

HISTORY**Unit****5****Development of
Education in India****Evaluation****History****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. The word 'Veda' is derived from _____.

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Latin
- c) Prakrit
- d) Pali

[Ans: a) Sanskrit]

2. Which of the following was an important centre for the learning in the ancient period?

- a) Gurukula
- b) Viharas
- c) Palli
- d) All of these

[Ans: a) Gurukula]

3. Nalanda, the oldest university in India was located in

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Bihar
- d) Punjab

[Ans: c) Bihar]

4. When did the UNESCO declare Takshashila as world heritage site?

- a) 1970
- b) 1975
- c) 1980
- d) 1985

[Ans: c) 1980]

5. Which European country were the first to start Modern System of Education in India?

- a) British
- b) Danish
- c) French
- d) Portuguese

[Ans: d) Portuguese]

6. Which of the following Charter Act made a provision for an annual grant one lakhs Rupees for the promotion of Education in India?

- a) Charter Act of 1813
- b) Charter Act of 1833
- c) Charter Act of 1853
- d) Charter Act of 1858

[Ans: a) Charter Act of 1813]

7. Which of the following Commission recommended to constitute the University Grants Commission?

- a) Sergeant Report, 1944 b) Radhakrishnan Commission, 1948
c) Kothari Commission, 1964 d) National Education Policy, 1968

[Ans: b) Radhakrishnan Commission, 1948]

8. In which year the New Education Policy was introduced in India?

- a) 1992 b) 2009
c) 1986 d) 1968

[Ans: c) 1986]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- The word 'Veda' means _____. **[Ans: knowledge]**
- Taxila ruins were discovered by _____. **[Ans: Alexander Cunningham]**
- _____ was the first ruler to establish a *madrasa* at Delhi. **[Ans: Iltutmish]**
- The New Education Policy was revised in _____. **[Ans: 1992]**
- _____ is the primary vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right to Education Act of (RTE) 2009. **[Ans: SSA]**
- Mid-day meal program was introduced in schools in _____. **[Ans: 1956]**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I - Tsing | - | a. Saraswathi mahal |
| 2. Francis Xavier | - | b. Magnacarta of Indian Education |
| 3. Wood's Despatch | - | c. Western Education in Madras |
| 4. Sarafoji II | - | d. University at Kochin |
| 5. Sir Thomas Munroe | - | e. Chinese scholar |

[Ans: 1.e 2.d 3.b 4.a 5.c]

IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE.

- The writings of Charaka and Sushruta were the sources of learning of medicine. **[Ans: True]**
- Temples were the centers of learning and played an active role in the promotion of knowledge. **[Ans: True]**
- The Jataka tales tell us that the kings and society took an active interest in promoting education. **[Ans: True]**

4. Women education in India was not prevalent during the medieval period.
5. The RMSA scheme was implemented during tenth Five Year Plan.

[Ans: False]

[Ans: False]

V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. i) The Nalanda University was founded in fifth century C.E.
 ii) In ancient India teachers had complete autonomy in all aspects from selection of students to designing their syllabi.
 iii) In ancient times the teacher was called Kanakkayar.
 iv) The famous college during the Chola period was Kandhalur salai.
- a) i and ii are correct b) ii and iv are correct
 c) iii and iv are correct d) i, ii and iii are correct

[Ans: d) i, ii and iii are correct]

2. Find out the Correct Pair.

- a) Maktabas - Secondary School
 b) Macaulay's Minutes of 1835 - English education
 c) Operation Blackboard - Secondary Education Commission
 d) Salabhogam - Lands were given to temples

[Ans: b) and d)]

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

1. Write about the importance of Gurukulas.

- The main objective of the Gurukulas was to have complete learning, leading a disciplined life and realising one's inner potential.
- It strengthened the relationship between the Guru and the student.

2. Name the most notable universities that evolved in ancient India.

The most notable universities that emerged during ancient period were at Taxila, Nalanda, Valabhi, Vikramshila, Odantapuri and Jagaddala.

3. Write a short note on Taxila.

- Taxila, an ancient Indian city now in Pakistan, is an important archaeological site.
- The UNESCO declared it as a World Heritage Site in 1980.
- Chanakya is said to have composed his Arthashastra here.

4. Mention the education centres flourished in Cholas period.

- Ennayiram Vedic College
- Tirubuvanai Vedic College
- Thiruvadaikkalai library
- Tiruvaduthurai Medical School

5. Expand SSA and RMSA.

- SSA - Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
- RMSA - Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

6. What do you know about RTE?

RTE means Right to Education which provides free and compulsory education to all the children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**1. What were the sources of education in ancient India?****Sources of education in ancient India :**

- The Writings of Panini, Aryabhata, Katyayana and Patanjali and medical treatises of Charaka and Sushruta were also some of the sources of learning.
- Various disciplines such as history, logic, interpretation, architecture, polity, agriculture, trade, commerce, animal husbandry and archery were taught.
- Physical education too was important.
- To access student's skills, literary debates were organised.
- Students at advanced stage helped younger students. Thus peer learning was practiced.

2. Write a paragraph about the education under the British rule?**Education in the British rule:****From early days to 1813:**

- The company's charter was renewed in 1813.
- This compelled the company to assume responsibility for education of Indians.
- Charter Act of 1813 provided grants of 1 lakh for education in India.

From 1813 - 1853 :

- Great Controversies.
- Orientalists supported use of Sanskrit and Persian as medium of instruction.
- Anglicists advocated dissemination of Western knowledge through English.
- Macaulay's minutes of 1835 set at rest all these controversies.

From 1854 - 1920 :

- Period of an All-India Educational Policy.
- The Wood's Dispatch is called the 'Magna Carta'.

From 1921 to 1947 :

- Period of provincial autonomy.
- Introduction of complete provincial autonomy by Government of India Act of 1935.
- The sergeant report was prepared.

3. Describe the National Policy on Education.

- The First National Education Policy of 1968 marked a significant step in the history of education in post-independent India.
- In 1986, the Government of India, introduced a new Education policy to transfer a static society into a vibrant one with a commitment to development and change.
- It called for the child-centred approach in primary education and launched operation blackboard.
- It was revised again in 1992.
- It envisaged the formulation of National Curriculum framework.

4. Give a detailed account on education under Cholas.**Education under Cholas :**

- The Chola period was the most brilliant and creative period in the Tamil literature.
- Free Education was given to people.
- The curriculum and syllabi had a theoretical background.
- From the inscription of that period, we can now gain knowledge about the qualification of teacher, method of teaching, salary, food, land etc.
- Tiruvadaikkal inscriptions mentions a library.

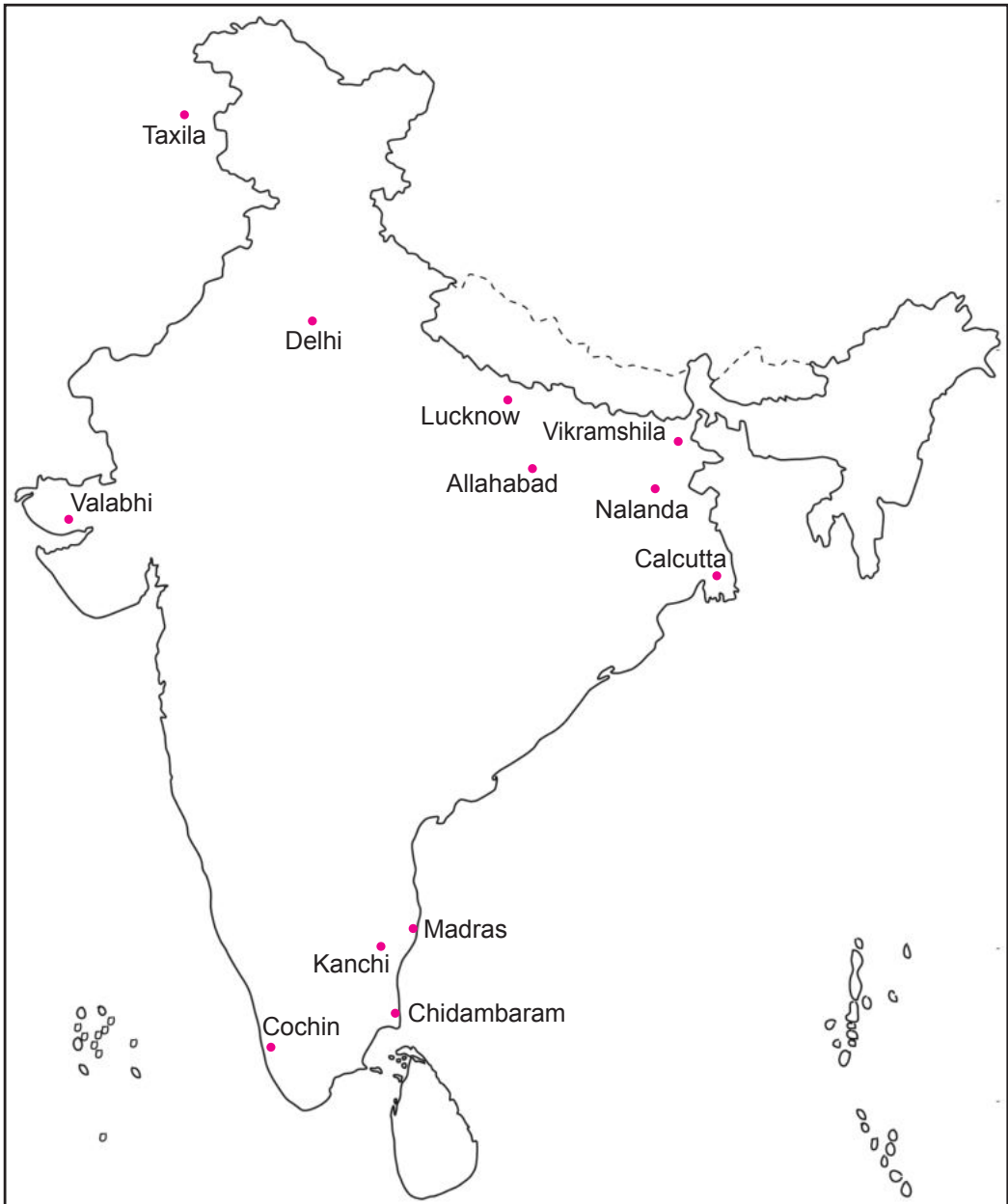
VIII. HOTS.**1. How does the flagship programme of SSA achieve Universal Elementary Education?****Flagship programme of SSA :**

- The SSA is the government of India's flagship programme.
- It was launched in 2000-01 to achieve Universal Elementary Education (UEE).
- It provides free and compulsory education to all the children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

- Some activities like mid-day meals, stipends for students, provision of teaching materials are included.

IX. MARK THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THE OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Nalanda | 4. Kanchi | 7. Lucknow | 10. Calcutta |
| 2. Taxila | 5. Vikramshila | 8. Allahabad | 11. Madras |
| 3. Valabhi | 6. Delhi | 9. Cochin | 12. Chidambaram |



X. PROJECT AND ACTIVITY.

- 1. Collect the pictures of ancient educational centres and prepare an album.**
- Student Self Activity -
- 2. Find out the historic importance of Nalanda, Taxila and prepare a power point presentation on it.**

Nalanda:

It was an ancient Mahavihara, a large and revered Buddhist monastery, in Magadha in India. It is UNESCO World Heritage Site.

- Location : Bihar, India.
- Type : Centre of Learning
- Founded : 5th Century
- Abandoned : 13th Century
- Cultures : Buddhism, Jainism
- Events : Ransacked by Bhaktiyar Khilji in 1200 CE

Taxila :

It means city of "Cut Stone".

- Location : Rawalpindi District Punjab / Pakistan
- Type : Settlement
- Founded : 1000 BCE
- Abandoned : 5th Century
- Official name : Taxila

Chandragupta Maurya turned Taxila into the regional capital. It's advisor Chanakya is said to have taught at Taxila.

Additional Questions**I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

- 1. Veda is a _____ word.**

- a) Hindi
- b) Tamil
- c) Sanskrit
- d) Oriya

[Ans: c) Sanskrit]

- 2. _____ education was imparted at home in ancient days.**

- a) Indigenous
- b) Chinese
- c) Taxila
- d) Persian

[Ans: a) Indigenous]

3. Many Gurukulas were named after the _____.

- a) God b) Sages
c) Kings d) Leaders

[Ans: b) Sages]

4. Hiuen Tsang was a _____ scholar.

- a) Chinese b) Indian
c) Japanese d) Persian

[Ans: a) Chinese]

5. In 1812 Dr. C.S. John established _____ free reading schools in Tranquebar.

- [illegible]

[Ans: a) 20]

II FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. _____ is recognised as the foundation of a progressive society.

[Ans: Education]

2. Free education at the secondary school level was introduced in _____.

[Ans: 1964-65]

3. Medieval period witnessed a transformation with introduction of _____.

[Ans: Muslim Education]

4. When the British came to India, they introduced _____ education.

[Ans: English]

5. The Annamalai University was founded at _____ in 1929.

[Ans: Chidambaram]

III MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|----|---------------|
| 1. | Salabhogam | - | a. | 1937 |
| 2. | Tirubuvanai | - | b. | Dr.Middleton |
| 3. | Wardha scheme | - | c. | Viharas |
| 4. | Buddhist | - | d. | Teachers |
| 5. | First Bishop of Calcutta | - | e. | Vedic College |

[Ans: 1.d 2.e 3.a 4.c 5.b]

IV STATE TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Ziegenbalg was a German Bishop.
2. Fernandaz came to Madurai at the time of Veerappa Nayak.
3. The Pandiya kings patronized Hindi.
4. Thinnappalli Koodam was established during the Chola period.
5. The Primary schools were called Madrasas.

[Ans: True]

[Ans: True]

[Ans: False]

[Ans: False]

[Ans: False]

V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. i) The Portuguese were the first to start modern system of education in India.
ii) The French followed them and opened Institutions which imparted education only in English.
- a) i and ii are correct b) i is correct
c) i is correct and ii is wrong d) i is wrong ii is correct

[Ans: c) i is correct and ii is wrong]

VI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

- ## 1. Who studied in Ahobila math?

The Ahobila math in Srirangam was where Sri Ramanuja made contribution to education.

- ## 2. Which institutions imparted western as well as Indian education?

The Christian Missionaries.

- ### 3. Why was SSA launched?

SSA was launched to achieve Universal Elementary Education.

- #### 4. What is Ghatika?

Ghatika was an educational institution during the Pallava period.

- ## 5. What was the recommendation of Commission of Munroe?

The Commission of Munroe recommended the creation of two principal schools in each district.

- ## 6. How did education in India originate?

The concept of education might have originated from the Vedas. It emphasised on values such as humility, truthfulness, discipline etc.

- ## 7. Short note on Woods Despatch.

- The Woods Despatch (1854) is called the Magna Carta of English education in India because it was the first declaration of British education policy for educating the masses at all levels.
- But it resulted in the complete control on state education, divorcing it from Indian ideals and culture.

- ## 8. What is wardha scheme of education?

- In 1937, Gandhiji evolved a scheme popularly known as wardha scheme of Basic National Education. The principle of non-violence was the basis of the scheme.
- This system of education wanted to root out explantation and centralization in society and create a non-violent social order.

VII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**1. Give an account on education since independence.**

- Free education at the secondary level was introduced in 1964-65.
- Distance Education was also introduced to educate those who could not go to colleges.
- In 1956, midday meal programme was introduced in schools.
- The National Policy on education was framed in 1986 and modified in 1992.

2. What is SSA and its programme?

- SSA (Sarva Siksha Abhiyan) is the government of India's flagship programme that was launched in 2000-01 to achieve Universal Elementary Education.
- SSA is now the primary vehicle for implementing the provision of the Right of Children to free and compulsory Education Act (2009).
- RTE provides free and compulsory education to all the children from the age of 6 to 14 years.
- Some activities include providing the mid-day meals and stipends for students.

3. What is RMSA and its features.

- RMSA is Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan is a centrally sponsored programme for universalisation of access and improvement of quality education at the secondary stage.
- It was implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan period.
- The goal is to make secondary education qualitative, available, accessible and affordable to all young students in the age group of 15-16 years.
- Science lab, libraries, training computer education, learning aids are provided by government through RMSA scheme.

3. How was the educational development in Tamil Nadu during Pandya rule?

- The Pandya kings patronised Sanskrit. It is revealed in copper plates.
- The educational institutions were called as Ghatigai, Salai and Vidhyasthan.
- Lands were given to teachers. They were known as salabhogam.
- Mutts occupied a significant place in the promotion of education.
- Thinnai palli koodam was established during the Nayak rule.

*** **

UNIT TEST - 5**Development of Educational in India**

Time: 45 mins

Marks: 20

I Fill in the blanks.**6×1=6**

1. _____ was the first ruler to establish a madrasa at Delhi.
2. Mid-day meal program was introduced in schools _____.
3. Elphinstone College was founded by English at _____.
4. _____ is recognised as the foundation of a progressive society.
5. The Annamalai University was founded at _____ in 1929.
6. Free education at the school level was introduced in _____.

II Match the following.**5×1=5**

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 7. Salabhogam | - | Chinese scholar |
| 8. I-Tsing | - | Western education in India |
| 9. Sri Thomas Munroe | - | 1937 |
| 10. Wardha Scheme | - | Viharas |
| 11. Buddhist | - | teachers |

III Answer the following.**3×3=9**

12. What is Ghatika?
13. Write about the importance of Gurukulas.
14. What are the recommendations of the Commission of Munroe?

*** **

HISTORY**Unit****6****Development of Industries in India****Evaluation****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. Which of the following activities of the people will not come under handy craft?

- a) Carving statues out of stone b) Making bangles with glass
c) Weaving silk sarees d) Smelting of iron

[Ans: d) Smelting of iron]

2. The oldest industry in India was industry.

- a) Textile b) Steel
c) Electrical d) Fertilizers

[Ans: a) Textile]

3. The woollen and leather factories became prominent in

- a) Bombay b) Ahmadabad
c) Kanpur d) Dacca

[Ans: c) Kanpur]

4. What was the aim of first Three Five year Plans of India?

- a) To control population growth b) To reduce illiteracy rate
c) To built a strong industrial base d) To empower the women

[Ans: c) To built a strong industrial base]

5. What was not the reason for the decline of Indian Industries?

- a) Loss of royal patronage b) Competition of machine made goods
c) Industrial policy of India d) Trading policy of British

[Ans: d) Trading policy of British]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. _____ was the integral part in the life of the people.

[Ans: Crafts]

2. Industrial revolution took place in _____.

[Ans: 18th Century]

3. The Assam Tea Company was founded in _____.

[Ans: 1839]

4. Jute industry was started in the Hoogly Valley at _____ near Calcutta.

[Ans: Titagarh]

5. _____ shortened the distance between Europe and India.

[Ans: Suez Canal]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Tavernier | - | a. Drain Theory |
| 2. Dacca | - | b. Paper mill |
| 3. Dadabai Naoroji | - | c. Artisan |
| 4. Ballygunj | - | d. Muslin |
| 5. Smiths | - | e. French traveller |

[Ans: 1.e 2.d 3.a 4.b 5.c]

IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. India was famous for cotton and silk cloths. | [Ans: True] |
| 2. The railway was introduced in India by the British. | [Ans: True] |
| 3. Steel was first manufactured by modern methods at Jamshedpur. | [Ans: False] |
| 4. The industrial policy of 1948, brought mixed economy in industrial sector. | [Ans: True] |
| 5. The tenth and eleventh five year plans witnessed a high growth rate of Agricultural production. | [Ans: False] |

V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING THE STATEMENTS AND TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. Which of the following statements are correct?

- According to Edward Baines, 'The birth place of cotton manufacture is in England'.
 - Before mechanised industry handicrafts was the second largest source of employment in rural India.
 - Saurashtra was known for tin industry.
 - Construction of Suez Canal made the British goods cheaper in India.
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) i and ii are correct | b) ii and iv are correct |
| c) iii and iv are correct | d) i, ii and iii are correct |

[Ans: b) ii and iv are correct]

2. Assertion (A) : Indian handicrafts collapsed under the colonial rule.

Reason (R) : British made India as the producer of raw materials and markets for their finished products.

- a) A is correct R is correct explanation of A
- b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) Both A and R is correct
- d) Both A and R is wrong

[Ans: a) A is correct R is correct explanation of A]

3. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?

- a) Bernier - Shajahan
- b) Cotton mill - Ahmadabad
- c) TISCO - Jamshedpur
- d) Economic Liberalisation - 1980

[Ans: d) Economic Liberalisation - 1980]

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

1. What are the traditional handicrafts industries of India?

The traditional handicrafts industries of India are textiles, woodwork, ivory, stone cutting, leather, metal work and jewellery.

2. Write about the drain theory.

Dadabai Naoroji was the first to acknowledge that the poverty of Indian people was due to the British exploitation of India's resources and the drain of India's wealth to Britain.

3. Name the inventions which made the production of textiles on large scale.

Inventions of Crompton, flying shuttle, spinning jenny and steam engine in England led to the production of textiles on large scale.

4. Write a short note on Confederation of Indian Industry.

- The Confederation of Indian Industry is a business association in India.
- It is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organisation.
- It was founded in 1985.
- It has over 9,000 members from the private as well as public sectors.

5. What is de-industrialisation?

The process of disruption of traditional Indian crafts and decline in national income has been referred to as de-industrialisation.

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**1. How was the trading policy of British caused for the decline of the Indian Industries?**

- Free trade policy followed by the East India Company compelled the Indian traders to sell their goods below the market prices.
- This made many craftsmen to leave their talents.
- East India Company's aim was to buy the maximum quantity of goods at the cheapest prices and sell them at a huge profit to other European Countries.
- This affected the Indian industry.
- Heavy duties were charged on Indian goods in Britain but English goods entering into India were charged only nominal duties.
- Thus its trading policy affected the Indian Industries.

2. Write in detail about the plantation industries.

- The plantation industry was the first to attract the Europeans.
- The plantation industry could provide jobs on a large scale, and could meet the increasing demands for tea, coffee and indigo by the British.
- The Assam Tea Company was founded in 1839.
- As the tea plantation was the most important industry of Eastern India, coffee plantation became the centre of activities in South India.
- The third important plantation was jute. All these were controlled by employees of the British East India Company.

3. Explain Industrial development after 1991 reforms.

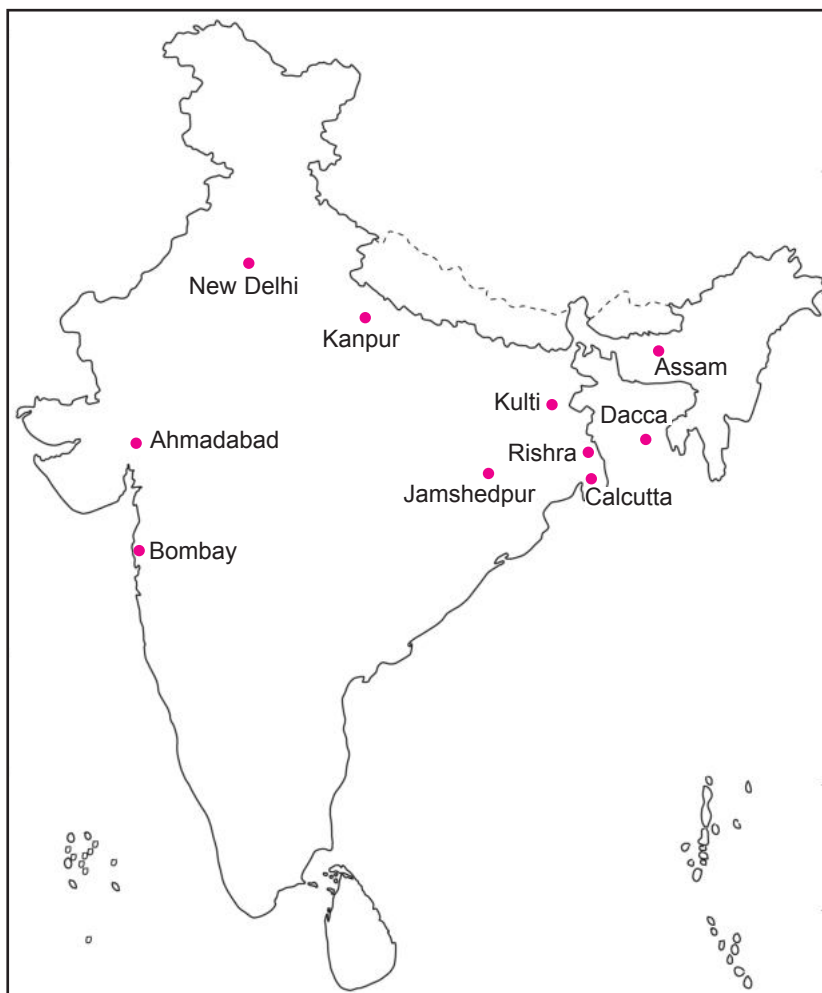
- The year 1991 was the era of economic liberalisation.
- The Tenth and Eleventh Five-Year Plans made a high growth rate of industrial production.
- The abolition of industrial licensing, dismantling of price controls, dilution of reservation of small-scale industries enabled Indian industry to flourish.
- The new policy welcomes foreign investments.

VIII. HOTS.**1. How do handicraft products differ from machine made products?**

	Handicraft products	Machine made products
i.	Takes more time.	Goods are produced faster.
ii.	Each product will be different.	All products will be same.
iii.	Raw materials will be easier to use.	Hard raw materials can be used.
iv.	Its a skilled art form.	Anyone can make it.
v.	Initial cost for setting a factory is less.	Initial cost for setting a factory is high.

IX. MARK THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THE OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Bombay | 2. Calcutta | 3. Dacca | 4. Jamshedpur | 5. Rishra |
| 6. Ahmedabad | 7. Kanpur | 8. Kulti | 9. New Delhi | 10. Assam |



X. PROJECT AND ACTIVITY.

- 1. Name the industries in your state and divide them into Agro based metal based and forest based.**
- Student Self Activity -
- 2. Prepare a project on air, water, and land pollution due to the industrial development in India.**
- Student Self Activity -
- 3. Make a power point presentation on the industrial development of India and highlight the main features of those developments.**
- Student Self Activity -

Additional Questions

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- Mummies in Egyptian tombs were wrapped in India _____ of the finest quality.**
a) cotton
b) silk
c) muslin
d) polyester
[Ans: c) muslin]
- The drain theory was acknowledged first day _____.**
a) Subash Chandra Bose
b) Dadabai Naoroji
c) Shahjahan
d) Gandhiji
[Ans: b) Dadabai Naoroji]
- _____ shortened the distance between Europe and India.**
a) Suez Canal
b) Hoogly
c) Kanpur
d) Bombay
[Ans: a) Suez Canal]
- The _____ factory became prominent in Kanpur.**
a) cashew
b) iron and steel
c) paper mill
d) woollen
[Ans: d) woollen]
- The consumer goods sector is the _____ of rural economy.**
a) backbone
b) development
c) improve
d) industry
[Ans: a) backbone]

II FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The jute mills were owned by _____ in 1870.
2. _____ was the third important plantation industry.
3. India is the _____ largest producer of electricity in Asia.
4. The crafts in India has a rich _____.
5. The process of _____ started in India from the mid of 19th Century.

[Ans: British]**[Ans: Jute]****[Ans: Third]****[Ans: history]****[Ans: industrialization]****III MATCH THE FOLLOWING.**

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Cotton mill | - | a. Assam |
| 2. Tea | - | b. Kanpur |
| 3. Woollen factory | - | c. Muslin |
| 4. Dacca | - | d. Tin |
| 5. Vanga | - | e. Ahamadabad |

[Ans: 1.e 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.d]**IV STATE TRUE OR FALSE.**

1. Tavernier admired the peacock throne, carpets of silie and gold. **[Ans: True]**
2. Saurashtra is known for its muslin clothes. **[Ans: False]**
3. The Indian goods were made with primitive techniques. **[Ans: True]**
4. The heavy industries include tea and coffee. **[Ans: False]**
5. India now has a large variety of industries. **[Ans: True]**

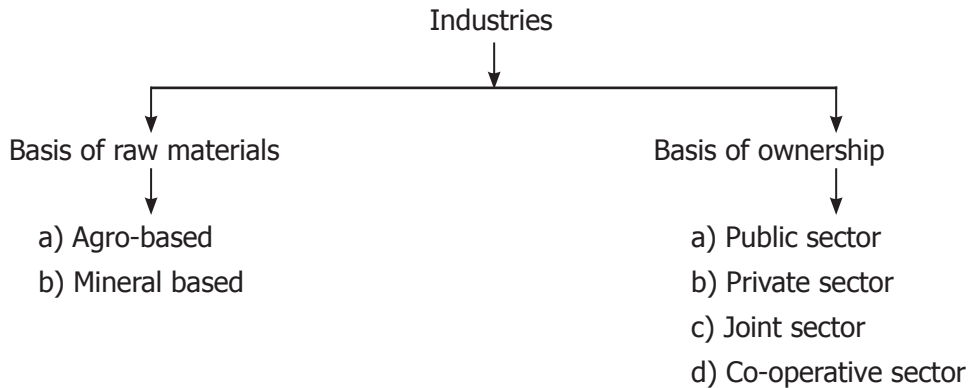
V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING THE STATEMENTS AND TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**1. Which of the following statements are correct?**

- i) The British Conquest transformed Indian economy into colonial economy.
- ii) The demand for the fire articles to be displayed in durbans disappeared.
- iii) There was increased employment in agriculture.
- iv) The indigenous agro-based industries came to an end.

- a) i and ii are correct
- c) i and iv are correct

- b) i, ii and iv are correct
- d) ii and iv are correct

[Ans: b) i, ii and iv are correct]

VI. ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.**1. How are industries classified?****2. Name some specialised goods.**

Some specialised goods are cotton textiles, muslin, wool, silk and metal articles.

3. What complicated the process of industrialisation?

The construction of Suez Canal complicated the process of industrialisation.

4. What are the heavy industries?

The heavy industries include the iron and steel industry.

5. Expand: a) MNC b) SME c) CII

- a) MNC - Multi-National Corporation
- b) SME - Small and Medium Enterprises
- c) CII - Confederation of Indian Industry

6. Write about the muslin of Dacca.

- Mummies of Egyptian tombs dating from 2000 BC were found wrapped in Indian muslins of the finest quality.
- A 50 metres thin fabric of muslim could be squeezed into a match box.

7. Write short note on heavy industries.

- The heavy industries include the iron and steel industry.
- Steel was manufactured by modern methods at kulti in 1874.
- The TISCO was set up in 1907 at Jamshedpur.

8. What was the industrial development during 1965-1980.

- As the previous five year plan focused on capital goods, the consumer goods sector was neglected.
- Consumer goods sector is the backbone of rural economy.
- So this period is marked as the period of structural retrogression.

9. How was the industrial development during 1980 to 1991?

This period is considered as the period of the industrial recovery. This period witnessed a healthy industrial growth.

10. Name some of the industries in schedule B of the industrial policy Resolution, 1956?

This comprises of road and sea transportation, machine tools, aluminum chemicals including plastics and fertilisers, ferro alloys and certain types of mining.

VII. ANSWER IN DETAIL.**1. Write a note on self-reliance in industrial growth.**

- We have achieved self-reliance in machinery, plant and other equipment.
- The Indian roadways are one of the largest in the world.
- After almost seven decades of independence, India has emerged as the third largest producer of electricity in Asia.
- The bulk of equipments required is produced within the country.
- Thus our country has become self-reliant in the world.

2. Write about the modernisation of industries in India.

- India has now a large variety of industries which have grown and competing effectively with the outside world.
- India is also exporting trained personnel to relatively less developed countries.
- Along with three sector model of primary, secondary and tertiary industries.
- The knowledge economy depicts the automation of labour intensive manufacturing and service activities.

3. Write a note on growth of modern industries.

- The length of railways increased from 2573 km in 1861 to 55, 773 km in 1914.
- Opening of the Suez Canal also shortened the distance between Europe and India.
- The Cotton mills, jute mills increased.
- Foreign capitalists were attracted to Indian Industry as it held the prospect of high profit.
- Raw materials became cheaper.

4. What is the loss of Royal Patronage?

- The British Conquest transformed Indian economy into colonial economy.
- As the British Conquered the Indian territories one after another, they lost their power and prosperity.

- For generations, these craftsman had been practising their craft and they did not possess any other skills.
- The substitution of commercial food crops in agriculture ruined the Indian agro based industry.
- The splendid period of indigenous handicraft industries came to an end as the political influence of the East India Company spread over various parts of the country.

* * ☆ ☆ * *

UNIT TEST - 6**Development of Industries in India**

Time: 45 mins

Marks: 20

I Fill in the blanks.**5×1=5**

1. The jute mills were owned by _____ in 1810.
2. India is the _____ largest producer of electricity in Asia.
3. The Crafts in India has a rich _____.
4. The Assam Tea Company was founded in _____.
5. The woollen and leather factories became prominent in _____.

II Write True or False.**3×1=3**

6. The railway was introduced in India by the British.
7. India was famous for cotton and silk cloth.
8. Steel was first manufactured by modern methods at Jamshedpur.

II Match the following.**6×1=6**

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| 9. Dacca | - | Artisan |
| 10. Ballygunj | - | Muslin |
| 11. Vanga | - | Assam |
| 12. Tea | - | Paper mill |
| 13. Kanpur | - | teachers |
| 14. Smiths | - | woollen factory |

III Answer the following in a paragraph.**2×3=6**

15. Write in detail about the plantation industry.
16. How do handicraft products differ from man made products?

* * ☆ ☆ * *