

# **HISTORY**

## **WORKSHEET**

## WORKSHEET-1

1. Globalisation refers to an economic system in which there is movement of people, capital, ideas, goods and services from one country to another.
2. Garibaldi was known as the 'Bismarck of Italy'.
3. It is a route through which the traders moved Chinese silk from China to western countries.
4. 18 May 1848.
5. The British made canals in semi-desert regions of Punjab. Colonies were established around these canals which came to be known as canal colonies.
6. Henry Ford was a well known car manufacturer.
7. Guyana and Trinidad.
8. The travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas and inventions.

The Indus valley civilisation had an active coastal trade linked with the present-day West Asia around 3000 BCE.

The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.

The noodles travelled to the West from China to become spaghetti.

The Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily in Italy.

9. During the First World War, industries were restructured to produce war-related goods like machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale. Entire societies were also reorganised for war. All able bodied young men above the age of 18 were conscripted into the army and the women stepped in to work in factories.

The economic links between some of the world's largest economic powers snapped as they were now fighting each other. Britain borrowed large sums of money from the US banks as well as the US public in the form of 'War loans' to fight the war. US became an international creditor. The US and its citizens, at the end of the war, owned more overseas assets than foreign governments and citizens owned in the US.

## WORKSHEET-2

1. Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. It is believed that noodles travelled to the West from China to become spaghetti. Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily in Italy.

Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes and so on were not known to India until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered America.

2. The Portuguese and Spanish conquests colonised America by the mid-sixteenth century. European conquest was not a result of superior firepower. They carried a lot of germs such as those of smallpox on their person.

America's original inhabitants had no immunity against this disease that came from Europe. Smallpox proved deadly killer. Once introduced, it killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

3. The world changed a lot in the nineteenth century. Many economic, political, social, cultural and technological factors interacted in complex ways to transform societies and reshape relations between countries.

One can identify three types of movements or 'flows' in the transactions. The first is the flow of trade which in the nineteenth century referred largely to trade in goods (e.g., cloth or wheat). The second is the flow of labour — the migration of people in search of employment. The third is the movement of capital for short-term or long-term investments over long distances.

All three flows were closely interwoven and affected peoples' lives more deeply now than ever before.

4. Population growth from the late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain pushing up the prices. Under pressure from farmers, the government restricted the import of corn. These laws were commonly known as the 'Corn Laws'. The industrialists and people living in cities forced the government to abolish Corn Laws.
5. After the Corn Laws were abolished, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated, and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.
6. One can identify three types of movements or flows in the transactions. The first is the flow of trade which in the nineteenth century referred largely to trade in goods (e.g., cloth or wheat). The second is the flow of labour – the migration of people in search of employment. The third is the movement of capital for short-term or long-term investments over long distances.

### WORKSHEET-3

1. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were created to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. When Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economies, they became less dependent on the IMF and the World Bank. Thus from the late 1950s the Bretton Woods institutions, WB and IMF, began to turn their attention towards developing countries.

The newly independent countries facing problems of poverty came under the guidance of international agencies dominated by the former colonial powers.

2. The developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the Western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s under the guidance of WB and IMF. They organised themselves as a group — the Group of 77 (or G-77) — to demand a new international economic order (NIEO). NIEO means a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.
3. Despite years of stable and rapid growth, not all was well in this post-war world. From the 1960s the rising costs of its overseas involvements weakened the US's finances and competitive strength. The US dollar now no longer commanded confidence as the world's principal currency. It could not maintain its value in relation to gold. This eventually led to the collapse of the system of fixed exchange rates.
4. The IMF gave money to developed countries to help them reconstruct and reshape their

economy. They aimed at global stability of economies and better employment opportunities. To make this possible, they gave credit loans. They also maintained a balance in world trade.

Japan and other western countries were helped by these institutions in post war reconstruction and to help them have stable economies.

5. Until well into the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. They were important in Asian trade. However, from the fifteenth century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation. Importance of the Americas increased gradually and it moved the centre of world trade westwards and Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade.

On the other hand, until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. Religious conflicts were common, and religious dissenters were persecuted. Therefore, thousands fled Europe for America.

6. Traditionally, countries liked to be self-sufficient in food. But in nineteenth-century Britain, self-sufficiency in food meant lower living standards and social conflict.

Population growth from the late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grain in Britain pushing up food grain prices. The government also restricted the import of corn. The laws allowing the government to do this were commonly known as the 'Corn Laws'. Industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws.

After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated, and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.

As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. From the mid-nineteenth century, faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes, and therefore more food imports. Around the world — in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia—lands were cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

#### WORKSHEET-4

1. The depression affected Indian trade.
  - (i) Indian imports as well as exports almost halved between 1928 and 1934.
  - (ii) As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged.
  - (iii) Wheat prices fell by 50%
  - (iv) Although agricultural prices fell sharply yet the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.
  - (v) The prices of raw jute also crashed to about 60%.
  - (vi) The peasants were under heavy indebtedness.(Any three points to be explained)
2.
  - (a) The important inventions like the railways, steamships and the telegraph triggered the economic growth in nineteenth-century.
  - (b) Colonisation stimulated new investments and improvements in transport.
  - (c) Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from faraway farms to final markets.
  - (d) The development of refrigerated ships helped in many ways. It enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances.

- (e) Animals were now slaughtered for food at the starting point (America, Australia or New Zealand) and then transported to Europe as frozen meat.
  - (f) This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. Demand increased drastically as now it was much more affordable. Better living conditions and nutritious diet promoted social peace.
3. (i) Rinderpest was carried by infected cattle imported by British.  
(ii) Rinderpest spread like forest fire.  
(iii) Within a few years, it affected the whole of Africa killing 90% of the cattle.  
(iv) The loss of cattle forced the Africans into the labour market.  
(v) The scarce resources were under the European colonizers who conquered and subdued Africa.
- Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be explained)

4. The First World War boosted the US economy. The US became an international creditor. After a short period of economic trouble in the years after the war, the US economy resumed its strong growth in the early 1920s.

One important feature of the US economy of the 1920s was mass production. The move towards mass production had begun in the late 19th century, but in the 1920s it became a characteristic feature of industrial production in the US. A well-known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer Henry Ford. He adopted the ‘assembly line’ method of production which would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.

Mass production lowered costs and prices of engineered goods. As wages of workers increased, they could now afford to purchase durable consumer goods such as cars. There was also a spurt in the purchase of the refrigerators, washing machines, radios, etc. all through a system of ‘hire purchase’. There was also a boom in house construction and home ownership, financed by loans.

The housing and consumer boom of the 1920s created the bases of prosperity in the US. Large investments in housing and household goods seemed to create a cycle of higher employments and incomes, rising consumption demand, more investment and yet more employment and incomes.

### WORKSHEET-5

1. After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.

As foods prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. From the mid-nineteenth century, faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes, and therefore more food imports. Around the world — in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia—lands were cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

Railways were needed to link the agricultural regions to the ports. Harbours were built and more land was brought under cultivation. More homes and settlements were required. Capital flowed from financial centres such as London. The demand for labour in America and Australia led to migration.

Around 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the nineteenth century in search of a better future.

Thus by 1890, a global agricultural economy had taken shape, accompanied by complex changes in labour movement patterns, capital flows, ecologies and technology. Food no longer came from a nearby village or town, but from thousands of miles away. It was transported by railway and by ships

2. The railways, steamships, the telegraphs were important inventions without which we cannot imagine the transformed nineteenth-century world. Colonisation stimulated new investments and improvements in transport: faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from faraway farms to final markets.

The trade in meat can be cited as a good example of this connected process. Till the 1870s, animals were shipped live from America to Europe. They were slaughtered when they arrived there. This process had numerous problems. Live animals took up a lot of ship space. Many of them either died or fell ill and became unfit to eat. As a result, meat had become an expensive luxury and the European poor never afforded to buy it.

With the development of a new technology, namely refrigerated ships, it became possible to transport the perishable foods over long distances. Now animals were slaughtered for food at the starting point in America, Australia or New Zealand—and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. Now, the poor in Europe could consume a more varied diet. Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

3. In India, in the nineteenth century, indentured labourers were hired by agents engaged by European employers under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked five years on their employer's plantation.

Recruitment agents were paid a small commission by employers. Many migrants agreed to take up work hoping to escape poverty or oppression in their home villages. Agents tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions.

Many a times, migrants were not even told that they were to go on a long sea voyage. Sometimes agents even forcibly abducted less willing migrants.

But, once on the job, workers discovered their own ways of surviving. Many of them escaped into the wilds, but if they were caught, they faced severe punishment.

4. In the pre-industrial period, the fine cottons made in India were exported to Europe. With industrialisation, British cotton manufacturers and industrialists demanded that the government impose restrictions on cotton imports from India and protect their local industries. As a result, tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain and the entry of fine Indian cottons into Britain began to decline.

British manufacturers started searching for overseas markets for their factory-made cloth. Indian textiles now faced stiff competition from such cheap machine made products in the international markets. There was a gradual decline of Indian cotton exports, from some 30 per cent around 1800 to below 3 per cent in the 1870s.

While exports of manufactures from India declined, export of raw materials increased. The share of raw cotton exports rose from 5 per cent to 35 per cent between 1812 and 1871.

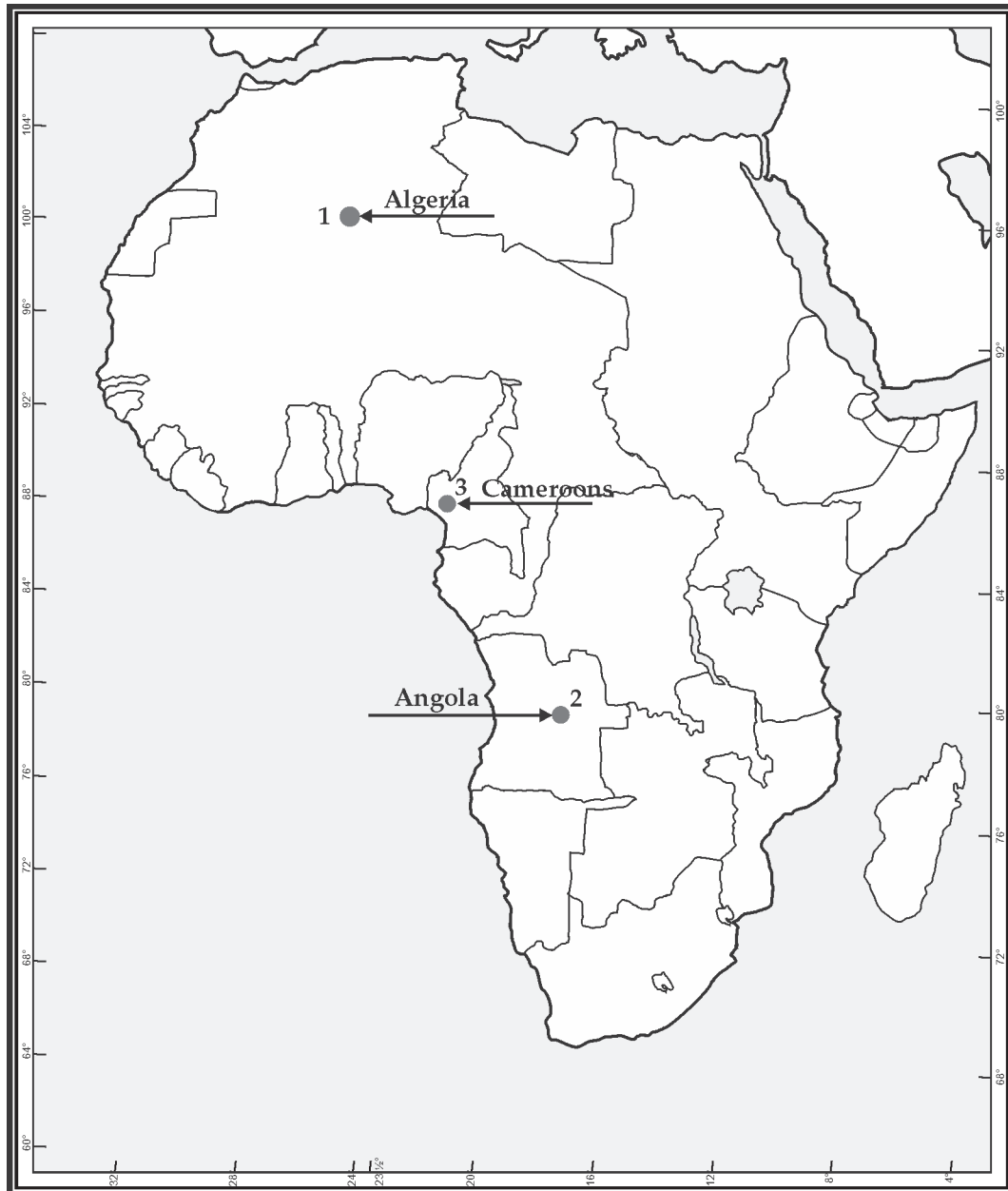
#### **WORKSHEET-6**

1. Yes, it is true because in this war about 60 million people died, and millions were injured. Of 60 million people died in this war, most of the people died away from the battlefield. More civilians died in comparison of soldiers. This war caused a lot of destruction to world's economy as well as economies of different countries. Countries like UK were on the verge of bankruptcy. Reconstruction of the world promised to be long and expensive. Most of European countries and many Asian countries were destroyed by war and aerial bombardment.

2. In the late 19th century, British manufacturers flooded the Indian market. Raw material and foodgrains exports from India to Britain and the rest of the world increased. But the value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Britain had a 'trade surplus' with India.

Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries – that is, with countries from which Britain was importing more than it was selling to. By helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role in the late 19th century world economy.

- 3.





## Chapter Test

1. 1929-30
2. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman-Turkey
3. It was a deadly cattle disease. It spread in Africa in 1880s.
4. Pasta
5. Africa was a country with rich resources and minerals. Europeans went there in search of these and made colonies in Africa. They forced Africans who had become very self sufficient by changing inheritance laws, banning the movement of mine-workers and taking advantage of rinderpest, the cattle plague which devastated 90% of the African cattle. This shows how Africans were forced to become slaves in their own country and reflects the darker side of colonialism.
6. Factors that caused the great depression in the US :
  - (a) There was mass agricultural over production. However, the rate of consumption level was less in comparison. To maintain the net profit farmers supplied in mass numbers to the market which added to the surplus. This backfired leaving people jobless.
  - (b) The US had given loans and lenders panicked at the first sign of trouble. They took back loans and people who were unable to pay these loans were displaced from their homes. The Europeans countries too suffered a set back as they were unable to return loans.
7. In the nineteenth century thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers migrated to work on plantations, in mines, and in road and railway construction projects around the world. In India they were hired under contracts for five years for plantation work and they would return back home once the contract and work was over. Most Indian indentured workers came from the present-day regions of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu. The circumstances that took shape in the mid-19th century compelled them to migrate. Cottage industries declined, land rent rose, lands were cleared for mine and plantations. All this affected the lives of the poor people. Many believed indenture was nothing but a 'new system of slavery' as the living and working conditions of labourers were harsh and they had few legal rights.

## FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

### WORKSHEET-7

1. germs of small pox
2. International Monetary Fund; World Bank; global economic stability; employment
3. China; southeast Asia; gold; silver
4. World war; household
5. Indian imports; 50 percent
6. USA
7. Carribean islands; Fiji
8. El Dorado; El Dorado
9. Punjab; canal colonies
10. assembly line



**WORKSHEET-8**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F  |
| 6. T | 7. F | 8. F | 9. T | 10. T |

**WORKSHEET-9**

1. The picture tells us about the indentured labourers and they were given numbers instead of names. An indentured labourer was a bonded labourer who had signed a contract to work for an employer for a specific period of time and to pay for his passage to a new country. A labourer most often was a daily wage worker.
2. The labourers were given identification numbers because it was easy to remember numbers and not names. The owners by giving numbers could also keep a count on the number of indentured labourers he had.
3. Their main destination was Caribbean Islands (Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Mauritius and Fiji)
4. They developed new cultural forms in which people of all races and religions joined.



**WORKSHEET-10**

1. Richard Arkwright
2. The British did not allow cotton weavers to export their products.
3. In the year 1917 in Calcutta
4. Seth Hukumchand
5. Cotton industry
6. James Watt
7. Mathew Boulton
8. America
9. In India
10. Bird Heiglers and Co., Andrew Yule, Jardine Skinner
11. Steam Engine increased productivity and efficiency of industries. There were 80 steam engines in cotton industries, 9 in wool and the rest in mining, canal works and iron works.

**WORKSHEET-11**

1. A number of products could be produced only with hand labour. Many goods with intricate designs and specific shapes could be only hand made. Aristocrats and bourgeoisie preferred refined and classy products which were hand made.
2. People moved from villages to cities in large numbers but they could not find jobs easily. Seasonal jobs could be easily found but the average daily income of workers got reduced and finally the wages and living conditions remained poor.
3. After 1840, several kinds of constructions and building activities started in cities. They included road building, tunnel making, construction of drainage, sewage drains and railways. They provided job opportunities.
4. Before the advent of machines, industries like silk and cotton from India dominated the textiles market in the world. The cotton produced were coarser in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India. A predominant sea route operated through the main pre-colonial ports. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports; Masulipatnam on the Coromandel Coast and Hooghly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports.
5. When the cotton textile industries began expanding in England the company was keen on expanding control over Indian trade.  
When they established political control over Bengal and Carnatic they could assert their monopoly tight and eliminate competition.
6. In the 18th century, Indian merchants and bankers controlled the network of export trade. They financed and carried goods and supplied to exporters in the ports. By 1750s this control was breaking down and the European Companies gradually gained power by securing a number of concessions from local courts and over a period of time new ports controlled by European Companies emerged.

**WORKSHEET-12**

1. (i) As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups began worrying about imports from other countries. They pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside.

- (ii) At the same time industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactured goods in Indian markets as well. Thus, exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically in the early 19th century.
- (iii) At the end of the eighteenth century there had been virtually no import of cotton piece-goods into India. But by 1850, cotton piece-goods constituted over 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports, and by the 1870s this figure was 50 per cent.
- (iv) Thus, export market collapsed and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were very cheap. This again became a major cause for the decline of the Indian textile industries.

2. Cotton weavers faced several problems:

- (i) Their export market collapsed and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them. By the 1850s, several weaving regions of India declined.
- (ii) By the 1860s, weavers faced another problem. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. When the American Civil War broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India. As raw cotton exports from India increased, the price of raw cotton shot up. Indian weavers were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at very high prices. In such a situation weaving industries could not survive.
- (iii) By the end of the nineteenth century, weavers and craftspersons faced yet another problem. Factories in India began production and the market began to be flooded with machine goods. This again posed a problem before the weavers.

3. (i) Living in unhygienic slums was very dangerous for the poor.

- (ii) Slums were harmful not only to the slum dwellers but also to the general public.
- (iii) In slums, there was always fear of fire hazards.
- (iv) After the Russian revolution of 1917, it was felt that the people who are slum dwellers may not rebel.

(Any four points to be explained)

4. (i) There was no shortage of labour at that period of time.

- (ii) Installation of machinery required large capital investment which the industrialists did not want to invest.
- (iii) In seasonal industries, only seasonal labour was required.
- (iv) Intricate designs and different samples required human skills only.
- (v) In Victorian Age, the aristocrats and other upper class people preferred articles made by hand.

Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

5. Industrial production in India were increased during the first world war due to following :

- (i) The First World War gave a boost to Indian industries.
- (ii) The British mills were busy with production of war materials to meet the needs of army.

- (iii) Manchester imports into India declined Suddenly Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.
  - (iv) As the war prolonged Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs also such as Jute bags, cloth for uniform of soldiers, tents, leather boots, etc., and lots of other items.
  - (v) New factories were set up and old ones organised multiple shifts, during the war years Indian industries boomed.
6. After World War I the British manufacturers could not capture their old position in the India market because they were unable to modernise and compete with U.S. Germany the Japan. The British economy crumble after the war. Cotton production declined and export of cotton cloth fell down. Local industrialists re-established their position by substituting foreign manufactures and selling goods in home market.

### WORKSHEET-13

1. There were two problems:
  - (a) Their export market collapsed and the local market shrank being glutted with the Manchester imports.
    - goods were produced by machines at the lower price, the imported goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them.
  - (b) By 1860s, weavers faced a new problem, they could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.
    - When the American Civil War broke out and the cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India and as the exports increased the prices shot up.
    - Weavers in India were forced to buy it at very high prices.
  - (c) Factories in India began flooding the market with machine-made goods.
2. First factories set-up in India:
  - The first cotton mill that came up in India was set up in 1854.
  - In 1855, in Bengal, first jute mill was established.
  - In the north India the Elgin mill was set up in Kanpur in 1860.
  - A cotton mill came up in Ahmedabad in 1861.
  - In 1874, first spinning and weaving mill was set up in Madras.
3. Factories needed workers and their demand was increasing.
  - In the most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and workers who found no work in the village, went to industrial centres. (over 50% workers in Bombay cotton industry in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri)
  - Workers travelled great distances in the hope to get work in the mills.
4. Getting jobs was always difficult because:
  - (a) the number of job seekers was more than the jobs.
  - (b) entry into mills was restricted.
  - (c) the Jobber started demanding money and gifts for getting them jobs.
5. Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. He was often an old and trusted worker who got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle and provided them money in times of crisis.

6. (a) This phase of industrialisation took shape in the 17th and 18th century.
- (b) Merchants in towns moved to villages to persuade artisans to produce for an international market.
- (c) Poor peasants and artisans in villages began working for the merchants from their houses to make a little extra income.
- (d) This system is generally called the domestic system or family based production using primitive tools and backward methods of production.
7. After 1840, several kinds of constructions and building activities started in cities. They included road building, tunnel making, construction of drainage, sewage drains and railways. They provided job opportunities.

### WORKSHEET-14

1. (a) Before the age of industrialisation, silk and cotton goods made in India dominated the international market in textiles.
- (b) Other countries produced only coarser cotton but finer varieties came from India.
- (c) The American merchants took goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, eastern Persia and Central Asia and the Bales of fine cotton were carried on camel back via the NWFP, through mountain passes across deserts.
- (d) Sea trade operated through the pre-colonial ports—Surat on Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea ports; Masulipatnam on the Coromandel coast and Hooghly in Bengal had trade links with the South-east Asian ports.
- (e) A variety of Indian and merchants bankers were involved in the export trade—financing production, carrying goods and supplying exporters.
- (f) Supply merchants linked the port towns to the inland regions. they gave advances to weavers, procured woven cloth and carried supply to the ports.
- (g) At the ports the big shippers and export merchants had brokers who negotiated the price and bought goods from the supply merchants operating inland.
- (h) By 1750, this network was breaking down.
2. The European companies gradually gained power, first securing a variety of concessions from local courts then the monopoly rights to trade.
  - (a) This resulted in the decline of old ports of Surat and Hooghly.
    - exports from these ports fell dramatically, credit that had financed earlier trade began drying up, and the local bankers slowly went bankrupt.
  - (b) While Surat and Hooghly ports decayed Bombay and Calcutta ports grew.
  - (c) Trade through new ports came to be controlled by the European companies in their ships.
  - (d) Those who wanted to survive, had to now operate within the network shaped by European trading companies.
3. (a) Initially the Indian industries did not decline as the British cotton industries had not yet expanded and Indian fine textiles were in great demand. So the company was keen on expanding the textile exports from India.
- (b) As cotton industry developed in England, the industrial groups pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that their own goods could be sold in their home market without facing any competition from outside. This affected Indian textiles because India was the largest exporter of textiles to England.

- (c) British industrialists persuaded East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets. As the British goods flooded the markets, Indian textiles industry was hit hard. Indian hand-made goods could not compete with fine machine made goods. Handmade goods were more expensive than machine made goods which were easier to sell.
  - (d) There was a great scarcity of good quality raw cotton in India as these were exported to England for their factories. Indian textiles began to decline because weavers were unable to pay such high price for the raw cotton. From an exporter of textiles, India became an exporter of raw cotton.
4. Early entrepreneurs of India:
- In the 18th century during the opium trade there were many Indian junior players in this trade.
- having earned through this trade, some of these had a vision of developing industrial enterprises in India.
  - capital was accumulated through other trade networks. Some merchants from Madras traded with Burma while others had links with the Middle East and East Africa.
  - there were others who were not directly involved in external trade but operated within India carrying goods, transferring funds between cities, banking money and financing traders. When the opportunities of investment in industries opened up, many of them set up their industries.

Examples:

- (a) In Bengal Dwarkanath Tagore had set up six joint stock companies in 1830s and 40s.
- (b) In Bombay Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata built huge industrial empires in India.
- (c) Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman had set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, so did the father and grandfather of the famous industrialist G.D. Birla.

When colonial control tightened, the space for Indian merchants became limited and they were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods and were to export only raw materials and foodgrains – raw cotton, opium, wheat and indigo were required by the Britishers. They were also gradually edged out of the shipping business.

### WORKSHEET-15

1. We agree with the fact that industrialisation gave rise to capitalism and imperialism. In industrialisation two things are very much necessary for industries. First one is raw material for continuous and uninterrupted production of industries and second thing is market to sell the finished or manufactured product of industries. Industrialised countries used the policy of protection for their industries so that new industries could be saved from stiff competition. That's why heavy taxes were imposed on imported goods. In this way, these industries were developed. Next problem which these industrial nations faced was problem of market. They chose those countries where industrialisation had not reached yet. That's why industrial nations began to occupy those nations. Hence, European countries made different colonies in Asia and Africa. In this way, they began earning two-way profit. First one was cheap raw material and second one was market for industrial produce. So after looking at this we can say that industrialisation gave rise to capitalism and imperialism.

2. Urban development is directly related to the cost of ecology and environment. Cities are having factories, houses and other institutions and these can be made at the expense of natural conditions. Natural and clean air or water is being polluted by urban waste. Noise pollution is also a commonly seen in urban areas.

Examples:

- (i) Industrial revolution came in England in the 18th century which took great pace in 19th century. It led to widespread use of coal in cities and in factories. Industrial cities like, Leeds, Manchester, etc. had hundreds of chimneys which spewed poisonous smoke into the sky. It led to many skin and other problems.
  - (ii) People raised their voice against pollution and they wanted to control pollution through legislation. It was not easy because industrialists were hardly in favour of spending money on technology to control pollution. But Leeds, Manchester and Derby made laws by 1840's to control pollution.
3. The World War I began in 1914 A.D. and ended in 1919 A.D. This war changed the economic life of the people in Britain. The city of Manchester was unable to recapture its earlier position in the Indian market. British economy crumbled after the war because of loss of wealth in war and then it was unable to compete and modernise with Germany, Japan and USA. US provided loan to Britain to strengthen her economy.

Agricultural and industrial production decreased and unemployment increased. Export of cotton cloth from Britain collapsed because cotton production collapsed. Not only this, local industries of British colonies consolidated their position and it adversely affected the British export to its colonies.

4. Merits:

- (i) It led to invention of new technology with which life of the people became very easy.
  - (ii) New inventions led to advent of articles of leisure. With these articles life of the people became very easy.
3. Large scale production of articles led to reduced prices of things. Even common men were able to buy all those articles of leisure.
4. It led to invention of modern means of transport and communication and world trade or globalisation increased.

Demerits:

1. Because of industrial revolution, new industries with large scale production were developed. It led to destruction of small scale and cottage industries.
2. With the destruction of small scale and cottage industries, artisans and handicraftsman became unemployed. They moved towards urban areas and as a result, urban areas became overcrowded.
3. Industrial revolution gave rise to capitalism. Large scale production, availability of cheap raw material and markets led to accumulation of wealth. It gave rise to capitalism.
4. Industrial revolution and capitalism also gave rise to imperialism. Need of raw material and search of market led to conquest of different countries and it led to imperialism.
5. It led to development of many social problems like poverty, unemployment, slums, over crowdedness in urban areas, destruction of cottage and small scale industries etc.

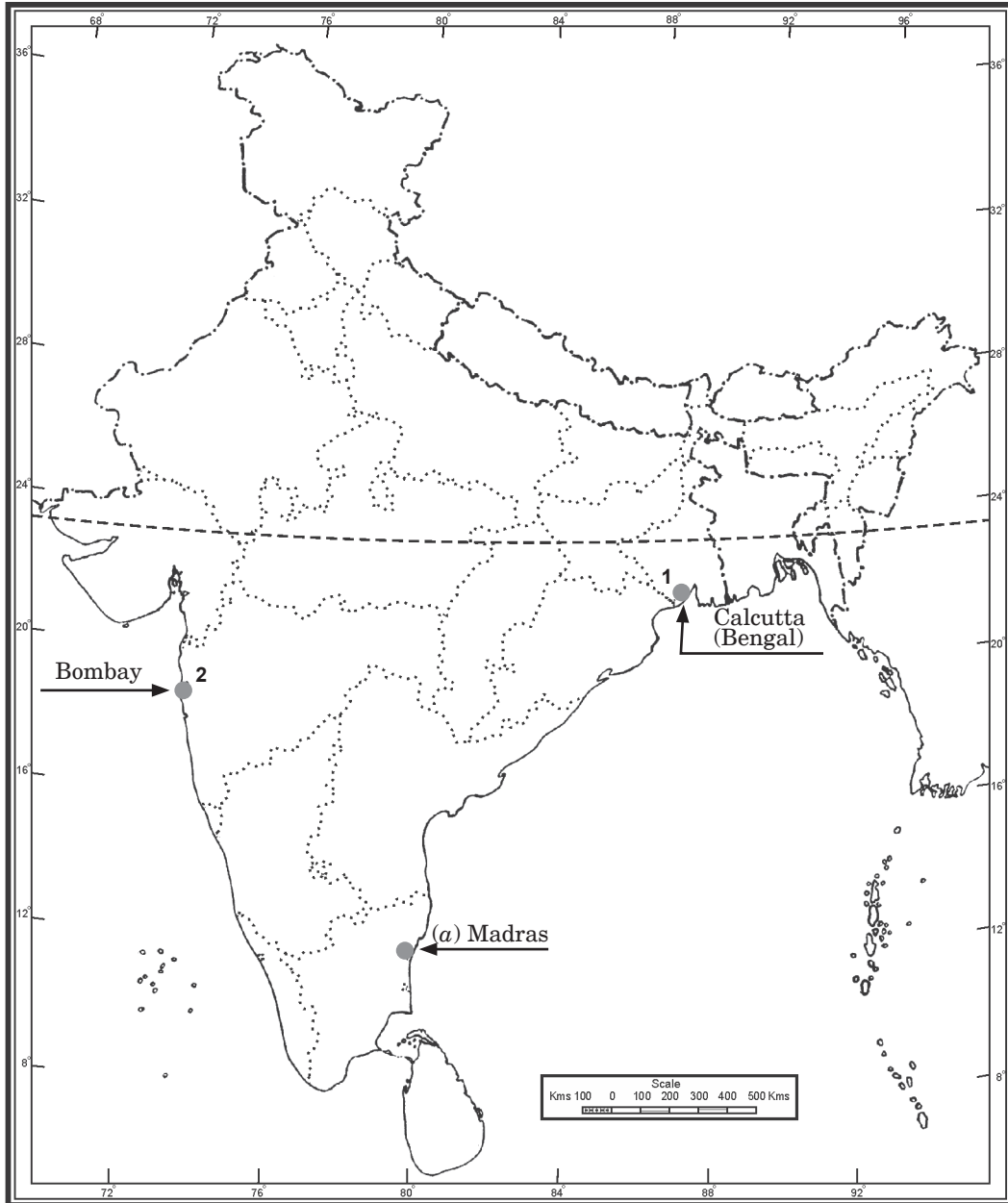


**WORKSHEET-16**

1.



2.



### Chapter Test

1. Flying shuttle was a mechanical device for weaving.
2. Cotton textile industry, Metallic industry
3. At Kanpur
4. As the construction work intensified, railway stations came up, roads built, employment opportunities greatly increased.

5. Merits:

- (i) It led to invention of new technology with which life of the people became very easy.
  - (ii) New inventions led to advent of articles of leisure. With these articles life of the people became very easy.
  - (iii) Large scale production of articles led to reduced prices of things. Even common men were able to buy all those articles of leisure.
  - (iv) It led to invention of modern means of transport and communication and world trade or globalisation increased.
6. (i) As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups began worrying about imports from other countries. They pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside.
- (ii) At the same time industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well. Thus, exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically in the early 19th century.
- (iii) At the end of the eighteenth century there had been virtually no import of cotton piece-goods into India. But by 1850, cotton piece-goods constituted over 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports, and by the 1870s this figure was 50 per cent.
- (iv) Thus, export market collapsed and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were very cheap. This again became a major cause for the decline of the Indian textile industries.
7. (a) This phase of industrialisation took shape in the 17th and 18th century.
- (b) Merchants in towns moved to villages to persuade artisans to produce for an international market.
- (c) Poor peasants and artisans in villages began working for the merchants from their houses to make a little extra income.
- (d) This system is generally called the domestic system or family based production using primitive tools and backward methods of production.

**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

**WORKSHEET-17**

- |                                  |                            |                       |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Spinning Jenny                | 2. gomasthas               | 3. carding; twisting  |
| 4. Richard Arkwright             | 5. proto-industrialisation | 6. 1854               |
| 7. the aristocratic; bourgeoisie | 8. Surat and Hooghly       | 9. Krishna; Saraswati |
| 10. 1800 and 1810                |                            |                       |

**WORKSHEET-18**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F  |
| 6. T | 7. T | 8. F | 9. T | 10. T |

## WORKSHEET-19

1. Leeds and Manchester
2. Clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals, printing and stationery and precision goods like surgical instruments, watches.
3. Ebenezer Howard
4. Bombay is given the name Mayapuri
5. Tokyo, New York, Chicago
6. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
7. King Charles II
8. Dada Saheb Phalke
9. Cotton textile industries
10. Malabar hill, Nariman point, Colaba
11. *Chawls* were multi-storeyed accomodation. 80% of Bombay population lived in *chawls*. In each tenement at least 4 to 5 people stayed. High rents forced workers to share accomodation with their relatives and caste fellows. They lived in unhygienic conditions; most of them made their food and washed clothes and slept on the streets nearby. Liquor shops and *Akharas* were found in the neighbourhood.  
There was enough scope for entertainment in the *chawls*.

## WORKSHEET-20

1. (a) They were paid low wages.  
(b) They were made to work for long hours.  
(c) There were no laws to prevent exploitation of young children in factories.
2. There were a number of jobs available such as shop keeping, artisan work, soldier, casual labour, sheet selling, begging, etc.  
There were dockyards, industries for making metal and engineering goods, footwear, printing, stationery, watches, surgical instruments, electrical goods, cars, etc.
3. The London survey found out that one million Londoners were very poor and lived upto the age of 29 years. They died in workhouse, hospital or lunatic asylum. The survey indicated that one lakh rooms were needed to house the poorest people.
4. Because the houses in which the poor lived were a threat to public health. They were overcrowded, badly ventilated and lacked sanitation. There was a feeling among the rich that this situation would create social disorder and rebellion.
5. Workers' mass housing schemes were created to prevent the London poor from turning rebellious.  
They decided to take the responsibility for housing the working classes between the two world wars. One million single-family cottages were built.

6. The London Underground Railway partially solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and from the cities. The very first section of the underground in the world opened on 10th January 1863 between Paddington and Farrington street in London. On that day 10000 passengers were carried, with trains running every 10 minutes. By 1880, the expanded train service was carrying 40 million passengers a year.

Frequent service connected suburbs to city (Central London).

It was a mass transportation system carrying as many as 40 million passengers per year. It helped in decongestion of city. The population of city became more dispersed.

It resulted in better planned suburbs. It reduced social distinction in long run. It became most important feature of modern metropolis. People were afraid to travel in London. Underground because it was seen as polluting, full of cigarette smoke, coal, dust, foul fuel from gas lamp. London underground was seen as health hazard and iron monster. People did not like the mass that was created by the construction of London underground. It resulted in displacement of poor people as their houses were destroyed.

### **WORKSHEET-21**

1. The city of Bombay became the principal port of the English East India Company. It was an important centre of cotton textiles. It became an important administrative centre of western India. It emerged as a major industrial centre in the 19th century.
2. Bombay became the capital of Bombay Presidency in 1819. Large trading communities of traders and bankers as well as artisans and shopkeepers had settled in Bombay. When the first textile mills were started in 1854, a large number of people from nearby district of Ratnagiri came to work in Bombay mills.
3. There were several reasons for more and more people migrating to Bombay.
  - (a) It was an important railway junction.
  - (b) Famine in Kutch made a large number of people migrate.
  - (c) There were a lot of employment opportunities in industries, film world, etc.
4. They were called 'chawls'. The chawls were built by private landlords, merchants, bankers and building contractors looking for ways to earn money from migrants. These had small one room accomodation with a public toilet.
5. Henry Mayhew wrote about the conditions of London labour and compiled a list of those who made a living from crime. Many poor people lived their life stealing leads from roofs, food from shops, lumps of coal, clothes drying on hedges. There were many cheats, tricksters, pickpockets and petty thieves in London. High penalties were imposed on the criminals and in order to reduce such activities, the authorities gave work to the deserving poor. Even small children indulged in theft as there was more money in it.
6. Many steps were taken to clean up London. Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce population and landscape the city. Large apartment blocks were built. Rent Control Act was introduced. The idea of the Garden City was given shape by Ebenezer Howard who designed the city of New Earswick. One million single-family cottages were built for working classes. London underground, over a period of time, decongested London.

7. Industrial cities of Leeds, Bradford and Manchester remained polluted because of the coal smoke from the chimneys of factories. The sky was grey and there was a perennial smog over the city. Legislations were passed to improve the situation. Smoke Abatement Acts of 1847 and 1853 were important measures taken in order to resolve the problem. But the factory workers rarely followed rules sincerely and the problem continued.

### **WORKSHEET-22**

1. (a) The City of Bombay Improvement Trust focused on clearing poorer homes out of the city centre.  
(b) In order to expand the city and to cope with the problem of land scarcity, reclamation projects were taken up from 1784.  
(c) The great sea wall project was undertaken with the approval of the Bombay governor, William Hornby to prevent flooding in the low lying areas.  
(d) Reclamation of land from the sea undertaken by private companies e.g. Back Bay Reclamation took up a project to reclaim land from the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar hill to the end of Colaba. The hills around Bombay were levelled. The city, thus, expanded by 22 square miles. Bombay Port Trust built a dry dock between 1914–1918 and the earth excavated was used to build the Ballard Estate and thereafter the famous Marine Drive was developed.

2. Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatwadekar shot a wrestling match at the Hanging Gardens in Bombay in 1896 to make the first movie.

It was followed by Raja Harishchandra in 1913 made by Dadasaheb Phalke.

Around 1925, Bombay was seen as a film capital and films were produced for the entire country. In 1947, the investment amounted to 756 million and by 1987, it provided employment over 5 lakh people.

The film industry was made up of migrants from Lahore, Calcutta, Madras. People from Punjab greatly contributed e.g. Ismat Chughtai, Saadat Hasan Manto and others.

3. City development has taken place everywhere at the expense of ecology and the environment. Natural features were flattened to make space for factories, housing, etc. The refuse and waste pollute the air and water and the noise of cities also add to pollution. These features are common to the cities of England, India or any other part of the world.
4. Calcutta was built on marshy land and thus there is fog and when combined with smoke from the burning of coal, it generates black smog resulting in high levels of pollution. The common people used dung and wood as fuel. The industries used steam engines run on coal. The railways also proved polluting. The rice mills of Tollygunge burnt rice husk and that created an air filled with black soot. Smoke nuisance legislation was passed in 1863 and finally the inspectors of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission managed to control industrial pollution.

### **WORKSHEET-23**

1. The London Underground Railway partially solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and from the cities. The very first section of the underground in the world opened on 10th January 1863 between Paddington and Farrington street in London.

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2.
  - (i) London was a colossal city with a population of about 675,000. By 1750, one out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in London. Over the nineteenth century, London continued to expand. There were five major types of industries in London which employed large numbers of migrants.
  - (ii) During the First World War London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods, and the number of large factories increased until they accounted for a nearly one-third of all jobs in the city.
  - (iii) As London grew, crime flourished. Nearly 20,000 criminals were living in London in the 1870s.
  - (iv) Factories employed large numbers of women in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. With technological developments, women gradually lost their industrial jobs and were forced to work within households. So far children were concerned, they had to do low-paid work.
3. Industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation in the modern period. The city of London became a powerful magnet for migrant population. The five major types of industries which employed large numbers were clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery and precision products such as surgical instruments, watches, and objects of precious metal. The number of large factories increased during the First World War. It started manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods and offered work to job-seekers.

On the contrary Indian cities did not grow in the nineteenth century. The urbanisation was slow due to the colonial rule in India. In the early 20th century, only 11 per cent of Indians were living in cities and were residents of the three Presidency cities. They had major ports, warehouses, homes and offices, army camps, educational institutions, museums and libraries. Bombay was the premier city of India. It was one of the three presidency cities in colonial India under British rule. It was a group of seven islands under Portuguese control which was transferred to the British in 1661. Gradually, it became an important administrative centre as well as a major industrial centre. Due to the expansion of textile industries large communities of traders, bankers, artisans and shopkeepers came to settle down in Bombay.

4. When London flourished, crime also grew rapidly. The police were bothered about law and order, the philanthropists were worried about public morality, and industrialists wanted



a hard-working and orderly labour force. To get rid of crime, criminal's activities were watched, and their ways of life were examined. The people who were involved in crime like cheating, stealing, robbing etc. were named as 'Criminals'. On studying their case history, it was discovered that these people were involved in such acts to support their families and made a living from crime. Some were indulged in activities like stealing lead from roofs, food from shops, lumps of coal, and clothes drying on hedge while others who were more skilled at their jobs were the cheats and tricksters, pickpockets and petty thieves. In order to control the crime the authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who were considered the 'deserving poor'.

### **WORKSHEET-24**

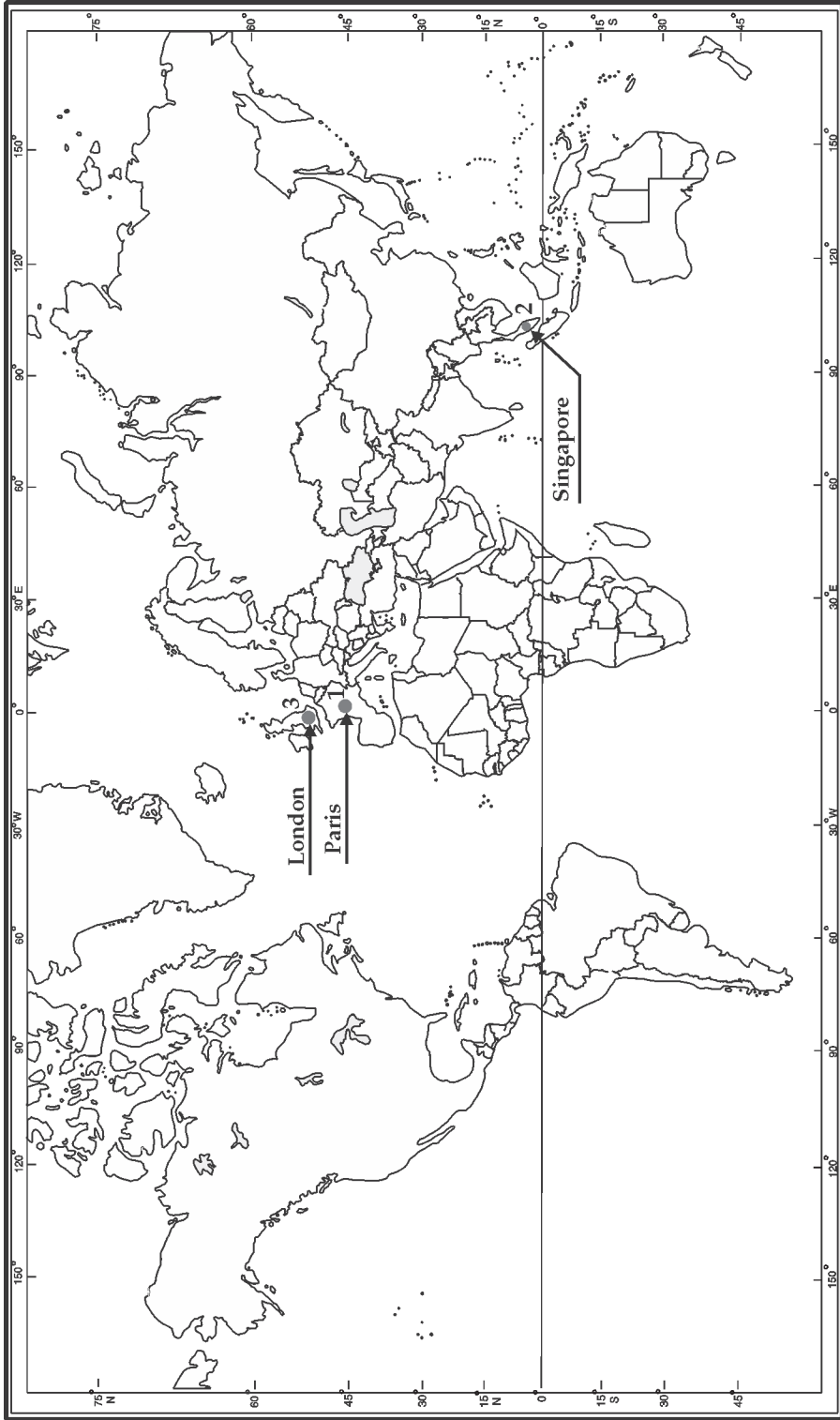
1. Many cities were carefully planned and organised unlike Bombay. For instance—modern Singapore. Though today Singapore is a successful rich, and well planned city, a model for city planning worldwide but until 1965, it was overcrowded, lacked sanitation facility, had poor housing and poverty.

The changes occurred when the city became an independent nation in 1965 under the leadership of Lee Kuan Yew, President of the People's Action Party. A huge housing and development programme was undertaken. The tall housing blocks which were well ventilated and serviced, are examples of good physical planning.

The buildings also redesigned social life:

- Crime was reduced through external corridors.
- The elderly people were inhabited alongside their families.
- 'Void decks' or empty floors were provided in all buildings for community activities.
- Migration into the city was strictly controlled.
- Social relations between the three major groups of people (the Chinese, the Malays and the Indians) were also watched to avoid racial conflict.
- Newspapers and journals and all forms of communication and association were also strictly controlled.

2. Louis Napoleon III (a nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte) when became emperor in 1852 undertook the work of rebuilding of Paris. He proposed Baron Haussmann, the chief architect of the new Paris for this purpose. Soon, Haussmann began rebuilding and reshaping the entire city of Paris. It is, therefore, called the Haussmanisation of Paris. No doubt it has created some problem for the poor, but more than that it has changed the face of Paris. Development of a nation can't compromise in the interest of a lesser section of people. So, whenever development takes a shape it affects some people, but in the interest of nation it is necessary. The way in which Haussmann rebuilt Paris is really praiseworthy. Straight, broad avenues or boulevards and open spaces have been re-designed and full-grown trees have been transplanted. Not only the shape but the system has also been reconstituted. Policemen have been employed, night patrols have been started and bus shelters and tap water have been introduced. All these are in the interest of a nation and people at large. So we can undermine the pains and sufferings of the poor for that. The government will surely take steps for their rehabilitation.



## Chapter Test

1. Marine Drive and Ballard Estate
2. Kolkata
3. Iron monsters
4. Tenements are over-crowded houses/apartments meant for poors of a large city.
5. Urbanisation is the development of a city or town on the basis of expanding of population and trade.
6. To get recognition for their union.
7. The city of London was a powerful magnet for migrant population, even though it did not have large factories. London was a city of clerks and shopkeepers, of small masters and skilled artisans, of a graving number of semi skilled and sweated outworkers, of soldiers and servants, of casual labourers, street sellers, and beggars.

Apart from the London clockyard, 5 major types of industries employed large numbers: clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, precision products such as surgical instruments, watches and objects of precious metals.

During the First World War (1914 – 1918) London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods and the numbers of large factories increased until they accounted for 1/3 of all jobs in the city.

8. The better off city dwellers continued to demand that slums be cleared away. But gradually larger and larger number of people began to recognize the need for housing for the poor.

The vast mass of one room houses occupied by the poor were seen as a serious threat to public health, they were overcrowded, badly ventilated and lacked sanitation.

There was a widespread feat of social disorder, especially after the Russian Revolution in 1917. Workers mass housing schemes were planned to prevent the London poor from turning rebellious.

9. The London Underground Railway partially solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and from the cities. The very first section of the underground in the world opened on 10th January 1863 between Paddington and Farrington street in London. On that day 10000 passengers were carried, with trains running every 10 minutes. By 1880, the expanded train service was carrying 40 million passengers a year.

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## FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

### WORKSHEET-25

- I. 1. The London Underground Railway partially solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and from the cities.  
2. 10 Jan, 1863, Paddington and Farrington street.  
3. The compartment was full of passengers who were smoking pipes. The gas lamps gave foul smell of sulphur. The atmosphere was full of sulphur and coal dust and suffocating.  
4. Charles Dickens wrote that houses were demolished, streets were broken with deep pits and trenches and heaps of construction material could be seen everywhere.
- II. 1. This famous resort provided facilities for sports, entertainment and refreshment for the well-to-do. There were cultural events such as operas, theatres and classical music performances.  
2. The working class met in pubs to have a drink, exchange views and sometimes to organise for political actions.  
3. Libraries, museums and art galleries were established in 19th century to inculcate a spirit of pride among the people.  
4. After the coming of the railways and transport, taverns went into decline. Pubs were established near railway stations and bus depots.

### WORKSHEET-26

A.

|                          |                          |       |   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Ebenezer Howard          | An architect and planner | 1852  | Plan to create better quality of citizens                                       |
| Baron Haussmann          | French Civic Planner     | Paris | the forcible reconstruction of cities to enhance their beauty and impose order. |
| Raymond and Barry Parker |                          |       |   |

- B. 1. T                      2. F                      3. F                      4. T                      5. T

### WORKSHEET-27

1. dockyards; industries
2. public health; fire hazards; social order
3. 10 January 1863; Paddington; Paddington; Farrington
4. Bloody Sunday of November 1887
5. motor cars; electrical goods
6. the opera; the theatre; classical music events
7. the industrial sector
8. Bombay; Gujarat
9. Arthur Crawford
10. The Bengal smoke Nuisance commission

**WORKSHEET-28**

1. Kitagawa Utamaro
2. In China, Japan, and Korea.
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
4. Diamond Sutra
5. Tokyo was known as Edo.
6. The Bible
7. Magazines for workers.
8. Rashsundari Devi.
9. B.R. Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule, E.V. Ramaswaminayakar.
10. This Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
11. The system of hand printing is known in China from 594 AD. It was printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wood blocks. As both sides could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.
12. Printing technology was first developed in China, Japan and Korea. In the beginning, books were printed in China by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks. For a very long time, the imperial state of China was the major producer of printed material. In China, civil services examinations were conducted to recruit its bureaucratic personnel. The imperial state sponsored the large scale printing of textbooks for this examination. As the number of candidates for the examinations increased, the volume of print also increased in 16th century. By 17th century, urbanization paved way to diversified use of print in China. Print was no longer limited to scholars and officials. Businessmen used print in their day-to-day life because they collected trade related information from all over the world. Fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic play became the staple for the reading public. Reading acquired the status of a preferred leisure activity. Rich women began to read and many of them began publishing their poetry and plays.

**WORKSHEET-29**

1. The printing press helped scientists and philosophers views propagate with pace and made them accessible to the people easily. The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence scientifically-minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also printed and read.

2. By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, print began to be used by more and more people. Reading increasingly became leisure activity. Fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays were read with great interest. Rich women began to read, and many women began publishing their poetry and plays. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives. With the advancements in the technology, Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture and from hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.
3. Illustrated collection of paintings depicted elegant urban culture involving artists, courtesans and teahouse gatherings. Books on women, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquette, cooking, famous places etc. were printed.
4. Gutenberg adapted the existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press was his model for the printing press and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. He published the Bible as the first printed book.
5. No, manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print till the late 19th century. Manuscripts could not be used on a daily basis as they were difficult to use, expensive and fragile.
6. The printing revolution changed the attitudes and hence the lives of people. People came to know about the happenings in the colonial society. Many books were critical of existing social and religious practices. A large number of people were now able to partake in the debates and discussions. People from different parts of India were able to connect with each other.
7. Martin Luther wrote *Ninety Five Theses* in 1517 and posted it on the doorstep of a church in Wittenberg and it marked the beginning of 'Protestant Reformation'.  
Manoachchio, in the 16th century began reinterpreting the message of Bible and this enraged the church. They brought out an Index of Prohibited Books in 1558 to prevent the spread of anti-Christian ideas.

### WORKSHEET-30

- I. 1. Women became important readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were meant for women. There were manuals for teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. Novels of Jane Austen, Brontte sisters, George Eliot became popular among women. These novels defined women as a person with will, strength of personality, determination and power to think.
2. The print culture created the conditions in which French Revolution took place. The print popularised the ideas of Enlightenment and was critical of tradition, superstition and despotism. They attacked the sanctity of the church and the despotic rule of the King. It created a culture of dialogue and debate in which all norms, values and institutions were debated. The literature of the time criticised the lifestyle of royalty and challenged the social order.
- II. 1. (a) He wanted to encourage printing and wanted people to come forward and do it in Calcutta.
- (b) It can help in the following ways: advertisements of products, exchange of information and knowledge, circulars to employees etc.

2. (a) He wanted to publish a newspaper which would provide information on topics of local interest, general utility, scientific investigation, speculations connected with antiquity etc.  
(b) In Marathi language.
3. (a) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein was an educationist and literary figure.  
(b) According to her, Islam gave women equal rights to be educated and it is wrong to say that educated women will go astray.

### **WORKSHEET-31**

1. Booksellers employed pedlars who carried books to sell in the villages. Almanacs, ballads, folk tales and other entertaining books, historical tales and romantic novels became popular. Penny chapbooks became popular in England. In France, Bibliotheque Bleue were very popular.
2. The ideas of science and reason became more accessible to people after the printing revolution. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled, published and maps, diagrams were printed. Newton published his discoveries. The writings of Thomas Paine, Rousseau, Voltaire were printed and widely read. Their ideas about science, reason and rationality became a part of popular literature.
3. The printing press helped scientists and philosophers views propagate with pace and made them accessible to the people easily. The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence scientifically-minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also printed and read.
4. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China from there it reached to Japan and then to Korea. That was the system of hand printing. From 594 AD onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
5. The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-16th century. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works.

Print culture played a vital role in the growth of nationalism in India. Indian press criticised the British policies and put forward the Indian view-point. Newspapers like the Hindu, Bombay Samachar, Indian Mirror, Amrit Bazar Patrika and the Kesari had a great influence on Indian people. They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. Attempts to throttle nationalist criticism provoked militant protest. This in turn led to a renewed cycle of persecution and protests. Print culture changed the mind of the Indians and they started to study and admire the contemporary national movements of European nations. They were able to study the evil effects of foreign rule. National literature in the form of novels, essays, plays and patriotic poetry urged the people to unite and work for national welfare. The writings of Rousseau, J.S. Mill enabled the Indians to understand the value of liberty and democracy. All these things prepared the Indian people to launch a powerful national movement against the British rule.



## WORKSHEET-32

1. In religious spheres printed books were not welcomed. It was feared that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books could persuade people to think differently. Religious authorities and monarchs therefore began to criticise new printed literature.

In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote *Ninety-Five Theses* criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic church. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

2. (i) Martin Luther wrote '95 theses' criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.  
(ii) Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely.  
(iii) This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.  
(iv) Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5000 copies within a few weeks.  
(v) Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."

Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

3. Through the silk routes, Chinese paper reached Europe in the eleventh century. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. Then in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after several years of exploration in China. We know that China had already the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. Luxury editions were still written on expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the university towns bought the cheaper printed copies. As demands for books increased booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries.
4. By the mid-eighteenth century, books served as means of spreading progress and enlightenment. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny. Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, stated: 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.' Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred. Three arguments in support of the statement are:
  - (i) Print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers and rule of reason and rationality rather than custom. It attacked the authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were widely read and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes. These eyes were questioning and critical.
  - (ii) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs.

- (iii) By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order. Through cartoons and caricatures monarchy was shown enjoying while the common people suffered immense hardships. This literature circulated underground and led to the growth of intense anger against the system of monarchy.

### WORKSHEET-33

1. From the early nineteenth century, a wider public could now participate in public discussions and express their views:
  1. New ideas emerged through clashes of opinions.
  2. Debate over religious reforms took place.
  3. Intense debates went on over widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatory.
  4. Rammohan Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika to oppose his opinions.
  5. The Muslims used cheap lithographic presses to publish holy scriptures in Persian and Urdu to counter the moves of the colonial power. They also published religious newspapers and tracts.
  6. The Deoband Seminary published thousands of fatwas telling Muslims how to conduct themselves in their everyday life.
  7. Among Hindus, too, print encouraged the reading of religious texts especially in vernacular languages.
  8. The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas, a sixteenth-century text, came out from Calcutta in 1810.
  9. From the 1880s, Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and Sri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published various religious texts in vernaculars.
  10. As these were printed and portable, more and more people began to read them. They were also read out to large groups of illiterate men and women.
  11. Religious texts, thus, reached a very wide circle of people, encouraging discussions debates and controversies within and among different religions.
  12. Thus, print stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities. At the same time it also connected communities and people in different parts of India. Newspapers spread news from one place to another which created pan-Indian identities.

Thus print not only stimulated conflicting opinions amongst communities but also connected communities and people in different parts of India. \
2. Writers started writing on lives and feelings of women. This led to several changes in the society.
  1. Women's readings increased in middle-class homes.
  2. Liberal husbands and fathers started educating their womenfolk at home, and sent them to schools. When women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century.
  3. Journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated.
  4. But conservative Hindus and Muslims did not want to educate women. However, many women defied them by learning to read and write.

5. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen and wrote her autobiography *Amar Jiban* which was published in 1876 in the Bengali language.
  6. From the 1860s, a few Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women, about how they were kept in ignorance within the four walls of the house, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by their family members.
  7. In the 1880s, two Maharashtrian women Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
  8. In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, an educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women.
3. India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts—in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages.
1. Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.
  2. Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated.
  3. They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
  4. Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile. So they had to be handled carefully.
  5. It was difficult to read them as the script was written in different styles. Therefore, they were not widely used in everyday life.
  6. Even though pre-colonial Bengal had developed an extensive network of village primary schools, students very often did not read texts. They only learnt to write.
  7. Teachers dictated portions of texts from memory and students wrote them down.

Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late nineteenth century.

The printing press first came to Goa with the Portuguese missionaries in the mid-16th century.

Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them were translations of older works.

4. After the revolt of 1857, the colonial government decided to clamp down on the 'native' press. It viewed vernacular newspapers as nationalist and, therefore, felt the urgency of controlling them by taking strict measures. In 1878, Vernacular Press Act was passed to regulate the vernacular press. This Act imposed several restrictions on Indian press by giving the colonial government enough power:
1. The government could now censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
  2. A regular check was kept on the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces and were warned if a report was judged as rebellious they had a right to seize the press and the printing machinery.

Despite repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India. They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities which eventually resulted in protests. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balgangadhar

Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari. This led to his imprisonment in 1908, provoking in turn widespread protests all over India.

### Chapter Test

1. The art of beautiful writing.
2. Martin Luther was a protestant reformer. According to him, printing was a greatest gift of God to the human beings.
3. Martin Luther wrote '95 Thesis' in 1517, In this, he criticized the practice and rituals of the Roman Catholic church.
4. Novels, short stories, lyrics and essays.
5. By the Buddhist missionaries in around 770 AD.
6. Methods of feeding paper improved, plate quality became better, automatic paper reels were introduced and press operated by electricity accelerated printing operations.
7. Printing press began to print books very quickly. It saved both money and time.
8. The Indian Charivari was a journal of caricature and satire published in the late 19th century.
9. India had a very rich and old tradition of hand written manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian as well as in various vernacular languages. Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper or on bark of the trees even parchments were used as writing material. Pages were beautifully illustrated and covered with wooden covers or sewn.
10. Buddhist missionaries from China brought in hand printing skill into Japan. The earliest Japanese book Diamond Sutra was printed in 868 AD. This book had six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards and paper currency.
11. Some people agree that print culture was responsible in creating conditions for French Revolution. Their arguments in support of their ideas are as follows:
  1. Some people agree that print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.
  2. Some people think that print popularised the ideas of thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstitions and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning critical and rational.

We think that print helped the spread of ideas. But we should be kept in mind that people did not read just one kind of literature. If they read the ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau, they were also exposed to monarchical and Church propaganda. They were not influenced directly by everything they read or saw. They accepted some ideas and rejected others. They interpreted things their own way. Print did not directly shape their minds, but it did open up the possibility of thinking differently.

## FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

### WORKSHEET-34

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T  |
| 6. F | 7. T | 8. F | 9. T | 10. T |

### WORKSHEET-35

- A. 1. (e)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)                      5. (d)
- B. 1. Ballad is a historical account or folk legend in verse, usually sung or recited.  
2. Eresmus was critical of the print medium. He believed that though some books do provide worthwhile knowledge, others are simply a ban for scholarship.  
3. The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible, marking 180 copies in three years.  
4. The Vernacular Press Act gave the government tyrannical rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.  
5. In 1517, Martin Luther wrote the 'Ninety Five Theses', criticising the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

### WORKSHEET-36

1. Calligraph
2. 'Vellum'
3. Woodblock print
4. 'ukiyo'; Kitagawa Utamaro; Edo
5. Johann Gutenbery; olive; wine presses
6. Richard M.Hoe; cylindrical press; 8000 sheets; newspapers
7. Jesuit priests; Konkani; Kannada
8. Irish Press Laws; 1878
9. 'Amar Jiban'; 1878
10. Naval Kishore Press; Sri Venkateshwar Press

### WORKSHEET-37

Do yourself



**WORKSHEET-38**

1. in England and France
2. Novel is a modern epic which portrays the contemporary society as well as criticises the modern society. It raises many social issues.
3. Godan (The Gift of Cow)
4. Charles Dickens
5. O. Chandu Menon
6. The women in rural society in early nineteenth century.
7. *Yamuna Paryatan*.
8. Rokeya Hossain
9. G.A. Henty
10. Hard Times
11. (a) Novels created a world that was absorbing and believable that readers could identify with.
  - (b) While reading novels, the reader was transported to another person's world and began looking at life as it was experienced by the characters of the novel.
  - (c) People enjoyed reading in private as well as publicly. They could discuss stories with family and friends.
  - (d) People became deeply involved in the lives of the characters.
12. (a) Initially novels were expensive. Ordinary people who wanted to read them gained access to them through circulating libraries. Books could be hired by the reader on hour basis.
  - (b) Later, technological improvements made books cheaper as they were printed on a large scale. Now more people could buy and read books.

**WORKSHEET-39**

1. (a) Charles Dickens wrote about the way in which cities grew unregulated leading to overcrowding. He wrote about the misery of workers, unemployed poor and the homeless who roamed the streets in despair.
  - (b) He wrote about horrible effects of industrialisation on lives of people such as smoky towns, smoking chimneys, polluted rivers, slums, etc. He wrote how workers began to be known as hands, as if they had no identity other than as operators of machines, e.g. Hard Times.
  - (c) He focused on lives of petty criminals, beggars and orphans, e.g. Oliver Twist.
2. (a) Thomas Hardy wrote about fast vanishing rural communities of England that had been close knit. This was actually a time when large farmers fenced off land, bought machines and employed labourers to produce for the market.
  - (b) Old rural culture with its independent farmers was dying out.

(c) Hardy lamented the loss of the more personalised world and the problems that new order created, e.g. Mayor of Casterbridge.

3. Vernacular language was used in novels that was spoken by ordinary people. It created a sense of shared world between diverse people in a nation. Novels often combined a classical language with that of the street languages, thus bringing the elite and the commoners together.
4. As middle class prospered, women had time to read and write. Novels explored women's lives — their emotions and identities, their experiences and problems. Women authors wrote about family life and issues with authority. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* gives insight into the life of women in genteel rural society of early 19th century England, where they are preoccupied with money and marriage. Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* published in late 19th century depicts women as becoming assertive, independent and rebellious. Love stories were written for young girls.
5. Women authors wrote about domestic life with authority, focusing on women's emotions and identities, their experiences and problems. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* depicts the life of women in genteel rural society of early 19th century England. Here women were expected to make good marriages and capture a wealthy husband. It was assumed that every single man of good fortune would be in want of a wife. Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* written in late 19th century showed women emerging as assertive, independent and rebellious.
6. The novel gives an insight to the world of women in the genteel rural society in early 19th century England. It portrays a society where women's aim in life was to catch a wealthy husband and make a good marriage. The characters of the novel are pre-occupied with money and marriage.

#### **WORKSHEET-40**

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2. Novels were written for young readers too. These novels for young boys idealised a new type of man: someone who was powerful, assertive, independent and daring. Stories for boys were full of adventure set in places far away from Europe. Stories about white-men colonising the natives and adapting to the strange surroundings appealed to the young boys, for example, R.L. Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, R. Kipling's *Jungle Book*. Stories for boys involved great historical events, battles, etc.  
Love stories were written for young girls, e.g. *Ramona* by Helen Hunt Jackson.
3. G.A. Henty's historical adventure novels for boys were wildly popular during the heights of the British empire. They created excitement and adventure of conquering strange lands. His stories were set in Mexico, Alexandria and Siberia. He wrote about young boys who witness grand historical events, get involved in military action and show 'English' courage in face of danger.
4. Early novels promoted colonialism by making the reader feel that they were superior. Hero of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* is an adventurer and slave trader. He gets ship wrecked



on an island. He treats natives not as equals but as inferior creatures. He takes a native as slave, does not even ask for his name but gives him a new name 'Friday'. Readers do not find Crusoe's behaviour as unacceptable or odd as white people saw colonialism as natural and necessary to civilise barbaric natives.

5. Early Indian writers tried to translate English novels into Indian languages, e.g. Chandu Menon tried to translate *Henrietta Temple* written by Benjamin Disraeli into Malayalam but he realised that readers in Kerala were not familiar with the way in which characters of English novels lived. Their clothes, ways of speaking, manners, etc. would appear strange to them, so he gave up the idea and wrote an original novel 'Indulekha' in 1889. K.Viresalingam gave up effort to translate Oliver Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* into Telugu. He wrote an original Telugu novel called *Rajasekhara Caritamu* in 1878.
6. *Chandrakanta*—a romantic novel became a best seller. It was written by Devaki Nandan Khatri. The novel became very popular because of the following reasons:
  - (a) It was written purely for the pleasure of reading.
  - (b) It gave insights into the fears and desires of the readers.

#### WORKSHEET-41

1. Premchand emerged as a powerful writer in Urdu and Hindi. His writings were special because
  - (a) They do not simply give moral lessons or purely entertain the reader but show that he seriously thought about the lives of the ordinary people.
  - (b) He dealt with social issues specially the condition of women in Indian society e.g. *Sewasadan*. Issues like child marriage and dowry system are woven into the story of the novel.

*Godan* is the best known work by Premchand. The story revolves around a peasant couple Hori and his wife Dhaniam. They are oppressed by the landlords, the *mahajans*, brahmin priests and colonial bureaucrats. These people exercised lot of control over the lives of ordinary men and poor peasants, Hori and Dhaniam are deprived of their land yet they retain their dignity. It is an epic of Indian peasantry as it describes the lives of the poor peasants with great accuracy.
2. (a) Many Bengali novels were located in the past, their characters, events and love stories were all based on historical events.  
(b) Another group of novels depicted the domestic life in contemporary settings. Plots revolved around social problems and romantic relations between men and women.  
The old merchant elite of Calcutta patronised entertainments such as Kabir larai (poetry contests), musical soirees and dance performances. But new Bhadrolak group widely read novels. They gathered as a group and read a number of novels. For example, the great Bangla novelist Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya organised Jatra in his house. In his room, his family members gathered while he read out his novel 'Durgeshanadini' written in 1865.
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4. Premchand's novels depict all kinds of characters drawn from all strata of society. He has written about landed aristocracy, middle level peasants, landless peasants, professionals and marginalised groups. His women characters like Nirmala are strong individuals. In *Rangbhoomi*, his central character is a visually challenged beggar called Surdas. Thus, Premchand found that ordinary, poor were worthy of literary reflection. Surdas tries to prevent the take over of his land for building tobacco factory. As we read the story we wonder about industrialisation and its impact on society and people.
5. Very significant changes came about in the content and style of writing novels. The colonial writers showed Indians as fickle minded, divided and dependent on the British. These writings were meant to establish superiority of the white men and British culture. These did not satisfy the educated intellectuals of India. The Puranic stories of the past were preoccupied with supernatural and divine themes. The newly educated professional class wanted to read about real India, issues in daily lives of ordinary people. Realistic depiction helped to create a sense of Pan- Indian belonging.
6. Saraswativijayam

This novel was written by Potheri Kunjambu, a lower-caste writer from north Kerala. This novel attacks on caste oppression. The novel revolves around a young man who happens to be an 'untouchable'. He has to leave his village to save himself from the cruelty of his Brahmin landlord. He converts to Christianity, obtains modern education and returns to his village as a judge in the local court. Meanwhile, the villagers, thinking that the landlord's men had killed him, file a case. At the conclusion of the trial, the judge reveals his identity. The Nambuthiri repents and reforms his ways.

Thus, the novel highlights the importance of education for the upliftment of the lower castes.

#### **WORKSHEET-42**

1. Three features of the early Bengali novels are:
  - (i) The early Bengali novels lived in two worlds. Many of these novels were located in the past, their characters, events and love stories based on historical events.
  - (ii) Another group of novels depicted the inner world of domestic life in contemporary settings. Domestic novels frequently dealt with the social problems and romantic relationships between men and women.
  - (iii) Novels were read individually. They could also be read in select groups.
2. Srinivas Das's novel *Pariksha-Guru* was published in 1882. The novel cautioned young men of well-to-do families against the dangerous influences of bad company and consequent loose morals.

*Pariksha-Guru* novel reflects the inner and outer world of the newly emerging middle classes. The characters in the novel are caught in the difficulty of adapting to colonised society and at the same time preserving their own cultural identity. The novel tries to

teach the reader the 'right-way' to live and expects all 'sensible men' to be worldly-wise and practical, to remain rooted in the values of their own tradition and culture, and to live with dignity and honour.

3. 'Vernacular' novels were a valuable source of information on native life and customs. As outsiders, the British knew little about life inside Indian households and the information provided in the novels proved useful for them in governing Indian society, with its large variety of communities and castes. The new novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life. They showed how people dressed, their forms of religious worship, their beliefs and practices, and so on. Some of these books were translated into English by British administrators or Christian missionaries.
4.
  - (i) Rokeya Hossein was a social reformer.
  - (ii) She started a school for girls in Calcutta (Kolkata).
  - (iii) She wrote satiric fantasy in English.
  - (iv) It shows the world in which women will take the place of men.
  - (v) Her novel '*Padamarag*' shows the need for women to reform their conditions themselves.Any other relevant point.  
(Any three points to be explained)

#### WORKSHEET-43

1.
  - (a) Novel reading offered an escape for women from their harsh realities to an imaginary world.
  - (b) In south India, older women listened to popular novels read out to them by their grand children as it offered some amusement.
  - (c) Novels created a new image of women, who had choices in marriage and relationships. It showed them as having some control over their lives.
  - (d) Rokeya Hossein's novel *Padmarag* showed that women could change their conditions by their own actions.
2.
  - (a) Many Bengali novels were located in the past, their characters, events and love stories were all based on historical events.
  - (b) Another group of novels depicted the domestic life in contemporary settings. Plots revolved around social problems and romantic relations between men and women.  
The old merchant elite of Calcutta patronised entertainments such as Kabir larai (poetry contests), musical soirees and dance performances. But new Bhadrolak group widely read novels. They gathered as a group and read a number of novels. For example, the great Bangla novelist Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya organised *Jatra* in his house. In his room, his family members gathered while he read out his novel '*Durgeshanadini*' written in 1865.
3. Yes, novels give silent reading. They encouraged reading alone and in silence. Individuals sitting at home or travelling in trains enjoyed them. Even in a crowded room, the novel offered a special world of imagination into which the reader could slip, and be all alone. Novels became popular quickly due to the following reasons:
  - (a) In the past, manuscripts were handwritten. These were circulated among very few people. In contrast, because of being printed, novels were widely read.
  - (b) Big cities like London were growing rapidly and becoming connected to small towns and rural areas through print and improved communications.

- (c) Novels created a number of common interests among their scattered and varied readers. As readers were drawn into the story and identified with the lives of fictitious characters, they could think about issues such as the relationship between love and marriage, the proper conduct for men and women, and so on.
4. (a) Novels were popular among educated middle class as a medium of entertainment.  
 (b) Love stories, detective novels, adventures and mysteries became hugely popular for they amused people.  
 (c) Novels allowed individuals the pleasure of reading in private. They offered a special world of imagination into which the reader could slip and be all alone. Thus, reading a novel was like daydreaming.  
 (d) Many times people gathered to listen to a novel being read aloud by someone else. There after they could discuss the story and became involved in the characters. For example, B.C. Chattopadhyay read out *Durgesh Nandini* to one such gathering of people who were stunned to realise that the Bengali novel had achieved excellence quickly. Devaki Nandan Khatri's '*Chandrakanta*' was a romance written just for the pleasure of reading.
5. Very often novels presented a pictures of how things should be. The authors created characters who had great qualities that readers could admire and imitate. These ideal characters could successfully handle the dilemmas faced by colonial subjects i.e. becoming progressive and modern without rejecting traditions and losing one's real identity. Many English educated Indians found western ways of living and ideas very attractive but they scared that their own culture would be destroyed.

Example– In Chandu Menon's novel *Indulekha*, the hero Madhavan is also English educated from Madras University but was also well read in Sanskrit. He wore western clothes but kept a long tuft of hair, according to the Nayar tradition.

#### WORKSHEET-44

1. (a) Novels took readers away from reality to an imaginary world where anything could happen. Many people thought that novels would corrupt specially women and children.  
 (b) Parents kept novels out of children's reach but young people often read them in secret.  
 (c) Older uneducated women enjoyed novels when their grandchildren read out them.  
 (d) Women soon became authors writing poems, essays and auto-biographies. They created a new concept of womanhood, where women had choices — they could choose or refuse their partners and relationships. Novels depicted women as having some control over their lives, for example, Rokeya Hossein wrote a satire *Sultana's Dream* where women take place of men. She wrote *Padmarag* that showed how women could improve their condition through their own actions. Young women who were assertive, could think for themselves. These developments made Indian men uneasy and suspicious of women writing novels or reading them. Their domination was threatened by women.
2. *Indulekha* (1889) was the first modern novel in Malayalam. It was written by O. Chandu Menon.
- (a) India was facing the onslaught of the western culture. Western ideas, lifestyle appealed to the English educated class in India but they faced the dilemma of losing their own traditional values. Characters like *Indulekha* and *Madhavan* showed the reader how the two life styles could be brought together.

- (b) An important issue is the marriage practices of upper-caste Hindus in Kerala, especially Nambuthiri Brahmins and Nairs. Caste seems to be an important factor while forming marriage alliances.
- (c) Suri Nambuthiri, a foolish landlord comes to marry Indulekha who is intelligent. She exercises her choice, rejects him and marries Madhavan, an educated civil servant. It shows that education began to be valued as an asset.
- (d) The novel is critical of alliances based on caste, ignorance and immorality among high caste.
3. Vaikom Muhammad Basheer (1908–96) was one of the early Muslim writers to gain wide fame as a novelist in Malayalam.
- Basheer's works were based on his own rich experience rather than scholarly pursuits. He did not have much education. He left home at a very early age to take part in the Salt Satyagraha. He travelled widely in different parts of India and also in Arabia. He spent his days working in a ship. He had close association with Sufis and Hindu sanyasis.
- Basheer's short novels and stories were written in the ordinary language of conversation. With wonderful humour, Basheer's novels spoke about details from the everyday life of Muslim households. He also brought into Malayalam writing themes which were considered very unusual at that time— poverty, insanity and life in prison.
4. The history written by colonial historians tended to depict Indians as weak, divided and dependent on the British. These histories could not satisfy the tastes of the new Indian administrators and intellectuals. The traditional Puranic stories of the past also could not convince those educated and working under the English system. Such minds wanted new view of the past that would show that Indians could be independent minded and had been so in history. The novel provided a solution. In it, the nation could be imagined in a past that also featured historical characters, places, events and dates.

### Chapter Test

1. *Rajasekhara Charitamu*
2. He was a famous Russian novelist. He wrote basically on rural life and community.
3. When women started writing novels, some people felt that women would neglect their traditional role as wives and mothers.
4. *Durgeshnandini* – Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay  
*Chandrakanta* – Devaki Nandan Khatri
5. George Eliot was a well known novelist in the 19th century. She believed that novels gave women an opportunity to express themselves.
6. The Bengali novels give us an idea about two trends:
  - (i) The first one was a group of novels which focused on the past, their characters, events and love stories were based on historical events.
  - (ii) Another group of novels narrated the inner world of domestic life in contemporary settings. Domestic novels frequently dealt with social problems, a romantic relationship between men and women.
7. (a) Charles Dickens wrote about the way in which cities grew unregulated leading to overcrowding. He wrote about the misery of workers, unemployed poor and the homeless who roamed the streets in despair.

- (b) He wrote about horrible effects of industrialisation on lives of people such as smoky towns, smoking chimneys, polluted rivers, slums, etc. He wrote how workers began to be known as hands, as if they had no identity other than as operators of machines, e.g. *Hard Times*.
- (c) He focused on lives of petty criminals, beggars and orphans, e.g. *Oliver Twist*.
8. Munshi Premchand was one of the greatest literary figures of modern Hindi and Urdu literature. Premchand's characters created community based on democratic values. Premchand's novels, for instance, were filled with all kinds of powerful characters drawn from all levels of society like aristocrats and landlords, middle level peasants and landless labourers, middle-class professionals and people from the margins of society. Before Munshi Premchand, Hindi literature was confined to the tales, the stories of magical powers and other such escapist fantasies. His novel *Sevasadan* (1916) discusses the lives of ordinary people and social issues. It deals with the poor condition of women in society. Issues like child marriage and dowry are woven into the story of the novel. It also tells us about the ways in which the Indian upper classes used whatever little opportunities they get from colonial authorities to govern themselves. The central character of his novel *Rangbhoomi* (The Arena), Surdas, is a visually impaired beggar from a so-called 'untouchable' caste. The very act of choosing such a person as the hero of a novel is significant. It makes the lives of the most oppressed section of society as worthy literary reflection. The story of Surdas was inspired by Gandhi's personality and ideas. *Godan* (The Gift of Cow), published in 1936, remains Premchand's best-known work. Premchand wrote on the realistic issues of the day, i.e communalism, corruption, zamindari, debt, poverty, colonialism etc.

### FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

#### WORKSHEET-45

1. Premchand
2. England; France
3. Oliver Twist
4. Robinson Crusoe; Colonisation
5. Henrietta Temple; Malayalam
6. Ramashankar Raj; Saudamini
7. Indulekha
8. Treasure land
9. Marathi; the plight of widows
10. Muktamala, Marathi

#### WORKSHEET-46

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. T  |
| 6. T | 7. T | 8. F | 9. T | 10. F |

### WORKSHEET-47

1. Satire is a form of representation through writing, drawing, pointing etc. that provides a criticism of society in a manner that is witty and clever.
2. In Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay's 'Anguriya Binimoy', Shivaji engages in many battles against the treacherous Aurangzeb.
3. Bharatendu Harishchandra was a pioneer of modern Hindi language.
4. Premchand took Hindi novels to another level of excellence. He began writing in Hindi and later shifted to Urdu and was popular in both languages. He used the traditional art of Kissa-goi (story telling).
5. In epistolary novel, personal and private forms of letters were used to tell a story. For example, Samuel Richardson's Pamela.
6. The British administrators were not familiar with the culture and social life of the Indians.
7. The first attempt to translate English novels into vernacular languages was taken by O. Chandu Menon.
8. The great Bengali novelist Bandim Chandra Chattopadhyay hosted jatra in his house. In his room, his family members gathered while he read out his novel 'Durgesh Nandini' written in 1865.
9. Srinivas Das of Delhi wrote the first proper modern novel 'Pariksha Guru' in Hindi.
10. Emile Zola's novel Germinal (1885) is on the life of a young miner in France.

### WORKSHEET-48

Do yourself.

