

**SAMPLE MODULE**

**NEET**  
**Sarthi**  
**KOTA**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS : 9<sup>th</sup>**

The French Revolution  
What is democracy why democracy  
India size and location



*Online Platform  
for  
**NEET, JEE  
& NTSE***

## **NEET SARTHI PRE NURTURE MODULES DETAILS**

<b>SUBJECTS</b>	<b>Class 6</b>	<b>Class 7</b>	<b>Class 8</b>	<b>Class 9</b>	<b>Class 10</b>
Physics	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1
Chemistry	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1
Biology	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1
Maths	Module 1	Module 1 Module 2	Module 1	Module 1 Module 2	Module 1 Module 2
Social Science	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1 Module 2	Module 1 Module 2
Mental Ability	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1 Module 2
<b>Total No. of Modules</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>

## **NEET SARTHI B2B Services**

- (A) Sarthi School Integrated Programme (SSIP)
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  - Classes by Kota based experienced faculties.
  - Special emphasis on NTSE, NEET & JEE (Class 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>).
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- (C) Customised test series (According to your academic calender)
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# Social Science

## PRE-NURTURE DIVISION

### Sample Module English



STUDENT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION: \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_



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***“To succeed in your mission,  
you must have single-minded devotion to your goal.”***



**Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, popularly known as the ‘Missile Man’ of India, was a source of inspiration for tens and thousands of Indians. A league apart, his life philosophy and teachings are not only admired by the older generation, but especially reminisced by young. Kalam’s prodigious rise from Rameswaram, a small but famous pilgrimage town in Tamil Nadu, led him to become one of the world’s most accomplished leaders.

***“All power is within you;  
you can do anything and everything.”***



**Swami Vivekananda**

Swami Vivekananda ji’s original name was Narendranath. He was born on 12th January, 1863 at Kolkata (Swamiji’s Jayanti i.e. birth anniversary is celebrated as the ‘International Youth Day’). Right from childhood, two aspects of his behavior could clearly be noticed. One was his devout and compassionate nature and the other was his readiness to perform any act of courage.

# Chapter-01

## The French Revolution



### OUTLINE:

1.1 Introduction	1.10 France Abolishes Monarchy And Becomes A Republic
1.2 A Glimpse of French Revolution	(A) Revolutionary Wars
1.3 French society during the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	(B) The Jacobins Club
1.4 French society during the Old Regime (before 1789)	(C) Newly Elected Assembly: The Convention
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(B) Contribution of the thinkers	1.14 The Abolition of Slavery
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(A) Assembly of Estate Generals	1.16 Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte
(B) National Assembly and Tennis Court Oath	1.17 The Legacy of the French Revolution
(C) Storming of the Bastille	
(D) End of Privileges	
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### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The French Revolution is known as a landmark in the history of Europe and the world. It gave a serious jolt to the 'ancient regime', a system based on the privileges of nobles, the clergy and the supremacy of monarchy.

### 1.2 A GLIMPSE OF FRENCH REVOLUTION

- On 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789, around 7000 men and women of Paris gathered in front of the town hall. They decided to form a people's militia. They destroyed number of government buildings in search of arms.
- The king ordered his troops to move into the city. Several hundred people stormed the Bastille, the fortress prison of Paris. They hoped to find large quantity of ammunition from the fort. In the armed battle, the commander of the Bastille was killed and seven prisoners were released.
- The Bastille was hated by all French people as it symbolised the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets as souvenir. At the time, people were protesting against the high price of bread.
- Large scale of riot spread in Paris and countryside. All these are beginning of a chain of events which ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

### 1.3 FRENCH SOCIETY DURING THE LATE 18TH CENTURY



**Louis XVI**

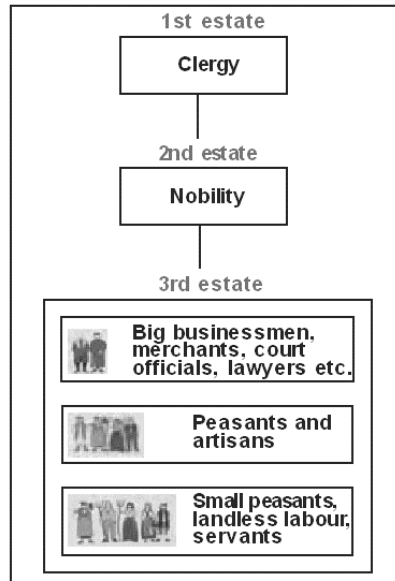
- In 1774, **Louis XVI** of the Bourbon family became the king.
- Louis XVI married to the Austrian princess **Marie Antoinette**.  
When he became the ruler, he found an empty treasury, long years of wars and the extravagant lifestyle had drained the financial resources of France. The cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles also added to the problem.
- Under, Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from their common enemy.
- The war added more than a billion livres to a debt that become more than two billion livres. Lenders, who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10% interest on loans.
- So, the French Government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payment only. To meet its regular expenses, the state was forced to increase taxes.



#### **Points to Ponder**

- Livre** : Unit of currency in France, discontinued in 1794.  
**Clergy** : Group of persons invested with special functions in the church.

**1.4 FRENCH SOCIETY DURING THE OLD REGIME (BEFORE 1789)**



- The Old Regime is generally used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789. Nobles, the clergy and rich men were exempted from paying the taxes.
- French society was divided into three main classes known as estates
- The first estate constituted **the clergy**.
- The second estate constituted **the nobility**.
- The third estate constituted the rest of population.
- The first two estates were the privileged ones exempted from the all taxes, while the third estate had the burden of taxation and few privileges.



The Spider and the Fly. An anonymous etching

**(A) Social Status of the Estates Members**


- Peasants made up about 90% of the population. Only a small number of them owned the land.
- They cultivated 60% of the land, owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate.
- The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth.
- The most important of these was exemption from paying taxes to the state. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges.

**(B) Different Types of Taxes**

- The Church took taxes called **tithes** from the peasants.
- All members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state called **taille**, a direct tax.
- A number of indirect taxes, which were levied on articles of everyday consumption like **salt** or **tobacco**.
- The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the third estate alone.

**1.5 THE STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE**

- The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. This led to a rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand.
- The price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly.
- Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis, something that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime.



**Points to Ponder**

**Subsistence crisis** : An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.  
**Anonymous** : One whose name remains unknown.

**1.6 A GROWING MIDDLE CLASS ENVISAGES AN END TO PRIVILEGES**

- In the past, peasants and workers had participated in revolts against increasing taxes and food scarcity. But they lacked the means and programmes to carry out full-scale measures that would bring about a change in the social and economic order.
- This was left to those groups within the third estate who had become prosperous and had access to education and new ideas.

**(A) Emergence of middle class**

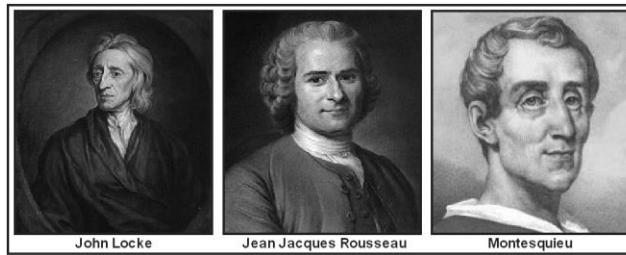
- The 18<sup>th</sup> century, the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society.
- In addition to merchants and manufacturers, the third estate included professions such as lawyers or administrative officials, who were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth but position must depend on his merit.

**(B) Contribution of the thinkers**

- These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all, were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau.
  - (i) John Locke in his book “**Two Treatises of Government**”, criticised the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch.
  - (ii) Rousseau in his book “**The Social Contract**” carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives.
  - (iii) Montesquieu in his book “**The Spirit of the Laws**”, proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.



- The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers.
- The news that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes to be able to meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.



**Philosophers in France**

### 1.7 THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION

- Louis XVI had to increase taxes for several reasons. In France of the Old Regime the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes according to his wish, he had to call a meeting of the Estates General which would then pass his proposals for new taxes.
- The Estates General was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives. The monarch alone could decide when to call a meeting. The last time it was done in 1614.

#### (A) Assembly of Estate Generals

On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes.

- The first and second estates sent 300 representatives each, who were seated in rows facing each other on two sides, while the 600 members of the third estate had to stand at the back.
- Peasants, artisans and women were denied entry and their grievances and demands were listed in some 40,000 letters which the representatives had brought with them.
- Voting in the Estates General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote. This time too, Louis XVI was determined to continue the same practice.
- But members of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole, where each member would have one vote.

#### (B) National Assembly and Tennis Court Oath

- On 20 June, they assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles. They declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch.



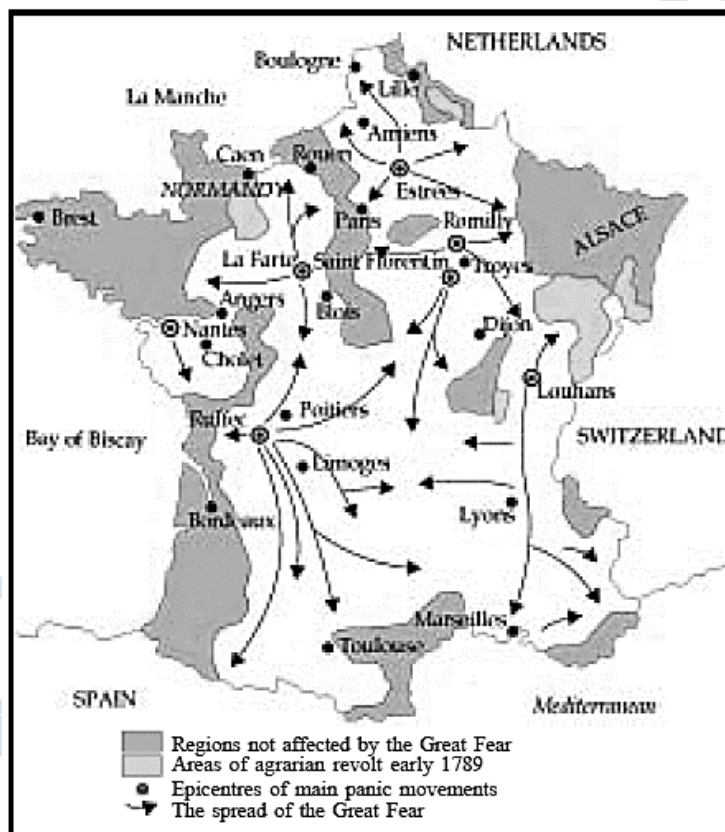
- They were led by **Mirabeau** and **Abbé Sieyès**.
- Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced of the need to do away with a society of feudal privilege.
- **Abbé Sieyès**, originally a **priest**, wrote an influential pamphlet called **What is the Third Estate?**

**(C) Storming of the Bastille**

- While the National Assembly was busy at Versailles drafting a constitution, the rest of France seethed with turmoil.
- A severe winter had meant a bad harvest; the price of bread rose, often bakers exploited the situation and hoarded supplies.
- After spending hours in long queues at the bakery, crowds of angry women stormed into the shops. At the same time, the king ordered troops to move into Paris.
- On 14 July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille. In the countryside rumours spread from village to village that the **lords of the manor** had hired bands of brigands who were on their way to destroy the ripe crops.
- Caught in a frenzy of fear, peasants in several districts seized hoes and pitchforks and attacked **chateaux**.
- They looted hoarded grain and burnt down documents containing records of manorial dues.
- A large number of nobles fled from their homes, many of them migrating to neighbouring countries.

**(D) End of Privileges**

- Louis XVI finally accorded recognition to the National Assembly and accepted the principle that his powers would from now on be checked by a constitution.



**The Spread of The Great Fear**

- On the night of 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes.
- Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges.
- Tithes were abolished and lands owned by the Church were confiscated.
- As a result, the government acquired assets worth at least 2 billion livres.

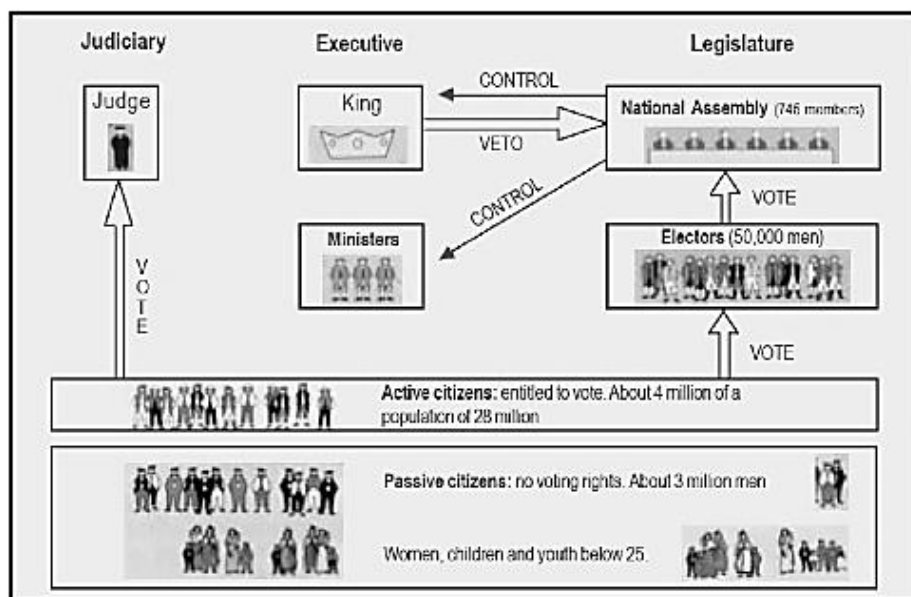
**points to Ponder**

**Chateau** : Castle or stately residence belonging to a king or a nobleman.  
(pl. chateaux)

**Manor** : An estate consisting of the lord's lands and his mansion.

**1.8 FRANCE BECOMES A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY**

- The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch.
- These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions i.e. the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.
- The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected.
- That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the Assembly. Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote.
- Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer’s wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote.
- The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens.



- The Constitution began with a **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**.
- Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as **natural and inalienable rights**, that is, they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away. It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen’s natural rights.

**The Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen**



**The Declaration of the Rights of Man citizen, painted by the artist Le Barbier in 1790**

**1.9 POLITICAL SYMBOLS**

- The majority of men and women in the 18<sup>th</sup> century could not read or write. So, images and symbols were frequently used instead of printed words to communicate important ideas.
- The painting by Le Barbier uses many such symbols to convey the content of the Declaration of Rights.
- Let us try to read these symbols.









<p><b>The broken chain:</b> Chains were used to fetter slaves. A broken chain stands for the act of becoming free.</p> 	<p><b>The bundle of rods or fasces:</b> One rod can be easily broken, but not an entire bundle. Strength lies in unity.</p> 
<p><b>The eye within a triangle radiating light:</b> The all-seeing eye stands for knowledge. The rays of the sun will drive away the clouds of ignorance.</p> 	<p><b>Sceptre:</b> Symbol of royal power.</p> 

Fig. 10 (i): Political Symbols

<p><b>Snake biting its tail to form a ring:</b> Symbol of Eternity. A ring has neither beginning nor end.</p> 	<p><b>Red Phrygian cap:</b> Cap worn by a slave upon becoming free.</p> 
<p><b>The Law Tablet:</b> The law is the same for all, and all are equal before it.</p> 	<p><b>The winged woman:</b> Personification of the law.</p> 

Political Symbols

**1.10 FRANCE ABOLISHES MONARCHY AND BECOMES A REPUBLIC**

- A situation in France continued to be tensed in subsequent years. Even Although Louis XVI had signed the Constitution, he entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia.
- The National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against Prussia and Austria. They saw this as a war of the people against kings and aristocracies all over Europe.
- Among the patriotic songs they sang was the **Marseillaise**, composed by the poet **Roget de L'Isle**. It was sung for the first time by volunteers from Marseilles as they marched into Paris and so got its name.
- The Marseillaise is now the national anthem of France.

**(A) Revolutionary Wars**

- The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people.
- Large sections of the population were convinced that the revolution had to be carried further, as the Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society.
- Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action.
- The most successful of these clubs was that of the **Jacobins**, which got its name from the former convent of St. Jacob in Paris.

**(B) The Jacobins Club**

- The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of society. They included small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers, printers, as well as servants and daily-wage workers.
- Their leader was **Maximilian Robespierre**.
- A large group among the Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers.
- To set themselves apart from the fashionable sections of society, especially nobles, who wore knee breeches.
- These Jacobins came to be known as the **sans-culottes**, literally meaning those **without knee breeches**. Sansculottes men wore in addition the red cap that symbolised liberty.



**A Sans-Culotter Couple**

**(C) Newly Elected Assembly : The Convention**

- In the summer of 1792, the Jacobins planned an insurrection of a large number of Parisians who were angered by the short supplies and high prices of food.
- On the morning of August 10, they stormed the Palace of the Tuileries, massacred the king's guards and held the king himself as hostage for several hours. The Assembly voted to imprison the royal family.
- Elections were held and now all men of 21 years and above, regardless of wealth, got the right to vote. The newly elected assembly was called the **Convention**.
- On 21 September 1792, it abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic. There is no hereditary monarchy.
- Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court on the charge of treason.
- On 21 January, 1793 he was executed publicly at the **Place de la Concorde**. The queen **Marie Antoinette** met with the same fate shortly after.

**points to Ponder**  
**Convent** : Building belonging to a community devoted to a religious life.  
**Republic** : A form of government where the people elect the government including the head of the government.  
**Treason** : Betrayal of one's country or government.

**1.11 THE REIGN OF TERROR**

- The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the **“Reign of Terror”**. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.
- All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic, ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal.
- The guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after **Dr Guillotin** who invented it.
- Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices.
- Meat and bread were rationed.

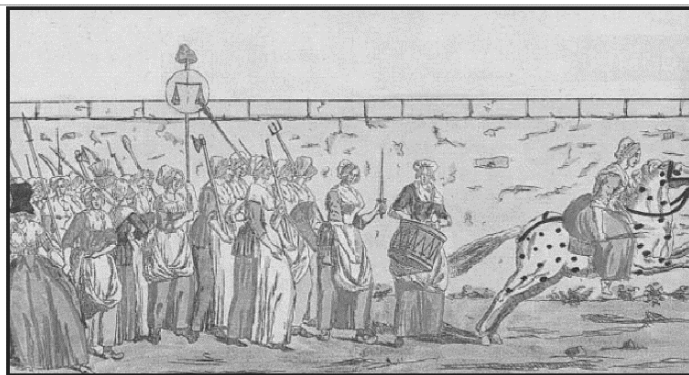
- Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.
- The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the pain d'égalité (equality bread), a loaf made of wholewheat.
- The traditional **Monsieur** (Sir) and **Madame** (Madam), all French men and women were henceforth **Citoyen** and **Citoyenne** (Citizen).
- Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.
- Robespierre pursued his policies so adamantly that his supporters in the end left him.
- Finally, he was convicted by a court in July 1794, arrested and on the next day sent to the guillotine.

### 1.12 A DIRECTORY RULES FRANCE

- After the fall of the Jacobin government wealthier middle classes to seize power.
- A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils, who appointed a **Directory**, an executive made up of five members.
- The Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, **Napoleon Bonaparte**.

### 1.13 DID WOMEN HAVE A REVOLUTION

- Women were active participants in the events which brought about so many important changes in French society.
- Most women of the third estate had to work for a living and their occupation includes seamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits and vegetables at the market, or were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people. Most women did not have access to education or job training.



**Parisian Women on their way to Versailles.**

- Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them.
- Working women had also to care for their families, that is, cook, fetch water, queue up for bread and look after the children. Their wages were lower than those of men.

#### **(A) Women in France**

- To discuss and voice their interests women started their own political clubs and newspapers. About sixty women clubs came up in different French cities.
- **The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women** was the most famous of them.
- One of their main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men.
- Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office.

**(B) Some Laws were Passed to Improve Women Lives**

- Schooling was made compulsory for all girls.
- Women could now train for jobs, could become artists or run small businesses.
- Women could no longer be forced into marriages by their fathers, they could marry at will.
- Marriage was made into a contract entered into freely and registered under civil law.
- Divorce was made legal, and could be applied for by both women and men.
- Women's struggle for equal political rights was continued through the next two hundred years in many countries of the world.
- During the Reign of Terror, the new government issued laws ordering closure of women's clubs and banning their political activities.
- Many prominent women were arrested and a number of them executed.
- The fight for the vote was carried out through an international suffrage movement during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

**1.14 THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY**

- The greatest social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.
- The colonies in the Caribbean-Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands meant a shortage of labour on the plantations. So, this was met by a triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas.
- The slave trade began in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast, where they bought slaves from local chieftains.
- Branded and shackled, the slaves were packed tightly into ships for the three-month long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean.
- There they were sold to plantation owners. The exploitation of slave labour made it possible to meet the growing demand in European markets for sugar, coffee, and indigo.
- Port cities like **Bordeaux** and **Nantes** owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.
- Throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century there was little criticism of slavery in France.
- The National Assembly held long debates about whether the rights of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But it did not pass any laws, fearing opposition from businessmen whose incomes depended on the slave trade.
- It was finally the Convention which in 1794 legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions. But 10 years later, Napoleon reintroduced slavery.
- Plantation owners understood their freedom as including the right to enslave African Negroes in pursuit of their economic interests.
- Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848.

**Points to Ponder**

- Negroes** : A term used for the indigenous people of Africa south of the Sahara. It is a derogatory term not in common use any longer.
- Emancipation** : The act of freeing.

### 1.15 THE REVOLUTION AND EVERYDAY LIFE

- After 1789, many such changes in the lives of men, women and children.
- The revolutionary governments took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice.
- One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of censorship.
- In the Old Regime all written material and cultural activities, books, newspapers, plays could be published or performed only after they had been approved by the censors of the king.
- With the abolition of censorship and the rights of Man and Citizen, freedom of speech and expression to be a natural right.
- Newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France from where they travelled rapidly into the countryside. They all described and discussed the events and changes taking place in France.
- Freedom of the press also meant that opposing views of events could be expressed.
- Plays, songs and festive processions attracted large numbers of people. This was one way they could grasp and identify with ideas such as liberty or justice.

### 1.16 RISE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

- In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France. He set out to conquer neighbouring European countries, dispossessing dynasties and creating kingdoms where he placed members of his family.
- Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system.
- Initially, many saw Napoleon as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people. But soon the Napoleonic armies came to be viewed everywhere as an invading force.
- He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815. Many of his measures that carried the revolutionary ideas of liberty and modern laws to other parts of Europe had an impact on people long after Napoleon had left.



**Napoleon crossing the Alps,**

### 1.17 THE LEGACY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, where feudal systems were abolished.
- Colonised peoples reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to create a sovereign nation state.
- Tipu Sultan and Rammohan Roy are two examples of individuals who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France.



## NCERT QUESTION WITH SOLUTIONS

**Q.1** Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

**Ans.** Following are some of the causes which had a cumulative effect to result in revolution in France:

- (a) The war with Britain for an independent America: This war led to mounting debt on the French monarchy. This necessitated imposition of new taxes on the public.
- (b) Privilege based on birth: People got privileges and position based on their lineage and not on their merit. This led to resentment among common people.
- (c) Concentration of power among the privileged: People belonging to the first and second estate had all the power and money. Masses were at the mercy of this privileged class.
- (d) Subsistence Crisis: Rising population and less grain production resulted in demand supply gap of bread, which was the staple diet. Wages did not keep pace with rising prices. It was becoming difficult for people.
- (e) Growing Middle Class: Because of increased overseas trade a new class emerged. This class was wealthy not because of birth but because of its ability to utilize opportunities. People of the middle class started raising their voice for an end to privileges based on lineage.

All of this led to a general sense of resentment among people. Certain thinkers of the period spread awareness through various media. Some from the privileged classes also advocated a switch to democracy. So, finally there was revolution in France.

**Q.2** Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?

**Ans.** Peasants and artisans of French society benefited from the revolution. Clergy, nobles and church had to relinquish power. It is obvious that those who had to forego power and privileges would have been disappointed. People from the first and the second estate must have been a disappointed lot.

**Q.3** Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

**Ans.** The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished. Further these ideas spread to different colonies of the European nations. Colonised people interpreted and moulded these ideas according to respective needs. This was probably like seed for an end of colonization in many countries. By the mid of 20<sup>th</sup> century major part of the world adopted democracy as the preferred mode of rule and the French Revolution can be termed as the initiation point for this development.

**Q.4** Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

**Ans.** The following fundamental rights, given in the Indian constitution can be traced to the French Revolution:  
- The right to equality - The right to freedom of speech and expression - The right to freedom from exploitation - The right to constitutional remedies

**Q.5** Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain.

**Ans.** The major contradiction in the message of universal rights as per the French Constitution of 1791 was the total ignorance of women. All rights were given to men. Apart from that the presence of huge number of people as passive citizens, without voting rights, was like not putting into practice what you preach. In other words it can be said that although the declaration of universal rights was a good starting point but it left much to be desired.

**Q.6** How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?

**Ans.** After France became a republic in 1792, the then ruler, Robespierre, gave more privileges to the wealthier section of society. Further, he was a sort of autocrat himself. This led to reign of terror for the following many years. After Robespierre's rule came to an end a directory was formed to avoid concentration of power in one individual. Members of the directory often fought among themselves leading to total chaos and political instability. This created a political vacuum in France. This was a conducive situation and Napoleon Bonaparte took the reign of power as a military dictator.

**KNOWLEDGE BASKET**

- Q.1** The various groups in French society were known as  
(1) Caster (2) Classes (3) Estates (4) Tribes
- Q.2** What did Louis XVI do, seeing the power of his revolting subjects ?  
(1) He accorded recognition to the National Assembly  
(2) Accepted checks on his powers  
(3) Ordered his army to crush the revolt  
(4) Both (1) and (2)
- Q.3** Peasants made about ..... of the French population at the time of revolution.  
(1) 70% (2) 80% (3) 50% (4) 90%
- Q.4** The population of France rose from ..... in 1715 to ..... in 1789.  
(1) 20 million to 30 million  
(2) 23 million to 28 million  
(3) 18 million to 24 million  
(4) 13 million to 18 million
- Q.5** From which Palace, king was arrested before being executed ?  
(1) Palace of Versailles (2) Palace of Paris  
(3) Palace of Tuileries (4) Marseilles
- Q.6** Who seized power after the fall of the Jacobin government ?  
(1) Common people  
(2) Descendants of Louis XVI  
(3) Wealthy middle class  
(4) Robespierre's son
- Q.7** The National Assembly completed the drafting of constitution in  
(1) 1791 (2) 1779 (3) 1782 (4) 1792
- Q.8** After signing the constitution the king of France entered into secret negotiations with the  
(1) King of Russia (2) King of England  
(3) King of Prussia (4) King of Italy
- Q.9** France became a republic after abolishing the monarchy on  
(1) 11 Sept, 1792 (2) 1st Sept, 1792  
(3) 21 Sept, 1792 (4) 31 Aug, 1792
- Q.10** Which of the following are the examples of individuals who represented the ideas from revolutionary France ?  
(1) Gandhi and Nehru  
(2) Tilak and Gokhale  
(3) Tipu Sultan and Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(4) Tagore and Vivekananda
- Q.11** Who wrote an influential pamphlet 'What is the third Estate' ?  
(1) Mirabeau (2) Abbe Sieyes  
(3) Jean Paul (4) Olympe de Gouges
- Q.12** Which group of people did not join the Jacobin club ?  
(1) Artisans (2) Shopkeepers  
(3) Daily-wage workers (4) Men with property
- Q.13** According to the new constitution of 1791, the National Assembly was to be  
(1) Elected directly  
(2) Appointed by the king  
(3) Elected indirectly  
(4) A hereditary body
- Q.14** In the war against Prussia and Austria, the army sang which patriotic song ?  
(1) 'Liberty', written by an unknown woman poet  
(2) 'Marseillaise' written by the poet Roget de L'Isle  
(3) 'Viva France' written by a French peasant  
(4) None of the above
- Q.15** A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americas and  
(1) Africa (2) Asia  
(3) Australia (4) None of the above
- Q.16** Who were not considered 'passive citizens' ?  
(1) Women (2) Children  
(3) Non-properties men (4) Wealthy people

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Q.17** In which of the following battles was Napoleon finally defeated ?

- (1) Russia (2) Waterloo  
(3) Versailles (4) Paris

**Q.18** The agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille on

- (1) 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1789 (2) 5<sup>th</sup> May, 1789  
(3) 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1789 (4) 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1789

**Q.19** Louis XVI belonged to which dynasty ?

- (1) Bourbon dynasty (2) Mughal dynasty  
(3) Delhi sultan's (4) None of these

**Q.20** Women of which estate had to work for a living

- (1) First estate (2) Second estate  
(3) Third estate (4) All of the above

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

**Q.1** Louis XVI called together an assembly of the ..... to pass proposals for new taxes.

**Q.2** ..... was born in a noble family.









**Q.3** On 4<sup>th</sup> August 1789, the assembly passed a decree abolishing the ..... of obligations and taxes.

**Q.4** The National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against ..... and .....

**Q.5** Jacobins came to be known as the .....

**MATCH THE COLUMN**

**Q.1** Look at the following symbols. What did they stand for?

(1)		(a)	<b>Red Phrygian cap:</b> Cap worn by a slave upon becoming free.
(2)		(b)	<b>The winged woman:</b> Personification of the law.
(3)		(c)	<b>The Law Tablet:</b> The law is the same for all, and all are equal before it.
(4)		(d)	<b>The bundle of rods or fasces:</b> One rod can be easily broken, but not an entire bundle. Strength lies in unity.
(5)		(e)	<b>Sceptre:</b> Symbol of royal power.
(6)		(f)	<b>The broken chain:</b> Chains were used to fetter slaves. A broken chain stands for the act of becoming free.
(7)		(g)	<b>Snake biting its tail to form a ring:</b> Symbol of Eternity. A ring has neither beginning nor end.
(8)		(h)	<b>The eye within a triangle radiating light:</b> The all-seeing eye stands for knowledge. The rays of the sun will drive away the clouds of ignorance.

**PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS**

**Q.1** When did the French Revolution take place?

[Chandigarh\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2013]

- (1) 1789 (2) 1786 (3) 1795 (4) 1781

**Q.2** The club which was most successful constituted by the men and women of France, after the Constitution of 1791 was

[Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2014]

- (1) Liberty club (2) Zollverein  
(3) Jacobin club (4) Equality club

**Q.3** The great Indians who were influenced by the thoughts of French Revolution were

[Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2014]

- (1) Haider Ali & Tipu Sultan  
(2) Tipu Sultan & Raja Rammohan Roy  
(3) Lala Lajpat Rai & Tilak  
(4) Bahadur Shah Jafar & Laxmibai

**Q.4** The institution like Indian Parliament that was established after the French Revolution in France was

[Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2014]

- (1) Duma (2) Zollverein  
(3) House of Lords (4) National Assembly

**Q.5** "Without Rousseau, the French Revolution would not have taken place", proclaimed by :

[Maharashtra\_NTSE Stage-1\_2014]

- (1) Napoleon Bonaparte  
(2) Mirabo  
(3) Robespierre  
(4) Callone

**Q.6** Which tax on salt was to be paid by the French people? [Maharashtra\_NTSE Stage-1\_2014]

- (1) Crown tax (2) Tally  
(3) Wainstam (4) Gabble

**Q.7** The writer of 'The Social Contract' is

[Rajasthan/NTSE Stage I/2015]

- (1) Rousseau (2) Montesquieu  
(3) Tilak (4) Mirabeau.

**Q.8** Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo in

[Rajasthan/NTSE Stage I/2015]

- (1) 1915 (2) 1825 (3) 1815 (4) 1819

**Q.9** Suffrage Movement was started for :

[Delhi/NTSE Stage I/2014]

- (1) The Right to Vote for Women  
(2) Right to Education  
(3) Food for Poors  
(4) Peasant's Right

**Q.10** Jacobin Club was the most powerful political organization in :

[Delhi/NTSE Stage I/2014]

- (1) Germany (2) Russia  
(3) France (4) Britain

**Q.11** Tithe is [Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2016]

- (1) religious tax (2) implied tax  
(3) taille tax (4) feudal tax.

**Q.12** Match the table I with table II and select the correct response from the options given thereafter

[Haryana\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2015]

Table-I	Table-II
a. Louis XVI became the king of France	i. 1792-93
b. Convocation of Estate General	ii. 1804
c. France became a republic, the king was beheaded	iii. 1774
d. Napoleon became emperor of France	iv. 1789
(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv	(2) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(3) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii	(4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

**Q.13** Match the table I with table II and select the correct response from the options given thereafter

[Haryana\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2015]

Table-I	Table-II
a. Montesquieu	i. Social contract
b. Rousseau	ii. Mein Kampf
c. Karl Marx	iii. Das Capital
d. Adolf Hitler	iv. The spirit of Laws
(1) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii	(2) a-ii, b-i, c-v, d-iii
(3) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii	(4) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

**Q.14** Who introduced the reign of terror?

[Andhra Pradesh\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2015]

- (1) Mirabeau  
(2) Napoleon Bonaparte  
(3) John Locke  
(4) Maximillien Robespierre

**Q.15** Who wrote 'The Spirit of Laws'?

[West Bengal\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2016]

- (1) Adam Smith (2) Rousseau  
(3) Montesquieu (4) Voltaire.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Q.16** What was Bastille?

[Chattisgarh\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2015]

- (1) Fortres of france
- (2) Biggest gym of france
- (3) Biggest theatre of france
- (4) Biggest garden of france.

**Q.17** Which among the following is not correctly matched in relation to the symbols of the French Revolution? [Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2017]

- | (Attribute)                 | (Significance)                |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Broken Chains           | - Being freed                 |
| (2) Breast plate with eagle | - Willingness to make peace   |
| (3) Sceptre                 | - Symbol of royal power       |
| (4) The winged woman        | - Personification of the law. |

**Q.18** Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct code from the following:

[Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2017]

- | List-I   | List-II    |
|--|------------|
| (1) Napleon defeated at Waterloo                         | (i) 1929   |
| (2) Formation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army | (ii) 1919  |
| (3) Formation of Comintern                               | (iii) 1928 |
| (4) Lahore Congress                                      | (iv) 1815  |
| (1) a – iii, b – ii, c – iv, d - i                       |            |
| (2) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d - i                       |            |
| (3) a – i, b – iv, c – ii, d f- iii                      |            |
| (4) a -ii, b – iv, c – i, d- iii                         |            |

**Q.19** Find out the correct explanation

[Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2017]

- (1) Livre: Unit of currency in France, discontinued in 1794
- (2) Clergy: Building belonging to a community devoted to a religious life
- (3) Tithe: Tax to be paid directly to the state
- (4) Taille : A tax levied-by the church.

**Q.20** The writer of 'Declaration of the Right of women and citizen is [Delhi\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2018]

- (1) Olympe de Gouges
- (2) Camille Desmoulins
- (3) Napoleon Bonapart
- (4) Henry Mayhew

**Q.21** Tax levied by the church comprising the agriculture produce was

[Delhi\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2018]

- (1) Livre
- (2) Taille
- (3) Tithe
- (4) Suffrage

**Q.22** Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct code from the following :

[Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2018]

- | List-I                                     | List-II               |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1) Meeting of the Estates General         | (i) 20th June, 1789   |
| (2) Bastille was destroyed on              | (ii) 4th August, 1789 |
| (3) Abolishment of feudal system in France | (iii) 14th July, 1789 |
| (4) Swore of Tennis Court                  | (iv) 5th May, 1789.   |
| (1) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d - iv         |                       |
| (2) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d - i         |                       |
| (3) a – iv, b – i, c – ii, d - iii         |                       |
| (4) a – i, b – iv, c – iii, d - ii         |                       |

**Q.23** What are the National colours of France?

[Delhi\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2019-20]

- (1) Blue-Green-Red
- (2) Green-White-Red
- (3) Green-Yellow-Red
- (4) Blue-White-Red

**Q.24** What model of government did Montesquieu propose in his book 'A spirit of Laws'?

[Haryana\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2019-20]

- (1) To refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute rights of the monarch
- (2) A government based on the social contract between people and their representatives
- (3) Division of powers within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary
- (4) Concentrations of all the powers in the hands of a monarch and his group of loyal people

**Q.25** Who was the ruler of France during the French revolution? [Dehli\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2020-21]

- (1) Louis XV
- (2) Louis XIV
- (3) Louis XX
- (4) Louis XVI

**Q.26** A tax levied by the church, comprising one tenth of the agricultural produce was

[Dehli\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2020-21]

- (1) Livre
- (2) Taille
- (3) Tithe
- (4) None of these

**Q.27** Which famous Revolution took place in the world history in 1789 –

[Dehli\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2020-21]

- (1) Russian Revolution
- (2) American Revolution
- (3) German Revolution
- (4) French Revolution

**ANSWER KEY**

**KNOWLEDGE BASKET**

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	3	4	4	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	1
Que.	16	17	18	19	20										
Ans.	4	2	3	1	3										

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- Q.1 Estates      Q.2 Mirabeau      Q.3 Feudal system      Q.4 Prussia, Austria  
Q.5 Sans-culottes

**MATCH THE COLUMN**

- Q.1 (1) → (f), (2) → (d), (3) → (h), (4) → (e), (5) → (g), (6) → (a), (7) → (c), (8) → (b)

**PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS**

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	1	3	2	4	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	3
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
Ans.	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	4	3	4	3	4			

## Chapter-02

# What is Democracy, Why Democracy



### OUTLINE

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 What is Democracy?
- 3.3 Common Features of Democratic Government & Non-democratic Government
  - (A) Democratic Government
  - (B) Non-democratic Government
- 3.4 A Simple Definition
- 3.5 Features of Democracy
  - (A) Major decisions by elected leaders
  - (B) Free and Fair electoral competition
  - (C) One Person, One Vote, One Value
  - (D) Rule of Law and Respect for Rights
- 3.6 Why Democracy?
  - (A) Arguments Against Democracy
  - (B) Arguments Democracy
- 3.7 Broader Meanings of Democracy

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- Words are used to express certain ideas. But the word "**democracy**" as it is used by political system, seems to express everything or nothing. The difficulty lies in the fact that the term has been understood not only as a form of government but also as an ideal way of life. Today it is seen as the best possible form of governance."
- Some governments as democratic and some as non-democratic. We saw how governments in some of those countries changed from one form to the other.

### 3.2 WHAT IS DEMOCRACY ?

- The word democracy comes from the Greek word **Demokratia**. In Greek '**demos**' means '**people**' and '**kratia**' means '**rule**'. According to Abraham Lincoln, 'Democracy is government of the people, by the people, for the people. **Need of Democracy**

### 3.3 COMMON FEATURES OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT & NON-DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

#### (A) Democratic Government

- Government formed by people's representatives.
- Representatives are elected in a free and fair election.
- Different decisions of the government are taken in an open manner; debate in media, invitation to experts opinion, representations by the common man form a part of decision making process.
- Citizens have a right to oppose and criticise any government action and policy.
- Citizens have a right to protest, as long as the mode of protest is within the boundaries of law.

#### (B) Non-Democratic Government.

- Rule by force, by a person or by a group of persons.
- Non opposition is permitted.
- No criticism of government or the rulers is tolerated.
- Citizens have no rights.
- Citizens cannot resort to any method of protest.

- Q.** This cartoon was drawn when elections were held in Iraq with the presence of US and other foreign powers. What do you think this cartoon is saying? Why is 'democracy' written the way it is?



- A.** Democracy - where fair and free elections must be held - is being forced on Iraq by the US and its allies. There are no 'free' and 'fair' elections. The capital 'M' suggests mockery of democratic norms.



### 3.4 A Simple Definition

- Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. This definition allows us to separate democracy from forms of government that are clearly not democratic. The army rulers of Myanmar are not elected by the people. Those who happen to be in control of the army become the rulers of the country. People have no say in this decision. Dictators like Pinochet are not elected by the people.

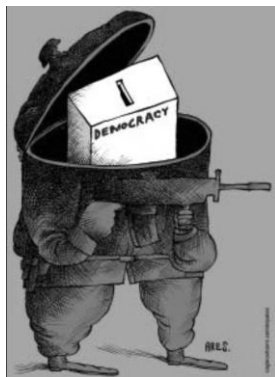
### 3.5 FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY

#### (A) Major decisions by elected leaders

- General Musharraf's rule of Pakistan from 1999 will give us one important feature of democracy.
- In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the '**Chief Executive**' of the country.
- Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a 5 year extension.
- Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a '**Legal Framework Order**' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan.
- According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a **National Security Council** which is dominated by military officers.
- However elected representatives have some powers but the final power rests with military officers and General Musharraf himself.

#### There are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy.

- People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives are not really the rulers.
  - They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rests with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them are elected by the people.
  - This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected.
  - In a democracy, the **final decision making power** must rest with those elected by the people.
- Q. This cartoon was drawn in the context of Latin America. Do you think it applies to the Pakistani situation as well? Think of other countries where this could apply? Does this happen sometimes in our country as well?



- A. The cartoon suggests the scene of both capturing in elections by using arms. This can be applicable to Pakistan. In Pakistan, General Musharraf with the help of army officials controlled the elected representatives. This could be applied to Iraq and China also. Booth capturing by political hooligans happens sometimes in our country also.

**(B) Free and Fair Electoral Competition**

**(i) Case Study of China**

- In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called **Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui** (National People's Congress).
- The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country.
- It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the **Chinese Communist Party**.
- Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03.
- The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

**(ii) Case Study of Mexico**

- Mexico became independent in 1930, it holds elections after every six years to elect its President.
- The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule. But until 2000 every election was won by a party called **PRI** (Institutional Revolutionary Party).
- Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.
- All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI.
- Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticise them. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes.
- The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates.

**(iii) Conclusion of Both the Cases**

- In China, the elections do not offer the people any serious choice. They have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it.
- In the Mexican example, people seemed to really have a choice but in practice they had no choice. There was no way the ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. These are not fair elections.
- Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient. The elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives and it should be possible for people to use this choice to remove the existing rulers, if they wish so.
- So, a democracy must be based on a **free and fair election** where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.

**Q.** Syria is a small west Asian country. The ruling Ba'ath Party and some of its small allies are the only parties allowed in that country. Do you think this cartoon could apply to China or Mexico? What does the crown of leaves on democracy signify?



- A. Yes, this cartoon could be applied to China, because there is one party rule in China. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese democracy. Mexico has a multiparty system. Till 2000, every election was won by the PRI. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. So the cartoon can also be applied to Mexico until the 2000 election. The crown of leaves is similar to the wreath of leaves that was won on somebody's head as a sign of victory in ancient Greece. The cartoon signifies that democracy has won in some of the countries of the world, but it is not accepted by all.

**(C) One Person, One Vote, One Value**

- The struggle for democracy was linked to the demand for universal adult franchise. This principle has now come to be accepted almost all over the world.
  - There are many instances of denial of the equal right to vote.
    - (a) In **Saudi Arabia** women do not have the right to vote.
    - (b) **Estonia** has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.
    - (c) In **Fiji**, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.
  - Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality. That gives us the third feature of democracy: in a democracy, each adult citizen must have **one vote and each vote must have one value**.
- Q. This cartoon is about the Iraqi election held after Saddam Hussain's regime was overthrown. He is shown behind the bars. What is the cartoonist saying here?



- A. The cartoon shows the end of dictatorship in Iraq, where Saddam ruled unchecked. People rejoice at elections being held. But the first cartoon shows that people do not have a real choice. They are forced to vote, by the powerful US and its allies.

**(D) Rule of law and respect for rights**

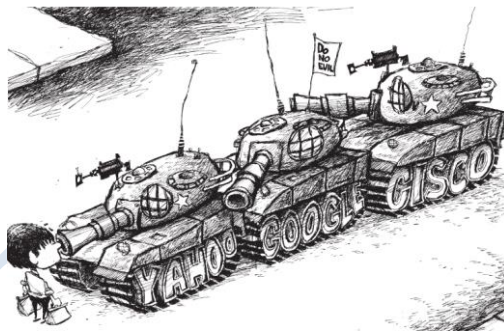
**(i) Case Study of Zimbabwe**

- Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority rule in 1980.
- The country has been ruled by **ZANU-PF**, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, **Robert Mugabe**, has been ruling the country since independence.
- Elections have been held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Mugabe is popular but also uses unfair practices in elections.
- Over the years his government has changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable.
- Opposition party workers are harassed and their meeting disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government are declared illegal.
- There is a law that limits the right to criticise the President. Television and radio are controlled by the government and give only the ruling party's version.
- There are independent newspapers but the government harasses those journalists who go against it.
- The government has ignored some court judgments that went against it and has pressurised judges.

**(ii) Conclusion of Zimbabwe**

- The example of Zimbabwe shows that popular approval of the rulers is necessary in a democracy, but it is not sufficient.
- Popular governments can be undemocratic. Popular leaders can be autocratic.
- The state should respect some basic rights of the citizen. They should be free to think, to have opinions, to express these in public, to form associations, to protest and take other political actions.
- Everyone should be equal in the eyes of law. These rights must be protected by an independent judiciary whose orders are obeyed by everyone.
- A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes, simply because it has won an election. It has to respect some basic rules. In particular it has to respect some guarantees to the minorities.
- Every major decision has to go through a series of consultations. Every office bearer has certain rights and responsibilities assigned by the constitution and the law.
- Each of these is accountable not only to the people but also to other independent officials.
- Final feature of democracy: **a democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.**

- Q.** Chinese government blocked free flow of information on the internet by placing restrictions on popular websites like 'Google' and 'Yahoo'. The image of tanks and an unarmed student reminds the reader of another major event in recent Chinese history. Find out about that event.



- A.** The cartoon reminds us of the Massacre in Tiananmen square in 1989. In April 1989, triggered by the death of Hu Yaobang, a liberal reformer, a mass gathering and protests took place in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing. It was largely a student run demonstration which called for economic reform, freedom of the press and political liberalisation. The Chinese Government brutally suppressed the movement, for which it was internationally condemned.

**3.6 WHY DEMOCRACY ?**

**(A) Arguments Against Democracy**

- Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.
- Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
- So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays.
- Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
- Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.
- Ordinary people don't know what is good for them; they should not decide anything.
- Democracy leads to frequent changes in leadership. Sometimes this can set back big decisions and affect the government's efficiency.

**(B) Arguments Democracy**

- Democracy is better than any other form of government in responding to the needs of the people. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people.
- A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.
- Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. Thus, democracy improves the quality of decision-making.
- Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. Different groups can live with one another peacefully. In a diverse country like India, democracy keeps our country together.
- The strongest argument for democracy is that it enhances the dignity of citizens.
- Democracy is based on the principle of political equality, on recognising that the poorest and the least educated has the same status as the rich and the educated. People are not subjects of a ruler, they are the rulers themselves.
- Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes. There is no form of government who can guarantee no mistakes can be made in a democracy, such mistakes cannot be hidden for long. There is a space for public discussion on the mistakes and there is a room for correction. In a democracy either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed.

**Q.** This cartoon was published in Canada just before its parliamentary elections of 2004. Everyone, including the cartoonist, expected the Liberal party to win once again. When the results came, the Liberal Party lost the elections. Is this cartoon an argument against democracy or for democracy?



**A.** This cartoon is an argument for democracy. In democracy, the voters decide in favour of or against the ruling party. Although the cartoonist expected that the Liberal Party would win, he criticised the Liberal Party, which he could do only in a democracy.

**3.7 BROADER MEANING OF DEMOCRACY**

- In the countries we call democracy, all the people do not rule. A majority is allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people. Even the majority does not rule directly. The majority of people rule through their elected representatives. This become necessary because:
  - (a) Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a collective decision.
  - (b) Even if they could, the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions.
- We can distinguish between democracies and non-democracies. But it does not allow us to distinguish between a democracy and a good democracy. It does not allow us to see the operation of democracy beyond government.

**Decision Making in Democracy**

- A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision. Those who are not powerful have the same say in taking the decision as those who are powerful. This can apply to a government or a family or any other organisation. Thus, democracy is also a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life.
- Sometimes, we use the word democracy not to describe any existing government but to set up an ideal standard that all democracies must aim to become.



**Hidden side of Democracy**

- There can be various ways of taking decisions in a democratic manner, as long as the basic principle of consultation on an equal basis is accepted. The most common form of democracy in today's world is rule through people's elected representatives.
- Every democracy has to try to realise the ideals of a democratic decisionmaking. This cannot be achieved once and for all. This requires a constant effort to save and strengthen democratic forms of decision-making. What we do as citizens can make a difference to making our country more or less democratic. This is the strength and the weakness of democracy: the fate of the country depends not just on what the rulers do, but mainly on what we, as citizens, do.
- This is what distinguished democracy from other governments. Other forms of government like monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule do not require all citizens to take part in politics. In fact, most non-democratic governments would like citizens not to take part in politics. But democracy depends on active political participation by all the citizens. That is why a study of democracy must focus on democratic politics.

**Q.** This famous cartoon by R K Laxman comments on the celebrations of the fifty years of independence. How many images on the wall do you recognize? Do many common people feel the way the common man in this cartoon does?



**A.** The cartoon reflects the opinion of the general public. For fifty years leaders have made promises, made tall claims of achievements - but basic facilities are still denied to the common man - poverty is not eradicated, there is shortage of water, power, shelter, schools, hospitals - the basic necessities of life. The common man is bored by promises which are never fulfilled, actions do not match the promises.

**NCERT QUESTION WITH SOLUTION**

**Q.1** Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries. Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

**(a)** Country A: People who do not accept the country's official religion do not have a right to vote

**Ans.** Undemocratic

**(b)** Country B: The same party has been winning elections for the last twenty years

**Ans.** Undemocratic

**(c)** Country C: Ruling party has lost in the last three elections

**Ans.** Not sure

**(d)** Country D: There is no independent election commission

**Ans.** Democratic

**Q.2** Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries. Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

**(a)** Country P: The parliament cannot pass a law about the army without the consent of the Chief of Army

**Ans.** Democratic

**(b)** Country Q: The parliament cannot pass a law reducing the powers of the judiciary

**Ans.** Democratic

**(c)** Country R: The country's leaders cannot sign any treaty with another country without taking permission from its neighbouring country.

**Ans.** Not sure

**(d)** Country S: All the major economic decisions about the country are taken by officials of the central bank which the ministers cannot change.

**Ans.** Undemocratic

**Q.3** Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy? Why?

- (a) People feel free and equal in a democracy
- (b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others
- (c) Democratic government is more accountable to the people
- (d) Democracies are more prosperous than others

**Ans.** Economic prosperity depends on many factors; like availability of natural resources, quality of human resources, finance, geopolitical scenario, etc. A particular form of government is some role to play, so it cannot be seen as a good argument in favour of democracy.

**Q.4** Each of these statements contains a democratic and an undemocratic element. Write out the two separately for each statement.

**(a)** A minister said that some laws have to be passed by the parliament in order to conform to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation.

**Ans.** The fact that the laws need to be passed by the parliament is democratic, while conformation to the WTO regulations is undemocratic.

**(b)** The Election Commission ordered re-polling in a constituency where large scale rigging was reported.

**Ans.** Re-polling is democratic, while rigging is undemocratic.

**(c)** Women's representation in the parliament has never reached 10 per cent. This led women's organisations to demand one-third seats for women.

**Ans.** Poor level of women's representation is undemocratic, while the demand for onethird seats is democratic.

**Q.5** Which of these is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country?

- (a) Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.
- (b) Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country.
- (c) Government fears its defeat in the next elections.
- (d) People are free to believe in and practise any religion.

**Ans.** (d) People are free to believe in and practise any religion

**Q.6** There are 40 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need. Which of these is not a democratic method?

- (a) Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is part of right to life.
- (b) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties.
- (c) Organising public meetings against government's policies.
- (d) Paying money to government officials to get water.

**Ans.** (d) Paying money to government officials to get water.

**Q.7** Write a response to the following arguments against democracy:

**(a)** Army is the most disciplined and corruption-free organisation in the country. Therefore army should rule the country.

**Ans.** Army officers are not elected by people and hence an army rule would be undemocratic.

**(b)** Rule of the majority means the rule of ignorant people. What we need is the rule of the wise, even if they are in small numbers.

**Ans.** Democracy is based on the idea of universal adult franchise. Restricting the rulers from a small section comprising of 'wise' people would defeat the purpose of representational democracy.

**(c)** If we want religious leaders to guide us in spiritual matters, why not invite them to guide us in politics as well. The country should be ruled by religious leaders.

**Ans.** Religious leaders are not elected by people and hence a country should not be ruled by religious leaders.

**Q.8** Are the following statements in keeping with democracy as a value? Why?

**(a)** Father to daughter: I don't want to hear your opinion about your marriage. In our family children marry where the parents tell them to.

**Ans.** In this case, the daughter does not have the freedom of choice, hence this is undemocratic.

**(b)** Teacher to student: Don't disturb my concentration by asking me questions in the classroom.

**Ans.** The teacher may be involved in thinking about an important topic and hence is asking the student not to disturb her. It cannot be said with surety whether the teacher's request is democratic or not.

**(c)** Employee to the officer: Our working hours must be reduced according to the law.

**Ans.** The employee is asking for a fundamental right and hence it is democratic.

**Q.9** Consider the following facts about a country and decide if you would call it a democracy. Give reasons to support your decision.

**(a)** All the citizens of the country have right to vote. Elections are held regularly.

**Ans.** Regular elections and universal adult franchise are two important features of a democracy and hence this is a democratic situation.

**(b)** The country took loan from international agencies. One of the conditions for giving loan was that the government would reduce its expenses on education and health.

**Ans.** An international agency should not interfere in the internal matters of a country. Hence this is undemocratic.

**(c)** People speak more than seven languages but education is available only in one language, the language spoken by 52 percent people of that country.

**Ans.** This is an example where majority view is being imposed and hence is undemocratic.

**(d)** Several organisations have given a call for peaceful demonstrations and nationwide strikes in the country to oppose these policies. Government has arrested these leaders.

**Ans.** Democratic government should provide the right to protest. The government is denying such right to its citizens and hence is undemocratic.

**(e)** The government owns the radio and television in the country. All the newspapers have to get permission from the government to publish any news about government's policies and protests.

**Ans.** Freedom of media is very important for a democracy. This is an undemocratic example.



**KNOWLEDGE BASKET**

- Q.1** The word 'Democracy' comes from the Greek word  
(1) Democracia (2) Demokratia  
(3) Demos (4) Kratia
- Q.2** Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?  
(1) Benazir Bhutto (2) Nawaz Sharif  
(3) Pervez Musharraf (4) None of the above
- Q.3** 'One person, one vote' means  
(1) One person is to be voted by all  
(2) One person has one vote and each vote has one value  
(3) A person can vote only once in his life  
(4) Both (1) and (3)
- Q.4** How many members are elected to the National People's Congress from all over China?  
(1) 3050 (2) 3000  
(3) 4000 (4) 2000
- Q.5** Why can the Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though elections are held there?  
(1) Army participates in election  
(2) Government is not accountable to the people  
(3) Some parts of China are not represented at all  
(4) Government is always formed by the Communist Party
- Q.6** Which party always won elections in Mexico since its independence in 1930 until 2000?  
(1) Revolutionary Party  
(2) Mexican Revolutionary Party  
(3) Institutional Revolutionary Party  
(4) Institutional Party
- Q.7** Democracy must be based on  
(1) One-party system  
(2) Free and fair election  
(3) Choice from only the ruling party  
(4) All of the above
- Q.8** When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom?  
(1) 1970, from Black minority rule  
(2) 1880, from White minority rule  
(3) 1980, from Americans  
(4) 1980, from White minority rule
- Q.9** Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who is its ruler?  
(1) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe  
(2) ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda  
(3) Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela  
(4) Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson
- Q.10** Which of these features is/are necessary to provide the basic rights to the citizens?  
(1) Citizens should be free to think  
(2) Should be free to form associations  
(3) Should be free to raise protest  
(4) All of the above
- Q.11** Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?  
(1) Executive (2) Legislature  
(3) Judiciary (4) Police
- Q.12** Some of the drawbacks of democracy is  
(1) Instability and delays  
(2) Corruption and hypocrisy  
(3) Politicians fighting among themselves  
(4) All of the above
- Q.13** In which of these cases can democracy not provides a complete solution?  
(1) Removing poverty completely  
(2) Providing education to all  
(3) Giving jobs to all  
(4) All of the above
- Q.14** In which period did China face one of the worst famines that have occurred in the world?  
(1) 1932-36 (2) 1958-61  
(3) 2001-2002 (4) 2004-2007
- Q.15** A democratic government is better than a non-democratic government because  
(1) It may or may not be accountable  
(2) It always responds to the needs of the people  
(3) It is a more accountable form of government  
(4) None of the above
- Q.16** Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because  
(1) Decisions are taken by educated people  
(2) Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion  
(3) Decisions are taken over a long period of time  
(4) All decisions are approved by judiciary

**Q.17** How does democracy allows us to correct its own mistakes?

- (1) Mistakes are hidden and cannot be corrected
- (2) Re-electing the same government to enable it to correct its mistakes
- (3) The rulers can be changed
- (4) None of the above

**Q.18** The most common form that democracy takes in our time is that of

- (1) Limited democracy
- (2) Representative democracy
- (3) Maximum democracy
- (4) None of the above

**Q.19** Which of these is not a feature of monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule?

- (1) Censorship of press
- (2) No opposition party or parties
- (3) Citizens taking part in politics
- (4) One-man rule

**Q.20** Why democracy is better than other forms of government?

- (1) It helps in taking right decisions at right time.
- (2) It allows us to correct its own mistakes.
- (3) It guarantees that mistakes cannot be made in democracy.
- (4) None of the Above

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

**Q.1** Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the ..... was based on malpractices and fraud.

**Q.2** ..... has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

**Q.3** In Greek 'demos' means people and 'kratia' means .....

**Q.4** According to ..... Democracy is a rule of the people, for the people and by the people.

**Q.5** Dictators like ..... in Pakistan are not elected by people.

**TRUE / FALSE**

**Q.1** In 2002, General Parvez Musharraf changed his designation from President to Chief Executive and held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension.

**Q.2** In China, Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03.

**Q.3** In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the Indian Fijian is not allowed to vote.

**Q.4** Democracy is better than other forms of government.

**Q.5** Election, a formal decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office.

**CONCEPTUAL**

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

- Q.1** Which party of Zimbabwe helped its country to gain independence ?
- Q.2** Which Pakistani General led a military coup in October 1999 ?
- Q.3** During which period did China record its worst famines in world history ?
- Q.4** Name the famous political party of Mexico.
- Q.5** Which form of Government is present in Fiji ?
- Q.6** On which respect Saudi Arabia is the only country in the world ?
- Q.7** Who all did not accept this referendum of Parvez Musharaff ?
- Q.8** What happened after passing the legal framework order ?
- Q.9** How President of China is elected ?
- Q.10** What do you derive from democratic government like Zimbabwe's ?

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

- Q.1** How can you say that elections in China do not follow democratic methods.

- Q.2** "Democracy provides a method of deal with differences and conflicts." Explain.
- Q.3** Why are China, Estonia and Saudi Arabia not truly democratic countries ? State one reason for each one of them.
- Q.4** Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct own mistakes. Discuss.
- Q.5** Explain the difficulties faced by the people in a non-democratic country ?

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

- Q.1** How can you say that Pakistan was not exercising democracy when General Musharraf was ruling ?
- Q.2** What is the representative democracy ? Discuss its significance in the contemporary world.
- Q.3** "Till 2000 Mexican people seem to have a choice to elect their leader but practically they had no choice." Support this statement with three suitable reasons.
- Q.4** What is the difference between democracy and dictatorship ?
- Q.5** Describe the policy of government in the field of education.

**ANSWER KEY****KNOWLEDGE BASKET**

<b>Que.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	4	1	4	3	4	4	2	3
<b>Que.</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>										
<b>Ans.</b>	2	3	2	3	2										

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

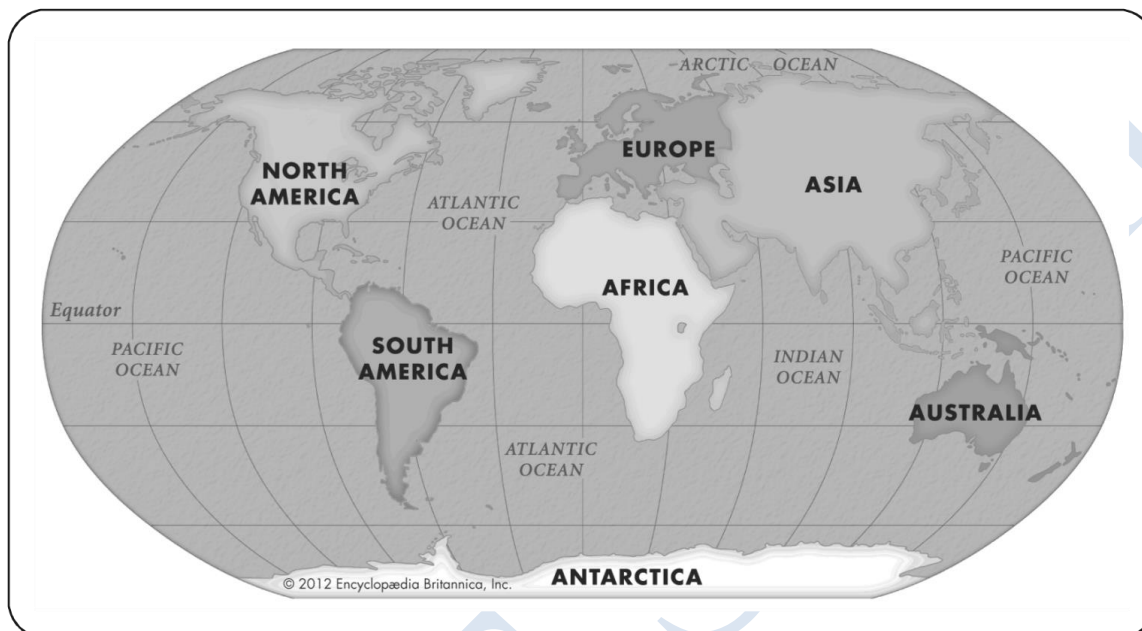
**Q.1** Referendum    **Q.2** Estonia    **Q.3** Rule    **Q.4** Abraham Lincoln  
**Q.5** Pervez Musharraf

**TRUE / FALSE**

**Q.1** False    **Q.2** True    **Q.3** False    **Q.4** True    **Q.5** True

## Chapter-03

### India Size and Location



#### OUTLINE:

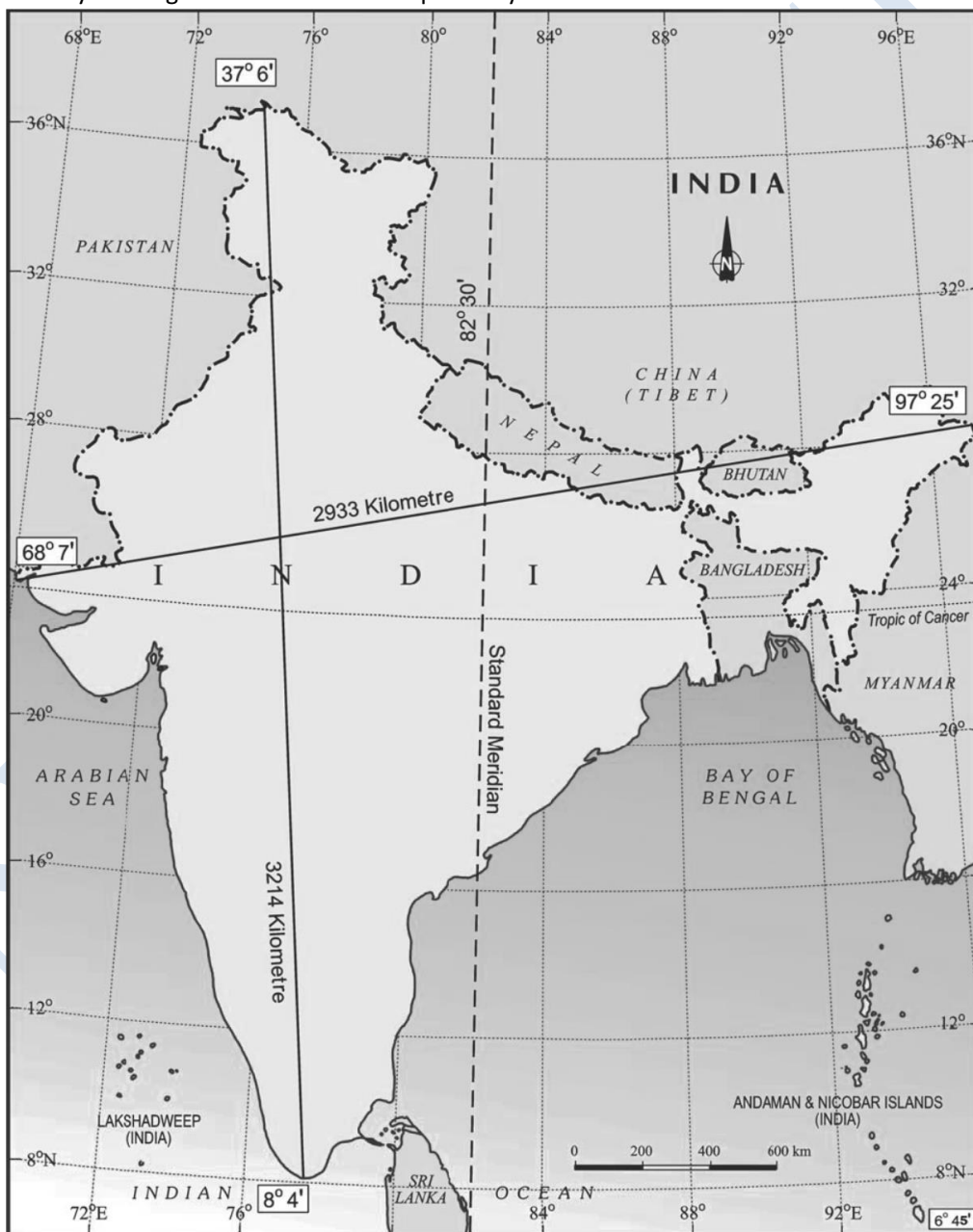
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Location
- 4.3 Size
- 4.4 Extent
- 4.5 Indian Standard Time (IST)
- 4.6 Impact of the Longitudinal Extent of India
- 4.7 Impact of the Latitudinal Extent of India
- 4.8 India and The world
- 4.9 India's Contact with the world
- 4.10 India's Neighbours

**4.1 INTRODUCTION**

- India is one of the ancient civilisations in the world. It has achieved multi-faceted socio-economic progress during the last five decades. It has moved forward displaying remarkable progress in the field of agriculture, industry, technology and overall economic development.
- India has also contributed significantly to the making of world history.
- India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world by area and 2<sup>nd</sup> largest by population.

**4.2 LOCATION**

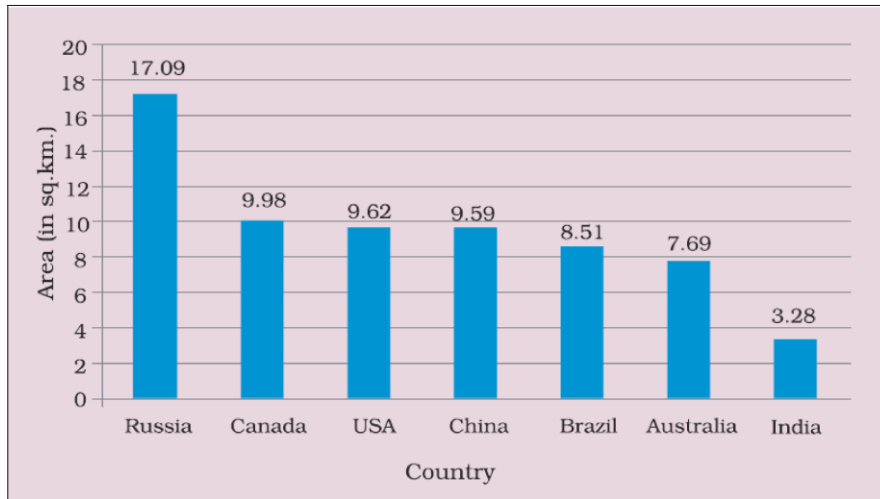
- India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere. The main land extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E.
- The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. It passes through the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.
- To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.



**Location & Extent of India**

**4.3 SIZE**

- The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km.
- India's total area accounts for about 2.4 % of the total geographical area of the world.
- India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km. (Gujarat has a long coastline in India)



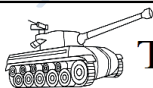
**Seven largest countries of the world**

**4.4 EXTENT**

- India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and north-east. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper, and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.
- The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. The fact is that the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent. The north-south distance is 3,214 km while the east-west distance is 2,933 km.

**4.5 INDIAN STANDARD TIME (IST)**

- There is a time lag of almost two hours between Gujarat in the west and Arunachal Pradesh in the east.
- Hence, time along the **Standard Meridian of India** (82°30' E) passing through **Mirzapur** (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country.
- For convenience, **Indian Standard Time** (IST) is followed as a standard time. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of the day and night, as one moves from south to north.



**Think Tank-1**

- Q. Why 82°30 E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?
- Q. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir ?

#### 4.6 IMPACT OF THE LONGITUDINAL EXTENT OF INDIA

- The earth takes 24 hours to complete the one rotation( $360^\circ$ ) about its axis .It means the earth rotates at the pace of 15 per hour( $360^\circ/24$ ).
- As the longitudinal extent of India is about  $30^\circ$  longitude, the time lag between easternmost and westernmost point of India is of two hours.
- When it is 6.00 a.m. at eastern extremity of India it is still 4.00 a.m. at the westernmost point of india.
- To avoid this time confusion, time along the **Standard Meridian of India** ( $82^\circ30'$  E) passing through **Mirzapur** (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country.
- The latitude with an odd value of  $82^\circ30'$  E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India as
  - (i) It is well divisible by  $7^\circ30'$ , a standard adopted by almost all the countries of the world.
  - (ii) It lies almost in the middle of India, and as such it suits us the most.

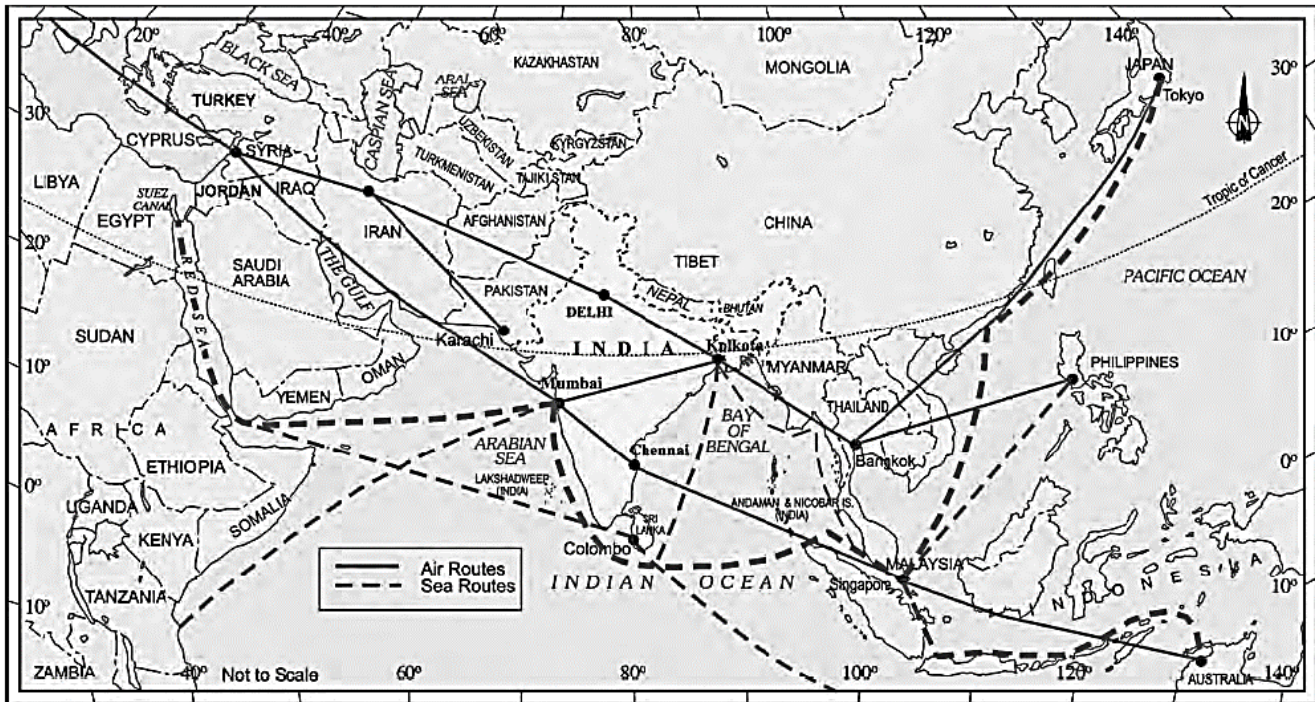
#### 4.7 IMPACT OF THE LATITUDINAL EXTENT OF INDIA

- Kanyakumari is situated near equator. Here days and nights are almost equal,the maximum difference is 45 minutes only.But as we move further towards north or south of the equator,the difference between the length of the day and night becomes progressively increases.
- In North, Kashmir it is as much as 5 hours, as it is far away from the equator.

#### 4.8 INDIA AND THE WORLD

- The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.
- India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.
- The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.
- The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.
- No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.
- Since the opening of the **Suez Canal** in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km.





**India on The International Highway of Trade and Commerce**

#### 4.9 INDIA'S CONTACT WITH THE WORLD

- India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts.
- The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time.
- These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.
- The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world.
- The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.
- On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.
- Before 1947, there were two types of states in India – the Provinces and the Princely states. **Provinces** were ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy. **Princely states** were ruled by local, hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for local autonomy.

#### 4.10 INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

- India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India has 29 states and 7 Union Territories.
- **Telangana** become the 29<sup>th</sup> state of India on 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014 after recognition of Andhra Pradesh.
- India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.
- Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar while Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.
- India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours.



### Think Tank-2

- Q. The number of Union Territories along the western and eastern coasts.
- Q. Area-wise which is the smallest and which is the largest state ?
- Q. The states which do not have an international border or lie on the coast.
- Q. Classify the states into four groups each having common frontiers with (i) Pakistan (ii) China (iii) Myanmar, and (iv) Bangladesh.

**NCERT QUESTION WITH SOLUTION**

**Answer the following questions.**

**Q.1** Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below :

The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

- (a) Rajasthan                      (b) Chhattisgarh  
(c) Orissa                          (d) Tripura

**Ans.** (c) Orissa

**Q.2** The eastern-most longitude of India is

- (a) 97°25'E                      (b) 68°7'E  
(c) 77°6'E                        (d) 82°32'E

**Ans.** (a) 97°25'E

**Q.3** Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with

- (a) China                          (b) Bhutan  
(c) Nepal                         (d) Myanmar

**Ans.** (c) Nepal

**Q.4** If you intend to visit the island Kavaratti during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territory of India you will be going to?

- (a) Puducherry  
(b) Andaman and Nicobar  
(c) Lakshadweep  
(d) Diu and Daman

**Ans.** (c) Lakshadweep

**Q.5** My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

- (a) Bhutan                        (b) Tajikistan  
(c) Myanmar                      (d) Nepal

**Ans.** (b) Tajikistan

**Q.2** Answer the following questions briefly.

- (i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.  
(ii) Name the countries which are larger than India.  
(iii) Which island group of India lies to its south-east?  
(iv) Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

**Ans.** (i) Lakshadweep

(ii) Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia.

(iii) Andaman and Nicobar group of islands.

(iv) Maldives, Sri Lanka.

**Q.3** The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

**Ans.** The longitudinal gap between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat is about 30°. Due to this, there is time lag of about two hours between these states. Since Arunachal Pradesh is in the east hence the sun rises earlier here compared to in Gujarat. The Indian Standard Time is taken from the time of Standard Meridian of India and hence, the watches show the same time in both the states.

**Q.4** The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

**Ans.** The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance because

It has given India a strategic advantage due to the Trans Indian ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia.

This helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with the Southeast and East Asia from the Eastern coast.

The vast coastline and the natural harbours have benefitted India in carrying out trade and commerce with its neighbouring and distant countries.

It has given India a distinct climate than the rest of the Asian Continent.

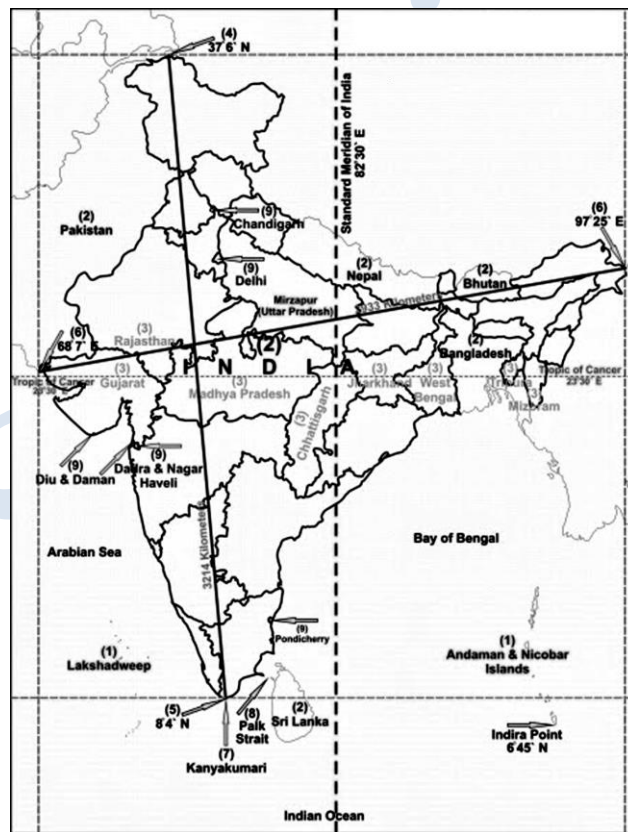
**MAP SKILLS**

**Q.1** Identify the following with the help of map reading.

- (i) The island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
- (ii) The countries constituting Indian Subcontinent.
- (iv) The states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
- (iv) The northernmost latitude in degrees.
- (v) The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees.
- (vi) The eastern and the western most longitudes in degrees.
- (vii) The place situated on the three seas.
- (viii) The strait separating Sri Lanka and India.
- (ix) The Union Territories of India.

- Ans.**
- (i) Andaman and Nicobar & Lakshadweep
  - (ii) Countries which make the Indian subcontinent are Pakistan in the north-west, India at the core, Nepal in the north, Bhutan in the north-east and Bangladesh in the east.
  - (iii) Tropic of Cancer passes through the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.
  - (iv) 37°6' N
  - (v) 8°4' N

- (vi) Western - 68°7' E, Eastern - 97°25' E
- (vii) Kanyakumari
- (viii) The Palk Strait.
- (ix) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry (Pondicherry).



**KNOWLEDGE BASKET**

- Q.1** How many degrees (longitudes) is covered by earth in one hour ?  
(1) 2° (2) 15° (3) 6° (4) 8°
- Q.2** Which triangular shape country lies to the south of the Kanyakumari ?  
(1) Maldives (2) Bangladesh  
(3) Sri Lanka (4) Nepal
- Q.3** Which water body lies to the east of India ?  
(1) Arabian Sea (2) Indian Ocean  
(3) Bay of Bengal (4) Arctic Ocean
- Q.4** In which year the Suez Canal opened ?  
(1) 1869 (2) 1852  
(3) 1830 (4) 1870
- Q.5** Provinces were ruled directly by the  
(1) British officials (2) Local people  
(3) Hereditary rulers (4) None of the above
- Q.6** Which civilisation is one of the oldest civilisations in the world ?  
(1) Egyptian (2) Chinese  
(3) Mesopotamia (4) Indian
- Q.7** What is the length of the land boundary of India?  
(1) 5,200 km (2) 15,200 km  
(3) 45,200 km (4) 52,000 km
- Q.8** From which latitude the Tropic of Cancer passes?  
(1) 20°N (2) 22°N  
(3) 23½°N (4) 24½°N
- Q.9** Which of the following country is not larger than India ?  
(1) Russia (2) USA (3) China (4) France
- Q.10** Which line divides India into approximately two equal parts?  
(1) Tropic of Cancer (2) Equator  
(3) Tropic of Capricorn (4) None of the Above
- Q.11** Which country among the India's neighbours is the smallest?  
(1) Nepal (2) Sri Lanka  
(3) Bhutan (4) Bangladesh
- Q.12** The latitudinal extent of India lies between  
(1) 8° 5' N and 37° 6' N  
(2) 8° 4' N and 27° 6' N  
(3) 8° 4' N and 37° 6' N  
(4) 8° 6' N and 37° 4' N
- Q.13** Which of the following is the oldest route of contact between India and other countries of the world?  
(1) Ocean routes (2) Land routes  
(3) Air routes (4) None of the Above
- Q.14** In which of the following places, would you find the least difference in the duration between day time and night time?  
(1) Kanyakumari (2) Ladakh  
(3) Srinagar (4) None of the above
- Q.15** By which geographical feature is India bounded in the north-west, north and north-east?  
(1) Northern Plains  
(2) Plateaus  
(3) Young Fold Mountains  
(4) Desert
- Q.16** Which is the Eastern most Longitude of India ?  
(1) Guhar Mota (2) Jammu & Kashmir  
(3) Kanyakumari (4) Kibithu
- Q.17** Which geographical feature bounds India's mainland south of 22°N latitude?  
(1) Young Fold Mountains  
(2) Deccan Plateaus  
(3) Thar Desert  
(4) Indian Ocean
- Q.18** The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat. What time will the watch show in Gujarat if it is 6 am in Arunachal Pradesh?  
(1) 4 am (2) 5 am (3) 6 am (4) 7 am
- Q.19** Which neighbouring country would you reach if you sail across the Palk Strait?  
(1) Bangladesh (2) Maldives  
(3) Myanmar (4) Sri Lanka
- Q.20** Which one of the following straits separates India from Sri Lanka?  
(1) Cook Strait (2) Bass Strait  
(3) Palk Strait (4) Bering Strait

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- Q.1** The land mass of India has an area of ..... million square km.
- Q.2** India is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest country in terms of .....
- Q.3** ..... is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest country in term of area.
- Q.4** ..... were taken from India to different countries.
- Q.5** ..... states were ruled by local rulers.
- Q.6** Indira Point was submerged in under sea water by Tsunami of .....
- Q.7** The length of Indian coastline is .....
- Q.8** ..... has the longest coastline in India.
- Q.9** ..... is situated near equator.
- Q.10** ..... is the imaginary line in India along which time is taken as standard time.

**TRUE/FALSE**

- Q.1** India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.
- Q.2** The land mass of India has an area of 3.64 million sq. km.
- Q.3** Africa is one of the ancient civilisations in the world.
- Q.4** The spices, muslim and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.
- Q.5** The earth takes 24 hours to complete the one rotation (360°) about its orbit.

## CONCEPTUAL

## VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Q.1** Which is the southernmost tip of Indian Union ?
- Q.2** What is the total length of the coastline of the mainland of India including its islands ?
- Q.3** Name the two routes by which India is connected with Europe, North America and South America.
- Q.4** Which Indian states fall on Tropic of Cancer ?
- Q.5** What is the time difference between IST and GMT?
- Q.6** What is the total area of India's landmass ? What percentage of total geographical area of the world does it cover ?
- Q.7** What is the longitude of the westernmost point of India ?
- Q.8** Which neighbouring country is located in the west of India.
- Q.9** Name the countries sharing a land boundary with India.
- Q.10** If you go to Silvassa, which Union Territory will you be in ?

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Q.1** Latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is about  $30^\circ$ . Then why is north-south extent bigger than east-west extent ?
- Q.2** India accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world, but supports the second largest population of the world. What are its implications ?
- Q.3** Just before the Independence, how were the Provinces and States in India organised ?

## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Q.1** Describe how geographical features of India have fostered unity and homogeneity in the Indian society.
- Q.2** Describe the location and size of India in three points each.
- Q.3** Why are days and nights almost of equal duration of Kanyakumari ?

**PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS**

- Q.1** Which state of India does not have common boundary with Myanmar?  
[M.P/NTSE Stage I/2013]  
(1) Meghalaya (2) Tripura  
(3) Nagaland (4) Manipur
- Q.2** Which of the following countries is not in Indian sub-continent?  
[M.P/NTSE Stage I/2013]  
(1) Maldives (2) Pakistan  
(3) Bangladesh (4) Nepal
- Q.3** Areawise what is the position of India in the world  
[M.P/NTSE Stage I/2013]  
(1) Third (2) Fourth (3) Sixth (4) Seventh
- Q.4** Out of the following statements which one is not right about 82°30'E longitude.  
[Haryana\_NTSE\_Stage I\_2013]  
(A) This is the longest meridian passing through India.  
(B) The local time of this meridian is 5.30 hours ahead of greenwich.  
(C) This meridian passes through Andhra Pradesh  
(D) This meridian divides India into two almost equal parts  
(1) A & B (2) B & C  
(3) C & D (4) All the these
- Q.5** In which year the southernmost point of the India union-'Indira Point' submerged under the sea water. [Chandigarh\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2013]  
(1) 2000 (2) 2002 (3) 1998 (4) 2004
- Q.6** In India Tropic of cancer passes through the state of [Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2015]  
(1) Bihar (2) Orissa  
(3) Jharkhand (4) Uttar Pradesh
- Q.7** The southern most point of India is -  
[Uttar Pradesh/NTSE Stage I/2014]  
(1) Kanya Kumari (2) Indira Point  
(3) Point Calimer (4) Rameshwaram
- Q.8** Which one of the following states has the longest coast line —  
[Uttar Pradesh/NTSE Stage I/2014]  
(1) Gujrat (2) Maharastra  
(3) Kerla (4) West Bengal
- Q.9** Name of group of islands of India lying in the Bay of Bengal are :  
[Chhattisgarh/NTSE Stage I/2014]  
(1) Lakshyadweep  
(2) Andman-Nicobar Islands  
(3) Maldives  
(4) Minicoy dweep
- Q.10** Which line of axis divides India into two parts?  
[Chhattisgarh/NTSE Stage I/2014]  
(1) The tropic of cancer  
(2) The tropic of carpicorn  
(3) Equator  
(4) Greenwhich line
- Q.11** Which of the statement is correct with regard to equator ? [Chandigarh/NTSE Stage I/2014]  
(1) It passes through the Northen Hemisphere of India  
(2) It passes through the southrn Hemisphere of India  
(3) It divides India in to two equal halves  
(4) It does not pass through India
- Q.12** Which country has 22nd December is the longest night and the shortest day ?  
[Gujarat/NTSE Stage I/2014]  
(1) Saudi Arabia (2) Australia  
(3) Myanmar (4) Egypt
- Q.13** From where does 0° Longitude - Greenwich line passes?  
[Gujarat/NTSE Stage I/2014]  
(1) France-Japan (2) Germany  
(3) England (4) Brazil
- Q.14** The Meridian Line for Indian standard time is -  
[M.P. NTSE Stage-1\_2013-14]  
(1) 81° 30' E (2) 83° 30' E  
(3) 82°30' E (4) 84° 30' E
- Q.15** Which one of the following cities never gets the vertical rays of the sun ?  
[Karnataka\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2013]  
(1) Bombay (Mumbai)  
(2) Shimla  
(3) Ahmedabad  
(4) Bhopal
- Q.16** India's total area accounts \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the total geographical area of the world.  
[Chandigarh\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2013]  
(1) 5.0 (2) 4.0 (3) 2.4 (4) 2.8



**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Q.17** Which one of the following is the latitudinal extent of India ?

[Andhra Pradesh\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2015]

- (1)  $8^{\circ} 4' N - 32^{\circ} 27' N$  (2)  $8^{\circ} 4' S - 37^{\circ} 6' N$   
(3)  $8^{\circ} 4' N - 37^{\circ} 6' N$  (4)  $68^{\circ} 7' E - 97^{\circ} 25' E E$

**Q.18** The Meridian Line for Indian standard time is -

[MP\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2015]

- (1)  $82^{\circ} 30'E$  (2)  $81^{\circ} 30'E$   
(3)  $83^{\circ} 30'E$  (4)  $84^{\circ} 30'E$

**Q.19** Tropic of cancer does not pass through-

[Chattisgarh\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2015]

- (1) Rajasthan (2) Tripura  
(3) Jharkhand (4) Bihar

**Q.20** Approximately how much is land boundary of India?

[Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2017]

- (1) 15200 km (2) 7516.6 km  
(3) 6100 km (4) 2000 km

**Q.21** The capital of Sikkim is-

[U.P\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2018]

- (1) Agartala (2) Imphal  
(3) Gangtok (4) Itanagar

**Q.22** In which one of the following states the Sun appears the earliest in India.

[U.P\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2018]

- (1) Mizoram (2) Assam  
(3) Arunachal Pradesh (4) Nagaland

**Q.23** Latitudinal extension of India is

[Rajasthan\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2019]

- (1)  $8^{\circ}4'$  Northern latitude to  $37^{\circ}4'$  Northern latitude  
(2)  $8^{\circ}4'$  Northern latitude to  $37^{\circ}6'$  Northern latitude  
(3)  $8^{\circ}2'$  Northern latitude to  $37^{\circ}8'$  Northern latitude  
(4)  $8^{\circ}5'$  Northern latitude to  $37^{\circ}5'$  Northern latitude

**Q.24** Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

[Delhi\_NTSE\_Stage-1\_2019-20]

- (1) Chattisgarh (2) Odisha  
(3) Rajasthan (4) Tripura

**ANSWER KEY**

**Think Tank-1**

- Ans.** 82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India because it is situated in the centre of all longitudes and latitudes in which our country is located.
- Ans.** The difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari because it is near equator. As equator receives the direct Sun rays, there won't be hardly any difference between the day & night. But the Kashmir is far away from the equator.

**Think Tank-2**

- Ans.** Union Territories on the western coast of India are - Diu and Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Mahe (Puducherry) and Lakshadweep.  
Union Territories on the eastern coast of India are - Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Ans.** Largest State: Rajasthan  
Smallest State: Goa  
The states which do not have an international border or lie on the coast.
- Ans.** Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Telangana.
- Ans.** (i) States having common frontiers with Pakistan are Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat.  
(ii) States having common frontiers with China are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.  
(iii) States having common frontiers with Myanmar are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram.  
(iv) States having common frontiers with Bangladesh are Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura.

**KNOWLEDGE BASKET**

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	2	3	3	1	1	4	2	3	4	1	3	3	1	1	3
Que.	16	17	18	19	20										
Ans.	4	4	1	4	3										

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- Q.1** 3.28      **Q.2** Population.      **Q.3** China      **Q.4** Spices, Muslin & Other merchandise  
**Q.5** Princely      **Q.6** 2004      **Q.7** 7516.6 km      **Q.8** Gujarat  
**Q.9** Kanyakumari      **Q.10** Standard Meridian

**TRUE/FALSE**

- Q.1** True      **Q.2** False      **Q.3** False      **Q.4** True      **Q.5** False

**PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS**

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	1	1	4	4	4	3	2	1	2	1	4	4	3	3	2
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
Ans.	3	3	1	4	1	3	3	2	2						

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