

Class 8

Subject - Social Science

(History)

Ch-2

From Trade to Territory The Company Established Power

Ch-3

Ruling the Country Side

(Civics)

Ch-2

Under standing Secularism

Ch-3

Why Do We Need a Parliament

Topic- Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

- ▶ Key terms
- ▶ Define the words
- ▶ Answer in words
- ▶ Answer in one sentences
- ▶ Answer in brief
- ▶ Answer in detail
- ▶ Activity based on chapter

Teaching aids

- ▶ Video
- ▶ PPT
- ▶ Flow chart
- ▶ Flash card

Objectives

In this chapter students will be able to understand about:

- ▶ Farman
Slave
- ▶ Charter
- ▶ Countryside
- ▶ Mahalwari settlement
- ▶ Ryoti
- ▶ Secularism
- ▶ Freedom to interpret

CHAPTER 2

UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM



INTRODUCTION



History provides us with many examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the grounds of religion. You may have read about how Jews were persecuted in Hitler's Germany and how several millions were killed. In all of the above examples, members of one religious community either persecute or discriminate against members of other religious communities.

Continue...



INTRODUCTION



These acts of discrimination take place more easily when one religion is given official recognition by the State at the expense of other religions. Clearly no one would wish to be discriminated against, because of their religion nor dominated by another religion.

In India, can the State discriminate against citizens on the grounds of their religion?



WHAT IS SECULARISM?



The Indian constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices as they interpret these. In keeping with this idea of religious freedom for all, India also adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the State. Secularism refers to this separation of religion from the State.

EXAMPLES OF INDIAN SECULARISM-1

Seemapur, students want to celebrate a religious festival.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL

Sir, there is a big religious festival next month. We've never celebrated it in school. Can we do it this year?

I'm afraid that isn't possible, Rekha. This is a government school. We cannot give importance to any one religion. Private schools may do that. Government schools don't celebrate any religious festivals in the school premises. Most religious festivals are public holidays so that we can celebrate these at home.

I never thought of it this way. I guess we can always celebrate it outside school.

Anyway we were planning to celebrate it in our locality.



EXAMPLES OF INDIAN SECULARISM-2

A group of friends who've recently bought scooters are meeting to go for a ride together.

Hey, I hope you have a helmet. You know the law in Delhi requires that you wear one. Why aren't you wearing a helmet? Do you want to be fined?

Don't worry, I will not be fined.

Hey Paramjit! Why won't you be fined?

For Sikhs, wearing a *pugri* is a very important part of our religion. The government cannot force me to wear a helmet.

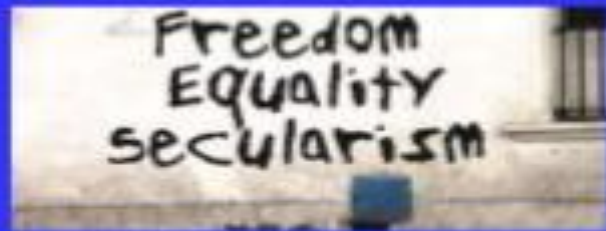


REVIEWS OF BOTH THE EXAMPLES 1 AND 2

The celebration of the religious festival within the school would have been a violation of the Government's policy of treating all religions equally. Government schools cannot promote any one religion either in their morning prayers or through religious celebrations. This rule does not apply to private schools.

Paramjit, the Sikh youth, does not have to wear a helmet. This is because the Indian State recognises that wearing a pugri (turban) is central to a Sikh's religious practice and in order not to interfere with this, allows an exception in the law.

IN WHAT WAY IS INDIAN SECULARISM DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF OTHER DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES



The first Amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibits the legislature from making laws “respecting an establishment of religion” or that “prohibit the free exercise of religion”. What is meant by the word ‘establishment’ is that the legislature cannot declare any religion as the official religion. Nor can they give preference to one religion. In the U.S.A. the separation between State and religion means that neither the State nor religion can interfere in the affairs of one another

Continue...

There is one significant way in which Indian secularism differs from the dominant understanding of secularism as practised in the United States of America. This is because unlike the strict separation between religion and the State in American secularism, in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs

Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices in order to **ABOLISH UNTOUCHABILITY**. In Indian secularism, though the State is not strictly separate from religion it does maintain a principled distance vis-à-vis religion. This means that any interference in religion by the State has to be based on the ideals laid out in the Constitution. These ideals serve as the standard through which we can judge whether the State is or is not behaving according to secular Principles.

Preamble

- **WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:
- **JUSTICE**, social, economic and political;
- **LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- **EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity;
- and to promote among them all
- **FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the **unity and integrity** of the Nation;
- **IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY** this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**



HINDUISM
JAINISM
BUDDHISM
SIKHISM
ISLAM
CHRISTIANITY



CHAPTER 03

WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT?



INTRODUCTION

We in India pride ourselves on being a democracy. Here we will try and understand the relation between the ideas of participation in decision making and the need for all democratic governments to have the consent of their citizens.



Continued....

WHY SHOULD PEOPLE DECIDE?



India, as we know, became independent on 15 August 1947. Preceding this was a long and difficult struggle in which many sections of society participated. People from various backgrounds joined the struggle and they were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality and participation in decision making. Under colonial rule, the people had lived in fear of the British government and did not agree with many of the decisions that they took. the British government and make demands.

Continued....

WHY SHOULD PEOPLE DECIDE?



But they faced grave danger if they tried to criticise these decisions. The freedom movement changed this situation. The nationalists began to openly criticise the British government and make demands. As far back as 1885, the Indian National Congress demanded that there be elected members in the Legislature with a right to discuss the budget and ask questions. The Government of India Act 1909, allowed for some elected representation.

Continued....

WHY SHOULD PEOPLE DECIDE?



While these early legislatures under the British government were in response to the growing demands of the nationalists, they did not allow for all adults to vote nor could people participate in decision making. The experience of colonial rule as well as the participation of different people in the struggle for freedom left little doubt in the minds of the nationalists that all persons in independent



Continued....

PEOPLE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES



It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning . The basic idea in this kind of democracy is that the individual or the citizen is the most important person and that in principle the government as well as other public institutions need to have the trust of these citizens .

HOW DOES THE INDIVIDUAL GIVE APPROVAL TO THE GOVERNMENT?



One way of doing so , through elections. People would elect their representatives to the Parliament, then, one group from among these elected representatives forms the government. The Parliament, which is made up of all representatives together, controls and guides the government. In this sense people, through their chosen representatives, form the government and also control it.

THE ROLE OF THE PARLIAMENT

Created after 1947, the Indian Parliament is an expression of the faith that the people of India have in principles of democracy. These are participation by people in the decision-making process and government by consent. The Parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative of the people.

Elections to the Parliament are held in a similar manner as they are for the state legislature.



LOK SABHA

The LOK SABHA is usually elected once every five years. The country is divided into numerous constituencies as shown in the map on page 41. Each of these constituencies elects one person to the Parliament . The candidates who contest elections usually belong to different political parties



Lok Sabha (House of the People), with a total membership of 545, is presided over by the Speaker.

Social science work

From trade to company

The company Establishes power



introduction

Aurangzeb was the last of the Mughal rulers. He established control over a very large part of the territory that is now known as India .After his death in 1707, many Mughal governors and big Zamindars began asserting their authority and establishing regional kingdom .As powerful regional kingdoms emerged in various parts of India , Delhi could no longer function as an effective Centre. By the eighteenth century , however a new political horizon- The British.



eenth
litical

East India company comes east

In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East . This meant that no other trading group in England could compete with East India company. The company did not fear competition from other English trading

companies .Mercantile trading companies in those days made

Profit primarily by excluding competition , so, that they could

buy cheap and sell dear .

By the first time the first English ship sailed down the west coast of Africa , round the cape of good Hope ,and crossed the

Vasco da Gama's First Voyage to India, 1497-99



A COMPTON'S MAP

Sea route to India

EAST INDIA COMPANY BEGINS TRADE IN BENGAL

The first English factory was set near the banks of river Hooghly in 1651. This was the base from which the company traders, known at that time as the “factors”, operated. The factory as the ware house where the goods for export were stored, and it offices where Company official sat. By 1696 it began to building forts around th



How trade led to battles

The early eighteenth century the conflicts between the company and the nawabs of Bengal intensified. After the death of Aurangzeb ,the Bengal nawabs asserted their power and autonomy as other regional power were doing that time .Murshid- Quli -khan , Alivardi khan ,Sirajuddaulah as the nawab of Bengal . Each one of them was a strong ruler .They Refused to grant the company concessions, demand of large tribute for the company's right to trade .The company was also Convinced that to expand trade it had to enlarged its settlement

Battle of Plassey Battle of Plassey was the most decisive war that marked the initiation of British rule in India for the next two centuries. Battle of Plassey or Palashi took place between British East India Company and Nawabs of Bengal and his French allies. The battle occurred on June 23, 1757 at Palashi of Murshidabad District, on the bank of Bhagirathi River. Murshidabad. Siraj-Ud-Daulah. The French East India Company also sent a small army to join Nawabs force against the British .The army commander Mirzafar of Siraj Ud Daulah`s side betrayed in the battle of Plassey and thereby the whole force of Nawab collapsed and as a consequence, the entire province of Bengal came under British. Thus Plassey earns its importance in Indian history as a key factor leading to the ascendance of British rule in India. The Battle of Plassey, also nam



Battle of Plassey

Company officials become "nabobs"

After the battle of Plassey the actual Nawabs of Bengal were

forced to give land and vast sums of money as personal gift

to the company officials. Robert Clive himself amassed a fortune in India. He came to Madras at the age of 18, when he left India his Indian fortune was worth £401,102. When he was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in 1764, he was asked to remove corruption in company administration but he was himself cross-examined in 1772 by the British parliament which was

suspicious of vast wealth. Although he was acquitted, he committed suicide in 1774.

Tipu sultan the tiger of Mysore

Tipu Sultan (20 November 1750 – 4 May 1799), also known as the Tiger of Mysore, was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore from 1782 to 1799, and a scholar, soldier and poet. Tipu was the eldest son of Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore and his wife Fatima Fakhr-un-Nisa, a daughter of Mir Muin-ud-Din, governor of Kadapa. Tipu promoted a more widespread use of Hindustani language in southern India. Tipu introduced a number of administrative innovations, including the introduction of a new coinage, new Mauludi lunisolar calendar [and new land revenue system, and initiated the growth of Mysore silk industry . Tipu expanded the iron-cased Mysorean rockets which he deployed in his resistance against military advances of the British.



Chapter-3

8




RULING THE COUNTRY SIDE



The first English ship sailed towards India on 18th century

Grant of Diwani and Financial Powers

- The East India Company was made the Diwan of Bengal on 12 August 1765; by then Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. Thus, the Company became of the chief financial administrator of the territory of Bengal.
- The Company officials understood one important aspect of expanding their base in India. They understood the importance of those who had ruled the countryside in the past, and had enjoyed authority and prestige. The Company wanted to be careful not to annoy those people.

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- **Growth of Revenue:** Initially, the Company was just interested in collecting revenue so that its trade and other expenses could be financed. But the Company was not interested in setting up any regular system of assessment and collection. The revenue was enough to double the purchase by Company within five years.
 - **Growth of Problems for Common People:** But the Bengal economy was facing a deep crisis. Artisans were being forced to sell their goods to the Company at low prices and hence most of them were deserting their villages. Peasants were not able to pay the dues. Production by artisans declined and farm production also declined. In 1770, a terrible famine hit Bengal. It killed 10 million people.



Robert Clive accepting the Diwani of Bengal

Robert clive

- Robert Clive, 1st Baron Clive also known as Clive of India, Commander-in-Chief of British India, was a British officer and soldier of fortune who established the military and political supremacy of the East India Company in
- Together with Warren Hastings he was one of the key early figures in the creation of British India. He also sat for two boroughs as a Tory Member of Parliament in Great Britain.
- Modern historians have criticised him for atrocities and pillaging of treasures which occurred in Bengal and India due to high taxation he instituted and for the forced cultivation of opium




Permanent Settlement

- The Company had to take some steps to improve agriculture by improving investment in land. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793. According to this, the rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars and were given the responsibility of revenue collection from the peasants. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently and hence the name Permanent Settlement. The Company officials felt that it would ensure a regular flow of revenue. They also felt that this would motivate the zamindars to invest in improving the land. The zamindars would benefit from increased production because the revenue demand would not be increased.

The Problem of Permanent Settlement

- The revenue was fixed at such a high level that the zamindars found it difficult to pay. A zamindar who failed to pay the revenue lost his zamindari. Hence, zamindars were not investing in the improvement of land.
- But the situation changed by the first decade of the nineteenth century. There was price rise and expansion in cultivation. The income of the zamindars increased but it did not result in any gain for the Company because of fixed revenue demand.

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- The zamindars preferred to earn as much profit as they could and seldom bothered about investing in land. They were just happy to lease out the land to tenants.
 - The system was extremely oppressive for the cultivator. He had to pay a high rent to the zamindar but there was no security of his right on the land. Cultivator often had to take loan from the moneylender, to pay rent. Failure of payment of the rental meant eviction for the cultivator from the land.



Sale Room of East India House drawn by Thomas Rowlandson & Augustus Charles Pugin, c.1809

The Munro System

- This system was also known as the ryotwari system. It was first tried on a small scale by Captain Alexander Read. He tried it in some of those areas which were taken over after the defeat of Tipu Sultan. This system was subsequently developed by Thomas Munro. This system was gradually implemented all over south India.
- There were no traditional zamindars in the south. Hence, the settlement had to be directly made with the cultivators (ryot). The ryots had been tilling the land for generations. Their fields were carefully surveyed to make the revenue assessment.

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Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras (1819 -26)

- *Sir Thomas Munro, 1st Baronet KCB (27 May 1761 – 6 July 1827) was a Scottish soldier and colonial administrator. He was an East India Company Army officer and statesman.*
- *He served with his regiment during the hard-fought war against Haidar Ali (1780–1783), serving under his older and distant relation Major Sir Hector Munro, 8th of Novar.*



Crops for Europe

- By the late eighteenth century, the Company was also trying to expand the cultivation of opium and indigo.
- In the subsequent 150 years, the British also persuaded or forced the cultivators to produce other crops; like jute, tea, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and rice; to be supplied to Europe.

Old Court House, Fort William, Calcutta, c1760-1774



High Demand of Indigo

- The tropical climate is good for indigo plantation. By the thirteenth century, Indian indigo was being used in Italy, France and Britain. But the price of indigo was very high and hence a small amount of Indian indigo could reach the European market.
- Woad is another plant which is used for making violet and blue dyes. Woad is a plant of temperate zones and hence was easily available in Europe. Woad was grown in northern Italy, southern France and in parts of Germany and Britain. The woad producers in Europe were worried by the competition from indigo and hence pressurized their governments to ban the import of indigo.

India: A Major Source of Indigo

- The Company looked for ways to expand the area under indigo cultivation in India. From the last decades of the eighteenth century, indigo cultivation in Bengal rapidly expanded. Only about 30% of indigo imported to Britain in 1788 was from India. This figure went up to 95% by 1810.
- Commercial agents and officials of the Company began investing in indigo production to increase their profit. Many Company officials even left their jobs to look after their indigo business. Many people from Scotland and England came to India and became planters; to grab the opportunity. The Company and banks were giving loans for indigo cultivation at that time.



A morris cotton print
late-nineteenth- century
England

A kalamkari print
twentieth century India.



Ryoti System

- Under the ryoti system, indigo cultivation was done by the ryots. The planters made the ryots to sign a contract or an agreement (satta). Sometimes, they pressurized the village headmen to sign the contract on behalf of the ryots. After signing the contract, the ryots got cash advances from the planters. But after taking the loan, the ryot was committed to grow indigo on at least 25% of his land holding. Seeds and drills were provided by the planter. The cultivators prepared the soil, sowed the seed and looked after the crop.
- But the planters bought indigo at low prices and hence the ryots were always in debt trap.

Weekly Test

- ▶ Key words
- ▶ Define the terms
- ▶ Answer in one words
- ▶ Answer in one sentence

Remedial

- ▶ Extra classes to be conducted
- ▶ Additional time to be provided to needy student
- ▶ Show more related examples to make the understand better

Thank you

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The rest of the background is plain white.