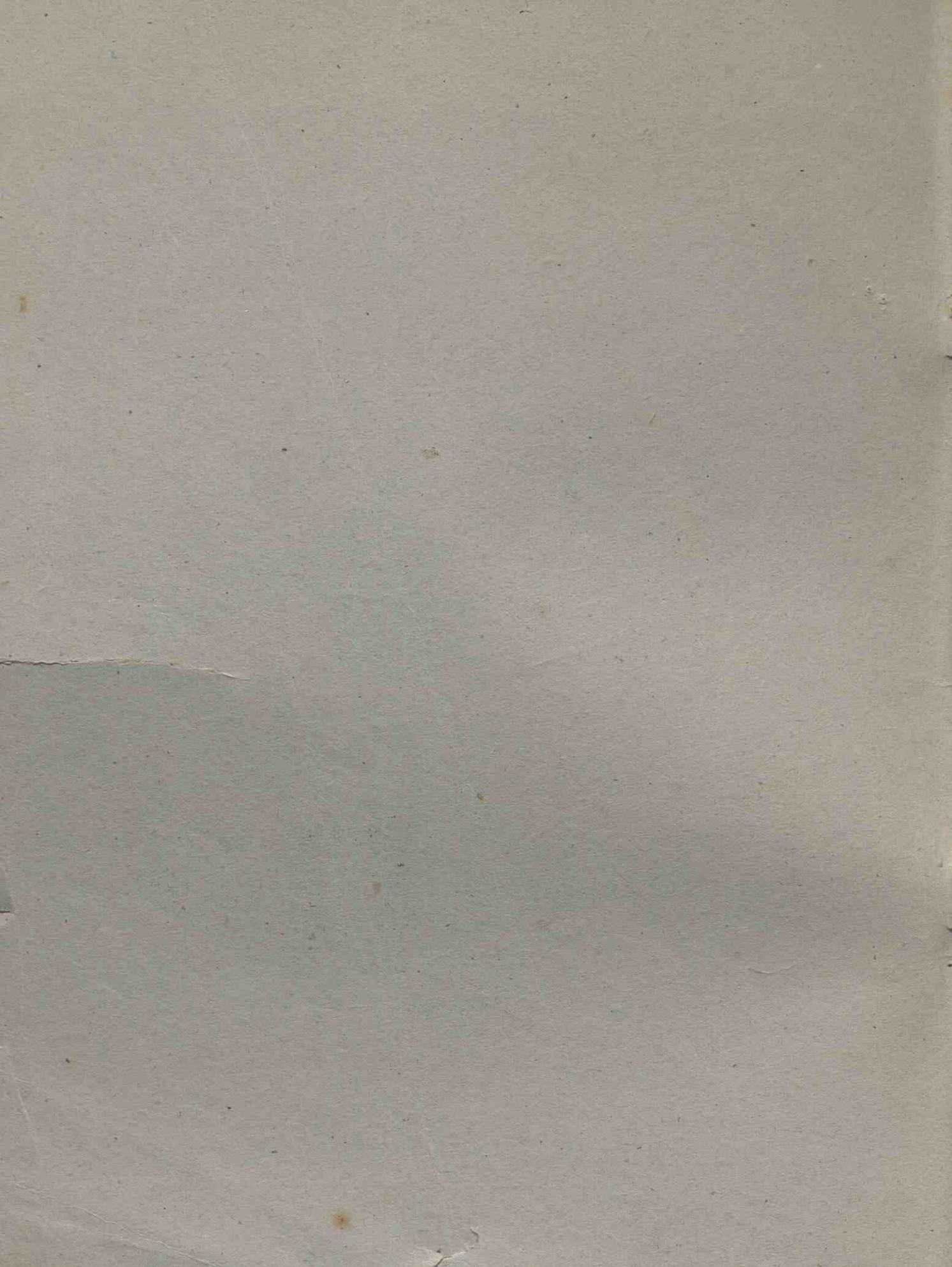


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SOCIAL SCIENCE - I

(ENGLISH)

STANDARD - X



Government of Kerala
Department of Education

2004



PLEDGE

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

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

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

I pledge my devotion to my country and my people, In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana Gana Mana Adhinayaka Jaya He

Bharatha Bhagya Vidhata

Punjab Sindhu Gujarat Maratha

Dravida Utkala Banga

Vindhya Himachala Jamuna Ganga

Uchala Jaladhi Taranga

Tava Subha Name Jage

Tava Subha Ashisa Mage,

Gahe Tava Jaya Gatha

Jana Gana Mangala Dayaka Jaya He

Bharatha Bhagya Vidhata

Jaya He Jaya He Jaya He

Jaya Jaya Jaya Jaya He.



Government of Kerala

Prepared by

State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 12

2004

Dear children,

Our Contemporary Society emerged through a process of continual evolution. This society, founded on equality and humanism, was the fruit of the sacrifices and selfless endeavour of our predecessors. Our understanding of these must provide guidelines for solving the issues and problems we face today. This must empower us to retrieve our declining good will and maintain the dynamism of our society. We have to collect information from diverse sources for this purpose. This text book may be used as a means to that end.

Let our classrooms be the platforms for such meaningful explorations, logical assessments and democratic interactions.

With affection,

Dr.P.M.JALEEL

Director, SCERT

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Part IV A

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES OF CITIZENS

ARTICLE 51 A

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

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and Institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements.

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A GUIDELINE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

We are living in an age of information explosion. Everyday new findings and discoveries are made in each branch of knowledge. What we envisage in a social science class are activities that can enable our children to collect information from all possible assessable sources and collectively analyse them and arrive at conclusions. Only such convictions that are formed in this way will be useful in social life.

Where to collect information from?

- ❖ Books of history, literary works, biographies, autobiographies, travelogues, encyclopedias etc.
- ❖ Maps, pictures, photos, visuals and audio media, internet, CD Rom etc.
- ❖ Experienced persons in various fields.
- ❖ Historical monuments, places, institutions, documents etc

Information collected from these sources may be recorded in 'My Enquiry Notes'

How to analyse the data collected and where to make use of them?

Your enquiry notes will be a compendium of data collected individually and collectively. You may enrich it with further additions. You may make use of your notes on the following forms.

- ❖ Seminar/Symposium
- ❖ Panel discussion
- ❖ Debate
- ❖ Quiz
- ❖ Parliament

Recording

The information collected and the conclusions generally formed may be methodically recorded and preserved. How?

- ❖ Assignment
- ❖ Essays
- ❖ Editions

❖ Reports Project

Project is an activity involving collection of information, analysis of data and drawing of conclusions. Projects have been proposed in the subjects of history and politics. You may do them in a time-bound manner

Evaluation

Besides evaluating concepts and convictions, the following items also will have to be subjected to continuous evaluation.

❖ Projects

- How did the land reform measures and the changes in the agrarian front help agricultural progress.
- Will wars solve any problem? (to be completed through chapters 8, 9 and 10).
- Human rights and the present world (chapter 13).

❖ Seminar

- Features of India's foreign policy (chapter 6)
- Freedom movement in Kerala (chapter 9)
- The role of religion as a socialising agency and as an agency of social control. (chapter 11)

❖ Collection (Our Times)

- A work containing the pictures photos, news items etc. Collected as part of the study activities.
- The text book refers to many activities that take place both inside and outside the class room. Participation in these activities will also be subjected to evaluation.

The study of social science is accomplished through the above mentioned activities. None of these is irrelevant to the subject.

1

IMPERIALISM AND FIRST WORLD WAR

The application of science and technology in production led to the industrial revolution. This was followed by the emergence of capitalism and the establishment of colonies in different parts of the world. You remember that these facts were discussed in the previous classes. Now let us examine its impacts in the economic and political fields.

Competition among Capitalists

The capitalists and their products reached wherever man lived. What they could not sell in the home market, they sold in the colonies. To retain their markets they fought among themselves for colonies. As a result of these, competitions and conflicts arose among the capitalists. What were they?

- capitalist countries themselves.
- capitalists of the capitalist countries.
- capitalist countries and the colonies.
- capitalists and workers in the capitalist countries.

How did capitalism survive these crises which appeared in the late nineteenth century?

The stiff competition among capitalist countries and the capitalists themselves resulted in wars. War expenses increased. Wages had to be increased as a result of the strike by the workers. What were the consequences?

Profit diminished. The capitalists realized that the system of production in Europe and sale in the colonies was to be changed.

Emergence of Imperialism

Imperialism emerged out of the crises and contradictions which existed within capitalism. It was the developed stage of capitalism.

What were the features of imperialism?

- Production was extended to colonies also
- Capital was exported
- Technology and technocrats were exported.
- Banking system was expanded to facilitate the export of capital
- Monopolies were established in each sector.

Because of these features imperialism came to be called monopoly capitalism.

Colonisation was completed under imperialism. All available earth space was partitioned among the imperialist countries. They exploited the people and the natural resources of the colonies indiscriminately. To facilitate this exploitation they made the native people fight among themselves. Disparities were created among the followers of various religions. Colour discrimination and racial antagonism were inflamed.

- * *Organize a discussion on the colour discrimination abetted by the English in India and South Africa.*

Conflicts Generated by Imperialism

As a result of the imperialist exploitation the traditional social, judicial, educational and administrative systems of the colonies were destroyed. Reforms were introduced in the colonies with a view to foster affinity towards imperialism.

The traditional agricultural system was destroyed. The cultivation of cash crops was encouraged. Non edible crops like rubber, coffee, tea, tobacco etc., began to be cultivated. Agricultural land was converted for other uses and forests were cleared.

The imperialist countries competed among themselves for the colonies. A series of wars followed. Russia and Britain fought for Crimea. Russia and Japan fought for China. European countries and the U.S.A. fought among themselves for China. Britain, France, Germany, Belgium etc., scrambled for Africa. The anti-imperialist struggles within a colony were supported financially and militarily by other imperialist powers. They abandoned truthfulness, morality and sense of justice for the sake of profit.

Growth of Nationalism

When stiff competition emerged among the imperialist powers of Europe it was essential for each state to retain its home market. Each state imposed high tariff rates on the goods of other states to discourage import.

At the same time these states instigated the people to boycott foreign goods and encouraged them to buy indigenous goods. To achieve this aim the ruling classes exploited religion, language, racial consciousness, culture, heritage etc. They manipulated the emotion and sentiments of the people for this purpose. It was due to these facts that nationalism gained foothold in European countries in the 19th century.

Unification of Italy and Germany

It was on the basis of nationalism that Italy and Germany were unified. The desire of various nationalities which remained politically and economically disunited to come together was

exploited by the ruling classes. The unification of Italy was completed in 1870 under the leadership of king Victor Emmanuel, thinkers like Mazzini, prime minister Count Cavour and commander Garibaldi. Italy grew into an imperialist state after this.

Wars for Unification

The unification of Germany was completed after three wars. They were the Danish war of 1864, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Germany was unified under the leadership of Prussia.

Germany, which consisted of 38 princely states, was unified under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck and emperor Kaiser William II. Germany, which woke up belatedly began to grab colonies greedily and this led to certain crises in Africa and Asia.

Nationalism grew up in European countries as a pretext for conquering the neighbouring countries and colonies. This was branded as aggressive nationalism.

What is the difference between national consciousness and narrow nationalism? What are the dangers of narrow nationalism? Collect as much information as possible and record it in the Enquiry Note.

Nationalism in the Colonies

The leaders of the colonies utilised religion, language, culture etc., to organise the people against imperialism. A sense of unity was generated among the people. It was a defence against exploitation and oppression. It can be termed as defensive nationalism.

Recollect the anti-imperialist struggle in India, South Africa and Latin America discussed in earlier classes.

Opium War

From the 16th century onwards the Europeans began to colonise China. The English East India Company imported opium into China and earned immense profit. Besides earning profit, the Europeans wanted to keep the Chinese under the intoxication of opium and thereby anti-revolutionary. The Chinese government opposed opium trade. A ship load of opium was seized at the port of Nanking. To retrieve the ship and to continue the uninterrupted opium trade England declared war on China. It was known as the 'Opium War' which lasted from 1839 to 1842. China was finally defeated. They were forced to allow opium trade.

Boxer Rebellion

The defeat of China in the Opium War was beneficial to the foreigners. They carved out bases on the coasts of China. Russia in the north and Japan in the East joined them. Colonial powers like the USA, Britain, France, Spain and Portugal acquired territories in China. The Chinese were defeated in a battle by Japan in 1895.

Resentment brewed up among the people against this. They organised revolutionary groups. The young people began to practice boxing. They began to fight against the foreigners to put an end to these foreign penetrations and protect the Manchu dynasty. The foreigners who practised modern techniques of warfare were confronted by the natives with their conventional style of boxing. So it was contemptuously nicknamed as the Boxer Rebellion.

Chinese Melon

The defenceless Chinese ports and coasts were partitioned among the foreign powers. Historians styled it as cutting the Chinese melon! Melon was an important produce of China.

Chinese Republic

The various revolutionary groups working in China were united together by Dr. Sun Yat Sen and he organised the Chinese Revolutionary League. Dr. Sen had obtained western education. He firmly believed in the principle of democracy, nationalism and tolerance. As a result of the work of Sun Yat Sen and his followers the protest against monarchy became stronger.

Monarchy was put an end to and China was declared a republic on first January 1912. Sun Yat Sen was the first president. However the Republic could not put an end to foreign rule.

Boer War

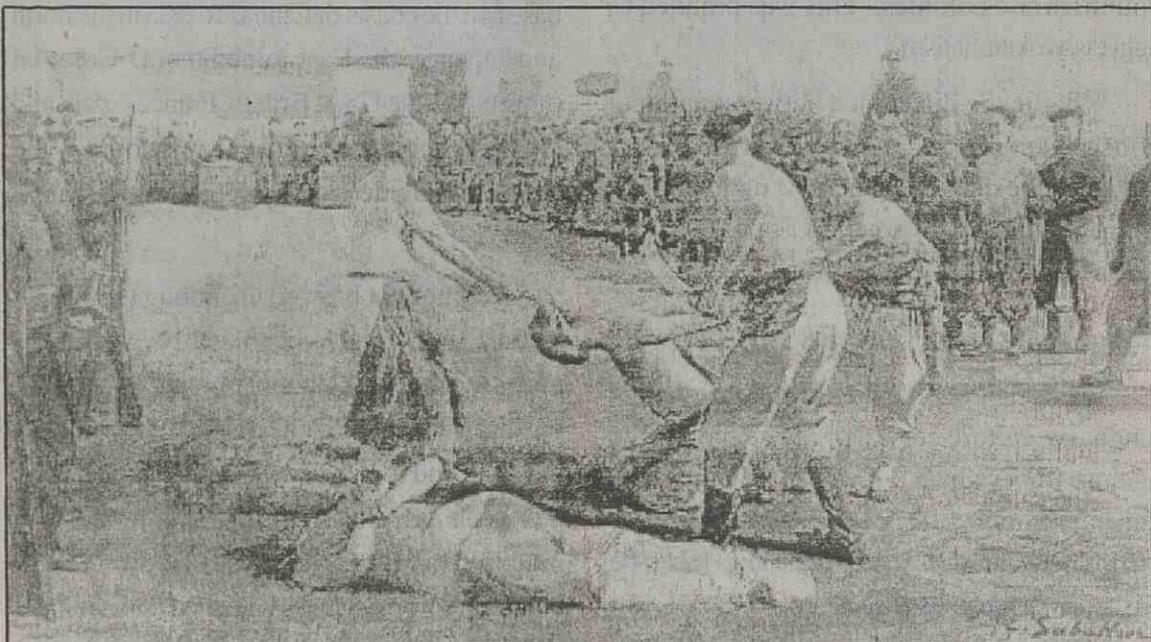
The Boers were the descendants of the Dutch settlers of South Africa. The English tried to capture the big plantations owned by the Boers. It led to a war. The English were victorious in the war. The black Negroes and the white Boers were suppressed and the English founded the colony of South Africa.

Gandhiji in South Africa

Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi arrived in South Africa as an advocate for the Indians, who were employed in the plantations, mines and factories of the Boers and the British. He was in South Africa when the Boer war was going on.

Anti-imperialist struggles were also going on in African colonies like Angola, Mosambique, Somalia, Egypt etc.

Prepare a report on the anti-imperialist struggles in various countries by comparing and analysing the nature and character of these struggles.



Boxers butchered in public

Workers Unite

The labourers had to work for about eighteen hours a day in the mines and factories. They were given only low wages. It was quite common that they died in the mines out of suffocation or flood. They were crushed under heavy machines in the factories or became physically handicapped. Still they were never paid any compensation.

The workers organised themselves against these evils. Several organisations emerged during this period.

- Chartist Movement in England.
- League of the Just in Germany
- Communist League
-

First International (1864)

The working class of different countries realized that what the capitalists were doing was universal exploitation and that to resist it, an international organisation of the working class was inevitable. It is from this realisation that the First International was formed. It was an organisation of the various labour parties of Europe and America. Its real name was 'International Working Mens Association'. Marx and Engels were its leaders. But it could not function effectively. Gradually it disappeared. What were the causes?

- Ideological differences
- Denial of the right to function by government.

- No centralised headquarters.

-

Second International (1889)

The failure of the first International was a disappointment to the workers. But it encouraged the capitalists. Exploitation continued uninterrupted. They suppressed the strikes of the workers cruelly. You have already read about the firing on the workers at Chicago in America in the previous classes.

When exploitation and oppression became severe the workers understood that they should form an international organisation. It was in this context that the leaders of the working class of various countries assembled at Paris in 1889 and formed the Second International.



Gandhiji in his office in South Africa

Indian Delegate

The Paris conference was attended by a delegate from India. He was Dadabhai Naoroji who was a fighter against the exploitation of the British in India. The delegates welcomed him with a loud applause. It was he who introduced the drain theory which brought to light the draining of Indian wealth by the British in the form of profit, interest and tax.

FIRST WORLD WAR (1914 - 18)

Several militant nationalist movements emerged in European countries. Which were they?

- The Slav people of East Europe were organised by Russia. Thus Russia became the exponent of the Pan Slav movement.
- Germany came forward with the Pan German movement and tried to bring under her control portions of central Europe and the Balkans where Germans lived in large numbers.
- France desired to retrieve Alsace-Lorraine which were captured by Germany in the Franco- Prussian War of 1871. This gave rise to the Revenge Movement.

A tense situation prevailed in Europe. The imperialist countries, in their eagerness to amass as much profit as possible, entered into wars on flimsy reasons. They purchased sophisticated weapons of war, strengthened their forces and formed military alliances.

Military Alliances

After the Franco - Prussian war military

alliances divided the European countries into two hostile camps. In order to retain Alsace - Lorraine and avoid the French threat, Germany entered into an alliance with Austria in 1879. In 1882, Italy also joined this. This was called the Triple Alliance.

As a counter move against Germany's alliances, France began to seek allies. In 1894, she entered into a secret alliance with Russia. Britain joined them in 1904. Thus the Triple Entente came into being.

These alliances worsened the situation. Let us examine the activities of the countries which entered into alliances.

- They followed secret diplomacy. This led to suspicions and enmity.
- The scientists of these countries engaged themselves in researches to invent deadly weapons.
- Majority of the European countries spent a lion's share of their national income on researches and arms.
- Each state joined either of the alliances for fear of becoming victims of attack.
- All European countries encouraged espionage.
- The news papers promoted a situation of war by distorting news, wrongly interpreting the moves of the neighbouring countries, suppressing the attempts for peace or by inflaming national feelings.
- To get higher grades and honours and to exhibit their abilities, military officers scuttled peace efforts and fuelled war hysteria.
- Arms manufacturers also longed for war. The Kruffs company of Germany, the Shinders of France and the Vicker -

Armstrong company of Britain joined together and evolved strategies for the promotion of the sale of arms.

The first World War (imperialist war) was also caused by certain international crises which occurred during this time.

- The conflicts between France and Germany over Morocco worsened the situation
- The conquest of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria from Serbia in 1908 led to the Bosnian crisis. The annexation of these provinces which were predominantly inhabited by Serbs made Austria a bitter enemy of Serbia.
- The Balkan wars of 1912 aggravated the bitterness between Austria and Serbia.

The absence of an international organisation to settle the disputes among nations left the world exposed to war. A nation could take any action against any other.

The enmity between Austria and Serbia which grew out of the Balkan crisis suddenly led to the first world war.

The Austrian Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated in the Bosnian capital of Serajevo on 28th June, 1914. On July

28 Austria declared war on Serbia on the ground that Serbia had a role in the assassination. Soon the European nations rallied on either side.

Declarations of War

29th July, 1914 : Russia declared war on Germany

1 August, 1914 : Germany declared war on Russia

4 August, 1914 : Britain entered war

6 August, 1914 : Austria - Hungary declared war on Russia

Which were the sectors where the war was fought?

In April 1917 when Germany intensified naval blockade, the British Prime Minister Lloyd George sought US assistance. The US helped the Allied forces to lay mines all along the German coast. In the same month the USA declared war on Germany and in December she declared war on Austria. Bulgaria surrendered to Britain in September, 1918. Kaiser William II fled to Holland following a civil war in Germany. The new republican government of Germany signed a cease-fire agreement on 11th November, 1918. Thus the first World War came to an end.

Sector	Events
Western Front	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The German army which crossed through Belgium reached the neighbourhood of Paris. The French defeated the Germans in the battle of Marne.
Eastern Front	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austria and Germany faced Russia - after the Revolution Russia withdrew from the war.
Outside Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequences in north Africa and West Asia. On the basis of a treaty between Britain and France in 1916 the Arab nations were shared between them.

When the war came to an end France, Britain and the USA met in Paris in January, 1919 and initiated peace conferences. See the chart on peace treaties.

Examine the disasters which were brought about by the war.

- Heavy toll of death of soldiers and civilians
- Financial crises
- Increase of unemployment, poverty and diseases
- Decline of Agriculture and Trade.
- Disruption of communications. What were the other consequences of the First World War?
- Devaluation of currencies.
- Intensification of the freedom struggles in the colonies of Asia and Africa.
- Disintegration of the monarchies the Romanovs of Russia, Hohenzollens of Germany, Hapsburgs of Austria - Hungary, and the Ottomans of Turkey.

- Emergence of the new states of Poland, Romania, Hungary, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

-

Look at the graph which shows the loss of human life during the first world war.

Get the pictures of the Prime Ministers and Presidents who formulated these treaties. Collect information about them and prepare an edition.

Did these treaties do justice to the defeated countries? Organise a debate in your class on this.

- ★ Prepare a wall poster showing the furies of war and anti-war slogans as group work.

An International Organisation comes into being

The League of Nations was formed on February 10, 1920, with a view to ensure world peace and security, to promote international co-operation, to prevent war etc. It was founded on the ideal outlined by Woodrow Wilson, the

Treaty/Agreement	Clauses
Versailles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alsace-Lorraine and the coal mines of the Saar basin were ceded to France by Germany. • Certain territories of Germany were given to Denmark, Holland and Belgium. • German colonies were partitioned among the victors. • Disarmament of Germany • Imposition of war reparations on Germany
Treaties of St Germain and Trianon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of the new states of Austria and Hungary
Treaty of Neuilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territories which were occupied by Bulgaria after the Balkan war were to be ceded to their original owners.
Treaty of Sevres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkish territories outside Asia minor were to be given back.

US president. Its headquarters was at Geneva in Switzerland.

But the USA did not become a member of the League. Let us examine the structure of this organisation.

- Assembly
- Council
- Secretariat

The other two organs were the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Organisation.

Achievements of the League

The League was able to intervene in many international crises and became successful in solving them within a short period. What were they?

- Dispute over the Allandi islands of the Balkans

- Anglo-French dispute

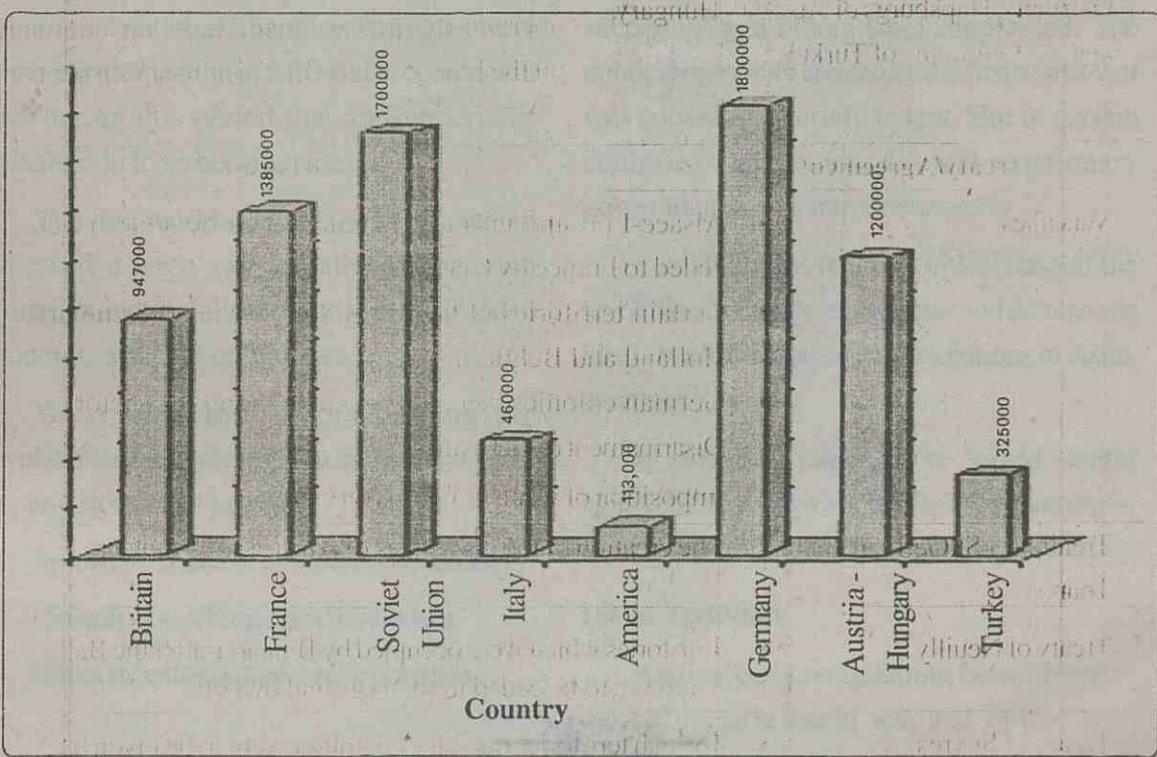
- Bulgarian-Greek border dispute

Gradually the League began to decline. What were the causes for this decline? Conduct a discussion in the class.

Project

A project titled "Why do wars repeat themselves?" may be prepared on the basis of the first four chapters. What are the facts to be collected from this lesson for the project?

- Growth of capitalism
- Growth of imperialism
- Competitions
- Aggressive nationalism
- Formation of alliances
- Development, collection and use of modern weapons of war.



Our Times

Reports and pictures related to the furies of the first world war, the organisations which worked for peace, pictures of great leaders of the war etc can be included in "Our Times".

Summary

- Competitions for markets and colonies arose along with the growth of capitalism.
- Imperialism grew up after the industrial revolution.
- Aggressive nationalism was fostered to promote the interest of imperialism.
- Anti-imperialist struggle became stronger in the colonies.
- Struggle between the capitalists and workers became severe, workers became organised.
- Various alliances came into being after the unification of certain countries.

- First world war broke out in 1914.
- League of Nations was founded at the end of the war.

Questions

- What was the aggressive nationalism fostered by imperialism?
- What is meant by export of capital?
- How was the Boer war related to South Africa?
- What were the grounds for the unification of Germany?
- Explain the importance of the First International.
- Explain the circumstances of the first world war.
- Why was the first world war also known as the imperialist war?

2

MODERN REVOLUTIONS

By the beginning of the 20th century anti-imperialist national liberation struggles were gathering momentum in Afro-Asian countries. It was during this period that anti-imperialist agitations in India became strong.

The first world war and the events which followed it gave way to national liberation struggles and socialist revolutions. This led to economic and political changes.

What were the factors helping the revolutionary struggles against the autocratic and imperialist colonial powers?

- Spread of Socialist and Marxist ideology
 - Growth of working class movement.
 - Belief in national democratic principles

Some of these revolutions became successful and others were suppressed. The political instability created by the first world war was solved to a certain extent. But in certain countries anti democratic and reactionary governments came into existence.

Socialism was the ideological base of the revolution in European countries and democratic ideals were the base of the revolutions in Asian countries.

In different parts of the world strong agitations were organized against the autocratic governments controlled by industrial capitalism.

India Awakes

Anti-imperialist agitations became strong during the first world war and in the years

following it. The national movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi became a mass movement during this time. Extremist movements for the liberation of India became active within and outside the country.

We have already discussed in the previous classes the agitation organised under the leadership of Gandhiji to draw the peasants, workers and other classes of people towards freedom struggle.

- * *Prepare a Time Line of events of the freedom struggle from Champaran to Chauri-Chaura*

Democratic Revolution in Turkey

In 1908 the Young Turks organised a revolution against the Turkish government and forced Sultan Abdul Hamid II to adopt a constitution. Thus the Young Turks became the rulers and their autocratic government lasted till 1918.

The alliance with Germany during the first world war was a setback to Turkey. All territories except Asia Minor and Istanbul were lost to Turkey. During this time the radical group within the Young Turks under the leadership Mustafa Kamal Pasha recaptured the lost territories and Turkey was declared a republic in 1923.

Young Turks

The youth leaders of the extreme nationalist group who were educated on the Western model and pleaded strongly for the modernization of Turkey were called Young Turks

Easter Rebellion

For centuries together Ireland was under the domination of Britain. On Easter days in 1916 the people of Ireland revolted for self rule. Many people were killed and hundreds were wounded in the revolt. But the rebellion was suppressed and the leaders were executed. In the years which followed it a fierce battle was fought between the Irish Republican Army and the British Special Police. As a result the Irish free state was formed in 1922 comprising 26 eastern provinces of Ireland.

Socialist Revolution in Russia

We have discussed in the previous class socialist revolution in Russia which took place towards the end of the first world war. Prepare a Time Line related to the Russian revolution. Cover the important events from 1898 to 1917 and present it in the class.

The policies of the revolutionary government under the leadership of Lenin were opposed by the military officers who owed their allegiance to the Czars. Their attempts to sabotage the government had the support of the industrialists and land lords. Countries like England, France, USA, Japan etc. intervened in the civil war in Russia. The White Army led by the anti - revolutionaries was defeated by the Red Army of the Bolsheviks. In 1920 the civil war and the war of intervention came to an end.

The measures adopted by the revolutionary government to reorganise the economy of Russia spoilt by the first world war were known as the war communism and the new economic policy.

War Communism

Towards the end of the first world war millions of people died in Russia as a result of famine. Therefore, the revolutionary government adopted a new policy. Land was confiscated and distributed among the peasants. The peasants could take what was necessary to meet their basic needs and the surplus was to be surrendered to the government. Government distributed it among other people. Commodities could not be bought and sold. Industrial products were distributed among the workers and other people. These stringent economic policies under the strict control of the government came to be called war communism.

New Economic Policy

War communism caused wide protest. To overcome these oppositions and to avoid economic collapse Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy. It was a partial retreat to private trade. In certain industries private enterprise was allowed. Certain small scale industries were permitted in the private sector. Co-operative enterprises were introduced. Big industries and banking were brought under state control.

It was in these circumstances that the five year plans were introduced in 1929. It made the economic base of the country secure.

Revolution in Germany

The first world war created political uncertainty and unrest in Germany. Revolutionaries like Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebenekt led a revolt to put an end to the

autocratic government of the Kaiser. The revolt began on 28th October, 1918 on a battleship at Kiel. Most of the German cities were captured by the workers and workers' councils were organised there. Kaiser William II fled to Holland. Though monarchical government came to an end, repressive measures were continued. The government did not concede the demands to nationalise industries and democratise administration. The government suppressed the revolt with the help of right wing democrats and executed its leaders.

Prepare a report of the revolutions which we have discussed Give the title: Modern Revolutions - A study.

- *Revolutionary situations*
- *General characteristics*
- *Leadership*
- *Results of the Revolutions*

Fascism

Fascism was a political ideology which exerted decisive influence on the political and economic life of Europe after first world war. The economic disaster and political instability caused by the first world war compelled people to distrust republican governments. It was in this context that fascism was presented as an alternate ideology rooted in aggressive nationalism and anti-democratic principles.

Fascism

The word fascism originated from the Latin word 'faces' which means group. The word also refers to a bundle of sticks which the Roman officers used to carry as the insignia of their office. Generally it is used in the sense of unity.

The Allied powers claimed that they were fighting the first world war to ensure the safety of democracy. But what came into existence in Europe was an attitude which was anti-democratic as well as autocratic.

Fascism in Italy

Though Italy was on the winning side during the first world war, the government of the country was severely criticized. What were the reasons?

- Italy was not properly recognized in the peace conferences though she had fought along with the Allied powers.
- Italy got only a meagre portion when the spoils were shared.

What could be the other reasons? Write the facts you found out in the Enquiry Note Book.

By the beginning of the 20th century several parties and groups were formed in Italy. The general atmosphere was one of disunity and conflict. It was in this context that the Fascist party was formed under the leadership of Mussolini.

Mussolini and the Black Shirts

The growing fascist movement was led by Mussolini. In 1921 he founded the Fascist party. What were the factors that helped the growth of fascism?

- The socialists and communists organised the workers and peasants. The growth of socialist movement frightened the landlords and industrialists. They supported the movements against socialism.
- The impression among the Italians that the pains they took in the first world war became futile. It attracted them to the new organisations.

The Fascist party grew up in Italy by resorting to terror and violence. They branded socialists, communists and the leaders of peasants and workers as enemies of the state. To create terror among the people Mussolini deputed armed gangs known as Fasces. He founded an organisation called Black Shirts to defeat the strikes of the workers and kill socialist and communist leaders.

The government did not adopt any measures to control the activities of the Fasces and the Black shirts. The Fascists controlled the elections held in 1919 but were defeated miserably. In the elections of 1921 they won only 35 seats. In 1922 Mussolini led a march to Rome. This march was intended to threaten Victor Emmanuel II, the king. The King invited Mussolini to form a government. Thus Mussolini became the prime minister of Italy.

Once Mussolini came to power he turned Italy into a despotic state. He adopted several measures to consolidate his power.

- Expelled those officials who worked against him.
- Exterminated the opponents
- Imposed censorship on the press.
- Fascism was made constitutionally valid.

Created a feeling among the people that war was a necessity.

‘Fascism’ was first used to describe the violent anti-democratic movement which originated in Italy under the leadership of Mussolini. The anti-democratic and terrorist activities taking place in different parts of the world are described as Fascism today.

Hitler and Nazism

The monstrous form of Fascist dictatorship in Germany was known as Nazism. What were the circumstances which led to the growth of Nazism under Adolf Hitler?

- The provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were against the interests of Germany.
- The economic depression of 1929 severely affected Germany.

What other causes can be found out?
Include them in the Enquiry Note Book.

Nazism was the expression of the most brutal and violent form of Fascism. It opposed

civic rights and freedom. It declared communism as its enemy and proclaimed the destruction of communism as its avowed aim.

Racism was the essence of Fascist ideology. They claimed that Aryans were the noblest of races and that the Germans were the best of Aryans. They accused the Jews of being responsible for the defeat of Germany in the first world war.

It was in 1919 that Hitler founded the National Socialist German Workers Party which in short form was known as 'Nazi' party. In 1923 Hitler was arrested and imprisoned for attempting



Hitler and Mussolini

to usurp power. While he was in prison he wrote the book 'Mein Kampf' which became the bible of Nazism.

Brown Shirts

The Nazis formed a private army known as the Brown Shirts. Their main job was to put the Jews and the anti - fascists to torture and death.

After the failure of the armed revolt in 1923 the Nazis opted electoral means. The Nazis who were to be contended with 12 seats so far, came out as the single largest party in the election of 1923. Under pressure from bankers and industrialists, President Hindenburg appointed Hitler as the Prime minister in 1933. When Hindenburg died, Hitler assumed the office of the President also and thus became the dictator of Germany.

Hitler consolidated his power by adopting an aggressive foreign policy, militarising Germany, prohibiting all political parties except Nazis, and cruelly annihilating the Jews.

Fascism was a totalitarian ideology which grew up during the inter war period. The Fascist style of administration was reflected in the developments in Italy and Germany.

- Denied personal freedom and civic rights.
- Propagated the ideology of racial superiority
- Minorities were brutally massacred.
- Glorified the country's past.
- War was declared as the threshold to victory.

Civil war in Spain

The popular government which came to power in Spain in 1936 introduced several reforms beneficial to the workers and peasants. The right wing organisations and the fascist organisation of Falange joined together under the leadership of General Franco and launched a rebellion against the government. It was supported by Italy and Germany.

The civil war in Spain was not an internal problem of Spain alone. Democrats and humanists all over the world supported the anti-fascist movement in Spain. Artists and intellectuals supported the people's front.

Tears and Pain

The famous painter Pablo Picasso expressed in his painting 'Guernica' the tears and pains of the people of that city when it was destroyed by the forces.

When the Spanish civil war was going on Jawaharlal Nehru visited the country and declared solidarity with the people.

The Spanish civil war was an occasion for the Fascists to try their new weapons. Therefore it was known as the rehearsal of the second world war.

- * *Collect information from reading materials and C.D Rom and prepare a report under the title 'The Brutalism and Fascism'*

Summary

- The first world war and the subsequent developments led to national liberation movements and socialist revolutions.
- Struggle for democracy intensified in countries like India and Turkey.
- The socialist revolution in Russia was followed by war communism, new economic policy and five year plans.
- Fascism was a totalitarian ideology which emerged during the inter war period. It introduced anti - democratic policies.

Questions

- Examine the statement that socialism was the ideological base of the revolutions in European countries and democratic principles the base of movements in Asian countries.
- Explain the circumstances which led to the formation of the Irish free state.
- Compare 'war communism' and 'new economic policy'
- Examine the reasons why Fascism became powerful in Italy.



3

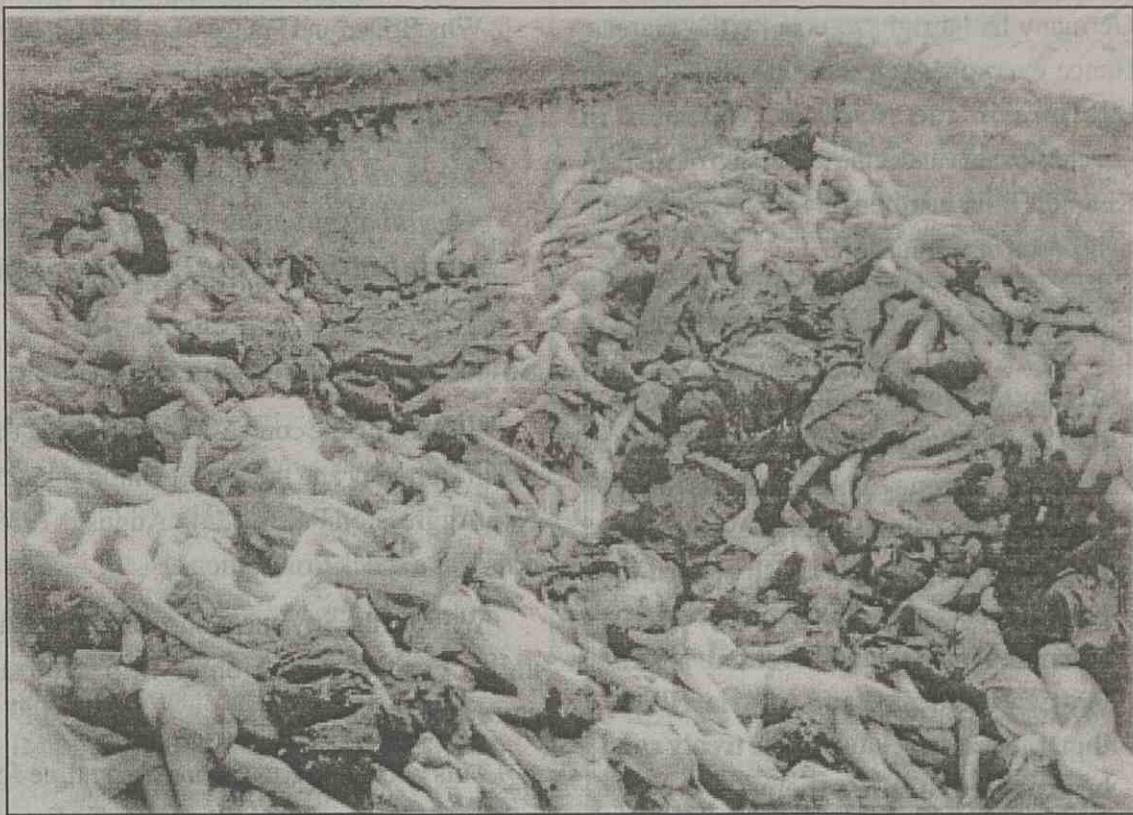
SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-45)

In one camp alone near a village called Belson, the British soldiers found 40,000 prisoners. Most of them were almost dead due to starvation, typhoid and tuberculosis. Great heaps of naked rotting corpses were found in many places. One such heap measured 80 yards in length, 30 yards in width and 4 feet in height. Almost all the living and the dead are utterly emaciated, and shrunken, their skin pulled so tight that they were hardly recognisable as human beings. Lampshades made from tattooed human skin were found there. Many prisoners had been used as guinea pigs to test drugs and subjected to operation without anaesthesia. The above account of the torture of human beings in a Nazi concentration camp is from *The Chronicle*, a digest of the highlights of the twentieth century news papers.

The Chronicle

In the previous chapter we discussed the dominance of Fascist - Nazi parties in their respective countries through malicious propaganda and sabotage of democracy.

Emergence of Fascist tendencies in other European countries and their usurpation of power in Spain are some of the important developments of the 20th century. By slighting



Scene from a Nazi concentration camp

all democratic ideals and human rights and promoting aggressive nationalism, Fascism gained in strength.

What were the other distinctive features of the global situation that prevailed at that time?

- The global economic depression that followed the world war I
- The scramble for raw materials and markets.
- The growth of the Soviet Union and progress of the working class movements in capitalist countries.
- Failure of the League of Nations and of the treaties signed after the first world war.
- The antagonistic attitude of Britain and France towards Soviet Russia.

Fascist Colonialism in Austria and Czechoslovakia

Hitler annexed Austria to Germany in 1938 on racial grounds. The Nazis of Austria supported this. Though initially Mussolini opposed the aggression later he supported Hitler. This change of attitude was a sign of the emergence of a global Fascist alliance. The British Prime Minister Chamberlain justified Hitler's action on geographical grounds. Why did Britain indirectly take a pro - Fascist attitude?

Munich Agreement

Hitler believed that Germany needed the territories of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia to ensure their well being and fulfill their expansionist colonial interests. He claimed that

Germany had a right to occupy these areas. Hence everyone was sure that Hitler would interfere in the revolt of Germans in Czechoslovakia under the leadership of Henlein Konrad. Hitler justified this on the basis of the right of self determination.

National Self Determination

After the world war I certain new independent nations emerged in South Eastern Europe. These nations were created according to the provisions of the treaty of Versailles with regard to national self determination. There were Germans in the newly created states like Czechoslovakia and Austria. Hitler thought that the clause of the treaty can be exploited to annex them.

About 70 percent of the industries of Czechoslovakia were based in Sudetenland. It was in this rich area that the revolt broke out. Hitler, Lord Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, Daladier, the French Prime Minister and Mussolini agreed among themselves to avoid war. It was Mussolini who presented the document known as the Munich Agreement. The signatories agreed to hand over Sudetenland to Germany. The agreement declared all previous treaties null and void. The treaty was a turning point in the history of the world and was favourable to the Fascist forces.

Naturally there was widespread response to this Agreement. At a later stage Hitler said "We should have started the war in 1938. But they yielded to us everywhere. We missed a unique opportunity at Munich"

Why Britain and France took such an attitude?

Why Britain and France were disinclined to co-operate with the Soviet Union?

- * Write an article based on the details discussed in the previous chapter, about the global situation of that time. The article can be entitled "Preparing for the World War"

Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact

By passing the course of the history of the world Germany and the Soviet Union signed a Non Aggression Pact on 24th August - 1939. This was a shock to all nations.

Why did the Soviet Union that followed an anti - Fascist policy enter into such an agreement?

This pact gave Russia breathing time for political and military preparations to resist Fascist attack

Outbreak of the war

After the aggression on Czechoslovakia and Austria, Hitler turned towards Poland. Two days after Germany attacked Poland, Britain and France declared war against Germany.

The Soviet Union annexed the Polish territories of Ukraine and Bylo - Russia which were parts of old Russia. Finland became the military headquarters of the Soviet Union. Soviet military bases were established in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Note the above places in the world map. How would these annexations have helped the Soviet Union to resist the aggression of the Nazis? Though Britain and France had declared war on Germany they gave no help to Poland when Germany occupied it. After the declaration of war there was no active military movement for about the next seven months

War and Momentous Events

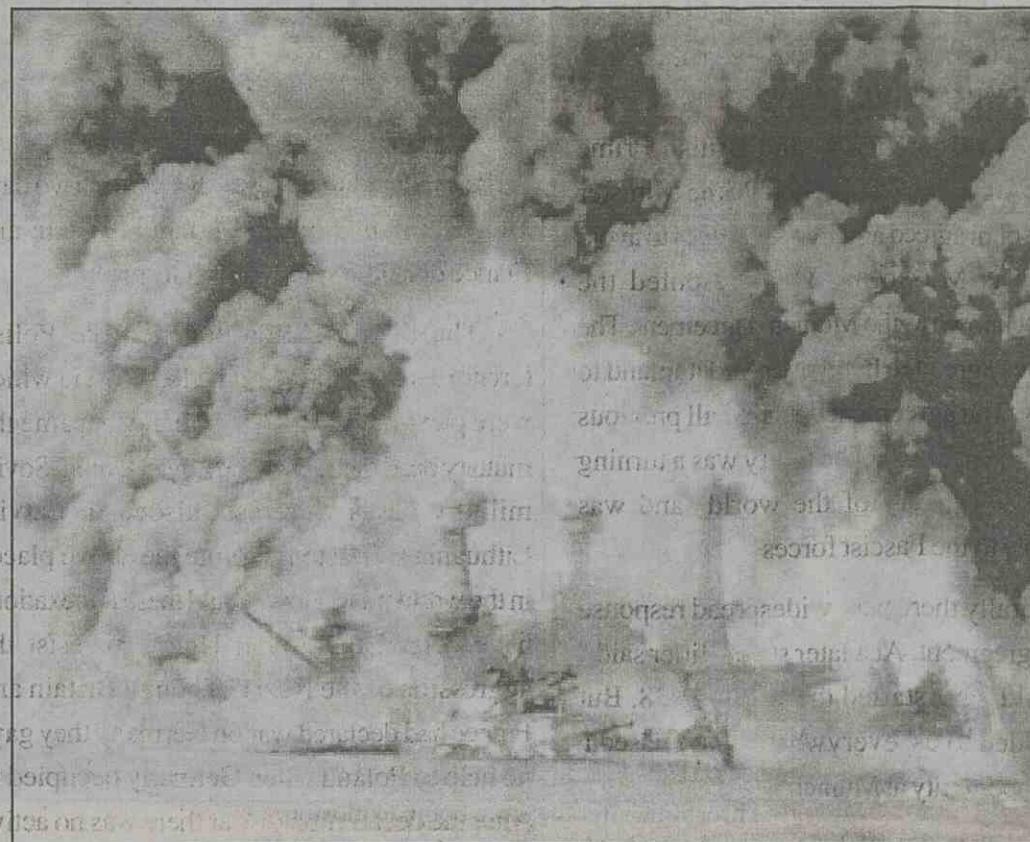
In April 1940 Germany conquered Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg. In June she captured Northern France and Alsace-Lorraine. In 1940 Germany, Italy and Japan formed the Triple Axis. In October Italy joined the war by attacking Greece. In November Germany attacked Britain but had to face stubborn resistance. Meanwhile Britain and America issued a joint declaration known as the Atlantic Charter which inaugurated a new anti Fascist alliance.

In June 1941 Germany attacked Russia but could not gain anything on account of their stiff resistance. In the same year Japan joined the war and overran Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. In December 1941 Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, an American naval base.

Fascist Programme of World Conquest

The 'Axis' bloc was formed to bring the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia under the Fascist order. The scheme of war was as follows. Germany would move to the East through central Europe and central Asia. Italy would move to the East by conquering Africa and west Asia. Japan was to proceed westwards after conquering Asia. The three armies would meet in Delhi. The strong resistance of the Soviet Union however foiled the scheme of Hitler.

In June 1942 America defeated Japan in Midland and in July the British defeated the German army at Alamein in Egypt. In February



Pearl Harbour attack

1943 the Soviet Union expelled German soldiers from Stalingrad through a historic encounter. In 1943 both Italy and Germany had many more reverses in North Africa. With the surrender of Italy before the Allied forces in 1945 all the European countries were liberated from the clutches of Fascism. In the same year the Soviet army besieged the German capital Berlin on April 28. Realising his imminent fall Hitler committed suicide. The final blow came when America dropped atom bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima on August 6th and Nagasaki on August 9th. With that the war came to an end. Only the major events related to the war are recounted here. Classify them according to their

nature. How can they be classified according to their common features.

1. Early Fascist Advances

- Invasion of Poland.
- Surrender of Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, France etc.
-
-

2. Towards Global War

- Britain invaded.
- The Soviet Union invaded.
-
-



Hiroshima after the atom bomb explosion

3. Surrender of Fascism

- Atlantic Charter
- Britain retaliates
- Soviet Union retaliates
-
-

What other patterns of classification are possible?

The Ruinous War

War is disastrous for both the victor and the vanquished. In the world war II lakhs of human lives perished countless houses, industrial units and roads were destroyed. The progress that humanity had achieved so far and the

attainments of culture were devastated. Three fourth of the population of the time participated in the war.

Science and technology which ought to have been utilised for the welfare of the society was misused in the world war. Rockets, radars and the supremely destructive atom bombs were used for the first time. The two atom bombs that killed 1.5 lakh Japanese had the striking potentiality of 15 metric tones of gun powder.

- * After the world war II many literary works and films reminding of the horrors of war and conveying anti-war messages have been produced all over the world. Collect more information about them.



Nagasaki after the explosion of atom bomb

Can war solve any problem?

Examine the graph given below.

The chart reveals the extent of human casualty suffered by the main participants of the war.

What were the other results of the war?

- European domination came to an end and the colonies of Asia and Africa became free.
- In the previous class we have discussed the impact of world war II on Indian national movement and the formation of the INA by Subash Chandra Bose

Nations got polarised in to two power blocs under America and the Soviet Union. Some countries including India remained non-aligned. Communism spread to more nations. It marked the end of Fascism.

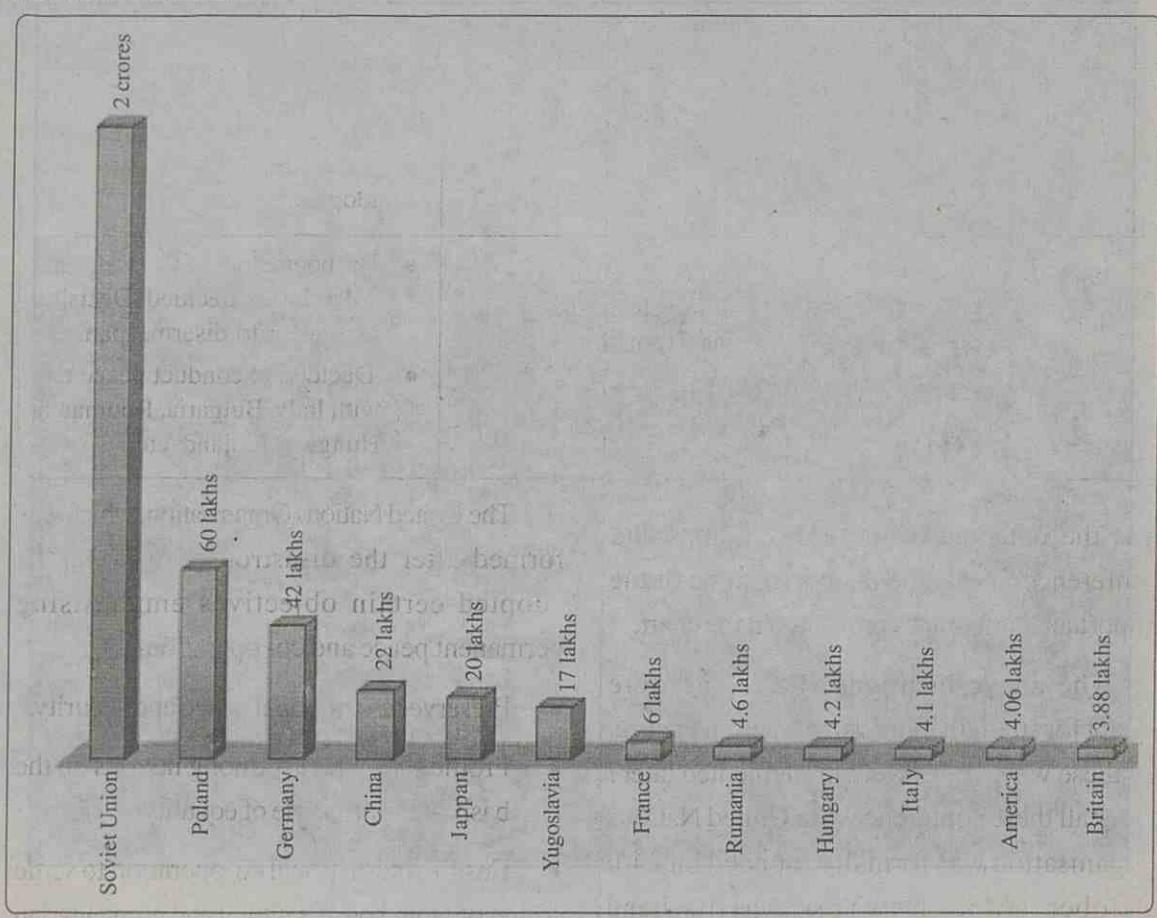
Project

The project 'Is war solve problems' must be completed in the next chapter. For that will you collect informations about the points given below from this chapter.

- The environment created the war
- Consequences of the war
- Meaningless peace treaties.

Efforts for peace and the United Nations Organisation

The horrible impact of war spreading more and more widely and so also was a longing for peace. Even as the Allied Powers were strengthening their war efforts they were also discussing post war world and the prospect of lasting peace. The United nations Organisation



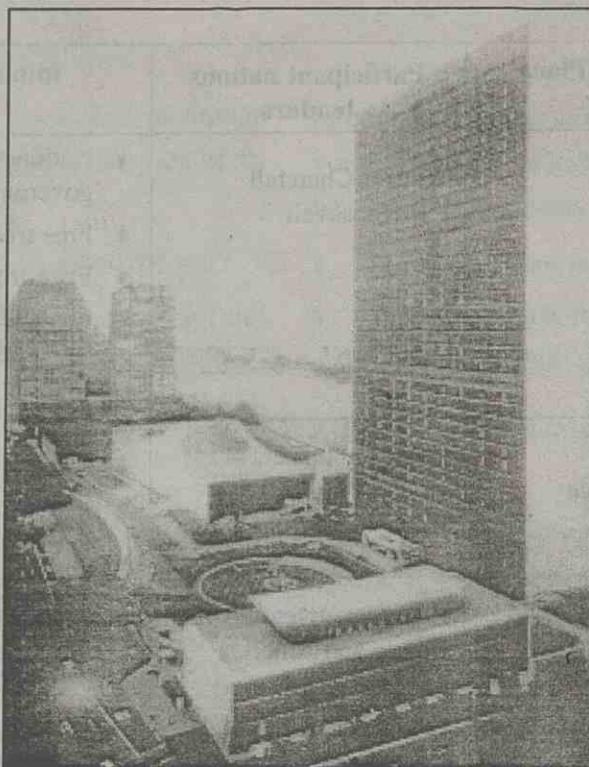
Year	Name/Place	Participant nations leaders	Important decisions
1941	Atlantic charter	Winston Churchill F.D.Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nations must have independent governments • Free trade must be permitted • Freedom of seas must be recognised, Governments must reflect the aspirations of the people
1943	Moscow Conference	Foreign ministers of Britain, America, Russia and China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the war there must be an international organisation for peace
1944	Dambarton Oaks Conference	Representatives of Britain Russia and America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name United Nations Organisation was accepted
1945	Yalta Conference	Winston Churchill Stalin, Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN representation, structure voting etc were decided.
1945 April	Sanfrancisco Conference	Several National Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisational details completed. A Co-ordination forum was formed. UN Charter was adopted.
1945 July	Ports dam conference	Churchil, Atlee Chiang Kaishek and Truman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boundaries of Germany and Poland were decided. Decision was taken to disarm Japan. • Decided to conduct peace talk with Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania, Hungary, Finland etc.

was the outcome of these discussions and conferences. Note the details of some of the important conferences projected in the chart.

The above mentioned decisions were meant for strengthening democracy and peace. Of these which ones were implemented later? After all these conferences the United Nations Organisation was formally founded on 24th October 1945. New York was its head quarters.

The United Nations Organisation, which was formed after the disastrous world war II, adopted certain objectives emphasising permanent peace and co-operation.

- Preserve international peace and security.
- Promote friendship among nations on the basis of the principle of equality
- Ensure international co-operation to settle economic, social, cultural and humanitarian issues



The UN head quarters

- Function as a centre to co-ordinate the activities of various nations in this area.

The picture showing the structure of the UNO, the rights and duties and the methods of decisions making of each organ are given below.

General Assembly

All the members of UN are the members of the General Assembly. Each member nation can send five representatives but there is only one vote for them. The General Assembly has to meet once a year but under emergency situations special sessions may be held on the request of the security council or the members.

Ordinary problems are decided by simple majority vote. But important decisions are taken by two-thirds majority.

The General Assembly performs two other important duties. It inducts new members and elect the members of the other organs.

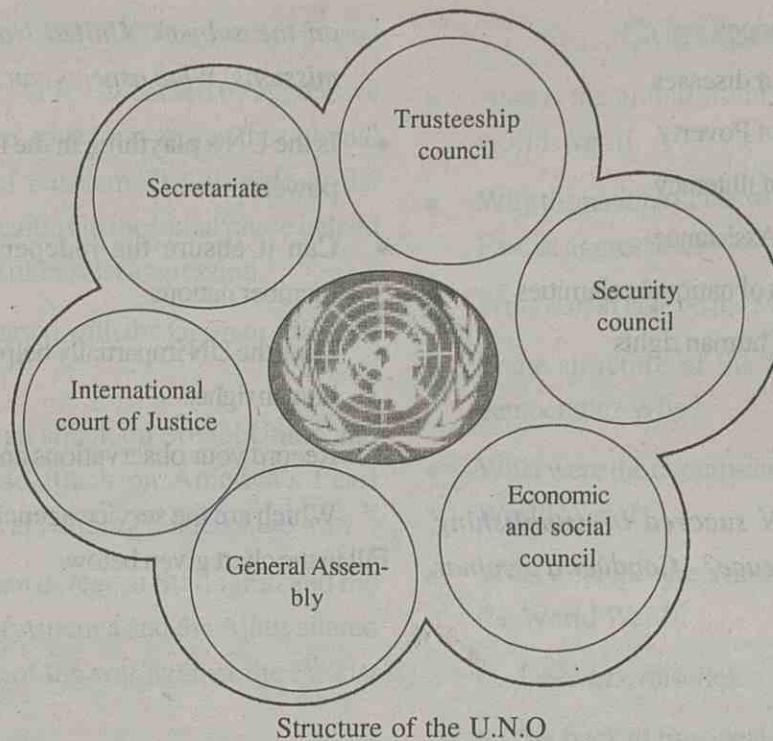
In the case of decisive and sensitive issues the General Assembly can make recommendations but its authority to take decisions is very limited.

Security Council

The Security Council is the most powerful organ of the United Nations Organisation. It takes the ultimate decisions on international issues.

It consists of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. The permanent members are China, France, Russia, Britain and USA. The other members serve for a period of two years.

The Security Council takes decisions on the basis of majority vote. But to pass a resolution, the permanent members should unanimously vote for it. If one permanent member votes against the resolution it is defeated.



This right of the permanent members is called the 'veto power'.

Secretariat

The Secretariat is the administrative body of the UN and the head of office is the Secretary General. About 50000 persons work in this organisation. The Secretary General is appointed for a period of five years by the General Assembly, to prepare and present the report of the activities of the UN and act as the spokesman of the UN.

Trusteeship Council

The function of the Trusteeship Council is to administer the mandated territories. It is composed of the members of the Security Council, the member nations that rule over trust areas and members elected for three years by the General Assembly.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice, also

known as the world court, consists of 15 judges jointly elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for a period of 9 years. Its headquarters is the Hague. Decisions of the Court are taken by majority opinion. But the court has no set up to implement its orders.

Economic and Social Council

It is a co-ordinating organ of the UN having 54 members. Though a permanent body one third of the members retire every year. Each member gets a period of three years. It meets twice a year. The functions of this organ are non-political in nature. Special Commissions are appointed by the Economic and Social Council to look into the population problem, the problem of medicine, human rights, status of women etc.

- * *Collect information regarding the services of these agencies and prepare an edition labelled 'Services of the UN in the past'*

- Post war services
- Eradication of diseases
- Eradication of Poverty
- Eradication of illiteracy
- Educational Assistance
- Help in times of national calamities
- Protection of human rights
-
-

* Does the UN succeed in establishing permanent peace? Conduct a seminar

on the subject 'United Nations and its missions' What aspects can be discussed?

- Is the UN a plaything in the hands of super powers.
- Can it ensure the independence of the member nations.
- Does the UN impartially help in the fight for human rights.

Record your observations and findings.

Which are the service agencies of the UN?

Fill in the chart given below.

Fill in the Chart given below

Agency	Service sector
World Health Organisation (WHO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct the activities to promote the health of the people of the world. • Arrest the growth of contagious diseases • •
Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Food Production • •
International Labour Organisation(ILO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve employment condition and wages • •
United Nations International (UNICEF) Children's Emergency Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote health and allied activities of children • •
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation,UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Summary

- The world war II was caused by aggressive nationalism, love for war, and the colonial interests of Fascism. The attitude of the powerful nations in the initial phase helped the growth of Fascist aggression.
- The war started with the German attack on Poland
- The German attack on Soviet Union and the Japanese attack on America's Pearl Harbour were turning points of the war.
- The German defeat at Stalingrad and the victories of America and the Allies altered the course of the war against the Fascist powers.
- War brought untold miseries to majority of people. The colonies of Asia and Africa were liberated
- To guarantee world peace and settle international problems the United Nations Organisations was founded

Questions

- Assess the global situation that led to the world war II
- Why the nations of the world failed to resist Fascist aggressions?
- Write a short note on the Munich Agreement.
- Is the structure of the Security Council democratic? Why?
- What were the circumstances that led to the World War II
- What were the direct and indirect results of the World War II
 - Disasters, miseries.
 - Set back to European dominance.
 - Imperialistic Polarisation, cold wars

4

THE WORLD LEFTOVER BY WAR

World war II came to an end. Countries that maintained different ideologies fought the war unitedly..

Capitalist America and Communist Russia united in the name of war. What happened to this unity after the war? What were the changes brought about by the war in different countries? How did power blocs and alliances emerge in world politics? Many questions like these necessitate an enquiry about the post war world.

Beginning of the nuclear era

The moment Russia declared war on Japan in the Pacific, the outcome of the war was destined to be in favour of the Allied Powers. Why were atom bombs used in a war that could have been won without such deadly weapons? America foresaw the emergence of an auspicious time for laying the foundation of the post war world order. The use of atom bomb

was intended to put Russia under pressure. However this attempt led to the formation of a new foreign policy among the imperialist powers. They called it Atom Diplomacy or Cold War.

What is the essence of this policy? How did the imperialist countries modify the policy to their advantage?

Advantage even in war

War usually breaks the backbone of those who participate in it. But what about America? Americans gained much from the war. What was the reason for it?

- Use of war weapons increased
- American industrial production increased by two and a half times.
- The fall of Germany and Japan gave America dominance in trade

- No war was fought on American soil. European countries suffered heavy losses.
- With the liberation of colonies one by one European countries declined financially. This led to American dominance.
- The resources of England and France got exhausted. They had to seek American help.
-

Economic, political and military imperial power centre was shifted from Europe to America. Undisputed world dominance was America's longtime dream. By the end of the war without much strain they won it.

Could America retain this domination unilaterally?

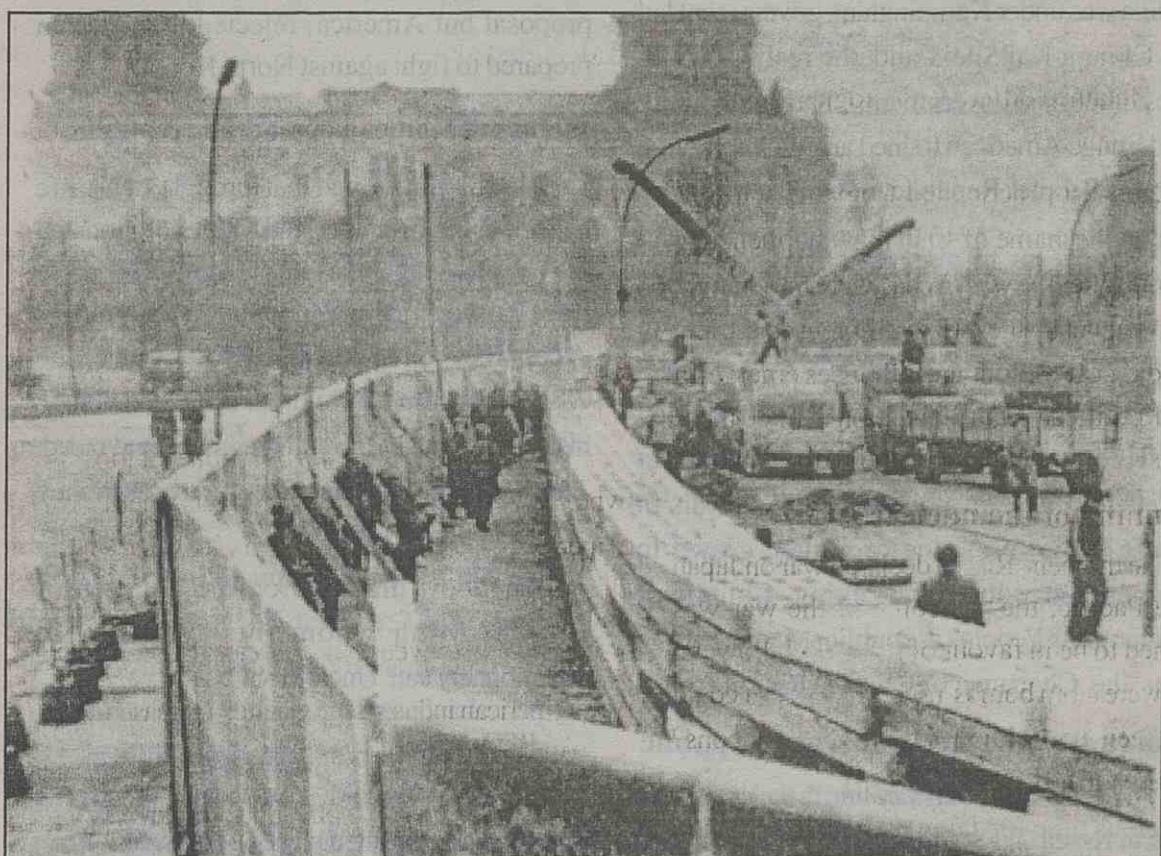
Unexpected setback

The Soviet Union did not perish as America had anticipated. Instead it emerged stronger.

When the war started in 1939 Soviet Union and Mongolia were the only socialist countries. But after the war European countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Albania accepted the socialist order. Apart from this East Germany was also moving towards closer to socialist structure under the influence of Russia. Moreover working class movements began to strengthen all over the world. During 1946-47 communists had representation in the governments of France, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Austria, Finland and Luxembourg.

German crisis and the division of Germany

In accordance with the decisions of Potsdam Conference Germany was divided into four units each under France, America, England and Soviet Union. Later the first three



East and West Germanies separated by the Berlin wall

units were amalgamated and West Germany was formed. The Soviet Zone became East Germany. The Berlin wall was built as the line of demarcation between the two Germanies. Perpetual tension existed between these two countries that represented contradictory ideologies. What is the present condition of the Berlin wall? Collect details and record them.

We have discussed the post war developments in Europe. What were the developments in Asia?

Revolutions that attracted global attention took place in many Asiatic countries

Chinese Revolution

With the defeat of Japan in the war the Chinese provinces occupied by Japan were liberated. Thereafter China was brought under two administrative orders. Three-fourths of China was under Kuomintang government led by Chiang Kai Sheik and the rest was with the communist government. Chiang Kai Sheik had a huge American trained army. Communists had the Peoples Republican Army, a voluntary organisation. In 1946 the two groups came to clash. It developed into a civil war. War equipment worth 600 crore dollars were supplied to Chiang Kai Sheik by America. But the Peoples Army defeated and expelled the Kuomintang army heroically. Chiang Kai Sheik took asylum in the island of Taiwan. In 1949 in the presence of a huge crowd in Tiananmen square in Peking, China was declared as Peoples Republic. Mao Tse Tung was the Chairman of Chinese Republic.

Korea becomes a democratic republic

Which is the boundary line that demarcates North Korea and South Korea? With the defeat

of Japan in the World War II, She lost the domination over Korea. On the basis of a treaty North Korea was brought under Russian control and South Korea fell under American domination. North Korea started reform activities under a temporary Peoples Committee with the help of the Russian army.

In South Korea America continued the earlier Japanese system of administration. Being fed up with this system, in the election to the Supreme Peoples Assembly in 1948, people expressed their willingness to merge with North Korea and become an independent democratic country.

In the first meeting of the Assembly in September 1948 Korea was declared as Peoples Democratic Republic. The assembly demanded America and Russia to withdraw their armies from both the Koreas. Russia accepted the proposal but America rejected it and even prepared to fight against North Korea.

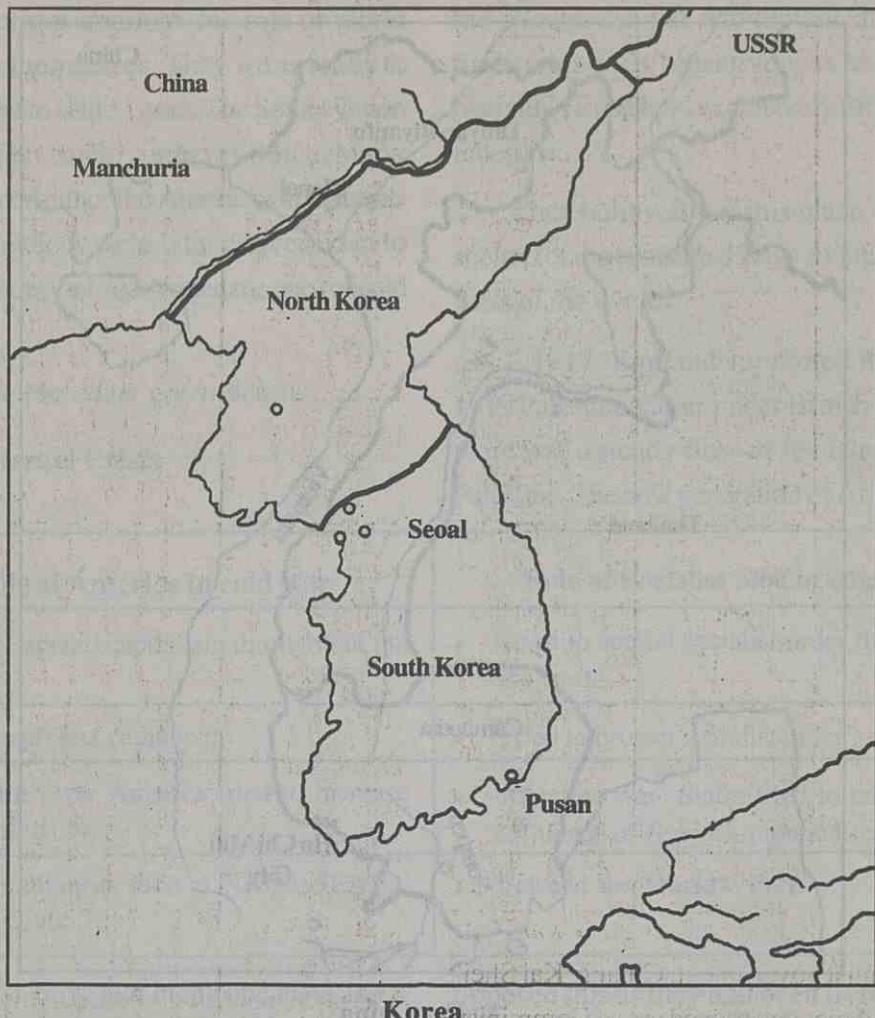
Vietnam becomes a democratic republic

Ho chi Minh stated that throughout his life he had served his fatherland, the revolution and his people wholeheartedly. In case he had to leave the world there was nothing to be worried except the feeling that he could not serve the country for some more time. He added that on his death expensive ceremonies must be avoided. That would be a waste of the time and money of the people.

The above lines are from the testament of Ho Chi Minh whom the Vietnamese affectionately call Uncle Ho.

Who was Ho Chi Minh?

After the second world war, Indo-China remained as a disputed place in South East Asia.



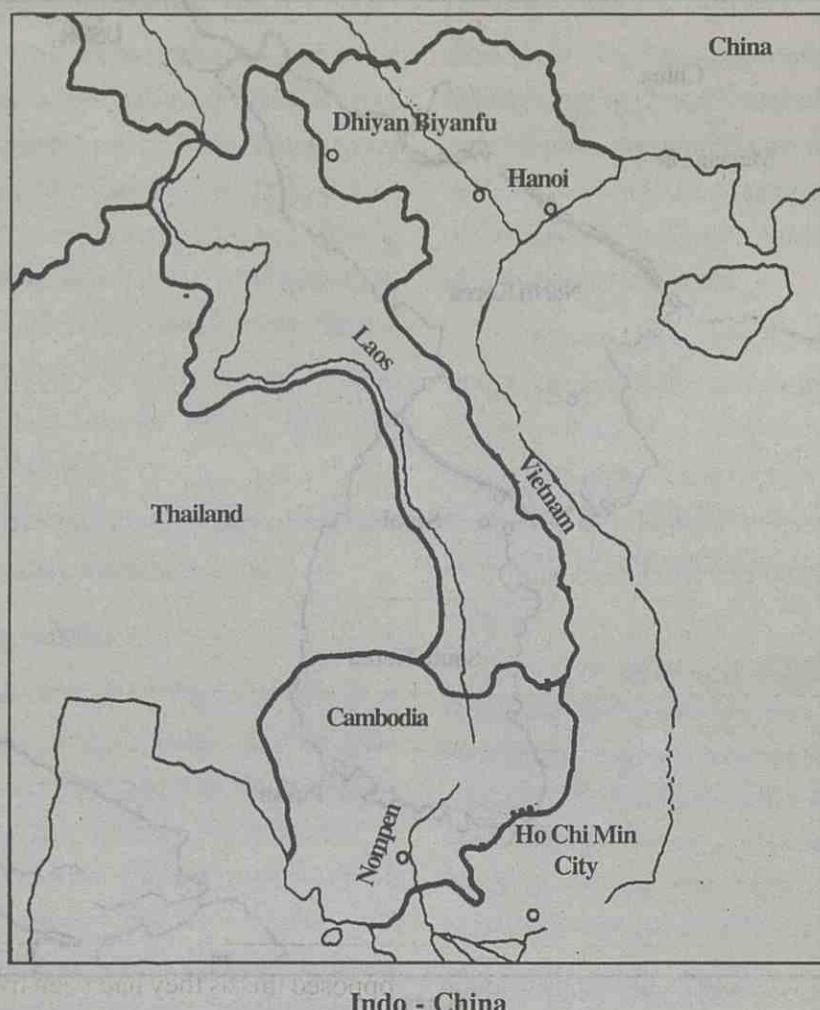
The countries of Indo-China were Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. In the first phase of the agitation against imperialism Vietnam got freedom from French domination on 2nd September 1945. Thus the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. The American policy of containment of communism forced Vietnam to take up arms for self defence. The legendary battle of the people of Vietnam against the American imperialism under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh resulted in the defeat of American imperialism. From 1945 to 1975 Vietnam fought against Japan, France and America and won ultimate victory.

Compare the struggle of the people of Vietnam with the Korean revolution.

How did a small Asian country like Vietnam defeat America, the biggest military and economic power in the world? Collect details and note it down in 'Enquiry Notes'.

There was relentless encounter between socialist and capitalist ideologies in the modern world. What were the important consequences of those conflicts?

During the time of the war Soviet Union and America had come to an understanding over several vital international problems. This understanding was the basis for the formation of



United Nations Organization, Potsdam conference and formation of treaties involving the countries allied to Nazi Germany like Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland etc... Soviet Union and the imperial powers had worked together in several fields during the war. They had co-operated in several international issues like the formation of U.N.O.

What led to the failure of their relation in later?

On 5 March 1946 the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill delivered a speech at the city of Fulton in America. The speech was made in the presence of President Truman. It was a call for an uncompromising fight against the Soviet

Union in political matters. He also remarked that Anglo Saxon countries must unite themselves for the fight. This speech was the beginning of the long drawn cold war.

Cold War

Cold war was a war of words and ideologies. It was neither a condition of war nor a condition of peace. The word cold war was used for the first time by the American diplomat Bernard Baruch.

Let us examine the role played by the American bloc and Socialist bloc in promoting cold war.

The growth of socialism and revolutionary organisations was a threat to capitalism.

Capitalist nations assumed the role of world police all by themselves. They were ready to rush anywhere to settle issues. The Soviet Union used to object such interventions. Many countries joined either the American or Russian blocs. These blocs were later converted into military alliances that accelerated the pace of cold war.

* Examine the chart given below.

Palestine - Israel Crisis

Role of America in cold war	Role of Socialist bloc in cold war
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tried to spread capitalism throughout the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tried to spread socialist order throughout the world.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tried to protect capitalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tried to protect socialist order.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the war America tried to increase their influence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the war Stalin tried to enhance the influence of Soviet Union in Europe.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forged alliances such as NATO, SEATO, CENTO etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed the Warsaw Pact.

"I have an olive leaf in my one hand and a gun in the other. I may not be forced to lay down the olive leaf" The extract is from the speech of Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the UN session. The Israel Palestine question is still alive in the media. What are the reasons for the West Asian crisis which has caused a lot of bloodshed.

Zionist Movement

Jerusalem, in Palestine, is an important place for Christians, Muslims and Jews. About 2000 years ago the Jews were uprooted from their homeland by the Romans. Only a small group of Jews lived around Palestine. In course of time Arabs made Palestine as their homeland. In 1879 the Jews who lived in Europe founded

the World Zionist Movement at Basile in Switzerland. Its objective was to organise a National Home land exclusively for the Jews in Palestine.

They believed that this place would be a shelter for the tormented Jews living in different parts of the world.

In 1917 England supported this idea. In 1919 Palestine came under British control and there was a steady flow of Jewish refugees to Palestine. The new generation of Arabs strongly

opposed this as they had been living there for about, 200 years. By 1937 more than half of the population of Palestine was Jews. British attempt to divide Palestine between the Arabs and the Jews was not acceptable to the Arabs. Thousands of Jews, who escaped from Hitler reached Palestine during second world war and joined in the extremist struggle for homeland.

First Arab- Israel conflict

On 14th May 1948, the British withdrew their troops from Palestine without making provision to transfer authority either to the Arabs or to the Jews. Soon a war broke out for control over Palestine. On the very day the British withdrew, the Zionists declared the formation of the state of Israel at Tel Aviv. America and Soviet

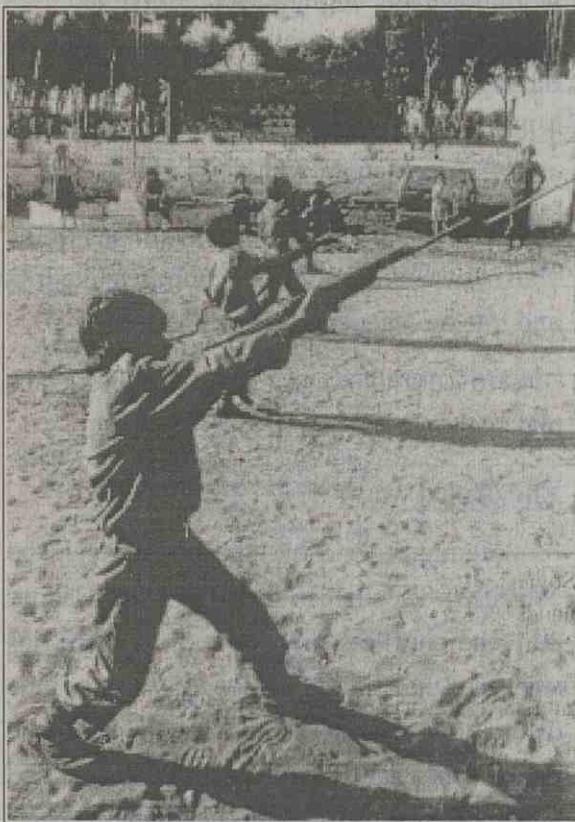
Union recognized the new state. India did not recognize Israel. To help the Arabs and not to lose Palestine Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Yamen, Saudi Arabia and Jordan declared war against Israel. Israel stunned the world through their victory in this war. Lakhs of Palestinian Arabs became refugees. About 10 lakh Arabs fled to Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria. They had to lead a miserable life in the refugee camps.

They had their own language, culture, national flag, national anthem and above all UN membership. Yet the Palestinian Arabs turned out to be people without a nation. West Asia is still a burning problem.

Collect news and pictures from contemporary publications and add to 'Our Times'

Military alliances	Place and date of signature	Area of activity/head quarters	Member nations	Objectives
1. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation-(NATO)	March 1949, Washington	Western Europe	Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Canada, America, Greece Germany.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mutual economic assistance Peaceful settlement of disputes Aggression against any member nation must be treated as aggression against all the members and must be provided to the member nation with military assistance.
2. South East Asian Treaty Organisation-(SEATO).	1954, Manila	South East Asia, Bangkok	America, Britain, France, Australia, Newzeland, Pakistan, Thailand, and Philippines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peaceful settlement of internal disputes United effort to crush military aggressions.
3. Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).	The Baghdad Agreement formed in 1955 was renamed as CENTO in 1958	West Asia Ankara	Turkey, Britain, Pakistan, Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual co-operation for defence and security Non interference in the internal affairs of others. Disputes if any, must be settled peacefully.
4. Warsaw Pact	1955 May Warsaw	Eastern Europe Moscow	Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Roumania and East Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peaceful settlement of disputes between members Provide military assistance to resist external aggression Maintain economic and cultural relationship.

Prepare an exclusive report on the Arab-Israel problem. What aspects can be included in it?



Palastinean children undergoing military training

Suez Canal Crisis

Egypt was liberated from foreign domination in 1952. Thereafter Egypt followed an independent foreign policy. Egypt refused to join the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) against Soviet Union. Suez canal that linked the Mediterranean sea in the Red sea was controlled by a company jointly owned by England and France. The imperialist powers controlled central Asian trade, military and diplomatic affairs by the traffic of Suez canal. In July 1956 Gamal Abdul Nazar, the President of Egypt nationalised the Suez Canal. This was a severe shock to the imperialist powers like Britain and France. Instigated by them Israel attacked Egypt. Soon England and France joined the war. Soviet Union came to the rescue of Egypt. This created a crisis at an international level. There was the fear of another world war. The pro-Egyptian attitude of Russia forced the imperialist powers to withdraw from the war. What was the impact of the Suez Canal crisis on Arab-Israeli relations?

Gather information and add to Enquiry Notes.

Cuban Crisis

Cuba is a small Latin American country. Freed from Spanish rule in 1898, Cuba became a semi-colony of the USA. It was followed by the brutal and corrupt regime of Batista. The revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro captured power and put an end to the rule of Batista on 1st January, 1959. The U.S became restless at the change of government in Cuba and took retaliatory measures. It severed diplomatic relations with Cuba and stopped the import of sugar from Cuba. USA sent mercenaries to the Bay of Pigs in Cuba and tried to capture power. But this attempt was spoiled by Fidel Castro.

Missile Crisis

After the Bay of Pigs crisis Cuba, the sugar bowl of the world, moved closer to Russia. This led to the missile crisis. The Russian attempt to install nuclear missiles in Cuba precipitated the crisis. Military advisers of American President Kennedy urged him to attack Cuban missile installations. America planned a naval blockade of Cuba to keep out eleven Russian ships bringing missiles to Cuba. There was the threat of another world war. The world was watching the situation with bated breath. The great Malayalam novelist Thakazhi, who was in Cuba at that time narrates it in his book 'Ormayude Thirangalil'. He narrates as follows:

"It was felt that tension had gripped the streets of New Orleans. A feeling of some imminent calamity prevailed everywhere. At four in the evening there came an announcement: President Kennedy would come on the television to address the nation at 8'O clock. And at 8'O Clock sharp he came on the television. Referring to some line in the sea he (Kennedy) said, "On behalf of the government and the people of USA orders are being issued to the American armed forces to sink any ship that crosses this line". It was a veritable command- a rock splitting command. At that movement eleven Soviet ships were sailing in the direction of Cuba. New Orleans went hysterical. Would it be ever possible to return home and see Katha and children. I remembered my beloved village of Thakazhi. At 11°C in the night, there came a flash statement from the Soviet President Krushchev which ran like this "In the name of the Soviet

government and its people I order all the eleven ships bound for Cuba to change their destination- for the sake of world peace. The one name that resounded in the streets that night was that of Krushchev. But the next day the American dailies reported 'Krushchev surrenders'.

Iran Iraq war

In 1980 Iraq attacked Iran throwing Central Asia into another crisis. Ayatollah Khomeini overthrew the American puppet regime headed by Pahlavi Shah of Iran and established the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979. To retain their hold over Iran, America encouraged Iraq to attack Iran. Iraq used British and Russian weapons whereas Iran depended on the arms and ammunition of China, North Korea and even of USA. The war stretched for years. Great damage was inflicted to life and property. In 1988 on UN intervention peace treaties were signed by the fighting nations.

What would have been the impact of the war between oil exporting countries like Iran and Iraq on other countries of the world?

How did the war affect us? Collect details and add to the Enquiry Notes.

End of cold war

Attempts to end the cold war began in the 1950 itself. The strain in the Sino-Soviet relations and the conflicts of communist countries weakened the communist bloc. At the same time the unity of the capitalist countries was also broken up. Military alliances became weak. America and Soviet Union agreed to limit nuclear experiments and cut down the number of missiles. In 1989 communist party lost power in East European

countries. The unification of the two Germany in 1990 also lessened the intensity of the cold war. With the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 cold war came to an end.

- * Prepare a news diary based on the tension that prevailed during the cold war.

Did the strife among countries end with the cold war?

Collect information about the attack on Iraq by England and America after the end of cold war. Collect information about the problems that Iraq faces at present and add to Our Times.

Liberation of colonies

In the age of cold war and tensions colonies were getting liberated.

If 19th century was the age of imperialist expansion 20th century was the age of

emancipation of Asian and African colonies. War was a blessing for them. After the World War II Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, etc. were forced to grant freedom to the colonies. Which are the colonies that became independent in this way?

Examine the chart given below.

- * Include the continents in the chart. Expand it by adding more colonies. With the help of the Atlas mark the independent colonies in the world map

Why were all these colonies liberated after the war?

- Imperialist powers had to settle the problems that arose in their respective countries due to the war and so could not effectively defend the freedom struggles in the colonies

Colonies	Continent	Mother Country	Year of Independance
1. India		Britain	1947
2. Pakistan		"	1947
3. Myanmar		"	1948
4. Sri Lanka		"	1948
5. Sudan		"	1953
6. Malaysia		"	1959
7. Singapore		"	1960
8. Cyprus		"	1965
9. Gambia		"	1966
10. Libya		Italy	1945
11. Tunisia		France	1960
12. Ivory Coast		"	1960
13. French Guiana		"	1960
14. Congo		Belgium	1960
15. Rwanda		"	1962
16. Equatorial Africa		Spain	1968



Architects of the NAM - Nazar, Nehru, Tito

- War brought distress to the people of the colonies. War fought for the imperialists created an aversion in them. There was a sudden growth of nationalism in the colonies.
- During the war Japan upheld the slogan 'Asia for Asians'. Though their intention was to occupy Asian countries the slogan stirred the Asian colonies.

Non Alignment Movement

With the fall of the empires colonies emerged independent. They entered the international scene as new states. These independent countries discussed the necessity for remaining neutral in a world divided between two power blocs.

The idea of Non-Alignment took shape in the Afro- Asian conference held at Bandung (Indonesia) in April 1955.

The first Non -Alignment conference was held at Belgrade in Yugoslavia in 1961. It was attended by 25 members. The organisation was criticised by America and others but it amassed strength under the efficient leadership of Nehru, Tito, and Nasser.

Objectives of Non - Alignment Movement

- Liquidate colonialism and imperialism
- Ensure international peace and security and encourage disarmament
- End racialism and apartheid
- Build up a new international economic order

The Non-Alignment movement is the second largest international organisation, the first being the United Nations Organisation.

- How many members are there in the movement today?
 - What are the achievements of the movement?
 - What are the drawbacks?
- * *Collect information and record in the Enquiry Note. Is there any relevance to the present day world? Conduct a debate*

Project

We have seen many wars that shook the world. What is the message they give us? Which section of people faced calamity in each war?

- What are the damages brought by each war?
- How are science and war related to each other?

How many questions are there pertaining to war! Make exhaustive enquiry of wars. What is your opinion about war? 'No more war' - this is the slogan of those who seek peace. When we examine the history of wars does such a slogan seem practical? Collect relevant data and write a project

Summary

- After the war socialist ideology spread through out the world
- Revolutions took place in many countries
- Capitalist ideologies and socialist ideologies competed for domination in the post war world
- Military alliances were established
- Cold war remained another threat in the world
- Several crises were created in the Asian and Latin American countries
- Asian and African colonies were liberated after the war
- The coalition of Non - Alignment countries came in to existence

Questions

- What are the circumstances that led to the formation of a foreign policy known as cold war among imperialist nations?
- It is found that America gained much from the world war II. Why?
- What were the important changes brought about by the revolution in China?

- What is meant by Cuban Missile Crisis?
 - What were the developments that led to the Suez Canal crisis?
- 1 Crises created by the Cold War. Write short essay. What aspects can be included in this essay?
- What is meant by cold war?
 - What were the events that led to the cold war?
 - Military alliances that emerged out of cold war?
 - Problems caused by the cold war
- 2 World War II and the liberation of colonies. What points are to be included?
- Newly liberated colonies in Asia and Africa
 - Growth of freedom movements in the colonies after the war.
 - Circumstances that forced the colonial powers to grant freedom to the colonies
 - Attainment of freedom by India
- 3 World War II and growth of socialist ideologies. What are the factors to be included?
- Spread of Socialist order in Eastern Europe.
 - Cuban Revolution
 - Chinese Revolution
 - Korean Revolution
 - Sino - Indian problems

Collect pictures and news items related to war for your collection of contemporary affairs.



5

THE NEW WORLD

End of an Era

In the preceding chapter we dealt with the course of events in the post World War II period.

This chapter deals with series of economic crises that brewed up during the middle of 1980s in the Soviet Union and in the Eastern European countries of the socialist bloc and the rejection of the socialist order.

Let us have a look at the factors that were unfavourable to the economic system of the Soviet Union.

- In the Soviet Union, electronics industry and the new technology did not keep the pace of their growth in Western Europe, USA and Japan
- Instead of overcoming the scarcity of consumer goods, the Soviet Union

preoccupied itself with heavy industries and production of armaments.

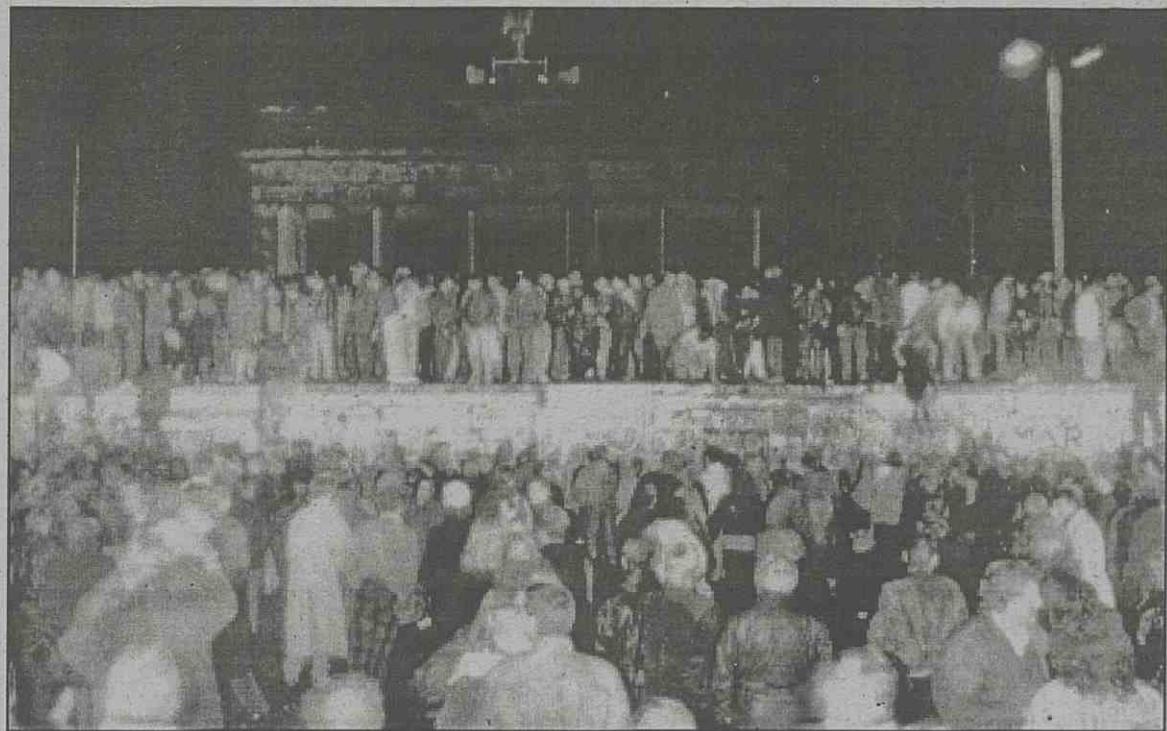
- In the matter of standard of living the Soviet Union could not catch up with other developed countries.
- Instead of quality improvement the Soviet Union concentrated on quantity improvement.
- The soviet government did not give due importance to civic rights.
- Deep-rooted corruption in the government circles shattered the people's faith in the socialist order. These were some of the circumstances that led to the fall of the USSR.

In order to overcome the crisis in the country, President Gorbachev formulated certain new programmes in 1987. 'Glasnost' was such a programme aiming at changes in all spheres. With the objective of gradually lessening government control and centralised planning in the field of production and promoting market economy, another programme was formulated. This was known as *Perestroika* or restructuring. But, even these new reforms failed to conserve the socialist economy. What was the result?

Under these circumstances the Warsaw Pact which provided a common platform for the socialist countries lost its significance and died a natural death. With this the so called cold war came to an end.

Find out the global developments after the end of the cold war.

- It marked the beginning of the hegemony of the United States of America.
- It gave birth to a unipolar world.
-



Exultations on the fall of the Berlin Wall

The first socialist government in the world disintegrated. Internal problems cropped up. This naturally led to the fall of the Soviet Union. This marks the end of an era in world history.

It was in these circumstances that most of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe gave up socialism. East Germany abandoned socialism and merged with West Germany.

- * *Did the fall of the Soviet Union cause any great impact in the world? Prepare a note on your findings. Do not forget to collect information and pictures for 'Our Times'*

We have seen how the imperialist countries established colonies in Afro-Asian countries

exploiting the resource of those countries and by grabbing their sovereign power.

This process of colonisation that began in the 18th century continued till the end of the second world war. What were the changes that had taken place in colonies after the second world war? How did these changes affect the imperialist countries?

The new strategies of imperialism

The changes that occurred in the economic condition of the imperialist countries with the birth of independent states are noteworthy. Opportunities for exploitation were fewer. They started searching for new tactics to overcome this crisis. They made active attempts at making big profits through the application of advanced scientific and technological methods and increasing production.

We have discussed the role of tools in the evolution of man. The utilisation of nuclear energy for enhancing industrial production gave strength to entrepreneurs. What are the factors that facilitate for the great leap in the scientific and technological field after the Second World War?

With the colonies gaining independence, the imperialist countries didn't get enough chances for exploitation. They had to tide over this situation. For this they had to manufacture new and better products. They modernised their tools of production and tried to find new markets for their products. Unlike earlier times they could not directly exploit the colonies. This made the imperialist countries conscious of the need for radical changes in all spheres of operation.

Newer and newest

Let us consider modernisation in the field of science and technology.

- In the place of a large labour force operating machines, we find machines that can be operated by a small number of workers.
- Side by side with hydro-electric projects, nuclear projects and solar power projects also became common.
- Space shuttles were launched with the objective of tracking natural resources and predicting climate.
- Computer network was established to control and co-ordinate the working of these systems.
- Biotechnology was made use of in the agrarian sector.
- The press and audio visual media were used for the enhancement of market.
- Instead of the old system of the producer supplying the product to the consumer, a new service sector consisting of businessmen and distributors evolved.
-
-

What were the benefits of the new technology and tools of production to the capitalist?

- Cost of production came down
- More could be produced in lesser time.
- Profit increased.
-
-

In search of new markets

Another feature of this period was the stiff competition for markets among those imperialist countries who have achieved higher rate of

production in the agricultural and industrial sectors through modernisation of technical skill. This resulted in the loss of markets to some countries. Those who lost markets designed new strategies to make up for the loss. The newly independent countries that did not have enough capital were offered financial assistance from such institutions as IMF, World Bank etc.

The IMF and the World Bank

The IMF and the World Bank are two international financial institutions that were formed after the the Second World War for economic security and reconstruction. The IMF stands for exchange rate and short term loans for ensuring payment of arrears. The World Bank was constituted for extending long term financial assistance to developing countries.

International trade agreements are also introduced with a view to control the loanee nations. The General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) was the international agreement formulated for internal trade.

With the inflow of new commodities and service to the market the World Trade Organisation was formed. This is a permanent establishment

A Constitution for the Markets

The WTO plays an important role in the administrative set up which is essential for the execution of globalisation programme. About the objectives of this organisation, Renate Rougerio the former Director of WTO comments "We are not formulating laws on the relations among different national economics. We are preparing

a constitution for a world economic system. Here we do not refer to any people, nation or government. They have no place in this. Only markets and multinational corporations find their place here. We are carrying out this through various agreements. The governments, have an obligation to carryout the (execute) laws of WTO".

Collect news related to the WTO. Based on that news prepare a short note.

The countries that availed loans from international financial institutions and signed trade agreements were forced to comply with rigorous conditions. In fact, the projects aimed at assisting the economic system of countries, plunge them in to new crises.

How does this happen? Let us take the agrarian sector as an example. By signing the agreements with WTO, developing countries are forced to withdraw the subsidies granted in the agrarian sector. Indirectly this will help the multinational corporations. At the same time, the direct and indirect subsidies are granted in the agrarian sector in developed countries. This is disadvantageous to the farmers in the developing countries. To maintain a free market, agricultural produces are imported on a large scale from other countries. This will lead to a fall of price for indigenous goods.

Export will stop completely. Produces unsold, the farmer would not get back the money spent on production. This will put the farmers and those who depend on them in distress. Unemployment and drop in income would follow. This would upset the balance of the society as a whole. These social problems would endanger even the very existence of the nation.

As in the case of the agrarian sector, other sectors also will be engulfed in crises. You can collect information about the WTO from periodicals. How will the membership in the WTO affect our country ? Note down your inferences.

A World without boundaries

In an earlier chapter we saw that with the export of capital a new phase began in the scope of production. We have reached a stage of free global expansion of capital and of products including services. This is known as globalisation.

It was the advance in service and technology that improved the mutual relations of countries. Control over science and technology enabled nations to control the world. This helped the capitalist countries to open new avenues of exploitation.

The main features of globalisation are liberalisation, commercialisation and free marketing. In a way these are devices to exercise control over markets. This will lead to a condition in which nations and companies will produce and sell commodities and services anywhere in the world at their will.

This prepares the ground for lifting all checks and controls and making the world a global village. The background for this is prepared by big multinational companies. How do these multinationals prepare the ground for markets? Let us have a look.

- They capture complete control over the indigenous markets of developing countries
- They promote consumer culture.
- They turn cultures and ideologies to their advantage.

- They establish production units in regions where they get cheap labour and natural resources and where they can sell their products on a massive scale.

Note some other characteristic features of this:

- The whole world is conceived as a single market.
- Capital dominates the world
- New global agreements.
- Internationalisation of production and aptitudes.
- Monopoly of communication systems develop

Does globalisation have any impact ?

Globalisation formulates rules and regulations that can totally upset the economies of developing countries. Indigenous products lose their demand and they pile up unsold. Their production and export will come to a grinding halt. The fall in production, employment and export will cause a severe blow to the economy.

Let us take an example. Suppose an Indian cycle costs Rs.1500/- in the market and an imported cycle costs only less than Rs.1000/-. Naturally there will be good demand for the imported cycles. In terms of money the consumer is benefitted. But hasn't it got another side? Discuss how this affects the production of cycles in India.

We know that as a result of globalisation a large number and variety of new products are flooding the markets. Most of them cost less than their indigenous counterparts.

Globalisation offers a variety of opportunities to countries the world over for economic development and progress. What are they?

- Increase in production and export
- Availability of plenty of commodities in the markets
- Rise in products causes fall in prices.
- Products from any part of the world are available in the market.
- International financial institutions provide capital to developing countries.
- Technology and technocrats reach the whole world.
- Offer opportunities for the development and export for human resources.
- * *Conduct a discussion on multinational companies in the class. Note down your inferences.*

What can be included?

- Important multinational companies
- Their activities
- Market competition and indigenous products.
-
-

Pollution of air and water

We have seen that in the new world order the imperialist countries exercise their hegemony over markets through multinational companies. In a global market which is fully open for commerce and industry they can carry out production and distribution unchecked. This causes excessive exploitation of natural

resources. This is happening in a way which will endanger the whole humanity.

Today there is great call for banning development projects and industries which may endanger the ecological balance, that cause air and water pollution. In the forefront of this movement there are environment organisations and ecopolitics which are gathering strength in the USA and Europe. This, also exposes the hollowness of the development model which was upheld by the developed countries as the foundation for all economic progress in the post war period.

What prompted the people of the developed countries to think of environmental protection activities?

- The misuse of the freedom and over-exploitation of the resources by industries.
- Industrialisation totally neglecting the environment and non observance of laws of environmental protection by industries.
- Formulation of development projects, without considering the bond between water, air and life.
-
-
- The governments of developed countries could not ignore the popular protests against over exploitation of natural resources. Such governments and the multinational companies discovered an easy solution for this. This solution was favourable for the environmental interests of the developed countries. The remedy was to transplant those anti-environmental projects and industries from their countries to the third world countries.

International laws and agreements were formulated to ensure the success of this plan. The interest of the developed countries could be carried out without much delay in the third world countries where there was general economic backwardness and unemployment. How were the interests of the rich countries and multinational companies fulfilled in the third world countries?

- The multinationals started industries causing environmental pollution. Using the advertisement media they promoted a consumerist culture.
- They took steps to keep (maintain) the governments and non governmental establishments on their side.
- They popularised products more attractive and cheap than native products.

What could be the impact of these activities of the multinationals on the economies of third world countries? The indigenous products gradually lost their market. This led to stagnation of production. Industrial units were forced to close down. Workers were thrown out of job. What are the other social problems emanating from this? Discuss.

Does the globalisation process have any connection with the environment? We have seen that globalisation leads to an exploitation of resources on a global scale, expansion of trade and expansion of markets. Globalisation makes us conscious of the fact that more trade means more production and more production means more environmental destruction. How does environmental destruction affect us? Let's us examine how environmental destruction affect us:

- Loss of quality of soil.
- Depletion of biodiversity

- Atmospheric pollution
- Deforestation
- Massive exploitation of resources.
-

Who are responsible for these environmental problems. What are the repercussions of this? Find out and note down.

Bolivia - A lesson

Bolivia privatised the distribution of drinking water to oblige the world bank. The distribution of drinking water was entrusted to a multinational company. The company charged three times tax charged by the municipality earlier and thus water became costlier than food. The lesser income groups had to spend more than half of the total income for drinking water. Even collection of rain water was declared illegal. The people protested. Following the agitation the foreign company was sacked. This protest of the people of the city of Kochabamba in Bolivia is a reassuring example of popular resistance.

What suggestions do you have for providing such natural resources as water and air to all and also to protect them from pollution? Prepare a pamphlet explaining the necessity of protecting these. Add to your 'Our Times' collecting more news and pictures of environment.

A New World is Possible

Collective opposition is organised in different parts of the world against the crises precipitated by globalisation. All over the world, protests have been launched against the unilateral concern of the World Bank, IMF and the WTO. Of these the most noted one is the World Social Forum which is a movement of solidarity of the people of the developed as well as of the poor countries. This caught the world attention

through a Convention held at Puerto Alegre in Brazil in 2001. For what did they meet there ? Let us a look.

- Against poverty and inequality
- Against destruction of environment.
- Against apartheid, male dominance and gender discrimination.
- Against the decline of democracy
- Against the accumulation of wealth
- Against war

Multinational companies and the governments of rich countries that supported them carry out a variety of development activities. The World Social Forum reminds us that the activities conducted by these companies utilising science and technology and capital will ruin the whole human race.

This earth belongs to the present generation and to the posterity. All of us are duty bound to protect our common heritage of the soil, water, forest, seeds, food, culture etc. The bio diversity of the earth is to be preserved. Human beings must get a continuous supply of wholesome food which are not subjected to genetic manipulations. Patenting of living beings and life forms should be resisted.

- * *Won't you collect more information about the World Social Forum from the current periodicals?*

To the wrongs to the rights

The people of developing countries have

started to take a firm and united stand against globalisation. The 'European Forum' which was formed in Florence in 2002 testifies to this.

The Anti-globalisation forces of Asia have formed Asian Social forum!

What could be the reason behind the formation of such resistance movements?

Joseph Stiglits who won the Nobel prize for Economics in 2001 expresses the opinion that globalisation is not favourable (not beneficial) to the poor sections of world population, the preservation of the environment and the world economic structure.

We have discussed the history of how the imperialist countries dominated the world for centuries by looting the resources of other countries and the liberties of their peoples. We have also seen that the anti imperialist and the anti-Fascist struggles have dimmed their prospects. Today we witness the results of the unholy nexus of capital and market for large scale exploitation and global supremacy.

- * *Evaluate the new global scenario and prepare an essay. What points are to be included?*
- Merits and demerits of globalisation
- People's resistance.
-
-

Collect more information for enriching Our Times.

Summary

- The fall of the Soviet Union which used to lead one power bloc, caused a set back to world countries.
- Imperialism formulated new tactics for capturing world market.
- In the new world order developing countries face a variety of problems.
- With the world becoming a global village, indigenous products in the markets of developing countries suffer a set back.
- With the emergence of the new world order attempt is being made to face the world wide crisis and problems, through the unity of the peoples of all over the world?

Questions

- Evaluate how the disintegration of the Soviet Union affected the world countries.
- Examine the relations between the environmental problems of the developing countries and the new world order.
- Does the economy of developing countries face any crisis? In the new global order what are your findings ?
- People believe that a new world is possible. What makes them think so?
- What are the scientific and technological developments taking place in the field of production?
- How do the multinational companies prepare the background for markets?



6

DAWN OF NEW AGE IN INDIA

The world was surging ahead with the support of modern science and democracy. We could have gained that pace only through social reforms. The social reform movements rose to the occasion by undertaking activities opposed to superstitions, evil customs and caste system. These things have already been discussed in previous classes.

Renaissance values and constitution

What were the renaissance values promoted by the reform movements?

- Democracy
- Secularism
- Tolerance
- Fraternity
- Opposition to exploitation

These values formed the basis of our national movement. We have already discussed the features of Indian constitution. Examine how far these renaissance values of social reform movements are reflected in the constitution of India and record your conclusions in the Enquiry Notes.

Unified India

"The situation held dangerous potentialities and that if we did not handle it promptly and effectively, our hard earned freedom might disappear through the states' door". Such was the doubt expressed by Sardar Vallabhai Patel on the eve of the integration of states.

After independence the native princes dreamed of becoming independent sovereigns. So strong efforts were necessary to integrate

about 600 native states into a united India. A States Department was organized under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhai Patel. Its Secretary was V.P Menon, a Keralite. Even as they were striving towards this goal with determination strong popular agitations were launched in many native states by States' Peoples Conference.

Which were those native states that refused to join the Indian Union till 15th August 1947.

Junagadh

Junagadh was a small territory which had no geographical links with Pakistan. But its ruler, the Nawab decided to join Pakistan. When there was a popular outburst against this, the Nawab fled to Pakistan.

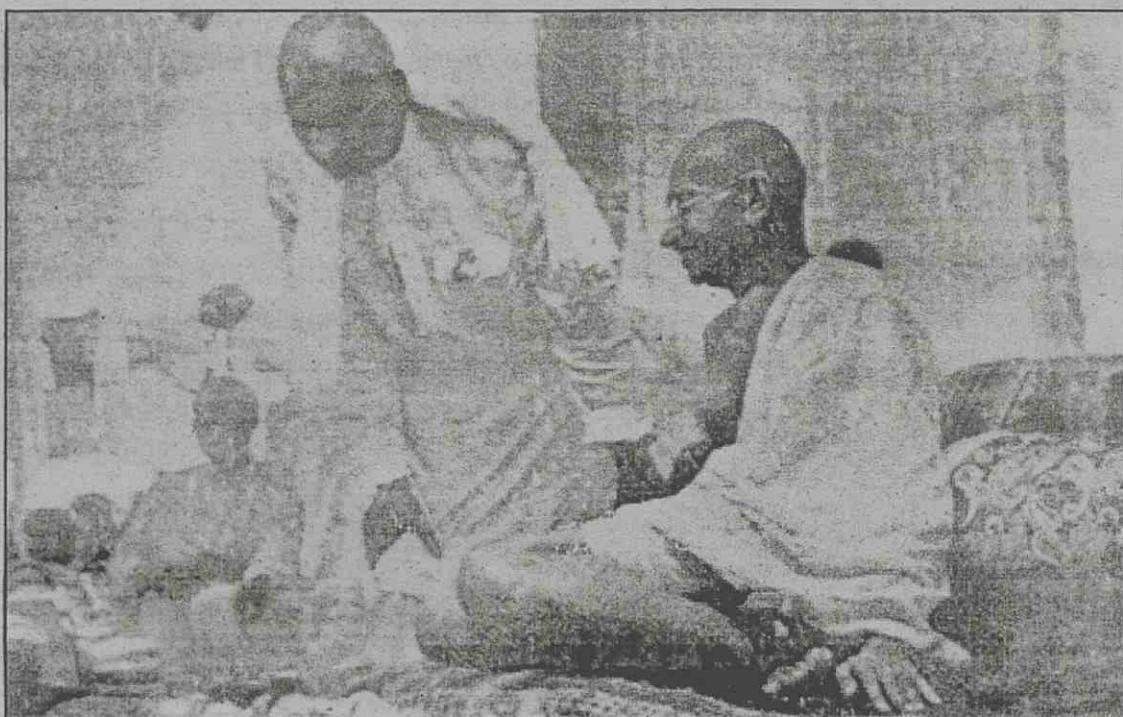
Shah Nawas Bhutto, the Diwan of Junagadh, sought the help of India and the Indian army reached Junagadh. After the plebiscite of 1948 the state merged with the Indian Union.

Hyderabad

Hyderabad was the biggest native state in India. Its ruler, the Nizam, decided to remain independent. He tried to maintain secret relations with Pakistan. The Hyderabad State Congress organized agitations against the Nizam. About twenty thousand satyagrahis were imprisoned which called for the interference of the Government of India. When conciliatory efforts failed Indian army entered Hyderabad. The Nizam surrendered after 3 days of resistance. Hyderabad joined the Indian Union in November and the Government of India recognized the Nizam as Rajapramukh.

Kashmir

Maharaja Harisingh of Kashmir decided to remain independent without joining either India or Pakistan. The political party, National Conference, under the leadership of Sheikh Abdulla had been demanding autonomy for



Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Kashmir since 1936. The National Conference however favoured the merger of Kashmir with India. When the Pathan tribes of Pakistan invaded Kashmir under the leadership of the military officers of Pakistan the Maharaja sought the help of India. On 26th October 1947 the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession and Kashmir became a part of India. Sheikh Abdullah was made the head of the state. Indian army reached Kashmir, dispelled the invaders and liberated Srinagar.

India raised the Kashmir issue in the Security Council of the UNO. The council ordered immediate ceasefire without considering the fact that it was Pakistan which had invaded India. A line of control was drawn reckoning with the territories in the possession of either country at the moment. The condition remains unchanged till date. The territory captured by Pakistan is known as Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

- * *Collect newspaper reports, pictures, etc. relating to Kashmir and add them in 'Our Times'*

Another native state which refused to join the Indian Union was Travancore. Find out the facts relating to it from the chapter on Kerala history.

Formation of linguistic states

Modern India consists of several states and union territories. But the reorganization of states as they exist today was accomplished through strenuous and long efforts. Even during the period of freedom struggle there was demand for linguistic reorganization of states. Our national leaders feared that reorganization of states on the basis of linguistic lines so closely after partition would lead to conflicts. But in due course

the government was forced to yield to popular pressure.

Let us examine the various stages leading to the formation of states.

- In 1948 the Constituent Assembly appointed a language commission under the leadership of justice Dhar.
- The congress appointed a similar body consisting of Nehru, Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya in the same year. This committee favoured the reorganization of states on linguistic basis.
- Sriramulu who launched an indefinite fast demanding the formation of a separate Telugu speaking Andhra State died as martyr after 58 days. As a result of the agitations which followed this, the government issued orders forming the state of Andhra in 1953. The state of Madras also came into existence during this time.
- In August 1953 the States Reorganization Commission was formed. The Commission recognized the concept of linguistic states but wanted Bombay and Punjab to be exempted.
- In 1956 the Parliament passed the States Reorganization Act. It provided for the formation of fourteen states and six union territories.
- * *Prepare a list of states that came into existence in 1956 and their respective languages*

Protest and formation of new states

There were agitations in Bombay against the report of the States Reorganization Commission.

The government decided to create the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat and retain Bombay as a centrally administered area. But this decision could not be implemented since both Maharashtra and Gujarat raised claim on the city of Bombay. In 1960 Bombay state was divided into two granting Bombay city to Maharashtra and Ahmedabad to Gujarat. Thus the modern states of Maharashtra and Gujarat came into existence.

In 1966, in response to the demand for a Punjabi speaking state, the erstwhile state of Punjab was split up into the Punjabi speaking state of Punjab and Hindi speaking state of Haryana. Chandigarh, the capital of united Punjab, became a centrally administered area. It is the joint capital of both Punjab and Haryana.

Freedom struggle again

Did the entire area of present day India achieve independence on August 15, 1947? A second freedom struggle was necessary to liberate two territories which were not under British control. Which were they? Let us examine.

- Pondicherry which was under the control of the French
- Goa which was under Portuguese occupation.

Liberation of Pondicherry

After 1946 there was struggle for freedom in Pondicherry as in other parts of India. The French government tried to suppress it. But the struggle steadily gathered momentum. In June 1954 the agitators declared Yanam a part of Pondicherry an independent territory. The French government opened negotiations with the

government of India. At the end of it in October 1954 all French territories in India were transferred to the government of India. It was in 1962 that the formal transfer of Pondicherry took place. The Malayalam speaking Mahe, Telugu speaking Yanam and the Tamil speaking Karaikkal are parts of Pondicherry.

Liberation of Goa

Goa was under Portuguese control since 1510. Goa consisted of territories of Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli. Independent India had requested Portugal to surrender Goa to India. When that demand was rejected various political parties organized a Goa Liberation Army. On 22nd July the army captured Dadra - Nagar Haveli. From 1955 to 1961 the Portuguese police had been trying repressive measures and had shot dead many Indians who participated in the struggle. Thus the Indian army liberated Goa, Daman, and Diu from the Portuguese through a military intervention in 1961.

Nation builder

We have already dealt with the problems that India faced on independence. At that time India was led by Jawaharlal Nehru. It was from this period that Parliamentary democratic system started functioning in India. As the opposition parties are ever watchful and critical of the activities of the government democracy has a strong foothold in India.

Nehru was able to lead India along the path of secularism and democracy. It was Nehru who laid the foundation of India's foreign policy and organized the Planning Commission. Nehru is regarded as our Nation builder.

There were several incidents which influenced the course of the political and administrative progress in India after Nehru. Here are some of them

- The privy purse, the annual allowance given to those native rulers who joined the Indian Union, was stopped in 1969.
 - In the same year 14 private banks were nationalized and brought under social control.
 - Internal emergency was declared in India in 1975.
 - The 42nd amendment of 1976 added the two words secularism and socialism to the preamble of our constitution.
 - In 1977 a non - congress ministry was sworn into power under the leadership of Morarji Desai.
 - *Discuss the significance of the above events. There are several other similar events. Find them out and prepare a Time line.*

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

"External affairs will follow internal affairs" said Jawaharlal Nehru in the Lok Sabha in 1957. Indian foreign policy is not foreign. It is totally Indian and is rooted in India's" realities, said I.K. Gujral in the Rajya Sabha in 1997

The basis of the foreign policy of independent India can be gleaned from these statements. A good foreign policy is the extension of a mature domestic policy. Both are inter related. The Directive Principles of state policy clarify the basis of our foreign policy. Let us examine them.

- Ensure international peace and security.

- Maintain good and friendly relations with other nations.
 - Settle international disputes through discussions.

These constitute the aims of India's foreign policy. Other important aims are non-alignment and disarmament. There are five principles (Panchasheel) which form the basis of India's foreign policy.

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 - Non interference in each other's internal affairs.
 - Equality and mutual help
 - Non-aggression
 - Peaceful co-existence

It was Jawaharlal Nehru who shaped the basic principles of India's foreign policy. He was one of the architects of the policy of non-alignment. Nehru made a major statement regarding this policy in September 1946.

"India will follow an independent policy, keeping away from the power politics of groups aligned one against another. She will uphold the principle of freedom for dependent people and will oppose racial discrimination, wherever it may occur. She will work with other peace loving nations for international co-operation and goodwill without exploitation of one nation by another".

Which were the power blocs mentioned by Nehru? Do they exist today? Collect more facts and record your conclusions in Enquiry Notes.

You have already discussed the origin and objectives of the non-aligned movement. As the

country which took initiative in its formation India plays an important role in determining the policies of the movement. India's relations with other countries and other world organizations are based on this policy.

India and her neighbours

Independent India has always tried to maintain good and friendly relations with the neighbouring countries.

India and Pakistan

After the emergence of India and Pakistan there has been no time when these two countries were in good terms. We have already discussed the origin of the Kashmir problem. Kashmir always remained a crucial problem which strained the relationship between India and Pakistan. Pakistan has been under military rule several times. India and Pakistan fought against each other in 1965 and 1971.

On account of infiltration of terrorists another war was fought in 1999. Pakistan was defeated in all these wars. Efforts are being made to improve the relationship between India and Pakistan.

Tashkent declaration

After the war of 1965 Soviet Union played the role of mediator to settle our disputes through discussions. A joint declaration was issued by Lal Bahadur Sastri, the Prime Minister of India and Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan at Tashkent where discussions were held.

- To renew diplomatic and trade relations.
- To withdraw army pre war areas.

These were the decisions taken by the two leaders. Lal Bahadur Sastri who stayed at

Tashkent to attend the discussion, died there.

Simla agreement

The Indo-Pak war of 1971 led to the emergence of Bangladesh, an independent country. In 1972 Indira Gandhi and Sulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, met at Simla. The aim of this meeting was to settle disputes through negotiations. At last an agreement was signed according to which these two countries decided to settle disputes through negotiations and within the framework and principles of UNO.

Lahore declaration

In February 1999 a declaration was signed between Atal Behari Vajpayee, the Prime Minister of India and Nawaz Sherif, the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The declarations provided for the settling of problems including Kashmir problem without interfering in internal affairs.

Eventhough efforts have been made to improve the relationship between India and Pakistan there has been little progress in this regard. What could be the reason? Discuss your conclusions in the class.

India and China

Independent India tried its best to maintain good and friendly relations with China. The initiative was taken by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou-en-Lai. By signing the Panchasheel agreement a new relation was formed. You have already heard of the principles of Panchasheel.

The political asylum given to Dalai Lama of Tibet by India provoked China which was not in good terms with him. In 1962 China invaded India crossing the Mc Mohan line and captured some territories. It was a clear violation of the

Panchasheel principles. The Soviet Union condemned this invasion which shows the international recognition of our foreign policy. Let us examine the problems which stand in the way of Indo-Chinese relationship

- The indirect help and military assistance of China to Pakistan.
- The disagreement of China with India concerning the Kashmir issue.
- Refusal of China to surrender the areas captured from India in 1962.

Inspite of these differences India is trying to improve the relationship with China. There is considerable improvement in this regard.

India and Bangladesh

The internal conflicts of independent Pakistan, resulted in the emergence of Bangladesh. The Punjabi speaking west Pakistan and Bengali speaking east Pakistan remained disunited. Political and economic power was always vested in west Pakistan. Desire for freedom and justice was strong in the people of east Pakistan. In December 1970 the Awami Party led by Sheik Mujibur Rahman gained majority in the elections to the Pakistan National Assembly. Yahya Khan, the military administrator of Pakistan, denied them the right to form a democratic government. As a protest against this the Awami Party started a civil Disobedience Movement and Yahya Khan tried to suppress the movement by using force. Millions of people came to India as refugees unable to withstand the cruelties of the army. Eventhough government of India was willing to protect them it caused a heavy economic and political crisis. Fearing the intervention of India, Pakistan invaded India. The invasion which had the

backing of China and America was effectively countered by India with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Pakistan was defeated in the war. East Pakistan became an independent nation under the leadership of Mujibur Rahman. The diplomacy of India in this case deserves special mention. At that time Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India. We have been in cordial terms with Bangladesh.

India and Sri Lanka

India always maintained good relations with Sri Lanka. The Tamils of Sri Lanka were in constant struggle against the government for equality and freedom. As per the norms and conditions of the agreement signed between the government of India and Sri Lanka some steps were taken to settle the issue and India sent a peace keeping force to Sri Lanka. The dissatisfaction of some Tamil groups in this regard finally led to the assassination of our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Even today India is supporting the efforts for maintaining peace in Sri Lanka

India and America

India and America are the biggest democratic countries in the world. The relation between India and America has to be evaluated in the context that America is the leader of the capitalist bloc. The relationship between these two countries has not been always cordial. What were the reasons for this?

- America did not like India's policy of non alignment.
- India criticized the unilateral interference of America in various parts of the world.
- India recognized communist China and demanded its membership in the UNO.

- When China invaded India we refused to accept the help of America.
- During the period of Indo Pakistan wars, America adopted a pro-Pakistan attitude.
- America did not like the stand of India that nuclear disarmament is applicable to big power also.

America imposed economic sanction against India after the Pokhran explosion of 1998. But after the visit of the American president Bill Clinton to India in March 2000 the relations between India and Pakistan improved considerably.

India and the Soviet Union

The relation that India maintained with the leader of the socialist bloc had already seen the causes which stand in the way of good relationship between India and America. These factors helped to improve the relationship between India and Soviet Union. What were the other factors that brought India and Soviet Union together?

During the early years of independence Soviet Union gave India economic and technical assistance to start large scale industries.

- Soviet Union supported India's Kashmir policy.
- When the capitalist countries under the leadership of America attempted to take action against India at the time of the liberation of Goa, the Soviet Union vetoed the move in the Security Council
- During the Indo-Pak war of 1971 the Soviet Union blocked the anti-Indian move of America.
- Soviet Union was ready to give India weapons whenever necessary.

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, India continued its old relationship with Russia, which represented the erstwhile Soviet Union. India and Russia signed an agreement for military assistance and cooperation in 1998. Russia is in the forefront of the nations which demand the inclusion of India in the security council of the UNO.

India and World Organizations

As a free nation India is cooperating with various world organizations. India is encouraging world organizations to adopt a stand which is congenial to maintain a world order. Let us examine the various organizations of which India is a member.

India and the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth of Nations was formed by the former colonies of Great Britain. As a free nation India plays a key role in the formulation of the policies of the Commonwealth. India demanded the Commonwealth to take stern action against racial discrimination. India succeeded in forcing the Commonwealth to take strong action at the time of the military coups in Pakistan. The differences of opinion among the member nations have adversely affected the functioning of the Commonwealth recently.

India and the UNO

India was a member of the UNO even before its independence. After independence as the spokesman of the third world countries and the nonaligned nations India got a place of prominence in the UNO. The election of Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit as the first woman president of the General Assembly shows the honourable position of India in the UNO. Is it not necessary to assess the role of India in the UNO? Consider

the following facts

- India introduced several resolutions in the UNO opposing racial discrimination, colonization and sex discrimination.
- India acted as a non permanent member in the Security Council several times.
- India is cooperating with the specialized agencies of the U.N such as UNESCO and UNICEF. Their projects are actively implemented in India.
- There are a number of Indian soldiers in the peace keeping force of the UNO. They have served in many parts of the world.
- India is helping the UNO to give food and grant to underdeveloped countries.

Eventhough India is maintaining good relations with the UNO there are differences of opinion in some areas. Conduct a discussion in the class on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (1996) and India's second nuclear explosion. The stand of India that the UNO should handle things impartially without yielding to the influence of any nation should also be discussed.

India and SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation was founded in 1985. It was India, the largest country in south Asia which took the initiative in the formation of the SAARC. India played an important role in deciding the aims and policies of the organization. India plays a remarkable role in promoting economic cooperation among the member nations. India gives financial assistance and food materials to eradicate poverty from other SAARC nations.

India is giving top consideration to Pakistan even in the midst of strained relations, as it is a member of the SAARC. The importance we give to the activities of the SAARC proves this.

Present a seminar paper on the salient features of India's foreign policy and the changes in it in recent years.

Summary

- The renaissance values shaped by the social reform movements provided guidelines to free India.
- Eventhough the injuries of partition deeply affected the people, the integration of native states gave a new strength and vigour.
- The formation of states on linguistic basis helped to prevent many divisive tendencies.
- A second freedom struggle was fought to liberate Pondicherry and Goa which remained under foreign control even after August 15, 1947.
- The main features of our foreign policy are non alignment and Panchasheel principles

Questions

- What are the renaissance values?
- How did the integration of states give a fresh vigour and strength to India?
- Compare the different aspects of India's relationships with America and the Soviet Union.
- "India's foreign policy is not foreign. It is totally Indian and is rooted in India's realities". Explain the main features of India's foreign policy in the light of this statement.



7

INDIA ON THE PATH OF DEVELOPMENT

We have already seen that India secured an important position among other nations after independence. More efforts were again necessary to lay the foundation of development. Let us examine them.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

India is an agricultural country. Hence development in agriculture was indispensable for India's development. Even during the period of freedom struggle there were agrarian struggles in various parts of India. Consider the major agrarian struggles that later paved the way for the agricultural development of rural India.

Telangana Peasant Struggle

The peasants in the Telangana region of Hyderabad state suffered extreme feudal oppression at the hands of the Jagirdars and

Deshmukhs. The peasants organised themselves against this. This was the basis of Telangana peasant struggle. By 1947-48 they could establish a firm base in the Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam districts. Landlords fled to the towns, leaving their field free. The lands seized from landlords and the barren lands of the government were distributed to the peasants. This led to an encounter between the peasants and Indian army.

Patiala Muzara Movement

At the time of India's independence the peasants of Patiala, the largest princely state in Punjab were in the midst of a struggle. After independence Patiala joined the Indian Union. Even after that there was no progress in the condition of peasants. The land lords organized armed gangs against them. The peasants also

organized their own armed wing to counter this move. Finally this led to clashes with the police.

There were such peasant struggles in many parts of India. It was because of the pressure of these struggles that the government tried to introduce land reforms. Moreover the Directive Principles of State Policy of Indian Constitution are against the concentration of wealth and means of production in the hands of a few. What does it indicate?

- Land in India was owned by a few
- Social justice and development of the country could not be achieved unless distributed among the peasants.

It was on the basis of this that land reforms were initiated after independence.

Land Reform Acts

In 1949 the Central Government abolished the Jagirdari system. In the same year Zamindari abolition bills were introduced in a number of provinces such as U.P, Madhyapradesh, Bihar, Madras, Assam and Bombay. This was challenged in the courts. The Congress government reacted by amending the constitution. The first amendment in 1951 and the 4th Amendment in 1955, were aimed at further strengthening the hands of the state legislatures for implementing Zamindari abolition.

In 1956 Zamindari abolition acts were passed in almost all provinces. The abolition of Zamindari meant that about twenty million erstwhile tenants now became land owners. The upper strata of the tenants who received tenancy directly from the landlords got more benefits. As the tenants had no title-deed, the land owners evicted them from the land.

Tenancy Reforms

Tenancy system continued in various forms even though Zamindari system was abolished. Tenancy reforms were introduced to give ownership of land to the tenant who cultivated the land regularly. This benefited some peasants but all tenants did not get the right of ownership of land. The land owners and revenue officers subverted the rights of the tenants in many places.

Land Ceilings

"In order to dispel the uncertainty regarding land reforms and ensure security to the farmer, ceilings should be fixed on the present and future holdings. Legislation to this effect should be completed in all states by the end of 1959", said the resolution of the Indian National Congress at Nagpur.

The states enacted different laws in order to determine the land ceiling. It was instructed that surplus land must be distributed among the landless people. But the majority of the landlords exploited the shortcomings of the legislation and dodged its impact.

When the process of land distribution was obstructed, the peasants of Naxalbari in West Bengal and Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh rose in revolt. This led them to an encounter with the state government. Even though the struggles were suppressed it accelerated the speed of land distribution.

Let us examine the successive efforts to determine land ceiling.

- After 1971 the Central Land Reforms Committee asked the States to go through appropriate legislations to reduce the limit of land in individual possession.

- New laws were introduced in majority of the states. But all these were challenged by the landowners in the court.
- According to the 34th amendment of the constitution in 1974 these new legislations were included in the ninth schedule of the Constitution. Thus land ceiling laws became unquestionable in the courts.

This helped to provide surplus land to many of the landless people

Bhoodan Movement

This movement was launched by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, The renowned Gandhian. Land reform was the objective of the movement. He gave shape to the Sarvodaya Sangh, an organization, to effect land reforms from outside the boundaries of law and to create a society free from violence. Vinoba Bhave went round visiting villages and urging the land owners to donate one sixth of their land to the landless people. During the early years it was a great success. But much land was not distributed under the initiative of the movement after 1956.

Note the features of the land reform legislations implemented in Kerala explained in the chapter on Kerala.

Agricultural Growth and the Green Revolution

After independence India depended on foreign countries for food. Let us examine what we achieved later through various activities in the agricultural sector.

- * India constructed several huge dams which laid the foundation of agricultural progress. Gather information on them and present in the class.

Dependence on other countries for food will adversely affect the development of an agricultural country. So, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi, our former Prime Ministers, took initiative in bringing about basic changes in the agricultural field. Thus a new agricultural policy was framed. Let us examine its salient features.

- Use of high quality seeds
- Use of fertilisers and machines
- Increase of irrigation facilities
- Facilities for soil testing
- Provision for agricultural loans.

The age of Green Revolution comes after the implementation of land reform legislations which gave ownership of land to the peasant. In the absence of agriculture in the public sector the active participation of peasants was unavoidable for increase in production. Land reforms helped to equip them in this regard.

Thus we aimed at Green Revolution, a big leap in the agricultural field. Steps were taken to ensure fixed price for our agricultural products. This led to increase in food production. By 1980 India attained self sufficiency in food with a surplus of about 30 million tonnes. India which imported food items before the Green Revolution began to export it.

What were the transformations in areas like economy and occupation that followed the growth of India from food shortage to food self sufficiency. Gather information and add to Enquiry Note.

Origin of Co-operative Movement

We know about co-operative institutions. Such institutions came into existence as a result of the initiative taken by the national leaders after independence. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru believed that this will help the poor and the peasants to progress. Let us have a look at the impact of co-operative societies on the development of India.

- Helped the poor peasants to get high quality seeds, modern agricultural machines and low cost fertilisers.
- Helped the peasants to sell their products.
- Played a key role in making the Green Revolution a success
-
-

Operation Flood

Agriculture and animal husbandry are mutually complementary and interdependent. How it paved the way for Operation Flood?

The Kheda District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Limited was formed in Anand, a small town in Gujarat. It helped the peasants of Gujarat to get a stable income. It was this Union which started the production of Amul, a brand of milk powder which became famous all over India. The success in Gujarat inspired other states to start similar co-operative societies. The National Diary Development Board was formed in 1965. By 1995 the peasants gained an income of about 3400 crores through co-operative diaries. The poor people were the main beneficiaries. One of the greatest successes in the history of Independent India, this is known as Operation Flood.

- * Collect information about MILMA, the co-operative organization of milk producers in Kerala.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Along with agricultural sector, the industrial sector also plays a major role in the development of a country. Why are the factories called the temples of modern India? Present your conclusions in the class.

During the first few decades after independence there were no industrial magnates in India who were able to invest capital in large scale industries. At that time there were some limitations in receiving foreign capital. Foreigners were not interested in investing money in India as there were some crises that followed independence. So the public sector had to undertake the responsibility of industrial development.

Till 1985 we followed the development model devised by Nehru. It was decided that strategic industrial enterprises should be under the management of the government. It was the socialist idea that the controlling power of the economy should be in the public sector that led to this way of thinking. So large scale industrial enterprises were started under government ownership with the economic and technological assistance of countries like the Soviet Union, Britain, Germany and France. The basic necessities for the industrial development of any country are iron and steel industries and Petro chemicals industries. Prepare a list of such industries founded in India during the early years of independence.

Let us examine the achievements of the public sector during the early decades of Indian independence.

- The Public sector made great progress in industries like petroleum, steel, mining, electricity and petrochemicals.
- In agriculture based industries, manufacture of consumer goods and foreign trade the public sector played a remarkable role.
- The tendency of depending on import became minimised.
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-

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During the period of national movement detailed discussions were held about the future of Indian education system. National leaders including Gandhiji exhorted the people to boycott the educational institutions of the British. A number of national educational institutions were started during that period. The system of education that Gandhiji suggested for the whole of India is known as Wardha Scheme or Scheme of Basic Education. Find out the salient features of this education and present in the class.

Stages of Development

The Constitution amendment of 2001 declared that free and compulsory education of children of 6 to 14 years of age is a fundamental right.

This is not a sudden change. But an example of importance given to education by the governments of independent India.

Let us examine the important education commissions appointed in free India for advising on education reforms.

- The University Education Commission of 1948-49 under the chairmanship of Dr.S.Radhakrishnan.

- The Secondary Education Commission of 1952 under the chairmanship of Lakshmana Swamy Mudaliar.
- The Education Commission of 1964-66 under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari.
- The Yashpal Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Yashpal.
-

You might have heard of Navodaya schools opened as a part of the New Education Policy introduced in 1986. It was the Kothari Commission report which laid the foundation of this new policy. The Operation Blackboard scheme which provided for increased facilities in primary education and vocational education were started on the basis of new education policy. Media like radio and television began to be used for educational purposes. The State Council of Education Research and Training for promoting research and training in education at the state level and the District Institute of Education and Training in each district were started as a part of the New Education Policy. The commission led by Prof. Yashpal suggested measures for the improvement of the quality of education and simplification of work load.

The Minimum Level of Learning (MLL), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) were programmes devised to make basic changes in the field of primary education in India.

There were 27 universities and 578 colleges in India in 1951. Today there are about 250 universities and 11000 colleges in the country. Today we have medical colleges in the health education sector, engineering institutions including IITs and IIMs for management studies.

Many of these institutions are of international standard.

In order to control the various sectors of education and formulate policies, several national agencies are functioning in the state. Let us have a look at them.

- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
- All India Medical Council (AIMC)
- All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)
- National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE)
- All India Bar Council. (AIBC)
- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)
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Find out the functions of these organizations and add them to Enquiry Notes.

Could we achieve complete literacy in spite of these activities in the educational field?

National Literacy Programme

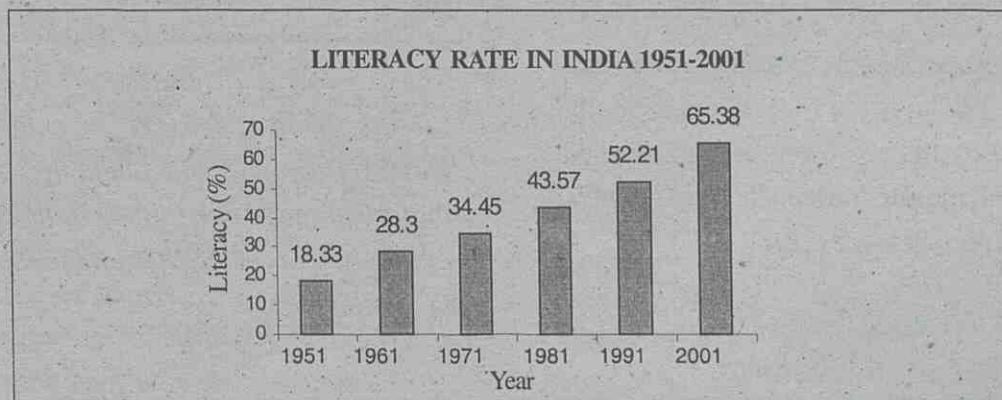
Illiteracy of the people hampers the

development of a country. Almost all the governments in free India attached primary importance to literacy programmes. The scheme of National Adult Education was launched in 1978. The National Literacy Mission was formed in 1988. As a part of this, District Literacy Missions were organised under the leadership of the Collector. Literacy rate which was 18.33 percent in 1951 rose to 65.38 percent in 2001. This is a great achievement as far as a country with such a huge population like India is concerned.

DEVELOPMENT IN SCIENCE

In the beginning of the modern period the position of India in science and technology was not at all satisfactory. But with the beginning of the twentieth century considerable changes began to take place in this field. Jagadish Chandra Bose, Srinivasa Ramanujan and many others led India to the path of modern science. After independence Indian scientists worked with devotion to attain scientific progress. The Scientific and Industrial Research Council founded in 1942 gained more prominence after independence. Let us examine the names of the scientists who gave leadership to the development of science in Independent India..

Dr. Vikram Sarabhai is regarded as the father of Indian Space Research Programme.



* Homi J. Bhabha gave leadership to research in atomic energy.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, our President, is regarded as the father of Indian missile technology.

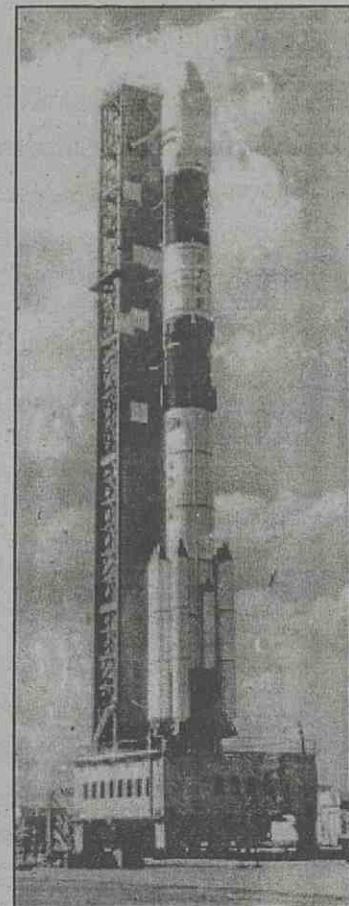
- * *Find out the names of other scientists who offered leadership to the development of science in India and present them in the class.*

Space Research in India

The first rocket in India was launched from Thumba Rocket Launching Station, Thiruvananthapuram, on 21st November 1963. It was led by National Space Research Organization (INCOSPAR). Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was its head. The researches at Thumba paved the way for the launching of artificial satellites including INSAT.

The resolution relating to the science policy of 1958 characterised science as the "Key to National Development". Is it not necessary to evaluate how far science has helped in the development of the nation? India's achievements in space research and missile technology are comparable to those of the developed nations. With the founding of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) on 15th August, 1969, India geared up for a big leap.

The Space Commission came into existence in 1972. Which is the first artificial satellite launched by India? When was it launched? Which was the satellite launched last? Find out facts and present in the class.



Launching of P.S.L.V

Buddha Smiles

India established its nuclear potential with the atomic explosion at Pokhran in Rajasthan in 1974. 'Buddha smiles' was the code name given to it. With another atomic explosion at Pokhran in 1998 India declared herself an atomic nation.

- * *The uses of artificial satellite have already been discussed in previous classes. Prepare a note about the crises that India may have to face in the case of failure of our satellites and present it in the class.*

Rocket and Missile

India's achievements in the field of rocket launching have reached the level of the development of cryogenic engine. Rockets with cryogenic engines were necessary to amplify the thrust force so that the comparatively heavier communication satellites could be carried to the orbit. India is the sixth country in the world that possesses such satellite launching vehicles.

In missile technology India made achievements comparable to those of the developed countries. India had developed missiles for defending itself against the frequent foreign invasions what it had to face since independence. From missiles with short ranges to the ones with a long reach of 3000 Kms, India possesses missiles of all ranges.

Other Achievements

Almost all the facilities acquired by developed countries are available in India also. In India there is facility to manufacture super computers, to give birth to test tube babies and to do complicated surgeries. We could manufacture new medicines through reasearches without depending on foreign countries. Research in the agricultural field helped to produce high quality seeds, fertilisers and machines. Our success in giving birth to cross-breed cows helped operation flood. Submarine researches help India to exploit the resources of the sea on a commercial basis moreover. This helped to form marine archaeology, a new branch of science which helps the study of history. Collect more facts about this from different reading materials.

Prepare a bulletin, 'The Scientific Achievements of India' by incorporating all the facts thus collected. The defects of scientific progress if any may also be exposed.

PLANNING IN INDIA

Read the blueprint prepared by the Planning Commission in July 1951. Planning in a democratic state is a social process in which, every citizen should have opportunity to participate. To set the patterns of future development is a task of such magnitude and significance that it should embody the impact of public opinion and the needs of the community.

Planning and five year plans have already been referred in the previous classes. We began to think of planning not after independence. The five year plans of the Soviet Union captured the attention of the leaders of India. Through the famous Karachi resolution of 1931 the Indian National Congress demanded that industries and service areas such as railway and water transport were to be in the public sector. In 1938 the National Planning Committee was formed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. This Committee prepared a plan outline for the all round development of India. In 1945 the famous Bombay plan, India's economic development scheme was drafted. This stressed the significance of the Public sector. It was in this background that the new Planning Commission came into existence in independent India.

The Planning Commission aimed at a mixed economy. Find out its special features.

Five Year Plans

India entered into the path of development through Five Year Plans. Let us examine the main achievements of the first three five year plans.

- National annual production increased 4 times in half a century.
- Growth in the agricultural sector increased by 7.5% from the pre-independent rates.

- In the industrial sector also there was 7.5% growth during the period.
- There was tremendous development in the fields of education, health and science and technology.

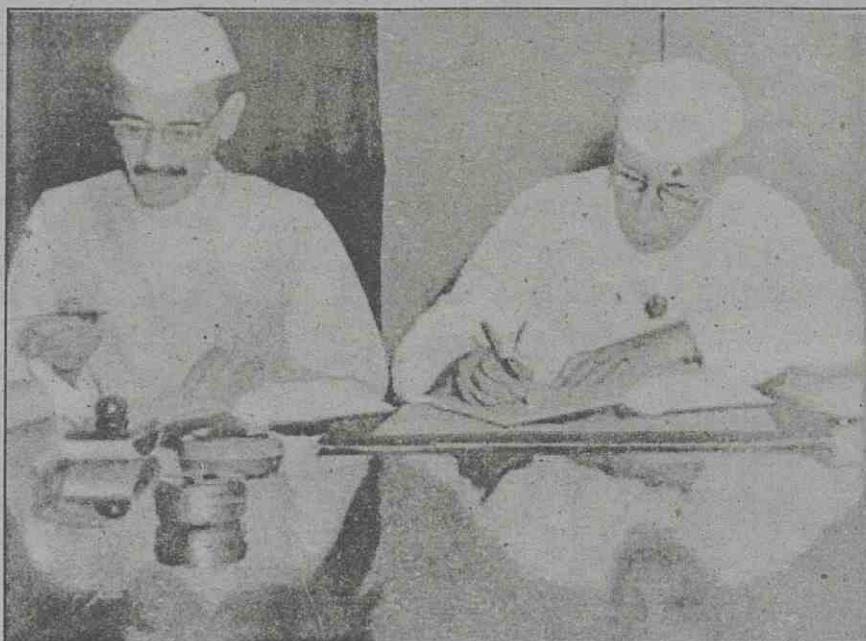
India made these achievements at a time when foreign aid and private capital were meagre. This laid the foundation of India's development.

The continuity of India's Five Year Plans was interrupted several times between 1965 and 1991. The reasons for this were annual plans, wars with Pakistan, changes in government and financial crises. That is why the Five Year Plans failed to achieve the expected target. Though the growth rate in the total domestic production and industries increased it fell far short of the expected level. The most important achievement of the period was the attainment of self sufficiency in food through Green Revolution.

Decentralisation of Power

We have been discussing centralised planning so far. Aren't there some drawbacks? The benefit of planning that takes place in New Delhi should reach the people of all villages in India. Decentralisation in administrative power, planning and development schemes has become necessary. Local self governing institutions were needed to plan and implement development schemes and to exercise power locally.

You have already discussed the activities of the Gramasabha in previous classes. It is the three tier Panchayatiraj system which gives leadership to decentralised planning. They obtained constitutional status under the 'Panchayati Raj' system in 1993 following a constitutional amendment. Eventhough there existed Panchayat administrative system in India in various forms, elections were not held systematically and punctually. They were not free to exercise authority. It was Rajiv Gandhi who



Jawaharlal Nehru, the chairman of planning commission and Gulsarilal Nanda, deputy chairman sign the draft of the third Five Year Plan.

started this system in its present form in 1989. The local self governing institutions implement local development schemes from its own income and the plan fund (grant) from central and state governments.

Policy Changes

We often hear a lot about globalization. Let us examine the beginning of globalization in India.

There are arguments that India's self sufficient economy is not suitable to the new age and development is impossible without foreign capital. As the production capacity of Indian industries was low, modern technology was necessary. As the government could not invest money in public sector, privatisation was found necessary. It was on these grounds that the New Economic Policy was accepted in 1991. The government declared that this change of policy is to exploit the benefits of globalisation. Let us examine its main features.

- Commercial and Industrial regulations were liberalised.
- Import regulations were dropped
- Aimed at the gradual privatisation of public sector.
- Industrial license policy was given up
- The restrictions on multinationals were lifted. Foreign investment was encouraged

How does the New Economic Policy affect India? Organise a discussion with special reference to Agriculture, Industry, Education and Health. Record your findings in the discussion note.

Summary

- The formation of the planning commission and the launching of the Five Year Plans formed the basis of development in Independent India.
- The Planning Commission aimed at mixed economy promoting the public sector and at the same time providing for the private sector
- Great progress was achieved in agricultural and industrial sectors and self sufficiency in food was attained as a result of various five year plans.
- From 1991 onwards significant changes took place in the economy of India giving importance to globalisation and liberalisation.
- As a part of ensuring social justice various governments of independent India tried to abolish Zamindari system, implemented tenancy laws and fixed the limit to possess land.
- Several agrarian struggles were organized in various parts of India to provide land to the landless people.
- The implementation of Panchayati Raj law was a notable achievement in the process of administrative decentralisation.
- Several commission reports and agencies like U.G.C, NCERT and Literacy Mission helped the development of education in free India.
- Independent India has won creditable achievements in the field of science and technology.

Questions

- Examine the features of the Indian Economy during the early stage of planning.
- Assess how the peasant movements and land reforms contributed to the Green Revolution.
- What are the basic changes brought about by the Panchayati Raj Act in the administrative field?
- Examine how achievements in the field of science help national development.



8

MEDIEVAL KERALA

**"To protect the prestige
of Valluvanad,
hundreds of Chavers,
fought in the
Mamankam of
Thirunavay and attained
Veeraswarga. There
repose in this martyr's
platform the everlasting
memories of those
great patriots who are
shining examples of
heroism in the annals
of Kerala history".**

This is an inscription found in the precincts of the Thirumandhankunnu temple at Angadippuram in Malappuram district. Why was this Mamamkam conducted? On the banks of which river is Thirunavay situated Where Mamamkam was celebrated?

Bloody Mamamkams

Mamamkam was a riparian festival. It was held once in 12 years. Kings, nobles, Brahmins, traders, artists etc. from different Desams constituted the over flowing crowd on the sands of Thirunavay. It was an occasion of joy and excitement.

What was the relevance of fighting in Mamamkam?

The patronage of Mamamkom was known as Raksha purusha sthanam. It was a position

of great honour and prestige. Valluvakonathiri of Valluvanad was the Rakshapurusha of Mamamkam before the Zamorin of Calicut coveted this prestigious position. With his superior military strength it was not difficult for the Zamorin to defeat the Valluvakonathiri and became the Rakshapurusha of Mamamkom. But this was a great blow to the self-respect of the people of Valluvanad. Therefore everytime the Zamorin took his position as Rakshapurusha at the Mamamkom, the Chavers of Valluvanad reached there to fight against him. Death was a certainty but still they came, ready to die, to protect the prestige of their ruler and fighting against the Zamorins forces, they became martyrs.

- * Collect the stories and songs on Mamamkam.
- What were the conventions followed in connection with the Mamamkom?
- When was the last Mamamkom held?

Collect information and prepare notes.

The Chavers were not from Valluvanad alone.

'Win or die'

The Chavers were fighters who came to be known in Kerala history from 11th century AD. Their primary duty was to assist the king or the naduvazhi in battle. They were also known to have defeated the Portuguese. The Chavers even rendered service as police, volunteer troop and fighting squads.

Feuds

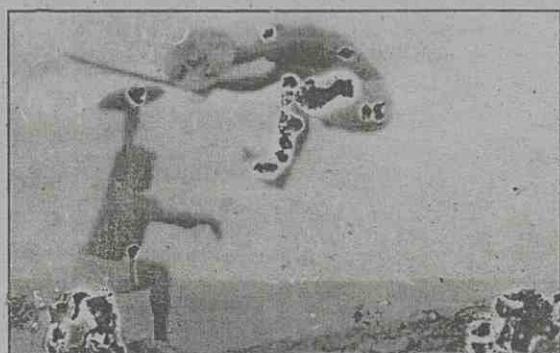
The Chaver system might have originated from family feuds. If a person died in an encounter

his relatives nurtured feelings of revenge against the assassins and took revenge on him and his family. The feud lasted for generations.

How did the feud affect the society?

Duels to Settle Disputes

Ankam is a fight between two warriors. Each side in a dispute would engage warriors to fight for them. They would fight for them at a fixed place and at an appointed time. The victorious warrior would be declared to have won the dispute. Usually the ankam ended with the death of one of the warriors. Therefore the warriors charged high prices for fights. They were professionally trained fighters. They got training from Kalaris.



Kalaripayattu

- * Collect ballads of north Kerala. Form yourselves in groups and prepare an 'Edition' titled 'The social life in the ballads of the North'. The study may cover how an ankam was fought, the main characters in these ballads how a duel was fixed, the methods and techniques of the duel, the weapons used, the role of the Naduvazhi, the status of women, feds, the festivals of the time etc.

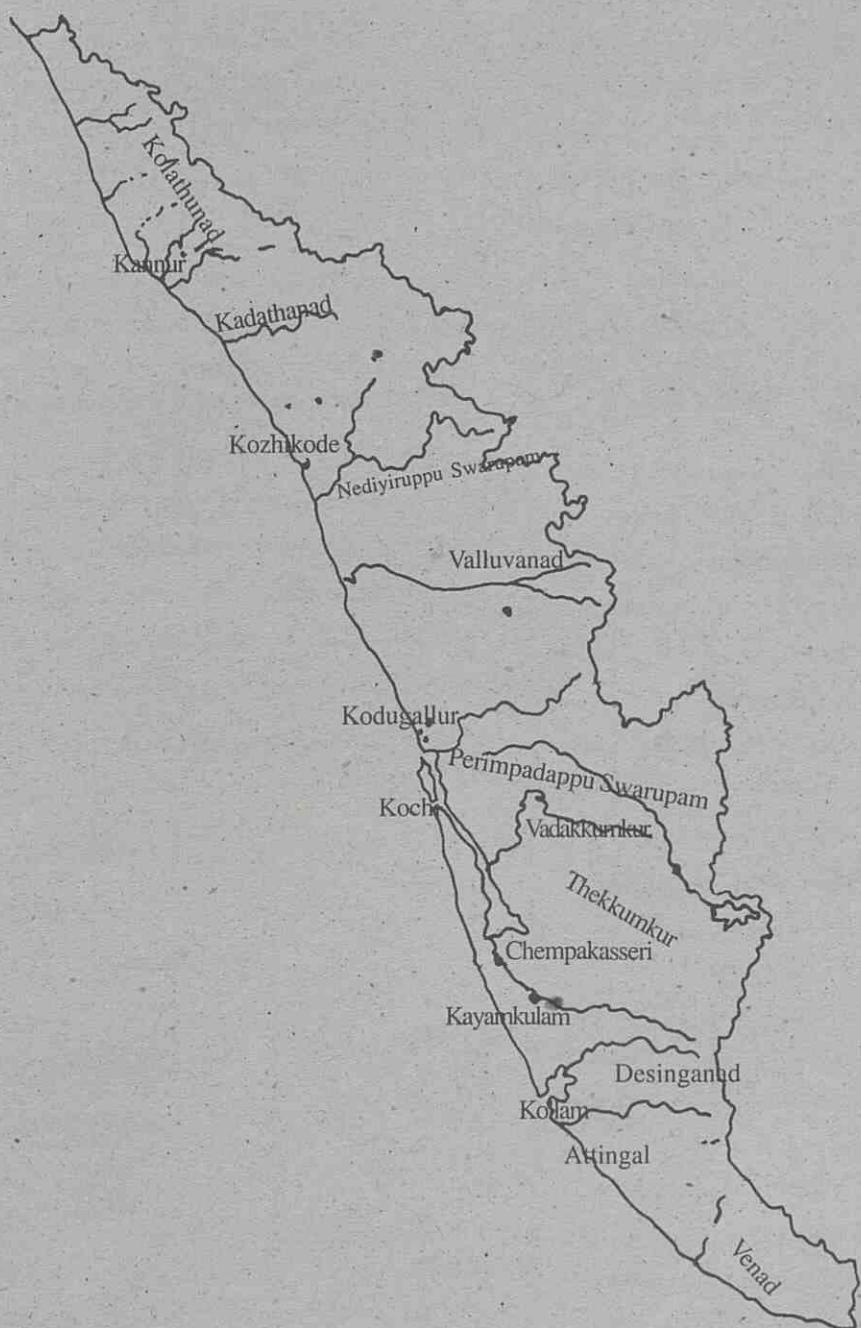
Medieval Kerala was one of feuds, suicide squads, Mamamkom, ankams, duels, kalaris etc.

What were the means of production and distribution in such a society ? What were its peculiarities?

Look at the map. Identify the Nadus and Swaroopams in the present districts of Kerala.

THE AGE OF NADUVAZHIS

We have discussed the reign of the Perumals in the previous class. By the beginning of the 12th century the Perumal rule came to an end. After that, a decentralised system of government under the leadership of Naduvazhis came into force.



Nadus of Medieval Kerala

Prepare a table on the Swaroopams. What are the points to be included in it ?

- The important Swaroopams
- The important rulers
- The important regions
- The centres of power
-

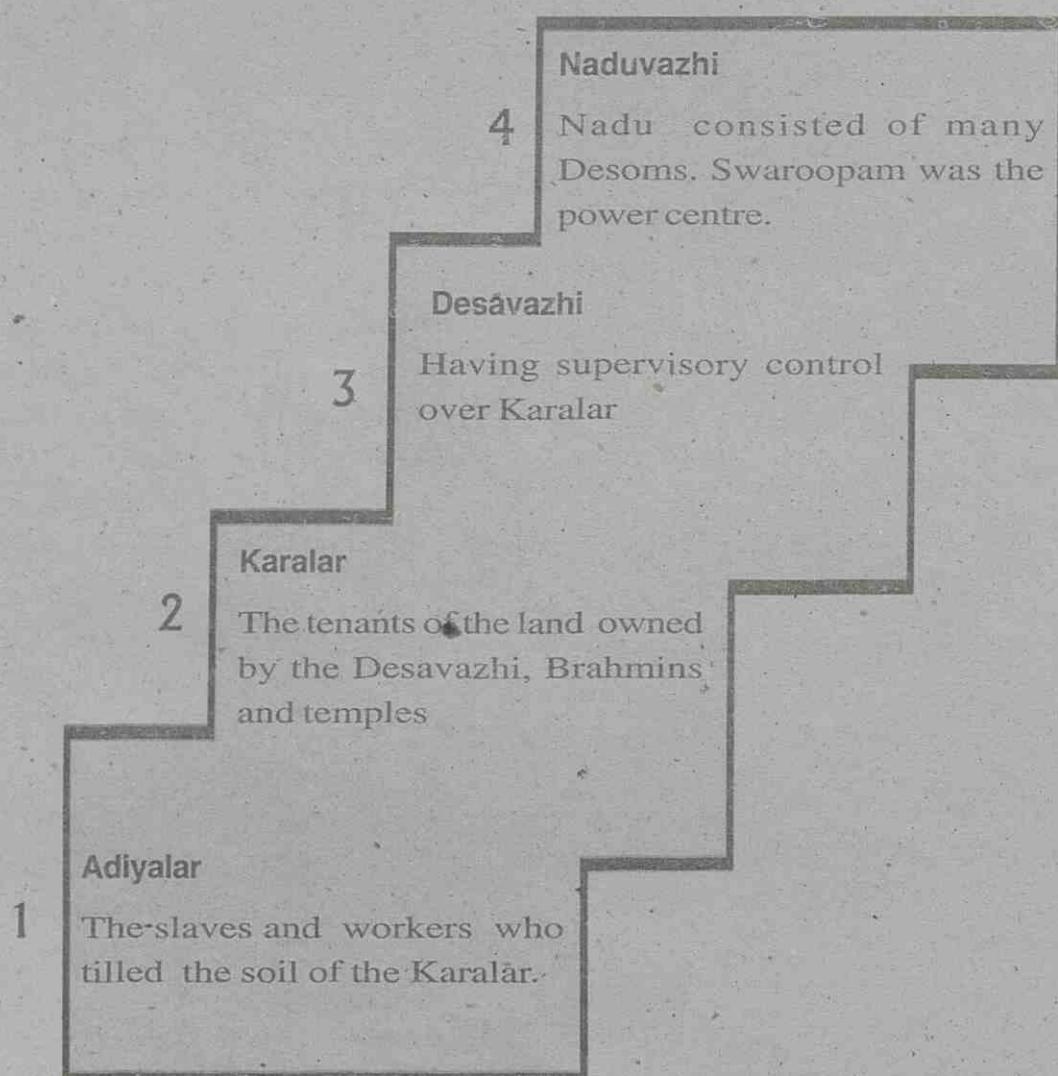
Medieval Settlement Pattern

Settlement areas are regions where people opted to settle down. Examine each area of

settlement. It is a cluster of people involved in jobs necessary for the region. These settlements depended on agricultural production. Besides the agricultural labourers, there were blacksmiths with expertise in making metal tools, masons, carpenters etc.

There were also people like astrologers who fixed the time for a variety of new ventures, Apothecaries and men who performed the rituals related to agricultural and household activities. This was the basic unit of a society.

POWER HIERARCHY



Another characteristic feature of medieval Kerala society was that their settlement area consisted of a temple complex where the Brahmins had a prominent status. They depended mainly on agricultural production. In the basic units there were people who assisted the priestly class as well. In the centres of royal power and in the centres of trade the royal servants and the traders formed part of the basic unit of society. Is there any connection between these professional groups and the present day castes?

Caste system

Professional classes later evolved into castes. With the changes in society, there were great changes in the structure of the castes also. Until the medieval period such castes as Nayar and Ezhava had no rigid differentiation. With an increase in the number of Naduvazhis and with the growing importance of militarism, a major section of the soldiers turned Nayars. Different professional groups like Ambalavasis, Kammalas became Nayars when they joined the troops.

The impact of the caste system could be seen in the trial of the accused

Trial by Ordeal

Trial by Water

The accused will have to swim across a tank full of crocodiles. If he escaped unhurt he will be declared innocent.

Trial by Fire

The accused has to dip his fingers in boiling oil or ghee. If he escapes without burns, he will be declared innocent. Otherwise he will be punished.

Trial by Poison

The accused has to put his hand inside a pot where starving poisonous snakes are kept. If he is not bitten he is declared innocent.

Trial by Balance

The accused person will be weighed first. Then the charges against him will be written in a palm leaf and then tied to his body. He will be weighed again and if he doesn't weigh more, he will be acquitted.

Now you are familiar with the modes of trial in the medieval period. Among these, trial by balance alone was given to Brahmins. If this was the method of trial, imagine what would be the method of punishments.

Unapproachability

The hierarchy was regulated in accordance with the interest of the hegemonic classes. There was even a regulation which fixed the distance to be kept by each caste from a Namboothiri. The rule of unapproachability insisted on 12 feet of distances for Kshatriya, 24 for Nayar, 36 for Kammala, 60 for Paraya. As artisans were essential for the construction of temples and royal households and for manufacturing dress and ornaments, they were given a place close to Nayars. Businessmen, traders, craftsmen and Muslims, Christians and Jews who controlled foreign trade were given important status in the society inspite of their religion and caste. The high and the low castes were decided on the basis of the production potential of each caste. The Brahmins had their own justification for all these.

Chithravadham

It was a method of executing a person by piercing his body with an iron rod and fastening his body to a tree. This punishment was meted out only to the lower classes. What other punishments were there?

- Excommunication
- Fine
- Enslavement
- Mutilation of limbs
- Plucking out the eyes
- Trampling by elephant
- Whipping and then applying chilli powder in the wounds and making him stand in the sun.

Of these, Brahmins were given only the first two punishments.

Compare these with the punishments of our time.

What is your opinion about giving different punishments to human beings based on their caste?

Discuss this, note down the opinions and suggestions and prepare a short description on "Types of punishment of medieval period - an appraisal"

Sanketams and Changathams

The Yogams (councils) of the Namboothiri trustees of temples and temple lands and their privileges were together called Sanketam. In the absence of sovereign authority of the government the Sanketams became real rulers. They administered law and justice in their jurisdiction.

The Changatham was a group of warriors who ensured protection and safety to a Desam

and to the Sanketam property. Like the Chavers, Changathams were also suicide squads. They were rewarded with a share from the offerings that were received at the temple. The share was called "Kaaval Panam" (remuneration for guarding) or Rakshabhogam. It was with the military backing of these Changathams that the Brahmins established social and political hegemony.

Were all these commands and directions of the Brahmins acceptable to the others?

Fasting and Repentance

Disputes arose between temples and Naduvazhis and also between Brahmin and non-Brahmin land lords. At a time when the Brahmins felt that the others might override their norms, they resorted to a technique of fasting as a last resort. Until and unless their requirements were fulfilled or unless the non-Brahmins repented the Brahmins would refuse to take food. Abandoning the served food the Brahmins would indulge in rituals and poojas. In many of the temples there were houses for fasting.

Mannappedi - Pulappedi

One good example of the hostility between the high caste and low castes was the existence of the dreaded custom in the medieval period - Pulappedi and Mannappedi. According to this custom if a slave like Pulaya, Paraya or Mannan happened to see a high caste woman alone after dusk she would be expelled from her caste. It was enough, if the Mannan or Pulaya threw a stone or a stick at her or called out that he had seen her for the woman to be excommunicated. He could take her with him. This custom prevailed till about 1696. We have discussed the severity of caste system that prevailed in the medieval period.

Devaswam land (Temple land)	Brahmaswam land (Brahmin land)	Cherikkal land/ Pandaravaka land (Royal)	Viruthi Bhoomi (Allotted land)
The land owned by the temple. The temple trustees were the Uralars.	The land owned by the Brahmins	The land owned by the Naduvazhi or the king.	The land granted to the temple kazhakams.

Uaralar

The land was classified into three zones - Kadu (forests) Nadu (the village) and Nagaram (the town). We have seen that the medieval society mainly subsisted on agricultural production. In an agricultural society land was the chief source of production. The ownership of land was the crucial factor. Uralars possessed the right to ownership of land. Look at the table given above.

Jenmi system

The Brahmana Uralars who became owners of Brahmaswam and Devaswam land and the Karalar who had the land on lease together gave shape to the caste -landlord - Naduvazhi system in Kerala. The Karalars were Nayars. This system based on Brahmin-Nayar domination came to be known as Jenmi system. One notable development in the agrarian structure of medieval Kerala was the rise of the intermediary class of the Karalars.

- Why was it that this class grew in importance in so short a time?
- Among the Uralar, Karalar and Paniyalar which was the section that was subjected to maximum exploitation?
- Which class gained most?
- How did they gain?

- Was this system a boon or bane to the agrarian sector?
- How did the Jenmi system come to an end?
- Discuss and note down the ideas that come up in the discussion and include them in your Enquiry Notes.

Land Relations

Between the 12th and the 15th centuries the number of the Thalakkudiyans or Karalars who were the intermediaries increased. By extending the arable land and increasing income from the land, they confirmed their rights on the land. For this money was needed. At the same time, the hereditary landlords (Uralars) tried to perpetuate their birth rights on the land. Loan land mortgage, interest etc. came into vogue. Food production extended to new areas. In order to raise the income of the intermediaries and Uralars, the work load of the Paniyalar who were directly involved in food production, was increased. The work load of the labourers was increased and the lease money was raised without causing any reduction in the surplus production.

How was the surplus exchanged?

Keeping a portion for food and seeds the balance was exchanged to meet the daily needs.

Local Trade

Exchange of commodities was necessary to meet daily needs, as all things could not be produced in one Desam. An example was that in the coastal area where fish and salt alone were available. For such exchange, evening markets and weekly markets came into existence. These markets later developed into business centres and markets of the medieval period. In addition to articles of daily use, luxury items also reached the markets.

People from different Desams speaking different languages and wearing different costumes reached these business centres and markets.

In the last class we discussed the merchant guilds such as Anchuvannam, Manigramam, Valanchiyar etc.

Long Distance Trade

In the medieval period Kerala had trade contacts with people outside this land. Trade between Tamilnadu and Kerala was conducted by Tamil Brahmins. They brought rice, chilli, cotton, silk and textiles to Kerala and took pepper and other spices from here. Traders from Kerala could be seen in the marketing centres of South India.

Many products from North India were available in the markets of our region. If we rely on the data supplied by the Champu Kavyas we can see that merchants from Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra, Kalinga, Malawa and Vanga (Bengal) had reached the markets of Kerala.

Maritime Trade

In the Medieval period, there existed trade relations between Kerala and China. Spices like

pepper and cardamom, products like coconut, arecanut and teakwood were in great demand in China. Chinese vessels brought Chinese silk, ceramics, copperware, mercury, zinc, lead etc to Kerala. Till the arrival of the Portuguese in the 15th century the Arabs had conducted trade with Kerala. They took spices like pepper, ginger, cardamom, and cinnamon, herbs, sandal etc. from here. With the coming of the Portuguese, trade with these two countries began to decline.

How did the long distance trade and maritime trade benefit Kerala ?

The rule of the Abbasid Khalif which extended for 1400 years was a period of peace. This peaceful atmosphere was very favourable for trade through their capital city of Baghdad. Trade brought prosperity to the Muslims. Infatuated by the luxuries of the East the wealthy Arabs reached the Kerala coast crossing the seas. The hospitality of the Zamorins of Calicut delighted the Arabs, and Kozhikode grew into a great trading centre. Through this Arab trade, the kingdom of the Zamorins also attained great prosperity. The growth of Calicut into an extensive kingdom was due to this assistance from the Arabs. The port officer of the Zamorin (Shah Bandar) was a Muslim. The maritime trade with Arabs also helped in maintaining religious harmony in Malabar.

Southern Kollam, Kodungalloor and Pantalayani Kollam (Koyilandi) also grew into port towns and trading centres in this way. Which were the coastal areas where these foreign traders reached?

- * Collect details about the trading activities in medieval Kerala, and prepare a Bulletin named "Business News of Medieval Times"

* *Mark the medieval trading centres in the map of Kerala*

Recollect the details of the literature and arts of medieval Kerala discussed in the 8th standard.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOREIGNERS

Why did the Portuguese come to Kerala?

In 1498 the Zamorin welcomes Vasco da Gama, grants permission to trade from Calicut. As the Zamorin refused to grant certain trade privileges Gama quarrels with the Zamorin and leaves.

In 1500 Portuguese arrive at Calicut under Cabral, confront the Arab traders there, leave for Cochin, obtain trading rights from the Raja of Cochin.

In 1502, Vasco da Gama lands at Cannanore on his second trip to the East, obtains permission for trade from the Kolathiri. In October he arrives at Calicut and demands that the Muslim traders should be ordered out of the port. When the Zamorin refuses to comply with this, he turns hostile. In November, arrives at Cochin and signs trade agreement.

In 1503, war breaks out between the Zamorin and the Raja of Cochin because of the alliance of the latter with the Portuguese. Strong naval force under Albuquerque arrives to help Cochin. The construction of the first European fort in India begins.

Collect more details and complete this chart

What were the circumstances that gave an opportunity to the Portuguese to capture power here? Find this out from the chart.

Kunjali Marakkars

The naval forces under Kunjali Marakkars were the real strength of the Zamorin. They made lightning attacks on the Portuguese ships armed with guns and cannons, sailing in small country boats, hit them and fled out of sight. Recruitment to this naval force was done after taking an oath in the name of religion. The Kunjalis were a real terror to the Portuguese but the last of the Kunjalis, Kunjali IV, was executed by the Portuguese in Goa. His body was cut to pieces and was exhibited at different places. His head was salted and was sent to Kannur. The fall of the Kunjalis paved the way for the fall of the Zamorin also.

Who were the naval commanders of the Zamorins posing a headache to the Portuguese?

Religious policy

The Portuguese were Latin Catholics who followed a very orthodox religious policy here. The chief activity of the Jesuit missionaries who were brought to Kerala by the Portuguese was to convert the majority of the Syrian Christians to Latin Catholic church.

Synod of Diamper

The Udayamperur Sunnahadose of 1599 was the most important attempt of the Portuguese in Kerala to Latinise the Christian church. More than 800 men including priests participated in it. This assembly which was convened purely for enforcing their religious hegemony did not have the permission of the

Pope. After the synod, there arose two churches among the Kerala Christians - the Syrian and Latin.

Oath of the Coonan Cross

This was a revolt in protest against the enforcing of religious domination attempted at Udyamperur synod. It took place in 1653 and is known as Coonan Cross Oath. In accordance with the request of the Syrian Christians of Kerala, the Patriarch of Babylon sent a Syrian priest to Kerala but soon news spread that this priest was caught and executed by the Portuguese. Enraged at this, thousands of Syrian Christians assembled near the historic church at Mattancheri, and touching at the old cross there (a bend one) they took a pledge that in future they would not obey the Arch Bishop. This marked a turning point in the history of the Syrian Christian church of Kerala. The rift in the Christian church in Kerala became a reality.

What was the religious policy of the Portuguese? How did forcible conversion pave

way for the fall of Portuguese power? In what way did the arrival of other European powers to Kerala adversely affect the Portuguese? Find out more about how Portuguese power was swept out of this land and add to your Enquiry Note?

Effects of Portuguese Contact

One contribution of the Portuguese was the 'Chavittu Natakam. What other results could you find out?

- Political disunity of Kerala was confirmed and this made it easier for the other European powers to enter Kerala.
- The age old trade contact with the Arab countries came to an end. European warfare, weapons and gun powder were introduced into Kerala.
- Scientific techniques of cultivation were introduced. Cashewnut, tobacco, custard apple, guava, pappaya etc. came to be cultivated in Kerala.



Chavittunadakam

Find out the other contributions of the Portuguese and add to Enquiry Note.

Dutch Period : Look at the Time Line given below

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1604 | - The Dutch period in Kerala History began, with the representation of the Dutch East India Company signing an agreement with the Zamorin. |
| 1642 | - The construction of a factory at Purakkad began. |
| 1658 | - The Dutch arrived in Kerala and formed a friendly alliance with the Zamorins, against the Portuguese. |
| 1662 | - The Portuguese force was defeated by the combined forces of the Dutch and the Zamorins. |
| 1663 | - The Portuguese were routed out of Kerala. |

Collect more information about the Dutch period in Kerala history. With the battle of Colachel the Dutch power in Kerala began to decline. What were the contributions of the Dutch?

- They introduced scientific methods of cultivation which brought about notable changes in the economy.
- New industries like salt manufacturing and dyeing were started.
- Set up orphanages.
- Contributed a number of words to Malayalam language.
- Through the monumental work "Hortus Malabaricus" they gave the world authentic studies on medicinal herbs

Who were the other foreigners to reach Kerala, after the Dutch.

Examine the reasons which brought Kerala under foreign rule. How much our disunity contributed to them. Also prepare a short description on the impact of foreign rule on Kerala society.

Project

Making use of the following two chapters you have to prepare a project on the land relations of Kerala. What information are to be collected for the project from this chapter?

- Ownership of land
- Landlordism (Jenmi system)
- Land relations of medieval period
-
-

Summary

- Medieval Kerala was divided in to Nadus.
- Absence of centralised government. Several layers of power structure
- These Nadus always fought among themselves and problems were solved through physical force.
- Artisanal groups evolved into castes. Brahmin domination existed.
- Low caste people were subjected to exploitation in all walks of life.
- Landlordism existed in medieval period.
- Surplus production paved the way for local and distant maritime trade.

- Spices attracted the Europeans. Mutually fighting Kerala rulers, gave opportunity for them to gain foot hold here.
- Foreign contact led to changes in the cultural, artistic, social, economic, agricultural and educational fields.

Questions

- Why was Ankam conducted in medieval Kerala ?
- What was the chief function of the Kalaris in medieval Kerala ?
- What do you mean by Kutippaka ?
- What is the ostensible caste discrimination in the Trial by Ordeal

- In what way did the Coonan Cross Oath become a turning point in the history of the Syrian Christian society of Kerala ?
- Caste system of medieval period. What are the points to be included ?
- The way the caste system evolved
- Unapproachability
- Discrimination followed in the systems of punishment
- Brahmin domination, Sanketam, Changatham, Fasting
- Discrimination in the field of employment.



9

TOWARDS MODERN KERALA

So far we have been discussing about the socio-political life in medieval Kerala. Our present social life is much different from it. Let us discuss it in detail.

From Scattered Feudalism to Centralised Monarchy

History of modern Kerala begins with the evolutionary phase from a scattered medieval political situation to a powerful and centralised monarchical rule. The emergence of a strong monarchical power which controlled the immense power and wealth of the landlords and blocked the attempts of foreign domination proved to be a turning point in the modern history of Kerala. Travancore was one of the kingdoms which laid the foundation of a strong centralised administration through severe punishments and effective administration.

Travancore Which Survived Anarchy

Marthanda Varma who ascended the throne of Venad in 1729 was the first to establish a powerful monarchy in the history of Kerala.

What were the socio-political conditions prevailing in Venad when Marthanda Varma ascended the throne?

- The wicked moves of the Nair barons like the Pillas and Thampis who overtly and covertly challenged the royal power.
- The challenges raised by temple trustees known as 'Kshetra Sanketams' who wielded great power and wealth.
- The external forces that wanted to conquer the kingdom by exploiting its internal dissensions.

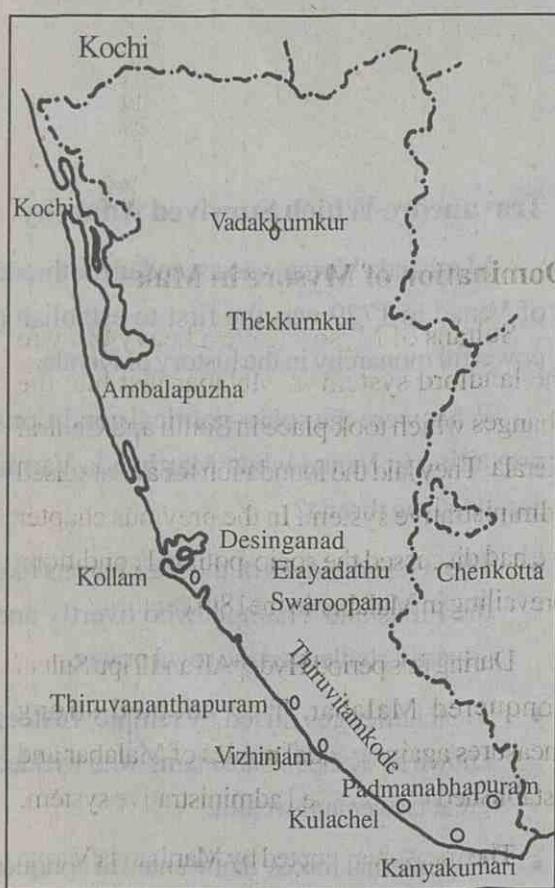
- The agrarian -land lord relations which weakened the royal power.(Most of the land was owned by the high caste nobles.)

Marthanda Varma took effective and strong steps to transform the weak royal power to a centralised monarchy. What were those measures? With the help of Madurai Naikars and the British he suppressed the nobles of the kingdom and then took steps to expand it.

Changes in the Agrarian and Trade Relations

Marthanda Varma introduced fundamental changes in the revenue system and in the fields of agriculture and trade.

- A system was introduced to collect tax and revenues from the landlords. The kingdom was divided into 15 subdivisions known as 'Mandapathum Vathukkal'. The officials were entrusted with the task of tax collection.
- Officials were appointed to audit the accounts of temples and for their supervision.
- Trade centres were opened in different parts of the kingdom. The Government monopolised trade in pepper, arecanut, tobacco etc and the production of salt.
- Constructed dams and improved irrigation facilities.
- The Government took control of agricultural production and its distribution.
- Introduced the system of 'Pathivukanakku' (Budget).



Travancore in the 18th century

Padmanabhadasa

Marthanda Varma dedicated his kingdom to 'Sree Padmanabha' in January 1750. This is known as "Thrippadidanam". He declared that he and his successors would rule Travancore as 'Padmanabhadasas.'

Why did he declare his Kingdom as God's own land?

Marthanda Varma was succeeded by Dharma Raja (1758-1798) and he followed the same policies of his predecessor. He was assisted by two able ministers - Ayyappan Marthanda Pillai and Raja Kesavadas.

In the previous class we had discussed the developments in the fields of literature and arts

during that time. This cultural progress was due to the protection and patronage given by the kings

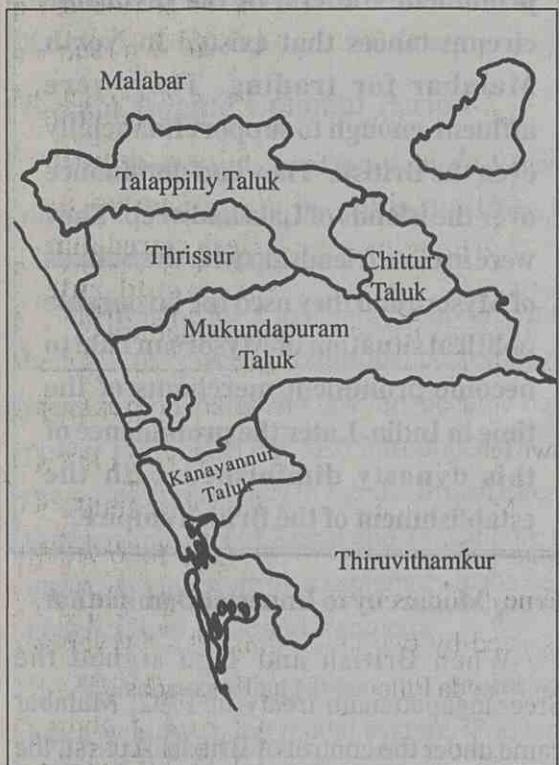
The Rise of Kochi

The neighbouring state of Kochi could not resist the impact of the comprehensive developments in the socio-political and cultural spheres of Travancore. In Kochi, Sakthan Thampuran laid the foundation of a centralised monarchy.

"Based on the principle of 'one country one king' he honoured those who were to be honoured, quarrelled with some, snubbed some, helped some and destroyed those who were to be".

'Sakthan Thampuran'

Puthezhathu Raman Menon



The kingdom of Kochi

The above mentioned statement indicates the measures adopted by Sakthan Thampuran to suppress lords who exercised excessive wealth and power.

He took measures to reorganize the revenue system and to improve agricultural and trade facilities.

- Took drastic steps against the feudal nobles who were functioning as parallel power centres.
- Divided the kingdom into 'Kovilakathum Vathukkal' and villages.
- Officials were entrusted with the responsibility to collect taxes.
- Introduced irrigation facilities. Developed transportation facilities.
- Started trade centres in cities.
-
-
-

Domination of Mysore in Malabar

Sultans of Mysore gave a heavy blow to the landlord system in Malabar just like the changes which took place in South and Central Kerala. They laid the foundation for a centralised administrative system. In the previous chapter we had discussed the socio-political conditions prevailing in Malabar in the 18th century.

During this period Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan conquered Malabar. Tipu adopted strong measures against feudal nobles of Malabar and established a centralised administrative system.

The measures adopted by Marthanda Varma of Travancore and Sakthan Thampuran of Kochi to suppress feudal nobles and the economic-agrarian reforms introduced by them made them

Ruler	Steps against chieftains and lords	Steps to increase income	Steps for agricultural and trade development.
Marthanda Varma			
Dharma Raja			
Sakthan Thampuran			
Tipu Sultan.			

noteworthy. The reforms introduced by Mysore Sultans made them remarkable in the history of Malabar. Which were those reforms?

- ★ Following the Mysorean invasion the local chieftains and landlords fled to Travancore. Thus they lost their hold in society. The Government introduced 'Jamabandi' reform to collect taxes directly from peasants in proportion to agricultural production. Thus peasants were recognised as landowners instead of the lord.
- ★ Land was surveyed extensively and classified. Taxes were fixed considering difference of land and crops and for some crops tax reduction was given.
- ★ Steps were taken to improve trade in the ports of Beypore and Ponnani.
- ★ Government introduced monopoly in products like pepper, coconut, tobacco, sandalwood, teak etc.
- ★ The roads developed by Tipu for military purposes were helpful for the development of trade
- ★ Stopped the privileges and status enjoyed by the upper caste in society.
- ★ *Even today in some parts of Kerala there remain forts and broad roads constructed during the time of Tipu. Where are they? Prepare an enquiry note with pictures*

Complete the table with details regarding the administrative measures of Marthanda Varma, Dharma Raja, Sakthan Thampuran and Tipu Sultan.

- ★ *Did you complete the table? Based on this table prepare a report comparing the administrative measures of Marthanda Varma, Dharma Raja, Sakthan Thampuran and Tipu.*

Ali Rajas of Kannur

Ali dynasty of Kannur emerged as prominent traders, in the favorable circumstances that existed in North Malabar for trading. They were affluent enough to support financially even the British. They had dominance over the islands of Lakshadweep. They were in close friendship with the Sultans of Mysore and they used the favourable political situation of Mysorean rule to become prominent merchants of the time in India. Later the prominence of this dynasty diminished with the establishment of the British empire.

From Monarchy to Imperial Domination

When British and Tipu signed the Sreerangapattanam treaty in 1792, Malabar came under the control of British. At first, the charge of different places in Malabar was

entrusted to princes and feudal nobles under the control of British. But very soon local rulers were given 'Malikhan' and administration was taken over by the British.

Following the treaty of 1791 Kochi had become a vassal kingdom of the British. Though Kochi continued as a princely state it also came completely under the control of British.

As per the treaty signed by Raja Kesavadas, Dewan of Travancore, with the British, Travancore recognised the supremacy of the British. They appointed a Resident in Travancore who was given power to intervene in the internal affairs of the State.

In 1805 Travancore came completely under the control of the British by a treaty signed during the time of Veluthampi Dalawa.

Now we have to discuss the impact of British rule which lasted for more than a century, over the socio-political and cultural fields in Kerala.

Kerala During Colonial Period

The British introduced their colonial policies directly in Malabar and through the Residents in Travancore and Kochi.

British model of judicial system came into being in the place of traditional customs and precedents. Courts and lawyers became new power symbols. They also introduced a well organised bureaucracy in Kerala. British forced the governments of Kochi and Travancore to make laws to ensure their supremacy in the field of agriculture, trade and commerce.

We have seen that Mysorean conquest was a heavy blow to the feudal system. The land

lords, who fled from their native places for fear of Mysore attack, were reinstated and given back the right to collect revenues. They had to give a large sum as tax to the government. They, in turn, imposed the heavy burden of tax on 'Kanakkars' and 'Pattakkars'. In the place of traditional system, British law courts and police helped the landlords to collect taxes.

Very often the peasants were evicted from their land for trivial reasons. The government neither took any steps to increase the fertility of the land nor tried to use the waste land for cultivation. These facts made the life of the peasants miserable. Eventhough Basel Mission started tile and weaving industries in Malabar and opened new job opportunities it could not solve the discontent of the peasants.

Prosperity Amidst Exploitation

The conditions that prevailed in British Kochi were some what different. The steps taken by Marthanda Varma, and Sakthan Thampuran had already affected the feudal nobles, and a new vigour was seen in the economic sphere. Though British imposed heavy taxes on these governments it led them to increase their income. These governments encouraged the expansion of agricultural lands and cultivation in waste lands. Development in handicrafts and trade and commerce during Marthanda Varma's reign were helpful to them to a great extent.

However, the British compelled the peasants to cultivate plantation crops like cashewnut and rubber in the place of traditional crops like pepper.

Why was there a decrease in the production of food crops and an increase in the production of cash crops in Kerala during this period?

Since 1930 the government interfered in industrialisation. The governments started clay factories, Travancore Rubber Works, F.A.C.T.etc and also encouraged the private industrialists. Banking was also introduced at this time. Thus, non-traditional agricultural and industrial expansion in Travancore and Kochi paved the way for the emergence of a non caste middle class.

Changes in Land Tenurial System

Naturally, anti-peasant policies pursued by the British created widespread dissatisfaction and revolts among peasants. It compelled the government to make some legislation in favour of peasants. The liberal approach of the government of Travancore and Kochi helped these legislations.

‘Pandarapattam’ proclamation of 1865 granted ownership right to cultivators of government land and prohibited eviction from land. It helped the emergence of a class of independent peasants in Travancore. The Jenmi-Kudiyan Acts passed in 1896 and 1936 ensured peasants’ ownership right and helped to regulate taxes.

In 1946 an act was passed to fix basic land tax. In 1940 Kochi -Kudiyanma Act was passed giving Jenmom rights to ‘Kudiyanmars’(Tenants) and also insisted that on eviction they must be given compensation. In 1938 and 1943 more Acts were passed recognising the rights of tenants.

But in Malabar comprehensive legislation for Malabar Kudiyanma act’ was introduced in 1929. In 1945, 1951 and in 1954 these acts were progressively modified.

Legislations for Social Reforms

In the social sector also British imperialism gave greater importance to their political and trade interests . In the social life of Travancore, Kochi and Malabar they wanted to continue the prominence of land lords and caste Hindus and through that they established the political supremacy over them. Besides, in Malabar, they took steps to strengthen religious polarisation. At the same time the imposition of heavy taxes upon the government of Travancore and Kochi compelled them to expand agriculture and industry. This created new job opportunities and provided chances to accept occupations disregarding caste prohibitions.

Thus the steps taken by the British to increase their income, later indirectly helped the formation of progressive society.

Printing and Education

The advent of Europeans led to the beginning of printing. Later all people were given entry to educational institutions. These helped the spread of modern ideas which gave a heavy blow to caste system.

Collect information regarding the educational activities of missionaries of Kerala during 19th and 20th centuries.

- Jesuit Priests
- Basel Evangelical Mission
- Church Mission Society
-

Job opportunities created by British administrative system and different departments became a significant stimulus for the attainment of education. The new social consciousness attained through western education created

strong responses against conservative system which led to new legislations.

In the previous class we had discussed the legal steps taken for the reform of the matrilineal system.

What were the other measures which paved the way for social progress during this time?

- Abolition of slave trade.
- Channar women were given freedom to wear upper cloths.
-

Though Travancore and Kochi were under the control of the British, the far-sightedness of the rulers and their interest in people's welfare made the Kings and the Dewans to take progressive measures. Discuss their contributions in the fields of education, health, judiciary, agriculture and transport.

* *So far we have discussed the socio-political changes in Kerala during the British rule. Was there any progress during the British period? Let us have a discussion on this.*

- Economic exploitation - its repercussions
- Communal Polarisation
- Reforms in Judicial system.
- Western education - printing technology, influence of caste system.

From Imperialist Domination to Independence

The British imperialism which had control over all walks of life, had to face challenges from people of various sections.

Collect information about the early resistance movements against the British. Why

were they not considered to be part of freedom struggle?

- Attingal revolt.
- Revolt of Western Kovilakom princes.

Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja of Kottayam royal family in Malabar led struggle against the British in different parts of Malabar. Pazhassiraja had helped the British in their fight against Tipu Sultan. After the war, the right for the collection of revenue in Kottayam was given to his uncle Kurumbranad Raja, who was more loyal to the British, instead of the Raja of Kottayam. This was the cause of the struggle. Pazhassi Raja stopped the collection of revenue from Kottayam against the British action. Subsequently Pazhassi had several encounters with the British in Wayanad forest with the help of a major section of people including Muslim peasants, Kurichyas and Nairs. Though the British army had to taste several crushing defeats, at last on 30 November, 1805, Pazhassi Raja was killed in an encounter.

Kurichya Revolt

In this context the revolt of Kurichyas, who were the Adivasis of Wayanad is also worth mentioning. The British attempts to make the aborigines who moved freely in forest, their slaves was the cause of the revolt. Traditionally taxes were paid in kind, but they were compelled to pay in cash which infact paved the way for their opposition. They fought against the British army with conventional weapons and resisted strongly before they surrendered.

Veluthampi and Paliyath Achan

The British who suppressed the Pazhassi revolt had to face challenges of the Dewan of Travancore and Kochi. Subsequently Travancore's economic condition worsened due

to its administrative expenses as well as the expenses of the British army. Veluthampi, the Dewan of Travancore, turned against the Resident when he tried to protect the merchants like Mathu Tharakan from non payment of taxes (who had trade relations with British). Paliyath Achan, the Dewan of Kochi, had protested against the excessive intervention of British Resident in their affairs. He joined hands with Veluthampi and began the revolt against the British. Veluthampi sought the support of the people against the British and appealed to them to take part in struggle through a proclamation known as 'Kundara Proclamation'. Though the proclamation was able to infuse patriotism and loyalty among people, the British suppressed the revolt. When Veluthampi felt it sure that he would fall into the hands of the enemies he committed suicide.

Collect more details about 'Kundara proclamation' and Veluthampi's activities.

Malabar Revolts

Muslim peasants in Malabar revolted throughout the 19th century against the land tenurial system introduced by the British. The fact that the landlords who fled from Malabar during Tipu's invasion were again made land owners by the British and the heavy taxes imposed on peasants were the cause of the revolt.

Except the Mattannoor revolt of 1852 all other Mappila revolts took place in South Malabar. The revolt of 1841 at Pallipuram in Valluvanad and at Mannur Village of Ernad were due to landlord- tenant conflicts. Manjeri revolt of 1849 had the largest number of people's participation. The revolt was led by Manjeri

Athan Moyan Kurikkal against the landlord Nilambur Raja. In 1851 the same type of revolt took place in Kulathoor. William Logan, the collector of Malabar, was appointed to conduct an enquiry into these agrarian struggles. His report on this issue became the basis for the agrarian reforms later.

The British suppressed all these revolts brutally. What might be the relation between the economic condition of Malabar and these revolts?

Emergence of the National Movement

The conditions prevailing in Kochi and Travancore were different from those in Malabar. So there was difference in the growth of freedom movements in these places.

Era of Organised Agitations and Meetings in Malabar

Several Malayali activists were there in the early period of Indian National Congress including Chettur Sankaran Nair who presided over the Amaravathi session of the Congress in 1897. But the national movement in Malabar had its beginning in the political conference held at Kozhikode which was presided over by C. Vijayaraghavachary in 1903.

In 1908 a district Congress Committee was formed in Malabar. In 1916 under the leadership of K.P.Kesava Menon, the district secretary of the Congress, a branch of the Home Rule League was started in Malabar.

What were the circumstances which led to the strengthening of national movement in the country by 1920?

Presence of Gandhiji

- Widespread opposition against Montague - Chelmsford Reforms.

- Beginning of Khilafat movement.
- Powerful opposition raised by Rowlatt Act and Jallian Wallah Bagh incident.

At this occasion, the Malabar District Congress conference held at Manjeri in 1920 was noted for its massive participation.

Formation of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee

All India Congress Committee meeting at Nagpur decided to form provincial Congress Committees by including princely state. Thus the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee was formed covering Malabar, Kochi and Travancore and K.Madhavan Nair was its secretary. The National freedom struggle in Kerala became more powerful when non-co-operation movement began by Congress and Khilafat movement advanced hand in hand.

"Then in several fields there was seen inspiration and happiness in Mosques different from the usual religious speeches there was speeches to fight against British satanic government and the maintaining of its importance, In these speeches along with Muslim priests Hindu political activists were also present. In meetings and processions Hindu- Muslim masses participated alike; Congress and Khilafat committees and its volunteers not only worked together but also same office bearers - this can be seen all over Malabar."

(E.M.S Complete Works)

At this time, an all Kerala political conference was held at Ottappalam in April 1921 in which delegates from Malabar, Kochi and Travancore participated.

Malabar Rebellion

Malabar rebellion of 1921 was an important political event of that period. British authorities became restless due to the strengthening and spreading of Khilafat movement in Malabar after Ottappalam conference. The government resorted to brutal repression to destroy the movement. This resulted in the bursting out of Muslim peasants who were already simmering with anger. When Police attempted to arrest Kalathinkal Muhammad, Secretary of Khilafat Committee of Ernad Taluk for a missing gun from Nilambur Kovilakam, his followers tried to prevent it. Provoked by this act the authorities sent police force to Thirurangadi mosque to arrest the religious leaders, Ali Musaliyar and Kattilassary Muhammad Musliyar. This was the main cause for the rebellion. A rumour spread like wildfire that the mosque was destroyed by police and people from different parts rushed to that place with weapons. Some people were killed in the encounter. Thus the rebellion went out of control. In Ernad and Valluvanad Taluks rebels seized government offices and plundered treasuries. Both railway and road transport were disrupted. The rebel leaders declared self rule in Malabar. But within days government declared martial law and through brutal repressive measures suppressed the rebellion.

More than 10,000 people were killed in the Malabar rebellion in which one of the most tragic episodes was the wagon tragedy. We have discussed this incident in the previous class.

Later, rebel leaders like Variankunnath Kunjahammad Haji, Ali Musliyar and Chembakassery Tangal were put to trial and shot dead.

The 1921 rebellion was the culmination of agrarian revolts taking place since 1836. Muslims of Malabar who developed anti British feelings as part of Khilafat Movement coupled with their religious consciousness paved the way for Malabar rebellion.

* *Organise a panel discussion after collecting more details about Malabar rebellion. Include the following points in your discussion*

- Malabar rebellion as an agrarian revolt
- Anti-imperialist nature of Malabar rebellion
- Malabar rebellion and Khilafat movement

Civil Disobedience Movement

Congress activities which had lost its vigour after Malabar rebellion, again became active with the Salt Satyagraha in 1930. Salt Satyagraha, started at Payyannur in Kerala under the leadership of K. Kelappan was peaceful in the early phase. But when Gandhiji was arrested on 5 May the nature of the struggle changed. Mohammad AbdurRahiman, K. Madhavan Nair, P. Krishnapillai and R.V. Sharma led the Satyagraha at Kozhikode.

Later all the leaders of the struggle were arrested. After the Gandhi Irwin pact of 4 March 1931, the struggle was withdrawn. This created disappointment among the congress workers.

The second civil disobedience movement started in 1932, neglecting the rigorous suppressive measures adopted by the government, created a very strong response in Kerala.

When the civil disobedience movement was withdrawn in 1934, a section of congress workers led by E.M. Sankaran Nambudiripad and P. Krishna Pillai joined the Congress Socialist

party. This socialist faction also functioned within the congress.

At the same time in different parts of India people were attracted towards socialist ideas. In the election of K.P.C.C. held in 1938 and in 1939 socialists took initiative and E.M.S. Nambudiripad became its secretary.

During this phase there were attempts for making freedom struggle more popular and to rally more peasants and workers in the struggle. In 1939 in a meeting held at Pinarayi Socialist party was secretly converted into Communist party.

When the Second World War broke out Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, under the influence of Socialist ideology took a favourable position towards the people's anti-British struggles. They decided to observe 15 September 1940 as anti-repression day against civic rights violation ordinance introduced by the government.

This had got tremendous mass support and subsequently authorities issued prohibition orders and several leaders were imprisoned. Though national leadership advised to withdraw the observance of the day the KPCC observed it. In north Malabar there were police firings at Morazha, Mattannur and Thalassery in which two were killed.

These incidents persuaded the national leadership to suspend KPCC for their violent activities and to entrust the responsibilities to an adhoc committee. This made the Socialists leave the congress and join the communist party.

A section of congress workers under the leadership of Dr. K.B. Menon actively cooperated with the Quit India struggle. When police tried to suppress it with brutal force they

were forced to do some activities of sabotage. Dr. K.B. Menon along with four other accused were charged for making bombs to destroy government offices in Malabar and were sentenced to ten year rigorous imprisonment.

Even after the attainment of independence Malabar continued to be a part of Madras province. When states were reorganized on linguistic basis Malabar district was incorporated with Travancore - Kochi and Kerala state was formed.

- * *Prepare an Edition consisting of different incidents connected with freedom struggle in Malabar, photographs of the leaders and their biographical sketches.*

Why did the freedom struggle in Travancore and Kochi confine to the demands for more opportunities and representation?

Era of Memorials in Travancore

The British introduction of modern bureaucracy and judiciary in the place of the traditional administrative system created new job opportunities in Travancore. But the Travancore government tried to give important posts to Brahmins from outside. In this context in January 1891 a mammoth representation was submitted to the Maharaja raising the slogan of 'Travancore for Travancoreans'. In continuation of this, under the leadership of Dr. Palpu another representation called 'Ezhava memorial' was submitted to the Maharaja which was signed by the members of Ezhava community. Even though having a degree in medicine Dr. Palpu was denied entry into the government service. The memorial requested to confer on the Ezhavas the same rights and privileges which were being enjoyed by those of their caste who were converted to Christianity.

For Responsible Government

Though the demands of memorialists were rejected by the Dewan, they were remarkable as early attempts at organised expression for the rights and privileges.

During this time according to the policy of the British government to constitute representative legislatures in many of the states legislative assemblies were constituted. In 1888 Sreemoolam Legislative Council was formed in Travancore based on this idea. It developed into the Sreemoolam Popular Assembly by nominating representatives from all Taluks. Later, it began to elect its representatives.

How did these reforms become decisive in the formation of a democratic government? Naturally these reforms ensued the demanding of more representation in administration and justice. According to the new reform those who had land ownership right and who paid more tax got the right to vote. Backward communities, Christians and Muslims joined together and demanded representation in the ratio of population. Subsequently they formed 'joint political Congress' and exhorted the people to abstain from election. What were the reforms introduced as a result of the struggle which was known 'abstention movement'?

- A Public Service Commission was appointed to ensure the representation of backward communities.
- Reduction in property qualification for voting right.
- In the elections held after the new reforms in 1937 backward communities came out with a clear majority.

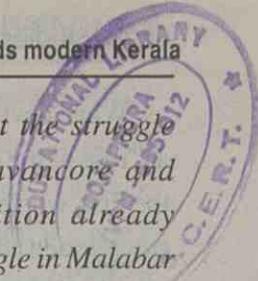
How did these reforms help the backward communities for social upliftment?

Both the government and the Dewan of that time, Sir. C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer were unwilling to accept the decisions of the elected legislature. This intolerance of the Travancore government accelerated the growth of democratic movements. The leaders of Abstention Movement and some others joined together and in 1938 'Travancore State Congress' was formed. The state congress conference met at Vattiyoorkavu violating prohibition of the government won a decisive step in the struggle for responsible government. A petition was submitted to the Maharaja under the leadership Pattom Thanu Pillai demanding the granting of responsible government and dismissal of the Dewan Sir.C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar from office. The Dewan banned the State Congress and the Youth League and began brutal suppression. The Congress and the Youth League strongly resisted the challenge of the Dewan with the support of peasants and workers. In different parts of Tranvancore there were encounters between people and police. In Neyyattinkara one died when police fired at a demonstration. In Alappuzha workers resorted to strike. Congress decided to organise a demonstration at Thiruvananthapuram during the birthday celebration of the Maharaja. Due to wide spread popular agitation the Dewan was forced to withdraw ban on the state congress and the Youth League. The Dewan insisted that without withdrawing allegation he could not deal with responsible government. At last, when one section was willing to withdraw allegations, the other section gave up Congress membership and joined the Youth League. A group from the league later joined the communist party.

At last in 1946 Sir. C.P. proclaimed constitutional reforms which granted to the Dewan privileges and prerogatives equal to that of the president of America. Against this autocratic move of the Dewan and to protect the rights of the workers under the leadership of the Communist party workers of Alappuzha resorted to indefinite strike. On 27th of October, 1946, at Punnapra and Vayalar military used machine guns against workers and peasants in which several people were killed. Dispersing of the protest meeting held for 'Responsible Government' in Travancore by using force was the strategy adopted by the government. When this strategy itself failed, police fired at Pettah in Thiruvananthapuram. In the firing three persons were killed.

Even at the final stage of independence the Dewan was unwilling to give up his autocratic feeling and obstinacy. He declared that Travancore would remain independent without joining the Indian union. The state congress started an agitation against this and on 25th July 1947 the Dewan was attacked while he was attending a public function.

When the Maharaja was convinced that he could not withstand the public will, he declared his decision to join the Indian Union. On 19th August 1947, Sir. C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar resigned from his post and on 4th September 1947 'Responsible Government' was declared in Travancore. In February 1948, election was held on the basis of adult franchise. On 24th March first popular ministry came into being under the leadership of Pattom Thahnupillai, the state congress leader.



Struggle for Responsible Government in Kochi

In Kochi popular movement began as an agitation against the anti-people policies of the Dewan. In 1936, when Dewan Shanmugham Shetty decided to give the distribution of electricity in Thrissur to a private company, there emerged a great popular movement. It was a remarkable one.

In 1938 following the British model, dyarchy was introduced in Kochi. According to this an elected member of the legislative council became minister with some important portfolios. Ambat Sivarama Menon was the first elected popular minister. In 1941, 'Kochirajya Prajamandalam' was formed for Responsible Government in Kochi. Though the government unleashed brutal repression against Prajamandalam, it firmly stood in the path of agitation and won majority in the election. In July 1946, Prajamandalam met at Ernakulam and decided to launch strong agitation against the government, for responsible government. Against the Dewan's excessive interference in the routine administrative activities of the government, there developed a powerful popular agitation. Subsequently the Maharaja was compelled to give administration of all departments to the popular ministers. In September 1947, the rule of the Dewan ended. Later the Prajamandalam merged with the Congress and in September 1948 won majority in the election. Ikkandawarier was the first prime minister.

According to the decision of the government of India to integrate princely states on 1st July 1949 Travancore and Kochi were merged and the state of Travancore - Kochi was formed.

* Collect information about the struggle for independence in Travancore and Kochi. Enlarge the Edition already prepared on freedom struggle in Malabar consisting of important events related to freedom struggle, brief biography and photographs of the leaders with the information gathered about the freedom struggle in Travancore and Kochi. This edition can be given the title "National Movement in Kerala".

* Conduct a seminar including more details about the national movement in Kerala. Which are the incidents that we can discuss in it?

- General nature of the national movement in India and the condition of Kerala - similarities and differences.

- Content and course of the struggles in Travancore and Kochi and its similarities and differences with the struggle in Malabar.

- Different incidents in freedom struggle and its influence. (Home Rule, Malabar Rebellion and Quit India struggle)

Prepare a seminar report consisting of main content of the articles in seminar, codification of the discussions in seminar and a brief survey of work related with the conduct of the seminar.

Era of Social Renaissance

The mass struggles for economic right and political freedom along with the resistance against social disparities and caste system, caused the birth of an enlightened society in Kerala.

Leaders of Renaissance

Vaikunda Swamy (1808-1850) was bold enough to blame openly calling British imperialism

as 'White devil' and the misrule of the Maharaja as "rule of the devil of Ananthapuram". He was the first, who effectively combined the political struggle and advancement of social renaissance. He challenged the decadent caste system rationally and consecrated a mirror to convince the greatness of monist philosophy among people. He was born at Swamythopu in Nagercoil. His message was one caste, one religion, one family, one world and one god. He is the author of *Akhilathirattu* and *Ammane Arul Al*.

Chattambi Swamikal reacted against the Brahmanic hegemony and superstitious customs and rituals. He was a scholar of Upanishads and logic and very strongly opposed caste system and spread the message of monistic thought. He was known as 'Sarvavidyadhirajan'

Sree Narayana Guru (1856-1928) who was a strong believer of Upanishadic thoughts and greatness of human love exposed the hollowness of caste system and Brahmanic priesthood and spread the message of universal love.

He exhorted the people to become powerful through unity and to enlighten through knowledge. His theory was that the essential quality of man must be humanism. He contributed a famous message to Kerala. 'One caste, one religion and one god for man'. Sree Narayana Guru very strongly opposed polygamy, polyandry and matrilineal system and evil customs like 'Thalikettu kalyanam' and drinking of liquor and took the initiative to simplify marriage celebrations.

While some other backward communities achieved economic growth and representation in administration. Pulayars in Kerala were denied all rights and were victims of all oppression. When upper castes made them untouchables

and wretched Ayyankali played a prominent role to instill self confidence and sense of unity among them. He spoke for the right to travel along public roads and for the right to enter government schools. He organised and prepared the agricultural labourers to struggle for their rights who were subjected to all kinds of exploitation.

Vakkom Abdul Khadar Maulavi tried to spread modern education and to eliminate evil customs, V.T. Bhattathiripad raised his voice against evil customs in Nambudiri community and for the freedom of women. Sahodaran Ayyappan tried to prove that polythesim was irrational and fought against alcoholism and exploitation of peasants and for this started interdining. All these leaders were trying to reform the society.

* *Collect information and prepare an Edition about the leaders of the renaissance movement who tried to humanise the Malayalis and to teach them the first lesson of social consciousness.*

Edition shall include

- Information related to the life and thoughts of social reformers and their photographs
- A note evaluating their outlook
- Your evaluation about its contemporary relevance

Progress in Civic Rights

Vaikom Sathyagraha and Guruvayoor Sathyagraha have not only regarded as an advancement in social reform but also an inseparable episode of the national movement in Kerala for the agitation for civil rights

The Congress conference held at Kakinada in 1923 decided to propagate against the

unntouchability in Kerala. A committee was constituted for this purpose consisting of A.K Pillai, K.P.Kesava Menon, Kurur Nilakantan Nampoothiripad and K. Kelappan. During this period non caste Hindus were not permitted to walk around the Vaikom temple .Against this a Sathyagraha was started in front of the temple on 30 March 1924. As part of this struggle two processions were started from Nagarcoil and Vaikom. They joined together at Thiruvananthapuram and submitted a memorial to the Maharaja under the leadership of Mannathu Padmanabhan and T. K Madavan. To support the Sathyagraha which caught national attention, Tamilians came under they leadership of E.V Ramaswamy Naicker and the Akalis came from Punjab.

Finally Gandhiji himself came to Vaikom in march 1925 and held discussions with the authorities. Consequently among the four roads The three surrounding the temple were opened for public.

Following Vaikom Sathyagraha in different temples of Kerala there were agitations for freedom of travel .Try to find them out.

Under the auspices of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee a similar Sathyagraha was started at Guruvayoor on 1st November 1931 demanding entry into the Guruvayoor temple for all castes of Hindu religion. K.Kelappan, Mannathu Padmanabhan, A.K Gopalan and N.P DamodaranNair were the leaders of that agitation. When Samuthiri, the temple trustee was reluctant to concede as the second phase of the struggle K.Kelappan started fast unto death from 22 september 1932 onwards. But due to Gandhiji's intervention on 22 October the struggle was withdrawn.

Subsequently, there was an opinion poll held at Ponnani taluk in which 77 percent favoured the entry of all castes in to the temples. Through these kind of popular struggles temple entry proclamation was made in November 1936 in Travancore, in 1947 in Malabar and in 1948 in Kochi.

* *The History of national movement in Kerala was also a struggle for social reform Prepare a note of response to this statement.*

Press that Infused Energy to Freedom Struggle

News papers which influenced our taste and out look played a prominent role and gave enthusiasm to national freedom struggle. Mathrubhumi started from Kozhikodu in 1923, Al Ameen published under the editorship of Muhammad Abdul Rahman and Prabhatham news paper of Socialist Party were the mouth pieces of the national movement in Malabar 'Swadesabhimani' published under the editorship of Ramakrishnapillai and owned by Vakkom Maulavi and 'Kesari' of A.Balakrishnapillai were the great models of journalism in Kerala. Malayala Manorama started by Kandathil Varghese Mappilai also fought with its pen against the Dewan's rule.

* *Collect information about other publication which added strength to the freedom struggle and attempts for social reform. Prepare an article under the title 'the role of news papers in building up social virtue'.*

The Spring Season of Malayalam

Artistic and literary creations reflect the socio - political life of a country. We have

discussed the Chambus which reflected the anarchical tendencies of medieval social life and decadent culture transformed to new artistic and literary form centered around main theme as devotion

The advent of English education and western ideas exposed Malayalis to modern literacy forms like novel, short story, drama, travelogue and literary criticism. The art forms and literary works of 19th and 20th centuries based on contemporary social problems, crises and philosophic thoughts were of the international standard. Who were the geniuses to spread the fame of Kerala at an international level?

- * *Prepare an Edition about this period of Malayalam literature .Include in this edition the details of different branches of literature. The writers of these branches , their important works and photographs. Name this issue “The Spring Season of Malayalam”.*

Summary

- A centralised monarchical administrative system evolved in Kerala taking strong steps against landlords and Jenmis who had wealth and power and introducing measures for the development of agriculture and trade.
- By 19 th century Kerala came under the control of British
- British rule caused wide spread economic exploitation and several other repercussions.
- Western education and certain legislations were helpful in the creation of a progressive society in Kerala
- Intellectual intervention of the leaders of renaissance helped the creation of an enlightened society.

- There was the powerful functioning of national movement in Kerala. In Travancore and Kochi significant struggles were carried out for responsible government.
- History of the national movement in Kerala is also the history of the fight against social evils.
- western contact helped the advent of modern art reforms and literary works.

Questions

- Prepare a note on the role of Marthanda Varma, Dharma Raja, Sakthan Thampuran and Tipu Sultan in the course of the history of Kerala.
- Approach towards landlords and Jenmis
- Measures for Agrarian -Land lords
- Steps for the development of industry and commerce
-
- What were the steps taken for the establishment of supremacy that resulted in the creation of a modern society in Kerala?
- How the traditional caste system was adversely affected by introduction of plantation crops and the emergence of new handicrafts and factories?
- Evaluate the role of the leaders of renaissance in the creation of a progressive society in Kerala
- Prepare Time Chart indicating the important events related to the freedom struggle in Kerala
 - Congress meetings in Malabar, agitations
 - Memorials

- Agitations for responsible government
-

Seminar Report

- The National Movement in Kerala

Project

- How did the land reforms and other changes help for agricultural development of Kerala?
- This project is to be completed with the help of the next chapter

- Steps taken by Marthanda Varma, Dharma Raja, Sakthan Thampuran and Tipu Sultan against land lords and its repercussions
- Granting of the right to the Jenmis by the British and its consequences
- Legislation of Jenmi - Kudiyan in different periods and their results





KERALA TODAY

Oru Bhasha, Oru Nadu

"Padam Padamurachu Nam

Padippadi Povuka

Parilaikya Keralathin

Kahalam Muzhakkuvan

Nam Navarenangalil

Nammal than Thyagangalil

Nam Rachikkumapputhiya

Keralam Manoharam"

P. Bhaskaran

As part of awakening and arousing of the Malayalam speaking people of Kerala, songs of this type became popular. Malabar was then a part of Madras province. Literary and cultural activities, along with the rise of nationalist movement, helped to make Malayalees aware

of the need for unity. The people of Kerala craved for a new Kerala, a united Kerala. Everywhere there was a nardour for the fulfilment of the dream of a united Kerala for the Malayalam speaking people.

What are the gains expected from the unification of Kerala as a state?

- Geographical unity
- Economic progress
- Growth of language and culture
- Administrative unity
- Extending the benefits of administration, law and justice to the common people.
- Local development
- ...

Have these expectations been fulfilled later?

Let us have a discussion in the class. Record your assumptions in My Enquiry Note.

What about a historical inquiry into the formation of Kerala state? What are the events that might have influenced it?

- The agitations envisaged at the joint meeting of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, Kochi Rajya Prajamandalam and Travancore State Congress for the formation of Aikya Kerala.
- The Aikya Kerala conventions of 1947-48,
- Collection of evidence by the State Reorganisation commission appointed by the Constituent Assembly in 1948. (S.K. Dhar Commission)
- The Aikya Kerala convention of 1949 held at Palghat
- The unification of the princely states of Travancore and Cochin
- Potti Sri Ramulu's satyagraha and his martyrdom for the formation of the linguistic state of Andhra Pradesh
- Report of the States Reorganisation Commission of 1955
- The State Reorganisation Act of 1956

The Kerala today is the realisation of the Aikya Kerala movement. Kerala came into existence on 1st November, 1956, by amalgamating the states of Travancore - Cochin and Malabar on the basis of the States Reorganisation Act. The Taluks of Tovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, and Vilavancode of the Kanya Kumari District and a portion of Chenkottai were separated from Travancore - Cochin and integrated with Tamilnadu. The district of Malabar and Kasargode Taluk of Canara district were merged with Travancore - Cochin.

Compare the map of Kerala before and after the reorganisation of the state in 1956 and

point out the differences and add in My Enquiry Note.

The First Government of Aikya Kerala

The ministry under the leadership of E.M Sankaran Namboothiripad came to power following the general election held after the formation of Kerala in 1957. It was the first Communist ministry which came to power in India through a general election. The ministry introduced many reforms in the fields of land distribution and education.

The land reforms and education bills introduced by the ministry caused a furore. The Agrarian Relations bill of 1958 recognised the right of tenants for ownership of land. The education bill was the first step towards establishing social control in the field of education. The protest against this bill led to the Liberation Movement in the state and the ministry was dismissed by the central government in 1959.

Find out and record the reasons that led to widespread protest against the first ministry which came to power after the formation of Kerala state.

Beginning of the Coalition Government

The Liberation Movement was an important landmark in the political history of Kerala. It led to the formation of coalition ministries. It was in Kerala that the system of coalition government was tried first.

Prepare an Edition on the formation of political alliances, ministries and important legislations since the formation of Kerala.

* *The collected information can be used for 'Our Times'*

Land Reforms for Social Change

The changes which took place in Kerala during the medieval period and later in the feudal system and in the field of agriculture have already been discussed in the previous chapters. These legislations could not offer permanent solutions to the problems of peasants.

Different types of feudal relations existed in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar at the time of the formation of the state. Let us find out the developments that have taken place in these fields thereafter.

The landless farmers and those who were evicted from their land wanted to get their grievances redressed. The clamour for changes gathered strength. The government which came to power in 1957 introduced the Land Reforms Bill in the Legislative Assembly.

Land Reform Legislations

Let us have a look at the land reform legislations in Kerala.

The Agrarian Relations Bill introduced in 1958 was passed with minor amendments. Subsequent land reform bills were passed during 1960, 63, 64, and 69 respectively. But the historical land reform act which put an end to the feudal system and ensured the rights of the tenants on land came into force on 1st January, 1970.

What were the main objectives of land reform acts?

- To bestow on tenants ownership of a minimum of ten cents of land
- To end the old feudal relations by legitimising the right of real peasants to own the land they cultivate.

- To introduce land ceiling and distribute excess land among the landless agricultural labourers.

- To abolish exploitation and inequalities in the agrarian sector.

- To ensure the consistent progress and transformation of society.

- To achieve economic development and modernisation

- This legislation helped to put an end to the era of feudalism.

* *Discuss the other benefits of these legislations to the people of Kerala. Shall we inquire into the impact of the land reform acts on the ownership of land?*

- Leasing of land became unlawful.

- The Jenmis who lived by collecting lease became extinct.

- The lease holders were given ownership of the land.

- A few big farmers who had cultivated on the leased lands also became owners of that land.

- Land owners sold their excess land

- Lakhs of people got dwelling places of their own.

What were the changes which took place in the agricultural field as a result of the land reforms? The following factors may be included in the discussion.

- ◆ Variations in production
- ◆ Paddy cultivation
- ◆ Cash crops
- ◆ Production cost
- ◆ Profit and loss
- ◆ Changes in the extent of land cultivated.
- ◆ Crisis in the agricultural sector.

The conclusions that emerge from the discussion may be included in My Enquiry Note. Hope you will collect necessary information relating to the agricultural sector to be included in the Enquiry Note. Let us examine the status of Kerala in the socio-economic field.

Retarded Pace of Industry

Kerala is rich in natural resources. But we have not been able to achieve economic progress in proportion to this.

It was the German missionaries and the British plantation owners who started modern industries in Kerala. Heavy industries like metal industries and machine manufacturing are rare in Kerala.

Industries in Kerala can be divided into two, viz; traditional and modern. Coir, cashew, handloom, beedi, handicrafts, tiles, burned bricks etc are the traditional industries. Aluminium, fertilizers etc. can be included in the modern industries. Industries can also be categorized as small scale, medium industries and large scale industries. There is no feasibility of sustaining such big industries which require large scale consumption of electricity. There is acute energy shortage in Kerala.

Kerala can no longer depend on the grandeur of Idukki hydel project alone. In the

changing world scenario, no industry can sustain on local resource only. The backwardness in this field will definitely affect the progress of the state adversely. Find out the crisis in our industrial sector.

The social issues thrown up by industries shall also be discussed at this point. Find out what are those issues and what measures can be taken to solve them.

You may find out and record the difficulties faced by the state due to industrial backwardness.

- ◆ Large scale unemployment
- ◆ Reduction in per capita income
- ◆ Import of food items on the increase
- ◆ Changing into a new consumer society.

What are the remedies you suggest?

Health Sector

In spite of the economic backwardness Kerala could make notable achievements in the health sector. Kerala Health Model is internationally recognised and was upheld by the World Health Organisation as a model before the developing countries.

What have we achieved in the health sector?

- High expectancy of life
- Low infant mortality

Crises in the Industrial Sector

Traditional	Modern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unemployment ● Goods remain unsold ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of Electricity ● Competition in the market ● National and International circumstances

- Low birth rate.

Let's collect more information on this. What are the circumstances which led to this achievement?

- ◆ Universal and free public health system
- ◆ The land reforms which put an end to the Jenmi system
- ◆ The steps adopted by the government for the supply of food items at cheap prices through public distribution system
- ◆ High literacy rate
- ◆ The work done by the various organisations for the upliftment of the poor and the destitute.

Prepare a note on the basis of the above points for discussion.

Rectifying defects - Empowerment

Social and economic factors have helped the growth of our health sector. Are we able to sustain these achievements? Do they lose lustre now a days? The return of the once eradicated diseases and the appearance of new disease pose threat to the health sector.

The stagnation in the public health activities and the increase of expenditure in the field of health have led to a crisis in this field. Does health sector face any other problems? What solution do you suggest for those problems? Hold a discussion on "The health sector in Kerala - problems and solutions".

Make a record of the problems and suggestions that come up.

Knowledge is Power

Kerala has made significant achievements in the field of education compared to other states. Let us take a look at the factors which helped us to achieve it

- ◆ Educational activities under the leadership of missionaries
- ◆ The patronage given to education by the governments of Travancore and Cochin.
- ◆ The activities of different social organisations.
- ◆ At the time of the formation of Kerala the schools of Malabar were under the control of Madras government.

The introduction of Kerala Educational Rules (KER) marked the beginning of uniform laws in the field of education. University laws were also brought into effect at this time.

Universalisation of Education

The right to education was restricted to upper classes only for centuries. Let us have a look at the steps taken by the government. In order to overcome this limitation and to extend education to all, the following measures were adopted. Importance was given to education at school level.

- A major share of the general revenue was spent on the development of education sector
- All children under the prescribed age limit were brought under the purview of educational programmes.
- Education was made compulsory and free.
- Noon meal programme was implemented in schools.
- Economic assistance was given to weaker sections of the community.
- Reservation for SC/ST communities in the government and aided institutions.
- Economic assistance and free tuitions to the students of SC/ST

- Increase in the number of educational institutions and universities.
- The number of technical educational institutions increased
- Direct payment was introduced by the government to the employees of all the aided institutions from primary schools to college level

Compared to other states, we have gone far ahead in the field of education. This is the result of the various activities carried out by the formal and non formal agencies in the field of education

A Leap Forward

Kerala attracted the attention of the world through non-formal education and achieved total literacy. The attainment of total literacy is the result of the joint activities of the government officials, the people's forum and also of the wide spread propaganda at the grass roots level. On 18th April 1991 Kerala was declared the first state in India to achieve total literacy. In tune with the instructions of the national literacy mission continuing education is being implemented in the state.

- * Discuss literacy programmes in the classroom. The following topics may be included in the discussion
- Literacy and society
- Growth and significance of literacy
- Continuing literacy programme
-

Soaring Higher

A huge amount of money is spent from the state exchequer for education. But there is widespread criticism that the quality of education is poor. What can be done to increase the quality of education?

- * Discuss and collect information for 'Our Times'

Cultural Institutions

The ultimate aim of education is to create a society of citizens with cultural excellence. Academies were established in the state to give a fillip to literature, music, painting etc. The cultural institutions are established with a view to perpetuating the development of language, literature and culture.

Many institutions sprang up in the field of literature and education. The democratisation and growth of literature enabled the common man to have access to art and culture. Shouldn't we be able to perpetuate and protect our basic culture and heritage?

We must be aware of the dangers of not keeping our culture and humanity above narrow minded and partisan interests. How will you react to the evils that we find in our cultural field? What are your suggestions to improve the situation?

- * Collect pictures and reports about a few cultural institutions, art forms and add them to 'Our Times'

To the Main Stream

The tremendous development in the field of education and health in Kerala has led to an improvement in the status of women. Equality of men and women is being seriously discussed at the national level. It is true that equal status for men and women has become more or less accepted in theory. But still majority of our women have not been able to enjoy equal status with men.

There are social organisations and government agencies working to ensure the social status of women. Their activities have helped a lot to remove the backwardness in this field

The Miserables

All of us have the responsibility to undertake the protection of the weaker sections of the society and to bring them to the mainstream. Adivasis, who have an economic system based on forest land and life and culture based on their own habitat, have found it difficult to continue their life in their own land. People of coastal area, and artisans who employ themselves in their ancestral work, face many problems in their day to day life. Illiteracy, ill health and unemployment haunt them. The poor who are subjected to exploitation shall be protected by more laws.

The democratic governments have made many legislations to put an end to the economic backwardness and social stratification suffered by the weaker sections of the society.

Make an enquiry into the backward classes, the various assistance being given by the government departments like Social Welfare Department and other welfare departments.

On the Path of Development

We have achieved notable progress in certain areas but can we be proud of our comprehensive development of the state?

Present your opinion in the discussion in the class. What were the shortcomings in the activities aimed at the development of the state till date?

- Centralised and bureaucratic planning process existed.
- A number of projects were undertaken without considering the resources available.
- Delay in evaluation of the activities
- What are the measures adopted to overcome these shortcomings?
- When did we start an attempt to make the benefits of development available to the people?

An Experiment in Development

The Kerala Panchayat Raj bill which was passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1994 was a landmark in the process of decentralisation of power. The 9th five year plan began in 1997-98 which functioned with the active participation of the people led to an awakening and enthusiasm in the field of development. This programme was known as Janakiyasuthranam and it was a new attempt in development. Collect information regarding the Kerala development programme which is implemented now. The following points may be bore in mind

- The method of executing the project
- Period of execution of the project
- Priorities in the development sector.

Is there any thing more? Record your findings in 'My Enquiry Note'.

- * *Hold a discussion on the development crisis and suggest remedies.*

Project

How far have the land reform acts and other changes led to agricultural development in Kerala?

The projects we have been doing in the preceeding two chapters end here. What are the information to be collected for the project from this chapter.

- Agriculture and land reform activities, their merits and demerits.
- Changes that have taken place in the agricultural field (seed, fertilizers, mechanization)
- Fall in the price of agricultural produces
- Increase in the cost of production

- Import of goods and its consequences
- Utilization of agricultural land for other purposes
- Changes in food habits

Let us arrange the information collected so far in the following format. It would help in analysing the information correctly. You can make changes if necessary

What activities and laws have led to the prosperity in agricultural field? What activities reverse our growth? Are changes in the field of agriculture progressive? Form assumptions regarding this. Discuss the ways for agricultural improvement. You can prepare a project report now.

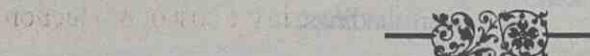
Period	Changes in agricultural field/laws	Results
Medieval Kerala		
Period of centralised monarchy		
• Marthanda Varma		
•		
British period		
After the formation of Kerala		

Summary

- Aikya Kerala was formed due to the pressure of so many circumstances.
- Coalition ministries and united front influenced the administrative set up considerably.
- The land reforms implemented in Kerala played an important part in social development.
- The exemplary reformers in the field of health, education and development which served as a model resulted in social changes.
- Cultural institutions play an important role in the growth of art and culture.
- Formal and nonformal activities are essential for the upliftment of women, Dalit and Adivasis.

Questions

- ◆ What were the factors which led to the formation of Aikya Kerala?
- ◆ Explain how land reforms influenced social changes?
- ◆ What are the main objectives of land reforms in Kerala?
- ◆ What are the effects of land reforms in Kerala?
- ◆ What are the crisis that our industrial sector face?
- ◆ Prepare a note on the activities implemented in the field of education since the formation of Kerala?
- ◆ How did the health system in Kerala attract the attention of the world?



11

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

Do different people react in the same way in similar situations. Why do people behave in different ways ? This peculiarity that a person keeps up in his thought and behaviour indicates his personality. What is personality ?

G.W. Alport, a great psychologist, defines personality as the dynamic organisation of those psycho-physical system within the individual that determines his characteristic behaviour and thought.

No one is without personality. The personality of an individual is the conglomeration of his physical and mental peculiarities, such as his ways of behaviour, interest, aptitudes and so on. It is because of the difference in these factors that the people of similar outward features remain different in their personality.

Heredity and Environment

There are certain genetic factors that determine the personality of an individual. What are the factors that one acquires genetically ?

- ◆ Size of the body
- ◆ Colour of skin
- ◆ Features of the eyes
- ◆ Shape of nose
- ◆ Texture of hair
- ◆ Speech habit
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

What are the other features that we inherit? Find out instances from your familiar surroundings.

Is heredity the only factor that determines the personality? Let us examine an incident.

Two children of six and eight years of age who happened to live with wolves from birth were found in the forests of Midnapur in 1920. The young one (Amala) happened to die within a few months. The elder one (Kamala) walked and howled like wolves. Kamala knew no language. She acquired certain human characteristics through rigorous practice for nine years. But she too passed away at the age of seventeen.

Is it not the influence of environment in the development of personality that this story proves.

Co-existence is essential for the healthy survival of mankind. Personality is developed through social relationships. Co-existence with other people is needed for the human being for his sustenance and healthy existence.

Make a list of the environmental factors that influence the formation of the personality of an individual

- ◆ Geographical features
- ◆ Climate
- ◆ resources available
- ◆ Family
- ◆ Religious institutions
- ◆ Customs and rituals
- ◆ Social values
- ◆ Political atmosphere
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

Natural Environment Social Environment

Which aspects of an individual are influenced by the geographical factors?

- ◆ Vocation
- ◆ Life style
- ◆ Customs and rituals
- ◆

How do the social and cultural surroundings determine the personality of an individual? See this instance.

Oscar and Jack were twins. They were separated in their childhood. Jack went to America along with his father and Oscar went with his mother to Czechoslovakia. Jack, being brought up in the liberal society of America, became a liberal and anti-fascist. While Oscar became an ardent supporter of Hitler and fascist ideology simply because he was brought up in a fascist society. Jack, brought up in the liberal society of America, grew up and became Anti-fascist mentality. But Oscar brought up in the fascist set up in Czechoslovakia grew up to be an adviser of Hitler and inclined to his fascist ideology. This instance indicates the change brought about by the social environment in the outlook of the two persons having the same heredity.

What are the social and cultural factors that influence the personality?

- ◆ Family
- ◆ Religion
- ◆ Language
- ◆ Rites and rituals
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

Can you find out more examples to show how the society influences the individuals. What will happen to the individuals purged away from society? Think of it on the background of the earlier story of the children reared up by wolves.

How does the society mould its members by teaching them humane as well as socio-cultural values?

Socialisation

Do you behave at a house where a death has taken place and in a marriage function in the same manner? Do you interact with your friends and parents alike? How do we acquaint ourselves with this kind of varied situations in specific behaviour? It was through the process of socialisation that we internalised this kind of behavioural patterns, competencies, convictions and so on.

Socialisation is an adjustment from birth to death. The familiarisation and practice of customs, rituals, values, behaviour and language are socialisation process. Through this process the child internalizes the language, food habits, dressing style, common opinions and behavioural patterns. Childhood socialisation plays an

important role in the formation of an individual. It is then that the foundations of the personality are laid. The socialisation process continues till death through adolescent socialisation, and adult socialisation.

Agencies of Socialisation

Vinu was born into a family of musical traditions. He had great love of music by birth. History books became the intimate friends of Vinu who had very great interest in humanities at school. Gradually, joining company with playmates, he became a cricket enthusiast which created an aversion in him for studies.

What are the social factors that caused frequent changes in the aptitudes of Vinu?

- ◆ Musical aptitude was inherited.
- ◆ Aptitude towards social sciences was developed at school.
- ◆ Peers made him a cricket enthusiast.

Agency	Socialisation process
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The first agency to introduce the importance of unity ◆ Teaches the qualities like social conscience, love, clemency and sacrifice ◆ Teaches etiquette ◆ ◆
Educational institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Familiarises with information concepts, values etc needed for personality development ◆ Practises qualities like mutual dependence, civic sense ◆ punctuality and so on ◆ ◆
Same age group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ helps open discussion and concept formation ◆ ◆
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ propagate cultural values ◆ ◆
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ◆

Write down your interests, aptitudes, like and dislikes, convictions and view points. Don't you see a social element that influenced you in each. Compare these findings with those of your friends.

Which are the agencies taking part in the process of socialisation? How do they perform socialisation? Complete this list.

Do these agencies execute their duty of socialisation in the same manner? What are the differences in the socialisation process carried out by family and school?

How does religion become an agent of socialisation process?

Does the influence of socialisation process carried out by the media increase? why?

Do all the personality traits that we internalise through different agencies provide benefits to the society?

What are the arrangements for controlling the habits and aptitudes that will adversely affect the individual and society?

Social Control

Social control is the control exercised by the society on the individual for adjusting his intellectual, emotional and behavioural domains in tune with the characteristics of the society concerned.

- ◆ Bureaucratic system
- ◆ Police
- ◆ Court of law
- ◆ Jail
- ◆

The social control has formal and informal systems. What are the formal systems?

- ◆ Through laws
- ◆ By coercion
- ◆ By means of formal punishment
- ◆

Do we keep up the etiquette and rules for fear of court and police?

Folkways, mores, taboos etc which develop naturally and subsequently become conventions can be called agencies of informal social control. What are their peculiarities?

- ◆ Those who do not submit to social control are not punished formally.
- ◆ No use of force
- ◆ Those who submit to social control enhance their social acceptability.
- ◆

Classify the following social control agencies as formal agencies and informal agencies

- ◆ Trade unions
- ◆ Religious organisations, institutions
- ◆ Educational institutions
- ◆ Voluntary organisations
- ◆

Are all the socialising agencies social control agencies? Evaluate?

Do a few members of our society tend to become anti-social elements when effective personality development is attained through socialisation process and social control? Example;

- ◆ Terrorists
- ◆ Criminals
- ◆
- ◆

What role can the social control agencies play to bring them to the mainstream of the society?

Is it true that the main duty of an ideal citizen is to follow the laws and dictums of the society blindly? The people who maintained the dynamism of society and led it forward are those who critically assessed the existing values and norms and created new ones on the basis of the common good and progress of the society.

Seminar

Socialisation and social control are essential for the existence of the human society. Conduct a seminar on the role played by religion as an agent of socialisation and social control.

What are to be included in the seminar paper?

- Religion as an agent of socialisation
- The influence of religion on convictions and attitudes
- The influence of religions, customs, rituals etc.
- Religion as an agency for social control

- Systematising the life style
- Preventing anarchic tendencies
- Misuse of convictions and ideals (casteism, heresy, fanaticism etc)

Summary

- Each individual has his own personality
- Heredity and environment have importance in the formation of personality.
- Socialisation is an adjustment from birth to death
- Family, educational institutions, media, religion etc are socialisation agencies.
- There are formal and informal devices for social control

Questions

- What is personality?
- What are the factors that determine the development of personality?
- What are the agencies engaged in the process of socialisation?
- What will happen if social control is withdrawn?

12

DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

India is a democratic country. What is meant by democracy? Is it merely a system of government?

See the opinion of J.W Garner, the great political scientist "Democracy has been variously conceived as a political status, an ethical concept, and a social condition."

* *Collect different opinions about democracy and evaluate them.*

Democracy is a system of living on the basis of certain social values. What are the peculiar values of democracy?

- ◆ Freedom
- ◆ Equality
- ◆ Fraternity
- ◆ Fundamental rights
- ◆ Social justice

- ◆ Independence of judiciary

◆

- ◆

Let us examine certain circumstances that put these values into practice.

- ◆ All get opportunities
- ◆ Share responsibilities
- ◆ Opinions are expressed freely
- ◆ Respect the opinion of others
- ◆ Accept the opinion of the majority
- ◆ Ensure peoples' participation
- ◆ Every one waits for his/her turn
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

Many more peculiarities can be found out
Then what is democracy in its total sense?

- * "Democracy is not just a form of government, but also a way of life". What is your reaction to this opinion?

Conduct a discussion on it

Direct Democracy

Should there not be the direct participation of all people at all areas functioning of the government for democracy to be effective as a system of government

If the people directly involve themselves in the governance such a system is called Direct Democracy. This system prevailed in ancient India, Greece and Rome. The adult citizens used to assemble together and decide public matters

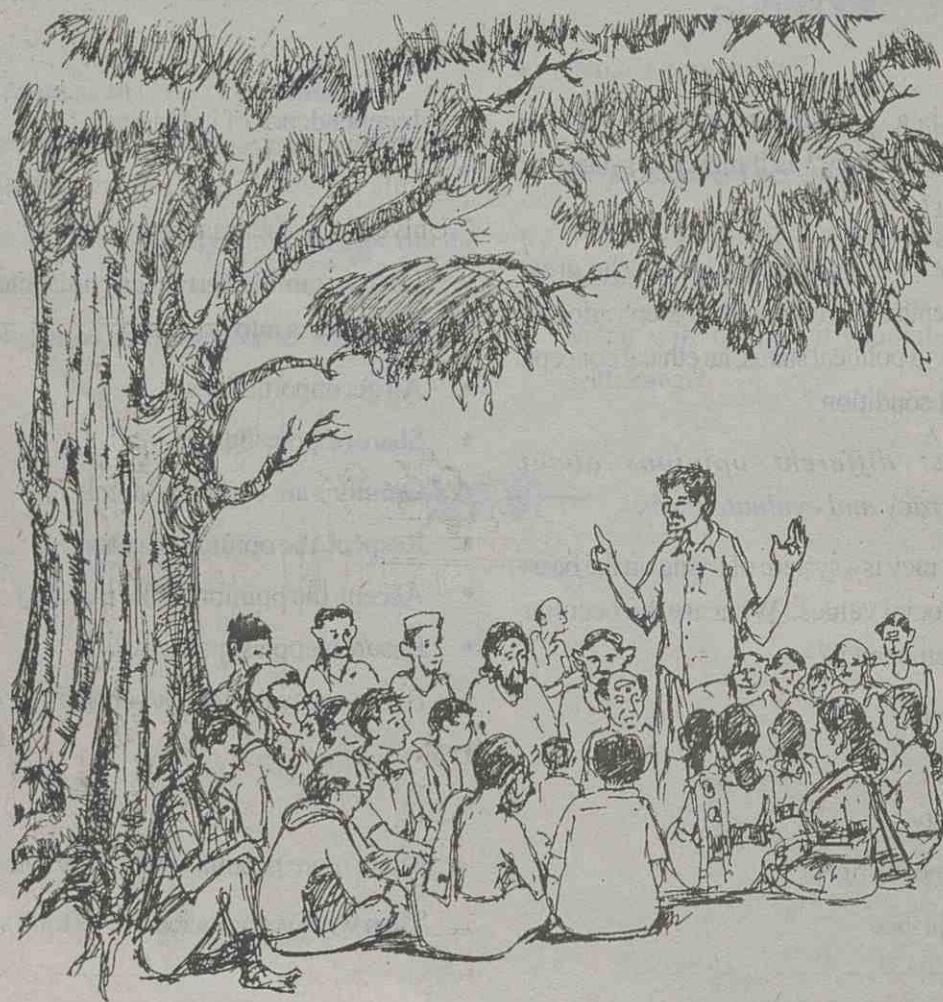
Switzerland is the country which maintain certain system having the essence of direct democracy. Here are some examples.

Referendum, by which the people directly express their opinion on governmental policy or decision.

Recall, by which the people call back a representative before the completion of his term when he/ she goes against the interests of the public

Initiative, through which people can take preliminary steps to suggest a legislation which they think necessary

Plebiscite, through which people express their opinion on specific political issues



Institution of Gramasabha which came into existence consequent on the 73rd amendment of the constitution of India in 1993 is an example of a device of direct democracy. But direct democracy in the whole country in its true sense is impracticable in the present day condition.

Why?

- ◆ Population explosion
- ◆ Vastness of territory
- ◆ Different linguistic groups
- ◆ Cultural diversity
- ◆

This is the situation in most of the countries today. Then what type of democracy is practicable to us?

Representative Democracy

India follows Representative Democracy. What are the features of it?

- ◆ Rule by the representatives of the people
- ◆ Existence of a definite representative mechanism

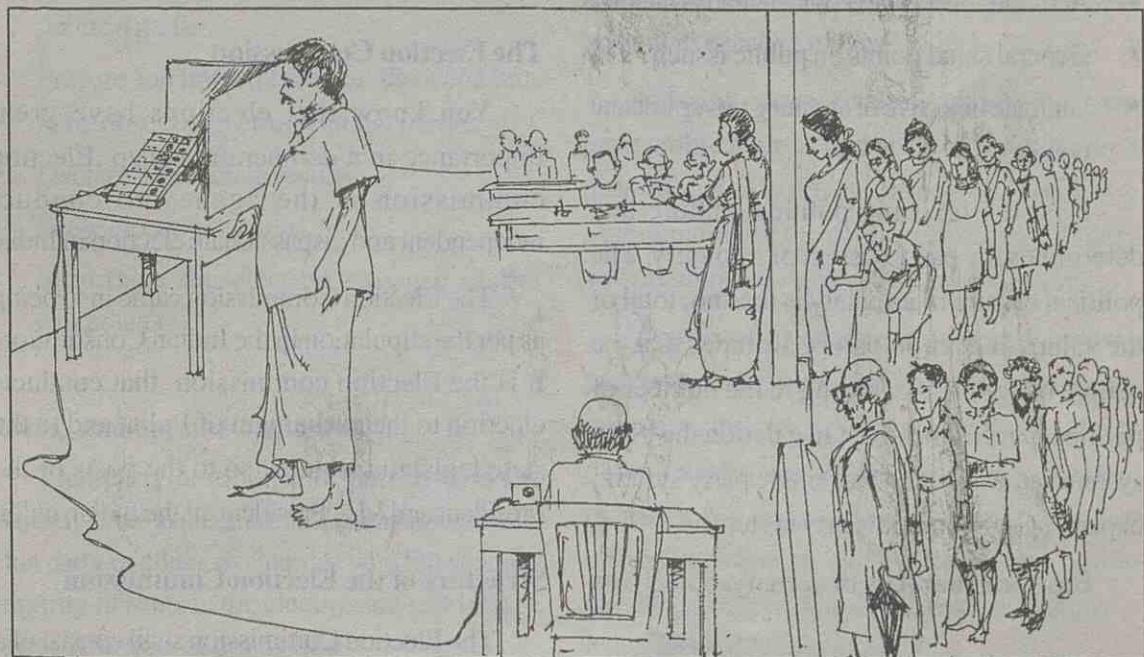
- ◆ Periodic elections
- ◆ Political parties compete for political authority
- ◆ Existence of interest and pressure groups
- ◆ Practice of Universal Adult Franchise
- ◆

Election is an inevitable process of Representative Democracy. Right of the people to elect their representative is the fundamental feature of this system.

Voting Right

The Voting rights introduced in all democratic countries are not of the same nature. In Britain women were granted right of franchise only in 1918. Today the principle of adult franchise is adopted in all modern democratic countries.

Our constitution ensures Universal Adult Franchise to all citizens. Election to the Lok Sabha, the state legislatures and to the three tier gram panchayath were held on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. In India every adult



citizen irrespective of caste, religion or sex enjoys equal right to vote. The age of voting right was changed from 21 years to 18 years as per the 61st amendment of the constitution in 1988. But do all at the age of 18 enjoy their right to vote?

Those who have been found guilty of election offences and punished and those who are mentally unsound are denied voting rights.

The political parties educate the voters on the basis of clear ideas and programmes. There are other factors also that influence the voters.

Political Parties

Party system is inevitable for the existence of democratic system. Political parties are the social factors that enlighten, represent and protect the people in a representative democracy. There may be several organisations, the political parties have certain peculiarities. What are the distinguishing features of the political parties?

- ◆ Organisational structure and stability
- ◆ Definite objectives
- ◆ Activities on the basis of ideas and principles
- ◆ General stand points on public issues
- ◆ Ultimate objective of attaining governmental power

It is the existing political culture that determines the party system of a country. The political culture of a society is the sum total of the values and participatory attitudes that the people maintain. According to the number of political parties that exist in a nation the party system can be divided into single party system, bi party system or multi party system.

Based on the areas of activity, objectives

and interests the political parties can be divided into National party, State party and Local party.

There are several factors that influence the party system, and working of the political system of a nation. What are they?

- ◆ Co-existence of political parties
- ◆ Caste, class and racial elements
- ◆ Ideologies and principles of the parties
- ◆ The number of political parties
- ◆ Party alliance or coalitions
- ◆

If they have at least five years of continuous service in political activities and have secured at least four percent of the total votes polled in the previous election to the state legislature. The parties which have secured recognition in four states are recognised as national parties. Recognised parties are those which have registered with the election commission as political parties, even though they are not considered to be local parties.

How many political parties are there in India now! What are they?

The Election Commission

You know that elections have great importance in a democratic set up. Election commission is the agency to conduct independent and dispassionate election in India.

The Election Commission came into being as per the stipulation in the Indian Constitution. It is the Election commission that conducts election to the parliament of India, and to the state legislatures and also to the posts of the President and Vice President of the Indian union.

Structure of the Election Commission

The Election Commission shall consist of a

Chief Election Commissioner and as many election commissioners as decided by the President of India from time to time.

The chief election commissioner shall act as the chairman of the commission. The President appoints the members of the election commission as per the rules enacted by the parliament. The President can appoint local election commissioners also to assist the Election Commission in the discharge of its duty. There shall be a state election commission in every state.

What are the responsibilities of election commission?

- ◆ Prepare the voters' list, renew them after each census and before each election
- ◆ Supervise the election process
- ◆ Declare the election
- ◆ Fix dates for the filing and scrutiny of nominations for election and for the counting of votes
- ◆ Give advice to the president and to the governor regarding elections
- ◆ Give recognition and allot symbols to the political parties
- ◆ Prepare and implement the code of conduct to be observed by the political parties
- ◆ Declare the election results
- ◆ Settle election disputes
- ◆ Scrutinise the election expense of the candidates.
- ◆

Ruling and opposition parties

That party or alliance of parties who get majority seats in election shall come into power. That party or alliance of parties who fail to attain majority of seats in the election are destined to perform the role of opposition.

Let us see what the important duties and responsibilities of the opposition are;

- ◆ To oppose the despotic tendencies of the ruling party.
- ◆ To criticise the drawbacks in administration and expose them before the public.
- ◆ To oppose the misdeeds of the rulers and generate public opinion against them.
- ◆ To evolve substitute policies and strategies in the real of governance.
- ◆ To impart political enlightenment to the public.
- ◆

Arrange a discussion on the 'role of opposition in a democratic system'

Decentralisation of power

Generally power is exercised in two ways—centralised and decentralised. Democratic societies give preference to decentralised way of exercising power. It is giving strength and priority to the local administrative system, that democratic societies try to materialise this. The Panchayati Raj system in India is implemented with this objective in view.

India is a nation with large population, wide geographical areas and a lot of varieties. Is it possible for such a nation to meet the requirements of the people effectively, merely with a centralised system of administration?

There was an attempt to give more power and responsibilities to the self-governmental institutions through the 73rd and 74th amendment of the constitution. By this it becomes possible to make the democratic governance more effective. What are the peculiarities of the administrative system that came into being as a result of this?

- ◆ The local self governments got structural uniformity through out the state
- ◆ Quinquennial election became compulsory at the level of local administration (i.e., at the panchayats)
- ◆ The responsibility to conduct the election to the three tiers of panchayats was entrusted with state election commission.
- ◆ 33% of the seats of the Panchayats were reserved for women.
- ◆ Gramasabhas were constituted to ensure people's participation in the developmental process.
- ◆ The responsibility of the local bodies to interfere with the developmental planning activities was emphasised.
- ◆

Challenges to Democracy

India's democratic system has been working successfully for the last half a century. But this democratisation has also been facing several challenges. Conduct a discussion on this. What can be included in it?

- ◆ Divisive tendencies
- ◆ Extremism/Terrorism
- ◆ Unemployment
- ◆ Political instability
- ◆ Parochialism
- ◆ Growing illiteracy
- ◆ Corruption and nepotism
- ◆

There should be certain essential conditions for the successful working of the democratic system. What are they?

- ◆ Equality of opportunity
- ◆ Literacy
- ◆ Tolerance and fraternity

- ◆ People with a civic sense
- ◆ Social justice
- ◆ Free and fair election system
- ◆ Purposeful and principled leadership
- ◆ Strong and responsible opposition
- ◆ Independent and impartial judicial system

Summary

- Democracy is not only a form of government but also a way of life
- The representative democratic system is in existence in almost all countries including India.
- Election is a decisive process in a democratic system
- There are certain conditions for granting right to vote
- Party system play an important role in the subsistence of democracy
- Election Commission bear the responsibility of conducting the elections in India
- In a democratic set up the opposition has duties and responsibilities just as a ruling party
- Indian democracy is facing some challenges

Questions

- "Democracy is more a way of life though a system of government". How do you react to this opinion?
- Prepare an article on the subject "the importance of opposition in a democratic system of government"
- Prepare a speech on "Election Commission and the democratic system".
- What are the merits of democracy? What are its defects?

...the first to be built in the United States. It is a large, ornate structure, with a high, arched roof and a prominent tower. The interior is spacious and well-lit, with a large, open floor plan. The walls are made of light-colored stone, and the floor is made of polished wood. The furniture is simple and functional, with a few large, comfortable armchairs and a large, round table. The overall atmosphere is one of elegance and comfort.

HUR
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HUMAN RIGHTS



Give them their dreams

In the last few years the Edwachar has had several opportunities to interact with children in the schools going up. One of the issues that invariably crops up is the nature of the work of children. Travelling across the country, doing research in primary education, we come across school-going children who worked and out-of-school children who were not engaged in any full-time work. We have met "rescued" child workers who were not sure what would happen to them after they were taken out of schools. In our view, this is almost not a big issue in primary schooling or even poor and rural children spend a lot of diversity, especially their learning.

CURC panel review



I found that 71 per cent of the children who entered class 1 in 1998 reached Class 5 in 2002 in Kumaon. The steps to check 'honour' killings must be taken in an urban as well as a rural area.

even automatically "promised"? Children from poor households are not popular. They tend to absent themselves for a range of reasons. Parents admit it is difficult to bear the cost of their children.

ceived by the noted that nearly Rs. 3 cr. the Mental Health had been spent in a planned manner for improving the after inspection the state of KHRC chief visits had mental health centre

Thiruvananthapuram, Dec 12: Kerala Mental Health Commission acting on a petition filed by the family of a man who had been lodged in the Mental Health Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, has directed the state government to take a closer look at the functioning of the institution.

See the collage. How many news items like this appear in newspapers every day?

Assess these events. It can be found that these are not mere tragedies but violation of human rights too.

Human Rights

- Is it the right of a person to get nutritious food and treatment for his disease?
- Is it the violation of human rights not to send children to school and sending them for work in their early years?
- Is it a humanitarian process to manhandle an accused to make him say the truth

The above questions lead us to more discussion of human rights. What are human rights?

Human rights are those rights, guaranteed in the constitution to each individual in his capacity as a member of the society. These are related to life, freedom, equality and dignity of individual. These are embodied in the international covenants and are justiciable in the court of law in India.

What are the international covenants relating to human rights?

International Efforts for the Protection of Human Rights

Magna Carta signed in 1215 is the first document which made it an obligation of the government to protect human rights. Declaration of Independence of the American colonies, Bill of Rights in Britain, Human Rights Declaration of the French revolution are also important landmarks in the protection of human rights. The UN Charter adopted on 25th June 1945 is the first international covenant in this regard. We have discussed all these in the previous classes.

We have discussed the history of the merciless trampling of human rights in world wars. We have also discussed the importance of human rights recognised by the United Nations

which was formed after that. "We the people of the United Nations declare our firm conviction in the basic freedom, equality of rights of men and women and in the dignity of the individual". says the preamble of the UN Charter.

It was in 1946 that a Human Rights Commission was formed under the United Nations on international basis. On 10 December 1948 the United Nations Organisation adopted the well known Declaration of Human Rights. That declaration ensures to every one in the world his birthright to lead a life with out any discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, language, citizenship, conviction, culture, family, sex, and so on

- * *Prepare a Time Line based on the international efforts to protect the Human Rights*

Human Rights Protection in India

The peculiarity of the Indian constitution was discussed in the previous class. Where can we see the influence of the international declaration of human rights in our constitution?

What are the Human Rights stipulated in our constitution?

- Right to equality
- Right against discrimination on grounds of caste, religion, race, sex and place of birth.
- Right to freedom
- Right to life and personal liberty
- Right to social security.
- Right against exploitation
- Right to freedom of religion
- Cultural and educational rights
- Right to constitutional remedies

- Right to citizenship
- Right to vote
- Right to property
-
-

What are the procedures for the enforcement of the above rights in our constitution? Who can be approached in case of violation of human rights?

Let us conduct an interview with an advocate. Include in My Enquiry Notes opinion termed out of the interview.

Indian Constitution

The Indian Constitution protects most of the Human Rights as fundamental rights. The courts of law act with vigilance to ensure fundamental rights. Still violation of human rights are on the increase. It was on the basis of an international Act understanding that the law of National Human Rights protection came into being in India in 1993. Human Rights Commission was formed on the basis of this at the National and State levels. Collect data about the structure and powers of these commissions.

What are the responsibilities of the Human Rights Commission?

- Enlighten people on Human Rights Commission
- Report to the government or other authorities, cases of violation of human rights for appropriate action.
- Recommend adequate compensation to the victims of human rights violation.
-
-

There are special courts in several states to handle cases of human rights violation.

- *Collect data regarding the incidents, proceedings and settlements of violation of human rights in which the state Human Rights Commission and National Human Rights Commission interfered recently.*

Given above is an outline of the legislations and other activities meant for the protection of human rights at the international, national and state levels. Were we able to put an end to the human rights violations by these steps? An enquiry can be conducted.

Collect the newspapers of a few consecutive days and locate the news of violation of human rights. Are human rights violations decreasing? Is any particular section being subjected to more human rights violations? What are the areas where human rights violations are rampant.

According to statistics it is the women, Dalits and under-trial detainees who are the victims of human rights violation. Do the news that you have collected justify these facts?.

Do you feel that special rules and other structures are needed to prevent this? Discuss.

Rights of Children

Consider the following rights of children highlighted in the International Declaration of Children's Rights of 1989 and the Vienna Convention of 1993.

- Right to life
- Right to preserve the identity
- Right to citizenship and nationality
- Right not to be separated from parents
- Right to freedom of expression

- ◆ Right to know
- ◆ Right to privacy, honour and fame
- ◆ Right for protection against sexual abuse
- ◆ Right to protection of health
- ◆ Right to protection against drugs and other harmful things
- ◆ Right to get the adaptation rules protected
- ◆ Rights of the refugee child
- ◆ Rights of the parentless children

The constitution of India and the Rights of Children

Let us examine the protection of the rights of children given by the constitution of India

- ◆ Article 15 says that there can be special provisions for children.
- ◆ Article 24 prohibits child labour.
- ◆ Article 21(A) states that all children between the age of 6 and 14 should be given compulsory education that the government decides as per the rules.

What were the rights of children violated in the cases cited at the beginning of this chapter? Look at the picture above. What indications does it give regarding the violation of the rights of children?

- Right to protection of health
- Right to education
- Right to live
-

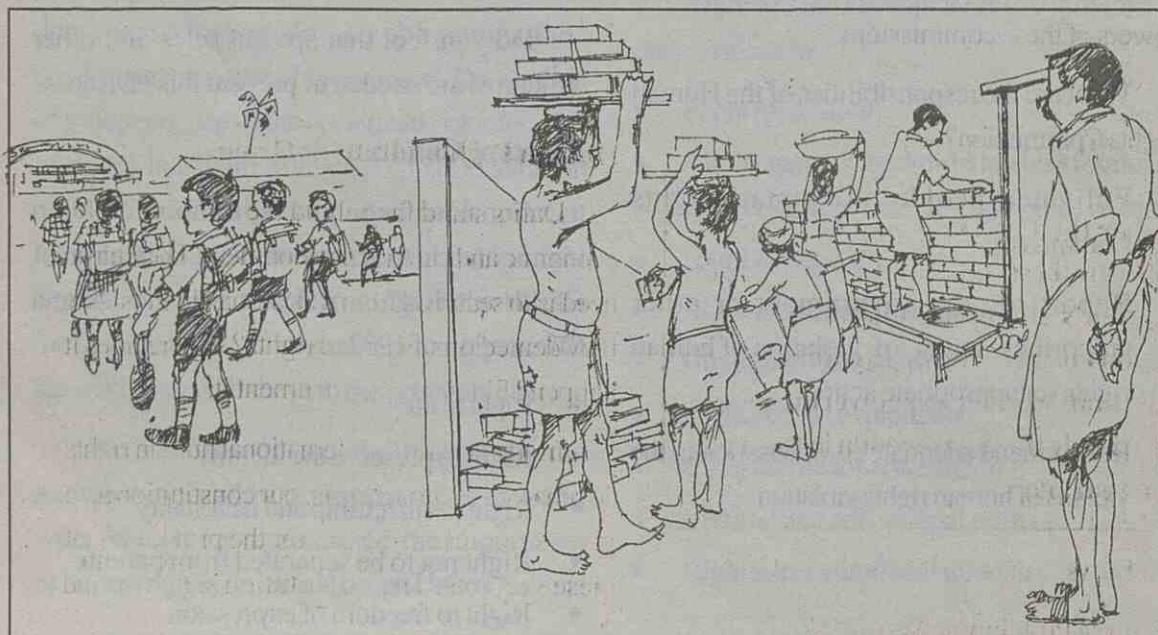
- * *Prepare a note on 'Rights of children and their violations' and present it in the class.*

Rights of women

The negligence of women in society has been discussed in the previous class

Women's Representation

The representation of women in the Lok Sabha from 1952 to 1998 was just 5.9 percent.



Has there been adequate representation of women in our legislature? What were the legislations and other measures taken to improve up for the backwardness of women?

Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

This covenant adopted by the UN in December 1979 stipulates certain programmes of action

- Equality among men and women in the social-economic-educational areas
- Upliftment of rural women and their participation in the developmental process
- Equality of civil and political rights

Provision similar to international understanding about the rights of rural women can be seen in the constitution of India and in the legislation made from time to time by the state and central legislatures. What are they?

- State shall not deny to any citizen equality before law or equal protection of law.
- There shall be no discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, or place of birth.
- Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Women Employment

As per the UN development report of 2001, India stands 105th in the case of women's development among the nations of the world. It is in view of this that women empowerment has been made the main agenda in the tenth five year plan.

Some Laws

- Dowry Prohibition Act of 1986

- Prevention of Depiction of Immorality Act 1986.
- Immoral Representation of Women (prevention) Act 1986.
- Prenatal Sex Determination (prevention) Act 1994.

There are some laws formed to prevent discrimination against women. Examine how far these laws have been effective in protecting the rights of women.

* *Kerala State Women's Commission is an independent agency that works with the objective of protecting the rights of women. Collect data on the working of this and prepare a report.*

Assess newspaper reports on the violation of women's rights. Does not the violation of women's rights continue inspite of the protection of several laws? How do these violations of rights occur.

- Opposition for dowry
- Harrassment at workplaces
- Discrimination in wages
-
-
-

Human Rights and Dalit Groups

Dalits stand far behind the mainstream of economic and cultural development. Their basic need is to secure all rights as human beings. Are they denied of power and rights? Where does it happen? Find out and document it.

In addition to the international human rights covenants and agreements, our constitution also gives several suggestions for the protection of these sections. The constitution says that the

Dalits may be given special consideration in addition to the rights guaranteed in the constitutions.

In India there are some governmental departments to study and find out suitable solution to the general problems of the Dalits.

Maintenance of Law and Human Rights.

The harassment that the arrested people face during interrogation and that the prisoners face in jail are violations of human rights. Police has the right to use physical force in a legal manner. But brutal treatment of man is illegal. The criminals and the accused have the right to enjoy human rights.

National Human Rights Commission have instructed that there should be humane treatment under police custody and in jail. For this the police officials are given training in scientific ways of crime investigation.

Third degree methods

The practice of resorting to third degree methods during the investigation of cases leads to serious violation of human rights. It is incredible that this was inevitable.

National Human Rights Commission

Human Rights Protection Through Voluntary Organisations

The voluntary organisation can play a vital role in the protection of human rights. These organisations work at international, national, state, and local levels. Let us examine the working of these bodies

- The power of reaction of the people is enhanced by bringing the human rights

violation to light.

- Persuades the government for the protection of human rights.

-
-

Which are the organisations that work on an international basis?

- Amnesty International
- Asia Watch
-

Amnesty International

Amnesty International is an important international voluntary organisation that works for the protection of Human Rights, with London as its head quarters. This organisation has the recognition of the UN and the status of its consulting organisation. It secured the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974 and the UN award for the best human rights work. The organisation has brought to light, the oppression that the prisoners all over the world are subjected to.

Which are the national level voluntary associations working in this field.

- People's union for civil liberties
- People's council for social justice
-
-

Project

'Human Rights and the contemporary world'

Collect news paper reports, articles from

periodicals and statistics relating to human rights. Collect the statistics of a specific period and explore the following

Are the violation of human rights on the increase?

Which is the section of people against whom human rights violations are more?

How far effective is the interference of the government, Human Rights Commission, organisations and other agencies?

Prepare a project report recording your conclusions and proposals on the basis of the above details.

Summary

- **Magna Carta**, U N Charter, Decalration of Independence of the American colonies are important documents related to protection of human rights
- Indian constitution underlines human rights.
- Human rights commissions were set up at the national and state levels on the basis of the Human Rights Protection Act of 1993.

- Women, Dalits,children,detainees and prisoners are the sections who are subjected to human rights violation most.
- There are various laws to protect the rights of children.
- In India there are several laws and provisions to prevent discrimination against women and to protect the rights of women.
- There are several laws to protect the rights of Dalits
- There are several organisations engaged in human rights protection activities at the international and national level.

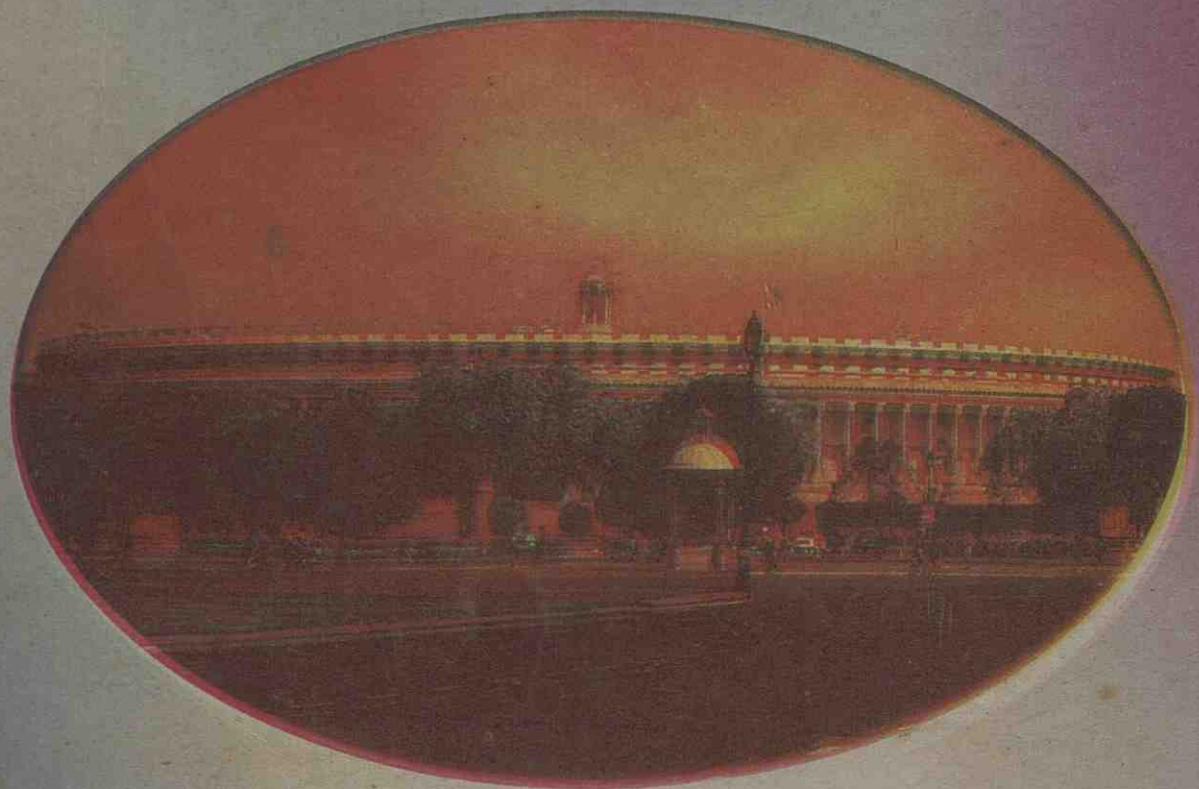
Questions

- Prepare a note on the international efforts for the protection of human an rights.
- What are the responsibilities of the national and state human rights commissions? Assess their performance
- Point out certain occasions of violation of children's rights
- Prepare a note on "Human Rights Protection and Voluntary organisation"
- Evaluate the laws and other arrangements for the protection of women's rights.









SCERT

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