



Government Of Karnataka
Zilla Panchayath, Chitradurga.
Department of Public Instruction, Chitradurga.

S S L C –Scoring Package
SAVI HONGIRANA 2020-21
BOOSTER FOR GOOD MARKS



-:Guidance and Inspiration:-

Sri Ravi Shankar Reddy. K. DDPI, Chitradurga.

Sri S.K.B. Prasad.DDPI.Development. DIET. Chitradurga.

-:Concept:-

Sri C.Vijaya Kumar. E.O.DDPI Office. Chitradurga.

Sri D.Narasimhappa. E.O.DDPI Office. Chitradurga.

Sri Chandranna.H.T Subject Inspector.DDPI Office Chitradurga.

Sri Sayyed Mousin.DYPC. DDPI Office Chitradurga.

-:Prepared by:-

S.Maruthi. G.J.C,Talak. Challakere(Tq).

-:Co-operation:-

DISTRICT AND TALUK SOCIAL SCIENCE CLUBS,CHITRADURGA

Advent of Europeans to India

One mark

New sea route to India- Vasco-Da-Gama

Dual govt system – Robert Clive

Blue water policy- Francisco de Almeda

Dasthaka means – Trade license

Gate way of European trade - Constantinople

Dutch were limited to spices island .Why?

Unable to compete with British and French

Captured of Constantinople by Turks was not profitable to European traders .Why?

Because Turks levied heavy tax

Almeda implemented Blue water policy. Why?

In order to get supremacy over sea instead of land

British dethroned Mir Khasim. Why?

He made free trade in Bengal and British got financial loss

Dual govt system develops the British financial strength in Bengal. How?

They got power to collect revenue

In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied

Constantinople (Istanbul)

The capital of French in India was-Pondicherry

Goa was major trade centre of – Portuguese

Monopoly over the trade in Asian countries- Arab merchants

Gained monopoly over trade in Europe-Italians

The ambassador of British -Sir Thomas Roe

The first trade centre of British – Surat

Who gave permission to establish trade centre in India to British – Jahangir

Who accorded Diwani Rights to British Sha Alam II

2Marks

Constantinople is consider as Gate way of European trade Why/ How was trade conducting between Europe and Asia during middle age

1. Arabian merchants brought goods to Constantinople from Asia
2. Italian merchants brought to Europe and sell there

Factors influence to find out new sea rote to India

1. Captured of Constantinople by Turks
2. They levying too many taxes and European traders felt loss
3. Spain and Portugal tried to break the monopoly of Italian traders
4. They encourage courageous sailors

5. Compass, astrolabes and Gunpowder helped to sailors

Explain the reasons for the battle of Buxar.

1. Mir Qasim declared himself as an independent King
2. He declared that the business is duty free in Bengal
3. The British trade suffered considerably
4. The British dethroned Mir Qasim
5. He went for an organized war against them.

Result of battle of Buxar

1. Mir Qasim defeated and ran away
2. Sha Allam II accorded diwani right
3. Sha Allam II gave away Bengal for 26 lakhs
4. Nawab of Awadh had pay 50 lakh fine
5. Company gave pension to Mir Jaffer's son

Explain the Dual government system

1. Robert Clive brought this system
2. Implement in Bengal
3. British had right to collect taxes
4. Nawab had administration right

Extension of British rule in India

1 Marks

The person who successful in organizing the Sikhs – Ranajith Singh

The first Anglo Maratha War ended with the Treaty – Salbai Treaty

The second Anglo Maratha War ended with the Treaty- Bassien

By which of the treaty signed by the Peshwa entered the Subsidiary Alliance system ?

Treaty of Bassein

Which one of the agreement become the reason for Anglo-Sikh war – Lahore Agreement

The Governor who merged the state of Panjab with the British Empire was – Lord Dalhousie

Peshwa Bajirao II entered the Subsidiary Alliance what was the reason

Holkar's military defeated the Bajirao II

Why was Lord Wellesley Went back to England by resigning his post ? His War policy

After the arrival of Lard Wellesley expansion of the British Empire become easier, Why?

The Indian states was under the British control

Last peshwa - Baji Rao II

After Lahore agreement Panjab come under the control of British. Why?

British appointed resident in Panjab

Who gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas?

Sha Aalam II gave Kora and Alahabad to Marathas

Which incident was a major setback to

Marathas? The death of Maratha strong man
Madhav Rao

Who murdered Narayanrao?

His uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).

By which agreement First Anglo-Maratha War ended? Salbai Agreement

Who was named as Peshwa after the First Anglo-Maratha War- Madhav Rao II

1st Anglo-Maratha war -Internal war for the post of peshwa

2nd Anglo-Maratha War - internal war of Maratha leaders

3rd Anglo-Maratha War-Maratha families tried to protect their independence

2 Marks

The reasons for the 1st Anglo-Maratha War.

1. Narayanrao was murdered by his uncle Raghobha (Ragunatha Rao).
2. This resulted in the infighting for the post of Peshwa
3. The Maratha federation brought Madhav Rao II son of Narayana Rao to the post of Peshwa.
4. Upset with this development, Raghobha approached the British for support.

The reasons for 2nd Anglo-Maratha War.

1. An enmity broke out between Yeshwanth Rao of Holkar family and Daulth Rao of Sindhia family along with Peshwa Balaji Rao II.
2. The army of Holkar defeated the army of Scindia and the Peshwa.
3. The Peshwa appealed for help from the British.

The reasons for Third Anglo-Maratha War.

1. The Maratha families tried to protect their independence and honor.
2. Even the Peshwa attempted to free himself from the clutches of the Company.
3. The Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona and burnt it down.

Explain the effects of Third Anglo-Maratha War.

1. The British abolished the post of Peshwa
2. Granted a pension to Baji Rao II.
3. They installed Pratapa Simha as the ruler of Satara,
4. Suppressed the Maratha resistance.

THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1Mark

Civil service / post of Superintendent of police -**Lord Cornwallis**

England Govt introduced Regulating Act. Why ?

To regulating the company affairs & administration

The British officer who supported the Modern education in India was –**Warren Hastings**

Who was appointed as the member of Law by the William Bentinck - **Macaulay**

Why did Peel committee form?

To reform in military

Why did Lord Cornwallis open Fort William College in Calcutta?

For the benefit of people aspiring to join Civil Services.

Who argued “All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt”- Lord Cornwallis

What is Diwani Right?

Diwani Right is the authority to collect land taxes to the British

A Dewani Aadalat and A Fouzadaari Aadalat-

Warren Hastings

English education implemented in India by - William Bentinck

Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras?

Jonathan Duncan

Who stressed for the universalization of British education in India? **Charles Grant**

Who established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras? **Lord Dalhousie**

Regulating Act was implemented in -**1773**

“creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste’- **Macaulay Report**

3 marks

Developments in English education.

1. Warren Hastings Started 'Calcutta madarasa'.
2. Sanskrit college started in Banaras
3. Macaulay introduces English education.
4. William Bentinck give support to English education.
5. Charles wood commission Formed.
6. Lord Dalhousie established Universities at Kolkata, Bombay and Madras

Impacts of British education.

1. Developed modern, democratic attitudes and rationality.
2. Local literature and language developed
3. Growth in nationalistic ideals
4. Periodicals started.

5. New social and religious reform movements Started.
6. New thinking class emerged.
7. Understand and appreciate our rich tradition.

OPPOSITION OF BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

1Mark

First Anglo-Mysore war ended—**Madras Treaty**

Second Anglo-Mysore war ended— **Treaty of Manglore**

Third Anglo-Mysore war ended - **Sri Rangapattana**

The various political challenges created in Mysore state after the death of – **Chikkadevaraj Wodeyar**

1st Anglo-Mysore war – Hydar attacked on Arcat

2nd Anglo-Mysore war-Mahe was captured by British

The 3rd Anglo-Mysore war-political problem in Thiruvananthapura

4th Anglo-Mysore war- Tipu rejected to signed Subsidiary alliance

The reason for rebel of Hulagali Bedas – **British banned the usage of weapons**

The major places of Amarasullya rebellion was – **Sulya, Bellare and Puttur**

Wagh means – **Tiger**

Chenamma was imprisoned at - **Bylahongala fort** Surapura - **Venkatappa Nayaka**

Koppal - **Veerappa**

Who was known for his innovations in arms usage - **Hyder Ali**

The reason for the Kittur Chenamma rebelled against British – **Policy of Doctrine of lapse**

The name of adopted son of Chenamma was – **Shivalingappa**

The name of the village of Rayanna resides— **Sangolli**

Surapura is in the present district of -**Yadgir**

The Bedas of- **Halagali (Belgov)**

3 Marks

18th century remarked as century of political problem .

1. The death of Aurangzeb
2. The moghul empire weakned
3. Political instability in carnatic
4. Death of chikkadevaraj Wodeyar
5. Struggle for succession in mysore
6. Political anarchy in south india

How Hydar Ali became Nawab of mysore.

1. He Joined the Mysore army

2. Closely observed the political developments in Mysore

3. He was famous for his political moves

4. He came prominence during siege of devanalli and Arcot

5. He weakened the power of Dalawayees

6. He sidelined the king

Chennamma queen of kittur.

1. Channamma adapted shivlingappa.

2. Thackeray attempted to take over Kittur.

3. Chinnamma considered war was inevitable.

4. Thackeray shot dead.

5. Sangollirayanna helped chennamma.

6. British attacked kittur again

7. Chinnamma defeated and captured by British.

Sangolli Rayanna.

1. He was a brave Soldier.

2. Fought for independence of kittur.

3. Organized secret meetings.

4. Head an army of 500 men.

5. Looted the treasury, Taluk officers.

6. Cunningly captured and hanged.

Dondiya Wagh.

1. He is a cavalry soldier in hyder Ali army

2. He built his own private army.

3. Organized a unhappy soldiers of Tipu.

4. Captured Bidanoor and shivamoga forts

5. Many palegaras encourage him.

6. Didn't give up even after attack of British.

7. He was caught, killed in konagal.

Rebellion of Amara Surya/ farmer rebellion in Kodagu./ Puttabasappa

1. It was a farmer rebellion.

2. Swami Aparampara organised

3. Putta basappa took leadership.

4. You organized the rebels of farmers.

5. He looted the treasury and prison of Bantwal.

6. British captured him in Kodagu.

Conditions of srirangapatna treaty of 1792.

1. Tipu forced to part with half of his Kingdom.

2. Forced to pay 3 crore rupees.

3. Had to pledge two of his children.

4. Forced to release the prisoners of war.

5. British withdrew the army.

6. Destroy the Srirangapattan fort

Impacts of 4th Anglo-Mysore war/ The Fourth Anglo Mysore strengthened the position of British in Mysore

1. British destroyed the strong fort
2. Tipu died
3. Most of Mysore shared among British, Marathas and Nizam
4. A small part given to Wodeyar
5. Wodeyars accept subsidiary alliance
6. Whole India come under the control of British

Social and religious reformation.

1 mark

Brahmo samaj/ Athiya sabh / Samvada Komudhi –

Raj Ram Mohan Roy

Arya samaj / Back to Vedas / sathyartha prakash/ shuddi movement/ Mula Shankara – **Dayananda Saraswathi**

Young Bengali movement – **Vivian Derozio**

Prarthana samaj- **Athma Rao Panduranga**

Sathya Shodaka samaj / Gulamagiri – **Jyothi Ba Pule**

Aligarh movement / Anglo Oriental College – **Sir Sayed Ahamad Khan**

Narayana Paripalana Yogam / Vaikam movement – **Narayana Guru**

Theosophical Society/ New India and Common Wealth / Home rule movement / Shwetha Saraswathi/ first women president of Indian National Congress – **Annie Besant**

Annie Besant called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'

Translating Bagvath Geetha to English

Periyar movement / Self respect movement /

Justice Party/ Dravida Kalagam – **E V Ramaswami Naikar**

Sati system Prohibition Act – **William Bentinck**

Who called Raja Ram Mohan Roy as 'Prophet of reformation' – **Rabindranath Tagore**

Derozio resigned to his teaching profession –

Due to the pressure from his colleagues and his opponents

What is the aim of "Shuddi Movement" ?

It aimed at reconversion of people who had converted to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism back to Hinduism.

Lal Lajpat Roy influenced by - **Arya Samaj**

Why Swami Vivekananda start Ramakrishna

Mission? In order to spread the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa,

The theory of "White Man's burden" - The British believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people

3 Marks

The 19th century is considered as the age of reformation

1. English education was introduced.
2. A new class of educated Indians was created.
3. Growth of nationalism.
4. Many concepts like democracy, equality started finding roots in India.
5. Educated people started to analyse their own society.
6. Birth of identity called 'Indian'

Preaching's of Brahma samaj.

1. Intended to assure equality to women
2. Advocated monotheism.
3. Opposed meaningless rituals.
4. Advocates self respect for every individual.
5. Opposed child marriage and polygamy.
6. Advocated a share in property to widow.
7. Gave importance to English education.

Aims of Arya Samaj

1. Believe in one formless God
2. No one is a Shudra or Brahmin by birth
3. Encourage to inter caste marriages.
4. Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.
5. Men and women are equal.
6. One should study Vedas and preach them.

Preaching's of Sathyashodak Samaj.

1. Provide equal rights to non-Brahmin class and women.
2. allowed people from all castes including untouchables
3. They established hostel for girls.
4. Establishing society based on equality.
5. He opened schools for Shudras and girls
6. Opposed the Gulamagiri

Preaching's of Prarthana Samaj.

1. To find solutions to problems of women.
2. To find solutions to problems of lower caste
3. To reinterpret Hinduism.
4. To provide education for women.
5. To provide rehabilitation to poor

Annie Besant/ theosophical Society.

1. Translated Bhagavad Gita to English.
2. Started Central Hindu Banaras college.
3. Started two periodicals New India and commonwealth.
4. Started Home rule league in 1916.
5. Known as Shweta Saraswati.
6. First woman president of Indian National

Congress.

Sri Narayan guru.

1. Started Dharma paripalana yogam.
2. Aimed to strengthen backward communities.
3. One caste one religion and one God was his basic idea.
4. He declared education is the only path to achieve.
5. He built temples for or backward castes.
6. Started Viacom movement, a temple entry movement.

Aspects of Periyar Movement

1. Non-Brahmin movement.→
2. reject racial supremacy.
3. opposed Sanskrit language and literature.
4. establish an equal society.
5. criticize caste and gender based discrimination.
6. organize temple entry movement.

6. First war of Indian independence.

Economic cause for 1857 revolt.

1. Industrial revolution of England,
2. Heavy tax on Indian goods,
3. Decline of Indian industries
4. Unemployment of the labour
5. Exploitation of farmers for tax
6. Withdrawal of Inam land.

Political causes.

1. Dalhousie's doctrine of lapse policy.
2. Satara, Jhansi, Jaipur annexed by British.
3. Kingship of Thanjavur and Carnatic nawabs abolished.
4. British dethroned Mughal kings.
5. Discontent of lost kings.
6. Many soldiers became unemployed.

Administrative factors to 1857 revolt.

1. Many new laws brought.
2. Partiality of the laws.
3. English became court language.
4. Judgements in favour of British.
5. People did not like the new laws.

Causes for the failure of 1857 revolt.

1. Did not cover every part of India.
2. Not a planned mutiny.
3. Disunity among the Indian soldiers.
4. Revolt lacked direction and leadership.
5. Many native rulers supported British.
6. People lost confidence in soldiers due to their arson and looting.

Effects of 1857 revolt.

1. End of East India company administration.
2. Queen of Britain passed 1858 declaration.
3. Appointed secretary of Indian affairs.
4. Gave good administrative assurance.
5. Guidepost of future struggles.
6. Gave direction to alternative channels to freedom fight

Freedom Movement.

4 MARKS

Role of moderates.

1. Cutting down the military expenditure.
2. Organized public meetings discussions.
3. Development of Indian industries.
4. Providing good education.
5. Faith in the rule of British and judiciary.
6. Appeal through prayers and requests.
7. Try to bring awareness in people.
8. Submitted memorandums to governments.
9. Programs for education, poverty alleviation.

Role of Radicals (Extremists)/ Role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak-

- 1.They called moderators as political beggars
- 2.Opposed division of Bengal..
- 3.(LAL,BAL,PAL) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra pal.
4. They demanded full freedom.
- 5.Try to organize common people.
- 6.Tilak declared "Swaraj is my birthright and I will get it".
- 7.opposed foreign goods.
8. joined people through Shivaji jayanti and Ganesh, Durga utsav
- 9.started Kesari and Maratha newspaper started.

Role of revolutionaries.

- 1They believed in violent methods.
- 2 They used bombs and guns to achieve
- 3 Aurobindo Ghosh,, V.D. Savarkar, Ashwini Kumar Dutta, Rajnarayan Bose, Rajguru, Bhagat Singh, Ras behari Ghosh, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekhar Azad.
- 4 Established Secret associations.
- 5 They provide training also.
- 6 Lotus and dragger, Gadhar, Abhinav Bharat Are important secret organizations.
- 7 British arrested them and hanged.

Reason for withdrawal of division of Bengal.

- 1 In 1905 opposed by Indian National Congress.
- 2 Bengali language United Hindu Muslims

3 Raksha Bandhan, cultural festivals United both community

4 Widespread protests across the country.

5 Radicals take this issue to door steps of common people.

6 Swadeshi movement was started.

7 People boycotted foreign goods and Encouraged Indians.

8 spread rapidly

Gandhian Era and national movement.

Subhash Chandra Bose

1. Known as Nethaji
2. Rejected prestigious civil service post.
3. Bose called for Delhi Chalo
4. Escaped from house arrest to abroad.
5. established Forward Block,
6. Socialist congress party..
7. Give me blood I will give you freedom
8. Sought help from Hitler, Mussolini.
9. He organized Indian National Army (INA),
10. Seeks the help of Japan.

Jawahar Lal Nehru

1. First Prime minister of India
2. designed Indian foreign policy
3. implemented Five Year Plan
4. Integrated princely states with India.
5. Implemented irrigation projects.
6. Language based reorganization of states.
7. followed mixed economy
8. Maker of Modern India.
9. Established many industries.

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar

1. Established "Independent labour party"
2. Served as first Law minister.
3. Presided drafting committee of constitution
4. Established Bahiskrit Bhartat organization,
5. Provides Reservation for the exploits.
6. Awarded "Bharatha Rathna".
7. known as "Modern Manu"
8. organized Mahad & Kalaram movement
9. started a journal "Mookanayaka",

Non-Cooperative Movement.

1. Boycotting schools ,colleges and Started National Schools
2. Many Indians supported and became peoples movement
3. Lawyers sacrificed their law career
4. Boycotting courts and many lawyers left their practice

5. Boycotting elections and resign

6. Boycotting foreign goods and use swadesi

7. Boycotting the govt functions and return the honors

8. Haratala and picketing

Quit India Movement

1. Gandhiji called in 1942
2. declared "British ,Quit India"
3. Gandhiji gave call "Do or Die"
4. British arrested national leaders
5. Jayaprakash Narayan took leadership.
6. Native rulers worked for British.
7. Muslim League did not supported
8. British suppressed the movement.

The Agitation of farmers and workers.

1. Played important role in freedom movement.
2. They influenced from Congress and Marxist.
3. Opposed growing Indigo in Champaranya.
4. They protested against land tax
5. Gandhiji convinced officials to withdrew tax
6. Gandhiji's influence was in Champaranya,
7. Kheda movement
8. Farmers revolted against the British
9. Farmer's problems intermingled with freedom movement.

Jallianwala bagh massacre

1. British implement Rowlatt act 1919
2. Ghandi formed satyagraha sabha
3. Ghandi called haratala
4. Opposed by public marches
5. Mane leaders were arrested
6. To protecters assemble in Jallianwala bagh
7. General Dyer ordered to fire
8. 380 were killed and thousands were injured
9. it sadden the people

India after independence

1 Mark

First prime minister- **Jawahar lal Nehru**

First Home minister – **Sardar Patel**

First president – **Babu Rajendra Prasad**

First Governor general- **mount Batten**

Drain theory- **Dada bai Navaroji**

Architect of Constitution/ Drafting committee chairman - **Dr.B.R.Ambedkar**

State re organization commission president –

S Fazal Ali

Formation of State re organization in -**1953**

The words Secular and socialist adopted as per Which amendment- **42nd**

Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka - **Bylukuppe**

State re organization Act - **1956**

Mysore state renamed as Karnataka -**1973**

The princely states refused join Indian Union-

Jammu & Kashmir, Junagadh, Jammu & Kashmir Sdar

Vallabh bai patel called as 'Iron Man of Indi. Why?

He was success full in merge all the states into Indian union

Instrument of Accession- **offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India.**

King of Kasmir - **Harising**

Why did Nizam refused to join the Independent India?

He wanted to remain independent

Junagadh people revolted against Nawab – The Nawab signed to join Pakistan

Mention the places which the French had control over them Even after independence?

Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar

Pondicherry became Union Territory in - **1963**

Refuges from bagla were wanted reside in Bangla why ? – **They knew Bengali**

2Marks

What were the problems faced by India after Independence ?

1. Refugees problem
2. Integration of princely states
3. Creating new constitution.
4. Communal clashes

What were the measures taken by the Nehru for curb communal violence?

1. Formed India is secular nation
2. Settle his administration of basis of priority.
3. Adopt secular principles in Constitution .

How did the nation faced refugee problem ?

1. Government of india helped them
2. Tripura, Megalaya and Assam government provide resettle
3. Provide new hope to refugees
4. India provide better facilities

Name the princely states forcibly joined the Indian federation ?

Junagadh, Hyderabad , Jammu and Kashmir

How was Hyderabad integrated the Indian union

1. The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to remain independent .
2. The farmers revolted against the Nizam.
3. People angry with the cruel army called 'Razacks'.
4. Govt of India sent military and defeat nizam

5. By this Hyderabad integrated into India .

How was Junagadh integrated the Indian union

1. Nawab wanted to join the state of Pakistan
2. Citizens revolted against him .
3. The king fled from the kingdom .
4. By military ways Junagadh integrated with India

How was Pondicherry liberated from the French?

1. Even after independence, the French had continued their hold over Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar.
2. Congress, Communists and others political parties wanted to become part of India.
3. As a result of all these parts got integrated
4. It became Union Territory of India .

How was Goa liberated from Portuguese?

1. Protest against the Portuguese occupation of Goa .
2. Sathyagrahis from all over India in 1955.
3. Portuguese try to bring foreign army
4. Goa remained a union territory till 1987
5. The Indian military army entered Goa and took over its administration.

What were the measures taken by the government for division of state based on linguistic ?

1. After the Independence demand became more and more for language based state .
2. after Potti Sriramulu died it became severe
3. In 1953 Reorganization of state commission formed .
4. In 1956 state Reorganization Commission formed .

Problems of India and solutions.

1 Mark

Unemployment is big challenge to India- **Huge population**

Main reason for Unemployment – **Huge population and improved technology**

Why are women in Karnataka getting 50 per cent **Reservation in local bodies**

Elimination of inequality / gender discrimination between women and men

Article 371 (j) - **Giving special status to backward areas in Karnataka**

The communalism is obstacle to national interest- **It considers personal interest to be greater than national interest**

India has set up the Department of Women and Children- **Education and Development of Women**

Why has the Women's Commission been set up at the central and state level?

Review the complaints of women and provide justice

'Stree Shakti' - Improve the status of rural women
3/4Marks

Causes for unemployment.

1. Overpopulation,
2. Advanced technology,
3. Shortage of natural resources,
4. Over dependency of agriculture,
5. Ruined cottage industries,
6. lack of skill based education.
7. Poverty
8. Unable to compete with globalized economy

Measures to control unemployment

1. Giving skill based education,
2. Giving quality technical education,
3. Giving vocational education,
4. Providing subsidies, loans,
5. Employment generating programs.
6. Improve the agriculture
7. Inculcate world class skill
8. Encouraged to indulge in employment
9. Provide job oriented course

Reasons for corruption.

1. Natural human tendency for selfishness,
2. Eagerness to fend of personal emergency.
3. Personal gain.
4. Lack of strict supervision.
5. Weak legal enforcement.
6. Lack of morality

Measures to curb corruption.

1. Political will and public support.
2. Ethical political leadership.
3. Good officers.
4. Politically aware and educated public.
5. Lokpal and lokayukta.
6. CCTV cameras in government offices
7. Awarding harsh punishment
8. Increase number of courts

Measures to improve women's status.

1. Women and child development department.
2. Child marriage prohibition act,
3. Dowry prohibition act.
4. Compulsory education.
5. 'Stree Shakti' self- help groups started
6. Established Women's commission
7. Given reservations at state and national Legislature bodies.

8. Reservations at local bodies and government recruitments.

III effects of communalism.

1. Create social differences,
2. mutual suspicion and fear.
3. Political competition,
4. social groupism and economic helpfulness.
5. Endanger integrity and unity of India.
6. Discuss the public and private property.
7. Mutual accusations, physical assault.
8. Damage of human and materials.

Remedies to prevent communalism.

1. Uniform civil code,
2. Equality among all citizens supporting secular values,
3. transcending narrow thoughts,
4. Develop healthy National thoughts.
5. Citizen should commit themselves for secular society.
6. Develop the national interest

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

1Mark

By opposing racial discrimination in Africa & later called as African Gandhi /Founder of African National Congress is – **Nelson Mandela**

The policy of keeping distance from two the power blocks of the world is – **Non Aligned Policy**

The Foreign policy of India opposes imperialism – **India faced imperialism from the British**

The Prime Ministers who followed the principle of eye for an eye in foreign policy was - **Indira Gandhi & Lal Bahadur Shastri**

What is Non Aligned policy ?

The policy of keeping safe distance from both the power blocks of the world is known as Non-Aligned policy .

What is imperialism?

A sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains .

India declared 'No corner of world shall have Imperialism' in the conference of Asian countries held in – **New Delhi & Bandung**

What do you mean by Anti Apartheid policy ?

A race or people of a particular skin color to subjected another race of people of different skin color in the name of supremacy .

Apartheid is an affront to human right & world peace , how ?

Because of Apartheid denial of human rights

The constitution of India's article 51 advocates for a foreign policy that

International peace & cooperation

Indian foreign policy consider as Nehru's foreign policy .Why?

Efficiently Discharged his duty as a foreign affair minister / He formulated Foreign policy

It is inevitable that every country will have to be with other nations, why?

No country can be alone

After the Second World War, India succeeded in adopting a non-aligned- policy

It was successful in securing financial assistance from the United States and security assistance from Russia

India's foreign policy opposed colonialism. Why?

India gained independence against colonialism

India makes foreign accordingly American ruling parties. why

Adapts to the attitude of the President of the American Republic and Democratic parties

3Marks

Why India is a powerful country.

1. India has vast population,
2. abundant natural resources,
3. intellectual and technical capacity,
4. industrial potentiality,
5. strong defense forces,
6. Good foreign policy.

Aims / importance of foreign policy.

1. National security,
2. National economic progress,
3. Spreading Indian culture values in abroad,
4. Increasing the number of friendly Nations,
5. Achieve world peace and coexistence.

Factors influencing Indian foreign policy.

1. National interest,
2. Geographical factors,
3. Political situation,
4. Economic interest,
5. Military issues,
6. Public opinion, international situation.

Main features of Indian foreign policy.

1. Panchsheel principles,
2. Nonaligned movement,
3. Anti-imperialism,
4. Anti-apartheid,
5. Disarmament.

Explain the panchasheela principles

1. Respecting each other's sovereignty

2. Non invasion of each others
3. Non interference in internal issues
4. Mutual cooperation and respect
5. Peaceful coexistence

PS3. India's relationship with other countries.

1Mark

Panchasheela principle –**India and China(Javahar Lal Nehru and Chou En Lai)**

International peace and cooperation - **article 51**

China claim their right over – **Arunachal Pradesh**

Tashkent Agreement in 1966- **India & Pakistan**

Main issue of India & Pakistan – **Jammu Kashmir**

the first country supports to India's quest in

Security Council - **Russia**

20 years teary for peace & co-operation agreement

- **India & Russia**

Invasion of China- **1962**

2/3Marks

Obstacles to India and China's relationship

1. Border line is not accurate,
2. border disputes,
3. China occupy Tibet against Indian will,
4. dispute over Tibet,
5. India China war in 1962,
6. China claims Arunachal Pradesh as its own.

Measures to improve India China relation

1. To panchsheel principles,
2. bilateral relationship remained continued Healthy,
3. Establish good trade after 1980.
4. Establishment of BRICS group.

Factors of India and Pakistan tension

1. Military affiliation,
2. water disputes,
3. Kashmir issue,
4. Terrorism,
5. War between India and Pakistan.

Efforts to good relationship between India and Pakistan.

1. Tashkent agreement,
2. Simla agreement,
3. Lahore bus Yatra,
4. Agra conference.

Similarities between India and Pak

1. Common cultural and economic ties
2. Mutual exchange continued
3. Mutual trade relation
4. Both respond during emergency and natural calamities

Explain the relationship between India and USA

1. Both are Big democratic countries
2. Supported to India's 5 years plan .
3. Extended support during Indo-China war .
4. Interest in controlling terrorism

The problems faced by 3rd world countries ?

1. Free trade
2. Globalization
3. Excess spending
4. Unhealthy competition

Relationship between India and Russia.

1. Russia opposed china aggression
2. Russia mediated Tashkent agreement
3. Both entered 20 years peace treaty
4. Russia assisted to established steel plant
5. It helped to growth if industry
6. It support to Indian claim for permanent seat in UNO

World problems and India's role

Human Rights day- **December 10, 1948**

Human Rights involve –equality

Gandhi fought against the Apartheid in - **South Africa**

Fundamental rights - **Part III. Article 12 to 35**

Which are the problem faced by world after 2nd world war

1. Denial of Human rights
2. Arm race
3. Economic inequality
4. Apartheid
5. Terrorism

Which are the factors influences the human rights denial ?

1. Independent war of USA
2. France revolution .
3. Russian revolution
4. 20th centuries progressive India .

Explain the struggle lead by India for the implementation of human rights.

1. Declaration of human rights from the Constitution
2. Advocating for better human rights implementation with the meetings of UNO
3. Against for all kinds of exploitations and discriminations .
4. In India formed National commission and state commission

Human Right protection commissions

1. International Human Rights Commission
2. National Women Commission
3. National Commission for SC
4. National Commission for ST
5. National Commission for OBC and Minorities

International institutions.

Why did the League of Nation lose its existence in 1939? / League of Nation failed to establish peace.

Why - **In 1939, World War II began**

Present Secretary-General of the UNO- **Antonio Gutierrez**

The General Assembly is called the world Parliament. Why?

Plays a major role in the discussion of all the issues in the world

The Security Committee is called the Cabinet of the United Nations .Why?

The United Nations has a special veto authorizing the adoption of all rules.

The Security Committee plays an important role in the selection of the International Court of Justice.

Appoints judges international court of justice

The Security Council is a major member of the United Nations affiliates.

The International Committee for Peace and Security / Security Council is a United Nations Cabinet

The charity work area is down. Why?

Trust-based areas are down

The charity committee is inactive. Why?

There is no charity left

Subsidiary institutions of UNO.

1. General assembly,
2. Security Council,
3. Economic and social council,
4. Trusteeship council,
5. International court of justice
6. Secretariat.

Aims and Objectives of UNO.

1. Safeguarding international peace and security. Fostering cooperation.
2. Improving faith in human rights.
3. Solving problems with international cooperation.
4. Recognizing international agreements.
5. Build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.

Aims of FAO

1. Development of agriculture
2. Provide nutritious food
3. Creation of hunger free community
4. Reforming the life of rural people

Aims WHO

1. Strive to Eradicate diseases
2. Freeing world from major diseases
3. Control population .hunger
4. Improving the health of world community

1. Formation and functions of Security Council.

1. Acts as a cabinet of UNO.
2. Has five permanent members.
3. 10 members are elected for 2 years.
4. Permanent members have veto Power.
5. Strive to solve global problems peacefully
6. It deploys UN peacekeeping forces.
7. Select the judges of international court of justice.
8. Suggest the nomination of secretary general

Achievements of UNO.

1. Peace keeping operations.

- solve the disputes like Suez Canal, Iron.
- Disarmament.

2. Economic and financial achievement.

- General agreement on tariffs and trade. (GATT)
- UNDP, IBRD, IMF are providing financial assistance.

3. Social achievements.

1. Universal declaration of human rights.
2. Eradication of racial discrimination.
3. Rich Nations protect Pride of poor.
4. Economic justice, equality among all nations

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1Marks

What is social stratification?

The method of dividing the people into different strata and assigning different roles and status in the society

In which of the Constitution policy shows the social justice aspect of education ?

The Directive policy & the Preamble of the Constitution .

The Article says that all children under 14 years should provided with free and compulsory education – **Article 45**

The Article which declared that education is the fundamental right of the children is – **Article 21**

Prohibition of Untouchability– **Article 17**

‘Untouchability crime act’ in – **1955**

Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system – **Mahathma Gandhi**

The untouchables were excluded from educational opportunities. Why?

It was forbidden by the purans to practice Vedas and Sanskrit

The untouchables were denied the right to property. Why?

The Dharma texts have denied property ownership

Reservations have been implemented in the constituencies for SC and ST.

To give political opportunity to the untouchables

3 Marks

Measures taken to bring educational equality.

1. Article 21(A)- education is a fundamental right.
2. Article 29- protection of cultural rights to minorities
3. Article 30- establishment of minority educational institutions.
4. Article 45- free and compulsory education.
5. Article 46- education to Sc and ST
6. 86th amendment made education as fundamental rights.

Forms of social stratification.

1. Primitive society, 2. slavery,
3. Estate system, 4. Varna system,
5. caste system.

Features of social stratification.

1. Social in nature,
2. formed from social factors,
3. it is universal, 4. it is ancient
5. it is existing in different ways,
6. classifying people into different strata.

Problems of untouchability.

1. Lowest position in the strata of a caste based society.
2. Untouchables kept out of education,
3. denied from cultural rights,
4. denial of human rights,
5. denied from political opportunities,
6. denial of property rights,
7. the social movement restricted.

Measures to eradicate untouchability.

1. Article 17 prohibits untouchability,
2. Untouchability crime act 1955,
3. civil rights protection act 1976,
4. implementation of universal rights to vote and participate in election,
5. reservation the field of education and employment to SC ST and OBC,
6. 1989 act given specific responsibilities for the state governments.

LABOUR

1Mark

The Republic was Written by – **Plato**

Division of Labour leads to **Specialization**

Land less laborer - **unorganized labour**

Laborers of medical institutions - **organized laborers**.

"Division of Labour creates less skilled workers"- **Karl Marx**

Specialization means - Having deeper knowledge and in depth→ skill in one particular field.

Organized labour sector - The sector where legal provisions completely govern.

organized labour- School. Hospital. Industries. Government related services. Commercial banks. Life insurance companies. Military.

the main features of unorganized sector is -**Migration**

unorganized labour sector - The sector where legal provisions do not→ completely govern

unorganized labour- Land less labour, Vehicle repair, selling of goods like vegetables, fish on head; puncture repairers

Problems of unorganized sector labourer

1. Migration 2. Social in security
3. Lack of legal frame work 4. Child labour
5. Physical exploitation 6. Mental exploitation

Differences between organized and unorganized labour

Organized sector labour

1. Governed by rules 2. Engaged in fixed work
3. Have job security 4. Have many facilities
5. Social security 6. Taxes Payer

Unorganized sector labour

1. Not governed by rules 2. Have not fixed work
3. No job security 4. Do not have any facilities
5. No Social security 6. Not Pay taxes

SOCIAL MOVEMENT

What is mob behavior?

Mob is a collection of people which collects in place and indulges in a temporary thinking's, demands and emotional expression .

What is mob ?

A mob is a collection of people who have assembled at particular point without any prior plan .

What is mob violence?

When a behavior of mob turns to violent

How can we control Mob violence ?

Effective use of police, military and other agencies of the Govt

What are the models of Mob behavior ?

Mob, Mob violence

What is environment movement ?

The scientific protest of curtailing the various

activities that are polluting the earth, air and water .

What is women's movement ?

Women's movement is a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and creating inequality on the basis of gender .

What is Labour movement ?

Labour movement is a movement demanding better working conditions & pay for the workers

Narmada Bachavo movement – **Medha Patkar**

The aim of the movement untouchability & backward classes, organized by the Jyothibha Phule was – **To oppose warn system & resist the dominance of caste social system**

Those who lost their lives in the anti-drinking movement - **Kusuma Soraba**

The abolition of the head sleeping system in Karnataka – **Nijalingappa**

Who tried to eradicate the practice of the carrying night soil on the head - **Basavalingappa**

Founder / Convener of Karnataka State Farmers Association - **M, D. Nanjunda Swamy**

Karnataka State Farmers Association President - **HS Rudrappa**

Karnataka State Farmers Association Secretary-**ND Sundaresha**

Karnataka Coastal Movement - **ShivaramKaranthan**

Who argued that Dalits should have the right to govern in the Round Table - **BR Ambedkar**

Jarkhand Mukthi Morcha was formed in - **1930**
periodical of Dr.B.R Ambedkar - **MookaNayaka**

2 Marks

Nature of mob/ How mob is antisocial.

1. Distressed public property
2. spreads rumors, creates confusion,
3. results in major tips,
4. creates a serious law and order situation,
5. creates communal & political violence,
6. racial violence, caste violence

Important environmental movements.

1. Chipko movement,
2. Appiko Movement,
3. Narmada bachao andolan,
4. silent valley movement,
5. movement opposing kaiga power plant.

Bad effects of alcoholism.

1. It creates last of lots of problems at personal and community level.

2. Created severe problems at families.
3. Labourers Lose their small earnings.
4. Forcefully take away wife's money also.
5. Family exertion, poverty, unemployment,
6. Lack of basic facility,
7. poor education for children.
8. Low earnings and health issues.

Social problems

1 Mark

Child labour is prohibited – Article 24

Child marriage prevention act – 2006

POSCO – 2012

child labour - If children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration,

Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act - 1986

Female Feticide (foeticide)- An attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly

Hunger- Hunger is a state where the necessary calorie of food is not available for the individual

Invisible Hunger – Lack of Nutritious food

Child Marriage - The marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years

Mandatory if violent child labour protection act - fine of Rupees 50,000 and 2 years imprisonment

2 Marks

Name the social problems of India .

1. Child labour
2. Gender discrimination
3. Child marriage
4. Hunger and malnutrition

What are the reasons for child labour?

1. Child marriage
2. Trafficking of children
3. Greedy of owners
4. Parents bad habits

What is the effects of the child labour

1. Child labour
2. Trafficking of children
3. Sexual exploitations
4. Physically deformed

What is the reason for brought the Protection Children from sexual Offences Act 2012 ?

1. Sexual Assault
2. Sexual Harassment
3. Penetrative sexual Assault
4. Collection of obscene photographs

Measures to eradicate child labour

1. Gender equality
2. Stopping migration
3. Creating awareness on child marriage
4. Implementation of child rights

What is the reasons for child marriage ?

1. Gender discrimination
2. Lack of education
3. Child labour
4. Child trafficking

What is the effect of Child marriage ?

1. Violation of child rights
2. Malnutrition
3. Ill health
4. Anemia

What are the solutions for child marriage?

1. Girls education
2. Girls empowerment
3. Reported , questioned, opposed child marriage
- Registered birth certificates

What are the ill effects of hunger ?

1. Malnutrition
2. Underweight children
3. Physical handicaps
4. Pre mature death

What is the effects of Child trafficking

1. Exposed to sexual exploitations .
2. Unwanted pregnancy
3. Drug addictions
4. Infected with savior diseases

Reasons for social problems. (Child labour child marriage child trafficking sexual violence female foeticide gender discrimination)

1. Poverty, 2. Illiteracy, 3. Negligence
Gender discrimination,
Lack of social environment,
migration, Burden of Debt
Failure to implement compulsory and universal education.

Lack of proper implementation of law,
Negligence about child rights,

Effects of social problems.

1. Exploitation of children,
2. Physical exploitation,
3. Mental harassment,
4. sexual harassment,
5. Violation of child rights,
6. Physical weakness and health complications.
7. Stagnation of all round development of children.

Features of POCSO act.

1. It prevent from Penetrative sexual assault,
2. Aggravated penetrative sexual assault,
3. Sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault,
4. using children pornographic movies,
5. Collection of obscene photographs.

Remedial measures of social problems.

1. Ensuring education to all children.
2. Ensuring gender equality,
3. Insurance better implementation of child rights.
4. Formation of child rights clubs in schools.
5. Organising child protection committees.
6. Formation of child rights protection units.
7. Formation of Bhalika Sangha's.

Reason for female foeticide.

1. prevalence of patriarchal values,
2. marriage and property inheritance,
3. Dowry, sexual harassment on women,
4. Preferences is given for male child.

Bad effects of female foeticide.

1. Inequality in sex ratio,
2. gender discrimination, the degradation of women

GEOGRAPHY

Indian physiography.

1 Mark

Why is greater Himalaya called as 'Himadri'?

Covered with snow through the year

The lesser Himalaya are also known as -**Himachal**

In south India is the highest peak- **Anamudi**

The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the hills- **Nilgiri**

Northern Great plain is made up of -**alluvial soil**

Highest peak in the world - **Mt. Everest (8848mts)**

Highest peak in India - **K2 or Mt. Godwin Austin**

Highest peak of the Aravalli range - **Guru Shikhar**

Highest peak in South India - **Anamudi**

Highest peak in the Eastern Ghats - **Arma-konda**

Glaciers of The Greater Himalayas - **Gangotri ,**

Yamunotri

outer most ranges or foot hills- **Shivalik**

Doons - flat-bottom, structured valleys, are known as Doons. eg. Dehradun

Sahyadri – **Western Ghats**

The Lakshadweep islands are formed by - **corals**

The Malabar coast – **Kerala**

2marks

Physical division of India.

1. Northern mountains,
2. Northern Great Plains,
3. Peninsular plateau,
4. Coastal plains and Islands.

Importance of northern mountains.

1. It acts as natural frontiers and preventive foreign invasion.
2. Prevent cold winds from Central Asia,

3. Obstruct the rain bearing winds.

4. Their slopes have thick forest,

5. ideal for plantation of crops,

6. storehouse of minerals,

7. birthplace of many rivers,

8. Generate hydroelectric power.

Importance of Northern plain/ coastal plains.

1. Suitable for irrigation,

2. agriculture,

3. perennial rivers,

4. fertile soil,

5. suitable for roads, railways and

6. communication, trade,

7. useful for industrialization,

8. Pilgrim centers.

Differences between western and eastern Ghats

Western Ghats

1. Very high and continuous

2. Extended from Tapi to Kanyakumari

3. Have estuaries

Eastern Ghats

1. Not high and separated by rivers

2. Extend from Mahanadi to Nilgiri

3. Have deltas

Indian climate.

One Mark

India has type of climate- **Tropical Monsoon**

lowest temperature/ coldest- **Dras**

The coldest month of India is -**January**

There is tropical monsoon type climate in India.

Low temperatures during winters in India. Why?

The sun's rays fall slightly over India

Summer is hot in India. Why?

The sun's rays fall vertically to the northern hemisphere

Andhis – **UP**

Kalbaiasi – **West Bengal**

Coffee Blossom – **Karnataka**

Mango Shower – **Kerala**

Rainy season – South- West Monsoon 75%

Retreating Monsoon - **North – east**

Driest place (Low rain fall)-**Rudrapur (8.3)**

Highest recorded temperature - **Ganganagar(49.4)**

" Rain -shadow area" - The rain fall decreases towards the eastern slopes of Western Ghats

2 Marks

Factors influence climate of India.

1. location
2. water bodies,
3. relief features,
4. monsoon winds,
5. direction of winds,
6. ocean currents

Two branches of the South - West Monsoons:

1. The Arabian Sea branch
2. The Bay of Bengal branch

weather condition in the summer season

1. the Sun's rays fall vertically
2. the temperature is high in India.
3. only 10% annual rainfall
4. It is hot, dry and sultry.

Indian soil.

1Marks

Alluvial soil – **Sediments deposit**

Black soil – **Weathering of Basalt rocks**

Red soil - **Weathering of granite ,gneiss , crystal**

laterite soil – **High rainfall and high temperature**

Desert soil - **Scanty rainfall and high temperature**

Block Soil / Regur soil / Black cotton soil –

suitable for cotton cropping

soil erosion - **Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents**

Conservation of soil - **Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of the soil**

2Marks

Types of soils.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1.Alluvial soil | 2.black soil | 3.red soil |
| 4.laterite soil | 5.desert soil | 6.mountain soil. |

Features of black soil

1. formed by basalt rock
2. known as Regur and cotton soil
3. have retentive of moisture,
4. growing cotton, jowar, maize, pulses

Features of red soil.

1. formed by granite ,gneiss rocks
2. less clay and retentive of moisture
3. growing ragi, groundnut, millets, tobacco

Causes of soil erosion.

- 1.Deforestation
- 2.Overgrazing
- 3.shifting cultivation
- 4.Faulty methods of cultivation
- 5.Over irrigation
- 6.Mining.
7. Using of top soil for making bricks, tiles, etc

Effects of soil erosion.

1. Loss of soil fertility,
2. less agriculture activity,
3. it leads to silting,
4. it leads to flood,
5. change of the course of rivers,
6. Reduction of a capacity of the reservoirs.
7. Groundwater level is lowered,
8. Decrease in soil moisture, vegetation dries

up of drought in increase.

Measure to prevent soil erosion.(Conservation)

1. Afforestation and reforestation
2. Control overgrazing.
3. Contour farming,
4. Construction of check dams.
5. Contour bonding.
6. Gully control
7. Bench terracing

Indian forest resources.

2Marks

Types of forests in India.

1. Tropical evergreen forest,
2. Tropical deciduous forests,
3. scrub forest and grassland,
4. Desert vegetation,
5. Mountain forests,
6. Mangrove forests.

Features of tropical ever green forests

1. Found areas receiving more 250cm rain
2. Grown dense
3. Trees are grow very height
4. Trees are always green
5. Teak,rosewood,ebony

Features of tropical deciduous forests

1. Trees shed their lives
2. Known as Monsoon Forests
3. Distributed large area in India
4. Teak, sal, sandalwood.

Importance of forest.

1. Provide fuel, Timber.
2. Providing raw material
3. Provide fodder for livestock.
4. Employment opportunities for people.
5. Check soil erosion
6. Control floods
7. Prevent desertification,
8. Improve soil fertility.
9. Maintain ecological balance,
10. Provide shelter to wildlife.

Reasons for declining forests

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Expansion of agriculture | |
| 2. Construction of roads and railways | |
| 3. Urbanization | 6.Industrialization |
| 4. Overgrazing | 7.Irrigation project |
| 5. Forest fire | 8. Greedy of people |

Measure to protect forest.

1. Control of deforestation
2. restriction on grazing
3. control of forest fires,

4. prevention of encroachment on forest
5. control of forest insects and diseases
6. controlling illegal cutting of trees
7. scientific cutting of trees
8. legislation to check deforestation
9. creating of awareness among the people

G6. Indian water resources.

Longest river – Ganga

Longest river of south India - Godhavari

Birth place of Ganga – Gangotri

Birth place of Kaveri – Talakaveri

Pampa sagara – Tunha -Bhadra project

Govinda sagara – Bhakra – Nangal

Sarrow of Bihar – Kosi

Kosi Project – India and Nepal

Sarrow of West Bangal / First project of independence India - Damodar

Longest Dam – Hirakud

Highest Dam – Bhakra – Nangal

Irrigation – Artificially supply of water for agriculture

Importance of irrigation.

1. Agriculture depends on monsoon rainfall,
2. It is seasonal, uncertain and unevenly distributed.
3. Some crops require larger and regular water supply.
4. To Increase the yield and crops.

Importance of well irrigation.

1. This possible in areas of low rainfall.
2. It is cheap and easy to dig Wells.
3. Not required superior technology.
4. Small farmers can dig Wells.

Aims of multipurpose river valley projects.

1. To provide water for irrigation
2. Control the floods
3. Generate Hydroelectricity
4. prevent soil erosion
5. develop inland waterways and fishing
6. provide recreation facilities
7. provide water for domestic and industries
8. To reclaim land for agriculture aforestation.

INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

Land use/ utilization - The land is used for the different purpose

Sedentary Farming – It is a cultivation of land at a fixed location instead of shifting from one place to another

Subsistence Farming – The production of crops is consumed almost by the farmer and his

family, leaving only a small portion of sale .

Commercial Farming – Crops are grown for the market is called Commercial farming

Which are the factors influence the land use ?

Relief features, climate, soil, population density

Mixed Farming – Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock

Plantation Farming – The cultivation of single crop on large estate for market .

Dry Farming – A method of farming carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall and where irrigation is either absent or limited

Humid Farming – The cultivation of crops in areas which receives sufficient rainfall, crops are grown without the help of irrigation .

Kharif crops – The crops are grown during the rainy season are called Kharif crop

Rabi crops – The crops are grown when the North-East monsoon begins is called rabi crops

Zaid Crop – The crops are grown in between the kharif and rabi crops

Horticulture – The intensive cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture

Floriculture – Cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose is called floriculture

2/3.4 Marks

Land use pattern in India.

1. Net area sown.
2. Forest area
3. Land not available for cultivation.
4. Fallow land
5. Cultivable waste land.
6. Permanent pasture and other grazing land.
7. Land under Miscellaneous uses.

Importance of Agriculture,

1. Main source of livelihood
2. Provide food and fodder
3. Source of national income
4. Support tertiary sector
5. It support the industries
6. Influence on political
7. Develop the economy
8. Ancient and important occupation

Types of agriculture methods.

1. subsistence farming
2. intensive farming
3. commercial farming
4. mixed farming
5. plantation farming

6. dry farming
7. humid farming,
8. irrigation farming.

Importance of horticulture / floriculture.

1. Efficient land use,
2. Optimum utilization of natural resources,
3. Generating skilled employment,
4. Enhance exports,
5. Provides nutritional security.

Factors influence land use.

1. Relief features, 2. climate, 3. soil,
4. Population density, 5. social economic,
6. Technical factors.

Factors needed grown Paddy

1. 18 to 25 c. temperature
2. 100-200 cm rainfall
3. Alluvial and clayey loam soil
4. Level land 5. Standing water 6. Irrigation

Factors needed grown Wheat

1. 10-15 c temperature 3. 50 to 70 cm rain fall
2. Loamy and black soil 4. Main Rabi crop

Indian transport

1Mark

The first railway line - **Bombay and Thane**

Mumbai port is called as - **Gateway of India**

Bengaluru International Air port is called -

Kempegowda International Airport

The oldest and still existing newspaper - **Bombay Samachar (1822)**

Transport means - **movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to another**

National Highways - **National Highway Authorities of India**

Development of Villages and agriculture need –

Road transport

State Highways – **State government**

District roads – **Zilla Panchayath**

Rural Roads – **Gram panchayath**

Boarder Roads - **Border Roads Development Authority.**

“The Gateway of Karnataka- **New Mangaluru**

Artificial harbor - **Chennai**

“the Queen of the Arabian Sea”- **Kochi**

Communication means – **Sending of messages from one place to another and from one person to another.**

Port has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Chennai port - **Ennore port**

port has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Bamba port - **Navasheva (Jawahar Lal Nehru)**

port has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Kolkatta port - **Haldia port**

The deepest land locked and protected port – **Vishaka pattanam**

Inland water transport has no importance now -

Development of Road and railway transport

3Marks

Importance's of transport

1. Helps to agriculture develop
2. Improves the standard of living
3. Develop resource 7. Provide employment
4. Industrial progress 8. Widen the market
5. Increases trade 9. Helps defense
6. Encourage tourism

Importance's of communication

1. Helps in transmission of information
2. Helps in creating awareness among people
3. Helps know about natural calamities.
4. Helps in development of trade, industry and agriculture
5. Provide entertainment.
6. Helps in develop unity and integrity
7. Provide day to day information.

Advantages of road transport.

1. Develop agriculture, village industries.
2. Can be constructed in forest, hilly regions.
3. Connect remote places with towns.
4. Provide door to door service.
5. Feeders to railways, seaports and airports.
6. Important role in tourism, trade, & commerce
7. Essential in development of industries.
8. Create employment opportunities.
9. Most useful for defense and border security

Major ports of India

West coast ports

Kandla, Mumbai .Navasheva, Mormagoa, new Mangalore, Kochi

East coast ports

Tuticorin, Chennai, Ennore, Vishakapattanam, Paradeep, Haldia Kolkata

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

1 Marks

Mumbai of Maharastra is called as ‘Cottonopolis of India’ & ‘Manchester of India – **Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry**

What is industry ?

Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd - **Karnataka state.**

Bauxite - **Aluminium industry**

Paper industry - **forest based**

First iron & Steel industry - **Kulti**

The conversion of raw materials into usable products is called industry

Which are the raw materials used instead of lack of forest based raw materials - **Straw of paddy, wheat, bagasee, cotton lints, rags**

Papers are imported in India, Why

It is not sufficient to meet its local requirement

Silicon City - **Banglore**

Why India has the potential to become a leading knowledge based industry ?

India has potential youths and information Technology

3 Marks

Importance's of industries

1. Increase the national income
2. Increase the per capita income
3. Earns foreign exchange
4. Generates employments
5. Reduce the pressure on agriculture
6. Develops the tertiary sector
7. Increases GDP
8. Reduce the import of goods

Factors influence the location of industries- (Iron and steel, cotton, Paper, sugar, manganese).

- Supply of raw materials, * Capital,
- Supply of power * Market facilities,
- Labour and water supply, * Ideal climate
- Government policies
- Transport and communication facilities

Iron and steel industries of public sector

1. Indian iron and steel co (IISCO)
2. VISL vishweshwaiah iron and steel ltd
3. Bhilai steel ltd
5. Bokaro steel ltd
4. Durgapur steel ltd
6. Selam steel ltd

Name the industrial regions of India

1. Hooghly –Kolkata region
2. Mumbai – Pune region
3. Ahmedabad-Vododar region
4. Madrai-Coibatore region
5. Vishakapattanam-Guntur region
7. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region

G11. Indian natural disasters.

1 Mark

Most destructive – **Cyclones**

Most cyclone affected region – **East coast**

Tsunami – The large waves generated by earthquake

Natural disasters - The natural hazards which create widespread destruction

states are worst hit by cyclones - **Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.**

Coastal erosion is more in the west coast Why-

High tides during rainy seasons & High waves

Highest coastal erosion occur - **Kerala**

3marks

Factors causing floods.

1. Heavy rainfall,
2. Tropical cyclones,
3. Free flow of river water,
4. Silting over river beds,
5. Melting of snow,
6. Cloudburst,
7. Deforestation,
8. Faulty irrigation

Causes for landslides.

1. Natural forces- cutting off slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea Cliff.
2. Earthquakes,
3. Heavy rainfall,
4. Human forces- deforestation,
5. Construction of roads, railways, dams

Causes for coastal erosion.

1. Natural factors- monsoon winds,
2. Tropical cyclones,
3. Tsunamis,
4. man made factors- removal of sand,
5. construction breakwater.

Causes for earthquakes.

1. Plate movements,
2. volcanic eruption,
3. faulting and folding landslides,
4. collapse of underground caves roofs.
5. Hydrostatic pressure of water bodies

Effects of natural disasters.

1. Loss of life and property,
2. Damage to buildings,
3. vegetation and wildlife.
4. Breakdown of communication and power
5. Dislocation of transport system,
6. Destruction of essential services.
7. Soil erosion,
8. Damage to crops,

E1. Development.

Economic development is a - **process**

In an underdeveloped country, basically lower-**the per capita income**

HDI -Human development index

Responsible for publishing global Human

Development Reports/ HDI - **UNDP**

Sex ratio in India in as on 2011 – **943**

Economic development means - **Economic progress of a country is termed as Economic development.**

National income means - **The total production of goods and services of a country during one year**

Real national income - **purchasing power of income of an individual.**

Per capita income - **The average income of the individual of a country**

Per capita income arrived by- **Total national income divided by total population of country**

HDI of India as on 2014 -**0.586 (rank of 135)**

Sex Ratio means - **The number of females for every 1000 males**

Reasons low sex ratio in India- **Female feticide & female infanticide**

Underdevelopment - **backwardness and stagnant situation.**

women empowerment means - **It is a process of where the women can take independent decisions in all the fields like economically, politically, socially is called women empowerment.**

2/3 Marks

Objectives of economic development.

1. Increase of income,
2. Attaining equality,
3. Unemployment and inequality,
4. Conserving resources and environment,
5. Enhancing overall welfare of all.
- 6.Reducing poverty,

It is not appropriate to measure development through national income.

1. Population expands along with income is not true measure.
2. Comparison of development between different level populations will not correct.
3. National income didn't show individual growth.
4. Didn't get per capita income, standard of living, education, etc.,

Per capita income cannot be real indicator of development.

1. Does not consider distribution of income to all.
2. Here basic amenities, food, shelter, education, health, social factors are not considered.

Problems / features of under developed countries

1. Low per capita income
2. High population
- 3.Low production
4. Backward in science and technology

Reasons for India has low HDI

1. Low per capita income
2. Poverty and unemployment
3. Lack of basic amenities
4. Low literacy rate

Reasons for gender discrimination.

1. Patriarchal values,
2. exploitation on women,
3. female feticide and infant mortality,
4. lack of education to women,
5. inadequate implementation of laws.

Measures taken to achieve gender equality.

1. Strict implementation of law,
2. Implement of equal wages,
3. Providing education to all,
4. Provide reservation,
5. Undertake women empowerment programs.

Role of women self-help groups.

1. Helpful to share their meager resources,
2. obtain external support,
3. undertake business and earn income,
4. trained to manage account
5. helps to earn ,save and spent money.
6. increase dignity and autonomy of woman

Rural development.

1Marks

“The true development of India is the development of its villages” told by - **Mahatma Gandhiji**

Population of villages - **68.84%**

Rural development means - **A process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas**
Decentralization - **Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to the people themselves**

73rd constitutional amendment - **To establish uniform system of Panchayat Raj system**

Housing programs - **Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana , Ambedkar Valmiki Yojana, Indira Gandhi Avas Yojana, Ashraya Yojana**

Economic situation in rural area

1. Poverty
2. Lack of hygiene facilities
3. Illiteracy and Superstitions
4. More depend on agriculture
5. Decline of cottage industries
- 6.Lack of basic amenities
- 7.Unemployment

Explain the signifigation of rural development

1. Agriculture and non agricultural development
2. Generating additional employment
3. Increase of national productivity
4. Reduction of poverty

5. Develop the small scale and cottage industries
6. Increase the education and skill level
7. Create demand to farm products

Role of panchayath raj institution in rural development

1. Providing basic needs
2. Providing employment opportunity
3. Expansion of irrigation
4. Alleviation of poverty and unemployment
5. Encouraging cottage industries
6. Enrich rural culture
7. Implement government programs
8. Develop education and agriculture

Explain Gandhi's concept of Grama swarajya

1. Providing administrative power
2. Provide responsibility of development
3. People participation in decision making
4. Reduce exploitation
5. Uphold human independence and dignity
6. Nurture the humane values like compassion and co-operation

Banking transaction

1Mark

The Bank derived from Italian word – 'Banko'

French word- 'Banque'

The Banker's Bank/ Mother of all Banks- **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**

The type of account where any number of transactions can be made in a day / opened by students' employees and senior citizen - **Savings Bank Account**

Generally businessmen open /pay the service charges this type of account – **Current account** generally opened by a person for a purpose to be saved for a future date / purchasing asset / valuable things /Daughter marriage - **Recurring Deposit Account**

The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited - **Term or Fixed Deposit Account**

Kisan Vikas patra / National saving certificate issued by – **Post office**

3Marks

Characteristics of bank

1. Banks are financial institution
2. It may be person, company
3. Accept deposits
4. Provide banking facilities
5. Lending loans and advances
6. A profit seeking institution
7. Have bank identity

Functions of banks

1. Accept deposits
6. Provide locker facilities

2. Lending loans
3. Transforming money
4. Conducting foreign transaction
5. Conducting government transactions
7. Discounting bills
8. Keeping valuables

Financial functions carries by post office

1. Saving bank account
2. Issue national saving certificate
3. Kisan vikas patra
4. Money transfer
5. Postal life insurance
6. Pension payments

Advantages to open bank account

1. Helps in making payments
2. Helps in collection of money
3. Provide loans and advances
4. Helps in smooth financial transaction
5. Provide safe locker facilities
6. Helps in transfer money

Services offered by banks

1. Personal loans
2. Credit and debit card
3. Trust services
4. Signature guarantees
5. Home and vehicle loans
6. Mutual funds
7. E-banking

Saving bank account

1. Salaried and regular income persons can open
2. No restriction for number and money deposit
3. Mobilizing savings
4. Money can withdrawn through cheque & slip

Current account

1. Opened by business man
2. No restriction for number amount deposit and withdrawn in a day
3. Bank collect the service charge
4. Not give interest

CONSUMER EDUCATION & PROTECTION

The consumer movement began in – **USA**

What is Teleshopping ?

The consumer can sit at home & directly buy the goods from the traders .

Who is a consumer ?

Consumer is a person who buys goods

What is commercial purpose ?

Any activity or transaction carried on with the motive of making profit is a commercial purpose

What is consumer protection ?

Protection to consumer against the exploitation by the producers and traders

What is consumer rights ?

To protect against the marketing of goods to life and property of the consumer Govt provided assurance , these assurances are

called Consumer rights .

A person has a guarantee for he purchased goods but the shopkeeper rejected this, What can he do

According to Consumer protection Act, with full evidence he should give complaint, to get the justice

Consumer protection Act came into force - **1986**

King of market – Consumer

Seller - The person who sell goods & services

The Consumer Day is observed on - March 15

The Consumer Day is observed on March 15 Why

– Jhon F Kenadey gave 4 rights to consumers on march 15 , 1962

Who started a movement called AWARE - **Some women of Mumbai**

District Forum- **Complaints up to Rs 20 Lakhs**

State Commission- **20 lakh to 1 crore Complaints**

National Commission- **1 crore complaints**

The main aim of Consumer Movement - **To protect consumers from exploitation**

Right of every Consumer / Duty of traders - **Right to get quality goods.**

Consumer protection act 1986/ consumer rights.

1. Right to information,
2. Right heard about the rules,
3. Right to seek compensation
4. Right to stop exploitation.
5. Right to consumer education
6. Right to choose

Procedure to apply consumer court.

1. Complaint may be typed or handwritten,
2. full address and telephone number of complainant,
3. full details of the producer of trade,
4. particulars of goods and amount of loss
5. should mention amount of compensation
6. the bill/ receipt,
7. There is no fees or stamp duty for complaint.

Aims of consumer protection act

1. Priority to safety and quality
2. Protect consumer from dangerous goods
3. Prevention of mal practice
4. Creating awareness

Causes for consumer exploitation

1. The direct transaction stopped
2. Price Fixation done by middle men
3. It led to many hindrances.
4. They undergo various difficulties and problems
5. They incurred many losses
6. Tele shopping

Problems faced by consumer

1. Charging excess to the commodities
2. False weight and measures
3. Adulteration
4. Creation of artificial scarcity of commodities
5. Illegal hoarding
6. Unethical business

Rights given by Jhon F Kenadey to his consumers

1. Right to safety
2. Right to choose
3. Right to information
4. Right to be heard

ONLY FOR SLOVE LEARNERS

One answer for many questions-

1. Functions/ importance/ needs/ services/ advantages/characteristics of banks.

- Safe custody of money, *Accept deposits
- Helps in making payments, *Promote savings
- Helps in collecting of money,
- Lending advance & loans,
- Helps in smooth financial transactions,
- Issue debit and credit card
- Safe deposit lockers facility

2. preaching's / aims and objectives/ views/ main points of social and religious movements (Bramho Samaj, Prathana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Sathyashodak Samaj, Young Bengali Movement, Ramakrishna Movement, Dharamapapripala Yogam, Aligarah Movement)

- Advocated Monotheism, * Opposed Polygamy
- Advocated women education,
- Advocated women Rights,
- Advocated gender equality,
- Opposed meaningless rituals, ,
- Opposed child marriage and Caste based society,
- Opposed untouchability,

3. Causes of Social problems of India. (Child Labour, female feticide, Sexual violence, gender Discrimination, Child marriage, Hunger, Child Trafficking).

- Poverty, * Illiteracy, *Negligence
- Gender discrimination,
- Lack of social environment,
- Migration, Burdon of Debt
- Failure to implement compulsory and universal education.
- Lack of proper implementation of law,
- Negligence about child rights,

4. Effects of Social problems of India. (Child Labour, female feticide, Sexual violence, gender inequality, Child marriage, Hunger, Child Trafficking).

- Exploitation of children, * Physical exploitation,
- Mental harassment, *sexual harassment,
- Violation of child rights,
- Physical weakness and health complications.
- Stagnation of all round development of child

5. Controlling measures of Social problems of India. (Child Labour, female feticide, Sexual violence, gender inequality, Child marriage, Hunger, Child Trafficking).

- Creating awareness
- Better implementation of child rights.
- Better implementation of rules.
- Free and compulsory education to all.
- Formation of Child Right Clubs,
- Child Protection Committees.

6. Importance/ need/ Why do we want

Agriculture, Industry, Horticulture, Floriculture, transportation, communication, Public finance, Rural development, (11 Que- 1 Ans)

- Increase in per capita income * Reduce import.
- Increase national income.
- Increase in foreign exchange.
- Provides employment opportunities
- Raises standard of living.
- Development of economy.
- Development in tertiary sector.

7. Causes of natural disaster. (Cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes). 7Q

- Ecological imbalance. * Modernization,
- Environment pollution * Rapid urbanization
- Miss use of nature by human.

8 Effects of natural disaster. (Cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes, terrorism). 8Q

- loss of life and property,
- damage to buildings, transports and communication system,
- disrupt power supply, destroy crops,
- destroy vegetation,
- Affected to animals, human life.
- spread of epidemics

9 Remedial measures of natural disaster.

(Cyclones, floods, landslides, coastal erosion, earthquakes). 7Q

- Medical assistance *Keep touch with media
- Assistance from army. * Relocate to safer place.
- Grooving deep rooted trees
- Supply of food, drinking water,

- Avoid Construction of roads, railways.

10. Factors influence the location of industries- (Iron and steel, cotton, Paper, sugar, manganese).

11. Importance/ need/ uses of minerals ((Iron ore, manganese, Bauxite, mica).

- Useful for industrial development,
- Domestic, construction purpose,
- Progress of transport and communication,
- Trade and commerce.
- Have great economic value.
- Manufacturing Chemicals, power.

12. Importance's or role of Northern plain / Coastal plains / peninsula plateau .

- Fertile soil *Helps to agriculture
- Generation of hydro- power *Mineral deposits

13. measures taken to improve the status of woman /control gender discrimination / empowerment of woman / Gender related development.

- Encourage woman education
- Provide reservation in employment
- Provide reservation in political field
- Supported to woman self help group
- Formation of woman commission
- Equal rights and opportunity
- Shtrishakti sceme

14. functions or objectives of WTO / IMF/ world bank (IBRD)

- Develop the international trade
- Economic development of member nations
- Solve the trade and financial problem
- Economic stability and balance of payment

15. Aims of chipko/appiko/kaiga /narmada bachava/ silent valley/coastal karnataka movement.

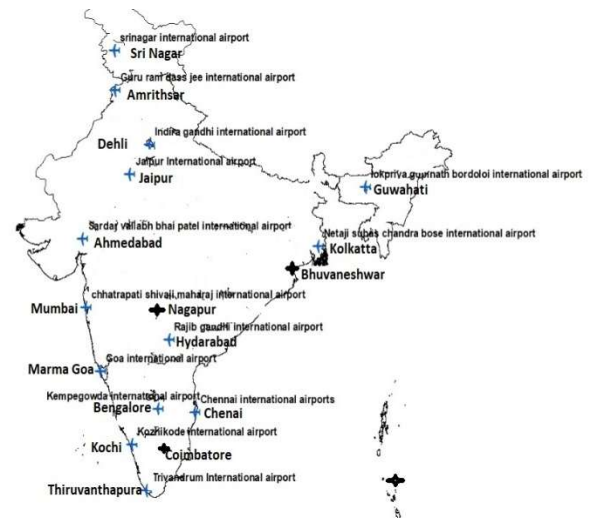
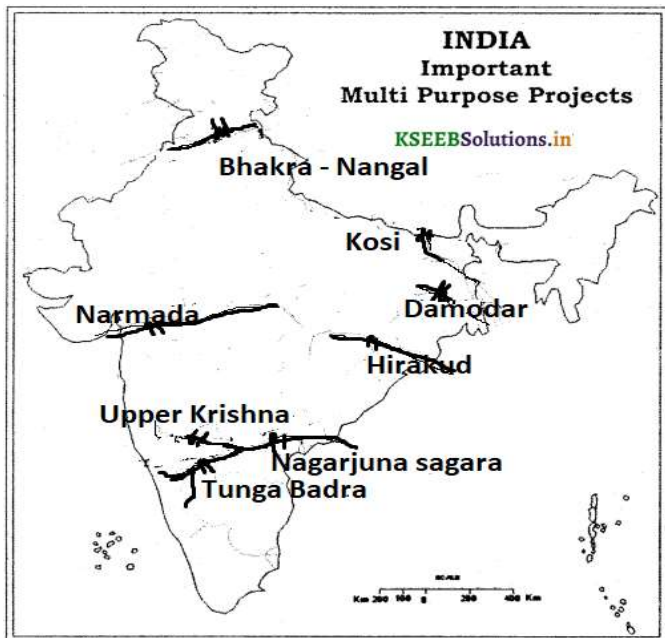
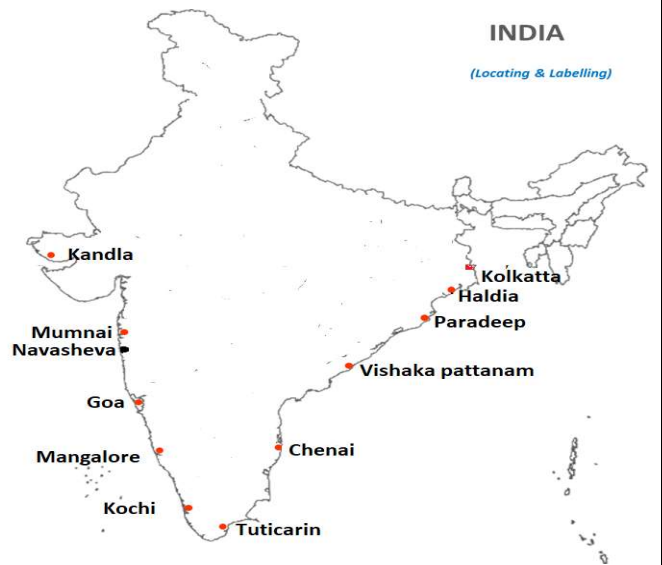
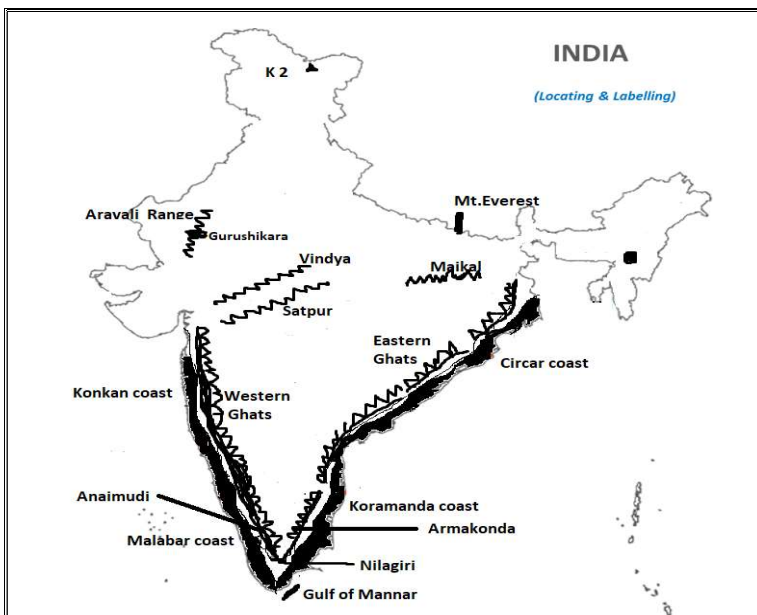
- Protect forest
- Avoid affect to ecological balance
- Protect bio-diversity

16. Importance's of water resources /

Importance's Or adjectives multipurpose river

valley projects. (bakra-nangal, kosi, damodar, hirakud, upper Krishna, nagarjuna sagara, Tunga badra)

1. Provide irrigation
2. Control flood
3. Generation of power
4. Inland water transport
5. Fishing
6. Control soil erosion
7. Afforestation



Type	No. Q	Marks	Objectives	Marks	%
Mcq	8	8	Remembering	31	39
1m	8	8	Understanding	40	50
2m	8	16	Application	4	5
3m	9	27	Skill	5	6
4m	4	16	Total	80	100
5m	1	5			
Tot	38	80			

	Mcq	1M	2M	3M	4M	5M	Q	M
His	2	2	2	3	2	-	11	25
P S	1	1	1	1	1	-	5	11
Soc	2	1	1	1	-	-	5	8
Geo	1	2	2	2	1	1	9	22
Eco	1	1	1	1	-	-	4	7
B S	1	1	1	1	-	-	4	7
Tot	8	8	8	9	4	1	38	80

Easy	40%	32
Average	50%	40
Difficult	10%	08

