



Social science package



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Chapter -1

The advent of Europeans to India. (Portuguese,Dutch,English, French)

1. Discovery of a new sea route to India? Effects of the fall of Constantinople? {CT²- E²I }

- ❖ The Constantinople city was captured by the Turks.
- ❖ The Turks levied heavy tax on goods.
- ❖ So, trade became unprofitable for Europeans.
- ❖ European rulers wanted to break the monopoly of Italian traders
- ❖ They encouraged the sailors to find a new sea route to India.
- ❖ The invention of compass, astrolabes and gunpowder helped to sailors.

Black room tragedy

- ❖ Siraj -us -Daula captured fort william.
- ❖ He imprisoned 146 englishmen in a small room.
- ❖ Among 146 members,123 members died.

2. India and Europe trade during Middle Ages? (AI-AI)

Constantinople was considered as the 'gateway of European trade'. Why?

- ❖ The Arab merchants carried Asian merchandise to Constantinople.
- ❖ Italian merchants would buy these goods and then sell them in European countries.
- ❖ *Arab merchants had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries.
- ❖ *Italian traders had gained monopoly over trade in Europe.

3. Explain dual government? {RBN}

- ❖ Robert clive Implemented.
- ❖ British had the right to collect the land taxes.
- ❖ The Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice and others.

What is the scientific inventions help to discover the new sea route?

- ❖ Compass, Astrolabes, Gunpowder

4. BLUE WATER POLICY - {FS}

- ❖ Fransisco de -Almeid brought this.
- ❖ He wanted to establish Supremacy over the sea instead of supremacy over the land.

5.Explain the achievements of Alfonso de Albuquerque? {RGG}

- ❖ He is considered as the real founder of Portuguese empire in India.
- ❖ He captured Goa from the Sultan of bijapur in 1510.
- ❖ Goa became the administrative center of the Portuguese administration in India.

6.Plassey causes {MMB}	Out comes. {I'M Company Nawab}
<u>Misuse</u> of Dustaks.	<u>It brought out</u> the greediness and immorality of Indians.
<u>Mending</u> the fort without the permission.	<u>Mir Jafar</u> became the Nawab of Bengal
<u>Black room</u> tragedy	<u>Company</u> had got exclusive right of trade in Bengal
	<u>Nawab</u> paid 17 crore to british and 70 lakh for war damage.
7.Buxer causes {Mir qasim ² H ² }	Out comes. { Mir Sha Shuju Mir }
<u>Mir Qasim</u> declared him self as independent king.	<u>Mir Qasim</u> was defeated by British
<u>He declared</u> business was duty free in Bengal.	<u>Sha-Alam</u> -II handed over Diwani right to British.
<u>Hence</u> British dethroned him.	<u>Shuju-ud-daula</u> had to pay 50 lakhs as war indemnity.
<u>Mir qasim</u> entered into agreement with Sha-allam -II and Shuju-ud-daula.	After the death of <u>Mir jaffar</u> , British took entire administration of Bengal.

8. Explain how Marthanda Verma checked the Dutch? { 5ml -D- NH³ - 15th August }

- ❖ He had **50,000** soldiers.
- ❖ **Martanda Verma** controlled the surrounding areas & made them to oppose the Dutch.
- ❖ He also wrote a strong **letter** to the Dutch on right over trade of pepper.
- ❖ **The Dutch attacked** on Travancore with the help of many provinces.
- ❖ He defeated them & captured **Nedumangala and Kottarakara** trading centers
- ❖ **He defeated** Dutch when they attacked him at Kolchchal with **Simhaleses forces**.
- ❖ **He decided** to root out the Dutch from India.
- ❖ **He established** the trade rights of pepper in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Finally Dutch surrender to him on **15th August 1753**



9. French struggled to stay in india . explain./ all 3 carnatic wars. { In³ - APP }

- ❖ In the Middle of 18th century France and British wanted to use the political instability of Hyderabad and Carnatic regions.
- ❖ In this Juncture, 3 Carnatic wars were occurred between France and British.
- ❖ In The first Carnatic war, (1746-48) French governor Duple was unsuccessful to capture Madras.
- ❖ Hence, war ended with the treaty of **Aix-La – Chappell**.
- ❖ The Second Carnatic War, (1749-54) was started in Hyderabad and Arcot. British had got victory and war ended with the **Pandicherry treaty**.
- ❖ In The Third Carnatic war, (1756-63) French Count-De- Lally wanted to Besiege the Wandiwash but he was defeated by Sir Eyrcoot.
- ❖ This war was ended with **Paris treaty** and Pandichery was given back to the French.

10. Explain the first Carnatic war. (D- BALD -A)

- ❖ On the request of **Dupleix, La bourdonnais** captured Madras from British.
- ❖ **British requested for the help of Anwaruddin** the Nawab of carnatic.
- ❖ The **army of Anwaruddin** failed to defeat the French at Madras.
- ❖ Finally, **La bourdonnais** took money from the English and returned Madras and went back to Mauritius
- ❖ This enraged **dupleix** and he attempted to take Madras but failed.
- ❖ Finally, the war ended with treaty of **Aix-la chapelle**

11. Explain the second carnatic war. { SBR-MP }

- ❖ French made **Salabath Jung** as the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- ❖ **bussy** was appointed in Hyderabad for his protection.
- ❖ French made **Chanda saheb** as the nawab
- ❖ **Robert Clive** attacked arcot, and killed Chanda sahib.
- ❖ **Muhammad Ali** the son of Anwaruddin became the nawaba of carnatic with the help of British.
- ❖ The second carnatic war ended with the Treaty of **Pondicherry**.

12. Explain the third carnatic war. { LC-LC }

- ❖ **Count de Lally** of the French attempted to beseize the fort Wandiwash.
- ❖ **Sir Eyer coote** defeated the French and imprisoned Bussy.
- ❖ **Lally escaped** and hid in Pondicherry.
- ❖ Finally, **Sir Eyer coote** attacked Pondicherry, Lally had to surrender unconditionally.

13. Explain the effects of Carnatic wars or explain the effects of third Carnatic war. {Pf³}

- ❖ The French lost all their bases in India due to the Carnatic wars.
- ❖ Pondicherry was returned to French.
- ❖ The French lost their importance in India.
- ❖ There were no foreign rivals for British.

Chapter -2 The Extension of the British rule

1. *What were the reasons for 3rd Anglo Maratha war? {MP -PA}

- ❖ The Maratha families tried to protect their independence and honour.
- ❖ Even the Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the English.
- ❖ The peshwa attacked the British residency in Poona and burnt it down.
- ❖ Appa saheb of Nagpur and Malhar Rao Holkar rebelled against the British.



2. *What were the effects of third Anglo-Maratha war? (PPP-T)

- ❖ Peshwa Bajirao second surrendered to the British.
- ❖ The British abolished the peshwa post and granted a pension.
- ❖ They installed Pratap Simha as the ruler of Satara.
- ❖ They named him as the traditional leader of Maratha.

3. Explain the reasons for first Anglo Maratha war. {MR-MR - BSM }

- ❖ After the death of the Madhav Rao Peshwa his brother Narayan Rao came to power.
- ❖ But he was murdered by his uncle Raghunatha Rao.
- ❖ The Maratha federation brought Madhav Rao II the minor son of Narayan Rao to the post of Peshwa.
- ❖ So, Raghunath Rao approached the British for support.
- ❖ The British defeated Maratha federation.
- ❖ Salbai agreement ended this war.
- ❖ Madavarao II became the Peshwa.

4. Explain the reasons for second Anglo Maratha war {TY - HPPL }

- ❖ The differences among the Maratha chieftains reason for this war.
- ❖ There was enmity between Yashwanth Rao Holkar family and Daulath Rao of Sindhia family.
- ❖ Holker defeated the armies of Sindhia and Peshwa.
- ❖ The Peshwa requested to the British for help.
- ❖ The peshwa entered the subsidiary alliance system by accepting the Treaty of Basain.
- ❖ Lord Wellesley defeated armies of Maratha families.

5. Lord Wellesley resigned from his post and return to England why? {HHL}

- ❖ His battle-thirstiness increased the financial burden on the company.
- ❖ His policy was being criticized.
- ❖ So, Lord Wellesley resigned from his post and returned to England.

Wars	Treaty [SB]
1 st anglo- Maratha	Salabai agreement
2 nd anglo- Maratha	Bassein
3 rd anglo- Maratha	Peshwa post removed.

7. Doctrine laps. [dollhouse] { DAS }

It was introduced by Lord Doll house.
According to this policy “ If any Indian ruler died childless, his adopted male child had no legal right over throne”.

- ❖ **Satara, Jansi, Jaipur, Udaipur, Nagpur.**

6. Subsidiary alliances. [wellesley] { AS-BA-MP }

- ❖ King had to keep british **army** in his kingdom.
- ❖ King had to give wages and **salaries** to british army.
- ❖ King had to have a **british resident** in his court.
- ❖ King couldn't **appoint other Europeans** without the permission of B
- ❖ King couldn't **make agreement** with other kings without the permission of GG
- ❖ Company would offer **protection** to the state from any internal or external aggression.

8. Explain the Anglo Sikh wars or how did Punjab become the dependent state of the British?

- ❖ After the death of King **Ranjit Singh**. { RBW-HFLD } held
- ❖ **The British** attempted to invade Punjab.
- ❖ **The war** broke out between the British and the Punjab.
- ❖ **The Hindus**, Sikhs and Muslims got together to defeat the British.
- ❖ **Finally**, they had to accept defeat due to few traitor leaders.
- ❖ They signed a humiliating **Lahore agreement**.
- ❖ British resident became the **de-facto ruler of the Punjab**.

9. How did Lord Dalhousie merge the state of Punjab into the British Empire? { SC -DD }

- ❖ **The Sikh opposed** the attempts by the British to rule Punjab directly.
 - ❖ The opposition was led by '**Chuttar Singh Attriwala**' in Lahore and MoolRaj in multan.
 - ❖ Again the people of Punjab were **defeated**.
- Finally, Lord **Dalhousie** merged the state of Punjab with the British Empire.

Chapter - 3

The impact of the British rule in India

1. What are the reforms undertaken at the time of British in civil services?

- ❖ **Lord Cornwallis** introduced the administration of civil services.
- ❖ **Lord Cornwallis** opened fort William College in Calcutta.
- ❖ **All the appointments** were done till 1853 by the directors.
- ❖ Later, **the appointments** for civil services were done through competitive examinations.
- ❖ This did not benefit **Indians** much.

2. Carnwallis:- 1. **Permanent zamindar** system.

3. **All the natives** of hindusthan are completely corrupt

5. **Efficient police system.**

2. **Fort William** college

4. **Civil service**

6. **Superident of police.**

3. Illustrate the judicial system formulated through east India company? [W- HM-C²E]

- ❖ **Warren.** Brought 'A Diwani Adalat (Civil court) and A Fouzadaari Adalat (Criminal court) in 1772
- ❖ **Hindus** were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures
- ❖ **Muslims** were dispensed justice as per the Shariyat.
- ❖ **The Civil courts** came under the administration of European officers.
- ❖ **The criminal courts** were under the control of Qajis.
- ❖ But, they were under the supervision of **European officers.**



4. *What are the measures undertaken at the time of the British in police system? {LSK-Ck BIP }

- ❖ **Lord Cornwallis** implemented the efficient police system in India.
- ❖ He created of superintendent of Police post (**sp**).
- ❖ He divided a district into many stations and put every station under a '**Kotwal**'.
- ❖ He put every village under the care of **Chowkidhar**.
- ❖ **Kotwal** was made accountable for any law violations at village level.
- ❖ The entire police system was brought under the control of the **British officer**.
- ❖ In 1861 the **Indian police Act** was implemented.
- ❖ **Police commission** appointed for police posts only qualified Indians.

5 *How was the condition of Indian military system during the rule of British? (MBBO- IIP)

- ❖ **The military** was the base of administration during the British rule.
- ❖ **The British** appointed the Indians for the military.
- ❖ **The British** took the entire India under their control with the help of the military.
- ❖ **The officers** were the British.
- ❖ **Indians** could reach the rank of subedar.
- ❖ **Indians** were coolie soldiers.
- ❖ **Peel commission** redesigned the military system.

6. ZAMINDAR { Zamindar -6}	RYTAWARI {AT - F ⁴ C }
Permanen Zanindar was implemented by Cornwallis	Alexander reed - Barmahal region. Tomas Munroe – Mysore and madras region.
Zamindar was the land owner.	Farmer was the land owner.
Zamindar had the right to collect land taxes.	Farmers had to pay tax directly to the company
Zamindar had to pay tax to the company	Farmers gradually lost their lands.
This benefited to zaminders and company	Farmers had to pay 50% of produce as land tax.
Zamindars exploited the farmers.	This benefited the company
Zaminders free to collect any amount of land tax from formers.	The land tax had 30 years tenure.

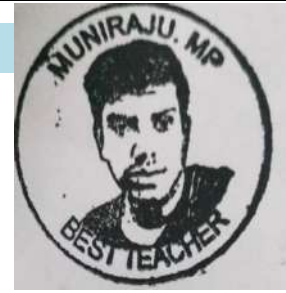
Mahalwari { I - BBC }
It was implemented in UP, MH, PB by R.M. Bird and Thompson.
Big and small zamindars were the land owners.
Big and small zamindars had to pay more land tax to the company.
This system benefited only the company .
This system brought in Mahal (Taluk) level.
Many zaminders lost their land because of more land tax

Charles metacalf-

The Indian farmers were **born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt** due to the land tax policies of the British".

7. British land tax effect. {ZF²- LMM}

- ❖ **Zaminders** exploited the farmers. **Farmers** lost their lands.
- ❖ **Farmers** had to grow raw materials.
- ❖ **Land** became the commodity to take loans.
- ❖ **Many zamindars** also mortgaged their land to pay tax.
- ❖ **Money lenders** become strong.



8. British education effect. {IP- JI³N}

- ❖ **Indians** could develop modernity, rationality, democratic ideas.
- ❖ **Periodicals** were emerged.
- ❖ **J.s Mill**. Rousseau etc. thinker's thoughts changed the educated youth's mind.
- ❖ **It influenced** on freedom struggle.
- ❖ **Indians** could understand their rich tradition and cultures.
- ❖ **Impetus** was received for the local literature and languages.
- ❖ **New social** and religious movement was emerged.

9. Modern education system-Warrant Hastings {W-JC-WM-D}

- ❖ **Warren Hastings** started 'Calcutta madrasa'.
- ❖ **Jonathan Duncan** started 'Sanskrit College in Banaras
- ❖ **Charles Grant** pressed the extension of British ED in India.
- ❖ **William Bentinck** supported for expansion of BE.
- ❖ **Macaulay** become the chairperson of education committee
- ❖ **His report of education** became the base of modern Ed Of India.
- ❖ **Dalhousie** established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay & Madras As per the suggestions of Charles wood's Commission

10. 1935 act {F ² D ² A}	1773 regulating act {GHS-CM}
<u>A federal system</u> was formed.	Governor general of Bengal became the president of all 3 presidencies.
<u>Federal Court</u> was established.	He had exclusive power over the other two presidencies.
<u>Diarchy</u> was established at the center.	To help him, 4 council ministers were appointed
<u>Dominion state</u> was established.	Supreme court was established.
<u>Autonomy</u> was given to provinces.	Madaras and Bombay presidencies could not declare war or enter into peace without the permission of GG of Bengal.
Reserve bank of India was established.	

1909 {N ² -MP}	1919 {BP- PHD }
<u>The numbers of legislative members</u> was increased from 16 to 60.	Bicameral legislature body was established
The numbers of the council members was increased.	Promise was given to implement local self govt.
<u>The member for the legislature</u> was allowed through election.	Provincial budget was separated from central budget.
<u>Provided separate electorate college</u> to Muslims.	High commission was appointed.
	Diarchy was established at provincial govt.
	<u>Provided separate electorate college</u> to Muslims, siks, AI.

1858 {LQ-SC - V }

- ❖ **The license** of ECI was cancelled.
- ❖ India admin was under the **queen**.
- ❖ **Secretary** of state for india
- ❖ **Council of India** (15 members)
- ❖ GG into **Viceroy**. (canning)

1833

GGB-GGI (Bentic)
GGI had power over trade in india.
GG of Bengal had the final right to decide on issue like war, peace.

11. **Edmond Burk** – Criminal Tax (tax payment received by British Govt. from East India company)

1. **The charter of act of 1813 is historic act why? {ABC }**

- ❖ **A new era of license** and permit was started.
 - ❖ The **Board of directors** got power to appoint the Governor General and commander -in- chief.
 - ❖ The **Churches** were allowed to enter India officially.
- Christian missionaries** were directed to enrich the knowledge Of Indians.

Chapter -4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE

❖ **How was the Wodiyar dynasty started? {CSD-MMW }**

- ❖ Hadinadu_a Paleyapattu was ruled by **Chamaraja**.
- ❖ He died without any **sons**.
- ❖ The **Dalvoy Maranayaka** of karugalli demanded the Princess in marriage to him.
- ❖ Yaduraya with his brother Krishn killed **Maranayaka**.
- ❖ This pleased the **Maharani** who gave her daughter in marriage to him.
- ❖ Thus **Wodiyar** dynasty was started.



❖ **What were the achievements of Raja Wodiyar? {MSTR-N }**

- ❖ He expanded the small paleyapattu into a large **Mysore**.
- ❖ **He made Srirnapattana** as his capital.
- ❖ He revived the **temples** of Srirangapatna, Mysore and Melukote.
- ❖ He offered **Rajamudi** crown to Lord Cheluva Narayana swamy.
- ❖ He started the **Navaratri festival in mysore**.

❖ **What are the achievements of Chikkadevaraja Wodiyar? { SAND-BP }**

- He checked the invasion of **Shivaji**.
- . He started **Athara kacheri**.
- He had the titles ‘Tenkanaraja and **Navakoti Naryana**’.
- A **dam** was constructed across river Cauvery.
- He purchased **Bangalore** from the Mughal military general
- He had patronized many **poets**.

Rule of commissioners- 1831-1881

British took Mysore under direct rule from krishnaraja wodeyar III due to the rebel of at Nagar.

Commissioners-Mark cobbon ,
L.B.Bowring

Last commissioner- James Gordon

❖ What will the achievements of Chama rajendra woodier X? {MGVS -BK }

- ❖ **Mysuru representative assembly** was established.
- ❖ **Maharani girls high school** was established.
- ❖ **Gold mines in Kolar**, Bengaluru- Mysore railway were established.
- ❖ He helped **Vivekananda** to participate in the parliament of world religion at Chicago.
- ❖ He patronized many **scholars**.
- ❖ **Basappa shastry** was known as as Abinava Kalidasa
- ❖ He composed state anthem of mysuru '**kayo sri gowri**'.



❖ What were the achievements of Dewan C. Rangacharlu? {AM-GB }

- ❖ He was an **efficient administrator**.
- ❖ He established the **Mysore representative assembly**.
- ❖ He established **gold mines in Kolar**.
- ❖ He established **Bengaluru - Mysuru railway**.

❖ What are the achievements of Devan K.Sheshadri Iyer? {FM - MRI}

- ❖ He improved the **financial position** of the state.
- ❖ He started the **Mysore civil services examinations**.
- ❖ He established **Maharani's girls high school**.
- ❖ He was established many new **railway lines**.
- ❖ He gave more importance to **irrigation**.

8. Jayachamarajendra Wodiyar? {SP-MG }

- ❖ He was a great **scholar**, musicologist & orator.
- ❖ He **patronized** literature and Fine Arts.
- ❖ He had the services of dewan **Mirzai Ismile**, Madhava Rao and Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar.
- ❖ He was the **1st governor of Karnataka**.

7. Krishnaraja wodiyar. [GRIP - BIG-MI]

- ❖ He helped to **girls education**.
- ❖ He laid new **railway lines**.
- ❖ He established **Indian institute of science** in Bengaluru with TATA.
- ❖ He cancelled **primary school fees**.
- ❖ He constructed a **barrage** across the river Cauvery.
- ❖ He was **interested** to spread education.
- ❖ He was called 'Rajashree' by **Ghandhi ji**.
- ❖ He started **Mysore university**.
- ❖ He stated many small and large scale **industries**.

9. The 18th century in Indian history is considered as the century of political problems. Why? {AMMA }

- ❖ The death of **Auranzeb**.
- ❖ His death weekend the **Mughal empire**.
- ❖ As a result the **Mughal lost political control** over South India.
- ❖ **A lot of political struggles** took place in Karnataka region.

Taylor was a reformist.

He developed Surapura princely state.

Taylor conducted the land survey of the kingdom.

He increased revenue of the state.

He took measures to educate Venkatappa Nayaka.

10. How did Hyder Ali come to power? { H⁵ }

- ❖ **Hyder Ali** utilized the Mysore situation in his favor.
- ❖ **Hyderali** became popular in using arms and experiments.
- ❖ **He suppressed** the Dalvoys.
- ❖ **He imprisoned** Krishna Raja Wodiyar II and took the power.
- ❖ **He became** famous as Nawab Haider Ali.

10. first Anglo- Mysore War? { BTH²-KMM}

- ❖ **British, Marathas and Nizam** of Hyderabad were unhappy about development of Hyder Ali.
- ❖ Hence , they established **A tripartite alliance** against Hyder Ali.
- ❖ But **Hyder Ali** Broke that alliance tactically .
- ❖ **Hyder Ali** and Hyderabad nizam attacked on Arcot.
- ❖ **King Arcot** had alliance with British so, 1st A-M war started..
- ❖ Initially , Hyder got setback but later he captured **madras.**
- ❖ **Madras agreement** ended this war.



11. second Anglo-Mysore War? {BB H³E - C- BTM }

- ❖ **British** didn't help Hyder as per Madras treaty when he was attacked by Madav Rao.
- ❖ **British** captured Mahe , which was under the hold of Hyder Ali. (reason for 2nd war)
- ❖ **Hyder** captured many forts of Carnatic region.
- ❖ **He** captured Kanchipuram and Arcot.
- ❖ **He** threatened to attack wandivash and Vellore.
- ❖ But **sir Eyre coot** defeated him at port nova.
- ❖ Unfortunately, Hyder died due to **cancer.**
- ❖ Later, **British** decided to capture Manglore and Bidnoor.
- ❖ **Tippu** understood strategies of British and he protected Manglore by defeating British.
- ❖ **Mangalore** treaty ended this war.

12. What were the reasons for the third Anglo Mysore war?

- ❖ **The political situation of Travancore** was the main reason for this war.
- ❖ **The king of Travancore** built a fort in Kochi with the help of the British.
- ❖ **He captured Ayacotta and Kanganoor forts** from the Dutch.
- ❖ All these were the clear breach of **Mangaluru treaty.**

13. *What were the Conditions of Srirangapatna

Treaty or effects of 3rd Anglo-Mysore war?

[T- ₹3.CPB]

- ❖ **Tippu** was forced to give up half of his Kingdom.
- ❖ He had to pay **₹3 crore** rupees as war damage fee.
- ❖ He had to pledge two of his **childrens** a guarantee against the payment.
- ❖ He was also forced to release the **prisoners of war.**
- ❖ **The British** withdraw the combined army from Srirangapatnam.

14. Reason for 4th A-M war. {T4}

- ❖ **Tippu** claimed his right over Malbar regions
- ❖ **Tippu** tried to form alliance of local rulers.
- ❖ **Tippu** tried to form alliance of French.
- ❖ **Tippu** refused Subsidiary alliance treaty.

15. *What are the effects/result of 4th Anglo Mysore war? [TIPPU² – RT]

- ❖ **Tippu** died in the war.
- ❖ The **Tippu's territories** were shared among the BMN.
- ❖ **Royal representative** of Wodiyar had got a small territory.
- ❖ **That small territory** was known as Mysore princely state.

A-Mysore war	Treaty [MMS]
1 st	Madras
2 nd	Manglore
3 rd	Sriranapatnam

16.*Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya Wagh? {AW- BD²- HB²}

- ❑ He built army and captured Bidnoor and Shivamogga forts.
- ❑ Wellesley tried to check the rebellion.
- ❑ British Captured Shikaripura.
- ❑ Dondia went to Gutti but Nizam attacked him there.
- ❑ Dondiya went to Maratha region. But he was attacked.
- ❑ He was supported by palyegars and French.
- ❑ British captured Shirahatti and killed his followers.
- ❑ British killed him at Konagal.

17. Queen Chennamma of kitturu. [ST² – C- KIC]

- ❑ She was ruling the kingdom in the name of his adopted son Shivalinga.
- ❑ Thackeray attempted to take over kitturu under the Doctrine of lapse policy.
- ❑ In The battle, Thackeray was shot dead.
- ❑ Chennamma got victory in the first war.
- ❑ Kitturu was again attacked by Colonel Deak.
- ❑ She was captured and imprisoned at Bylongala fort.
- ❑ Queen Chennamma passed away in the prison.

19. Puttabasappa of Kodagu freedom. {PT-GALB²}

- ❖ Puttabasappa presented himself as Swami Aparampura.
- ❖ He promised that tobacco and salt taxes would be withdrawn.
- ❖ He captured the government office in bellare.
- ❖ He killed an Amaldhar and later went to captur Manglore.
- ❖ He looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal.
- ❖ The British brought army to suppress him.
- ❖ The British captured him and hanged to death.

20. *Explain the achievements of veerappa koppal? {VK -MSK}

- ❖ Veerappa rebelled against the British rule.
- ❖ He captured the fort of Koppal.
- ❖ Many farmers and Zamindars supported him.
- ❖ He had few soldiers.
- ❖ The British and Nizam's army defeated him and captured koppal.

21.Discuss the Surapura rebellion in brief. (BCMVS)

- ❖ British got information that representatives of Nanasaheb were present in Surapura.
- ❖ So, British appointed Campbell to report on the various activities of the king.
- ❖ The officer submitted a report to govt about mal- administration of king.
- ❖ Venkatappa Nayaka participated in 1857 revolt.
- ❖ So, The British Army captured Surapura in 1858

18. Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British? [K-CAN-TBH]

- ❖ He Fought for the independence of Kitura.
- ❖ He fought with Rani Channamma
- ❖ He was imprisoned along with her.
- ❖ He had an army of 500 men.
- ❖ He developed a sense of nationalism.
- ❖ He looted treasury of british.
- ❖ The British captured him through their cunning idea.
- ❖ He was declared as an offender and was hanged.

22.Bedas of Halagali.{B² - B² A}

The British banned the usage of weapons.

Bedas kept weapons as their custom.

So, they refused this act and rebelled.

The Bedas of Manturu, Alagundi and neighbouring villages joined Halagali Bedas.

The British Army entered Halagali village and suppressed the rebellion.

All the rebels were hanged to death.



CHAPTER- 5
SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENT

1. The 19th century in Indian history is referred to as the period of Indian renaissance. Why? [IT -RI]

- ❖ **Indians** came into contact with western civilization.
- ❖ **They got the advantage** of English education.
- ❖ **Rationalism** grew among Indians.
- ❖ **The Indians** were able to question on superstition.

2. . Brama samaj/Arya samaj/satya shodak/prathana samaj / Ramakrishna /Aligarh principles.[MICE-W²-P²G]

- ❖ It encouraged **monotheism**.
- ❖ It opposed **idol worship**
- ❖ It opposed **caste system**.
- ❖ It Encouraged the **equality**.
- ❖ Equality of **women and men**.
- ❖ It encouraged **western education**
- ❖ It opposed **polytheism**
- ❖ It opposed **polygamy**.
- ❖ It encouraged **girls education**

3.Explain the contributions of swami Vivekananda.{SIR² – ENG }

- ❖ He gave the importance for **social service**.
- ❖ He introduced **Indian culture** to the World
- ❖ He Established a **Ramakrishna mission**.
- ❖ He was **role model to the youth**.
- ❖ He opened the **eyes of Indians** to the importance of loving life.
- ❖ He said that **natioan and religion** were the two faces of a coin.
- ❖ At the Chicago conference of world religious, he upheld the **greatness of India**.

4.Young bangal movement {DHAW -CD }

- ❖ It was started by Henry Louis Vivian **Deozio**.
- ❖ He was a professor at **Hindu College in Calcutta**.
- ❖ He started the ‘ **Academic association**.
- ❖ He advocated **women rights**
- ❖ He opposed **caste based discrimination**.
- ❖ He emphasized **rationality**.
- ❖ He held **debates** on issues like nature, humanism, God.

7.contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

- ❖ He wanted to create a **modern society** through western education. { MA²N -FP }
- ❖ He started **Aligarh movement**.
- ❖ He started the **Anglo oriental college**.
- ❖ He remained **outside the National Congress** and **brought the Muslim community together**.
- ❖ He supported **female literacy**.
- ❖ He condemned **Polygamy**.

5. *Explain the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Ray. {BC- WIFESS }

- ❖ He started **Brahmo samaj**.
- ❖ He opposed **child marriage**.
- ❖ He opposed exploitation of **women**.
- ❖ He opposed **idol worship**.
- ❖ He was the **father of Indian renaissance**.
- ❖ He supported modern and **English education**.
- ❖ He supported to Bentic to brought the prohibition of **Sati act**.
- ❖ He started a newspaper in Bengali called **Samvada kaumudi**.

vision of Ramakrishna mission.

- ❖ To propagate ideals of RKP.
- ❖ to spread the message of equality of all religions.

6. *Analyze the call of Dayananda saraswati to return to the Vedas.

- ❖ He emphasized that the **Vedas** were the **source of truth and knowledge**.
- ❖ He advised people to ‘**Back to the Vedas**’. (Purification movement)

8. Explain the contributions of Dayananda Saraswati. / Arya Samaj {ABC - V-SWIMS }

- ❖ He established Arya Samaj.
- ❖ He advised people to back to Vedas.
- ❖ He advocated that cast should be decided based on the ability and not on the birth of the person.
- ❖ He emphasized that the Vedas were the source of truth and knowledge.
- ❖ He urged people to use Swadeshi goods.
- ❖ He encouraged widow marriage.
- ❖ He condemned idol worship and caste system.
- ❖ He proclaimed that India should be for Indians.
- ❖ He rejected the innumerable meaningless practices.
- ❖ He wrote Satyartha Prakash
- ❖ It established schools and colleges (D.A.V).

11. Explain the contributions of M.G Ranade.

- ❖ M.G Ranade popularized prarthana samaj.
- ❖ He propagated Hindu Muslim unity.
- ❖ He was active in National Congress party.
- ❖ He started high school for educating girls
- ❖ He emphasized social reformation.

9. Jyoti Bha or Satyashodhak Samaj. {GPHS³ FUL }

- ❖ He opposed gender inequality
- ❖ Jyotiba Phule established primary school for girls.
- ❖ He opposed denial of human rights.
- ❖ He condemned the slavery. (Gulamgiri book)
- ❖ He started a movement for social justice.
- ❖ He established Satya Shodhak Samaj.
- ❖ He advocated free and compulsory education.
- ❖ He opposed practice of untouchability.
- ❖ He urged for prohibition of liquor.

12. Annie Besant. [TCH-NEWS]

- She started theosophical society in India.
- She upheld the Indian culture.
- She started home rule movement.
- She started 'New India and Commonwealth' news papers.
- She gave importance for equality and brotherhood concept
- She was the first women president of INC.
- She was called sweth Saraswati.

10. Explain the contributions of Prarthana Samaj. {AS-DC -W0- IA}

- ❖ Prarthana Samaj was established by Atmaram Panduranga.
- ❖ It just said service to mankind is service to God.
- ❖ It founded the Deccan Education Society.
- ❖ It opposed child marriage, cast system, idol worship and Parada system.
- ❖ It encouraged widow marriage and female literacy.
- ❖ Established orphanages, national schools and shelter homes for women.
- ❖ It encouraged inter-cast marriage.
- ❖ It maintained that all religions were paths towards the truth.

14. Sri Narayana Guru {NOT - H³G }

- ❖ Narayan Guru started Dharma Paripalana Yagam for upliftment of Ezhava community of Kerala.
- ❖ This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited community.
- ❖ One caste, one religion and one God for human beings was the basic idea of Guru.
- ❖ He declared 'education is the only path to achieve this'.
- ❖ He built temples for backward classes.
- ❖ He started 'vaikom' movement.
- ❖ Gandhi and Periyar were participated in this movement.

15. PERIYAR ST-CG-BD -RJ)

- ❖ E.v. Ramaswamy naicker (Periyar) started **Self respect movement**.
- ❖ He believed that congress was in favor of **supports Varna system**.
- ❖ Hence, he came out of congress and established **Self respect league**.
- ❖ He said **Tamil** was the language of Dravidians.
- ❖ He criticized **cast system and inequality**.
- ❖ He criticized **gender base discrimination**.
- ❖ He participated in **vaikom movement**.
- ❖ He started **Dravida kazhagam association**.
- ❖ He started '**revolt**' magazine in English.
- ❖ He became the president of **Justice party** in 1939.



CHATER - 6

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE [1857]

1. *What were the political reasons of 1857 revolt. {M-KPS }

- ❖ **Many kingdoms** lost their rights due to doctrine of Laps policy.
- ❖ **The kingly status** of Mughal Sultan and the Nawab of Oudh was removed.
- ❖ **The princely titles** of the Nawabs of Tanjore and Carnatic Kingdoms were cancelled.
- ❖ Hence, **lots of soldiers** who were dependent on these kings became unemployed.

2. The economic 1857 [EI⁴ z]

- ❖ Due to the industrial revolution in **England**, Indian handicrafts and cottage industries suffered heavily.
- ❖ **England** became a hub of industries
- ❖ **Indian handicrafts**, woolen textile and cottage industries suffered heavily.
- ❖ **The Indian Craftsmen** became unemployed..
- ❖ **Inam Commission** was appointed.
- ❖ **Inam lands** were taken back.
- ❖ **The Zamindari system** exploited the farmers.

The religious sentiments of the Indian soldiers were disturbed. how?

- ❖ When Indians were forced to cross the ocean to serve on a foreign land.
- ❖ Because it was not permitted in Hindu religion.

3. Administration –reasons {{CO- EB }

- ❖ The British brought into force new civil and **criminal laws**.
- ❖ These were applicable **only to Indians**.
- ❖ **English** became the language of the court.
- ❖ **The British judges** favored the British.
- ❖ The new rules were not understood by the common people.

4. What were the military reasons of 1857 revolt? [IIP-IF]

- ❖ **Indian soldier's** condition was pathetic in British army.
- ❖ **Indian soldiers** were less paid.
- ❖ **Promotion** was not given to Indians.
- ❖ **Indian soldiers** were forced to cross the ocean.
- ❖ **Forced** to use cow and pig fat smeared cartridges of Royal Enfield guns.

5. *What were the immediate causes for the first two war of independence?

- ❖ The soldiers were being given new rifles called 'Royal Enfield'.
- ❖ A rumor spread among the soldiers that the cartridges used in these rifles were greased with the fat of cow and pigs.
- ❖ While cows were sacred to the Hindus, pigs were blasphemous for Muslims.

6. *Why was Mangal Pandey hanged? {BS -MH }

- ❖ The **Barackpur soldiers** rejected to use royal Enfield guns.
- ❖ They revolted against their **superiors**.
- ❖ **Mangal Pandey** killed the British official.
- ❖ So, He was arrested and tried and **hanged**.



7. Describe the 1857 revolt in Kanpur and Jhansi?

- ❖ Queen Lakshmi bai started revolt in Jhansi against doctrine of laps policy.
- ❖ Tatya Tope the assistant of Nanasahab helped her.
- ❖ She captured Gwalior.
- ❖ She died in another war.

8. Make a list of the reasons for the failure of revolt? { S²P³ - DUKE }

- ❖ The movement did not **spread to the Whole country**.
- ❖ There was a lack of **strategy**.
- ❖ There was a lack of **proper direction**
- ❖ There was a lack of **proper leadership**.
- ❖ **The people** lost the confidence in the soldiers due to their arson and looting.
- ❖ There was a lack of **discipline and direction**.
- ❖ There was a lack of **unity among the Indian soldiers**.
- ❖ **Many kings** were loyal to the British.
- ❖ There was a lack of **effective leadership**.

9. *Explain the results of first war of Indian independence. [A³- E²SG]

- ❖ **The administration** of British *East India company* was ended.
- ❖ **Administration** responsibility went to England parliament.
- ❖ **The agreements** made by the East India Company with the kings were accepted.
- ❖ **Expansion plans** had to be given up.
- ❖ There would be **equality before law**.
- ❖ **A stable government** assurance was given.
- ❖ **The government would not to interfere** in the religious matter.

What is poona agreement? What was the result?

When Ambedkar got separate constituency for depressed classes, Gandhi began up a fast unto death. So inevitably, the agreement was made between Gandhi and Ambedkar.

Instead of separate constituency, some areas were reserved for the depressed classes.

CHAPTER -7 THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

1. Lord Lytton brought in 'Domestic Papers Control Act' to exercise control over the Indian publications.

Lord Rippon brought in 'Ilbert Bill' to bring in uniformity in the judicial system.

2. Which were the organizations in India before the establishment of the Indian National Congress?

- ❖ The East India association
- ❖ the Indian association
- ❖ the Hindu Mela
- ❖ Poona sarvajanika Saba



3. What were the objectives of Indian National Congress? (A.O HUME ESTABLISHED INC IN 1885)

- ❖ To create national awareness and nationalistic attitude.
- ❖ To kindle the patriotic feelings of Indians.
- ❖ to publish papers in the local languages.
- ❖ to start debates on political problems.
- ❖ to create awareness among the people on political situation.

4. Who are moderate leaders? Explain their method of struggle. [FM - B - DR]

- ❖ The first 20 years period of INC was Moderate age.
- ❖ M.G Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji
- ❖ They trusted the British administration.
- ❖ Drain theory was given by Navaroji.
- ❖ They were requesting before the government within the constitutional framework.

5. Moderates demands were:- [IMP-education]

- ❖ Development of industries.
- ❖ Reduction of military expenses.
- ❖ Forcing the British government to study about poverty in the country.
- ❖ Improvement in educational system.

6. *Explain the method of struggle of extremists(Tilak) [PSI- R-MIG]

- ❖ They criticized the Moderates and called as 'political beggars'.
- ❖ Arabinde Ghosh, Lal Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra pal and Bala Gangadhar tilak. (Lal, Pal, Bal)
- ❖ Tilak declared "swaraj is my birthright, I will get it at any cost".
- ❖ an independent India was the aim of extremist.
- ❖ they prepared people for freedom struggle through religious functions.
- ❖ Tilak ignite the struggle through his Marata and kesari news papers.
- ❖ He was imprisoned for his revolutionary articles.
- ❖ He wrote Geeta Rahasya when he was in jail.

7. *Explain the role of revolutionaries in freedom struggle. [F-BV-SABA

- ❖ The revolutionaries dream was a totally **free India**.
- ❖ **Bhagat singh**, Chandrashekar Ajad, Sukdev, Rajguru.
- ❖ They followed **violent means**.
- ❖ They established **secret branches** in India and abroad.
- ❖ **AnushiLana samiti and Abhinava Bharat** were important organizations.
- ❖ They used the **bombs and firearms** to achieve their objectives.
- ❖ The revolutionaries were **arrested** and given life imprisonment.

8. Jawaharlal Nehru ? [I²MP²- 5 States -N]

- ❖ He was the architect of **industrialization** and modern India.
- ❖ He laid the foundation for **Indian democracy**.
- ❖ He implemented a **mixed economic system** for India.
- ❖ He merged **princely states** along with Patel.
- ❖ He introduced **Panchasheela principles**.
- ❖ He implemented **5 year plans**.
- ❖ He formed **states** on the base of language.
- ❖ He advocated **Non -alignment policy**.

9. B.R. Ambedkar. [MP (BP) F -NCC]

- ❖ He started Mahad and Kalaram temple **movements**.
- ❖ He established 'republic and Swatantra karmika **parties**.
- ❖ He established '**Bahishkruthasabbha**.
- ❖ He believed that '**Political independence** is meaningless without the social independent.
- ❖ He became the **first law minister** of independent india.
- ❖ He started 'Janata and prabhudda bharata' **news papers**.
- ❖ He spent his whole life to eradicate **caste system**.
- ❖ He was the **chairman** of Drafting committee of constitutional assembly.

10. *Explain the farmers' protest in India's freedom struggle? [FI - KTM- B]

- ❖ **Farmers revolted** against landlords and European planters.
- ❖ They refused to grow **indigo** in Champaranya district.
- ❖ Many protests were organized under the banner of '**Kisan Sabha**'.
- ❖ The **Telangana farmers** revolted against the landlords and the Nizam's razaks.
- ❖ **Maharashtra farmers** protested against low wages in Maharashtra.
- ❖ **Bengali farmers** revolted against the landlords.

11. *Explain the labourers revolt in India's freedom struggle? [L- PM -I]

- ❖ **The labour movement** started in Calcutta for higher wage in railway and textiles.
- ❖ **The Printers' union of Calcutta** created national awareness.
- ❖ **The Madras labour union** was established.
- ❖ **INC supported them**.

1. Subash Chandra bose. [NP - J³ -FAD³ }

- ❖ He was called '**Netaji**'.
- ❖ He became **president** of Haripur session of INC.
- ❖ He established congress socialist party with **JN**
- ❖ He was **escaped** from British **jail** and met Hitler.
- ❖ He **joined** with rasbihari and became leader of INA.
- ❖ He established **farword block**.
- ❖ He gave speech through **Azad hind radio**.
- ❖ He gave call "**delhi chalo**".
- ❖ He wanted to capture **delhi** through the Rangoon.
- ❖ Meanwhile, he **died** in a plane crash.

CHOURA-CHOURI {P6}

- ❖ 1922, **police** used their force against peaceful protesters.
- ❖ Enraged by this, the **people try** to enter the police stations.
- ❖ **Police resorted** to firing.
- ❖ When their ammunition got exhuted, **the police** ran into the station.
- ❖ The angry protesters set **the police station on fire**.
- ❖ **22 police** were burnt alive

12. Describe the tribal revolts in the Indian freedom struggle { TS² - PCM -Leba}

- ❖ The tax, forest & disarmament acts of British provoked the tribes for rebel.
- ❖ The Santals, Munda and Halagali hunters rebellions movements are prominent .
- ❖ Santala tribes lived in Bengal and Orissa hillocks.
- ❖ Due to permanent landlord system Santalas land went to the landlords.
- ❖ The company exploited the Santalas.
- ❖ The Santalas held secret **meetings** .
- ❖ They decided to loot the landlords.
- ❖ They killed their enemies.
- ❖ British suppressed the rebel.
- ❖ Many rioters were arrested.

Jalianwalabag {PP- GM}

- ❖ 20,000 protesters had assembled in Jalianwalabag against the Rowlatt act.
- ❖ That was peaceful demonstration.
- ❖ But General Dyer and his army attacked the protesters from all sides with firearms.
- ❖ In this massacre, about the 379 people died.

13. Major programs of the non-cooperation movement?

- ❖ Gandhiji gave a call for non-cooperation movement.
- ❖ Students left the schools and colleges.
- ❖ lawyers remained away from courts.
- ❖ Indian dignitaries returned all the awards given by the British.
- ❖ Motilal Nehru and C.R das sacrificed their law careers during this.
- ❖ There was a stiff opposition to the visit of the British Prince.

{ G - SLIM- T }



14. Guiding liu AND JADONANG IN North -east of india {JG-JG}

- ❖ Jodanang formed an army of men of Naga tribal group to fight against British.
- ❖ Godinliu formed an army of women of Naga tribal group to fight against British.
- ❖ British hanged Jodanang on the charges of sedition.
- ❖ Godinliu was sent to jail for her guerilla war movement.
- ❖ She was in jail till independence.

15. Gandhi ji {GINN-RIP-DD}

- ❖ In the freedom movement of India, 1920-1947 is called Gandhian age.
- ❖ He used indirect protest, Non-violence and Satyagrah as main instrument of freedom struggle.
- ❖ He started 'young India' news paper.
- ❖ He supported Khilafat movement.
- ❖ He gave a call for a Non-cooperation movement.
- ❖ He participated only in 2nd Round table conference.
- ❖ He made Gandhi - Irwin pact with Viceroy Irwin
- ❖ Poon agreement was signed between Gandhi and Dr. B.R.Ambedkar.
- ❖ He started disobedience movement by breaking salt tax law.
- ❖ He gave a call to Indians 'Do or Die' during the Quit India movement.



16. Explain the Civil disobedience movement? {GIG -CL }

- ❖ Gandhiji submitted a character of 11 demands to Viceroy Irwin.
- ❖ but Irwin did not consider gandhiji's demands.
- ❖ Hence, Gandhiji traveled from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi in Surat on foot to produce salt in the seashore.
- ❖ in this manner, he started the civil disobedience movement.
- ❖ many leaders of civil disobedience movement were arrested.

17. Explain the quit India movement? {CCG - LJ}

- ❖ **Congress** refused the suggestions of Krippl's Commission.
 - ❖ **The Congress** started the quit India movement.
 - ❖ **Gandhiji** gave a call to the Indians to "do or die".
 - ❖ In this context, **many leaders** like Gandhi, Nehru and others were imprisoned.
- Later, **Jayaprakash Narayan** assumed leadership of the movement

18. Explain the Khilafat Movement. (AG- GBI }

- ❖ **Ali brother** started the Khilafat movement in India in order to support the Turks.
- ❖ **Gandhi** supported this movement.
- ❖ **Gandhiji** emphasized the Hindu- Muslim unity against British.
- ❖ Hence, **both communities** jumped into this movement.
- ❖ **INC** also supported this movement.

19. Write a note on Mohammed Ali Jinnah? (DTH- BR-NEPN)

- ❖ He was the private secretary **Dadabhai Naoroji**.
- ❖ He defended **Tilak** in court cases.
- ❖ He joined **home rule league** movement.
- ❖ He spoke about the need for unity between Hindus and Muslims.
- ❖ He opposed the **British legacy**.
- ❖ He condemned the **Rowlatt Act**.
- ❖ He declared that he was a **nationalist Muslim** in the round table conferences.
- ❖ **1937 election** changed his mind-set.
- ❖ He demanded formation of **Pakistan**.
- ❖ He was successful in dividing the **nations**.

20. Explain the process of partition of India?

- ❖ The **Congress** supported a united India.
- ❖ The **Muslim League** kept on demanding a nation for Muslims.
- ❖ Due to differences b/w **INC and ML** cabinet mission established interim govt.
- ❖ **ML** started communal riots by giving a call of 'Direct Action Day'.
- ❖ **ML** did not participate in the constituent assembly.
- ❖ **Mountbatten** had talked with Gandhi, Jinnah and others, and framed a plan to divide India.
- ❖ **Mountbatten** formed 2 nations named Pakistan and India.

21.*Analyze the drain theory

- ❖ Dadabhai Naoroji explained about the transfer of Indian wealth to England.
- ❖ He maintained that encouraging imports and reducing exports leading to drain of wealth.
- ❖ Since, India had to bear the burden of paying wages, pension and administrative expenses of British officials.
- ❖ A lot of wealth was flowing into England.

Chapter -8

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. *What were the problems faced by India after independence? [CAR -FIG- -P]

- ❖ communal riots.
- ❖ development of agriculture.
- ❖ Rehabilitation of refugees.
- ❖ formation of government.
- ❖ integration of various provinces.
- ❖ growth of industries.
- ❖ Production of food.

Pondicherry was liberated from the French. {PC-IU}

- ❖ Pondicherry was under the French.
- ❖ Hence, Congress and the communists argued that it should be a part of India.
- ❖ In 1954, this province joined India. It became the UT in 1963.

2. How did the country deal with the problem of refugees? PG-R

- ❖ Due to division, People migrated from Pakistan to India.
- ❖ The burden of providing shelter, employment, land, education, healthcare, good social environment to these refugees fell on the government.
- ❖ Many efforts went into this process of rehabilitation.

3. Communal riots. (HITT)

- ❖ Hatred was created b/w Hindu and Muslim by British.
- ❖ It was peak during division of the country.
- ❖ To control Communal riots were challenges to India.
- ❖ To bring unity b/w H-M Gandhi took a fast in Calcutta and read Bhagvat Geeta.

4. Formation of new government { TM - II - BCII }

- ❖ A temporary government was formed on the 15th of August 1947.
- ❖ Mountbatten was the Governor General of the country.
- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru took over as the first Prime Minister of the country.
- ❖ The Indian constitution was adopted on the 26th of January 1950.
- ❖ The Babu Rajendra Prasad became the first President of the country.
- ❖ The constitution declared India as a sovereign, democratic, Secular, Socialist & republic.
- ❖ Indian followed 'Non-Alignment' foreign policy.
- ❖ India brought in parliamentary democracy into force.

5. Why was 1947 integration act introduced? {3-IPI- IP }

- ❖ While dividing the country, the British had given three options to the provinces
- ❖ Firstly, they could join the union of India.
- ❖ Secondly, they could join Pakistan.
- ❖ Thirdly, they could remain independent.
- ❖ So, India invited all the provinces to join the union of Indian under the 1947 integration act.
- ❖ Those who joined in this way were given a privy purse.

6. J&K {{HP -NO}}

- ❖ King Harising of Jammu and Kashmir wanted to be independent.
- ❖ Pakistan incited the tribal of Jammu and Kashmir valley.
- ❖ The national conference of Sheikh Abdullah decided that merging with India
- ❖ Jammu and Kashmir merged with India on the request of Harising.
- ❖ One part of Kashmir (POK) remind with Pakistan.

7. How was Goa liberated from the Portuguese. [GTS -1961]

- ❖ They were ordered to give up Goa.
- ❖ But they brought troops from Africa and Europe to suppress the movement.
- ❖ Satyagrahis gathered at Goa and demanded imperialists quit Goa.
- ❖ In 1961, the Indian army took Goa under its control.



8. How did Junagadh join the union of India? [PP-KD]

- ❖ The king of Junagadh wanted to join with Pakistan.
- ❖ People came on to Street against the king.
- ❖ Unable to face the people, the king fled the Kingdom.
- ❖ On the request of dewan, Junagadh was merged with India in 1949.

9. How did Hyderabad state join the union of India? [IF-IM]

- ❖ Hyderabad nizam wanted to remain independent.
- ❖ Farmers movement was started against Razakar, the cruel army of the Nizam.
- ❖ The Indian government sent an army and defeated the Nizam.
- ❖ Hyderabad was merged.

10. Describe the process of linguistic organization of states. [PF – AS – 14 states]

- ❖ After the death of Potty Sriramulu, govt had to form states on the base of language.
- ❖ The government formed Fazal Ali Commission.
- ❖ In 1953, Andra Pradesh state was formed on base of language.
- ❖ 'The state reorgaonization act' came into force in 1956.
- ❖ Accordingly, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

11. Explain the unification process of Karnataka. {MMK}

- ❖ A movement began under the leadership of 'All Karnataka state formation Parishat' to bring together scattered Kannada speaking areas.
- ❖ Finally, on November 1st, 1956, 'The Mysore state' was inaugurated.
- ❖ It was renamed as Karnataka in 1973.

Chapter - 9 WORLD WARS AND INDIA'S ROLE

1. Explain the immediate cause for World War I.

- ❖ The reason for the World War first was the assassination of the Austrian Prince, Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

2. Explain the immediate cause for World War II

- ❖ German attack on Poland was the immediate reason.

3. What were the causes for the First World War?

{ ABCD-EE }

- ❖ The assassination of the Austrian Prince.
- ❖ Boundary disputes of many countries.
- ❖ The conflicts to gain control over the colonies.
- ❖ Drastic Industrial revolution and new inventions.

The Triple Entente pact - Britain, France and Russia

Triple Alliance pact - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

❖ Extreme militarization.

❖ Extreme nationalism.

4. Explain the effects of the First World War {VG- M² IL }

❖ Versailles treaty.

❖ Germany lost most of its area.

❖ The map of Europe changed drastically.

❖ Many small independent nations came into being.

❖ It led to the growth of dictator like Hitler.

❖ The League of Nations was established.

9. Why did the British build Teen Murti Bavan in New Delhi?

- ❖ The efforts of the Mysore, Jodhpur and Hyderabad Lancers were immortalized by erecting War Memorial in New as Teen Murti Bavan.

5. What were the causes for World War II {GLU- H²P}

❖ The Great Depression during 1930s

❖ The lifestyle of people deteriorated.

❖ Unemployment reached a dangerous proportion.

❖ Humiliating treaties brought nationalism.

❖ People like Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy came to power.

❖ German attack on Poland was the immediate reason.



6. Explain the effects of the Second World War. [DUS-CAB]

❖ It witnessed the maximum deaths and injuries.

❖ U.N.O replaced the League of Nations.

❖ Social and political aspects were changed.

❖ Cold War was began between the USSR and USA.

❖ Asian and African nations were benefited.

❖ Britain, France lost their many colonial establishmens.

8. Name the two groups for during Second World War. {JIG – BFR }

- ❖ The Axis group – Japan, Italy and Germany
- ❖ The Allies group- Britain, France and Russia.

7.*What were the main features of fascism?

- ❖ Support to massacres [SRI-G-ID]
- ❖ Racial supremacy
- ❖ Intense nationalistic attitude
- ❖ Glorification of violence
- ❖ Imperialist expansion
- ❖ Destruction of enemies

10. Nazi ideology destroyed Germany justify this statement.

[AGA- JUG- B]

❖ Aryan race is the best race in the world.

❖ Only Germans are eligible to rule the world.

❖ All other communities are eligible only to be ruled.

❖ Jews, communists and socialists are responsible for all the problems of Germans.

❖ These people are unfit to exist.

❖ He appointed special minister called Goebels.

❖ He organized the outfit call Brown shirts.



11. *The chapter of Hitler's racial hatred ended with his death. How.

{ G³F -N²-BH² }

- ❖ He declared that the German Aryan race was the best in the world
- ❖ He appointed a special minister called Goebells.
- ❖ He imprisoned people in gas chambers
- ❖ He created a fear psychosis
- ❖ He adopted Nazi philosophy
- ❖ He enacted the Nuremberg laws.
- ❖ He organized an outfit called 'brown shirts.
- ❖ His mass massacre was called 'Holocaust'.
- ❖ He indulged in mass killings by using poisonous gas and mass shooting.



12. What were the aggressive steps taken by Mussolini in Italy ? {PD-PLD-H}

- ❖ He founded 'National fascist party'.
- ❖ He dismissed the democratic government and legally assumed dictatorship.
- ❖ He destroyed all his political opponents.
- ❖ He prohibited all labor strikes.
- ❖ He became a dictator.
- ❖ Joining hands with Hitler, he became responsible for the death of lacks of people.

13. Explain the role of India in First World War.

[I⁵S]

- ❖ India helped England by their military, financially
- ❖ About 1.5 million Indian soldiers took part in this war.
- ❖ Indians helped by giving animals consisting of horses, camels bullocks and Mules.
- ❖ Seven cores of small arms and ammunition,
- ❖ 6 lakhs rifles were given.
- ❖ India supplied garments.
- ❖ India supplied raw materials, manganese, Mica, timber, Tea, rubber.

14. Explain the role of India in Second World War { I4=E }

- ❖ India participated in the war against West Asia, Malaya, Burma, Iraq, Iran etc.
- ❖ India was the dividing line between Germany in the west and Japan in the east.
- ❖ England utilized the agrarian products and industrial goods for the War.
- ❖ Intensive training enable the Indian army to drive back Erwin Rommel's Africa Korps.
- ❖ Indian army in defeated the German armed forces during Second World War.



POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER - 1 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – AN INTRODUCTION

Father publication is Woodrow Wilson.

Word PA- first used by Alexander Hamilton.

Administer- Latin word- to care /to look after.

- ❖ It is the process of caring and managing affairs related people

Woodrow Wilson – PA-is the comprehensive enforcement of law.

Piffner- it is the combination of collective effort & coordination to implement public policy.

Guillick- it carries out the functions of government.

FM Max- it is the systematic co-ordination of persons things and methods.

1. Importance of Public administration. (PSI-SA)

1. Public administration is the pillar of the government.

- ❖ It is very important without this we cannot imagine a government or state.

2. Striving to protect public interests

- ❖ It provides services to people from birth to death

3. Implementation of law and policies

It implements law and policies to regulate the activities of people in society and maintain law and order.

4. Strength and Social Security

- ❖ It implements many policies to ensure strengthens Social Security to the needy people of the society.

5. Assistant legislature as well as executive

- ❖ It implements clause enacted by legislature and policies and plans of executive

2. Scope of Public administration. (Luther Gullick-POSDCORB)

1. **P(planning)**- Prepare plan for the task to be performed by the government missionary.
2. **O(organizing)**- creation of administrative system to achieve proscribed goals and tasks.
3. **S (Staffing)**- recruitment, training and terms of service of the staff required to perform administrative functions.
4. **D (Directing)**- Issuing orders and direction to various department from time to time in carrying out the decision of government.
5. **R (reporting)**- Subordinates need to give report to the superiors on working activities of various department.
6. **B(Budgeting)**- management of finance and planning project calculation.

3. What is recruitment and mention the types of recruitment.

❖ Recruitment is the process of selecting suitable persons for suitable posts

Methods of recruitment

1. Direct recruitment
2. Indirect equipment.

A. Direct recruitment :- The qualified candidates are selected through competitive examinations in a definite method is called DR.

EX;- recruitment of civil servants

B. Indirect recruitment :- The appointment of personal already in government service to higher post on the basis of their qualification and seniority.

4. Formation of upsc

- ❖ It is a constitutional body
- ❖ It established according to article 315 Of the constitution.
- ❖ President appoints one chairman and 10 members for it.
- ❖ They can be removed by President on ground of misconduct._
- ❖ Their term of office is 6 years or 65 years age.
- ❖ It has a secretary.
- ❖ HQ- New Delhi.



5. Function of UPSC (article -320) {C²A³}

1. **It conducts** competitive examinations for recruitment of Group A and Group B posts of Indian government
2. **It conducts** tests personally for direct recruitment.
3. It **advises** the government regarding promotion and transfers of various posts.
4. It **advises** the government to take disciplinary actions against the inappropriate behavior of the officials.
5. It **advises** the government on the instructions of the president of India.

6. Which are the exams conducts by UPSC

❖ Civil services ,Engineering service, medical services and defense service at National level

Indian Civil service exam has 3 phases

1. priliminary exam
2. Mains exam
3. Interview

IAS, IPS, IFS, IFOS, IRS, IAAS

7. state public service commission (article -315) constitutional body.

8. Joint public service commission for 2 or more states- it is statutory body.

9. Formation of KPSC (article 315) CG-6BR

- ❖ According to article 315 of the constitution on 18th may 1951 KPSC has been established
- ❖ It consists of one chairman and 11 members
- ❖ They are appointed by the governor
- ❖ The terms of office is 6 years or 62 years.
- ❖ HQ- Bengaluru
- ❖ Regional offices- Mysore, Belagavi. Shivamogga and Kalburgi.

10. Functions of KPFC. {RCTI}

1. Recruitment of Gazzetted officers to the state government service through competitive exams and interview.
2. Recruitment of non -Gazzetted officers to the state government service through competitive exams.
3. Conducting personality tests for candidates to be appointed to certain posts.
4. Conducting departmental exam twice a year for the government employees.
5. To advise the government on disciplinary and promotion cases.
6. It conducts various state & centers competitive exams on behalf of Indian public service.

11. Why is law and order essential.

- ❖ Law and order is essential for the peace, happiness, unity and development of the nation.
- ❖ The rule of law is essential for the protection of all.
- ❖ law and order is mentioned in seven schedule of the constitution (state list)
- ❖ so maintaining law and order is one of the main duties of the state.

12. The role of central government to maintain law and order in nation. (355 & 356)

Protecting the nation from external aggression- article 355

President can declare state emergency in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states.-356.

13. Mention the armed forces of Central government to maintain law and order in nation (Home ministry)

1. **CRPF** (central reserve police force)- It assists the state police to maintain law & order & under takes relief work.
2. **BSF**(border security force)- It protects borders of India with Pakistan and Bangladesh.
3. **RPF**(Railway protection force)- It prevents railway crimes, railway passengers and railway assets.
4. **CISF** (Central industrial security force)- it provides security to large scale industries in Public sector.

15. What is the role of state in maintaining law & order /role of state police system. (SS-MH3)

- ❖ The state government has a police administration.
- ❖ In the states, the Police Department is under home minister.
- ❖ This ministry is responsible to look after police administration.
- ❖ The home secretary is the administrative head of the home department
- ❖ Home secretary assists the home minister in discharge of his duties.
- ❖ The home department performs the task on coordination of police administration.

16. Public administration functions from birth to death of a person justify the statement. (LL-JS)

The public administration provides services to the people from birth to death.

- ❖ It Maintenances of law and order
- ❖ It provides protection of life and property
- ❖ It provides justice, education & employment
- ❖ It provides necessities of life and other services.

17. Structure of police administration.

1. HM
2. HS
3. DG&IGP
4. DGP
5. ADGP
6. IGP
7. DIG
8. SP
9. ASP
10. DySP
11. CPI
12. PSI
13. ASI
14. HC
15. PC



Chapter - 2

CHALLENGES OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES

1. Communism is harmful to national progress. How?

{ S-PLUSH – R }

- ❖ It splits the whole national community on the basis of religion (defenation)
- ❖ Communism creates physical combat among the religion groups.
- ❖ It ruins life and property.
- ❖ Communism breach the unity and integrity of our nation
- ❖ It creates social groupism, and political rivalries.
- ❖ Communism propagates hate- philosophy.
- ❖ Communalism creates religious division off society.



2. How can communalism be controlled [ST-DC- IDEAS]

- ❖ Strengthening the secular principles in all fields.
- ❖ Treating all citizens equally.
- ❖ Developing secular Nationalism.
- ❖ Creating awareness among people about communal harmony.
- ❖ Implementing confirm civil code
- ❖ Developing a strong nationalism spirit.
- ❖ Enforcing orderly legal system
- ❖ Adopting secular principles in education
- ❖ Stress on thoughts of nationalism

3. *Regionalism is against national development- discuss.

{ SEL-TH }

- ❖ The strong feeling of people in favor of the local area in which they live.
- ❖ This extreme regionalism harms national unity and integrity.
- ❖ Exteam regionalism creates border disputes and water disputes.
- ❖ Linguistic fanaticism and regionalism against nationalism.
- ❖ The Telangana became the separate state this is the best example.
- ❖ It hapers the development of the country.

4. How to measure regionalism

- ❖ Our Constitution upholds the unity and integrity of the nation by providing single citizenship.
- ❖ Our preamble of constitution declares, "We the people of India" and thereby stress Indian nationalism.
- ❖ India has quasi-federal system to protect unity of nation.
- ❖ Central and state government coordination is important for nation development.
- ❖ Creating a patriotic mindset among citizens.

5. What is Sub- regionalism?

- ❖ Regionalism in different areas within a state can be called sub regionalism.
- ❖ Regional imbalance is the main reason for such sub regionalism.

6. What is measure taken to eliminate sub regionalism in Karnataka? (DC-MP-K)

Some committees and boards have been established to eliminate sub regional imbalance in Karnataka.

- ❖ Dr. Nanjudappa committee,
- ❖ coastal development authority
- ❖ Malenadu development board,
- ❖ plain area development board
- ❖ kalyana Karnataka development board

Special recognition is given to 7 district of kalyana Karnataka under article 371(J) to redress regional imbalance

7. Reasons for illiteracy {PM –C-Cal)

- ❖ Poverty ,
- ❖ Migration,
- ❖ child labour
- ❖ child marriage
- ❖ assignment of responsibility of baby care elderly children
- ❖ lack of interests to give education to children

8. What are the measures to spread literacy? {Remove illiteracy} [SINS- CAR }

- ❖ 'Sarva shikshaabiana'(2001)
- ❖ It provides education to girls, physically challenged.
- ❖ National literacy mission.
- ❖ Sakshara Bharath programme
- ❖ Compulsory and free education for the children between 6 to 14 years
- ❖ article 21A of our constitution- Education is made as fundamental right.
- ❖ Right to education 2009 has been guaranteed.

9. What is corruption?

- ❖ Corruption means an inducement to do wrong by bribery or other unlawful means.

10. Mention the causes of corruption

- ❖ Casteism
- ❖ Nepotism
- ❖ lack of good responsibility
- ❖ lack of strict law
- ❖ selfish nature of man
- ❖ calculation of avoiding risk
- ❖ lack of strict supervision
- ❖ ineffective anti corruption agencies
- ❖ political interference

11. Mention the consequences of corruption

- ❖ Enemy of good administration.
- ❖ It disturbs transparency and accountability in administration.
- ❖ Political corruption also leads to organizer crimes.
- ❖ It allows for bureaucratic loopholes in public service sectors
- ❖ It weakens the social economic and political system of the country.

web of corruption

- ❖ Tax evasion, hoarding, smuggling, fraud, violation of rules, misconduct.

12. measures of government to control the corruption.? [LCP-RCS]

- ❖ **Lokpal and lokayukt** institutions have been established.
- ❖ **Central vigilance commission** has been established.
- ❖ **Prevention of corruption act 1988** has been established.
- ❖ **Right to information act** 2005 has been established.
- ❖ **CC cameras** installed in government offices.
- ❖ **Schemes** like Sakala, Janaspandana, Janasevak etc. have been implemented.

9. Eradication of corruption {GPS-A}

- ❖ Good political leadership
- ❖ *Political will & Public support is essential.*
- ❖ Political matured citizens
- ❖ String penal system
- ❖ *Accountable bureaucracy*

Reasons for backwardness of women

- Social system
- Poverty
- Illiteracy

10. The suggestions to improve the position of women? Measure gender discrimination. {www.psi.hp}

- ❖ Ministry of **Women and children's** welfare have been started.
- ❖ **Women development** corporation has been established.
- ❖ **Women's violence** protection domestic act 2005 was enacted.
- ❖ **Prohibition of sexual harassment** of women in working place act -2013 has been implemented.
- ❖ **Saki** one stop center started.
- ❖ **In Karnataka** 50% of seats reserved for women in local self governments.
- ❖ **Help line number** 1091 facilitated for women.
- ❖ **Parliament** has passed Nari Shakti Vandana Adiniyama act giving 33% of reservation to women in Lokasabha and State legislative assemblies. (128 Amendment)

Women	
Prime Minister	Indira Gandhi
Cm	Suchetha Krupalani
President	Pratibha patil
Governor	Sarojini naidu
Chief election commission	V.S. Ramadevi
Lokasabha speaker	Mirakumar
President of karnataka janapada academy (TG)	Manjamma jogati
MLA (TG)	Shabanam Moussi

11. Who are gender minorities what initiatives have been taken to eliminate discrimination of gender minorities? physically and mentally, individuals who had feel and had opposite to their genetical behavior are called gender minorities.

Eliminate discrimination of gender minorities {NN-SUGG}

- ❖ **A National Council** for gender minority persons have been formed
- ❖ **A national portal** for transgender has been created.
- ❖ **Shelter houses** named garima Graham are being constructed
- ❖ **Under SMILE**(support for marginalized individuals for livelihood and enterprise)scheme.
- ❖ **Indian government** as implemented a sub project integrated rehabilitation for the welfare of gender minority.
- ❖ **Indian government** has enacted the protection of rights of transgender minority protection act 2019.
- ❖ It has been declared a punishable offence that no one can separate transgender persons from their families.

12. Explain the methods of preventive economic inequality. { SC- PHD – LG }

(It refers to the widening of the gap between the poor and rich section of the society)-definition

- ❖ **Social securities.**
- ❖ **Careful fiscal policy.**
- ❖ **Proper economic reforms.**
- ❖ **Healthy taxation** system.
- ❖ **Development of small scale** under rural based industries.
- ❖ **Land reforms.**
- ❖ **Labour oriented policies.**
- ❖ **Growth of large industrial houses.**

13. The means to tackle overpopulation?

[A-LITE²]

- ❖ **Agricultural development.**
- ❖ The spread of **literacy.**
- ❖ **Industrial growth.**
- ❖ **Technical training.**
- ❖ **Export promotion.**
- ❖ Creation of **employment opportunities.**

Problems of over population

- ❖ Unemployment
- ❖ Illiteracy
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Beggary
- ❖ Housing
- ❖ Health
- ❖ Water scarcity

14. Demographic dividend

- ❖ 62% of total population of India is working population this condition of the having more working population is called demographic dividend.

15. Population is deemed as human resources explain.

- ❖ **Our country** as vast human resources. { O-WE –IQ }
- ❖ **We can reduce the Poverty** with the proper utilization of this.
- ❖ **Economic growth** can be achieved with the proper use of these.
- ❖ **It is a nations asset.**
- ❖ **Qualified, skilled and talented population** increase the production in the all sectors.

16. What are the plans to eradicate poverty .explain [PJP – 5BR]

(Poverty is inability to get sufficient food, clothing, housing and other basic necessities of life)

- ❖ **Pradhan mantri** gramodayayojanas.
- ❖ **Jawahar Rozgar yojana.**
- ❖ **proper distribution of wealth.**
- ❖ **Five year plans.**
- ❖ **BPL cards** are issued to the poor families.
- ❖ **Mahatma Gandhi Rural employment** guarantee program.



17. What is meant by profiteering? What are the effects of profiteering?

- ❖ Profiteering means the excess profit earning trend at the cost of general public or consumers.

Effects: { SEP - CUP -II }

- ❖ It corrupts society.
- ❖ It creates economic inequality.
- ❖ It enhances poverty.
- ❖ It even encourages crimes in society.
- ❖ It leads to unethical practices of trade.
- ❖ It leads to unchecked price rise.
- ❖ It results in inflation.
- ❖ It erodes large chunk of the income of the masses.

Factors which lead to profiteering.

- ❖ Monopoly of business houses,
- ❖ spread of multi-national companies,
- ❖ unhealthy market practices,
- ❖ hoarding, black marketing,
- ❖ Lack of proper price monitoring by commercial authorities.

18. Measure adopted to control profiteering

- ❖ Proper governmental regulations,
- ❖ control of price index,
- ❖ expansion of cooperative marketing sector,
- ❖ proper taxation policy

17. What is smuggling? How to control it.

- ❖ Smuggling is the act of secretly bringing goods from foreign countries and sending to other countries without paying any import and export duties.

Control of smuggling. (P⁴S⁴I)

- ❖ Proper awareness among the citizens
- ❖ prices,
- ❖ proper export-import policy (Exim)
- ❖ punitive measures,
- ❖ strict coastal vigilance service,
- ❖ Social boycott of smuggled goods.
- ❖ Smuggling can be checked effectively by encouraging import substitutions.
- ❖ Suitable modulations of domestic market.
- ❖ inter-state trade agreements



Chapter-3

India's foreign policy and global challenges,

Karl wolf gang – if civilization is destroyed in future it will not buy famine or play but by international relations and foreign policy.

Why is Jawaharlal Nehru called father of Indian foreign policy?

Jawaharlal nehru's role in laying a solid foundation for India's foreign policy is significant else is called father of Indian foreign policy.

Mhendarakumar- " throughout course of action for achieving objectives in foreign relation as dedicated by the ideology of national interest.

1. Factors determining India's foreign policy.

Common determining factors

- Unity and sovereignty of the nation. Interdependence.
- protection and development of the national interest
- stimulating factors

Internal determining factors

- Geographical location of the nation.
- Size of population.
- Military aspects
- Ideological economic

External determining factors

- International condition
- Global public opinion
- Relation with international organization.

Global challenges

- ❖ Denial of human rights
- ❖ Arms race
- ❖ Economic inequality
- ❖ Racial discrimination

2. Evolution of foreign policy

1. Neharu's Idealism phase (1947-1959)

- ❖ Neharu idealism focused to bring peaceful life.
- ❖ So. Neharu put Kashmir issue before UNO for peaceful settlement.
- ❖ He signed Panchasheela agreement with china.
- ❖ He supported non-alignment, anti-colonialism, anti-apartheid and anti-imperialism.

2. Phases of strategic realism (1959-1991)

- ❖ Nehru himself reconsidered his idealistic policy due to China's attack on India in 1962.
- ❖ Nehru seems to have belatedly understood practical truth.
- ❖ Strategic Realism started by giving shelter to Dalai Lama and military conquest of Goa.
- ❖ After Nehru, Lal, Indira, Rajiv led the development of this.
- ❖ Lal Bahadur Shastri opposed American policy in Vietnam.
- ❖ Indira Gandhi liberated Bangladesh from Pakistan.
- ❖ During the period of Rajiv Gandhi, the Sino-Dorang event with China were examples.

3. Economic experimental phase (1991 to present)

- ❖ Economic power of the country is important in international politics.
- ❖ Narasimha Rao's period India adopted protectionist economic policy.
- ❖ It adopted globalization, liberalization & privatization.
- ❖ India allowed private investment.
- ❖ All the subsequent prime ministers supported this policy.
- ❖ Hence, India is now recognized as the 5th largest economic power in the world.

3. Principles of Indian foreign policy

1. Opposition to communism.
 - ❖ India itself was a colony of European countries hence, it always opposes colonialism.
2. Opposition to imperialism
 - ❖ India opposes the imperialistic policy of rich countries who expand their empire by exploiting poor countries in the name of colonialism.
3. Opposition to racial discrimination.

India opposes both caste and color based discrimination.
4. Policy of non alignment
 - ❖ After 1945 the world was divided into groups between America and Russia.
 - ❖ India remained neutral and protected its interest without joining any of the group.
 - ❖ This is called non-alignment policy.
5. Priority for the progress of African and Asian countries

African and Asian countries are economically backward due to colonialism.
So, India gives priority for the progress of African and Asian countries.
6. Support for disarmament.
 - ❖ India supports the stand for preventing the production of atomic bombs, hydrogen bomb and other life-threatening weapons.
7. Support to United Nations and World Peace
 - ❖ India is a peace-loving country so, its support to United Nations and World Peace.

4. What is Human Rights?

- ❖ Just and favorable human and social conditions for the development of human personality are called human rights.

5. Based on which factors human rights are being denied?

- ❖ Religion, caste, race, gender, color and nationality.

6. Mention the struggles for human rights?

- ❖ American wars of independence 1776
- ❖ French Revolution 1789
- ❖ Russian Revolution 1917
- ❖ Freedom struggle of India and other countries.

7. Why do we celebrate human rights day?

- ❖ On 10th December 1948 UN adopted Universal Declaration of human rights in its General Assembly. Hence, on 10th December international human rights day is celebrated every year.
- ❖ It prohibits Slavery, human trafficking, child labour, exploitation of women.

8. Explain Indian role in favor of human rights. [US - 3 I]

- ❖ India upheld universal human rights.
- ❖ Six fundamental rights has been provided in Indian constitution.
- ❖ India tries to protect human rights through UN.
- ❖ India is against genocide, all sorts of exploitation and oppression.
- ❖ India has established National and state human rights commissions.

9. What are the effects of terrorism? [Li]

- ❖ Loss of life & property.
- ❖ It hindrance economic development.
- ❖ It threatens socio-cultural aspects
- ❖ It causes mental disturbance
- ❖ It distrusts law and order.

10. What are the measures taken to curb terrorism in India? . [NII-GIF]

- ❖ National investigation agency(NIA) as as formed special force to counter terrorist operation
- ❖ India is strongly oppose terrorism within India and foreign soil
- ❖ it is constantly asking for global cooperation to counter terrorism
- ❖ government has created anti terrorist squads
- ❖ it established intelligence agencies like IB and RAW
- ❖ A financial intelligence unit has been set up to prevent the transfer of funds to terrorist organizations.

11. Disadvantage of Arms race

- ❖ Fear, instability, possibility of wars, it leads financial loss, economic instability.

12. What is Disarmament?

- ❖ Disarmament means the reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending armaments race.

13. Mention the disarmament agreements

- ❖ Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty{ SALT},
- ❖ Nuclear non proliferation treaty (NPT)
- ❖ the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT),
- ❖ Proliferation ban Treaty (PBT)
- ❖ Biological weapons convention(BWC)

14. Characteristics of economically backward countries. (P²I²LL}

- ❖ Poverty and unemployment rate are high.
- ❖ poor quality of education
- ❖ Inadequate utilization of natural resources
- ❖ ill health and malnutrition is high
- ❖ lack of technology
- ❖ lack of proper infrastructure.

15. India reform measure to reduce economic inequality

- ❖ India has launched the policy of non alignment.
- ❖ India advocated for economic assistance to the needy countries by rich nations.
- ❖ India has champion the cause of national pride of the economically weak countries.
- ❖ India stood for the smooth flow of capital investment by rich nations.

16. Third world

- ❖ Word – Alfred Sauvy.
- ❖ Meaning – the idea of third world seems to emphasise the concept of poor Nations.

17. Problems of third world countries.

- ❖ lack of food, lack of capital, lack of technological knowledge, lack of health facilities, lack of higher education opportunities,

18. The effects of peace and compassion are greater than those of violence and hatred. How? (HV-TAB

- ❖ The **history of mankind** brings home one truth.
- ❖ **Violence** and terrorism have achieved little.
- ❖ Whereas **truth, non-violence**, compassion and sacrifice have achieved a lot.
- ❖ The **assassination** of Mahatma gandhiji and indra Gandhi did not create new history.
- ❖ **Buddha**, Mahavira, Basaveshwara, Gandhi, Ambedkar spread peace to the whole world.

Eisenhower- “this world in arms is not spending money alone it is spending speed of its labour genius of its scientists and the hopes of its children’s”.



Chapter- 4

world organizations

1. List out the objectives of Uno. [I²F²- JH]

- ❖ To maintain international peace and security.
- ❖ To solve the international problems.
- ❖ To develop friendly relations among nations.
- ❖ To establish faith in fundamental human rights.
- ❖ To establish justice.
- ❖ Harmonizes the actions of nations.

ILO (Geneva of switzerland) {SM}

- ❖ Aim- Welfare of the working class.
- ❖ Every state sends 2 representatives to its administration.
- ❖ Social security, standard of living, health etc. issues of working classes comes under ILO.
- ❖ Maternity benefits, minimum wage, housing benefits etc. comes under ILO.

2. What are the objectives of WHO? [W²AF]

- ❖ WHO strives to eradicate epidemics like cholera, plague, malaria, smallpox etc.
- ❖ WHO is successful in eradicating smallpox from the world.
- ❖ In its agenda there are issues like population explosion, Environment Protection, hunger.
- ❖ In fighters against AIDS, cancer and similar global level health hazards.

3. General Assembly

(GE -PVB)

- ❖ It is the world parliament.
- ❖ It consists of all the members of the UN.
- ❖ Each member country can send five members but have only single vote.
- ❖ The assembly at its first session elects president for a term of one year.
- ❖ It also elects 17 vice- presidents and 7 chairmen for the 7 standing committees.
- ❖ The annual budget is to be approved by it.

4. * Explain the formation of Security Council of the UNO.

[CM-NO]

- ❖ It is the cabinet of UNO.
- ❖ It consists of 15 members out of which five nations C UR BF are the permanent members.
- ❖ other are non permanent members.
- ❖ The non permanent members are elected for a term of two years.
- ❖ Each member has one vote.
- ❖ Permanent members only have VETO power.

5. *What are the functions of the Security Council of the UNO?

[SIP-J]

- ❖ It recommends the name for the post of the secretary general.
- ❖ Its aim at solving international disputes through peaceful means.
- ❖ it may direct the UN peacekeeping force.
- ❖ It elects the judges of the international Court of Justice.

6. Mention the functions of Economic and social council?

- ❖ It studies about international economic, social, cultural, educational, health related matters.
- ❖ Refugees, status of women, housing etc. issues come under its purview.
- ❖ It recommends for the observation of human rights and fundamental freedom.
- ❖ It can conduct international conference pertaining to human resources, culture education etc.
- ❖ The council coordinates the work of specialized agencies like international ILO.FAO, WHO etc.

7. Trusteeship council

- ❖ Trusteeship council is a committee set up to look after the colonial territories.
- ❖ There were 11 areas under this council but gradually all became independent nations.
- ❖ The Republic of Palau was the last territory under the administration of this council.
- ❖ It doesn't have any geographical area now.

8. Explain the formation of the international Court of Justice.

- ❖ It is the principal judicial organ of the UN.
- ❖ All members of the UNO are the parties to the statute of this court.
- ❖ It consists of 15 judges elected
- ❖ They are elected for a term of 9 years.
- ❖ Its permanent seat is in The Hague of Netherland.
- ❖ It elects its own president and vice president for a term of three years.
- ❖ The decisions are taken on the basis of majority.



9. Write a note on secretariat of the UNO.

- ❖ It has the secretary general and staff of the UN.
- ❖ The secretary general is the chief administrative officer of the organization.
- ❖ The secretary general is appointed by the General Assembly for 5 years.
- ❖ The secretariat is located in New York.
- ❖ Its branch offices are present in Geneva Vienna and Nairobi.

10. Achievements of UNO {K²I²D²- HG}

- ❖ It resolved Korean conflicts, Swiss canal crisis and Vietnam problem.
- ❖ It is working continuously for the solution of Kashmir and Palestine- Israel dispute.
- ❖ UN continuously making effort towards the goal of disarmament.
- ❖ It is trying to solve economic, international trade related problems through the World Bank, IMF WTO.
- ❖ It is trying to eradicate communicable and non communicable disease through WHO.
- ❖ It is striving to implementation of Human rights in world wide.
- ❖ It is striving to end up by imperialism and colonialism.
- ❖ It is striving to prevent ill effects of global warming.

11. Why was the FAO founded? what are its aims? : {ML²A}

- ❖ F.A.O was started in 1945. Its headquarter is in Rome.

It main aims are:-

- ❖ provision of more nutrition food
- ❖ liberation of the world population from hunger
- ❖ improvement of living condition of the rural people.
- ❖ improvement of agriculture

IBRD (Washington) 1944

Aim – economic rejuvenation of the world after 2nd world War.

- ❖ It gives loan facilities to needy members for their development.
- ❖ It promotes world trade & Balance of payment adjustment.

❖ **UNICEF** was established in 1946 to look after the welfare of children. (UW-30NM)

- ❖ Main aim is to provide favorable condition for the development of women and children.
- ❖ It consists of 30 members
- ❖ In 1965 UNICEF won the Nobel Prize.
- ❖ The money collected by selling the greetings cards utilize for children welfare.

12. What are the functions of UNESCO? {SIS}

- ❖ It deals with the promotion of **science, education and culture** throughout the globe.
- ❖ It aims at the development **information technology**, cultural and environment studies.
- ❖ UNESCO assists **state and non- state institution** in the development of knowledge.

13. Explain the role of IMF in solving the economic problems of the world. (Washington) (REE-BC)

- ❖ It strives to harmonize the economic **relations** of advanced and poor nations
- ❖ It helps at solving international **economic problems**.
- ❖ It strives to promote World Trade **economic stability**
- ❖ It strives to promote sound the **balance of a payment**.
- ❖ It is the **central Bank of central banks** of different countries.

14. WTO (1st January 1995.) (II-DP)

- ❖ Its aim to solve the problems relating to **international trade and commerce**.
- ❖ It functions along with the World Bank in formulating policies on **international trade and commerce**.
- ❖ It helps **developing nations** to face difficulties owing to free trade policy.
- ❖ It is the 3rd economic **pillar** of World Trade and commerce along with IMF and IBRD.

15. Explain the European Union. (UPSC-T)

- ❖ The European Union is **a union** of 27 European countries.
- ❖ It was established in 1992 by the **Treaty** of European Union.
- ❖ It implements a common **single market, a single currency**, common agricultural and trade policy etc.
- ❖ EU resembles a **confederation**.
- ❖ It's a force of **peace & democracy**.

16. Write the objectives of SAARC.

- ❖ The promoting of economic growth, social progress and cultural development through mutual cooperation.
- ❖ Improve the welfare of the Members.
 - ❖ It is established 1985.
 - ❖ HQ-Katmandu
 - ❖ It has 8 nations (APNBBMS-I)

UNCTAD

- ❖ It promotes global level trade and commerce.
- ❖ It strives for smooth international trade.
- ❖ It intends to economic progress of the family of

17. Objectives of Commonwealth nations (56 countries -1926 HQ-london)

- ❖ Upholding of democracy and liberties.
- ❖ Assisting to eradicate poverty.
- ❖ promotion of world peace, sports, science, and cultural ties

19. objects of AEANS. (1967-HQ-JAKARTA)10 MEMBERS.) INDIA IS NOT A MEMBER.

- ❖ To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in this region;
- ❖ To promote mutual assistance in economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific, administrative fields etc.

20. Explain the organization of African unity. {3-SF-55}

- ❖ It was formed in 1963
- ❖ It stands for the principle of **self-determination** of all the independent African states.
- ❖ It upholds **freedom, equality, justice** and solidarity of African countries.
- ❖ There are 55 members now.
- ❖ In 2023 G-20 (New Delhi) AU members were given permanent membership.

CHAPTER-1

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1. What is meant by social stratification?

- ❖ Social stratification refers to the practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class on the basis of income, education, caste, color, gender, occupation, intelligence etc.

2. *What is meant by prejudices? Nature.

- Prejudice is the opinion of person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them.
- ❖ This kind of opinion may be positive or negative.
- ❖ It creates feelings like impatience, contempt, disrespect and hatred.
- ❖ It leads social conflicts.

3. UTB –constitutional and legal measures.

{ AP- UR-SIR² }

- ❖ Article 17 prohibits the practice of untouchability
- ❖ Practice of untouchability is punishable offence
- ❖ Untouchability act was implemented in 1955.
- ❖ It was renamed as ' CRPC act in 1976.
- ❖ Right to vote and right to equality are given to all the citizens.
- ❖ Reservation has been given to backward classes.
- ❖ State governments are trying to eradicate it.
- ❖ Independent india is also trying to eradicate it.



4. *Untouchability is considered is there a social evil. Why?

{ U2 – GDP }

- ❖ Untouchables had been considered as the lowest caste in society.
- ❖ Untouchability is an inhuman practice of our society.
- ❖ Gandhiji called it a 'stigma on the Hindu society.
- ❖ deprived of social, cultural, religious, educational and political facilities and opportunities
- ❖ People are victimized by it.

5. What are the suggestions to stop the social evil of Untouchability?

- By providing educational facilities.
- By providing financial facilities
- Imposing harsh punishment
- Abolition of caste system
- By providing Reservation
- Housing facilities to the backward classes.
- By Constitutional and strict legal measures



6. How has social stratification been created? (Nature)

- : social stratification was created by the society on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation, intelligence etc.
- It can be seen in all societies. Ex: color based discrimination in America
- It can be seen different periods in deferment countries.
- Ex:- caste system of India existed from thousands of year & color based discrimination in America
- It is inhuman practice.
- It is caused by society ex:- poor and rich.
- It creates discrimination like upper caste lower caste.

CHAPTER-2

WORK AND ECONOMIC LIFE

1. What are the reasons for unemployment?

[DOMS –I²]

- ❖ Too much of division of labour
- ❖ Over-population
- ❖ Mechanization
- ❖ Social inequality
- ❖ Insufficient capital
- ❖ Illiteracy

2. What are the effect of unemployment?

[DC³-PF]

- ❖ Deception
- ❖ Crimes
- ❖ Corruption
- ❖ Crimes Cheating
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Family disintegration
- ❖ robbery

3. What are the measures for removable unemployment?

{ I- PEA }

- ❖ Industrial development.
- ❖ Population control.
- ❖ Encouragement to cottage industries.
- ❖ Educational reforms.
- ❖ Encouragement to vocational education.
- ❖ Employment guarantee programs.
- ❖ Agricultural development.



4. What is division of Labor division of Labor ?

- ❖ Division of Labor means work being done by people depending on their interest, tastes, abilities, age, expertise, skills and gender.

5. What is paid work? give examples.

- ❖ Work that provides wages, salary or any other material benefits is called paid work.
- Examples: Ploughing in fields, working in factories, teaching in school.

6. What is unpaid work? Give examples.

- ❖ An activity without material benefit is called unpaid work.
- Example : an artist painting a picture for his own Satisfaction and domestic work of women.

7. What is labour?

- If an individual is able, through the exercise of his energy or effort, to get economic benefit or any other benefit in material form it is called labor.

Organized labours { MTR- SO-BF }	Unorganized labours
They work in organized sector	They work in unorganized sector
They are guided by rules and regulations	They are not guided by rules and regulations
They get fixed wages.	They do not get fixed wages.
They pay tax	They do not pay tax
They get medical specility	They do not get medical specility
They have specific terms and condition	They do not have specific terms and condition
Ex: Banks,educational institutes, govt departments	EX: hawkers, construction workers, domestic workrs
They have <u>specific hours of work.</u>	They do not have <u>specific hours of work.</u>

Organized workers { GEW- HD- FS }	unorganized workers
They are <u>governed</u> by legal and regulations.	They are not governed by legal rules and regulations.
<u>Employee's work</u> is subjected to specific terms and conditions.	Employee's work is not subjected to specific terms and conditions
<u>The workers enjoy</u> facilities of specialization, training, talent, experience.	Their workers don't enjoy facilities of specialization, training talent, experience.
There is organizational <u>hierarchy.</u>	There is no organizational hierarchy.
These employees' <u>day to day transactions</u> are recorded in written form.	These employees' day-to-day transactions are not recorded in written form.
They get <u>fixed wages</u> , allowances, paid leaves and pension facilities, medical facility.	They do not get fixed wages allowance paid leave and pension facilities medical facilities.
They have <u>specific hours of work.</u>	They do not have specific hours of work.
The workers in insurance companies, educational institutions, banks, armed forces, private companies, departments are identified as organized workers.	Domestic servants, construction workers, agricultural laborers, footpath hawkers, vehicle repairers, push-cart vegetable vendors.

8. *Explain the problems of unorganised workers.

{ ROJH}

- ❖ The work of unorganized workers is not bound by any **rules or regulations.**
- ❖ They get **only wages** for their work without any additional facilities or medical help.
- ❖ They are denied of **job security,** fixed wages and allowances.
- ❖ Sometimes, unorganised workers were **harassed by entrepreneurs.**

9. Effects of division of labour?

- It leads to specialization.
- It has helped people to work in various fields and earn economic profit.
- It has led to the creation of economic strata and class system

10. What is specialization?

- Specialization means achieving sufficient expertise, training and skill in any particular field.

Chapter - 23
COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR AND PROTESTS

1. What is 'Collective behaviour'? what does it include?

- A When man is a member of a group, he behaves in a manner totally different from the way he behaves when he is alone. This kind of behavior is called 'collective behaviour'.

2. What is self-help group?

- Self-help group is derived from self-awareness, self-motivation, and mutual trust to fulfil the economic and social necessities by their own efforts and co-operation .

4. What does collective behaviour include?

Answer: mobs, rumours, propaganda, public opinion, revolution, social movements etc

5. Describe the meaning and nature of environmental pollution.

The soil, air, water and biosphere around us getting polluted with toxins and chemicals is called environmental pollution

Nature:

- Developed nations are destroying the environment for the purpose of their luxurious life.
- The unbridled growth of cities, proliferation of industries, technological progress, expansion of transport system etc. are destroying the forests and polluting the environment.

6. Describe the nature of a mob.

[MP-MT]

Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called a mob.

nature

- Mob** is a temporary assembly of people.
- people assemble** at a specific place.
- Members of a mob** are influenced very easily by mutual feelings, opinion.
- There is a possibility** of display of suppressed feelings.

7. * What is riot? Explain the nature of riot.

[U- I³CT]

- Violent and destructive nature of mob behavior is called riot.

Ex:-communal clashes, communal fights, group clashes.

Nature of riots:

- ❖ **The unity** is not visible in a riot.
- ❖ **It destroys everything** in its way.
- ❖ **It leads to large scale loss** of property and lives..
- ❖ **It is the serious challenge** for law and order.
- ❖ **Creation of chaos** is the intention.
- ❖ **The people engaged in riots** do not have any particular aim.

*** How riots can be controlled?**

- ❖ The presence of mind of the officials
- ❖ Police
- ❖ security forces
- ❖ law

8. Explain the Chipko movement. [GPHS-P]

- ❖ The government gave permission to chop down certain trees in tehri garwal of UP.
- ❖ The people there realized that there will be loss of trees.
- ❖ So they hugged the tree to protect.
- ❖ Sri sunderlal bahuguna and shri ChandiPrasad bhatt were the leaders.
- ❖ The permission given to chop down the trees was withdrawn.

9. * Explain Appiko movement. { ST³ }

- ❖ Salyani village farmers started this.
- ❖ They hugged the trees and protested when contractor came to cut the trees.
- ❖ They wanted to stop smuggling of trees.
- ❖ They wanted to create awareness about the importance of trees.

10. Explain the Narmada movement. {IMT }

- ❖ It was started to stop the dam construction across the river Narmada.
- ❖ Meda Patkar and Baba Amte were the leaders.
- ❖ This project was not good for the many animal species and environment.

11. *Explain the silent valley movement. { TKT }

- ❖ This dam construction was not good for the many species and environment.
- ❖ The Kerala Sahithy parishad and wildlife enthusiasts agitated against it.
- ❖ This movement protected many forms of flora and fauna.

12. Why did the environmentalist protest against the mangaluru refineries and petrochemicals limited?

- ❖ When Environmentalists realized that the chemical fumes is very dangerous for the environment.
- ❖ They protested against the Mangaluru refineries and petrochemicals limited.

13. Explain the agitation against kaiga. {SRI}

- ❖ Dr. shivaram karanth started his agitation.
- ❖ The radiation from the nuclear power plant would pollute the environment
- ❖ It causes loss of forest.
- ❖ It was most harmful for animal species of the area.

14. Explain the importance of women self-help groups. [DC- SIMA]

- ❖ It provides democratic rights and self respect.
- ❖ It helps women to learn collective responsibility.
- ❖ These groups empower women economically and socially
- ❖ It helped women to lead an independent life.
- ❖ It provides them equal rights, opportunities and powers.
- ❖ It helps women to face atrocities.

15. What is women's movement?

- ❖ A women's movement is their protest by women against the pressure and exploitation of male dominated culture.

16. Mention the movements organized by Women.

a) Alcohol prohibition movement

- ❖ These movements are organized by the women against alcoholism which has created a hardship in the life of the poor rural women and women labours.

b) Women self -help group

- ❖ Women have formed a self help groups based on the trust and cooperation.
- ❖ These groups empower women economically and socially
- ❖ It provides them equal rights, opportunities and powers.

17. Mention about farmers movement

- ❖ Farmers protest which started through the refusal of taxes against economic crisis.
- ❖ Devarajaras implemented many law for the empowerment of the social weaker section of the society.
- ❖ He abolished abandoned labour which was intended to free the tenants from the clutches of landlords.

- ❖ The peasant rebellion at Naragunda led by Pro. M.D.Nanjundaswamy against government's tyranny.
- ❖ He established Karnataka state farmer association.
- ❖ The Karnataka farmer's movement is going on in organized manner.

18. What is labour movement?

- ❖ The movements carried out through labour organization to uphold the dignity of the labours and protect the interests of labour are called labour movements.

19. Mention about Anti-untouchable movements?

- ❖ The anti - untouchability movement is the people's movement against the attack on Dalits for being untouchable sandcastle based social operation.

- ❖ Jyothi Rao pule started this movement in Maharashtra.
- ❖ Ramaswamy started self -respect moment.
- ❖ Dr.B.R.Ambedkar started moment against the practice of untouchability.
- ❖ Gandhiji wanted to end untouchability.

20. POCSO(protection of children from sexual offence)act-2012

- ❖ Its aim is to curb the increasing number of sexual assault on children in schools, families and public places.
- ❖ This act punishes a child (male and female)below 18 years of age who has been sexually assaulted.

CHAPTER -4 SOCIAL CHALLENGES

1. Mention social challenges plugging India.

- ❖ Child marriage,
- ❖ Female infanticide,
- ❖ Problem of child labour,
- ❖ Dowry harassment,
- ❖ Excessive population.
- ❖ Poverty & Unemployment,
- ❖ Beggary,
- ❖ Juvenile delinquency,
- ❖ Crimes, Corruption,
- ❖ Exploitation of women,
- ❖ Disturbed youth

What are the solutions for the problem of dowry?

- ♦ Prohibition of **dowry act in 1961**. { D-FAINE }
- ♦ Those who violate this law are **fined rupees 5000/-** penalty or sent to jail for six months.
- ♦ This act was **amended in 1986** according this 5 years jail and 15,000/- penalty is imposed .
- ♦ **Indian Penal Code** and Indian criminal procedure code.
- ♦ They can be tried only as **non- bail able** and non-negotiable offenses.
- ♦ **Encouraging** people to become awareness.

2. *What is child labour?

- ❖ Child labourers are those who are aged below 14 years and work in order to earn money.

3. Mention the causes for the problems of child labour.

[PEG-KID³]

- ❖ Poverty.
- ❖ Excessive control.
- ❖ Greed of industrialists.
- ❖ Kidnapping of children.
- ❖ Illiteracy.
- ❖ Domestic conflicts.
- ❖ Divorce.
- ❖ Domestic violence.

2. What is child marriage?

The marriage that takes place between a boy below 21 years and the girl who is below 18 years is child marriage.

Any kind of property, jewellery or gift given to the bridegroom at the time of marriage, either before or after the marriage is known as 'dowry'.

4. What are the consequences of child labour?

{ DP-LIFE }

- ❖ Depriving of education.
- ❖ Physical and mental harassment.
- ❖ Lack of nutritious food and proper medical facilities.
- ❖ Ill- health.
- ❖ Forced employment.
- ❖ Economic and social exploitation.



5. Explain the measures for eradicating the problem of child labour.

[RCB-AND]

- The right to Education Act of 2009.
- Implement of child labour prohibition & Control act.-1986(20,000 fine)
- Bal mandirs are being set up.
- Article 24 of our constitution prohibits the child labor.
- The national child labour project.(NCLP)
- Programme like 'From drudgery to school'
- Rehabilitation welfare fund of child labors.
- Child labor eradication and rehabilitation act.-2006.



6. What are the reasons for child marriage?

- ❖ Gender discrimination
- ❖ lack of education
- ❖ lack of proper implementation of law
- ❖ poor implementation of legal provisions in school education
- ❖ lack of participation of community in the implementation of child rights.

7. What are the effects of child marriage?

- ❖ The holistic development of children is stunted.
- ❖ They lost the power of questioning.
- ❖ Sexual assaults on children increase the number.
- ❖ Many rights of children like education, childhood entertainment are to be violated.
- ❖ Children fall into the trap of under malnutrition, diseases & infanticide.
- ❖ Maternal mortality increases.
- ❖ They become a victim of violence easily

8. How to prevent child marriage?

{ G- AC³ -ON}

- ❖ Girls education should be ensured.
- ❖ 100% attendance inschool
- ❖ The implementation of child labour act.
- ❖ Compulsory registration inschool.
- ❖ Child marriage should always questioned and reported
- ❖ Appoint of The child marriage prevention officers.
- ❖ A toll free number 1098.

Causes for female foeticide

- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Burden to dowry
- ❖ Illiteracy
- ❖ Ignorance
- ❖ Anti-women ideas

9. List out the some of the harassment of women

- ❖ Rape, violence, suppression, dowry harassment, physical and mental harassment, forced abortions, use of vulgar language etc.

10. *What are the evil effects of dowry system?

{ DD-FIFA}

- ❖ Dowry diminishes women's self-respect and status.
- ❖ It leads to domestic conflicts..
- ❖ Family relationships suffers.
- ❖ immorality and violence are increasing..
- ❖ Female foeticide and female infanticide are increasing.
- ❖ It also creates animosity between men and women

Result/effect of female foeticide

- ❖ Imbalance of gender ratio
- ❖ Gender discrimination
- ❖ Degradation of women status

11. What is female foeticide?

- ❖ When the fetus is that of a girl and the parents do not want girl baby to be born, they kill it in the womb itself. This is known as female foeticide.

12. What is infanticide?

- ❖ The innumerable practice of killing the female baby after it is born is female infanticide.

13. *Why was the prohibition of pre - Natal gender determination test act enacted in 1994?

- ❖ In order to stop sex determination tests of foetus through modern technology, the prohibition of free Natal gender determination test act was enacted in 1994.

CHAPTER-1
INDIA- GEOGRAPHICAL POTIOSION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

1.Latitudinal position	Longitudinal position
Extends from 8° 4' N to 37° 6' N latitude.	Extends from 68° 7' E to 97° 25' E longitude.
Tropic of cancer passé through central part of the India.	❖ 82 1/2° E longitude passing through Allahabad.
❖ India time is ahead of Greenwich meantime by About 5:30 hours.	

2.HIMALAYAS { LSR -MTH }

- they influence on life of indians.
- they obstruct the siberians' cold winds.
- they are the birth place of many rivers.
- they are the home of various minerals.
- they have tourist and religious centers.
- they facilitate for hydro-electric power generation.

3. Write about the Shivalik range? [RL FD²]

20. These hills are the most recent formation
21. They have lesser height.
22. They are also called the foot hills of the Himalayas.
23. The narrow strips of plains are called "Dunes".
24. For example: Dehradune, kota, patli.

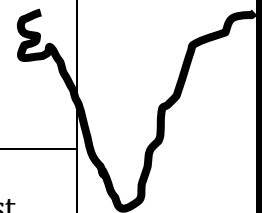
Great Himalaya(covered by snow) Mt.E (8848)NT

Peaks:-Kanchenjunga,Dhaulagiri,Nanda devi,gowrishakara.

Passes:- Bruzil,zojila,Barala cha.

4.Western Ghats {WHAT}	Eastern Ghat
❖ <u>The west of the Deccan plateau</u> , there are the western Ghats	❖ To the east of the Deccan plateau, there are the eastern Ghats
❖ These are very <u>high or continuous</u>	❖ These are not very high or Continuous
❖ In the western Ghats <u>Anamudi</u> is the highest Peak	❖ In the eastern Ghats Armaconda and Mahendragiri are the highest peaks.
❖ <u>These Ghats</u> are not separated by river valleys here and there	❖ These Ghats are separated by river valleys here and there.

5.West coastal line is not wide and flat	East coastal line is very wide and flat.
❖ It is located between Arabian Sea and the western Ghats.	❖ It is located between the Bay of Bengal and the eastern Ghats
❖ it spreads from kutch of Gujarat to the Cape of kanyakumari {KK}	❖ it extends from kanyakumari to the gangetic river {GK}
❖ it is divided into Malabar coast Central Canara, konkan coast and Maharashtra and Gujarat coast {GKCM}	❖ it is divided into coastal utkal and coromandel coast {UC}
❖ kandla,Mumbai,marmugoa, karwar, Mangalore, cochi, are the major ports of this coast. {KMM-KM- C}	❖ Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, paradip, Kolkata are the major ports of this coast. {K-PVC}



Trans Himalaya - it lieto the noth of great himalya.

It has Karkoram range,kailash range. K2(india hihest peak) and Ladakh plateau

6..Mention the physical features of India.

- ❖ Northern mountain {NNPC}
- ❖ Northern Great Plains
- ❖ peninsula plateau
- ❖ Coastal plains.

7. Importance of peninsula plateau?

- ❖ it has thick forest and biodiversity {FM-SH}
- ❖ It has rich deposit of minerals
- ❖ it is the birthplace of many South Indian rivers
- ❖ it is suitable for generation of hydroelectricity
- ❖ it is the part of gondwana landmass.

7. Andaman and Nicobar islands

They are in the Bay of Bengal

They are formed from hard volcanic rocks.

There are 207 Island

Lakshdweep islands

They are in the Arbain sea

They are formed from corals

There are 43 islands.

Himachal(b/w Shwalik and Great himaaya)

Parallel mountain ranges:- Pir panjal, Nagatibba, Mussorie, Mahabharath range.

Valley- Kangra & Kulu

Hill stations- Shimla, Mussorie,Nainital,Ranikhet,Darjeeling

8. Write a note on the northern great plains. { SFA-HP}

- ❖ There are also called 'Sutlej- Ganga plains'.
- ❖ This is completely flat.
- ❖ This is formed by the deposition of alluvial soils.
- ❖ They are found between the Himalayan mountains and the peninsula plateau
- ❖ They stretch from the plains of the river Indus in the West to the Brahmaputra valley in the east.

Northern mountains:The Himalayan mountain the highest in the world It consists of highest peaks, deep valleys, Glaciers rivers etc. It begins at the **Pamir Knot** in the west and extends upto **Arunachala pradesh** in the east. It is about **2500 kms** in length. These **folded mountain** ranges are three main ranges: 1. Siwalik mountains 2. The Himachal 3.The Greater Himalayas

CHAPTE-2 INDIAN-SEASONS.

1. *What are the factors influence on climate of India?

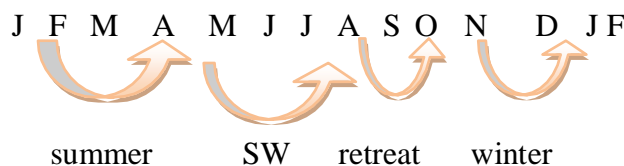
- ❖ Latitude.
- ❖ height from the sea level .
- ❖ distance from the sea.
- ❖ direction of the winds.
- ❖ mountain ranges.
- ❖ ocean current.

2. Which type of climate is experienced by Indian?

Tropical monsoon type of climate

2. *Mention the Indian climate seasons. {SSRW}

- ❖ Summer season –March to may
- ❖ South-West monsoon season – June to September
- ❖ Retreating monsoon season – October to November
- ❖ Winter season – December to February



3. Indian agriculture gambling which the monsoon windinds. Discuss. [SAFF- LG]

- ❖ The south-west Monsoon control the agriculture of India.
- ❖ Agriculture is the main occupation of Indians.
- ❖ Failure of rainfall leads to drought.
- ❖ When the Monsoon are heavy there are floods.
- ❖ they also cause to destruction to life and property.
- ❖ Hence it is said that Indian agriculture is a "gamble with the monsoons".

DISTRIBUTION OF RAIN (118 Cm)

LOW RAIN FALL region-

Ares getting less than 50cms of rain. RJ, PB, HR, GJ, LADAK J&K, MH, eastern part of Karnataka,

4. Mention the rainfall that occurs due to local temperature and winds.(April-May)

- ❖ Kala Baisakhi in West Bengal. { **west-kala and Predeep coffee karkar mango kele** ke esath juice piye }
- ❖ Andhis in Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ Coffee blossom in Karnataka.
- ❖ Mango showers' in Kerala.

Modrate rain fall -

Areas getting 50-250cms of rain
All areas other than less and heavy rainfall mareas.

5. How does south[west monsoon bring rainfall? { I AM² - TT }

- ❖ **India receives 75%** of the rainfall during June to September.
- ❖ South West monsoon has 2 branches, **Arabian Sea branch** and Bay of Bengal branch.
- ❖ **Monsoon winds** are obstructed by the Western Ghats.
- ❖ As such, **maximum rainfall** is seen to the west of Ghats as.
- ❖ **These winds proceed to the east**, they get depleted of rain.
- ❖ **The eastern region of the Western Ghats** are called rain shadow regions

Heavy rainfall regions- areas reciving more than 250 cms of rain.
W of WG, WB , assam and other eatern states.

6. Why is temperature high during summer season? { ST- NSI }

- ❖ During this season the **sun rays are perpendicular** in the northern hemisphere.
- ❖ Hence **temperature will be high**. Days are quite long.
- ❖ **North Indian plains** are away from the sea so they have very high temperature. (Ganganagar (RJ) – 52⁰c .
- ❖ **South India** is surrounded by water on three sides so it has moderate temperature.
- ❖ **India receives 10% rainfall** during April to may.

WINTER SEASON { DJ-S²I }

- ❖ It begins from **D to J**.
- ❖ **J&k**, HP, ladak, NIP witness low temperature.
- ❖ In some area, temperature drops
- ❖ **sub- zero level**.
- ❖ But **SI climate** is normal and pleasant.
- ❖ India receives 2% rainfall (least rain)

7. Explain the retreating monsoon. { DH -SI }

- ❖ **During this season**, northern hemisphere gets tilted sun rays.
- ❖ **Hence it becomes a high pressure area**.
- ❖ **A South-West monsoon** winds start receding.
- ❖ **India receives 13% Of the rainfall during this season**.

CHAPTER-3 INDIAN SOIL.

1. *What is meant by soil conservation? List out its methods.

[ABCDE-P]

- Prevention of soil erosion and protecting the fertility of the soil is known as conservation of soil.

Metodas:

- ❖ **Avoid of overgrazing**.
- ❖ Construction of **bunds** around the agriculture land.
- ❖ **Counter ploughing**.
- ❖ **Construction of check dams**.
- ❖ **Prevention of deforestation**.
- ❖ **Encouragement of afforestation**
- ❖ **planned use of water**



2. **EFFECTS of soil erosion: [AS-FAW]**

- ❖ Accumulation of silt in river bed.
- ❖ So, storage capacity is decreased in river bed.
- ❖ It causes floods.
- ❖ Accumulation of silt can change the direction of river course.
- ❖ water percolating down gets reduced.

3. **Explain the features of black soil. {CBI-F}**

- ❖ It is best suited for cotton cultivation.
- ❖ Therefore is also called black cotton soil.
- ❖ formed from the weathering of igneous rock.
- ❖ It contains more of clay particles.
- ❖ It is fertile and capable of retaining water.

4. ***Explain the features of desert soil. {LSRW-N}**

- ❖ Less rainfall and high temperature area.
- ❖ Jowar, Sajje and dates are grown in this soil.
- ❖ It is red and brown colour.
- ❖ Water percolates easily.
- ❖ N-W Rajasthan, PB, HR, GJ.

5. **the causes of soil erosion? {U-DOO}**

- b. Unscientific methods of cultivation
- ❖ Deforestation
- c. Overgrazing
- d. Over irrigation

7. **How is soil formed?**

- ❖ Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks under different types of climate.

1. ***Explain the features of laterite soil. {200cm-MRI}**

- ❖ found in the more than 200cms of rainfall area.
- ❖ the minerals of the soil get washed off.
- ❖ this soil looks red in colour.
- ❖ oxide of iron and aluminium are found.

2. ***Explain the features of mountain soil. {DNCF (e)}**

- ❖ It contains plenty of decayed organic matter.
- ❖ It is very rich in nitrogen and organic residues.
- ❖ It is suitable for the growth of coffee, tea, spices.
- ❖ Foothills, I&K, HP, UK, WB.

Red soil {PK}

- ❖ Largest area of peninsular plateau covered with red soil.
- ❖ Extended from Kanyakumari to Jhansi in MP and from Rajmahal hills to Kutch of Gujarat.
- ❖ Crops-Ragi, tobacco, oil seeds, Paddy, sugarcane

Alluvial soil :- THE SOIL IN THE LOWER AREAS. {UVW}

- ❖ This extensively spread over vast area.
- ❖ UP, BR, WB, OR, PB, HR, ASSAM, besides, Narmada and Tapi valley and coastal plains.
- ❖ Wheat, paddy, sugarcane, jute, cotton.

CHAPTER- 4
INDIA-FOREST RESOURCES

1) **Significance of conservation and methods of conservation of forest [SP²- C³M]**

- ❖ Sowing seeds.
- ❖ Protecting the forest trees against disease.
- ❖ Planting saplings
- ❖ Control illegal cutting of trees.
- ❖ Creating awareness among the people.
- ❖ Cutting down trees which causes forest fires
- ❖ Motivating people to plant saplings.

2. **Imp Of forest {RS- MEETS - P}**

- It brings good rainfall.
- It controls soil erosion
- Medical plants are found in abundance.
- It controls ecological balance
- It provides employment opportunities.
- It attracts tourists
- It is the shelter house for animals and birds.
- Pure air, food and fodder is provided.

. Deciduous forest	Evergreen forest
It is widely distributed in India.(65.5% forest area)	It found in western Ghats, Northeastern states, Andaman- Nicobar islands.
It found in 75 to 250 cms rainfall receiving area.	They need an annual rainfall of more than 250 cms.
They shade their leaves during the dry winters.	<u>These trees shade their leaves different seasons, so they are always green.</u>

mangrove forest	tropical grassland
These forests are formed due to tides.	These areas have tall grass and small herbs.
Found along the deltas and coastal regions and estuaries of rivers.	found in the areas receiving 60 to 75 cms of rainfall. (Central part of PP and border area of Thar desert to west of Aravalli hills)
The 'Sundari' trees are plenty in the Ganga Basin hence these forest are called Sunderbans.	These areas have tall grass and small herbs. <u>Baboon, sesum and Sabhai</u>

desert forest.	Alpine forests
Found in region receiving less than 50 cms of rain.	found in the Himalaya.
The plants are consists mainly thorny shrubs.	According to the changes in climate, various types of plants are found. (tropical to polar climate)
RJ, PB, HR, GJ	<u>Sal, byra, toon, silver, spruce, laurel etc.</u> These trees have pointed leaves

Distribution of forest- { SIM - HK }

- ❖ According to **scientist, 33% land area** should be under forest.
- ❖ **India** has very lesser area of forest.
- ❖ **MP** has largest area under forest.
- ❖ **Haryana** is in the last position. (**Karnataka** - 6th position)



Wild life sanctuaries – (Set up to protect animals in their natural habitat)-567

TN – kanyakumari , Madumalai (Maduve – Kanya)

AP- Krishna, kolleru { Krishnan kolle }

WB- Mahananda, chapramari { Maha cahapra }

RJ- Bassi, Sawai Manshing { Buss Manshing }

PB- Birmotibagh, Harike { Birmaanige harike }

HR- Kalesar, Nahar { kale ku nahale }

National parks:- 1st NP- Jim Corbett (UK) } 106

GJ – Gir { GM²- JAW }

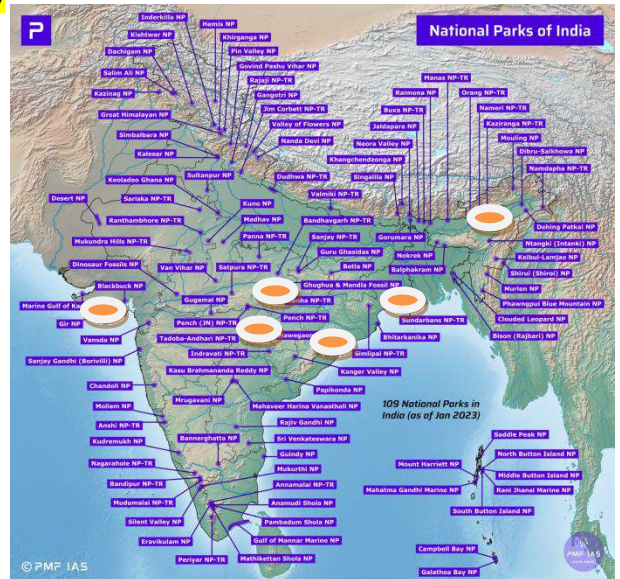
MH - Tadova

Mp- kanha

WB- Sunderbuns

JR- Hazirabagh

Assam - kaziranga



18 biospheres.

Nilgiri (first Biosphere)

Nandadevi

Nokrek

Great nikobar

Gulf of mannar

Manasa

Sunderbans

Similipal

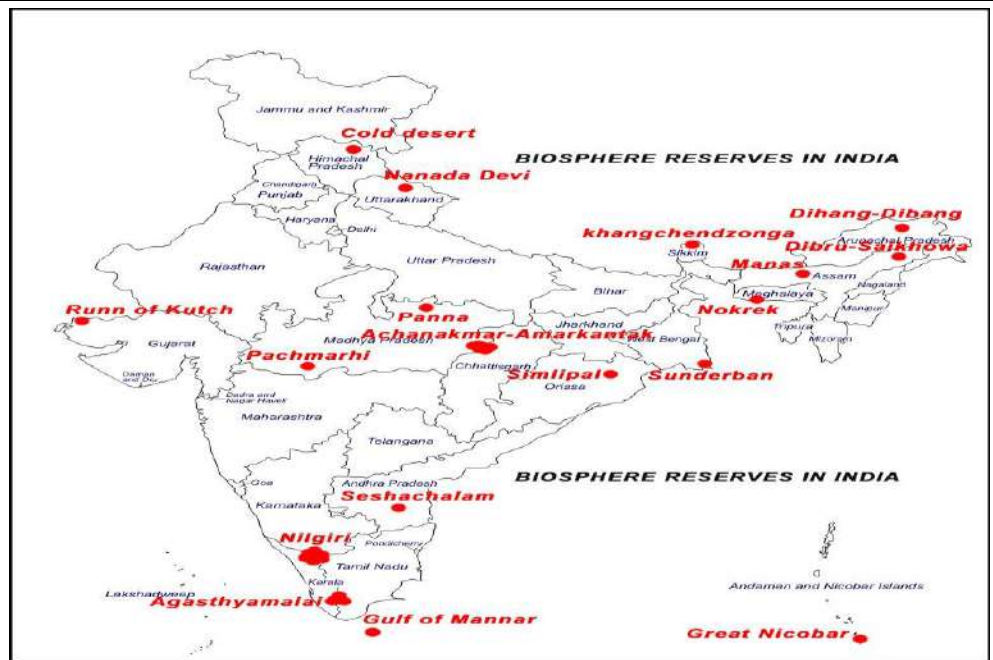
Kanchenganga

Amarakantaka

Cold desert(HP)

Ponna

Seshachalam



3. What are the main causes for the destruction of forest? { A²C - IF }

- ❖ Expansion of agriculture
- ❖ Animal grazing.
- ❖ Construction of roads and Rail routes.
- ❖ Irrigation projects
- ❖ Forest fires and Mining.



CHARTER -5
INDIA-WATER RESOURCES.

1. What is Multi –purpose river Valley project what are its objectives? [P⁵D- W]

- ❖ The Projects have other purpose besides providing water for agriculture use.

Objectives:

- ❖ Providing irrigation facility.
- ❖ Production of hydro-electric power
- ❖ Prevention of floods.
- ❖ Providing water for domestic and industrial use.
- ❖ Preventing soil erosion.
- ❖ Developing fisheries.
- ❖ Water transportation.

***Importance of Water**

This is being used for irrigation, hydro-electric power generation, industry, domestic use, transportation, fisheries and also for recreational purposes.

HEP-PROJECTS (13.9%)

Ka- Shivanasamudra, Tunga, jog, alamatti, kali, supa, kadra, kodalasali dam.

AP- Srishilam, ramapadasagara, sileru.

TL- Nagarjuna

TM- metturu, Moyar, Periyar, Paikara, Kunda

MP- Gandisagara, Banasagara, Pench

MH- Tata, Beera, Koyana

Od- hirakud, kolab, Naraja, Rangili

GJ- kakarapara, Kadana, Ukai

Bihar- Kosi

Jharkand- Suvarnarekha

2. IRRIGATION : Supply of water to agriculture land from canals, Wells and tanks artificially .

Types of irrigation:-

❖ Well irrigation :- supplying ground water by digging wells.

Most useful in low rainfall region.

Construction and maintenance of wells is easier.

It becomes essential where the tanks and canals are not available.

1. Open wells

- ❖ These dug up in suitable agriculture land.
- ❖ Water is lifted from openwell through manual power.

2. Tube wells

- ❖ 59.7% of total well irrigation area and 33.7% of the irrigated area comes under tube well irrigation.

2. CANAL IRRIGATION

❖ Flood canals:

When the river level is high the excess water passes through the canals.

❖ Perennial canals:

Dams are constructed across the rivers and water is stored. this water is provided for agriculture through canals. (UP, BR, AP, MP, PB)

3. TANK IRRIGATION

It is practiced since ancient time.

Small bunds are constructed across streams to collect water later it is supplied to agriculture land through small canals or pipes. (AP, TN, KA , UP, MP, RJ)

3. *Explain the importance of national power grid.

- ❖ All the states do not have sufficient electric power supply at all times.
- ❖ Hence, to supply power from surplus states to deficit States, a national power grid is established

Bakranangal Dam	Damodar River Valley
❖ It is the <u>highest dam.</u>	It is the <u>first MRVP of independent India.</u>
❖ It is the joint venture of <u>Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan</u>	<u>West Bengal and Bihar</u>
❖ <u>Delhi and Himachal Pradesh</u> have benefited	<u>across the Damodar River To prevent destruction</u>
❖ It has <u>Govinda Sagar</u> reservoir	<u>West Bengal and Jharkhand</u> have been benefited

Kosi project (sorrow of bihar)	Hirakud project (sorrow of odisha)
It is India and Nepal joint venture project.	It is the longest dam in country. (4801m)
It built across Kosi river at Hanumnagara on the border of India and Nepal to prevent floods .	<u>It constructed across the Mahanadi.</u>
50% of the HEP generated by this project is supplied to Nepal.	It provides irrigation facility & HEP
<u>It provides irrigation facilities.</u>	<u>OD, BR, IR, CG</u> have been benefited

Thungabhadra	Nagarjunasagara
It is established jointly by KA & AP.	It built across Krishna at nandikonda village of Telangana.
It built across Thungabhadra river at Mallapur near hospet Vijayanagara district.	Main Objectives: Irrigation and HEP
Objectives: Irrigation and HEP to KA & AP.	It provides irrigation facility & HEP
<u>Pampasagara reservoir</u>	

Upper Krishna	Namrata valley project
<u>Main project of Karnataka</u>	This built across narmadsa river b/w GJ and Mp
It built across Krishna river near Alamatti of Vijayapura.	It has 23 dams
This project provides irrigation and drinking water to yadgiri, vijayapura, bhagalakote, rayachur and kalburgi.	Important dams are Sardar sarovar , Narmada sagar & Narmada upper project
<u>Lal bahadur shastri reservoir and Basavasagara reservoir</u>	It provides irrigation facility & HEP to GJ,RJ & MH

1. Rainwater harvester is compulsory today why?

- ❖ Water shortages during summer
- ❖ solution to the drought
- ❖ reduce the dependent on the public water supply
- ❖ increase the groundwater table.

Collection of rain water is called Rain harvesting.
Two types:

1. Collection of water at the place of rainfall
2. Collection of flowing water.

Building check dams to prevent flow of water and allowing it to percolate to increase ground water table. This is called ground water **Recharging**.

Methods of rain water harvest.{ BCD }

- ❖ **Building** the dams.
- ❖ **Collection of rain water** from roof tops.
- ❖ **Digging ponds** in agricultural areas.
- ❖ **Construction of bunds** to collect rain water.

Chapter -6 India-land use and Agriculture.

1. *What are the factors that influence land use/ the cropping pattern/horticulture? {SMITA- DL }

- ❖ economic & social condition
- ❖ marketing facilities.
- ❖ irrigation facility & Climate
- ❖ technology
- ❖ attitude of people/farmers.
- ❖ demand for agricultural products
- ❖ land ownership.
- ❖ Landholdings.



KHARIF (SW-MANSON)	RABHI (N-E- monsoon)	ZAIDE (SUMMER)
The crops grown during the south-west monsoon season	The crops grown during the Winter season.	Grown during the period between Kharif crops and Robi crops.
It is Sown b/w June to July harvested-September and October	Sown- October- November Harvested- February and March.	
Paddy Ragi, cotton, Jowar, maize	Wheat, Mustard, tomato, Barley, Oats.	Pulses like black gram, green gram, and vegetables

Cotton	Wheat	Paddy
Cotton is the tropical and sub-tropical crops.	Rabi crop	Kharif crop
It needs 20 ⁰ - 25 ⁰ C.	It needs 10 ⁰ -15 ⁰ Celsius temperature	About 25 ⁰ Celsius temperature
It needs 75 to 150 cms rainfall.	It needs 50- 70 cms annual rainfall	100–200 cms of annual rainfall
Black and loamy soil suitable for it.	sand mixed clay and black soil.	Fertile alluvial soil and clay soil

Tobacco	Sugar	Tea
❖ This is a tropical crop.	It is an annual crop	Tea is a Perennial crop.
It needs 22 ⁰ - 27 ⁰ C.	It needs 21 ⁰ -26 ⁰ Celsius temperature	It needs About 21 ⁰ C
It needs average 50 cms. rainfall.	It needs 100- 150 cms annual rainfall	100–200 cms of annual rainfall
it grows well in sandy soil.	fertile loamy soil mixed with black soil.	Hillslopes with sand mixed black soil.

What is land use?

- ❖ Making use of land for various purposes like cultivation, forestry, grassland, fallow land, purpose other than agriculture.. is called "Land used."

2. Types of land use: {N- GOLF²}

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1.Net sown area | 2.Forest area |
| 3.Use of land for purposes other than cultivation | 4.fallow land |
| 5.grassland | 6.uncultivated land. |

1. Net sown area:

- ❖ Major portion of the land is being used for cultivation in India.
- ❖ The total cultivation area in Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is more than 60%.

2.Forest land:

- ❖ According to a survey, the total area under forests in India is only 21.3%.
- ❖ It was 16.2% in 1950-51.
- ❖ According to the National Forest Policy, 33% of the area should be covered with forests.

3. Land use for non-agricultural purpose:

- ❖ It is used for construction of buildings, dams, industries, roads etc.

4.Fallow land:

- ❖ It is the land left uncultivated.

5.Grassland:

- ❖ Himachal Pradesh has the largest area under grasslands
- ❖ Punjab and Haryana have the smallest grasslands.

2. Other uncultivated land:

- ❖ Land which was earlier used for agriculture is now left uncultivated
- ❖ due to certain changes the chemical composition of the soil.

3. Different types of farming {PSI-CM }

- **Intensive farming:** Growing 2-3 crops on the same plot in a year is called Intensive Farming.
- 2. **Subsistence farming:** Farmers growing crops for their own use is called Subsistence Farming.
- 3.Commercial Farming:** Agriculture practiced to commercial purpose is called Commercial Farming. Tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber etc. are commercial crops.
- 4. **Mixed Farming:** Mixed farming is the raising of crops and cattle-rearing, poultry, beekeeping, pig-rearing, silk farming, aquaculture etc. This is called Mixed Farming.
- 5. **Plantation Farming:** It refers to the cultivation of a single crop over a large area for exports. Coffee, Tea and Rubber are the important plantation crops of India.

4. Explain the importance of agriculture in India? { AIM –II }

- ❖ **Agriculture** is the main occupation of Indians.
- ❖ **It supplies** the food grains.
- ❖ **It is a life** subsistence occupation.
- ❖ **It provides** more employment opportunities.
- ❖ **Many industries** depend on the agriculture's raw materials.
- ❖ **It indirectly** nurtures many industries.
- ❖ **It supports** territory occupations.

5. Importance/role of horticulture/floriculture in India

- ❖ It makes agriculture more profitable.
- ❖ The efficient use of land. [**FUN-P**]
- ❖ Optimum utilization of natural resources.
- ❖ It provides nutritional security.
- ❖ To foreign exchange.



6. *Mention the difference between sedentary farming and shifting farming.

Sedentary farming	Shifting farming
Permanent settlement of people in any one area and doing agriculture is called sedentary farming.	People do not settle down in any particular area but cut down forests and engage in farming this is called shifting cultivation.

8. *What is horticulture? What are the facilities needed for horticulture?

- ❖ The cultivation of fruits vegetables and flowers is called horticulture culture.
- ❖ It is more intensive & commercial.
- ❖ India ranks 1st in the world in the production of mango, banana and citric fruits.

The facilities needed for horticulture:

- ❖ Diverse conditions
- ❖ landforms
- ❖ climate
- ❖ soil
- ❖ irrigation facility
- ❖ labor
- ❖ market
- ❖ Governmental encouragement etc.



9. What is gold revolution?

- ❖ The progress of the horticulture is known as the golden revolution.

10. What is floriculture?

- ❖ Floriculture refers to the production of the flowers for marketing.
- ❖ India produces flowers like jasmine, champa, marigold, chrysanthemum, kanakambara, rose and lily .
- ❖ There is a lot of demand for cut flowers like rose, orchids, gladiolus, lily, carnation, anthurium etc.,
- ❖ Tamil Nadu, KA, RJ, AP, HP, WB.

CHAPTER - 7
INDIA - MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

1. *Use suggestions of your own to eradicate power scarcity? [SNEHA .N.]

- ❖ Use of non- conventional resources
- ❖ giving importance to hydroelectric power generation
- ❖ use of alternate local energy resources
- ❖ encouraging the use of non conventional energy resources
- ❖ creating awareness among the people.
- ❖ Producing energy from solid waste.

Manganese (KA,MH.MP,OD.)
Ferro- allied ore.
Manufacture of chemicals and electrical equipment.

Types:of Manganese :-Pyrolusite, Psilomelane, Magnetite, Branite and Holyandite.

2. *Aluminum is called the wonder metal of the 21st century, why?

- ❖ Since aluminum is used in various types. It is called the wonder metal of the 20th century.

*conventional resources	Non conventional resources
1. These are exhaustible	1. These are not exhaustible
2. Coal,petroleum,atomic power etc..	Solar power,wind power.hydro-electric power etc..
3. Non-renewable	Renevabe

3. *Why is petroleum called liquid gold?

- ❖ Petroleum is very important energy resources in agriculture, industry and transportation.
- This is a very precious in both during peace and war. Hence it is called liquid gold.

4. *Important atomic minerals found in India.

- ❖ Uranium, thorium, beryllium, lithium etc.

Write the uses of coal?(Black diamond) JR,CG,OD,AP
Coal is used for energy source and Many manufacture of insect repellents, explosives, artificial fiber, artificial rubber, plastic, chemical fertilizer etc. **(Damodar valley)**

5. *What are the uses of mica? Kagebangara(KA)

- ❖ Mica is transparent, heat resistant, Shiny silicate mineral. non-Ferrous mineral.
- ❖ insulation and elasticity.
- ❖ it is used in the manufacture of telephones, Telegraph, wireless service, glass.ect.

Types:- Muscovite, Biotite, Phlugovite lepidotite etc. India has plenty of the best variety, i.e., muscorite.

6. What is mineral?

- ❖ A compound of naturally available substance with specific chemical composition is called a mineral'

7. Iron ore (6th rank)

- ❖ It is ferrous & metallic mineral.
- ❖ **Jharkhand**- Singhbaum , Mayurbhanj
- ❖ **Chattisgarh**- Bastar, Durg
- ❖ **Karnataka**-Kemmangundi, Hospet, and Kudremukh
- ❖ **Exported**-Japan, China, Italy, Iran.

1. Bauxite. (Yellow) aluminum

- ❖ Odisha-Koraput,Kalahandi, sundergarh
- ❖ GJ- Junagadh, Bhavanagar, Surat
- ❖ JR- Ranchi, Jaipur,
- ❖ MH- Ratnagiri, Kolhpur
- ❖ Chattisgarh- Baster,Bilaspur,Raigad.
- ❖ KA-Belagaum.
- ❖ Salem, Madurai-TM

Kgf,**Hatti**, kappataguddaa(gadag)-**Gold**

Petroleum-

- ❖ Petroleum pumped out of the earth is a mixture of various materials and is called Crude Oil. This is purified in refineries to produce gasoline, petrol, diesel, kerosene etc
- ❖ In India, petroleum was first discovered at Digboi of Assam.
- ❖ The first well was drilled in Ankaleshwar.
- ❖ Bombay High the biggest oil deposit of India

energy resources - coal, petroleum and atomic minerals

Non-conventional energy sources

Solar Energy	Wind Power
Use of the heat emanating from the sun's rays is called 'Solar Energy'.	wind power as the main source of electricity.
Uses:- solar water heater, cooker, solar thermal electric bulb, railway signal, communication media.	India is the fifth country in the world to producing wind power.
India's first solar electricity production center at Baramar in Rajasthan.	Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat
a solar electric station was proposed to be set up in Chikkaballapur.	

CHAPTER - 8 INDIA - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION



1. What are the advantages of transport? [GEE-I]

- ❖ Transport provides goods and services.
- ❖ The economic development of the country depends on transport.
- ❖ All economic sectors are connected through transport.
- ❖ It interlinks the villages, cities and markets

3. *Explain the importance of roads in India[VCR-GM]

- ❖ For the development of villages and agriculture.
- ❖ It connects the market places.
- ❖ Village people can get essential commodities.
- ❖ Road transport feeds railways.
- ❖ Road provide the movement of goods.

4. *Mention the Importance of communication. [SI-PUT]

- ❖ People can learn about the various incidents of different places.
- ❖ The people can get the information about the policies of the government.

- ❖ A speedy developmental process is possible.
- ❖ It is fundamental requirement of trade and commerce.
- ❖ To strengthen the unity, integration and stability in the country.

5. Importance of GPS? Path finder.

[GHS-TN]

- ❖ GPS means global positioning system.
- ❖ It assesses the geographical position of natural calamities.
- ❖ It is helpful for trekkers to know the exact location.
- ❖ It gives correct path and direction to Soldiers, pilots, sailors.
- ❖ It is used nowadays in the transport system also.
- ❖ GPS shows path to Google Maps.

6. *Write the uses of GIS.

[GIS-M]

- ❖ GIS maps are more attractive and give accurate information.
- ❖ Social and economic information can be easily analyzed.
- ❖ It is used to give information of weather phenomena.
- ❖ Maps can be created very fast.

7. *Make a list of major ports in India. [KM3K-] [TC-VP- HK]

1. Kandla, 2. Mumbai, 3. Marmagao, 4. New Mangalore port 5. Kochi, 6. Tuticorin, 7. Chennai,
8. Vishakhapatnam, 9. Paradeep, 10. Kolkata, 11. Haldia.

8. Write the uses of remote sensing technology.

[LERN]

This is a low cost information collection system.
The information gathered by these can be easily analyzed.
It studies natural calamities.
From its pictures, reliable information can be obtained.

9. What is transport?

- ❖ Movement of goods, services, information and materials from one place to another is called 'Transport'.

10. Types of roads?

- ❖ National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads.

11. Write about National highway development project?

- ❖ A central government which constructs 4/6 lane roads of national highways throughout India at an average length of one 13,150 km is known as National Highway development project.

a) **Golden quadrilateral highways :-** it links the major metropolitan cities of the country like Delhi -Mumbai Chennai -Kolkata through 4/6 lanes of NH.

b) **Corridor highways:-**

- ❖ The north-south corridor highways link Srinagar to Kanyakumari
- ❖ The east -West corridor highways link Porbandar in the West with the Silchar in the east.

12. Problems of Road Transport :

1. Many village and district roads become unfit for transportation during the rainy season.
2. It causes of environmental pollution, increased density of vehicles and accidents.
3. Roads are subjected to severe wear and tear due to rain, floods and cyclones every year.
4. Construction and management of national and state highways is in adequate.
5. Scarcity of the basic needs along the roadside in seen all over the country.

13. When was 1st railway line was laid b/w Mumbai and Thane? How many railway zones are there.

- ❖ On 16th April 1853.
- ❖ 18 zones

14. Mention the importance of railway?

- ❖ They play a vital role in the economic development of the country
- ❖ they are very useful to carry heavy goods and large number of passengers.
- ❖ they are useful to travel at a low cost
- ❖ they are useful to transfer agricultural and horticultural products at a rapid speed.

15. AAI -1995(Delhi) 24 international airports.

- ❖ Indira Gandhi- delhi
- ❖ Rajiva – Hyderbad
- ❖ Subash- Kolkatta
- ❖ Shivaji- Mumbai
- ❖ Sardar patel- Ahamedabad
- ❖ Lokapriya gopinath- Guwathati
- ❖ Charon sing- Lucknow
- ❖ Manohar- Mopa(gao)
- ❖ Valmiki- Ayodhya

Types of media.

Posts
Newspaper
Radio
TV
satellite
Internet
e-mail
mobile
telephone

GIS- first Canada

Gps- USA

GPsof India –Navik-(Navigation with Indian constellation)

- ❖ **GIS**- The system which can collect the information & Show the data of earth surface.
- ❖ **Gps**- It indicates the location of stationary or moving object through pointing out latitude and longitude.(aim)
- ❖ **Remote sensing**:- it gather information about distance without without physically touching the object.
- ❖ **Rural Development** is an improvement of the social and economic status of the rural people by proper utilization of the locally available natural and human resources’.
- ❖ Providing the administrative power, and the responsibility of developing the village to its own people is called administrative **decentralization** .
- ❖ **Public finance means the finances of the government.** Public finance gives a complete picture of the government’s income, expenditure and debt management.
- ❖ **Budget**- the statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government
- ❖ The government spends money for various purposes like defence, administration, economic development and welfare of the people. This is called **Public Expenditure**
- ❖ The expenditure incurred by the Central government from the sources of revenue income is called **Revenue Expenditure**.

CHAPTER – 28

INDIA - MAJOR INDUSTRIES

1. What is industry?

- ❖ Any human activity engaged in the conversion of raw materials into usable materials is called an industry.
Ex: Sugarcane into sugar

2. Make a list of 8 main industrial zones of India. (areas which concentrated of industries)

- ❖ Hoogly region
- ❖ Mumbai Pune region
- ❖ Kollam- thiruvananthapuram region
- ❖ Damodar valley industrial region
- ❖ Vishakhapatnam -Guntur region
- ❖ Ahmedabad- vadodara region
- ❖ National Capital Region
- ❖ Southern industrial region

Sugar industries are concentrated on Ganga river plain. why ?

- ❖ Sugarcane produced here have a high sucrose content.
- ❖ The cooler climate here prevent the drying of sugarcane.
- ❖ As they are bulky in nature easy to transport.

3. What are the factors influencing the location of an industry/all industries?

[PT-TEAM]

- ❖ Availability of raw material
- ❖ energy resources
- ❖ market
- ❖ transport facility
- ❖ availability of Labor
- ❖ Port facility.
- ❖ The land availability at low cost
- ❖ Technology and government policies

7. The importance of industry:[MEN-PG]

- ❖ Increases per capita income and national income.
- ❖ Increases GDP of nation.
- ❖ Industries are the main features of modern civilization.
- ❖ They provide us the necessary materials.
- ❖ They provide us employment opportunities.

4. Importance of Knowledge base industries?

- ❖ Powerful tool of social economic change.
- ❖ providing jobs.
- ❖ it develops the foreign trade.
- ❖ it improves the exports.
- ❖ earning large amount of foreign exchange.

7.ISRO (15/08/1969)

- ❖ HQ-Bangalore
- ❖ 1st chairman –Vikram Sarabai.

Achievements

5. The effects of biotechnology in agriculture?

- ❖ Grafting in plants and animals.[PHON-P]
- ❖ innovation of new seeds.
- ❖ improvement in new medicine.
- ❖ innovation of organic fertilizers
- ❖ hybrid seeds were discovered.
- ❖ plant biotechnology
- ❖ medical biotechnology were started.

- ❖ INSAT was introduced by ISRO for enhancing better experience in search-rescue operation.
- ❖ India was the 1st country to reach MARS through ISRO.
- ❖ India was the 1st country to land on the south -pole through ISRO.

6. What are the changes that resulting from the use of advanced technology?

[MAD-SIT]

Modernization in telephones
development in Internet communication
progress in Defense Department
innovation of modern weapons
progress in satellite launching
transparent in administration.(Nemmadi,Sakala, janaspandana)

*Iron and steel industry is called a basic industry why?

This industry provides the raw materials to Machinery, railways, shipbuilding, power projects, Irrigation projects, building construction, house construction.etc.

8. Information technology (KA, MH, AP, TN- IT training centers & Universities)

- ❖ Software technology parks established for development of software industries in 1991.
- ❖ Earning foreign exchange by exporting software.
- ❖ *Bangalore is the center of IT(hence it is called Silicon city)

9. Major iron and steel industries. Kulti(WB) -1st Iron & steel industry.

Tata (TISCO)	Jamshedpur(JR)
Visweshwaraya(VISCO)	Bhadravati (KA)
IISCO	Bunpur(WB)
IISCO	Durgapur(WB)
IISCO	Bhilai(CG)
IISCO	Bokaro(JR)
IISCO	Salem (TN)
IISCO	Visakhapatnam (AP)

10. Cotton Textile industry.

- ❖ Production of cloth from various types of fibres is called 'Textile Industry'.
- ❖ The first cotton textile industry was established in 1854 at Mumbai and Bharauch.
- ❖ Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- ❖ *Mumbai of Maharashtra has highest cotton mills and hence, it is called the 'Manchester of India & Cottonopolis.
- ❖ Bangalore and Davangere of Karnataka have cotton textile industrie.

11. *Aluminum factory defends on 3 factors:- (non-Ferrous metal)

- ❖ supply of electricity,
- ❖ availability of bauxite,
- ❖ Supply of capital.

12. Paper industry (1st –Serempur(WB)).

13. *Raw materials of paper industry- Bamboo, wood pulp & grass.

CHAPTER – 29 INDIA - NATURAL DISASTERS

1. *What are the effects of cyclone/earthquake/landslides/flood/coastal erosion?

- ❖ The destruction of property
- ❖ obstruction to transport [E-PD³C]
- ❖ spread of infectious diseases.
- ❖ They cause a large scale death.
- ❖ Crops get totally destroyed.
- ❖ Electricity supply links infected badly.
- ❖ daily life of the people get infected



2. What are the precaution measures of cyclone? (Eg:- Gonu, Nisarga(2020)

- ❖ Evacuation of people from low- laying areas.
- ❖ Ready to keeping generators, boats, helicopters.
- ❖ Re-routing trains and buses.
- ❖ Ready to keeping the army battalions.
- ❖ Ready to keeping food, potable water and clothes.
- ❖ Ready to keeping medical facilities.

Why Cyclone originate in the Bay of Bengal.

It is surrounded by three sides of land.
So, it is subject to intense heating, giving rise to humid and unstable airmasses that causes cyclones.

3. *What are the causes of floods? Prone areas [BR³EAD]

- ❖ The uncertainty of monsoon rainfall.
- ❖ Accumulation of silt in the rivers.
- ❖ Breach of the dams.
- ❖ Rivers changing their course.
- ❖ Heavy rainfall during cyclones.
- ❖ Earthquakes in these areas.
- ❖ Deforestation

- ❖ **Ganga** and its tributaries (UP, BHR)
- ❖ **Damodar** (WB)
- ❖ **Brahmaputra** and its tributaries (Assam)
- ❖ **Narmada, Tapi** (GJ)
- ❖ **Krishna** & its tributaries (KA)

4. What are the flood control measures? [BACE]

- ❖ Bonds should be constructed on either side of rivers.
- ❖ Constructing dams across rivers.
- ❖ Establishing centers to issue flood warnings.
- ❖ Afforestation in the river basin.

5. *What is coastal erosion? maintain its management?

The erosion of land by the waves in the coastal areas.

Management: [RMS]

- ❖ Prohibiting sand mining in coastal areas.
- ❖ constructing retention walls along the coast.
- ❖ stocking of larger rocky boulders along the coast.
- ❖ The growing mangroves forests along the coast.

***Coastal erosion is more during south-west monsoon season because of high tides.**

During this period, very high waves hit the coast engulfing a huge land mass. Because of this, the **coastal erosion is more severe along the west coast of Kerala, Karnataka and Goa.**

6. *precautionary measures to be taken in earthquake. [LED-PM]

- ❖ Restricting constructing of multistoried building in earthquake prone areas.
- ❖ Using very light material for construction of houses in these areas.
- ❖ Constructing houses to ensure stability.
- ❖ Providing basic amenities.
- ❖ Disconnecting power supply in the event of an *Earthquake*.

7. *What are the causes for landslide? [LC²D] land mass sliding down from mountains.

- ❖ The construction of railways roads and canals are in the steep mountainous areas.
- ❖ Collection of loose soil on clay soil layer.
- ❖ Landslides are common in the mining areas.
- ❖ Deforestation and deep tilling of the slopes.

1. What are the reasons for the earthquake?

- ❖ Pressure increases in the interior of the earth.
- ❖ Change in the magma from one part to another.
- ❖ Urbanization.
- ❖ Deforestation,
- ❖ Construction of dams,
- ❖ Mining activities

Distribution Of EQ in India :

- The northern Himalayas,
- East Assam,
- Gujarat
- .Koyana,
- Latur

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER – 1

Economy & Government

1. *What are the objectives of five year plans?

- ❖ Increase in the production.
- ❖ Increasing the employment opportunities
- ❖ Reducing the economic disparities
- ❖ Ensuring economic stability
- ❖ Modernizing the economy .

Social Justice

Distribution of the wealth of the nation equally to everyone without any discrimination.

2. *List of the achievements of a year plan. [P³NS-LM]

- ❖ The Per capita income has been increased.
- ❖ The national income has been increased.
- ❖ The production has been increased.
- ❖ the production of food grains has been increased
- ❖ Employment opportunities have been increased.
- ❖ Science and technology field have been improved.
- ❖ Life expectancy and the literacy rate of people have improved.
- ❖ Infant mortality rate has been reduced.

***What is the second green revolution or perpetual green revolution?**

- ❖ Increase of the agricultural production through organic and natural farming techniques.

3. *What are the factors that led to the green revolution?

- ❖ Pre-harvesting technology
- ❖ High yielding seeds
- ❖ Irrigation
- ❖ fertilizer
- ❖ pesticides
- ❖ post harvest technology
- ❖ modern equipment
- ❖ cold storage warehouses
- ❖ greeneries
- ❖ fair price system.

***Dr.MS Swaminathan is called 'the father of Green revolution'. Why?**

- He implemented the improved technology in India agricultur.
- Hence he is called 'the father of Green revolution'.
 - ❖ He is honored with World food Prize.
 - ❖ Indian govt honored him with Bharath ratna.

4. remedies for agricultural sector?

- ❖ Pre- harvest technology
- ❖ Use of improved technology
- ❖ Use of hybrid seeds
- ❖ Scientific irrigation
- ❖ Post harvest technology.

3. *Write the meaning of pre-harvest technology and post-harvest technology?

- ❖ The improved technology used in agricultural production is called pre- harvest technology.
- ❖ The improved technology that is used to procure, process and market agricultural produce is called post-harvest technology.

5. *What are the objectives of NITI Aayog? PM is head.

- ❖ To evolve a shared vision of national development opportunities and strategies with the states.
- ❖ To foster co-operative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the states.
- ❖ Recognizing that strong states make a strong nation.

6. *What are the problems found in developing countries? [U-LAP]

- ❖ Unemployment
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Agricultural Backwardness
- ❖ Unequal distribution of income and wealth
- ❖ Lack of basic facilities.

Measure of govt to bring Pre-harvest?

Govt. subsidized the fertilizers, equipments.
Govt. provided loans at low interest rate through banks.

(To solve these problems govt. mediation inevitable)

7. *Sir M Visveswaraya is regarded as 'father of economic planning in India'. Why?

He stressed the need for planning to achieve economic development in India.

8. *Write about the formation of NITI Aayog? [VC-BP²]

- ❖ It was started on 1st January 2015 to replace power Planning Commission.
- ❖ NITI Aayog uses bottom - up approach.
- ❖ It is headed by the Prime Minister of the country.
- ❖ administration is looked after by the vice chairman.



9. *What are the features of NITI Aayog?

- ❖ NITI Aayog is developing itself as a state of the art resources center.
 - ❖ It Provides strategic policy vision for government.
 - ❖ It is supported by two attached offices.
1. Atal innovation mission and development monitoring body.
 2. National institute of labour Economic Research and development.

CHAPTER -2 Rural development

9. *Mention any two housing programs.

- ❖ Indra Awas yojana
- ❖ Ambedkar -valmiki housing program
- ❖ Ashraya yojana.
- ❖ Basava yojana

2011- 68.84% people live in villages.

10. **significance of rural development.** [PRES -B²]

- ❖ To eradicate poverty, unemployment and illiteracy
- ❖ To facilitate education and health
- ❖ To bring development in agriculture
- ❖ To provide facilities like irrigation, transport and market yards
- ❖ Development of SC/ST and OBC people.
- ❖ The problems of villagers should be tackled.
- ❖ Rural India should be empowered.
- ❖ Various basic facilities should be provided to the rural people.
- ❖ Small scale and the cottage industries can be improved.
- ❖ Employment opportunities have to be created.
- ❖ The benefits should be provided equally.

Problems of villages

Poverty
Unemployment
Illiteracy
Ill-health
Lack of basic amenities

11. *What is the role of panchayat Raj institutions in rural development? [BR-HE- IRS]

- ❖ Enabling the rural people to participate in rural development.
- ❖ It provides basic facilities.
- ❖ It develops the human resources.
- ❖ Employment opportunities can be provided.
- ❖ Agricultural irrigation can be expanded.
- ❖ Rural and cottage industries can be improved.
- ❖ Social and cultural activities can be encouraged.
- ❖ Providing essential food grains to poor people through Public distribution system.

MGNAREGA, SSGY are unemployment & poverty alleviation programs

12. *Explain the importance of the 73rd amendment to the constitution in 1993? [UC-3P]

- ❖ A uniform system throughout the country.
- ❖ The panchayat institutions got constitutional status.
- ❖ 3 tier system of panchayat came into existence.
- ❖ They were gram panchayat, taluk panchayat and Zilla panchayat.

13. Explain the role of women in rural development? [weg-ww]

- ❖ **Women** are working in agriculture fields.
- ❖ **Educated women** are working in all economic sectors.
- ❖ They are in **government jobs**.
- ❖ **Women** are playing important role in controlling the rise in population.
- ❖ **Women** are handling various responsibilities as political leaders at various levels of the govt.

14. *Explain the role of women's self-help groups in rural development? [WIL-MAC]

- ❖ Organizing poor rural **women**.
- ❖ Making them financially **independent**.
- ❖ They can avail of **loans easily**.
- ❖ They help in **mobilizing savings**.
- ❖ They are able to get rid of **alcoholism gambling**.
- ❖ They are able to get rid of **child marriage**, dowry, Caste system.

15. *What is decentralization? Explain its importance? Gandhiji's concept of Gramma Swarajya.

Providing the administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to its own people is called decentralization.

Importance: [hens]

- ❖ Self-reliant self-sufficient and prosperous village can be developed.
- ❖ It removes all kinds of exploitation.
- ❖ It upholds human independence and dignity.
- ❖ It nurtures human values,



6. What is fiscal deficit? Express fiscal deficit in the form o formula.

The budget if the government expenditure is more than its revenue receipts and non debt capital receipts which is called fiscal deficit.

Fiscal deficit is = (revenue receipts + non debt capital receipts) - total expenditure.

7. *What is planned expenditure? give example.

❖ Expenditure incurred by the government towards financial and social services, nation building exercise and developmental work is called planned expenditure.

Examples for planned expenditure:

- ❖ Financial services
- ❖ social services
- ❖ General services.

8. *What is non - planned expenditure? Give example.

❖ With the exception of developmental activities, expenditure incurred on administration, defense, interest payment and other heads is called non planned expenditure.

examples for non planned expenditure:

- ❖ Civil administrate, defense, interest payment, allocation to States and various subsidies.

9. What is the deficit financing? mention its 4 types.

❖ The government first estimates its expenditure and then it generates revenue accordingly.

Types of deficit financing:

- ❖ Budget deficit, revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, primary deficit.

10. What is fiscal deficit? Express fiscal deficit in the form o formula.

❖ In the budget, if the government expenditure is more than its revenue receipts and non debt capital receipts which is called fiscal deficit.

Fiscal deposit is = (revenue receipts + non debt capital receipts) - total expenditure.

Function/service/character/advantage/operation Of bank.

Services offered by banks :

1. Credit Cards
2. Personal Loans
3. Home and Vehicle Loans
4. Mutual Funds
5. Business Loans
6. Safe Deposit Lockers
7. Debit Cards
8. Trust Services
9. Signature Guarantees

- ❖ Accepting deposits from public and others.
- ❖ Lending money to public.
- ❖ Transferring money from one place to another.
- ❖ Collecting money by Cheques, Draft.
- ❖ Discounting of Bills.
- ❖ Safe Deposit Lockers
- ❖ Debit Cards
- ❖ payment and withdrawal
- ❖ agency and utility services
- ❖ In making payments.
- ❖ Trust Services
- ❖ connecting link

BUSINESS STUDIES

CHAPTER – 1

BANK TRANSACTIONS

1. *What are the functions of a Bank[ALT²+CD - KGF] Banque(French)- Bench

- ❖ **Accepting** deposits from public and others.
- ❖ **Lending** money to public.
- ❖ **Transferring** money from one place to another.
- ❖ **Collecting money** by Cheques, Draft.
- ❖ **Discounting of Bills.**
- ❖ **Keeping valuables** in safe custody.
- ❖ Conducting **government transactions.**
- ❖ **foreign exchange** transactions.

The types of Banks? [LIC³]

- ❖ Central bank or Reserve Bank of India.
- ❖ commercial banks
- ❖ industrial development banks
- ❖ land development banks
- ❖ indigenous banks {money lenders/ Sahukars}
- ❖ Co-operative banks.

2. *What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

- ❖ a safe custody of money. [SP-MLFL]
- ❖ In making payments.
- ❖ in collection of money.
- ❖ holders get advances and loans.
- ❖ helps in smooth financial transactions.
- ❖ holders get safe deposit locker facilities.

3. *services of post office? [P³NK]

- ❖ Postoffice Savings Bank
- ❖ National Savings certificate
- ❖ Kisan vikas pat
- ❖ postal life insurance
- ❖ pension payment

1. Explain the relation between the bank and its customers.

General relationship

- ❖ Primary relationship {debtor and creditor relationship}
- ❖ Subsidiary relationship {trustee and beneficiary relationship}
- ❖ Agent and principal relationship

Special relationship

- ❖ Obligation to honor cheques.
- ❖ Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts.

4. Mention the types of accounts.

- ❖ Savings Bank account
- ❖ Current account
- ❖ Recurring deposit account
- ❖ Term deposit account.

5. *Mention the procedure to open a bank account.

- ❖ Decide the type of account which you want to open.
- ❖ Approach the Bank.
- ❖ Fill up the bank account form.
- ❖ Give required documents.
- ❖ Submit the filled form.
- ❖ The officer will verify all your documents.
- ❖ Initial deposit to be made.

2. List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.

- ❖ Dealing with money
- ❖ Individual/ farm/ company.
- ❖ Acceptance of deposits.
- ❖ Lending loans.
- ❖ payment and withdrawal
- ❖ agency and utility services
- ❖ profit and service orientation
- ❖ ever increasing functions
- ❖ connecting link
- ❖ banking business
- ❖ Name identity.

Saving bank account. [SS-RC]	Current account[BLRS]
It can be opened by salaried persons, students, Senior citizen etc.	Current account is opened by businessmen.
It encourages the people to save their money.	It helps businessmen to have a large number of transactions.
There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.	There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits in a day.
The money can be withdraw by cheque or withdraw slips.	Bank collects service charges on such accounts.

Recurring deposit account. [FDI]	fixed deposit account. [FEI]
It is opened for purpose to be saved for a future date.	It is opened for fixed period by depositing a particular sum of money.
deposits are made regularly on a monthly basis.	amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term
Total amount is repaid with interest.	The rate of interest is more

CHAPTER - 2 Consumer Education. (CPA Act-1986)

1. Who is called a consumer?

- ❖ Consumer is a person who buys goods and Services For consideration called price.

2. What are the problems faced by consumers?

- ❖ Charging excess.
- ❖ Selling outdated commodities
- ❖ Using false weight and measures
- ❖ The role of middle men

3. What are the causes for consumer exploitation

- ❖ **Greediness** of the producer and seller **{GILL}**
- ❖ **Ignorance** of the consumer
- ❖ **Lack of strict supervision**
- ❖ **Lack of awareness** of consumer right.

4. Mention aims of the consumer protection council.

- ❖ It gives importance for **safety and quality**.
- ❖ It Avoids production and sales of **dangerous goods**.
- ❖ It Prevents **trade malpractices** in the market.
- ❖ It **supervises** on quality, weights and price.
- ❖ It **compensates** the consumer in case any problem arises in trade.
- ❖ It Creates **awareness** to the consumers through consumer education.

2. File complaint in consumer court?

- ❖ There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
- ❖ The complaint may be a typed one or handwritten.
- ❖ The bill should be enclosed.
- ❖ There is no fees for the complaint.
- ❖ Lawyer is no required.
- ❖ The consumer himself can argue.
- ❖ Name, full address and telephone number of accuser should be mentioned.
- ❖ The address of the accused should be mentioned.



5. What are the major functions of the consumer protection councils? {CCC-SD}

- ❖ **CP Act** established consumer protection councils at Center, states & District level.
- ❖ These **councils** are formed in accordance with the adjudication.
- ❖ **Central Minister of Consumer affairs** is the chairman at the National Council.
- ❖ **State minister of the consumer affairs** is the chairman of at the state council.
- ❖ The **district collector** is the chairman of the district council.



6. * The history of the world Consumers' movement, March 15 1962 is an important day. why?

- ❖ On March 15, 1962 that day, the president John F, Kennedy gave the American consumer four basic rights:
- ❖ the right to safety.
- ❖ right to choose.
- ❖ right to information.
- ❖ right to be heard.

Consumer protection refers to protection to consumers against exploitation by the producers and traders

7. *What is teleshopping?

- ❖ The consumer can buy goods through internet or SMS by sitting in home only.
- ❖ Payment can be made after receiving the goods at door.
- ❖ This transaction is called teleshopping.

The National Commission	State Commission	District forum
President -Supreme court judge Appointed by central government	President high court judge	President -district judge By state government.
exceed 1 crore	exceeding 20 lakh to 1 crore	less than 20 lakhs
5/one woman]	two member /one woman]	2 members /one woman]

1. Both Pre- harvest and post - harvest technology has enabled the Green revolution. How?

Pre- harvest technology:

- ❖ Growing crops using eye high-yielding grains.
- ❖ Providing specific nutrients.
- ❖ Regulated supply of water.
- ❖ Protection from disease.
- ❖ The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

1. the self-employment opportunities for E [BIMA-PC²]

- ❖ Beauty parlors
- ❖ Industrial consultants
- ❖ Marketing consultancy
- ❖ Advertising agencies
- ❖ photocopying centers
- ❖ cyber café
- ❖ cable and TV network

post - harvest technology:

- ❖ Agri- markets were improved
- ❖ surplus produce had to be processed
- ❖ Granaries and cold storage warehouses to the store the surplus produce.
- ❖ The latest technology.

CHAPTER - 3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

1. *Entrepreneurship is the creative activity. How? [CHOOSC]

- ❖ it is ability to **create** and build something
- ❖ It uses the **human resources** properly.
- ❖ It is a knack of sensing the **opportunity**.
- ❖ It is the attitude of mind to seek **opportunities**.
- ❖ It is not a combination of some **stray incidents**.
- ❖ It is organized search for **change**.

Entrepreneurship is a process of an action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.

The word **entrepreneur** is derived from the French word 'Entreprendre', which means to undertake some activity. Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.

2. *What are the characteristics of entrepreneurship? [TG-CAR-LIC-DP]

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| ❖ Creativity | Dynamism | leadership | team building |
| ❖ achievement motivation | problem solving | innovation | goal orientation |
| ❖ risk taking | decision making | | Commitment. |

3. What are the functions of entrepreneur? [RCB-BP³]

- ❖ He is ready to take **risk**.
- ❖ He **coordinates things** effectively.
- ❖ He handles **Budget**.
- ❖ He gives directions to the **businesses firm**.
- ❖ He starts business activity by **plans**.
- ❖ He organizes **factors of production**.
- ❖ He takes decision about **production matters**.

4. promotional organization entrepreneurship?

District Industrial estates.
Industrial centers.
Small scale industries board.
Khadi and village industries corporation.
National small industries corporation.
Industrial estates.

4. *Explain the role of entrepreneurs. [CEDE-GW]

- ❖ They **capital formation**.
- ❖ They provide **employment opportunities**.
- ❖ They increase **GDP** and per capita income.
- ❖ They promote **development of industries**.
- ❖ They contribute towards the **development of society**.
- ❖ Improves **export trade**.
- ❖ Enable the people to get **goods** in low price.
- ❖ Improves **welfare of the people**.

5. The district centers in the development of enterprises

- ❖ **Export assistance**. {EP-FAT}
- ❖ **Promotion** of new industrial estates.
- ❖ **Financial assistance** under self employment scheme
- ❖ **Financial assistance** for modernization of units.
- ❖ **Allotment of raw materials**.
- ❖ **Approval of projects** reports.
- ❖ **Assistance** in marketing linkage with the central government.
- ❖ **Assistance** under equipment leasing scheme.
- ❖ **Technical Support** for preparation of project report.
- ❖ **Training** through entrepreneurship development programs.

2. *What are the important financial institutions which help entrepreneurship?

- ❖ IDBI.
- ❖ NABARD.
- ❖ EXIM bank
- ❖ LIC of India.
- ❖ Industrial finance corporation of India
- ❖ Commercial and other banks
- ❖ state finance corporations
- ❖ UTI (Unit trust of india)



K2/GADWIN /HIGHEST PEAK OF INDIA

AMRUTHSARA

GANGANAG

DELHI/INDIRAGHANDI

NAROA

KANPUR

GAWA

MAWSYNRAM

DESSET

ROLI

BOKAR
O

DURGAPUR

AHMEDABA

INDHOR

JAMSHEDPU

KOLKATTA/SUBASH
AIR/ TEAPORT

SURAT

RURKEL

DANDI

BHILAI

MUMBAI/SAHAR/MANCH
ES GATEWAY OF INDIA

NAVASVA

VISHAKAPATTANUM

HYDERBAD/
RAJIVAGHA

MARMAGO/PANAJI

BHADRAVATI

DAWANARE

B/SILICN

CHENNAI/KALPAKAM/ANNA AIROPRT

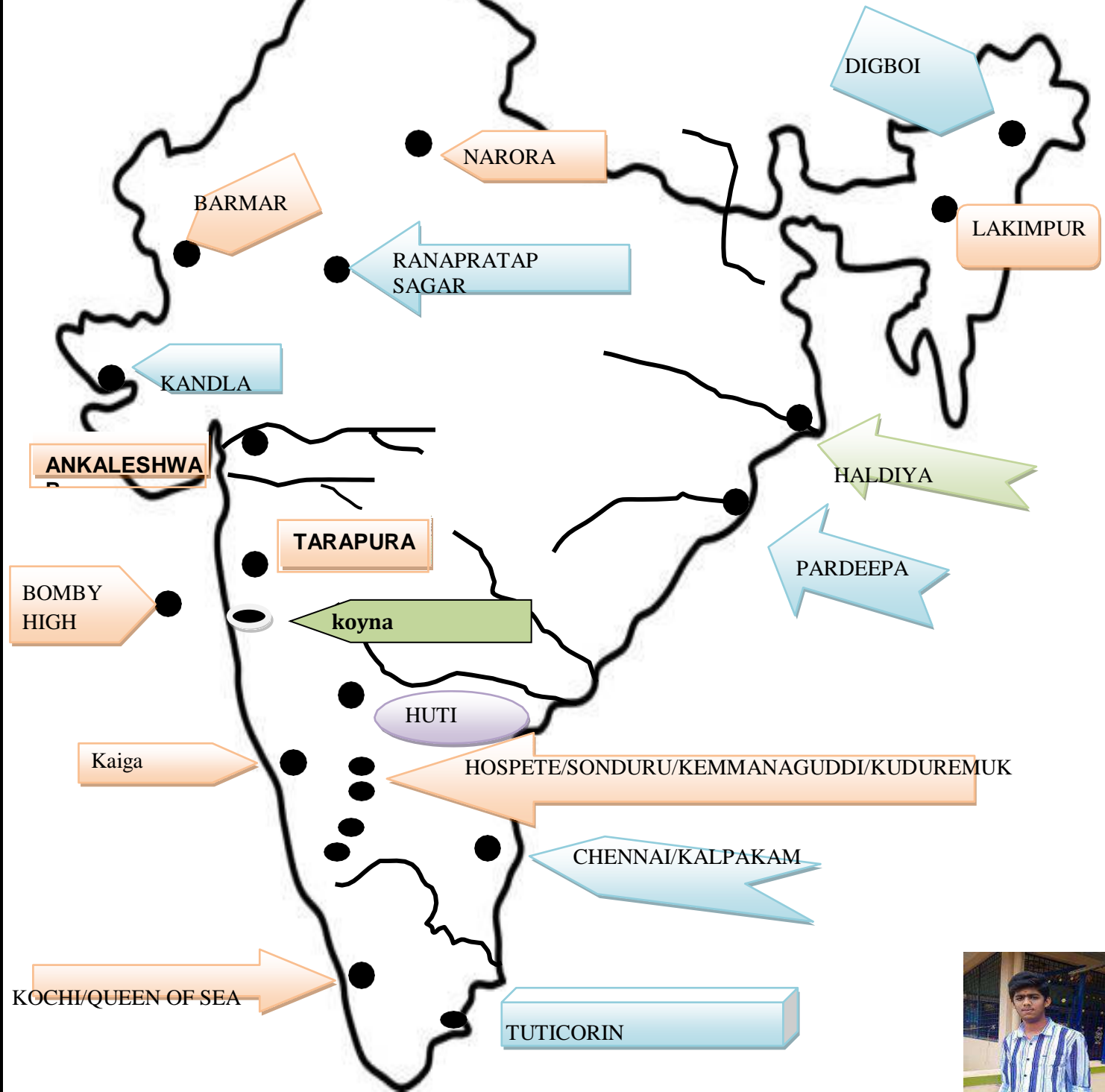
MANGALOE

SELAM

KOCI

KOYAMATTU

TIRVANTAPURAM





INDIRACOL

HIGHEST DAM/BHAKA/GOVINDA SAGARA

b. 1/2 LONGITUDINAL

23.1/2 Latitudiznal

KOSI/SORROW OF BIHAR

NARMAD A/SARDAR SAROVAR

HIRAKUD/LONGEST DAM/SARROW OF ORISSA

DAMODAR (FIRST DAM)



BASAVA SAGARA

KRISHNA DAM

NAGARJUNA SAGAR

TUNGABHADRA

PAMPA SAGARA

LAKSHDWEIPA



INDIA POINT

KANYAKU

PALK STRAIT

GULF OF MUNNAR



ARAVALLI/GURUSHIK
MOUNT ABU

MT. EVEREST

malwa

CHOTA



VINDYA



SATPUR

MANGROW

MAHENDAR GIRI

Deccan
Peninsu

ARMAKONDA

Nilgiri hills

ANNAIMUDI



Dastak - a license that could ensure anyone to import and export without paying any tax and transport goods anywhere.

Communalism refers to the split of the whole national community on the basis of religion.

Regionalism means the strong feeling of people in favour of the local area in which they live.

Corruption means an inducement to do wrong by bribery or other unlawful means.

Economic Inequality refers to the widening of the gap between the poor and the rich sections of the society

Poverty exists when people are not able to get sufficient food, clothing, housing and other basic necessities of life.

Profiteering means the excess profits earning trend at the cost of general public or consumers

Public administration is the process of caring and managing affairs related people by government.

Smuggling is the act of secretly bringing goods from foreign countries and sending to other countries without paying any import and export duties.

gender minorities physically and mentally, individuals who had feel and had opposite to their genetical behavior.

Regionalism in different areas within a state can be called **sub regionalism**.

Social stratification refers to the practice of classifying people as upper class and lower class on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation, intelligence etc.

Prejudice is the opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them

If an individual is able, through the exercise of his energy or effort, to get economic benefit or any other benefit in material form, it is called **labour**.

Division of labour means work being done by people depending on their interests, tastes, abilities, age, expertise, skills and gender.

'paid work' Work that provides wages, salary or any other material benefit.

unpaid work Activities indulged in without any definite purpose, but which give mental satisfaction.

labour discrimination Inequality at work and in wages.

Unemployment means inability to get work in spite of proper age, ability and interest.

Organized workers Those who are working in specific fields which are governed by legal rules and regulations are.

UnOrganized workers People who work in areas which are not governed by specific rules and regulations

India is a subcontinent because it has a diverse of physical features, climatic conditions, natural vegetation and people.

soil erosion Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces

Conservation of Soil means Prevention of soil erosion and protecting the fertility of the soil.

Irrigation means supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tanks artificially.

National Power Grid supplies power from surplus states to deficit states.

"Rain Water Harvesting" Collection of rain water.

'Revolution' means 'quick change or progress'

Green Revolution means the drastic increase in foodgrain production during the period.

Banks are financial institutions which use the money deposited by customers as investments and agreed to return whenever they require.

A banking company a company which transacts the business with finance.

Banking means the services of banks.

The declaration of Queen of England in 1858 is called India's '**Magna Carta**.'

Disarmament means the reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending armaments race, terrorism refers to those violent acts which are intended to create fear

'Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called a **mob**'

Violent and destructive nature of mob behavior is called **riot**.

Child labourers are those who are aged below 14 years and work in order to earn money'

If a girl who is below 18 years of age is married to boy of more than 21 year age is also considered as **Child Marriage**.

Any kind of property, jewellery or gift given to the bridegroom at the time of marriage, either before or after the marriage is known as '**dowry**.'

When the foetus is that of a girl and the parents do not want a girl baby to be born, they kill it in the womb itself. This is known as '**female foeticide**'

'The inhuman practice of killing the female baby after it is born is **female infanticide**

Movement of goods, services, information & materials from one place to another is called '**Transport**'.

The method of reaching a large number of people at the same time is called **Mass Communication**.

Any human activity engaged in the conversion of raw materials or finished goods into readily usable materials is called an **industry**.

cyclonic winds are the most dangerous and destructive. These winds are called **cyclones**

flood-When there is heavy rainfall and excessive melting of ice, the volume of water increases in the river leading to it overflow.

Vibration or movement of the upper layers of the earth due to the pressure created inside is called **Earthquake**.