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EDITONE INTERNATIONAL

Unit I : History

Where, When and How?

Key Highlights

- Time span : A synopsis
- Modern Period in India
- An overview of Modern Period
- Sources to study the Modern Period

Let's Start With

Modern history is the global historiographical approach to the timeframe after the post-classical history. We cannot study the modern history of India in radical separation from the history of the world. Various developments and changes happening in that period around the world need to be taken into account. One of the most pivotal sources to study the modern period are the official records of the British administration which acquaintances about the policies adopted by the British in India.

HISTORY

TIME SPAN : A SYNOPSIS

We have already learnt history is divided into three periods—ancient, medieval and modern. The time span of this division is, however, not uniform for the entire world. In Europe, for instance, the modern period began around the 16th century, which was very much a part of medieval history in India. In India the death of Aurangzeb (1707) is considered to be the beginning of the modern period.

Fact File

In 1817, James Mill in his book 'A History of British India' divided Indian History into three periods — Hindu, Muslim and British.

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AN OVERVIEW

The medieval Europe witnessed a series of socio-political transformations. Change was in the air : in arts, literature, science or politics. Special stress was laid on the spirit of enquiry by the European Renaissance. (Revival of interest in the life of human beings led to litimanisiii which found expression in music, painting, sculpture, theatre and literature.)

- In AD 1453, the Turks took control of the overland trade routes connecting Europe to the East. This forced the Europeans to look for alternative sea routes.
- Spanish and Portuguese explorers such as Magellan, Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama made their mark in finding new sea routes across the globe.
- The renaissance period witnessed the great voyages of discovery and exploration. Columbus discovered America in 1492, while a portuguese sailor named Vasco-da Gama discovered a new sea route to India in 1498.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

In the second half of the 18th century, the labour-based economy of England switched over to machines and industrial progress. It began with the mechanisation of the textile industry. Before this switch over the goods were all handmade. The merchants supplied the peasant families with raw material and collected the finished products from them. But the system lacked to satisfy the growing demand for goods.

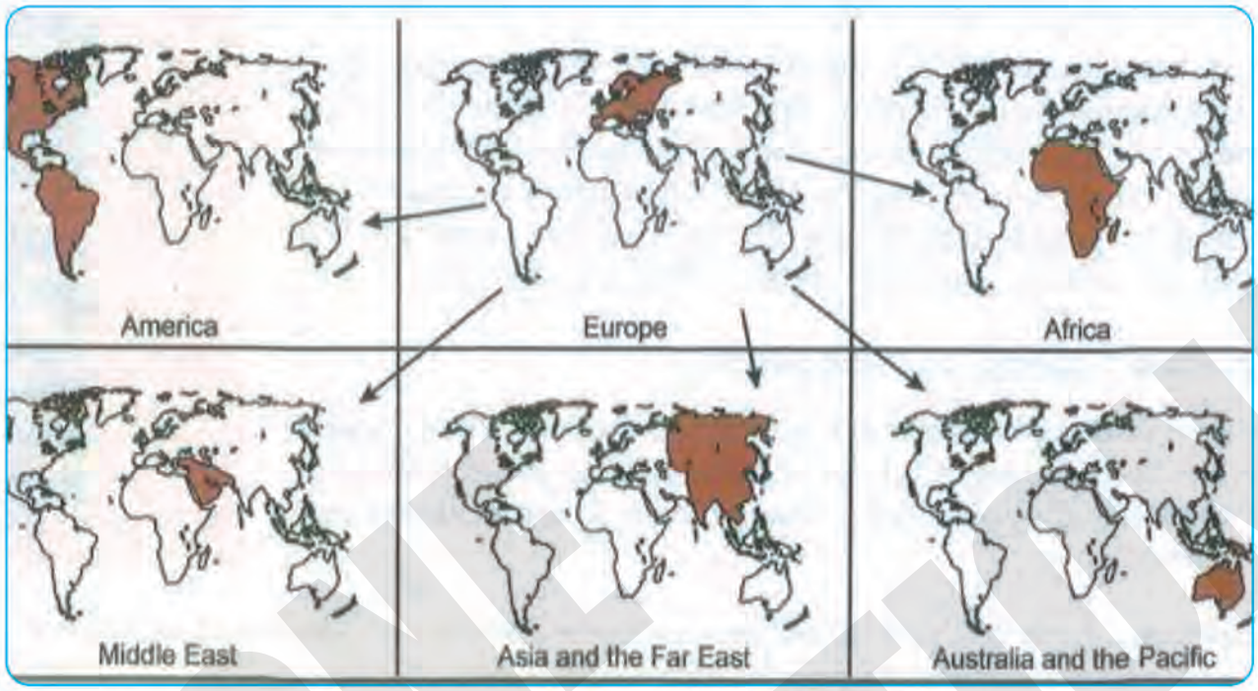
Thus, by the end of the 18th century, the rich merchants set up factories, installed machines and started making machine made goods. This shift from the manual system to the machine system is known as the Industrial Revolution. Further inventions, such as railways telegraph, electricity, etc. magnified both its impact and its ability to influence the future course of world history.

England was the first country to develop this system. It later spread to France, Germany, Russia and the rest of Europe. The Industrial Revolution began in England in the mid 18th century. The textile industry was first to be mechanised. New machines like spinning Jenny, powerloom and steam engines were invented.

MODERN PERIOD IN INDIA

With the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, his successors were too weak to maintain the unity and integrity of the vast Mughal empire and political instability became rampant throughout those territories of the Indian subcontinent that were under the Mughal rule.

- The **Battle of Plassey** and **Buxar** made the English masters of Bengal and gradually, of the whole of India. The East India Company transformed from a trading company into a political power.
- The exploitative nature of the Company's rule led to the growth of a common feeling of hatred against the British among the masses.
- Invasions of Nadir Shah (1739) and Ahmed Shah Abdali (1761) dealt a severe blow to the already weak Mughal Empire.



New geographical categories in the 18th century

- The lure of profitable trade brought the Portuguese, Dutch, French and English trading companies to the southern part of India. Intense rivalry between the British and the French for sole control over this trade resulted in the three Carnatic wars from 1744 to 1763. The British ultimately came out victorious and concentrated on extending their political control over entire India.
- Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan established and consolidated the kingdom of Mysore.
- The Sikhs established their independent state under Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
- The Marathas gained prominence under the Peshwas until they lost power to Ahmed Shah Abdali in the **Third Battle of Panipat** in 1761.
- Many provincial kingdoms including Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad declared their independence. These were known as **succession states**.
- Some of the Rajput rulers became powerful. The city of Jaipur was built by Sawai Jai Singh, the ruler of the Amber state.

SOURCES TO STUDY THE MODERN PERIOD

Period under study has a large bulk of sources. We are already familiar with the various types of sources used by a historian to write the history of a specific period. The advantages of sources for the modern period are that they are found in very large quantity and are also well preserved. Scientific methods in present world, make it easier for us to preserve the records.

The sources to study the modern period of Indian history are diversified. These sources are of the following two types:

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Primary Sources

The primary source refers to the written or developed document or object during the study. These include archaeological documents, photographs, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and videotapes.

Archaeological sources include the buildings spread across the country such as the India Gate, Gateway of India, Parliament House and the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Original documents such as government orders and official correspondence are other important sources of historical information. These are well preserved in the archives and provide us a first-hand knowledge of events.

Newspapers, magazines, letters and **pamphlets** belonging to the period are also preserved in libraries and archives. They were printed in different languages in different periods of time. Some of these newspapers are printed even today. Letters are also important as they help us understand the prevailing situations from a personal point of view.

We get a detailed idea from **printed books** about the achievements in various fields such as art, literature, science and technology, medicine, etc. Books also tell us about social, economic and political conditions of a period. Biographies and autobiographies give an account of the life and thoughts of great personalities.

Films, photographs and **videotapes** portray lives of famous people and events. The impression left after watching such films or video clippings are of more permanent nature than the events which we see with our own eyes.

Mapping

In order to effectively administer India, the British Government felt the need to map the subcontinent for which they got various surveys Time to Think conducted. They set up at Dehradun, the Survey of India. Elaborate maps were drawn up showing the location of towns and cities with various geographical features, flora, fauna, etc.

Let's Think

How can you differentiate modern history from contemporary history?

Secondary Sources

Secondary sources are documents or recording that involve generalization, analysis, synthesis, interpretation, etc. These include reports, reviews, articles and printed books based on primary sources. The ancient Indian texts were studies and examined by the prominent Indologists such as James Mill, Max Mueller, Vincent Smith who took keen interest in Indian culture. The British tried to understand the Indian traditions, customs and norms through these texts that would help them to rule India efficiently. These colonial writers projected the view that India was a backward country and British rule was a blessing in disguise for India. However, the nationalist writers such as Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

wanted to rediscover Indian's glorious past. Dadabhai Naoroji's *Poverty* and *UnBritish Rule in India,* Jawahar Lal Nehru's *Discovery of India* exposed the negative impact of British rule while highlighting India's glorious past. When the national movement was at its peak, the British tried to suppress the press. However they failed. We will study the history of the last 250-300 years in the subsequent chapters regarded as the 'Modern' period.

Word Treasure

renaissance	:	the period of revival of art and culture
humanism	:	a European intellectual movement which held that though the universe is the creation of God the development and industrialization are the achievements of man.
mechanisation	:	the process of changing from working largely by hand or an animals to doing that work with machinery
archieves	:	a collection of historic documents or records providing information about a place, institution or group of people
rediscover	:	to discover again
glorious	:	famous; renowned

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. In India, the death of ..... is considered to be the beginning of the modern period.

i) Akbar ii) Aurangzeb

iii) Babur iv) Shah Jahan

b. The Turks took control of the overland trade route connecting Europe to the fast in .....

i) AD 1353 ii) AD 1653

iii) AD 1453 iv) AD 1753

c. ..... was the first country to develop the Industrial Revolution.

i) India ii) Pakistan

iii) England iv) America

d. Who established and consolidated the kingdom of Mysore?

i) Hyder Ali ii) Tipu Sultan

iii) Both of them iv) None of them

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2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. Who discovered America?

b. Who discovered a new sea route to India?

c. In which year was the Third Battle of Panipat fought?

d. Mention the time period of three carnatic wars.

e. By whom was 'Poverty' written?

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. Give a brief overview of modern period.

b. Describe Industrial Revolution.

c. Which were known as succession states?

d. Mention the primary sources that give us information about the modern period in Indian history.

HOTS

1. How are primary sources of history different from secondary sources?
2. Why did the British record every aspect of their administration in India?

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. The ..... period witnessed the great voyage of discovery and explorations.

b. The industrial progress began with the mechanisation of the ..... industry.

c. The ..... gained prominence under the Peshwas.

d. ..... sources include the buildings spread across the country.

e. When the national movement was at its peak, the British tried to suppress the ..... .

5. Write whether the following statements are true or false.

a. In Europe, the modern period began around the 16th century. .....

b. The Industrial Revolution in England began in the mid 20th century. .....

c. The Sikhs established their independent state under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. .....

d. The British Government set up the survey of India at Mysore. .....

6. Match the following.

a. Gandhiji	i) explorer
b. Renaissance	ii) Bengal
c. Battle of Plassey	iii) invader
d. Vasco da Gama	iv) Movement
e. Nadir Shah	v) My experiments with Truth

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Value Based Questions

How do you see the changes brought in by the British in India? Mention 3-4 policies introduced by the British which you feel benefitted Indians.

Activity Zone

1. **Organize a Debate**

   How important are dates in History?

2. **Imagine that you are a voyager of the early modern period on a voyage to find new trade routes connecting Europe with Asia. Before undertaking the expedition what, preparations would be done by you? List them.**

FLOW CHART

India in the 18th century

Characteristics of the Period

- The successors of Aurangzeb were weak and incapable rulers
- Many of their provincial kingdoms declared their independence and were named succession states
- Penetration of the European Companies and conflicts among them which included countries like Holland (Dutch), French, Portuguese and the British.
- New regional kingdoms emerged in the mid 18th century in different Parts of India
- The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali weakened the Mughal empire
- The Battle of Plassey and Buxar transformed the nature of the East India Company from trading company to political rulers of India
- The exploitative nature of the company's rule led to growth of a common feeling of hatred for British rule

WHERE, WHEN AND HOW

The main sources for the modern period of Indian history are as follows:

- **Primary sources** and **Secondary sources**

Europe in the 18th century

- The spirit of enquiry, i.e., **Renaissance** took shape of scientific inventors and discoveries which influenced all aspects of human life. A renewal of interest in the life of human beings led to **Humanism**
- The Turkish control over land trade route connecting Europe to the East, forced the Europeans to look for alternative sea mutes to the East. Spanish and Portuguese explorers made their mark in finding navy sea mutes across the globe
- The popular upsurge took the form of revolutions in England, America and France and established the right of the people to participate in their own government
- The Industrial Revolution started in England and spread to other parts of Europe ushering in the beginning of an era of imperialism and colonization

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13 Resources

Key Highlights

- Natural Resources : Types and Development
- Types of Resources
- Conservation of Resources
- Sustainable Development of Resources

Let's Start With

Natural resources are useful raw materials that we get from the Earth. They occur naturally, which means that human cannot make natural resources. Instead, we use and modify natural resources in ways that are beneficial to us. The materials used in human-made objects are natural resources. Ever since the earth was inhabited, humans and other life forms have depended on things that exist freely in nature to survive. These things include water(from seas and fresh water), land, soils, rocks, forests (vegetation),animals (including fish),fossil fuels and minerals. they are called Natural Resources and are the basis of life on earth.

NATURAL RESOURCES: TYPES AND DEVELOPMENT

Anything on earth that is necessary for human survival and satisfies human needs is called a resource. Resources that are drawn from nature and with few modifications are called natural resources. The air we breathe, the water in the rivers and lakes the soil's, minerals are all natural resources. Natural resources are not very useful in raw form. They acquire value when they are processed to meet the day-to-day needs of humans. Soil is ploughed and replenished with nutrients for growing crops; rain water is harnessed by building powerhouses for generating electricity. In fact, even humans are called a resource because by developing human skills, other humans can be benefited when resources are developed. They have utility and they function for satisfying human and social needs. There are also manmade resources such as buildings, bridges, canals, houses, factories, etc.

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TYPES OF RESOURCES

Resources are generally classified into natural human made and human. On the basis of their stage of development, resources can be classified as—potential, actual and reserve. The resources which exist in nature but have not been put to proper use are called potential resources. For instance, Africa has great potential resources in many of its rivers and waterfalls. However, all rivers have not been utilized fully for navigation or generation of electricity. Potential resources need a detailed survey for estimating their quality and quantity. Only those resources which have been surveyed and assessed for actual use are called actual resources. Their quality and quantity is ascertained on an actual viability. The part of an actual resource which can be developed profitably in the future is called a reserve.

Fact File

The Aral Sea, in former Soviet Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan was once the world's fourth largest lake. It has shrunk by 80% since 1990 and is one of the worst man-made disasters. It was brought about by mismanagement and diversion of waters of two rivers namely Amu Darya and Syr Darya for irrigating cotton fields of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

On the basis of their origin, resources may be classified as—biotic and abiotic.

a) **Biotic resources:** These are derived from plants and animals. They include forest resources, wild and domestic animals, fish and birds.

b) **Abiotic resources:** These are derived from the non-living world, e.g., land, water arid air; mineral and power resources are examples of abiotic resources.

Let's Think

Why is it better to use paper bags than plastic bags?

On the basis of their renewability, resources can be of two types—exhaustible or non-renewable and inexhaustible or renewable.

a) **Exhaustible or non-renewable:** These are resources like minerals and fossil fuels that get exhausted with continuous use and are not easy to replenish. Judicious use of these resources would help make them last longer.

b) **Inexhaustible or renewable:** Resources that can be reproduced, regenerated or renewed within a period of time by physical, mechanical or chemical processes, are renewable resources. Solar energy, soil, water, wind, plants, wildlife and humans fall in this category. They are continuous and always available.

On the basis of their distribution, resources can be of two types—**ubiquitous and localized**.

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a) **Ubiquitous:** Resources that are found everywhere like land and air.

b) **Localized:** Resources which arc found only in certain places, e.g., coal and copper are formed in specific locations only.

All resources, whether natural or human, are not evenly distributed on the earth. Their development, availability and utilization is closely related to:

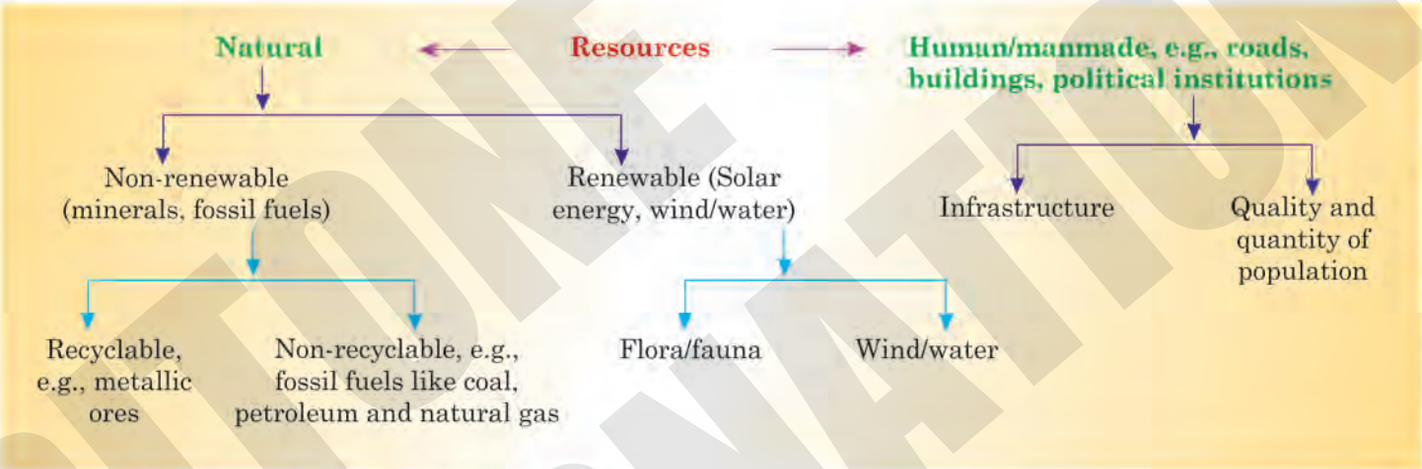
i) the level of technological knowledge of the people of that region

ii) the economic development of that region

iii) the cost involved in exploiting and developing these resources

iv) the availability of a good transport network

v) social and political support in developing the resources



CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

All resources should be used wisely. Not only do we need to assess resources, we should also preserve and protect them, avoiding wastage. The wise use of resources by avoiding misuse is known as **conservation of resources**. Economic development over the last few decades led to greater wealth and hence there has been a rise in consumption levels. Increased population and the rising demand for material goods and comforts has already caused depletion and degradation of many valuable resources. Certain species of plants, birds and animals have become extinct. The quality of air, water and land has been affected badly because of pollution and misuse, abuse and overuse of resources to fulfill human greed. In the name of development, people exploited the available resources thoughtlessly and today, mankind's very own existence is under threat.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

Development is the use of resources and available technology to bring about an increase in the living standards and quality of life of a population. **Sustainable development** means progress without causing damage to the environment. It is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The future of our planet rests on our ability to conserve our resources

EDITONE INTERNATIONAL

by avoiding further damage to the environment and to preserve the vast diversity on earth.

Many natural resources arc exhaustible or available in limited supply. If they are consumed faster than they can be regenerated in nature, they are bound to be depleted or even exhausted. In the interest of sustainable development, it is important that we take steps for using resources judiciously.

Word Treasure

Resources	:	Gifts of nature that are useful for mankind.
Patent	:	It means the exclusive right over any ideas or invention.
Technology	:	It is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.
Stock of resource	:	It is the amount of resource available for WE.

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. Anything that satisfies human needs is called

i) environment ii) a reserve

iii) food iv) a resource

b. Abiotic resources are derived from .....

i) the non-living world ii) plants

iii) animals iv) none of these

c. Bridges, canals, houses and factories are examples of

i) actual resources ii) potential resources

iii) biotic resources iv) man-made resources

d. This is an example of an ubiquitous resource.

i) coal ii) copper

iii) minerals iv) air

e. Which of the following is a human made resource?

i) coal ii) copper

iii) minerals iv) air

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2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. What is sustainable development?

b. What do you mean by Natural and man-made resources?

c. Define potential and actual resources?

d. What is Non-Recyclable Resources?

HOTS

"All resources whether natural or human are not evenly distributed on earth." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. What do you mean by the term resource?

b. Explain sustainable development of resources.

c. Why is conservation of resources an important need?

d. How does a resource become a reserve?

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. Resources that have been surveyed and quantified are ..... resources.

b. Resources are classified as biotic and abiotic on the basis of their ..... .

c. ..... resources are exhaustible.

d. The judicious use of resources and preventing their waste is known as ..... of resources.

e. ..... methods of utilization of resources is needed for sustainable development.

5. Give the correct term for each of the following.

a. Resources derived from the living world .....

b. Resources that can be renewed, reproduced or regenerated .....

c. Ceasing of existence of species from surface of the earth .....

d. Minerals that can generate energy .....

6. Distinguish between the following pairs.

a. Natural and Man-Made resources b. Potential and Actual resources

c. Non-recyclable and recyclable resources

d. Conservation and sustainable development

e. Biotic and Abiotic resources f. Exhaustible and Non-exhaustible resources

Value Based Questions

It is known fact that human beings have exploited nature and her resources for their own benefits. As today's citizen, what do you think of this issue? Do we owe it to the earth that we live on, to ensure that we do no bleed her dry? Express your views in a short paragraph.

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Activity Zone

1. Collect recent information and pictures on conservation of any two resources from the Internet, newspapers, etc. Try to organize an exhibition on 'Conservation of Resources' in your school. Ideally, you should select issues/topics of concern to your locality/city/state.
2. Resources in Everyday Life.

   Make a list of 20 items of daily use at home and in school. Now, try to find out the various sources from where they are obtained and write the list as follows :

Item	Source	Biotic/Abiotic
a) Cornflakes	Biotic	Maize
b) Table	Wood from teak tree	Biotic
c) Talcum powder	Chalk	Abiotic

FLOW CHART

NATURAL RESOURCES

Types and development

- Anything that is necessary for human survival and satisfies human needs is called a resource; natural resources acquire value when they are processed to meet the day to-day needs of humans.
- Humans are called a resource because by developing human skills, other humans can be benefitted and resources can be developed.
- There are also man-made resources such as buildings, bridges, canals, houses, factories, etc.

Conservation Of Resources

- The wise use of resources by avoiding misuse is known as conservation of resources.
- Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- Steps need to be taken for judicious use of resources; involves preventing wastage of resources, preventing pollution and preserving the biological diversity on earth.
- Efforts need to be taken to reduce our needs, reuse and recycle resources as far as possible.

Types of Resources

- On the basis of their stages of developments resources can be classified into :
  - Potential resources which exist in nature but have not been put to proper use.
  - Actual resources are those resources which have been surveyed and assessed.
  - Reserve are a part of an actual resource which can be developed profitably.
- On the basis of their origin, resources may be classified into :
  - Biotic resources are derived from plants and animals
  - Abiotic resources are derived from the non-living world.
- On the basis of their renewability, resources may be classified into :
  - Exhaustible resources which get exhausted and are not easy to replenish.
  - Inexhaustible resources that can be reproduced, regenerated by physical, mechanical or chemical processes.
- On the basis of their distribution, resources can be classified into:
  - ubiquitous resources that are found everywhere
  - Localized resource which are found only in certain places.
- Availability and utilization of resources depends upon the level of technological of that region, cost of utilization of resources and the existence of a good transport network

EDUTONE INTERNATIONAL

20 Constitution : Its Role

Key Highlights

- Constitution
- Need for the Constitution
- Constitution making– a challenging task
- The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961
- Beginning of a new era
- Framing the Constitution
- Need for Law
- Preamble as the source of vision

Let's Start With

Most of you know that India became independent on August 15, 1947. But do you know why we celebrated Republic Day? January 26, 1950, is the day the Constitution of India came into effect. what was until then known as Union of India officially became the Republic of India. For 66 years now, the Indian Constitution has been the permanent instrument that ensures the working of the government system. The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features. The constitutional head of the Executive of the Union is the President. As per Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the council of the parliament of the union consists of the President and two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). Almost every aspect of our lives is governed by a set of rules.

WHAT IS CONSTITUTION?

The Constitution of a nation is a document which contains people's aspirations, values and ideals. It is considered very sacred. It is also the basis of all the laws according to which the nation is governed. It determines the role and responsibilities of the Central Government, the State Governments and the Local Bodies. It enlists the duties as well as the rights of the people.

There are three parts of the State, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The Legislature creates the laws, the Executive implements them and the Judiciary punishes those who violate the laws.

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BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

26 January 1950 is the red letter day in the history of modern India. On this day, the Constitution of India came into force. From this day onwards, we began to govern ourselves according to the laws made by our elected representatives.

NEED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

Every country needs a Constitution for functioning of its government. The Constitution ensures that the government will not run according to the desire of any individual or a group of people, howsoever powerful they may be.

Before 15 August 1947, our country was governed by rules made by the British rulers. We did not have much power even in matters that immediately affected us. The right to vote was given only to a few selected adults. After independence, it was felt that the then existing laws could not meet our needs. So, a new Constitution was framed for the country.

A republic is different from a nation ruled by a foreign ruler. Now the power of the State vests in the people of India. No other country has any say in the laws that we make for our people. We are bound only by the Constitution. It is, therefore, our duty that we must respect our Constitution and be loyal to it. The Constitution of India has 395 Articles and 12 Schedules. At the time of inception, there were only nine Schedules.

A number of items concerning how we shall be governed are set in form of Articles. The Schedules are statements included in the Constitution to give a clear and detailed meaning to the Articles.

FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of our nation was framed by an assembly of elected representatives. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. The Constituent Assembly came into form soon after and its first meeting held on 9 December 1946. There were 389 elected members in the Constituent Assembly. These members were elected by the members of the provincial assemblies. Most of the members of the Constituent Assembly belonged to the Indian National Congress. There were also some members who belonged to other political parties. The members of the Muslim League did into take part in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly.

The Constituent Assembly had representatives from almost all the political parties, communities and regions of India. It included some of the foremost men and women of India who had distinguished themselves in various walks of life. The best available legal brains in the nation were associated with the framing of the Constitution. The Assembly was fortunate in having in it several prominent political leaders who had for many years fought for the independence of the country. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Azad were some of the great leaders of the Indian National Congress. Renowned persons like Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Frank Anthony

and Sardar Baldev Singh, Dr. H.P. Modi, were associated with the framing of the Constitution even though they were not members of the Indian National Congress. Dr. H.P. Modi and Frank Anthony represented the Parsees and the Anglo-Indians respectively. Constitutional experts like Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, and K. M. Munshi were also members of the Constituent Assembly. The names of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit deserve special mention. The Constituent Assembly was thus representative of all cross-sections of the Indian people.

WORKING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was **unanimously** elected the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was made the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

The first meeting of Constituent Assembly was held on 9 December 1946, in the central hall of the Parliament.

The Drafting Committee studied the Constitutions of a number of countries such as France, Canada, Switzerland, USA, Australia, etc. The committee took their best features and adopted them. It also kept in view Indian's historical and cultural tradition. The best features of the existing constitutions gave our Constitution a unique face.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR
Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution

By February 1948, the Draft Constitution was ready. It was published in the leading newspapers of the country. Suggestions were sought from the people. The Drafting Committee studied the suggestions received and made necessary changes, in the original Draft.

On 4 November 1948, the Draft Constitution was presented to the Constituent Assembly. It was discussed in detail for about a year.

Then on 26 November, 1949, the Constitution was ultimately signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly. However, it came into effect only three months later. There is a historical reason for this. On 26 January in the year 1929 at its Lahore Session, the Indian National Congress had adopted the attainment of 'Purna Swarajya' (Complete Independence) as its final objective.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
The First Prime Minister of India

In remembrance of this historic day, it was decided to enforce the Constitution with effect from 26 January, 1950. For the first time, in the year 1951, elections were held in accordance with the provision of the new Constitution. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the first President of India and Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of the Indian Republic.

CONSTITUTION MAKING —A CHALLENGING TASK

The framing of a Constitution for a nation as big as India was a very difficult and challenging task. There are a number of diversities by way of religions, languages and cultures. Every aspect had to be kept in view while framing the Constitution. While unifying, due care and concern was to be shown to regional aspirations. It took two years, eleven months and eighteen days to finally pass the Constitution. A sum of Rs. 6.4 crores was spent on the Constituent Assembly during that period.

The Constitution proved a success. Whenever necessary, it has been amended in the interest of social justice and harmony.

The word 'Law' is derived from Latin word 'Lag' which means regulate, definite, stable and uniform. A law is equally applicable to all citizens. The rich and the poor are equal in the eyes of law. Law is a set of rules, obeying which helps to maintain harmony in society.

NEED FOR LAW

We need laws for the following reasons :

We need laws to carry our work smoothly.

We need laws for the welfare of individual as well as society.

We need laws for developing good habits and maintaining discipline.

We need laws to get the best out of our resources.

Supreme Court

According to the Indian Constitution, the Central Government is authorised to make laws on 97 subjects. The State Government is empowered to frame laws on 66 subjects and both Governments can frame laws on 47 subjects.

The major subjects on which the Central Government frames laws are: Defence, Citizenship, Railways, Currency, Posts and Telegraphs and any other matter not listed in the category of State Laws and Concurrent Subjects.

The States can frame laws on subjects like Prison, Agriculture, Public, Health and Trade and Commerce within the State.

The Local Bodies can frame laws on Local water supply, Property tax, Local transport and other civic matters.

Meaning of Dowry

Dowry is a gift given by the parents of the bride at the time of the marriage of their daughter to the bridegroom and his family.

Meaning of Dowry as per Law

Gifts demanded by bridegroom or his parents from the parents of the bride at the time of marriage are called dowry. If gift is given voluntarily, it is not considered dowry.

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Evil Aspects of Dowry

- Bridegrooms and the parents do all kind of atrocities when their daughter-in-laws do not bring them the desired amount of dowry.
- The marriage ceremony becomes an occasion for sale and purchase.
- The parents of the daughter have to take debts to arrange for dowry.
- Often parents of the groom use unfair means to get dowry.
- Several girls remain unmarried as their parents are not in a position to arrange the dowry.
- Parents often resort to killing of baby daughters even before their birth.

Let's Think

Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is aimed at providing protection to wife or female live-in partner from violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relative.

THE DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT 1961

The Government of India took a very serious notice of the terrible consequences of the practice of dowry and passed the Dowry Prohibition Act in 1961. Demanding dowry was declared an offence. According to the act, the dowry seeker could be imprisoned for six months or fined upto rupees five thousand. This step did not prove successful.

In case of dowry death, the law provides for imprisonment for over seven years.

In 1983 Dowry Act was amended. According to this amendment, the person, i.e., the husband or the relative of the husband could be punished with life imprisonment with a fine of rupees fifteen thousand.

The laws framed by the Government regarding eliminating dowry have not proved effective. Daily we hear and read news of dowry deaths by various media.

There is an acute need for a strong movement against this evil practice. The sooner this evil practice ends, the better it would be for India's future.

Role of the Constitution in Determining the Legitimacy of the Lau

Democratic States accept the right of the people to express their views on every action of the Government. Law is no exception. The condition is that dissent should be expressed in peaceful manner. Acts of violence must not be resorted to.

Prohibition

Prohibition implies the act of stopping by law the manufacture, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal purposes.

Constitutional Provisions on Prohibition (Article 47 under 'Directive Principles of State Policy): "The State shall try to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purpose of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health".

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The issue of prohibition comes under the authority of the States i.e., the policy related to prohibition is to be followed by States.

Prohibition or Anti-Liquor Campaign

During the freedom struggle, anti-liquor campaigns were launched in different states. Gandhiji in this regard had said, "If I were appointed dictator for one hour for India, the first thing I would do would be to close without compensation all liquor shops."

Consumption of liquor is a grave social evil. Liquor is intoxicating and under its influence, people lose their sense. Quarrels also take place sometimes among people. Consumption of excess liquor is also injurious to health.

THE PROHIBITION OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE (1956)

The Committee gave a number of suggestions. With a view to control the consumption of liquor, some states took some steps but the outcomes were not encouraging.

The State of Gujarat has achieved some success in enforcing the prohibition laws.

On the whole, it is to be said that the policy of prohibition has not been successful. It is a matter of serious concern, that some sections of society which boast of modernization, consider consumption of liquor a 'status symbol'.

Genuine and consistent efforts were required to get rid of social evils like dowry and use of intoxicants. In such issues, government efforts can yield fruitful results only when people are wide awake and cooperate with the government agencies.

PREAMBLE AS THE SOURCE OF VISION

The Preamble of the Constitution : It is the introductory statement that provides briefly the objectives of the Constitution. The Preamble provides guidance to the representatives of the people in their task. It gives expression to aspirations of the Indian people.

Every word of the Preamble has its importance. We must understand the complete meaning of these words and terms used in the Preamble.

We, the People of India : the Preamble of our Constitution commences with the words 'We, the people of India' — it refers that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India. The final source of all power are the people of India.

India is Sovereign : Before independence, we were governed by the laws made by the British rulers. There is no such foreign control over us now. We can frame our laws without any external interference. Our head of the State is the President of India, who is elected and not appointed. The Sovereignty rests in the People of India who are the ultimate masters of their own destiny.

India is Democratic : The great thinker and president of USA, Abraham Lincoln (1861-65 A.D.) defined democracy as the `Government of the People, by the People and for the People'. In our country, it is through our elected representatives that the State policies are made and implemented for the welfare of our people.

Elections are held every five years. The people of India, elect their representatives for the State Assemblies and the Parliament at the Centre. No tax can be levied on any citizen except through the authority of the Parliament, a State legislature or a local body.

India is a Republic : In a Republic system, no external authority has any say in the affairs of the country. Before independence, the Queen or King of Britain happened to be the Constitutional Head of India. But with the introduction of our Constitution, we have become a Republic and our elected representatives in the Parliament and State legislatures have equal freedom.

India is Secular : In India, the laws of the State do not show discrimination for any particular religious group. The freedom to follow a faith of one's choice is guaranteed in the Constitution. In terms of employment, no restrictions can be imposed on the basis of a person's religion.

India is Socialist : Our Constitution aims at establishing a socialist society. The Constitution aims at providing measures through which economic disparities may be diminished. It does not mean that government intends to make the rich people poor. The intention is to raise the standard of living of people who are economically backward. There are special provisions in the Constitution that allow the Government to make legislation for protecting the interests of the weaker sections of the society.

Economic justice is ensured through provisions like minimum wage and equal opportunities for employment in commercial organisations.

Political justice means that there is liberty to have any political views but they must not go against the interest of the nation as a whole. Similarly, there is the freedom to vote for any recognized political party in the country.

Liberty and Equality : The Constitution provides that no citizen shall be deprived of his freedom. There can be no detention without proper authority of law. There is also the freedom of expression and speech. Equal opportunities are ensured to all citizens for their fullest development.

Fraternity : The Constitution intends to promote the feeling of mutual brotherhood among all citizens.

Liberty, Fraternity and Equality are inter-related. It is only when all citizens are free and bound by a feeling of brotherhood that there can be equality.

Similarly, only citizens with equal freedoms and equal rights can have a feeling of brotherhood for each other. Equality before law and a feeling of brotherhood for each other alone, can ensure that there will be real freedom.

The Constitution provides that all men are born equal and free. So it guarantees to them these basic freedoms.

MEANING OF SECULARISM

Secularism denotes equal regard for the religious sentiments of all people. All people

have the freedom to follow any religion in India. Secularism means that all are free to profess or preach the faith of their liking.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Constitution, was of the view that, "Secular does not mean that the State shall not take into consideration the religious sentiments of the people. The Secular State means that the Parliament shall not impose any particular religion upon the people".

Secularism treats all religions on equal footing and accepts freedom of religion.

Secularism believes in religious co-existence and people following different religions can live side by side.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS: SECULARISM IN FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Regarding secularism, the following Articles exist in the Constitution of India :

Article 15 : The State does not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of any religion. All citizens have equal access to shops, tanks, wells and public places.

Article 25 (i) : All citizens are equally free to follow any religion of their choice.

Article 27 : No person can be made to pay any tax for the promotion of any religion.

Article 28 (i) : No religious instruction can be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of state funds.

Article 29 (i) : On religious ground no citizen can be denied admission to any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of state funds.

Article 30 : It gives right to establish educational institutions to religious and linguistic minorities based on religion or language. It also prohibits any discrimination in grant of aid to any educational institutions run by a religious minority.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Part III of the Constitution is devoted to Fundamental Rights. The following Fundamental Rights are guaranteed to all citizens:

Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 17)

Right to Freedom (Articles 19 to 22)

Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 and 24)

Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 and 28)

Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29 to 30)

Right to Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32 and 35)

Right to Education (Articles 2IA) : This Articles was inserted in 2002. The original Article 45 was amended.

Right to Equality : India is a very large country. The people belong to various racial groups and follow different religious faiths. People from many nations came in the past and made India their permanent home. The colour of their skin is not the same but despite all these diversities, a common thread of being an Indian runs through them. Our

Constitution recognizes this and guarantees equality before law to all citizens irrespective of religion, caste, race, sex or place of birth. All citizens have equal access to public places including places of entertainment, hotels, wells, tanks, roads, ghats, bathing etc. No government agency is allowed to discriminate against any citizens in matters of employment. Similarly, while giving admission, school are not allowed to consider the religion or caste of the students. No person can practice untouchability against another citizen. Untouchability has been abolished by Law and anyone practising it can be prosecuted by the court of law and punished with imprisonment upto six months or a fine of Rs.500.

MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES AND THEIR WELFARE

The State Governments have to make a list of certain castes, who were victims of caste system and were considered untouchable in the past.

These castes are generally termed as 'Scheduled Castes'.

In addition to 'Scheduled Castes', there are also certain tribes that are considered as less advanced. These people have remained economically and educationally backward for centuries. They have been referred to as 'Scheduled Tribes'.

The Right to Equality does not prevent the State from making special provisions for the betterment and upliftment of people belonging to 'Scheduled Castes' or 'Scheduled Tribes'. In free India, provisions have been made to give them special support to enable them to come up to the level of the rest of the country, educationally and economically. Certain percentage of seats have been reserved for them in educational institutions as well as in selection for public appointments. These provisions have helped to secure substantial social justice for a large section of our people in accordance with the objectives set out in the Preamble as well as the Directive Principles of State policy.

Right to Freedom : This right is the basis of Indian democracy. It provides for seven freedoms: Freedom of speech and expression.

- Freedom to form unions and associations.
- Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.
- Freedom to move freely all over the county.
- Freedom to settle in any part of the country.
- Freedom to practice any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Citizens can enjoy these freedoms only under certain limits and conditions. In fact, the freedom of speech is meaningful only when no one has the freedom to abuse.

All these freedoms have to be enjoyed with certain restrictions in social interest. We must enjoy our independence in a way that it does not obstruct the freedom of other citizens.

Right against Exploitation : In our society, all sections are not equally in a position to protect their rights. The Constitution provides that human beings cannot be sold as

slaves. The laws of the State protects children below 14 years of age from being employed in hazardous jobs that might have adverse effect on their future growth.

Right to Freedom of Religion : India is a secular state in which all religions are equal before the law. All citizens are free to profess the religion of their choice. They are free to construct places of worship like temples, mosques, gurudwaras and churches etc. Different religious communities can establish their own educational institutions.

Cultural and Educational Rights : India is a vast country having establish varied living styles. The Constitution allows groups of people, howsoever small, to preserve their language and culture.

Minorities based on religion and language have the right to set up and administer educational institutions. The State provides financial assistance to all institutions in an equal manner.

Right to Constitutional Remedies : This is the most important right among the Fundamental Rights. If any citizen feels that his right has been violated by another citizen or even an agency of the government, he or she can approach the High Court and the Supreme Court for seeking justice. These courts can enforce the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Facts File

Fundamental Rights have been borrowed from the constitution of the United States of America.

The constitution was framed by an elected constituent assembly.

The society can take care of the individuals only if the individuals take care of the society.

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Without duties, there would be chaos everywhere. It is possible to enjoy rights only when others are performing their duties. In fact, duties and right go hand in hand. Society works on the principle- "He who takes, gives and he who gives, takes". The society can take care of the individuals only if the individuals takes care of the society.

Article 51 A

Articles 51 A deals with the Fundamental Duties of the citizens. These duties are as follows:

Respect for National Symbols : To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideas and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

Following Noble Ideas : To follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for Independence.

Keeping Sovereignty Intact : To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the nation i.e., India.

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Defending the Nation : To defend the nation and ready to render services when called upon to do so.

Promoting Harmony : To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending linguistic, religious and regional or sectional diversities; to leave out practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Preserving Rich Heritage : To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

Protection Environment : To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, rivers, lakes, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.

Developing Scientific Sprit : To develop humanism, scientific temper and the spirit of inquiry.

Protecting Public Property : To safeguard public property and condemn and avoid violence.

Striving Towards Excellence : To strive towards excellence in all fields of individual and collective activity so that the country constantly rises to higher levels of achievement.

Providing Opportunities for Primary Education : To provide opportunities for education to all children between the age of six and fourteen years.

Word Treasure

local bodies	:	Institutions created to look after civic affairs.
intoxicating	:	A drink that has an hallucinating effect.
monopoly	:	Exclusive or sole possession of some commodity.
preamble	:	Introductory part

Exercises

1. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

a. The Constitution of India came into force on ..... .

i) 15th August ii) 26 January

iii) 26th November iv) 5th September

b. According to which article no person can be made to pay any tax for the promotion of any religion?

i) Article 15 ii) Article 25 (i)

iii) Article 27 iv) Article 30

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c. Who defined 'democracy' as the 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people'?

i) Abraham Lincoln ii) Karl Marx

iii) Mahatma Gandhi iv) Aristotle

d. Which articles come under Right Against Exploitation?

i) Articles 14 to 17 ii) Articles 19 to 22

iii) Articles 23 to 24 iv) Articles 29 to 30

e. There were ..... elected members in the constituent Assembly.

i) 369 ii) 389

iii) 379 iv) 489

f. The first meeting of constituent Assembly was held on ..... .

i) 4 December 1946 ii) 4 November 1948

iii) 9 December 1946 iv) 26 November 1949

g. The ..... provides that no citizen shall be deprived of his freedom.

i) Fundamental rights ii) Fundamental duties

iii) Constitution iv) democracy

2. Write short answer for the following questions.

a. What is contained in the Constitution of a country?

b. What is the meaning of dowry? What are its harmful effects?

c. What are the characteristics of a Republic?

d. Is India a sovereign?

e. Name some persons who played an important role in framing our constitution.

HOTS

1. What steps should we take in case of both man-made and natural disasters?
2. Why is nature one of the biggest source of destruction?

3. Answer the following questions in detail.

a. Why did Constitution come into force from 26 January?

b. Can government action alone eliminate social evils? Answer with suitable examples.

c. What do you mean by secularism?

d. Describe the Dowry prohibition Act 1961.

e. Discuss about the article mention in the constitution of India.

f. What are our fundamental duties?

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4. **Fill in the blanks.**

a. ..... was the last British Viceroy of India.

b. Law is ..... given by superior authority and it must be obeyed.

c. Right to education was inserted in the year ..... .

5. **Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

a. The Legislature implements the law.

b. The Central Government frames Sales Tax Laws.

c. A State is empowered to make law on the defence of the country.

d. People belonging to some religions have special political rights.

6. **Match the columns.**

Column A	Column B
a. 4 November 1948	i) Election to the Constituent Assembly
b. 26 January 1929	ii) Constitution of India came into force
c. July 1946	iii) Purna Swaraj
d. 26 January 1950	iv) Presentation of Draft Constitution to the Constituent Assembly.

Value Based Questions

1. Why do we need laws?
2. Why was the framing of constitution a challenging task for the government?

Activity Zone

Conduct debate on, 'Is law important or necessary for all or not?

FLOW CHART

Constitution

- The Constitution of a nation is a document which contains peoples aspirations.
- It determines the role and responsibilities of the central Government.
- The legislature creates the laws.

Need For the Constitution

- Every country needs a Constitution for functioning of its government.
- Constitution was framed for the Country.
- Constitution of India has 395 Articles and 12 Schedules.

Framing of the Constitution

- The Constitution of our nation was framed by an assembly of elected representatives.
- There are 389 elected members in the Constituent Assembly.
- Most of the members of the Constituent Assembly belonged to the Indian National Congress.

Need For Law

- Needs laws to carry our work smoothly.
- Need laws for the welfare of Individual as well as society.
- Need laws for developing good habits and maintaining discipline.
- Need laws to get the best out of our resources.

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