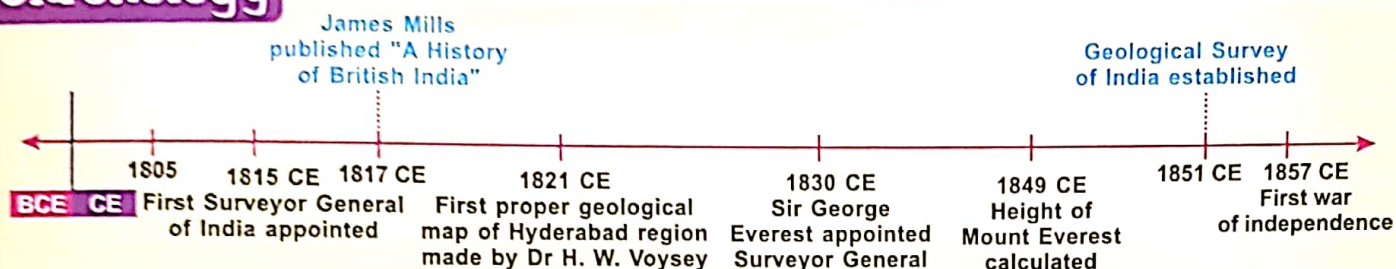


## Chronology



Change is the only constant factor in the universe. Nothing is static in this world. There is always a continuous change in the social, economic and cultural life of the people living in different parts of the world. As we embark upon a journey from times immemorial, we will notice that several of our present practices and beliefs have undergone a change, from those of the ancient and medieval times. You may even ask yourself when and how?

History helps to answer such questions as it records the developments which brought about these changes. History is certainly about changes that occur over a period of time. It is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have changed.

### IMPORTANCE OF DATES

We take things for granted as if what we see has always been in the world we inhabit. But, most of us have our moments of wonder when we ask questions that are related to history. For instance, watching someone drinking coffee, we may wonder— when did people begin drinking coffee? All such questions pertaining to the history take us to the realm of time. But, it will be actually incorrect to fix any precise dates to processes that happen over a period of time. People in India did not begin drinking coffee suddenly one

fine morning. They must have developed a taste for it over a period of time. There cannot be certain or particular date for a process such as this. Being a continuous flow of the events, history cannot be divided into compact compartments.

Dates of events act somewhat like milestones as they indicate an event's position in relation to other events in history. This helps us to understand the trends of developments within a time frame. Some dates and events act as a landmark because of their long term impact. For example, the year 1857 is a landmark in Indian history, not only because it represents the First War of Indian Independence; but also because it is the year in which the rule of East India Company came to an end and the British government took direct control over the Indian administration.



Fig. 1.1 1857 revolt

The dates around which we compose our story of the past are not important on their own. They become vital because we focus on a particular set of events as important. If our focus of study changes, a new set of dates will appear as being significant. Thus, the importance of dates depends on the aspect from which history is studied. Political history, socio-economic history, cultural history deal with political, socio-economic and cultural developments respectively. The dates of birth, death, wars, administrative actions are significant for political historians. But, historians studying other aspects like monuments or religious developments find other dates and events within the same time period more significant.

### PERIODISATION IN HISTORY

Periodisation is the division of history into broad time periods on the basis of some distinctive characteristics. In 1817, James Mills, a Scottish philosopher, published a work— "A History of British India". He divided Indian history into three broad periods on the basis of religion— he called the Ancient period— Hindu period, because large parts of India was then under the Hindu rulers. Likewise he called the Medieval period— Muslim period and the Modern period— British period. He thought that all the Asian societies were at lower



Fig. 1.2 The Mughal emperor – Aurangzeb

## Trivia



The modern period of Indian history started in 18th century after the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor.

level of civilisation than Europe. Religious intolerance, caste taboos and superstitious practices dominated social life. Mill felt that only British rule could civilise India and so, British should conquer all the territories in India to ensure enlightenment of Indian people.

Moving away from the British classification, historians have divided Indian history into 'Ancient', 'Medieval' and 'Modern' periods. It is a periodisation which is borrowed from the West where the modern period was associated with industrialisation, scientific progress and urbanisation. But, the modern period of Indian history starts with the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor in 1707. The mighty Mughal empire was gradually disintegrating into a number of autonomous states while the British were rising in power. The 18th century was a period of political turmoil and economic stagnation in Indian history. The modern period of Indian history and that of European, present a completely contrasting scenario.

### COLONISATION

In this book, you will read about the way the British came to conquer India and establish their rule by subjugating Indian rulers. You will see how they established control over the economy and society, collected revenue to meet all their expenses, bought the goods they wanted at low prices and forced cultivators to produce crops they needed to export. You may now ask about the changes British rule brought about in values, customs and practices. When the subjugation of

one country by another leads to these kinds of political, social, economic and cultural changes, we refer to the process as **colonisation**.

A colonising country uses the resources of its colonies to promote its own modernisation. But, in the colonies, it introduces modernisation only to the extent that suit its own interest. For instance, British introduced railways in India to promote its trade and not to provide faster mode of travel to the Indian people. Generally, for the rest of the people, colonial rule created conditions of poverty, disparity and discrimination. Colonisation gave the British complete control over India's rich resources. They adopted policies which affected every aspect of the lives of the people in India. However, those policies did not have a uniform effect on the entire Indian society. While they brought benefits to small sections of people, they brought misery in much larger numbers.

### SOURCE MATERIAL

The history of the modern period is derived from many sources. Some of the sources are original (Primary). They include original documents and literary evidences, manuscripts, video tapes of incidents and interviews of important personalities. State and national archives preserve these sources.

There are also derived (Secondary) sources which help us to reconstruct history. They include books, newspapers, reviews and written records available in the libraries. Many of these books and records are reprinted to make them easily available to all.

### ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

British maintained strict control over administration and had all administrative actions recorded in documents. As a result, all administrative offices, from central to provincial level, had record rooms where official documents such as letters, departmental records, survey reports were preserved. When printing did not come in

use, these documents were carefully copied out and beautifully written by calligraphists— those who specialised in the art of beautiful writing. By the middle of the 19th century, with the spread of printing, multiple copies of these records were printed as proceedings of each government department.

### SURVEYS

The practice of surveying also became common under the colonial administration. The British appointed surveyors to inspect and report on the relief, vegetation and the economic and social conditions of various regions of India.

These reports helped the British to know about the regions they were to administer and helped them to figure out on how to take advantage of the conditions. From the end of the 19th century, census operations were held at every ten years. These prepared the detailed records of the number of people in all the provinces of India, noting details about castes, religions and occupations. There were many other surveys like Archaeological surveys, Anthropological surveys and Forest surveys, etc.

The first Surveyor General of India was appointed in 1815. Sir **George Everest** became the Surveyor General in 1830 and in 1849, the height of Mt. Everest was calculated. It was named after him for his exemplary contribution. Progressively better instruments were used for surveys. **Topographic Sheets** showed scattered settlements on hillsides, temples, heights of mountains and depth of oceans.

### MAPPING

(The map of Hyderabad region made by Dr. H. W. Voysey in 1821, was the first proper geological map made in India.) The year 1851 marks the establishment of Geological Survey of India. It started with the survey of Himalayan ranges between the rivers Ravi and Ganga, laying

down the foundations of Himalayan Geology. The British also took elaborate steps to map the coastal areas as these were supposed to be their new settlements. The British set up the Marine Survey department for this purpose. Maps of towns, cities, villages, roads, rivers, bridges and railway tracks were made.

### LITERARY SOURCES

With the invention of printing press, there was great growth in the production of books, magazines, newspapers and journals. There were biographies like that of Gandhiji by William Shirer, who accompanied him during the Dandi March. Even ordinary people wrote their autobiographies. There were many plays, short stories and novels which reflect the time in which they were written. What is remarkable is the fact that many women wrote in this period. **Rassundari Devi** was the first woman to write an autobiography in Bengali. Many books were written on the history of India such as the one by Vincent Smith. Some others like Max Muller wrote about Indian philosophy although he never visited India. Books that contain collection of speeches like that of Nehru or the hundred volumes of Gandhiji's collected works, are extremely important as they place events in correct perspective. For the first time, books on the economic history of India were written in this period. 'Poverty and British rule in India' was written by Dada Bhai Naoroji, the Grand Oldman of India, which attacked British Government's economic policies.

Hundreds of newspapers were published in India not only in English but also in regional languages or 'Vernaculars'. These are crucial for understanding this period as they express the actual views of the people of different regions. The most famous were Bal Gangadhar Tilak's 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Mirat-ul-Akbar' of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Persian. The newspaper had news, cartoons, editorials and even advertisements. Cartoons presented a satirical and humorous view of life and events.



Fig. 1.3 Dandi March, 1930

## Trivia



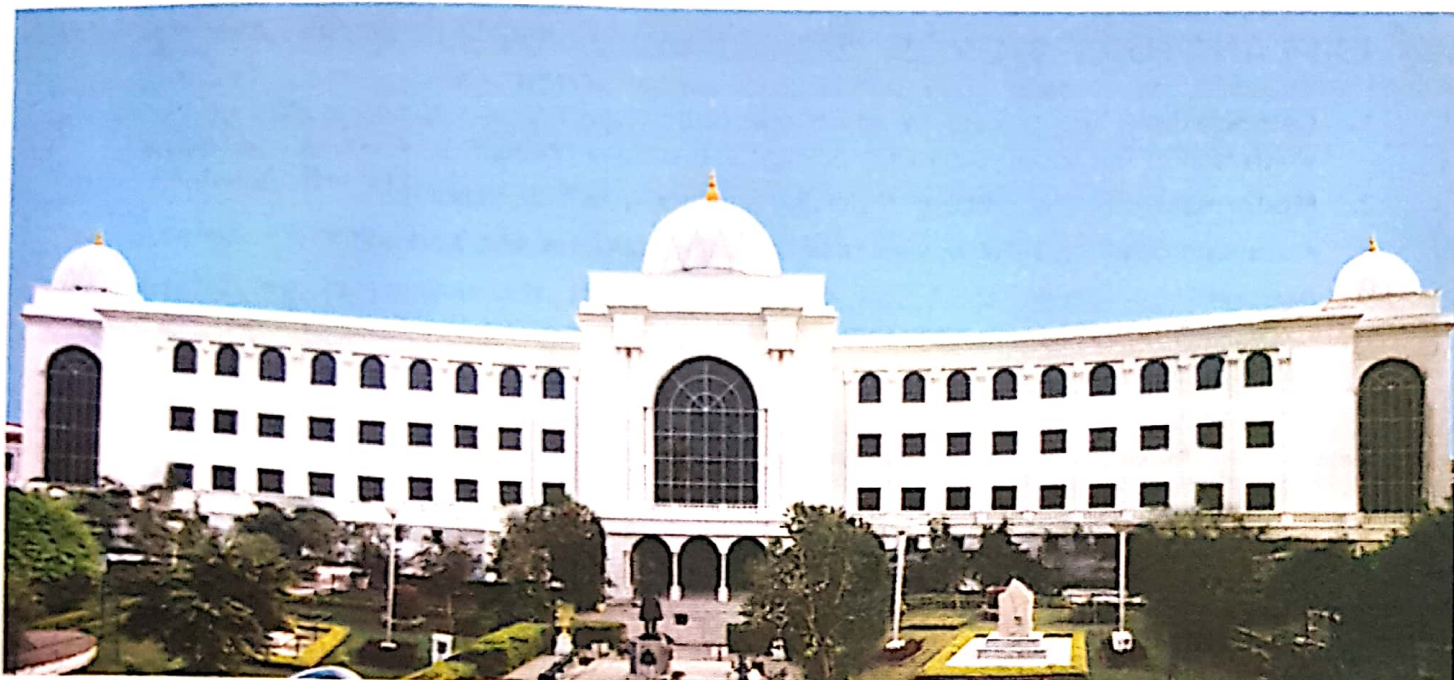
Dandi March is also known as Salt Satyagraha, which began on 12th March, 1930. The march was led by Gandhiji as a mark of protest and is an important event of war of independence.

Besides literary sources, photography and painting also constitute an important part of sources. Photography was a new art medium as it captured historical movements for posterity and facilitated an almost perfect historical representation. Another medium that helps in the study of this period is films, both documentary and feature films. Many of these films are stored with the Films Division. Feature films were generally based on stories both fictitious and real-life.

### NATIONAL MUSEUM

The National Museum in New Delhi and other museums in different parts of the country have preserved many coins, paintings, jewellery, weapons and other artefacts of the period.

The Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad is a royal treat with a collection of over 40,000 art objects. It includes a founder's gallery and a rare manuscript section. The museum has provided a perfect ambience for the display of the priceless jewels of



*Fig. 1.4 Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad*

the Nizams. These have been placed in a specially built hall decorated with chandeliers, modern lighting and lush carpets. This royal collection is the only one of its kind owned by the Government of India.

### **NATIONAL ARCHIVES**

There are innumerable documents available for the period under study. There are actual proceedings of meetings of government officials, government

orders, legal acts, letters, diaries of officials, letters written by nationalist leaders and records of court proceedings. The place that was set up for housing the government documents, diaries, letters, farmans and old books is the National Archive of India. It has in its safe custody records of the Government of India during the British rule and the later period. It has a vast amount of space for keeping, preserving and protecting all these invaluable records and it uses scientific methods for preservation.

### **DATE LINE**

- 1815** First Surveyor General of India was appointed.
- 1817** James Mills published "A History of British India".
- 1821** Dr. H. W. Voysey made the first proper geological map of Hyderabad region.
- 1830** Sir George Everest was appointed Surveyor General.
- 1849** Height of Mount Everest was calculated.
- 1851** Geological Survey of India was established.
- 1857** The First War of Indian Independence was fought.

## EXPLANATORY WORDS

1. **Colonisation**- The process by which one country subjugates another country in such a way which lead to the social, economic, political and cultural changes is known as colonisation.
2. **Modernisation**- The process of making something as contemporary.
3. **Anthropology**- Study of human race, its origin, customs and tradition.
4. **Archaeology**- Study about the past by examining the remains of the buildings and belongings of the people from that period.
5. **Topographic Sheet**- Sheets showing the physical features of an area such as rivers, mountains, etc.

## CHAPTER REVIEW

1. Nothing is static in this world. There is always a continuous change in the social, economic and cultural life of the people, living in different parts of the world.
2. Dates of events act like milestones as they indicate an event's position in relation to the history.
3. Periodisation is the division of history into broad time periods on the basis of some important characteristics.
4. Modern period began in India in the 18th century after the death of Aurangzeb.
5. The subjugation of one country by another leads to colonisation.
6. Calligraphy is the art of beautiful writing. From the end of 19th century, census operations were held after every ten years, preparing detailed records of the number of people, their caste, religion and occupation.
7. In 1851, Geological Survey of India was established. It started with the survey of Himalayan ranges between the rivers- Ganga and Ravi.
8. The National Museum in New Delhi and other museums have preserved many coins, paintings, jewellery, weapons and other artefacts of the period.
9. National Archive of India is a set up for housing the government documents, diaries, letters, farmans and old books.

## EXERCISES

Answer the following questions in brief:

- a. What is meant by : (i) Colonisation                      (ii) Periodisation
- b. Discuss about history's primary and secondary source materials of modern period with the help of examples.
- c. What kind of documents are available at the National Archives?
- d. What is the importance of dates in history?

**2. Answer the following questions in detail:**

- a. Describe James Mill's periodisation of history. Why was it unacceptable to the historians of independent India?
- b. What was the impact of the invention of printing press in India?
- c. Give an outcome of major developments of the 18th century India.
- d. Why do you think the colonisation accompanied modernisation? What was its impact on the colonies?

**3. Choose the best alternatives for your answers.**

- a. The rule of East India Company came to an end in the year—  
i. 1857  ii. 1957  iii. 1847
- b. The first Surveyor General of India was appointed in—  
i. 1820  ii. 1815  iii. 1825
- c. Rassundari Devi was the first woman to write an autobiography in—  
i. Bengali  ii. Assamese  iii. Hindi
- d. The first proper geological map in India was made by—  
i. Dr. H.C. Howsley  ii. Dr. H.W. Voysey  iii. James Mills
- e. The Salarjung Museum is situated in—  
i. Chennai  ii. Hyderabad  iii. Kolkata
- f. 'Poverty and British Rule in India' was written by—  
i. Dada Bhai Naoroji  ii. Gandhiji  iii. M.G. Ranade
- g. The famous newspaper published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy was—  
i. Kesari  ii. The Hindu  iii. Mirat-ul-akbar

**4. Fill in the blanks.**

- a. In India, the modern period began around the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
- b. The modern period of the Indian history starts with the death of \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Archaeological remains form the \_\_\_\_\_ source of history.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ is a building where artefacts of different periods are preserved and displayed for the public.
- e. The first proper geological map made in India was of \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. The famous newspaper published by Bal Gangadhar Tilak was \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Write True or False for the following statements:**

- a. West Bengal is now known as Bangladesh. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. British thought surveys were important for effective administration. \_\_\_\_\_





Our earth is a unique planet in the sense that it has a favourable environment for the growth and sustenance of all organisms. Man has several basic needs which he satisfies from nature. Rocks, minerals, soils, rivers, plants and animals are the various gifts of nature to man. These elements of nature are called 'resources'. In fact, many materials that constitute part of earth and which satisfy a human need are called 'resources'. Resources can be described as those features of the environment which are considered to be capable of serving man's need and which are given utility by the capabilities and wants of man. However, it should be made clear that a thing, object or element becomes a resource only when it has the capability to fulfil man's needs or perform the function which benefits man. Thus, man himself is a resource perhaps superior to all other resources as only man can utilise all other resources.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

We need air to breathe, water to drink and soil



Fig. 1.1 Natural Resources

### Trivia



Solar energy is still a very inefficient energy source. Our Sun is intermittent energy source, meaning that solar power is not available all the time, and thus we require adequate solar storage methods that would ensure reliability of solar generated energy.

to grow crops. In the same way, sunshine, forests, rocks and minerals are also useful to human beings. As these gifts of nature satisfy human wants, they are known as **Natural Resources**. But, we must understand that they acquire value as a resource only when people start using them. In olden days, waterfalls had no real use to us until we started harnessing them for generation of electricity. Gifts of nature become resources depending upon the needs of mankind.

In the primitive days, the needs of the people were limited to their survival only. Therefore, not much resource development took place in those times. As human beings made advancement in civilisation, they started using all the gifts of nature not only for survival but for comfort and luxuries too. With the advancement in Science and Technology, almost everything available on the surface of the earth has become a resource.

Human beings create wealth out of resources and make their lives prosperous. With our technical know-how we can also change the value of resources. For example, we produce fine clothes from cotton and we manufacture fine papers from wood and pulp. In this way, we convert natural

resources into wealth. By importing and exporting these goods, we earn money.

## TYPES OF RESOURCES

Resources are classified in a number of ways. On the basis of their origin, resources may be biotic or abiotic.

### Biotic Resources

All those resources which we obtain from living beings are called biotic resources. The agricultural crops, forests, fish and animals belong to biotic groups. All the biotic resources are capable of regenerating themselves over a period of time; in this sense, the biotic resources are renewable resources.

### Abiotic Resources

They belong to non-living groups. They are generally found within earth's crust. All the minerals like copper, gold, iron, etc, are abiotic. In fact, the minerals like nickel, cobalt and manganese are continuously being formed in nodules in the ocean floor but they take a much longer period of time to be renewed. In this sense, we say that they are non-renewable. But, some other abiotic resources are renewable like air, water and land.

## CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

Some other categories of resources are mentioned below—

### Developed Resources

The resources which are actually in use are developed resources; example— river Sutlej has been tamed, power projects have been set up on it and electricity is being generated. So, this has become a developed resource.

### Renewable Resources

Such resources get renewed or replenished quickly. Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities such as solar energy. But,

careless use of some renewable resources like water, soil and forest can affect their stock.

### Non-Renewable Resources

Such resources have a limited stock. Once the stocks are exhausted, it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. As this period is more than the average life span of human beings, such resources are considered non-renewable. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are some examples of non-renewable resources.



Fig. 1.2 Wastage of Water



Fig. 1.3 Wastage of Petrol

## Trivia



Coal consumption was about 6,743,786,000 short tons in 2006, and this number is expected to increase 48% to 9.98 billion short tons by 2030, despite the ongoing climate change issue. United States is also very dependent on coal. Coal generates around 54% of US total electricity.

### Actual Resources

Those resources whose quantity is known are called actual resources. These resources are being used in the present. Petroleum in West Asia and coal in Ruhr region, Germany, are actual resources.

### Potential Resources

Potential resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known and they are not being used at present. These resources can be used in future. The level of technology we have at present may not be advanced enough to utilise these resources. The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resource which could be used in future. Winds were a potential resource earlier. But, today they are an actual resource as they generate energy using wind turbines.

### Ubiquitous Resources

Resources that are found everywhere like the air that we breathe are ubiquitous resources.

### Localised Resources

Those resources which are found in certain places only are called localised resources.

### Humans and Resources

Sometimes natural substances become resources when their original form has been changed. Iron ore was not a resource until people learnt to extract iron from it. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, machinery, etc., which are known as human made resources.

Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called **Resource Conservation**. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development. There are many ways of conserving resources. Each person can contribute in resource conservation by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing things. Ultimately, it is going to make a difference.



Fig. 1.4 Metal casting

## EXPLANATORY WORDS

1. **Resource-** Features of the environment which are considered to be capable of serving man's need.
2. **Natural Resources-** Gifts of nature which satisfy human wants.
3. **Potential Resources-** Those resources which are not being used at present but can be used in future.
4. **Ubiquitous Resources-** Those resources which are found everywhere.
5. **Biotic Resources-** Resources that are obtained from living beings.

## CHAPTER REVIEW

1. Our earth is a unique planet in the sense that it has a favourable environment for the growth and sustenance of all the organisms.
2. Resources can be described as those features of the environment which are considered to be capable of serving man's need and which are given utility by the capabilities and wants of man.
3. Air, water, soil, forests, rocks and minerals are natural resources.
4. All gifts of nature become a resource when we start using them for our benefit.
5. On the basis of their origin, resources may be biotic or abiotic.
6. Some other categories of resources include developed resources, renewable and non-renewable resources, actual resources, potential resources, ubiquitous and localised resources, human made resources, etc.

## EXERCISES

### 1. Answer the following questions in brief:

- a. What is a resource?
- b. What is meant by recycling?
- c. Mention the resource which gets used up with the passage of time.
- d. What are localised resources?
- e. Why is land an important resource for human beings?
- f. What are the differences between biotic and abiotic resources? Give examples.

### 2. Answer the following questions in detail:

- a. Briefly describe the different types of renewable resources.
- b. How does technology help in the development of resources?
- c. Why is conservation of resources necessary?
- d. What do you understand by potential resources? What are the problems and possibilities associated with their use?
- e. What are developed resources? Give examples.
- f. What are non-renewable resources?

### 3. Choose the best alternatives for your answers.

- a. Which of them is not a biotic resource?  
i. Fish       ii. Forest       iii. Iron
- b. Which of them is a non-renewable resource?  
i. Water       ii. Petrol       iii. Air