

The Making of the National Movement

Page No: 159

Let's Recall

1. Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?

Answer

There was great dissatisfaction with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s. Some of the reasons for this dissatisfaction are as follows:

- The Arms Act- Passed in 1878, this Act disallowed Indians from possessing arms.
- The Vernacular Press Act in 1878, this Act was aimed at silencing those who were critical of the government. Under this Act, the government could confiscate the assets of newspapers if they published anything that was found “objectionable”.
- The Ilbert Bill controversy- In 1883, the government tried introducing the Ilbert Bill. This bill provided for the trial of British or European individuals by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. However, the white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill. This enraged the Indians further.

2. Who did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?

Answer

Indian National Congress wished to speak for all the people of India, irrespective of class, colour caste, creed, language, or gender. It stated that India, its resources and systems were not of any one class or community of India, but of all the different communities of India.

3. What economic impact did the First World War have on India?

Answer

The First World War led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people. On the other hand, business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war. The war created a demand for industrial goods such as jute bags, cloth and rails, and caused a decline in the imports from other countries into India. As a result, Indian industries expanded during the war.

4. What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 ask for?

Answer

The Muslim League resolution of 1940 asked for "Independent States" for Muslims in the North-Western and Eastern areas of the country.

5. Who were the Moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?

Answer

In the first twenty years of its existence, the Congress was “moderate” in its objectives and methods. The Congress leaders of this period were called the Moderates. They proposed to struggle against British rule in non-violent manner which the radicals called “politics of petitions”. They wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule. They published newspapers, wrote articles, and showed how the British rule was leading to the economic ruin of the country. They criticised British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to

different parts of the country to mobilise public opinion. They felt that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom and justice, and so would accept the just demands of Indians.

6. How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?

Answer

The Radicals were opposed to the “politics of prayers” followed by the Moderates within the Congress. They explored more radical objectives and methods. They emphasised the importance of self reliance and constructive work. They argued that people must rely on their own strength, not on the “good” intentions of the government (as was the stated policy of the Moderates). They believed that people must fight for swaraj.

7. Discuss the various forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India. How did the people understand Gandhiji?

Answer

During 1921 and 1922 the Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum.

- Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges
- Many lawyers gave up their practises
- British titles were surrendered
- Legislatures were boycotted
- People lit public bonfires of foreign cloth.

In most cases, the calls for non-cooperation were related to local grievances.

- In Kheda, Gujrat, Patidar peasants organised non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British.
- In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed.
- In the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, tribals and poor peasants protested against the colonial state for restricting their use of forest resources. They staged a number of “forest satyagrahas”, sometimes sending their cattle into forests without paying grazing fees.
- In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to remove corrupt mahants - supported by the British - from their gurudwaras.
- In Assam, tea garden labourers demanded a big increase in their wages. When the demands were not met, they left the British-owned plantations.

People thought Gandhiji as messiah, someone who could help them overcome their misery and poverty. Peasants believed that he would help them in their fight against zamindars, while agricultural labourers felt that he would provide them with land.

8. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?

Answer

Gandhiji choosed to break the salt law as British government had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. It also imposed a tax on the sale of salt. Gandhiji believed that it was sinful to tax salt as it was an essential part of food. He led a march to the coastal town of Dandi, where he broke the salt law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore, and boiling sea water to produce salt. This march related the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by everybody, and thus, did not divide the rich and the poor.

9. Discuss those developments of the 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.

Answer

The developments leading to the creation of Pakistan:

→ A two-nation theory - From the late 1930s, the Muslim League began viewing the Muslims as a separate “nation” from the Hindus.

→ Provincial elections of 1937 - The provincial elections of 1937 convinced the League that Muslims were a minority, and they would always have to play second fiddle in any democratic structure. It feared that Muslims may even go unrepresented.

→ Rift between Congress and Muslim League - In 1937, the Congress rejected the Muslim League's proposal for a joint Congress-League government in the United Provinces. This annoyed the League.

→ Wide mass support base for Muslim League - In the 1930s, the Congress failed to mobilise the Muslim masses. This allowed the Muslim League to widen its social support. It sought to enlarge its support in the early 1940s when most Congress leaders were in jail.

→ Failure of talks - At the end of the Second World War in 1945, the British opened negotiations between the Congress, the League and themselves for the independence of India. However, the talks failed as the League saw itself as the sole spokesperson of India's Muslims, and the Congress could not accept this claim since a large number of Muslims still supported it.

→ Provincial elections of 1946 - Elections to the provinces were again held in 1946. The Congress did well in the “General” constituencies but the League's success in the seats reserved for Muslims was spectacular. This led to more demands for a separate nation for Muslims.

→ Failure of talks again - In March 1946, the British cabinet sent a three-member mission to Delhi to examine this demand and to suggest a suitable political framework for a free India. This mission suggested that India should remain united and constitute itself as a loose confederation with some autonomy for Muslim-majority areas. But it could not get the Congress and the Muslim League to agree to specific details of the proposal. Partition was now more or less inevitable.

→ Mass agitation and riots - After the failure of the Cabinet Mission, the Muslim League decided on mass agitation for winning its Pakistan demand. It announced 16 August 1946 as "Direct Action Day". On this day riots broke out in Calcutta, lasting several days and resulting in the death of thousands of people. By March 1947, violence had spread to different parts of Northern India.

→ Partition- Finally, the demand for the Partition of India was finalised, and "Pakistan" was born.

India After Independence

Page No: 172

Let's Recall

1. Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.

Answer

Three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced:

- As a result of Partition, 8 million refugees had come into the country from Pakistan. These people had to be found homes and jobs.
- The maharajas and nawabs of the princely states (almost 500) had to be persuaded to join the new nation.
- A political system had to be adopted which would best serve the hopes and expectations of the Indian population.

2. What was the role of the Planning Commission?

Answer

The Planning Commission was set up to help design and execute suitable policies for the economic development of India.

3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Subjects that were placed on the Union List were _____, _____ and _____.
- (b) Subjects on the Concurrent List were _____ and _____.

- (c) Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a _____ model.
- (d) The death of _____ sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to give in to the demand for the linguistic state of Andhra.

Answer

- (a) Subjects that were placed on the Union List were taxes, defence and foreign affairs.
- (b) Subjects on the Concurrent List were forest and agriculture.
- (c) Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a mixed-economy model.
- (d) The death of Potti Sriramulu sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to give in to the demand for the linguistic state of Andhra.

Page No: 173

4. State whether true or false:

- (a) At independence, the majority of Indians lived in villages.
► True
- (b) The Constituent Assembly was made up of members of the Congress party.
► False
- (c) In the first national election, only men were allowed to vote.
► False
- (d) The Second Five Year Plan focussed on the development of heavy industry.
► True

Let's Discuss

5. What did Dr Ambedkar mean when he said that "In politics we will have equality, and in social and economic life we will have inequality"?

Answer

According to Dr Ambedkar, political democracy had to be accompanied by economic and social democracy. Giving the right to vote would not automatically lead to the removal of other inequalities such as between rich and poor, or between upper and lower castes. He believed that India needed to work towards eradicating all forms of inequality in the economic and social spheres. Only then would the equality granted by the Constitution in the sphere of politics (i.e., one vote for every adult Indian citizen) be of any value. Otherwise, India would just be a land of contradictions - following the principle of "one man, one vote and one value" in its political life, and denying the principle of "one man, one value" in its economic and social lives.

6. After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines?

Answer

In the 1920s, the Congress had promised that once the country won independence, each major linguistic group would have its own province. However, after independence, it did not take any steps to honour this promise. There was a reason for this. India had already been divided on the basis of religion. The joy of freedom had come along with the tragedy of Partition. This Partition had led to the killing of a million people in riots. Fresh divisions were not considered to be feasible. Congress leaders believed that any further divisions of the country would only disrupt its unity and progress. They felt that the need of

the hour was for India to remain strong and united, and work towards becoming a nation, and anything that hindered the growth of nationalism had to be rejected.

7. Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence.

Answer

People of the south those who could not speak Hindi, opposed Hindi as National Language. They threatened to separate from India if Hindi was imposed on them. The Constituent Assembly finally decided that Hindi would be the "official language" of India and English would be used in the courts, the services, and communications between one state and another.

8. How was the economic development of India visualised in the early decades after Independence?

Answer

The economic development of India visualised in the early decades after Independence were:

→ Objectives: Lifting India and Indians out of poverty, and building a modern technical and industrial base were among the major objectives of the new nation.

→ Planning Commission and Five Year Plans: A Planning Commission was set up to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development.

→ Mixed-economy: A mixed-economy model was agreed upon. In this economic model, both the State and the private sector would play important and complementary roles in increasing production and generating jobs.

→ Focus on heavy industries and dams: In 1956, the Second Five Year Plan was formulated. This focussed strongly on the development of heavy industries such as steel, and on the building of large dams.

→ The focus on heavy industry, and the effort at state regulation of the economy (which was to guide the economic policy for the next few decades) had many critics. This approach was criticised because:

- (i) It put inadequate emphasis on agriculture
- (ii) It neglected primary education
- (iii) It did not take into account the environmental implications of concentrating on science and machinery

Class : 8th

Lesson no: 11

History

Topic: Formation Of erstwhile
Jammu & Kashmir State And The
Dogra Rule.

Q4. Eradication of illiteracy from the state and promotion of education received due attention. Maharaja Ranbir Singh, himself a Persian scholar, encouraged religious education through the study of classical languages.

During the reign of Maharaja Pratap Singh, efforts were made to bring the common people in contact with the western education. Sri Pratap College was opened up in Srinagar in 1905 C.E. In 1885 C.E. a school 'Sri Ranbir High School' was established in Jammu region which was based on western education. The Prince of Wales College was opened in 1906 C.E. in Jammu to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales. In 1923 A.D. Amar Singh Technical Institute was opened at Srinagar to provide technical education to farmers and artisans. Free and compulsory education was made available to everyone to impart

education to all irrespective of their caste and religion. That's why Maharaja Hari Singh started many educational institutions from primary schools to colleges.

Q5. The steps taken by Maharaja Hari Singh to ameliorate the position of women in the state are as under:

- A special trust called Dhandevi Memorial Trust was created. This trust extended financial help to the girls at the time of their marriage.
- To prevent child marriage, Maharaja passed Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation in 1928 A.D.
- Widow Remarriage Act and Property Regulation of 1931 A.D. gave liberty to the widows to remarry and live their lives according to their own will.

Q6: Maharaja Harbhar Singh was an ardent lover of architecture. He built a number of temples, shrines and pathshalas.

Taking cue from the annually visiting Ramleela and Rasleela companies from Mathura and

Veindruan, the state also patronized local theatrical groups both in Jammu and Kashmir region. The first native performing group was Raghunath Theatrical Company which was set up inside the premises of Raghunath Temple. During 19th and 20th century, Jammu region had active regional folk theatres like Tamachua, Bhagtain and Haran.

Q. The major public welfare works under taken during the Dogra period in Jammu & Kashmir are as follows:

1. During the later period of Dogra rule, the modern medical facilities were established in the state. The first dispensary was opened in Brinagar in 1864 by Robert Clark.
2. In 1905, another dispensary was started by Dr. Elmsila.
3. The construction of roads and railways network was also taken up which connected the state to the outer world and led to the flourishing of trade and commerce in the state.
4. The state government took initiative and passed Municipal Act of 1886 to give representation to the common

people in the local bodies. Thus, Municipalities were set up in the capital towns of J & K.

5. In order to save the state from frequent famines several irrigation projects were taken up during the Dogra rule. For free and potable supply of water, modern water works were established in both the provinces.

Ch 9 Public Facilities

Page No: 118

Exercises

1. Why do you think there are so few cases of private water supply in the world?

Answer

There are very few cases of private water supply in the world because water is an essential amenity. Water supply is a public facility that every government must provide to all citizens of a State. In cases where water supply was placed in the hands of private companies, the prices of water rose, making it unaffordable to the masses. This resulted in riots, protests and violent demonstrations in countries like Bolivia. Hence, it has been deemed best that the government must handle water supply services.

2. Do you think water in Chennai is available to and affordable by all? Discuss.

Answer

Water in Chennai is not available to and affordable by all. Availability of a good, regular water supply is proportionate to the level of income one earns, in this city. Senior government officials in areas like Anna Nagar can get a whole water tanker arranged for themselves; most areas like Mylapore get water once in two days; in Madipakkam, people buy bottled water for drinking purposes but the situation is the worst in slums. Here, water supply runs for barely an hour everyday from a single tap serving over thirty families for all their water needs.

3. How is the sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai affecting the local people? Do you think local people can object to such exploitation of ground water? Can the government do anything in this regard?

Answer

The sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai is affecting the local people in various ways:

→ The water they are taking away is for irrigation of agriculture. Because of this exploitation irrigation and so, agriculture is bound to suffer.

→ This water is also for general supply and drinking purpose of the villagers. → As a result of the heavy exploitation of water, the ground water levels dropped drastically in these areas.

Yes, the local people can object to such heavy exploitation of ground water since it is a public facility or nature's gift on which everyone has equal right and so nobody can sell or take away exclusively.

The Government needs to play a crucial role to find out a suitable alternative in this regard. Our Constitution recognizes many of the public facilities including access to safe drinking water, as being a part of the Right to Life. So, the Government must see that these rights are protected so that everyone can lead a decent life.

4. Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas?

Answer

The distribution of public facilities in our country is inadequate and largely unfair. For example, urban areas are provided with and consume more electricity than villages or townships. Most metropolitan cities consume vast amounts of power for market-places, multiplexes and air-conditioning while villages and towns bear huge power-cuts even in summer so much so that there is no electricity available to them for domestic purposes too. This is a gaping gap in the distribution of just one of the public facilities provided by the government.

9. Private educational institutions - schools, colleges, universities, technical and vocational training institutes are coming up in our country in a big way. On the other hand, educational institutes run by the government are becoming relatively less important. What do you think would be the impact of this? Discuss.

Answer

Private educational institutions levy very high fees, which only affluent people can afford. So quality education will be the right of only the rich. If educational institutions run by the government are not up to the mark, the weaker sections of the society are deprived of quality education. The end result of this disparity will be that only the rich will get good education while the poor will be deprived of it.

Ch 10 Law and Social Justice

Page No: 131

Exercises

2. What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India?

Answer

Advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India are:

- Cheap labour: - Wages that the companies pay to workers say in the U.S.A. are far higher than what they have to pay workers in India. → For lower pay: - Companies can get longer hours of work.
- Additional expenses such as housing facilities for workers are also fewer. Thus, companies can save costs and earn higher profits. → Cost cutting can also be done by other more dangerous means.
- Lower working conditions including lower safety measures are used as ways of cutting costs.

3. Do you think the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss.

Answer

No, the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy are still fighting for justice.

At first, the company which owned the pesticide factory- Union Carbide (UC) refused to accept responsibility despite the wide-open, so many evidences of the tragedy. The UC got away after paying a bare minimum compensation to the survivors of this tragedy. Even after 24 years the survivors are still fighting for justice, for safe drinking water, for health-care facilities and jobs for the poisoned by UC. Their cases are still pending in numerous courts.

4. What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important?

Answer

Law enforcement implies the government's responsibility as lawmaker and enforcer, to ensure obedience to its laws by everyone within the State that it governs. It is the responsibility of the government to ascertain that laws are not violated by anyone. Enforcement is important to maintain the democratic status of India; if foreign companies are allowed to maintain low working conditions, then

this interferes with the Fundamental Right of the Right to Life, of a worker. Hence, enforcement is necessary to protect the people.

5. How can laws ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair? Give two examples to support your answer.

Answer

Laws can ensure that markets work in a fair manner. The frequently upgraded Minimum Wages Law ensures that workers are not exploited and over-worked by companies that hire them. Also, a law keeping checks on the quality of production makes sure that sub-standard goods do not enter the market.

7. Write a paragraph on the various roles of the government that you have read about in this unit.

Answer

The government plays a large number of roles in any state. In Unit five, the government's role in the economic sector is explained. This includes providing public facilities like water supply, healthcare and sanitation and ensuring that these amenities are not overtaken by private enterprises; the government also plays a pivotal role in law enforcement, which is of utmost importance in the economic sector. The government makes laws to protect workers in production factories- laws on minimum wages, controlling working conditions and safety measures. It also makes laws for markets that protect consumers against over-pricing and substandard products. The government has a law against child labour and it also punishes organizations that do not follow policies put in place to protect the environment against pollution.

8. What are the sources of environmental pollution in your area? Discuss with respect to (a) air; (b) water and (c) soil. What are the steps being taken to reduce the pollution? Can you suggest some other measures?

Answer

There are many sources of environmental pollution in our area.

→ Air Pollution: By vehicles, industrial gases disposed through chimneys, smokes from red brick Bhattas.

→ Water Pollution: Various chemical discharges and other liquid effluents from some industries like tanneries, aluminium etc. Because of dry latrines and inefficient discharge of house wastes and sewerage into the river.

→ Soil Pollution: Due to the throwing of plastic bags here and there, lack of proper arrangement of disposing household wastes, industrial effluents and ashes etc.

In the recent years there has been a consistent increase in awareness of the need for a clean environment. The courts in our country have come out with a number of strong orders on the environmental issues and accordingly steps are also being taken to reduce pollutions. But still many more things have to be done in this direction:

→ Appropriate measures need to be taken by countries and local authorities of the world to stop the misuse or overuse of resources.

→ Environmental degradation can be checked by conserving land, air and water resources. For this we have to control the pollutants at the source.

→ By proper enforcement of laws and norms related to environmental issues such as - use of plastic bags, disposal of all type of wastes, harmful emissions from different industries, etc.

9. How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception? Discuss.

Answer

Earlier the environment was treated as a 'free' entity and any industry or even an individual could pollute the air and water without any restrictions. Whether it was our rivers, air, and groundwater - the environment was being polluted since there were no laws in this regard.

In the recent years and particularly the Bhopal gas tragedy has brought the issue of environment to the forefront. Now the perception has completely changed and the people have understood that the environment is something which the people over generations will share. There has been an increasing awareness among all that a clean environment is a public facility that cannot be destroyed merely for industrial development. The courts also gave a number of judgments upholding the right to a healthy environment as intrinsic to the Fundamental Right to life.

Civics Lesson no: 11
Topic: Social Exclusion And Inclusive Policy in Jammu And Kashmir.

Q1:

Social exclusion refers to identify the situation of certain excluded groups under an umbrella which included physically and mentally challenged children, substance abusers, single parents and marginals. Social exclusion is a complex and multi-dimensional situation having political, social and cultural outcome.

Q2:

Yes, few people feel socially excluded because they can be physically and mentally challenged, single parents marginalised etc. It is a complex situation with lot many aspects are included in it.

Q3:

Some people are specially abled persons. They are the most vulnerable and at a risk of social exclusion. They remain invisible in political agendas, human rights struggle, development strategies

and science research. Most of the times, they denied lot many chances of work due to their special ability. Although people show sympathy towards them but still excluded at many places as well.

Q4:

- i) Jammu & Kashmir Social Welfare Department has formed many policies and programmes for their welfare.
- ii) Pre-matric and post-matric scholarship schemes for students with special ability were started.
- iii) Reservations were made for specially abled persons in educational institutions and government jobs.
- iv) The government is providing special unemployment allowances to all educated unemployed including specially abled persons.

Q5:

This term was used for the first time in France by Paul Lenoir in 1974 A.D

Q6:

The total population of specially

abled in J&K in 2011 was 363105
which was 302670 in 2001.

Q7:

The word "hearing impaired" is
used for Dumb and Deaf.

1. Answer the following questions.

(i) Why are people considered a resource?

Answer

People are considered a resource because with their demands and capabilities they can create new resources. Nature's bounty becomes important only when people find it and make it useful for them. Hence, human resource is also considered an important and potential resource for the society.

(ii) What are the causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world?

Answer

The distribution of population in the world is uneven - some areas are very crowded while some are sparsely populated. There are various reasons behind uneven distribution:

→ Geographical factors: Favourable topography, availability of mineral and fresh water resources, favourable climate and soil fertility are some of the reasons affecting population distribution e.g., Indo Gangetic Plains, Diamond Mines of South Africa etc are densely populated.

→ Social and Cultural factors: Areas of better housing, education and health facilities are more populated. Places of religious and cultural significance also attract people e.g., Varanasi, Jerusalem etc.

→ Economic factors: Places having more industries, transportation and communication facilities provide better employment opportunities. People are attracted to these places because of the above reasons e.g., Mumbai, Osaka etc.

(iii) The world population has grown very rapidly. Why?

Answer

The world population has grown very rapidly because the death rate has gone down as a result of the growth of food supplies and the improvement of medical facilities. Also, unlike the death rate, the birth rate has remained quite high.

(iv) Discuss the role of any two factors influencing population change.

Answer

The birth rate and the death rate are two factors that influence population change. The birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 people while the death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 people. These are the natural causes of population change. When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, population increases. When the death rate is more than the birth rate, population decreases. When the two rates are equal, the population remains constant. Thus, the birth and death rates affect the balance of population.

(v) What is meant by population composition?

Answer

Population composition refers to the structure of the population. Population composition helps to know the number of males or female, their age-groups, literacy, their occupation, their income level and health conditions etc.

(vi) What are population pyramids? How do they help in understanding about the population of a country?

Answer

The graphical illustration that is used for studying the population composition of a country is called population pyramids. It shows the present number of males and females in a country along with their age groups. The age-group distribution of population tells us the number of dependents and the number of economically active individuals present in the population.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which does the term population distribution refer to?

(a) How population in a specified area changes over time.

(b) The number of people who die in relation to the number of people born in a specified area.

(c) The way in which people are spread across a given area.

► (c) The way in which people are spread across a given area.

(ii) Which are three main factors that cause population change?

(a) Births, deaths and marriage

(b) Births, deaths and migration (c)
Births, deaths and life expectancy

► (b) Births, deaths and migration

(iii) In 1999, the world population reached

(a) 1 billion

(b) 3 billion

(c) 6 billion

► (c) 6 billion

(iv) What is a population pyramid?

(a) A graphical presentation of the age, sex composition of a population. (b) When the population density of an area is so high that people live in tall buildings. (c) Pattern of population

► (a) A graphical presentation of the age, sex composition of a population.

3. Complete the sentences below using some of the following words.

sparsely, favourable, fallow, artificial, fertile, natural, extreme, densely

When people are attracted to an area it becomes _____ populated. Factors that influence this include _____ climate; good supplies of _____ resources and _____ land.

Answer

When people are attracted to an area it becomes densely populated. Factors that influence this include favourable climate; good supplies of natural resources and fertile land.

Industries Of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Answer the Following Questions :

(i) Kashmir is known for its handicrafts. Discuss.

Ans. Kashmir is known for its handicrafts. At present a great part of population is busy in this work and getting great economic returns. Handicrafts of the Kashmir includes qaleens making, paper mache, embroidery, metal ware, wicker work, leather and wood carving. In Kashmir valley, Namdas are made of wool of good quality and old wollen blankets are used for Gabbas making. Carpet weaving is the gift of Central Asia. These products are highly priced all over the world with demand. There is a unique, attractive handicraft of Kashmir. Paper, pulp etc. shaped into several types of decorative items and colourful designs also are painted on them. Kashmir also famous for wicker willio which is used for making baskets, boxes, lamps etc.

(ii) Discuss the mineral based industries of Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans. Mineral based industries of Jammu and Kashmir have been established in both public and private sectors. Minerals such as calareous and argillaceous such as limestone, gypsum, bauxite etc. are the major ingredients of cement industry and available in Anantnag, Reasi and Basohli. Some of the public sector cement plants have been developed for e.g. Wuyan cement factory, PCF Bari Brahmana run by J.K. minerals Ltd. and Khrew cement factory run by JK cement Ltd. Inspite of this, bricks and tile factories are also present at several locations over the areas. A modern industrial centre is fast growing at Bari Brahmana Jammu which has given boost to secondary sector in J&K.

(iii) Write a note on the agro based industry of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

Ans. There is an agrarian economy of Jammu and Kashmir and most important industry is agro based industry which provides raw material to another industries. In this region paddy is grown in huge quantities. At Lethpora Pulwama in 1981 a modern rice plant has been developed here. Horticulture also established in the valley and a huge part of people associated with this sector directly or indirectly. Fruits also exported in great quantities and also a well developed infrastructure for producing products jams, juice etc. In Lassipora Srinagar, Jammu areas several cold storage chains have been developed.

(iv) Write a short note on he tourism industry of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

Ans. Tourism industry is known as backbone of the economy for J & K and Ladakh. The wonderful valleys, snow clad peaks, lakes and springs, attracks people. These areas provide opportunities for trekking, skiing, mountaineering etc. Across these UT's several hotels are fast growing up. These tourist places also provide great employment facilities mainly in hospitality sector.

(v) Write a note on 'Paper Machie'.

Ans. Paper Mache is a unique, attractive, selective handicraft of Kashmir region. Paper and pulp are shaped into different decorative items and colourful articles also are painted on different items. The centres of production comprises Rainawari or Anantnag districts.

2. Match the Following :

- (i) Carpets (Qaleens)
- (ii) Kangri Making
- (iii) Paper Machie
- (iv) Pashmina Shawl Industry
- (v) Basohli painting

- (i) Jammu Region
- (ii) Shahtoosh, Ring shawl, Kanjama
- (iii) Oldest industry
- (iv) Unique exclusive handicraft of Kashmir
- (v) Wicker Pillow

Ans. (i) iii, (ii) v, (iii) iv, (iv) ii, (v) i.

3. Fill in the Blanks :

(i) The ancient and medieval rulers patronized the handicrafts and crafts were flourished very well during the reign of

(ii) Rambagh silk factory was established in

Ans. (i) Zain-ul-Abdin, (ii) 1897.