

PASSING PACKAGE

10 STD

SOCIAL SCIENCE

GHS MANCHI KOLNADU

BANTWAL D.K

FATHER/ SAID by/ FOUNDER/PIONEER ?

1. Dual government in Bengal was introduced by-Robert Robert Clive
2. Doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance was brought into force by-Lord Wellesley
3. The last governor general of British India –Lord Mountbatten
4. The first President of India-Dr.Rajendra Prasad
5. The Chairman of Drafting Committee-Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
6. The first Prime minister of Independent India-Jawaharlal Nehru
7. First Home minister of Independent India-Sardar Vallabhai Patel
8. Iron man of India or Integration of provinces was done by-Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
9. The king of Kashmir who wanted to be independent –Harisingh
10. The person who undertook fast unto death satyagraha demanding the formation of Vishalandhra-**Potty Shriramalu.**
11. The person who put into practice the scientific sociology ideology of Karl Marx for the first time was –**Lenin**
12. The last Russian Czar was –**Nicholas II**
13. The person who initiated /introduced five years plan in Russia was-Stalin
14. Founder of Nazi party/ Dictator of Germany-Hitler
15. Founder of Fascist party/Dictator of Italy-Mussolini
16. The first President of Communist China-Mao Tse Tung
17. Architect of Indian Foreign policy-Jawaharlal Nehru
18. Africa's Gandhi-**Nelson Mandela**
19. The term 'United Nations' was coined by –**Roosevelt**
20. The leaders responsible for creation of UNO- Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt.
21. Secretary General of UNO-Antonio Gueterres
22. "Truly, the whole mankind is one"-said by **Pampa.**
23. 'Untouchability is a stigma on Hindu Society' -- --said by Gandhiji
24. Chipko movement took place in –**Tehri Garhwal** Of Uttar Pradesh
25. Chipko movement was lead by **Sunderlal Bahuguna** and **Chandiprasad Bhatt.**
26. Appiko movement took place in **Salyani village** in Uttara Kannada
27. Narmada movement was lead by **Medha Patkar** and **Baba Amte.**

28. Agitation against Kaiga was lead by Dr.Shivaram Karanth.
29. Modern planning was conceived in India by –Sir M.Vishveswaraya or Father /Pioneer of modern planning in India/ Father of Economic Planning india –**Sir. M.Vishveswaraya**
30. 'Planned Economy for India' this book was written by Sir M Vishveswaraya.
31. The Chairman of the National Planning Commission (NITI Ayog- at present) is- **Prime Minister**
32. The draft of Five year plans in India are prepared by –**National Planning Commission**
33. Five year plans are approved by-National Development Council
34. The pioneer of Green Revolution is –**Dr. M.S.Swaminathan**
35. Central Budget is presented by – **Finance Minister**
36. **The Apollo Hospital- Dr.Pratap Reddy**
37. Jet Airways-**Naresh Goyal**
38. Infosys Technologies Limited-**Narayan Murthy**
39. **Father of White Revolution or Anand Milk Union dairy in Kaira or Amul was founded by- Varghese Kurien.**
40. **Reliance Company-Dirubai Ambani**
41. **Wipro Technologies- Azim Premji**
42. **Balaji Telefilms-Ekta Kapoor**
43. **Biocon-Kiran Mazumdar Shah**
44. **Doctrine of Lapse- Lord Dalhousie**
45. **Declaration of Human Rights-December 10, 1948.**
46. **Human Rights Day- Dec 10**
47. **UNO Day- October 24**
48. World parliament or Parliament of UNO- **General Assembly**
49. Cabinet of UNO-The Security Council
50. The headquarters of UNO is at –**New York.**
51. The permanent members of UNO security council- USA, Russia, France, England, China.
52. The International Court of Justice is at - Hague of Netherland
53. The Headquarters
 - i) **Food and Agricultural Organization-Rome**
 - ii) **World Health Organization- Geneva**
 - iii) **The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization-Paris**
 - iv) **International Monetary Fund-Washington**
 - v) **International Bank of Reconstruction and Development or World Bank- Washington**
 - vi) **International Labour Organization – Geneva**
 - vii) **World Trade Organization- Geneva**
 - viii) **SAARC- Katmandu, Nepal**
54. **World Health Org is successful in the eradication** of -Small pox
55. In 1965 Nobel prize was given to – UNICEF
56. Central of India/Banker's Bank/ Mother of all banks-Reserve Bank of India
57. Central Bank of Central banks of different countries- International Monetary Fund
58. 3rd Pillar of World Trade and Commerce along with IMF & IBRD is- WTO

I MARK QUESTIONS

1. **Unemployment** – inability to get work inspite of proper age, ability and interest

2. **Unemployed**- willing to work, but are denied an opportunity to do so.

3. **Organised workers**- Working in specific fields which are governed by rules and regulatons

4. **Unorganised workers**-people who work in areas which are not governed by specific rules and regulatons.

5. **Migration**-Shifting of residential place from one place to another.

6. **Entrepreneur**-Someone who perceives opportunity, organizes resources needed for exploiting the opportunity and exploits it.

7. **Entrepreneurship**- A process of a action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.

8. **Dual Governement**-Diwani rights of collecting revenue given to British and administration was carried out by Nawab.

9. **Folk history**- history based on the study of artefacts, lavanis, and folk songs.

10. **Kalachakra**- viewing time ia cyclic manner.

11. **Yuga**-Completion of one cycle.

12. Linear model- second year follows the first year.

13. There is no written history about Indians- because 70% of the Indians were illiterate.

14. Immediate cause for the 1st World War- **Killing of Austrian Prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand**

15. 1st World War ended by- **Versailles Treaty**.

16. Russia was ruled by – **Czar**

17. Czarism or rule of czar was called – ‘**a prison of nationalism**’

18. Lenin’s slogan/call – ‘**Peace, Food, Land**’

19. The first astronaut-**Yuri Gagarin**.

20. **Holocaust**- the mass massacre of Hitler

21. **Goebels**- ministers appointed by Hitler to spread racial hatred.

22. **Cold war**- The state of constant fear, hatred between two major powers of the world.

23. **Communalism**- Split of the whole national community on the basis of religion.

24. **Regionalism**- Strong feeling infavour of the local area.

25. **Corruption**-to do wrong by bribery or other unlawful means.

26. **Economic Inequality**- The widening the gap between the poor and the rich sections of the society.

27. **Profiteering**- Earning excess profits at the cost of general public

28. **Smuggling**- Importing goods without paying any import duties.

29. **Social stratifications**- Classifying people as upper class and lowr class on the basis of income, educaton, caste, colour, gender, occupations etc.,

30. **Prejudice**- Opinion a person forms about another person or community even before he gets to know them.

31. **Untouchability**- Some castes are considered to be high where as others are considered low.

32. **Labour**- Individual through exercise of his energy gets economic benefit.

33. **Division of Labour**- Work done by people depending on their interest, abilities, skills,

34. **Specialisation**-Achieving expertise, training, and skill in particular fields.

35. **Paid work**- work that provides wages, salary.

36. **Unpaid work**-activities which give mental satisfaction.

37. **Labour discrimination**-inequality at work and in wages

38. **Unemployment**-inability to get work inspite of proper age, ability and interest

39. **Mobs**- assembly of people around a common interest without any planning

40. **Riots**-violent and destructive nature of mob

41. **Movements**- organized collective behavior directed towards a specific goal and aimed t bring about social change.

42. **Women Self Help Groups**- group of local women members based on trust and co-operation for achieving economic and social necessities.

43. **Child labour**- aged below 14 years and work inorder to earn money.

44. **Dowry**- Gift given to the bridegroom by the bride at the time of marriage.

45. **Female Foeticide**- when the foetus is of a girl and when the parents do not want girl baby to be born, they kill in the womb.

46. **Female infanticide**- killing the female baby after it is born.

47. **Kala Baisakhi**- rainfall during april and may in West Bengal.

i) **Andhis**- - rainfall during april and may in Uttara Pradesh.

ii) **Coffee Blossoms** - rainfall during april and may in Karnataka.

iii) **Mango showers** - rainfall during april and may in Kerala.

48. **Hottest place in India – Ganganagar (of Rajasthan)**

49. **Least rainfall in India – Roylee (of Jaisalmer)**

50. **Highest rainfall in India – Mawsynram (of Meghalaya)**

51. **Irrigation** – supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tanks.

52. **Rain water harvesting** – collection of rain water.

53. **Land use**- making use of land for various purposes.

54. **Agriculture**- Tilling the land, growing and protecting the plants for the benefits of people.

55 **Intensive farming**-Growing 2-3 crops on the same plot in a year

56. **Subsistence farming** – growing crops for their own use.

57. **Sedentary farming**- it is a settled agriculture and produce used for domestic consumption.

58. **Shifting cultivaton**- changing the agricultural area again & again.

59. **Commercial farming** – agriculture practiced for commercial purpose

60. **Fixed farming**- raising of crops and cattle rearing cattle, poultry etc.,

61. **Plantation farming**- cultivation of a single crop Over a large area.

62. **Cropping pattern**- Proportion of an area under Different crops at a given time.

63. **Early monsoon or Kharif crops** – crops grown during the south-west monsoon.

64. **Post monsoon or rabi crops**- crops grown during winter months.

65. **Summer crops/ Jade farming**- crops grown during summer.

66. **Horticultural crops**- cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers.

67. **Golden Revolution**- progress of the horticultural Field.

68. **Floriculture**-production of flowers for marketing.

69. **Global warming**- green house effect and increase in Temperature.

70. **Solar energy**- use of the heat emanating from the sun

71. **Population**-total number of people living in a place During a specific period.

72. **Density** – number of people living in per square Kilometer area.

73. **Migration**-shifting of residential place from one place to another

74. **'PURA' project**- providing facilities available in Cities for villages and small towns.

75. **Economic development**-increase in the national and Percapita income with a positive change of the economy.

76. **Positive change of the economy**- shift in the economic system from agriculture to industry and services.

77. **Inclusive growth**- economic development without excluding any portion of the population in the growth Process.

78. **Underdevelopment**- economy where production And percapita income are not satisfactory.

79. **National income**- sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country during one year.

80. **Per capita income**- per capita income is arrived at by dividing the national income by the total number of people in the country.

81. **Human development index indicators**- life expectancy, educational achievements, standard of living.

82. **Per capita income cannot be a true measure of development because**- it doesnot take into consideration availability of education, health or other similar social factors.

83. **Women's job participation Rate**- the ratio of the number of women working to that of the total number of women

84. **Women empowerment**- encouraging women to take social, economic, and political decisions like men.

85. **Green Revolution**- quick increase in the food grains production in India during 1967-70 period.

86. **Second green revolution**- increasing the agricultural production through nature/eco friendly techniques.

87. **Globalisation**-integrating Indian economy with world economy.

88. **Insurance**- agreement between the insurer and the insured.

89. **Budget**- statement of estimated income and expenditure of year prepared by the government.

SECTIONS/ARTICLES/ AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

90. **Article 17**-prohibits untouchability.

91. **Article 21**- Right to Education.

92. **Article 24**-Prohibits child labour/ prohibits employing children below 14 years of age.

93. **Article 51**- directs to adopt foreign policy which upholds international law and co-existence.

94. **'42 amendment**- phrases 'secular' and 'socialist' added.

95. **73 amendemnt**- uniform system of panchayath raj brought into existence.

IMPORTANT ACTS

96. **Regulating Act of 1773**- dual government abolished, supreme court was established in Calcutta, governor of Bengal became governor of India- Warren Hasting became first governor

97. **Indian Council Act of 1861**- important in the development of the constitution. Indian participated in Indian Administration and working committee.

98. **Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909**-electoral constituency based on religion

99. **Government of India Act of 1919/ Montague-Chelmsford Reforms**- Two houses at centre, Bicameral governments in provinces, administrative topics divided into – central list, state list, concurrent list. Promise of responsible govt.

100. **Government of India Act of 1935**- federal structures, freedom to provinces, basis for India constitution.

101. **Untouchability Crime Act of 1955**- Eradication of untouchability – this act was amended as Citizen Protection Act of 1976.

102. **State Reorganisation Act of 1956**-Linguistic Formation of States (14 states, 6 union territories)

103. **Prohibition of dowry Act 1961**- to prohibit dowry amended in 1986.

104. **Child Labour Eradication and Rehabilitatin Act 2006**- to eradicate child labour/ prohibition of employing children below 14 years of age.

105. **Equal wages Act 1976**- to provide equal wages to men and women.

106. **Prohibition of Pre-natal Gender Determination Test Act of 1994**- to stop sex determination tests of fetuses.

107. **Right to Education 2009**- Compulsory and free education for the children for the children between 6-14years.

ONE MARK QUESTATIONS

108. **Basic industry**- Iron and steel industry is called basic industry because it provides raw materials to machinery, railways, shipbuilding etc.,

109. **Silicon City of India**- Bangalore is the centre of Information Technology and it is called Silicon city.

110. **Manchecster of India/ Cottonpolis of India**- Mumbai is called Manhester of India because it has largest cotton mills.

111. **Wonder metal**- Aluminium is called wonder metal because it is used for various purposes.

112. **Black Diamond**- Coal is called Black diamond for its multiple uses.

113. **Liquid Gold**- Peroleum is vey precious in both during peace and war. Hence it is called Liquid Gold.

114. **Sorrow of Bengal**-Damordar river,

Sorrow of Orissa- Mahanadi river,

Sorrow of Bihar- Kosi river (These rivers caused large scale destruction to life and property

115. **Oral history**- the history created by oral descriptions

116. In folk (oral) history **sensibility and feelings are** more important than actrual evidence.

117. Lok Ayukta is founded in Karnataka **to control corruption.**

118. Committees like **Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa Committee, Malnadu development committee and Hyderabad – Karnataka Development Committee** formed to achieve regional balance.

119. **Stree Shakthi Programme**- for the development of rural women.

120. Reservation for women in Karnataka in Pachayath Raj institutions or local self government is 50%.

121. **UNICEF greeting cards** should be purchased because money collected by selling greeting cards is used for the welfare of children.

122. **Dowry is a social evil** because women are abused and tortured.

123. **Maximum number of sugar mills are located in Ganga river plain region** because it has largest sugarcane growing areas.

124. **Gender ratio/sex ratio is decreasing in India because** of female foeticide.

125. **District Industrial Centre (DIC's)** are established for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas.

126. Coorg was ruled by the /**chengalvas** for 8 centuries.

127. After Chengalvas Haveri Aras ruled.

128. The 19th century in Indian history is called '**Period of Indian Renaissance**'

129. Ram Mohan Roy is called '**The Father of Indian Renaissance**'

130. **Return to Vedas** – this call was given by Dayananda Saraswathi

131'Inida should be for Indians' said by DayanandaSaraswathi.

132. Ram Mohan Roy started a paper called **Samvada Kaumudi.**

133. Dayananda Saraswathi's book **Satyartha Prakash.**

134. **Free and compulsory Education** is advocated by Jyothiba Phule.

135. Jyothiba Phule's book- **Ghulamagiri**

136. After II World War League of Nations was replaced by" UNO".

137. Literacy rate as per 2011 census -74%

138. The Central Education department is called The Ministry of Human Resource Development.

139. Information Techonology industry is **called Knowledge Based Industry.**

140. Fastest Growing Industry/ industry with fast growth rate is Information Technology .

141. Longest highway of the country – **Varanasi Kanyakumari.**

142. Stumling bloc on the path of progress of SAARC – **mutual distrust and number of disputes.**

143. SAARC member nations- MBBS PANI [**Maldives, Bangladesh, Bhutan, SriLanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, India.**

144. The first state of India- **AndhraPradesh**

145. The commission formed for the state reorganization is- **justice Fazal Ali Commission./**

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA & Kannada speaking areas during the colonial rule.

1. Scientific development led to the sea voyage-justify this.

*Scientific development led to the invention of new equipments

*New scientific instruments like the compass, gun powder, maps helped the sailors in their sea voyage.

2. Describe the dual government

*British collected land revenue (this is called diwani right)

*Administration, imparting justice were carried on by the Nawab.

* Robert Clive introduced this system.

3.What are the results of battle of Plassey 1757?

*Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daula

*Mir Jafar was nominated as the Nawab of Bengal

*British got Zamindari right over 24 paraganas.

4.How did III Carnatic war help British to settle down firmly in India

*The attempt of the French to capture Madras did not succeed.

*English commander Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French in the battle of Wandiwash.

British handed over to the French most of what they had won.

5.Results of the Battle of Bauxar of 1764-

*English defeated confederate army and acquired Bihar, Orissa and Bengal.

*The Moghual emperor, Shah Alam conceded the Diwani rights to the British.

*Robert Clive introduced Dual government in Bengal.

6.Causes of II Anglo Mysore war-

*Mahe was a colony of the French and was under the control of Hyder Ali.

*The capture of Mahe by the British led to the Second Anglo Mysore War.

7.Causes of III Anglo Mysore War-

*Tippu attacked Travancore that had allied with the English

*This led to the conflict between Tippu and British.

8.Terms / conditions of 'Treaty of Srirangapatna'-

*Tippu had to give half of his kingdom to the British.

*He had to pay 330 lakh rupees as war compensation.

*Till such time his sons were taken hostage by the English.

9.Causes of IV Anglo Mysore War-

*Lord Wellesley tried to impose the doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance.

*Tippu refused it and made preparations for war.

10.Hyderabad Karnataka regions-*Bidar, Koppala, Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga,Yadagiri(BBGKRY)

11.How Nizam of Hyderabad became independent?

*Nizam of Hyderabad was a provincial officer of the MOghual emperor.

*As the Moghual emperors after Aurangzeb were weak, the Nizam of Hyderabad declared independent.

12.Anti-British protest in Hyderabad Karnataka regions-

*The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was opposed by Kittur Rani Chnnamma and Sangoli Rayanna.

*The protest against the British took place in Supa, Surapur, Naragund, and Dandeli.

*The leaders of this protest were Mundargi, Bhimrao, Bhaskar Rao, Halgali Bedas, Raja Venkatappa Nayak and others.

13. Role of Guddemane Appyya Gowda in the Coorg mutiny.

*Inside coorg there started a struggle under the leadership of Guddemane Appayya Gowda.

*This was suppressed by the British through Diwans of Coorg.

*Some of the important activities of the struggle were hanged to death.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMS- 1 OR 2 MARKS

14.Reasons for social and Religious reforms-

*English Education *Rationalism grew among Indians

*Ideas of democracy, freedom, equality

15. Reforms and Organization /Institution founded

i)Ram Mohan Roy- Brahma Samaj

ii)Swami Dayananda Saraswathi-Arya Samaj

iii)Atmaram Panduranga – Prathana Samaj

iv) Jyothiba Phule – Sathy Shodhak Samaj

v)Swami Vivekananda – Ramakrishna Mission

vi)Madam Blavatsky & Colonel H.S.Alcuret-Theosophical Society

[Brahma Vidya Samaj]

vii)Annie Besant – gave Theosophical society a new vitality in India

16. Swami Vivekananda-

*He said prayer, practice of yoga and social service are necessary for the achievement of moksha

*He opened the eyes of Indians to the importance of loving life.

17. Reforms of Brahma Samaj:

*Opposed idol worship & polytheism & priestly class

*Condemned performance of yogas and rituals.

*Encouraged monotheism.

18.Reforms of Arya Samaj-

i)Condemned idol worship

ii)Rejected meaningless practices & dominance of priestly class.

iii)Encouraged widow marriage.

19. Reforms of Prathana Samaj-

i)Founded on the principle that service to mankind is service to god.

ii)Encouraged widow marriage, female literacy, intercaste marriage, eating together by people of all castes.

iii)Opposed child marriage, caste system, idol worship and purdah system.

Were fed up with rule of czars.

20. Reforms of Sathya Shodak Samaj-

- i) Opposed gender inequality, denial of human rights, exploitation of people, practice of untouchability.
- ii) Urged for prohibition of liquor

21. Reforms of Aligarh Movement-

- i) Aimed at transformation of the Muslims in their political, social, educational, religious & philosophical beliefs.
- ii) Providing modern education to the Muslim community.
- iii) Supported female literacy, condemned polygamy.

22. Ramakrishna Mission –

- i) This was founded by Swami Vivekananda
- ii) Aim of this was to propagate the ideals of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
- iii) To spread the message of equality of all religions & put that into practice.

23. Role of Annie Besant –

- i) She aroused pride in Indian Culture
- ii) Tried to establish equality, universal brotherhood & harmony in society.

24. Work/role of Theosophical Society-

- i) Founded for universal brotherhood, comparative study of ideology.
- ii) Exploration of natural principles & latent energy of the individual.

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

25. Problems faced by India after Independence-

* Rehabilitation of refugees, communal riots, formation of government, integration of various provinces, development of agriculture and industries.

26. Role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the integration of provinces-

* When India got freedom there were 562 provinces.

* Provinces were given three options to join India, Pakistan or remain independent. All provinces joined India except Junagadh, Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir

* Sardar Patel integrated all provinces into India.

POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF 20TH CENTURY.

27. Immediate cause of 1st World War-

- i) Assassination/killing of the Austrian prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
- ii) This incident created a rift between Austria and Serbia.

28. Effects/Results of 1st World war-

- i) Loss of life and property
- ii) Austria Hungary and Ottoman Kingdom lost their identity
- iii) League of Nations was established.

29. Why Czarism was called prison of Nationalism?

- i) Czar used to oppress the nobles, feudal lords, peasants and poor people.
- ii) The people were fed up with rule of czars.

30. Why Russians rose in rebellion against Czars 1905?

- i) The defeat of Russia by Japan in 1905
- ii) The people were fed up with rule of czars

31. Role of Lenin in Russian Revolution/ October Revolution-

- i) Lenin gave the call 'Peace, Food, and Land'
- ii) Lenin joined the revolutionary forces and declared Russia a Socialist Republic. This is called 'October Revolution'.

32. Role of Lenin in development of Russia/ Reforms of Lenin?

- i) He declared all land belonged to the farmers.
- ii) He provided facilities for free education, sports, health, and shelter to all Russians.
- iii) He put into practice the Scientific Socialist Ideology of Karl Marx.

33. Reforms/ role of Stalin-

- i) He started five year plans

ii) Sent a manned satellite into space.

34. Features of Nazi ideology/ Nazi ideology destroyed Germany-

- i) Aryan race is the best race in the world.
- ii) Germans are eligible to rule the world
- iii) Catholics, Jews, communists are responsible for all the problems of the Germans.

35. Causes of II World War-

- i) Intense Nationalism
- ii) Failure of League of Nations
- iii) Imperialist expansion of Hitler and Mussolini.

36. Features of Facism-

- i) Intense nationalist attitude
- ii) Glorification of violence
- iii) Racial supremacy
- iv) Imperialist expansion.

37. Long march of Mao-Tse-Tung-

- i) 70,000 revolutionaries were killed by Shiang-ki-Shek.
- ii) In order to protect themselves under the leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung communists travelled towards the north. This is called Long March.

38. Results/Effects/ impact of Chinese Revolution-

- i) Everyone enjoyed free education, health and sports facilities.
- ii) Importance was given to science and technology.
- iii) 'Leap Forward' Project was adopted.

PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR REMEDIES.

39. Communalism is harmful to national progress. How?

- i) Communalism creates mutual distrust and threat in society.
- ii) It creates social groupism and political rivalry.
- iii) It disrupts the unity and integrity of nation.

40. Curbing / Preventing Communalism-

- i) Uniform and sound legal system, equal treatment of all citizens.
- ii) Secular education and secularism in all aspects of public life.
- iii) Public awareness, administrative fairness,

41. Regionalism/Parochialism is harmful. How?

- i) It is against national unity and interest.
- ii) It causes inter state border disputes, river water disputes.
- iii) It is against nationalism.

42. Prevention/ Curbing Regionalism-

- i) Single national citizenship is provided by the constitution
- ii) Space for regional development provided within the federal structure.

Union Government has launched many projects for the development of the underdeveloped states

43. Steps to eradicate illiteracy

- i) 'Sarva shiksha Abhiyan' launched in 2011 for free and compulsory education of children of 6-14 years.
- ii) In 1988 National Literacy mission was established.
- iii) Right to Education Act of 2009 provides for free and compulsory education.

44. Causes of over population/population explosion-

- i) Increasing birth rate, decreasing death rate,
- ii) Raise of long lively period.
- iii) Decrease of infant mortality.

45. Effects/impact of over population-

- i) Creates unemployment, illiteracy, poverty,
- ii) Creates beggary, water scarcity.
- iii) Decreases percapita income and rate of economic development

46. Measures to control over population/ growth of population explosion-

- i) Family planning ii) Women Welfare projects
- iii) Publicity and advertisements iv) Family Planning camps, creating awareness
- v) Field plans

47. Measure to improve the status of women-

- i) Women education, prohibition of child marriage Act, Dowry Prohibition Act.
- ii) Stree Shakthi programme for the development of rural women.
- iii) Reservation for women in local self governments.

48. SOILS OF INDIA : i) Alluvial soil ii) Black soil iii) Red soil iv) Laterite soil v) Desert soil vi) Mountain soil

49. **Alluvial soil** : i) This soil is formed by the deposition of eroded materials by the rivers. ii) **This is spread over vast area in India.** iii) Found in North India & Wheat, paddy, sugarcane, cotton & jute are grown.

50. **Black Soil** : i) **This soil is formed from the weathering of volcanic rocks.** ii) **It is called 'Regur Soil'** iii) **It is suited for cotton cultivation** iv) **The area of black soil is called 'Deccan Trap'.**

51. **Red Soil** : i) Found in Peninsular plateau ii) The crops grown are ragi, tobacco & oil seeds

52. **Laterite Soil** : i) Found in the areas receiving more than 200 cms of rainfall ii) Red in colour iii) Oxides of iron & aluminium are found iv) suitable for coffee, tea & other plantation crops.

53. **Desert soil** : i) Formed/found in less rainfall & high temperature regions. ii) Red & brown in colour iii) Jowar, Sajje & dates are grown.

54. **Mountain Soil** : i) Contains decayed organic matter ii) suitable for tea, spices & fruits. iii) Found in foothills of the Himalayas Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

55. **Soil erosion** : Wearing away of the upper more layer of the soil. Causes of Soil erosion : i) Deforestation ii) Over grazing iii) Unscientific method of cultivation iv) Over irrigation

56. **Effects of soil erosion** : i) Accumulation of silt in the river caused floods ii) Accumulation of silt changes the river course. iii) Due to accumulation of silt, the storage capacity of the reservoirs get reduced.

57. **Conservation of soil/prevention of soil erosion.** i) Contour Ploughing ii) Construction of bunds iii) control of livestock grazing iv) planned use of water v) construction of check dams.

58. **Conservation of Soil** : Prevention of soil erosion & protecting the fertility of the soil.

59. **Soil management** : Conservation of soil protecting the fertility of soil & using the soil in healthy way.

60. Forests of India.

i) **Types of Natural Vegetation** : a) **Evergreen forests** b) **Deciduous Monsoon forests** c) **Tropical grasslands** d) **Mangrove forests** e) **Desert Vegetation** f) **Alpine forests.**

ii). **Evergreen Forests** : a) Found in regions receiving more than 250 cms of rainfall. b) Trees are always green c) Found in Western ghats and north eastern states.

iii) **Deciduous Monsoon forests** : a) They are widely distributed in India. b) They are seen in areas receiving 75-250 cms rainfall. c) The trees shed their leaves during dry winters.

iv) **Tropical Grassland** : a) Tall grass & small herbs are seen..eg : Babool, Seesum, sabhai b) Found in areas receiving 60-75cms of rainfall. c) Found in Deccan plateau & border areas of Thar desert .

v) **Mangrove forests (Tidal Forest)** : a) These forest are formed due to tides b) River deltas of Ganga, Mahandi, Godavari & Krishna have these forests. c) The '**Sundari**' trees are plenty in Ganga delta & these forests are called **Sunderbans.**

vi) **Desert Forests** : a) Found in areas receiving less than 50 cms of rain. b) The plants are deep rooted and consist of thorny shrubs. c) Found in thar desert & adjoining areas.

vii) **Alpine forests of Himalaya** : a) Found in the Himalayas b) These trees have pointed trees. c) The important trees are Sal, Byra & Toon etc.,

viii) **Causes for deforestation / Area under forests in India is gradually decreasing because** :

- a) Expansion of agriculture.
- b) Animal grazing,
- c) Construction of roads & railways
- d) Irrigation projects
- e) Forests fires
- f) Mining.

ix) **Methods of conservation of forest / Forest Conservation.**

- a) Protecting the trees against diseases
- b) Planting saplings
- c) Guarding against illegal cutting of trees
- d) Creating awareness
- e) Motivating people to plant saplings.

i) **Largest area under forest – Madhya Pradesh**

ii) **Least / Less / Last position in forest area – Haryana**

iii) **Karnataka state** in 13th position in forest area.

Conservation of Forest :- Protection of forest from human beings, animals & natural disaster.

Biodiversity :- **Large diversity of flore & fauna**

First Biosphere Reserve of India : Nilgiri

Wild Life Sanctuaries :- WLS are set up to protect animals in their natural habitat.

First National Park : Jim Corbett Park in Uttaranchal

Total Biosphere reserves in India : 18

Communication :

The method of communicating with a large number of people at the same time is called mass communication .

Importance of Communication :

- i) We can learn About various incidents that take place in the different places.
- ii) We can be aware of the policies of govt.
- iii) We can learn about agriculture & industry .
- iv) Required for trade & commerce.

GIS : Meaning : - Collect & accumulate the information & enable it use when required & modify & show the date of the earth’s surface

Uses of GIS :- i) GIS gives attractive & accurate information. ii) Information can be easily an analysed. lii) Gives advance intimation regarding weather phenomena.

GPS : Meaning :- Indicating the location of moving object or person through pointing out the latitude, longitude & height above sea level.

Uses of GPS :- i) It helps trekkers to know exact location & routes. ii) Helps soldiers, pilots, fishermen to follow correct path. iii)Helps to locate the geographical position of natural calamities.

Remote Sensing Technology : It gathers information about distance without physically touching the objects.

Uses :- i) True accurate, reliable information can be obtained. ii) It is fast low cost information system iii) It can be easily analyzed using computers.

Why GPS is called ‘Path Finder’ :- based on the information obtained from satellites the distance between the individual & satellites is accurately calculated & the location of the person to the exact latitude, longitude & height above sea level is given.

- **GPS System involves 24 artificial satellites.**

- India has launched its own seven satellites to have its own local GPS.

Plans / Programmers undertaken by Central / State govt for rural development :-

- i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Project.
- ii) Swarnajayanti Grama Swarajgar Yojana.
- iii) Indira Awas Yojana
- iv) Ambedkar – Valmiki Housing Programme.
- v) Ashraya Yojana
- vi) Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane

3 marks QUESTATIONS

Political Causes for the Sepoy muting or First war of Independence :

- i) Effects of doctrine of Lapse : D Many Kingdoms lost their right due to doctrine of lapse
- ii) Dalhousie cancelled prinaly titles of Nawab of Tanjore & carnatic.
- iii) Moghul Sultans & Nawab of Oudh were stripped of thus kingly status.
- iv) Thousands of soldiers became unemployed.

Economic Causes / Effects of Industrial Revolution on Indian handicrafts / artisans :

- i) England become hub of industries
- ii) The British imposed heavy tax on the sale of Indian goods in England
- iii) The Textile & wood industries became sick & Indian craftsmen become unemployed
- iv) All gifted lands were taken back.

Administrative Causes : i) New Civil & criminal law were brought into force. ii) English became language of the courts . iii) Most of British judges favoured the British. Iv) The new rules were not understood by the common people.

Military Causes :- i) The status, salary & opportunities for promotion were not given to Indian soldiers. ii) Indian soldiers were forced to cross the oceans to serve on foreign land. iii) Conditions of Indian solders was pathetic .

Religious causes :-

- i) Indian solders were forced to cross the ocean to serve on foreign land.
- ii) A rum our spread that fat of caw & pigs was applied for cartridges of ‘Royal Enfield’ rifles.

Reasons for failure of Speoy mutiny or First W. of Ind. Indi 1857

- i) The movement did not spread to whole country.
- ii) It involved the interest of few.
- iii) It erupted due to certain unexpected reasons.
- iv) Lack of unity among Indian soldiers.
- v) No proper direction / leadership.
- vi) Lack of discipline, expertise.

Effects / Results / Declaration of Queen of England of FWII

‘Magna Carta’ :

- i) E.I. company’s administration was taken by Queen of England.
- ii) Ambitions expansions plans had to be given up.
- iii) A stable govt had to provided
- iv) There would be equality under law.
- v) Govt. would not interfere in religious matters
- vi) The administration responsibility was handed our to secretary of Indian Affairs.

Foreign Policy of India :

Objectives of Indian Forign policy :

- i) National security
- ii) National Economic Progress
- iii) Spreading Indian cultural values abroad .
- iv) Increasing the number of friendly nations.
- v) Achieving world Peace & enable every nation to co exist.

Fundamental Features of Indian Foreign Policy :

- i) Panchasheela Principles.**
- ii) Non-Alignment**
- iii) Against Colonialism.**
- iv) against racial discrimination**
- v) Disarmament**

1) Panchasheela Principles / Fundamental principles :- a) Mutual respect for National integrity & Sovereignty. b) Non-Aggression. c) Non interference in internal affairs. d) Peaceful co-existence.

2) Factors influencing Foreign Policy :- a) National interest. B) Geographical aspects. C) Political Situation. D) Economic System. E) Deference capability. F) International Circumstances.

3) Non- Alignment :- a) After the second World War the entire world was divided into blocs. B) Democratic bloc was lead by USA & communist bloc was by Soviet Russia. C) During Those days India did not join any group. D) India has innovated new policy of welcoming or rioting any matter on the bases of the merit of each global issue. E) Credit of adopting Non –Aligned policy goes to India. F) After Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi continued the same policy.

4) Against racial discrimination :- a) R.D means ill-treating of one race by another race. B) Racial discrimination is inhuman & against human rights. C) It affects world peace & peaceful co existence. D) India champions the cause that racial discrimination should not exist any where in the world. E) Racial Dis, was opposed by Nelson Mandela.

5) India successfully supported this movement

Disarmament :- a) There is heavy competition in manufacturing marketing & stocking arms & ammunition. b) There is a fear among many nations about third world war. c) As a peace loving nation India champions the cause of qualitative & quantitative disarmament. d) Right from the time of PM Nehru, India has argued infavour of disarmament to maintain peaceful co-operation e) Total disarmament cannot be achieved because every nation requires it for defense. F) Still India uploads the policy of World peace & mutual co- existence.

-> Article 51 of the India Constitution directs to adopt the foreign policy which uploads international low & co-existence..

1. Transport System of India : Types of Transport :- a) Road Transport. B) Rail Air. C) Water T. Importance of Roads :- 1) India is a country of villages /an agricultural nation. 2) Roads are very imp, for the development of villages. 3) Roads are very, imp, for the development of agriculture & industry. 4) Movement of agricultural produce to markets in possible Only by road ways. 5) Essential Commodities required by the villages are transported with the help of roads. 6) Roads are feeders to Rai8lway.

2. National Highways : Functions:- 1) These are the most imp, of the country.

2) The national highways are constructed across the length breadth of the country. 3) The highway connected various state capital, major ports & industrial centers. 4) The National Highways are constructed & maintained by National Highway Authority of India. 5) The First category National Highway line major cities of India with capitals of neighboring countries. 6) Second category of National Highways link capital of states & ports.

3. Golden Quadrilateral & Corridor Project :- 1) This project has 4/6 lane N.High with the length of 15.000 Kms. 2) This is the largest project taken up. 3) The project was started in 1999. 4) Corridor Roads are important for economic development. 5) These roads connects east to west & from north to south. 6) The Golden Quadrilateral Highway links the major metro Politian cities of the country.

4) Problems of Road Transport :- 1) Many villages & districts roads become unfit for transportation during the rainy season. 2) Road transport also causes environmental pollution & increases accidents. 3) Roads are subject to server wear & tear due to rain, floods & cyclones every year. 4) Construction & management of national & state highways are inadequate. 5) Basic needs along the roadside are not taken care.

Major Ports :- Kandla, Mumbai, Navaseva, Marmagoa, New Mangalore Port, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai. Vishkhapatnam, Paradeep, Kolkata, Haldia.

Airports of India :- Mumbai - Sahara & Santa Cruz. Delhi – Indira Gandhi Int. Airport. Kolkata – Subash Chandra Bose. Chennai – Anna or Meenambarkan. Bengalur - Kempegowda. Amritsar _ Rajasansi.

1. Measures Undertake to eradicate untouchability :

a) Section 17 of the Constitution prohibits the practices of untouchability. b) Untouchability crime Act was implements in 1955 c) This Act was amended as Citizen Rights Protection Act in 1976 d) Acc to this Act practices of untouchability is a punishable offense. e) Universal suffrage & right to equality is guaranteed in the constitution to all citizen. f) All people belonging to Sc are given reservation in education, pol. Economic & employment Opportunities

2. Bank Transaction characteristics of Bank: a) Dealing with money. b) Individual/ Firm/ company. c) Acceptance of deposits. d) Lending loans. e) Agency & Utility service. f) Profit & service Orientation. g) Connecting Link. h) Name identity.

3. Functions of Bank/Advantages of Bank : a) Accepting deposits from public Account b) Lending loans to public c) Transferring money from one place to another. d) Collecting money by cheques, drafts, bills f) Discounting of bills. g) Hiring safe deposit lockers. h) Conducting foreign exchange transaction. i) Conducting govt, transaction.

4) Service offered by Banks. a) Credit Cards. b) Debit Cards. C) Personal Loans. d) Home & Vehicle Loans. e) Mutual funds. f) Business loans. g) Trust services.

5)Types of Banks: a)Central Bank /RBI. b) Commercial Banks. c)Industrial Development Banks. d)Land development bank's. e) Indigenous Banks. f)Co-operative banks.

6) **Types of Bank Accounts:** a) Savings Bank Account . b)Current Account. C)Recurring, Deposit Account. d) Term Deposit Account.

7)**Procedure to open a bank Account :** a)Decide the type of account. b)Approach the bank & its office. c) Fill up the proposal form. d) Give reference for opening Bank Account. e)Submit the Bank Account form fully filled in. f)The officer will verify all the particulars submitted. G)Initial deposit to be made.

->The word bank is derived from Italian word 'Banco' or French word 'Banque' means "Bench". ->Mother of all bank/bankers Bank -RBI.->National Saving Certificate, Kisan Vikas patra is given by postal department /post office.

1)Type of Bank Accounts. a) **Saving Bank Account:** i)-> This Account is opened by salaried persons, Students, Senior citizen, pensioners.i) ->Money with drawn by withdrawal slip or cheque.

2)**Current Account:** -> This Account is opened by business men. ->No interest for this account but bank collects services charges from account holder.

3) **Recurring deposit Account:** i) --->For future requirements deposits are made regular basis. ii) -> Accounts opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date.Eg. Wedding expenses of children, to buy items like land, car etc.,

4. **Term deposit account:** i) Account opened for a fixed period by deposits a particular. ii)Sum of money .-> The deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiring of the term.

DIFFERENCES

1)Eastern Ghats	western Ghats
i) ---> Not very high	---> very high
ii) They are not continuous	---> they are continuous
1) East coast) It spread from Gangetic delta to kanyakumari. ii)This is wide & Flat ii)It is divided into Utkal coast & coromandal coast.	
2) West coast i)It spread from kutch to kanyakumari. ii)It is narrow.	
iii)It is called Malabar coast, Karnataka,& konkan coast .	
3) Organized Workers : a) working in specific fields which are governed by legal rules & regulation. b) They have specialisation training , talent experience & educational qualification's)	
c)They get fixed wages, allowances, paid leave & retirement benefits/pension.	
d) Have specific hours of work.	

A) **Unorganized workers :** i) Work in areas which are not government by specific rules & regulation. ii)They do not have training, educational qualification & experience. iii) They are denied job security, fixed wages ,& allowances. iv)Don't specific hours of work &exploited by entrepreneurs.

4)**LIFE Insurance :** i) Insurance of a person's life. ii) L.I. is for long period.iii)Law of indemnity doesn't apply

B) **GENERAL Insurance :** i)Non-Life insurance. ii) G.I. is for short period. iii) Law of indemnity apply. .

5) **PRIVATE Finance :** i)Income & expenditure of one person / family. ii)individual calendar their income before hand & then spend it. iii)Financial transactions are kept confidential. iv) Saving money facilitates their prosperity. iv) Law of indemnity applies. V) Main products are motor insurance, house,& travel insurance.

PUBLIC Finance : i) It is the income expenditure of the government. ii) The government calculates its expenditure first & then adjustment its income. lii) Financial matters are discussed in the legislative houses & publicized in media . iv) Govt always try to show more expenditure on developmental work.

India After Independence : Integration of Junagadh :- i) The king of Junagadh wanted to merge with pakistana. ii) people came on to street against the King Unable to face the people, the king fled the kingdom. iii) Based on the request made by the diwan of the provina to Indian government, the army was sent & Junagadh was merged with India in 1949.

Integration/merging of Hydarabad : i) Hydarabad was under the rule of Nizam . Nizam refused to join Inia.ii) There was a severe hatred against Razakar the cruel army of the Nizam. lii) Indian govt sent an army & defeated the Nizam & merged Hydarabad with India in 1948.

Jammu & Kashmir: i) King Harisigh of jammu & Kasmir wanted to be independent. li) Pakistan incited the tribals of J & K vally. lii) National Conference leader Sheikh Adbullah finally decided that merging with Indian is better than merging with Pakistan. Iv) J & Kashmir merged with India under certain Conditions.

Pandicherry ; i) French continued its hold on Pondicherry, Koriakal, mahe & Chandranagar in post independence India. li) Congress Communist urged that these regions should be part of India. lii) In 1954 these provinces joined India.

Goa : - i) Goa was under the rule of Portugal. li) The Portuguese brought additional troops from Africa & Europe. lii) In 1955, Satyagrah is from different parts of Indian gathered at Gao & began liberation movement. Iv) 1961 Goa integrated with India.

WORLD ORGANISATIONS

Composition of General Assembly : i) It consists all members of the UNO. li) Each member country can sent 5 members but they have only single vote. lii) The Assembly at its first session elects the president for a term of one year .

Functions of General Assembly : i) The annual budget is to be approve by General Assembly. li) Secretary Genera isl appointed by G.A . iii) Emergency meeting can be summoned if needed

Formation / Composition of the Security Council : It consists of 15 members Each member has One vote. ii) Out of which 5 nations –USA, Russia, Britain , French , & china are permanent members. iii) The other non-permanent members are elected for a term of two year.

Functions of Security council : i) It elects judges of the International court of Justices. ii) It recommends the name for the post of the Secretary General. iii) It may direct the UN peace keeping. Force for international peace & security.

Objectives of UNo :- i) To maintain international peace & security. ii) To develop friendly relations among nations. iii) To establish faith in fundamental human right.

Effects of cyclones/ Floods / Landside/Earth/Quakes/ Coastal erosion :- Cause large scale deaths. ii) crops gets destroyed

iii) Transport links, electricity supply get affects badly

Globalization :- Chief characteristics / features

i) Increases international flow of capital ii) Creates international travel & tourism iii) Creates international cultural exchange.

Advantages /Importance /Positive impacts/ merits/ agreement in favour globalization :-

i) Increases the standard of living of people
ii) Increases the GDP of a country iii) Increases the income of the people

Disadvantages / Negative effects / demerits / argument against Globalisation :

i) Increases child labour & slavery ii) It helped terrorists & Criminals iii) Leads to degradation of health & spread of diseases iv) Lead to environmental degradation.

Due to Globalization traditional family attached food habits are disappearing.

OR

Globalisation results in degradation of health & spread of diseases : Justify

i) Fast food chains like MC Donald's & KFC are spreading fast. ii) People have started consuming more junk food. iii) This leads to degradation of health Entrepreneurship

Features / Characteristics of Entrepreneur

i) Creativity ii) Dynamism iii) Commitment iv) Decision making

Functions of Entrepreneur :

i) He organizes factors of production ii) He bears risk & Uncertainty iii) He coordinates things affectivity.

Role / Importance of Entrepreneur.

i) Entrepreneurs promote development of industries. ii) They provide large scale employment to artisans. iii) They promote export trade.

Financial assistance to self employment / Entrepreneur.

i) NABARD ii) Export & Import Bank iii) Commercial & other Banks iv) UTI

Advice / training, financing, marketing assistance to self employment, entrepreneurs is provided by :

i) District Industrial Centre (DIC) ii) Industrial Estates. iii) Small scale Industries Boards. iv) Khadi & Village Industries Corporation.

Why DIC's are established ?

To provide support for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas.

Functions/ Importance significance of DIC's

They profile

i) Information on machinery and equipment ii) Promotion of new industrial estates iii) Allotment of raw materials

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Women Self Help Groups :

1) Women Self Help Groups created in all villages 2) They have been playing a very significant role in organizing poor rural women. 3) They make women financially independent help to get loans easily & engage in productive activities. 4) They help in mobilizing savings & getting in obtaining repayment of loans. 5) Women can fight against bad habits like alcoholism, gambling & others. 6) Women can get alert against social evils like child marriage, dowry etc.

Role of Panchayath Raj Institutions Rural development :

i) They can provide basic facilities like roads, drains, drinking water, street light toilet etc., ii) They provide employment opportunities like agriculture, poultry fishery etc. iii) Irrigation can be expanded by constructing ponds & tanks. iv) They develop human resources by providing school & adult education, technical & vocational training. v) Rural & Cottage industries can be improved vi) Through village festivals rural culture will be enriched.

Basic Industry :- Iron & steel industry is called Basic industry because this industry provides raw materials to machinery railways, ship building, power projects, irrigation projects, building construction & house constructions.

Integration of provinces :

i) Hyderabad – 1948, ii) Junagadh – 1949, iii) J& Kashmir – 1948 (ceasefire on Jan 01, 1949, iv) Pondicherry – 1954 (became Union Territory in 1963) Goa – 1961.

Demand for formation of Karnataka State began under the leadership of “**All Karnataka State Formation Parishat**”

Development of villages is the true development of India said by “**Mahatma Gandhiji**”

Explain Gandiji's concept of Grama Swarajya in the light of decentralization :

i) Providing the administrative power the responsibility of developing village to its own people is called administrative decentralisation ii) Through this decentralisation self reliant, selfsufficient & prosperous village canbe developed iii) This porous was called Grama Swarajya by Mahatma Gandhi. iv) It stops all kinds of exploitation & up holds human value & dignity. V) The Panchayath Raj institution were created in 1993 through 73 amendment to constitution. iv) Panchayat institutions operate according to the principles of democracy. They include Grama, Taluk & Zilla Panchayat

Importance of Rural development :

i) The majority of the population lives in villages & with problem like poverty unemployment, illiteracy ill-health etc. These problems should be lacked through rural development.
ii) various basic facility like education, training health etc. can be provided through rural development. iii) Agriculture can be made attractive & profitable through cattle rearing fishery etc., iv) Rural development is needed to stop migration from rural to cites. V) To provide facility like electricity irrigation, transport communication, market etc., vi) To strengthen small scale & cottage industries.

--	--