

# SSLC TUTOR

## HISTORY

### THE ADVENT OF EUROPENS TO INDIA

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied **Constantinople** city.
2. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by **Vasco-da-Gama**.
3. The capital of French in India was **Puducheri [Pondicherry]**
4. In 1757, Robert Clive declared **Plassey** war over Siraj-ud-Daula.
5. The Diwan rights over Bengal were handed over to the British by **Shah Alam-II**
6. The dual Government policy was implemented by **Robert Clive** in Bengal
7. The trade between ancient India and Europe was monopolized by the **Italian** merchant.
8. The battle of Plassey was fought between **Siraj-ud-Daulah** and the British.
9. In the battle of Wandiwash, the British Commander **Sir Eyre Coote** defeated the French.
10. The third Carnatic War ended with the treaty of **Paris**.
11. Diwani means the right to **collect taxes**.

### THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1. At the end of First Anglo Maratha War **Salbai** Agreement was entered between Marathas and British.
2. The Subsidiary Alliance was implemented by **Lord Wellesley**
3. The Doctrine of Lapse Policy was implemented in the year **1848**.
4. The Doctrine of Lapse Policy was implemented by **Lord Dalhousie**.

### THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1. Diwani Adalat in civil court was introduced by **Waren Hastings**.
2. The post of Superintendent of Police was created by **Lord Cornwallis**.
3. The permanent Zamindari System was implemented in Bengal and Bihar Provinces in **1793**.
4. The Land Tax System implemented by Alexander Reed was **Ryotwari System**.
5. The British Officer who supported the Modern Education in India is **Lord Macaulay**.
6. The Regulating Act was implemented in the year **1773**.



## OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

1. The First Anglo-Mysore War took place between **The English** and **Hyder Ali**.
2. The Second Anglo-Mysore war ended with the **Mangalore** treaty.
3. Kittur Chennamma adopted a boy named **Shivalingappa**.
4. Rayanna of Kittur belonged to **Sangolli** Village
5. Surapura is in the present district of **Yadagiri**.
6. The Bedas of **Halagali** Village of Belgaum District rebelled against the British.
7. Amara Suya rebellion was basically a **farmers** rebellion.

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION

1. The Nineteenth Century is called as **Reformation** Period.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started **Samvada Kourmudi** Periodical.
3. The founder of Prarthana Samaj was **Dr. Atmaram Panduranga**.
4. The Young Bengal Movement was started by **Derozio**.
5. The Guru of Swami Vivekananda was **Ramakrishna Paramahansa**.
6. The Anglo-Oriental College was established by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**.

## THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE 1857

1. The Mutiny of 1857 was called as **Sepoy Mutiny** by the British historians.
2. The policy implemented by Dalhousie was **Doctrine of Lapse**.
3. During the Mutiny of 1857 **Mangal Pandey** killed a British Officer.
4. Jhansi Rani took over **Gwalior** from the British during her war against them.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

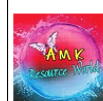
### THE PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

1. The people who develop deep passion for the place they live is called as **Regionalism**.
2. The formation of language based regions took place in **1956**.
3. In Karnataka **Lokayukta** institution is in existence to curb corruption.
4. As per the census of 2011, the population of India is **121 Crore**.

### INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

1. The Indian foreign policy was specially formed by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
2. The policy of keeping safe distance from both the power blocks of the world is known as **Non-alignment Policy** Movement.
3. During Pre-independent period India was under **British** imperial

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occupation.

## INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

1. The relationship with **China** was strengthened with Panchasheela Principle.
2. International Peace and cooperation is discussed in the **51** article of our Constitution.
3. In 1962, **China** invaded our country.

## SOCIOLOGY

### SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1. Minority Communities are allowed to establish education institutions under the article **30** of the Constitution.
2. The practice of untouchability is prohibited by **17** article.
3. The Untouchability Crime Act was implemented in the year **1955**.

### LABOUR

1. Division of labour leads to **specialization**.
2. Landless labourers are called as **Agricultural** labourers.
3. Labourers in medical institutions are called as **paid** labourers.

## GEOGRAPHY

### INDIAN PHYSIOGRAPHY

1. The greater Himalayas are also known as **Himadri**.
2. The lesser Himalaya is also known as **Himachal**.
3. The South India **Anaimudi** is the highest peak.
4. The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the **Nilgiri** Hills.
5. The Northern Great Plain is made up of **Alluvial** soil.

### INDIAN CLIMATE

1. India has **Tropical Monsoon** type of climate.
2. The place that receives highest rainfall in India is **Mawsynram**.
3. In India **Dras** has recorded the lowest temperature.
4. The coldest month in India is **January**.



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## INDIAN SOILS

1. The soil that are formed the sediments deposited by rivers is called **Alluvial** soils.
2. Black soil are also known as **Regur** sand and **black cotton**.
3. Under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall **Laterite** soil are formed in tropical areas.
4. Mountain soils are suitable for **Plantation** crops.

## INDIAN FOREST REOURCES

1. **The Tropical evergreen** forests do not shed their leaves all at the same time in the year.
2. Monsoon forests are also known as **deciduous forests**.
3. The Himalayas have **Mountain forests** type of forests.
4. The **Mangrove** forests are mainly found in the deltas of rivers.
5. The Nagarjuna Sagar wild life sanctuary is in **Telangana** State.

## INDIAN WATER RESOURCES

1. River Indus rises near **Mt.Kailash**.
2. The longest river in South India is **Godavari**.
3. Hirakud Dam is built across **Mahanadi** river.
4. The longest tributary of the Ganga is **Yamuna**.
5. The Kosi Project is a joint venture of **India** and **Nepal**.

## INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

1. The land which is not used for cultivation is called **Fallow land**.
2. A system of farming involving both crops and livestock is known as **Mixed** farming.
3. The crops grown in between the Kharif and Rabi season are called **Zaid** crops.
4. The largest rice producing state in India is **Bengal**.

## ECONOMICS

### DEVELOPMENT

1. Economic development is a **process**.
2. Total value of goods and services in a year is called **national income**.
3. In an under developed country, basically the **per capital income** is lower.

4. Human development indicates the expansion of **human welfare**.
5. The **United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]** is responsible for publishing Global Human Development Reports.
6. India ranked **135** in HDI in 2014.
7. Sex ratio was **945** in India in 2011.

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

1. The true development of India is the development of the villages. This was told by **Mahatma Gandhi**.
2. After the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution **three** levels of Panchayat institutions have come into existence.
3. Panchayat institutions operate **constitutional** principles.
4. The **self-help groups** have been brought into existence in order to bring together poor rural women and make them financially independent.

## **BUSINESS STUDIES**

### **BANK TRANSACTIONS**

1. The word 'Bank' has been derived from the French word **Banque**.
2. The Banker's Bank is **Reserve Bank**.
3. An example for Nationalised Bank is **Syndicate Bank**.
4. The National Savings Certificates are issued by **Post Office**.
5. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made in a day with Bank is **Current Account**.
6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in **Term/Fixed Deposit Account**.

## **HISTORY**

### **FREEDOM MOVEMENT**

1. The Indian National Congress was found in the year **1885**.
2. The 'Drain Theory' was forwarded by **Dadahbai Naoroji**.
3. 'Swarajya is my birth right' was declared by **Bala Gangadhara Tilak**.
4. Bala Gangadhara Tilak published **Revolutionaries in India** newspaper in Marathi.
5. A secret organization by name 'Abhinava Bharati' belonged to **Vinayaka Damodar Savarkar**.



## **ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT**

1. Gandhiji was born in **Porabandar**.
2. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place while protesting against **Rowlatt Act**.
3. The movement led by Ali brothers was **the Khilafat Movement**.
4. A separate nation for muslims was put forward by **Mohammed Ali Jinnah**.
5. The President of Indian National Congress Session of 1929 was **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
6. 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' movements was formed by **Dr.B.R.Ambedkar**.
7. The leadership of Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was held by **Captain Lakshmi Sehgal**.
8. Gandhiji held Salt Satyagraha at **Dandi**.
9. Quit India Movement took place in **1942**.

## **POST INDEPENDENT INDIA**

1. The last Governor General of British India was **Lord Mountbatten**.
2. India's first Home Minister was **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**.
3. India's first President was **Dr.Babu Rajendra Prasad**.
4. Pondicherry became a Union Territory of India in the year **1963**.
5. The State Reorganization Act was implemented in the year **1956**.

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE**

1. Human Rights Day I celebrated on **December 10<sup>th</sup>**.
2. India has been arguing in favour of human rights since **Independence**.
3. **Nelson Mandela** has fought against apartheid in South Africa.
4. Human Rights include **racial and gender** equality also.

### **INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

1. The UNO was founded in the year **24<sup>th</sup> October 1945**.
2. The head office of the UNO is in **New York** city.
3. The affiliated body of the UNO which appears like a Cabinet Committee is **Security Council**.
4. The term of the office of International judges is **9 years**.
5. The International Court of Justice is in **Hague**.



6. The present Secretary General of UNO is **Antonio Guterres**.
7. The World Health Organization was founded in the year **1948**.
8. The SAARC was founded in the year **1985**.

## **SOCIOLOGY**

### **SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

1. Environmental movements mean **1885**.
2. Narmada Bachao Andolan is led by **Dadahbai Naoroji**.
3. Dr. Shivarama Karanth opposed the establishment of **Bala Gangadhar Tilak** Nuclear Power Plant.
4. Women's movements mean **Revolutionaries in India**.

### **SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

1. Child labour is prohibited as per article **24** of the constitution.
2. The 'Child Marriage Prevention Act' was implemented in the year **2006**.
3. A National Policy was implemented in the year **1987** for the welfare of child labourers.
4. The law prohibiting female feticide was implemented in the year **1994**.
5. The law protecting children from sexual crimes was implemented in the year **2012**.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

1. For the development of villages and agriculture in India **roads** are essential.
2. The first railway line in India was laid between **Mumbai** and **Thane**.
3. Mumbai sea port is called the **Gate way of India**.
4. Bangalore International Air Port is called **Kempegowda Airport**.
5. The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started **1982**.

### **INDIAN INDUSTRIES**

1. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd is located in **Karnataka** State.
2. Bauxite is the main raw material for **steel** industry.
3. The paper industry is a **Forest**-based industry.
4. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at **Serampu**.

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## INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

1. The most destructive atmospheric disaster is **Cyclone**.
2. In India, the eastern coast is more prone to **Coastal erosion**.
3. In Peninsular India **earth quakes** occur occasionally.
4. In India, **landslides** occur very often in hilly states.
5. Coastal erosion is mostly caused by **wave** action.

## BUSINESS STUDIES

### CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION.

1. The other name of consumer is **user**.
2. Person giving goods or services for money is called **provider**
3. The Consumer Day is observed on **March 15** every year.
4. In the case of compensation exceeding 5 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the **District Forum**.

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