

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking skills)

Chapter 3 Nationalism in India

1. Recently, many Tibetan women in Lhasa took part in the massive protests against Chinese violation of human rights. Imagine you are a woman participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain what the experience meant to your life.

I was a participant in the Civil Disobedience Movement led by Gandhiji in 1930. I was really proud of taking part in the protest marches. We manufactured salt and picketed shops selling foreign cloth and liquor. I felt I was serving my country. I was arrested with other thousand patriots. But Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mother and good wives. We, thousands of women began wearing Khadi, we cheerfully discarded foreign clothes.

2. Nowadays India has separate electorates. Do you think there were communal clashes for separate electorates during Gandhian phase of freedom struggle? Explain.

In 1909 the system of communal electorates was introduced between Hindus and Muslims. Dalit leaders under Dr. Ambedkar clashed with Gandhiji and demanded separate electorate for Dalits. The Poona Pact of 1932 gave the Depressed classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative council.

Hindus and Muslims organised religious processions provoking Hindu - Muslim communal clashes. Muslims feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.

The Congress strongly opposed the British policy of separate electorates. They believed that it would be an obstacle in the way of national movement for independence. The British followed the policy of 'Divide and Rule' and they encouraged Communalism.

3. India becomes independent – 1947
Ceasefire in Kashmir – 1949

India becomes a Republic – 1950

A part of a time line related to independent India is given above. Can you prepare a time line related to Gandhian phase?

Gandhian Era	–	1919 – 1947
Rowlatt Act	–	1919
Jallian WallaBagh massacre	–	1919
Khilafat movement	–	1920
Non Cooperation movement	–	1920 – 1922
Chauri Chaura incident	–	1922
Swaraj party	–	1922
Simon Commission	–	1928 – 1929
Lahore Session of the Congress	–	1929
Civil Disobedience Movement	–	1930
Dandi march	–	1930
Communal Award	–	1932
Government of India Act	–	1935
The Second World War	–	1939 – 1945
Demand for Pakistan	–	1940
Cripps mission	–	1940
Quit India Movement	–	1942
Arrival of Cabinet Mission	–	1946
Indian Independence Act	–	1947
India got Independence	–	1947 August 15
Gandhiji's assassination	–	1948 Jan. 30

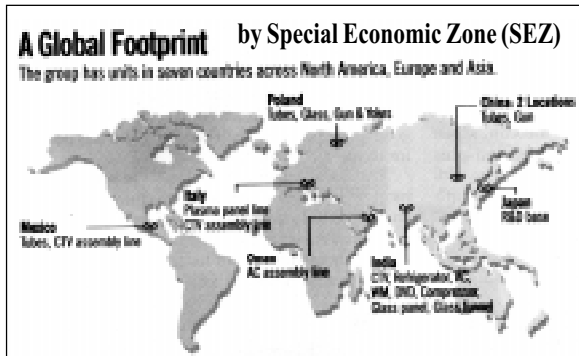
Chapter 4 The Making of Global World

1. Religions bound people to become a close-knit society. Can you prepare a list of the major religions of the world?
Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Judaism, Confucianism
2. There are thousands of languages in the world.
 - a) Which is the language spoken by UK, USA, Canada, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand etc?
 - b) Which language comes first? (More than 873 million people speak this.)
 - a. English
 - b. Chinese

History

3. MNCs play an important role in the making of the global world. Can you give a few examples for it?

Nestle, Coco-cola, Nokia, Pepsi, Suzuki Automobiles, Hindustan Unilever etc.



Chapter 5

The Age of Industrialisation

1. Gandhiji's early political life in India is associated with some strikes. Can you identify them? Were they successful?

Gandhiji applied the novel weapons of Satyagraha and non-violence in various political agitations.

The Champaran Satyagraha was Gandhiji's first experiment in Satyagraha. It was in 1917. Champaran (a district in Bihar) peasants were forced to set aside a portion of their land for indigo cultivation under the Tinkathia system. The tale of the woes of Indian peasants who were forced to plant indigo formed one of the blackest chapters in the annals of colonial exploitation. **Government** started the Satyagraha and the grievances of the peasants were solved.

Kheda Satyagraha

The peasants in Kheda (Gujarat) were in extreme distress due to a failure of crops and that their appeal for the remission of land revenue was ignored by the government. Gandhiji supported their cause and asked them to continue the satyagraha till their demands for remission were withdrawn.

The struggle was withdrawn when the government issued instructions that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could afford to pay.

Sardar Patel was one of the many young followers of Gandhiji during the Kheda Peasant Struggle.

Ahmedabad Mill Strike

In the dispute between the workers and mill owners in Ahmedabad Gandhiji intervened in the year 1918. He advised the workers to go on with strike until the compromise of 35 per cent increase in wages. But he insisted on them not using violence against their employers during the strike. He undertook a fast unto death, to give the workers strength to continue the strike. His fast also put pressure on the mill owners and on the fourth day they agreed to give the workers a 35 per cent increase in wages.

2. 'Deindustrialisation in Gangetic Bihar during the nineteenth century'. What sources can you provide for this?

The Commissioner of Patna wrote:

'It appears that twenty years ago, a brisk trade was carried on in the manufacture of cloth at Jahanabad, and Behar, which has in the former place entirely ceased, while in the latter the amount of manufacture is very limited, in consequence of the cheap and durable goods from Manchester with which the Native manufactures are unable to compete.' (Quoted in J. Krishnamurty, 'Deindustrialisation in Gangetic Bihar during the nineteenth century', *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 1985.)

Reporting on the Koshtis, a community of weavers, the Census Report of Central Provinces stated:

'The Koshtis, like the weavers of the finer kinds of cloth in other parts of India, have fallen upon evil times. They are unable to compete with the showy goods which Manchester sends in such profusion, and they have of late years emigrated in great numbers, chiefly to Berar, where as day labourers they are able to obtain wages ...'

(*Census Report of Central Provinces, 1872, quoted in Sumit Guha, 'The handloom industry in Central India, 1825-1950', The Indian Economic and Social History Review.*)

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking skills)

3. **Recently in May, China began a move to boycott French goods. What do you think the reason behind it?**

Anti-west protests spread in China against disruption of Olympic torch in Paris. Many people thronged in front of buildings, housing the French super market, carrefour, to demonstrate against the disruption. The theme of protests turned anti-western agitation as a wave of olympic related patriotism.



4. **This is the familiar image of Mahatma Gandhi, bare chested and at his spinning wheel. What message is conveyed through this picture?**

Message of self-reliance. Industrial Revolution in Britain mechanised spinning and weaving. It greatly increased the demand for raw materials such as cotton and indigo. Large numbers of Indian weavers and spinners were left without work and our textile weaving centres declined. Swadeshi movement developed as a reaction to this and people began boycotting British or mill made cloth and adopting Khadi.

5. **India faced terrorist attacks in Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Bombay. What do you think of their intention in this?**

I think it is for destroying our industries. Bangalore is the foremost IT industrial city and Ahmedabad is our No. 1 textile industrial centre and Bombay is the prime city of India.

6. **Is it right to say that it is better to have a sponsor for a jobseeker abroad. Give an example.**

Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of

seasonal work, loading bricks and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work:

‘I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire ... was stimulated by letters from an old workmate ... who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works ... I finally decided to go ... in November, 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend ... we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London.

Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day ... For two nights we slept out – once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed ... On arrival in London we tried to find ... my friend ... but ... were unsuccessful.

Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.’
(Quoted in Raphael Samuel, ‘Comers and Goers’, in H.J. Dyos and Michael Wolff, eds, *The Victorian City: Images and Realities*, 1973.)

Chapter 6

Work, Life and Leisure

1. (a) Bangalore (b) Jaipur
(c) Calcutta (d) Alappuzha
(e) Mumbai (f) Ahmedabad
(g) Udaipur (h) Lhasa
(i) San Francisco (j) Kent
(k) Chicago (l) Paris
(m) Rome (n) Beijing

History

(o) Belgrade

These famous cities have Sobriquets (a name given to someone or something which is not their real or official name). Try to find out them.

- a) Bangalore : Garden city of India
- (b) Jaipur : Pink city
- (c) Calcutta : City of palaces
- (d) Alappuzha : Venice of the East
- (e) Mumbai : City of seven islands
- (f) Ahmedabad : The Manchester of India
- (g) Udaipur : The city of lakes
- (h) Lhasa : The forbidden city
- (i) San Francisco : Venice of the world
- (j) Kent : The 'Garden city of England
- (k) Chicago : The slaughter house of the world
- (l) Paris : Every man's second home
- (m) Rome : The eternal city/
City of seven hills
- (n) Beijing : City of cycles
- (o) Belgrade : White city

2. There are many historical processes which have shaped modern cities in decisive ways. Point out any three such factors.

- (i) The rise of industrial capitalism.
- (ii) The establishment of colonial rule over the large parts of the world.
- (iii) The development of democratic ideals.

3. There are many convention centres across the world. Can you point out the major convention centres in the world.

- (i) **Okinawa Convention Centre, Japan:** Located in Ginowan city in the Okinawa islands, it is

considered to be Japan's southern gateway. Okinawa convention centre has been built using the motifs of the sky and the sea.

- (ii) **Puerto Rico Convention Centre in the Caribbean:** This is the largest convention centre in the Caribbean, and the most technologically advanced through both Latin America and the Caribbean, with state-of-the art convention facilities.

- (iii) **Macau Towers** - Macau is a unique location for business meetings and conferences. The Macau Tower is a 233 m - high stunning structure and is the 10th tallest free-standing tower in the world.

- (iv) **Marina Bay Sands Resort and Casino Singapore:** Located in downtown Singapore, Marina Bay Sands is merely 30 minutes away from the international airport. The 10,00, 000 sq. ft of convention and exhibition area includes a ballroom for gala dinners or power-packed seminars.

- (v) **Disneyland Resort, Paris:** Located 32 km from the centre of Paris, the centre provides actors, singers, dancers, etc.

- (vi) **Duluth Entertainment Convention Centre, USA:** The convention centre comes packed with amphitheatres, conference rooms, business centres, all of varying capacities and sizes.

- (vii) **David L. Lawrence Convention Centre, USA:** We bow to this convention centre for its efforts to save the environment.

- (viii) **Hawall Convention Centre:** There are 10,000 hotel rooms within one mile of the convention centre. It includes an exhibition hall, 47 meeting rooms, two theatres, a landscaped rooftop garden, a ball room spread across 35,000 sq ft and a total of 1,49,768 sq. ft of meeting space.

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking skills)

4. **The members of many houses spent long hours for viewing T.V. programmes. Do you agree that this will give some mental refreshment for them after attending to hard works?**

Of course. If there is only hard work and labour, life will be boring. Some kind of enjoyment is to be there to make life more beautiful and refreshing. But spending too much time for viewing T.V. programmes is not good.

(Architect and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of the Garden City, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work. He believed this would also produce better-quality citizens. Following Howard's ideas Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker designed the garden city of New Earswick. There were common garden spaces, beautiful views, and great attention to detail. In the end, only well-off workers could afford these houses. Pleasure gardens which came in the nineteenth century to provide facilities for sports, entertainment and refreshments for people.)

Chapter 7

Print Culture and the Modern World

1. **Printing is one of the most important ways in which we get information. Can you make a short list of printing materials?**

Books, Business forms, Tickets, Calendars, Theatre Programmes, labels, notices, diaries, advertisements, packages, letters, official circulars, cinema posters

2. **If you happened to visit a book printing press you might have wondered about the steps in modern book production. Can you describe the process?**

First the words (copy) are set in type and then pages are made up with the help of a computer. The planned pages and their illustrations are turned into large sheets of film, ready for plate-making and printing. A large web-fed rotary press can print paper backs which are then bound on another machine at up to 15,000 books an hour. A sheet fed press prints large sheets which are folded and cut to make the right number of pages when folded into sections. The sections are gathered in the correct order, and glued and sewn together. If the book is to be a hardback, it is cased inside board covers on a case-binding machine.

3. **Do you think, India came very late in the print technique? Can you produce any evidence for the earliest form of print in India?**

Seals and stamps have been used to close agreements, record transactions, and authorize documents for thousands of years. One of the earliest forms of printing, seals consisted of a raised or carved design in a rock that was pressed into wet clay or wax to create a distinctive and reproducible mark. This bull seal came from India, and is considered typical of the era between 2300 and 1750 bc.

4. **The essence of Christianity lay not in an elaborate organisation headed by the pope, but in each person's direct communication with God." (These words are by a great religious reformer) comment on this statement.**

The German theologian and religious reformer Martin Luther precipitated the Protestant Reformation with the publication in 1517 of his Ninety-

History

Five Theses. It detailed the indulgences and excesses of the Roman Catholic church. Luther felt that the essence of Christianity lay not in an elaborate organization headed by the pope, but in each person's direct communication with God. Luther's protest set off a flood of departures from the Roman Catholic church and set the stage for further Protestant movements, including Calvinism and Presbyterianism.

Chapter 8 Novels, Society and History

1. Recently we celebrated the birth centenary of this famous novelist in Malayalam literature. Identify him. What do you know about his style?



Vaikom Muhammad Basheer.

Basheer had little formal education. His works were based on his own rich experience. His short novels and stories were written in the ordinary language of conversation. He wrote on the unusual themes like poverty, insanity and life in prison.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it :

'Dear children, don't read these novels, don't even touch them. Your life will be ruined. You will suffer disease and ailments. Why did the good Lord make you - to wither away at a tender age? To suffer in disease? To be despised by your brothers, relatives and those around you? No. No. You must become mothers; you must lead happy lives; this is the divine purpose. You, who were born to fulfill this sublime goal, should you ruin

your life by going crazy after despicable novels?'

- (a) Analyse the message given by the writer to children.

- (b) Name the woman novelist of early nineteenth century who wrote against traditional role of women as wives and mothers.

a) The message given by the writer to children

1) Don't read novels

2) Don't even touch them

3) Their life will be ruined

4) They will suffer disease and ailments.

b) Jane Austen

3. Following are some famous novels. Find out its authors.

Pride and prejudice, Jane Eyre, Treasure Island, Jungle Book, Under Drake's Flag, Pickwick papers, Oliver Twist, Pamela, Indulekha, Sewasadan, Pariksha Guru, Robinson Crusoe, Chandrakanta, Germinal

Pride and prejudice	- Jane Austen
Jane Eyre	- Charlotte Bronte
Treasure Island	- R.L.Stevenson
Jungle Book	- Rudyard Kipling
Under Drake's Flag	- G.A.Henty
Pickwick papers	} - Charles Dickens
Oliver Twist	
Hard Times	
Pamela	- Samuel Richardson
Indulekha	- O.Chandumenon
Sewasadan	- Premchand
Pariksha Guru	- Srinivas Das
Robinson Crusoe	- Daniel Defoe
Chandrakanta	- Devaki Nandan Khatri
Germinal	- Emile Zola